

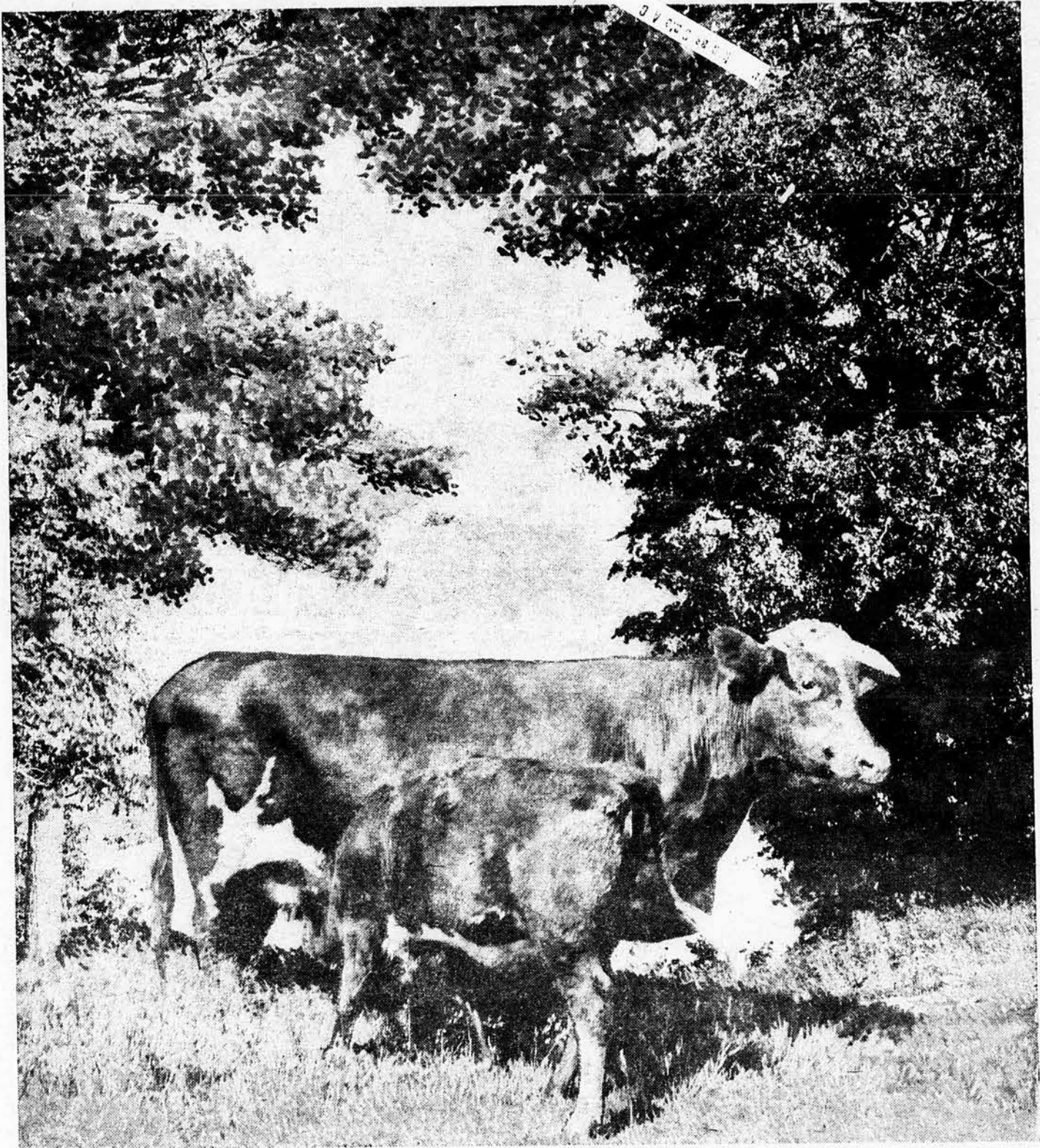
KANSAS SECTION THE OPPER FARM PRESS

Copy 2

August 9, 1919

Vol. 49, No. 32

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE







# Every Bump a Collision!

## Every Bump is a Little Collision in Itself

**C**OMBINE the bumps your Ford is compelled to withstand in a year, or even six months, and you would have a collision that would tear it to pieces.

Just because you can't notice the injury day by day is no sign it is not taking place.

Prevent the effects of the bumps from reaching the vital parts of your Ford Car or Ford One Ton Truck and you will find a saving of more than one-third in the up-keep and tire expense. You also will find that at least fifty per cent has been added to its life and resale value.

Hassler Shock Absorbers afford this protection for every Ford. They absorb the "little collisions" before they get a chance to do their damage.

Hasslers are proving their worth on more than a million Ford Cars today. Look and you will see that one in every three Fords is now equipped with the Patented Hassler Shock Absorber. And while the saving is remarkable, yet a large percentage of Hassler owners purchased them because of their easy riding qualities. Any Hassler owner will tell you that the additional comfort alone is worth more than the cost of Hasslers.

We might also mention that gasoline mileage is increased; that steering is made easier, adding to the safety of the car; and that greater speed is made possible, giving more practical value to the car.

Hassler Shock Absorbers can be applied in a few minutes. They do not require marring of the Ford. There are two types; one for the Ford Passenger Car and another for the Ford One-Ton Truck.

## 10-DAY TRIAL OFFER

Find out for yourself what Hasslers mean. We do not ask you to risk your money. The Hassler dealer in your vicinity will put them on—let you use them for ten days—and if you are not pleased they will be taken off and your money refunded in full. Write for descriptive folder—name of the nearest dealer and trial order blank.

The Hassler Guarantee: "Absolute Satisfaction or Your Money Back"

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc., 1403 Naomi St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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A Standardized Quality Product—Worth the Price



# Shock Absorbers

*THE conical springs set at the angle shown prevent sideways and allow for the most resilient downward action. The springs compress on either upward or downward movements—do not stretch out of shape—do not allow up-throw. Hasslers last as long as the Ford and make it last.*





# Good Roads Make Farms Valuable

*Motor Trucks and Rural Express Routes Will Insure Better Prices for Livestock and Other Country Products*

By Arthur L. Dahl

WITH MORE than half a billion dollars available for good roads in the United States, the present year will see the greatest expenditure of labor and money to improve our highways in the history of the world. The old Romans were great road builders, for with their great numbers of slaves roads were built so well that they exist today, as the famous Appian Way, which was built in 312 B. C. The roads which will be constructed thru the co-operation of the Federal and state governments are designed to be almost as permanent as those of the Romans for once built it will be possible to maintain them with small annual expenditures for repairs.

Under the provisions of the Federal laws making appropriations for road purposes it is provided that where such appropriations are used, the states shall expend at least an equal amount in road construction, so that with full state co-operation the total amount available for public roads during the next three years will be in excess of 574 million dollars. Every section of our country will participate in this road fund, for public sentiment is so strongly in favor of their construction that the necessary road bonds will be issued to meet the requirements of the Federal law.

## Effect on Development

Transportation is the vital element in the development and prosperity of every community, for without the means of getting products to market the most bountiful crops in the world are of little avail. In the old days, the advent of the railroad was considered the turning point in the prosperity of the community. To encourage railroad building in the West, the Federal government gave away millions of acres of public lands as bonuses, and to obtain the routing of a new line thru their farms, thousands of farmers and land owners have given away valuable parts of their holdings. All of this was justified, too, for the railroad is the great builder and nourisher of a community, just as our arteries supply blood to nourish and develop our bodies.

But many farmers seem to have forgotten today that our country has grown so fast, and our marketing problems have become so complex that we can no longer depend entirely upon the railroad. The general use of the automobile now enables the farmer, as well as the city man, to extend his radius of action many times. With good roads, a city 30, or 40, or 50 miles away is just as accessible to the farmer who has a car as the village, a few miles away, was in former times when we depended on horse-drawn conveyances. The motor truck, capable of hauling a ton to 5 tons at a load, is supplanting the farm wagon, and the development of the tractor into the most efficient farm hand, is enabling the grower to accomplish his work in less time and with less labor than in former times. Markets have expanded until today eggs produced in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, or butter churned in Missouri might find a purchaser in New York, or New Orleans. Apples grown on the Pacific Coast are shipped to England, and perishable lettuce grown in California or Texas finds a market in Philadelphia or Boston. Refrigerator cars, modern cold-storage plants, and the development of great organizations for handling and selling all kinds of food products, have eliminated distances almost entirely. It is difficult to find today a little hamlet that does not have a regular outlet for its surplus products, for commission merchants of the big cities have agents scouting around to gather up the particular products in which they deal. Itinerant buyers travel thru the by-ways picking up poultry and ducks for sale in the larger centers. With the development of good roads, competition of this kind will increase and the farmer will not only be able to sell his surplus food products, but he will be encouraged to produce a larger number of side lines, such as vegetables, berries, chickens or sheep.

With a good highway connecting his farm with the nearest large city, the average farmer can be independent of local markets. If the prices offered near home are not attractive, the crops can be hauled to places where better prices are available. If the farm is large enough to justify the owner buying a motor truck with which to do his own hauling, the purchase of such equipment will pay, but if the farm is too small to warrant the exclusive use of a truck, it often will be pos-

sible for several small owners to get together and buy a truck co-operatively. In many parts of the country, where the public highways have been improved, individuals or companies have established regular routes for hauling farm produce. Where these routes are established, the farmers adjacent thereto bring their vegetables, or eggs or milk to a designated spot along the road, where they are picked up by the motor truck and carried to market. Where the territory served is sufficiently productive to maintain a minimum volume of business thruout the season, these commercial routes have been profitable not only to the operators but also to the patrons, for they create an outlet for farm by-products at good prices.

The building of good roads in the rural communities near the larger cities will encourage the

raised. Where a town is but a few miles distant, it will be possible for the boy or girl to dispose of the products so raised, and the pin money thus obtained will encourage habits of thrift for the future. As an example of what can be accomplished along this line it is interesting to note the experience of a 13-year-old girl, Jessie Woodell of Garland county, Arkansas, who started in 1915 to grow tomatoes on a plot of ground 1-10 more in extent. She did all the work herself, and during the first year she produced 2,400 pounds of tomatoes, some of which she sold fresh and the rest she canned, the latter winning for her a prize at the county fair. In 1916 she grew 3,240 pounds of tomatoes on the same land, canning over 200 quarts and selling the rest fresh. Again she won a prize for her canned tomatoes. In 1917, when climatic conditions were unusually favorable, she produced 4,276 pounds of tomatoes, which she sold at a profit of \$151.85, and in addition she won a \$25 prize for her canned goods. In 1918 the plucky girl earned \$211.20 from her tomato patch, and in addition won the first prize for her canning work, a scholarship in an agricultural college. What this girl did other boys and girls can do, and with the development of the means of transportation, the markets for fresh produce of all kinds will be enlarged constantly.

## Brings Good Times

Good roads in our farming communities will mean much to the residents, apart from their effect upon the commercial side of farming. It will be possible for the family to take longer trips in their machine, to visit their friends in other communities, or to participate in the civic and religious affairs of their locality. With better transportation, it will be possible to consolidate struggling churches or schools, into two strong organizations doing effective work instead of several merely fighting for existence. Good roads will mean good times, both financially and socially.

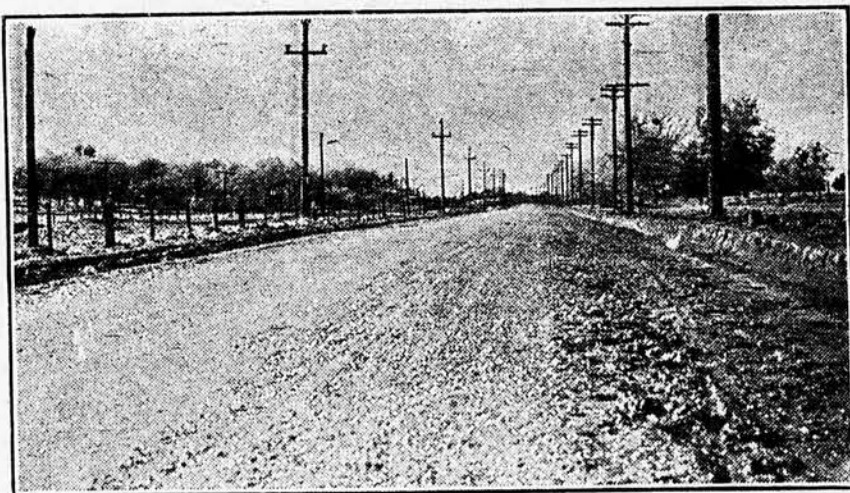
In the closing days of Congress the annual Post-office Appropriation Bill was made to carry an appropriation of 209 million dollars for road work, 9 million dollars of which was for roads thru the national forests. The present law was also amended so that the Federal aid can be obtained on roads where rural post roads can be construed to mean any public road, a major portion of which is now used or can be used, or forms a connecting link, not to exceed ten miles in length, of any road or roads now or hereafter used for the transportation of the United States mails. The maximum amount of aid on any mile of road was also increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a mile.

As an additional encouragement to roadbuilding the Director General of Railroads has announced that he has decided, after consultation with the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, to reduce the present regularly published tariff rates upon specified road-building materials when for use in Federal, state, county, parish, township, or municipal government road work. This will authorize all railroads under Federal control to apply rates as shown below on carload shipments of stone (broken, crushed and ground), slag, shells, cherts, sand and gravel, shipped during the period from May 1 to December 31, 1919, inclusive, when for use in road building or road maintenance, and when consigned to and the freight thereon paid by Federal, state, county, parish, township or municipal government.

The reduced rates to be applied on such material is to be 10 cents a net ton less than the regularly published tariff rates in effect for the transportation of these materials for commercial uses at the time shipments move, but with a minimum charge of 40 cents a net ton, except that where the regularly published commercial rate is less than 40 cents a net ton then such regularly published rate is to apply.

These reduced rates may be applied on shipments consigned as previously suggested, but in care of a contractor, provided the freight is paid by the government, and provided proper certification is made by the government, thru its properly accredited representative, that the shipments are for the use of and the reduction in the rate will accrue to the government.

The rates authorized are to be applied without publication in tariffs, account government property, but each railroad must see that the reduced rates are applied only on bona fide government material.

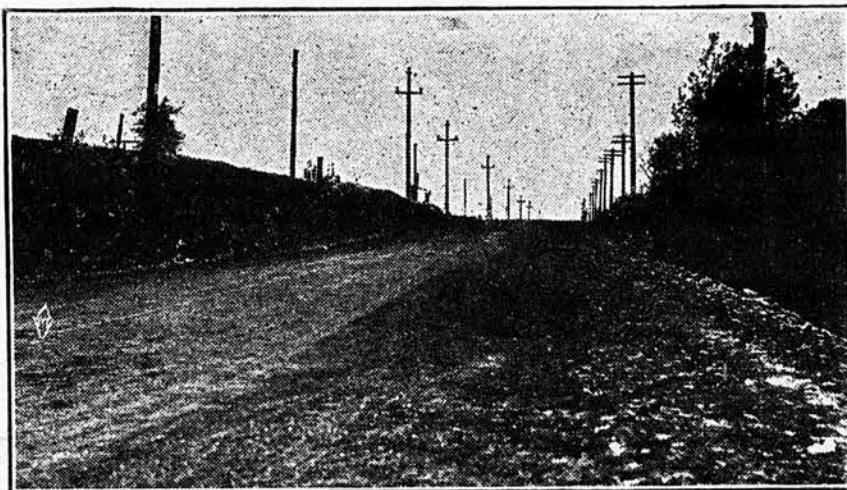


Good Roads Reduce Hauling Costs, Speed Up Deliveries, Lighten the Loads, and Make the Marketing of Farm Products Easy.

establishment there of truck gardens and dairy ranches. Where the products of the field are as perishable as fresh vegetables, it is essential to locate the truck gardens as close to the markets as possible. On the other hand, the expansion of the city usually makes the lands so valuable that the gardeners are pushed out to more distant places, where areas are not so valuable. With good roads, and motor trucks, the truck gardener can haul his produce to markets located several miles beyond the maximum limit permitted with horses, and the same is true of dairy farmers. In many instances, dairy farmers are hauling their milk to the city entirely by motor truck, instead of by railroad, with the incidental double handling at the point of shipment and destination. The same is true of poultry and eggs.

## Makes Markets Accessible

During the war our school boys and girls of the cities were encouraged to plant war gardens, utilizing the vacant lots and unoccupied ground in the cities. In the rural districts efforts were likewise made to teach the farm boys and girls how to grow corn, or raise pigs, thru the establishment of corn clubs or pig clubs. Thousands of our boys and girls have added to the food supplies of our country thru their participation in these clubs, and they have learned many valuable lessons for the future. On practically every farm it is possible to set aside a small plot of land, to be farmed entirely by the children, where berries, or vegetables, or products of some kind can be



This Highway was Built 15 Years Ago and It is Still in Excellent Condition. It Greatly Increased All Farm Valuations.



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

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

## The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.  
J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

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

### OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

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

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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

## A Modern Farm Home

I VISITED at a farm house in Dickinson county a few days ago. The farmer, Mr. Merrill, is a young man who was born out there, as was his wife. Both are former students of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

I am always pleased to find students of the agricultural college who are actual farmers. There used to be an impression that the agricultural college graduates never went back to the farms.

Farmer Merrill built a modern home last year. I know, of course, that there are many modern farm homes in Kansas but I had a better opportunity to look thru this one than any other I have seen. First this home is fitted with a furnace and I should judge it is a good one. There is nothing very remarkable about that either, as I suppose there are a good many farm houses now heated with furnaces. The Merrill home has electric lights and running water, bath-tub, and all modern conveniences. The power that supplies the electric lights and running water is a small engine which burns oil. It uses only three gallons of oil a week at a present cost of 36 cents. And it also supplies the power to run the family washing machine.

What especially impressed me was the very small cost of all this convenience to Mr. Merrill and his family—scarcely in excess of the cost of kerosene lamps with none of the disagreeable odor; and then the house is beautifully lighted, which is impossible with the average old fashioned oil lamp. It occurred to me that these modern conveniences would do a good deal to make farm life more desirable. I have always felt that was true but I had supposed that maybe the cost would be almost prohibitive for the average farmer. Judging from Mr. Merrill's experience this objection does not exist. I regret I did not get the cost of installing this home lighting and water plant but understand that it was not great, even at the present high cost of materials.

## A Community House

The same Dickinson county settlement in which farmers like Merrill are fitting their houses with modern improvements, is trying out the experiment of a community house. They have a building which will comfortably seat 1,200 persons. The management is in a board of seven trustees who subdivide the business of management, one member looking after the finances, another providing for entertainments, and so forth. This is the second year of the community house, and the interest seems to be keeping up.

I do not think it would have been possible to make a success of a community house when I was a boy on a farm for the reason that the best form of conveyance most of the farmers had was the old farm wagon, heavy and barren of springs. The farmers' horses in those days were the work horses, and in summer few farmers would have been willing to hitch up a team of work horses after the hard day's work was over and drive five or six miles to any sort of entertainment it would have been possible in those days to provide.

At present, transportation conditions in the country have been completely changed. The farmer does not have to hitch up a tired team of horses to a heavy, hard riding, farm wagon. He puts the family into the automobile and in half an hour has traveled 12 or 15 miles in comfort. Instead of it being any hardship to go to an entertainment it is a rest and relief.

When I spoke in this community house last week there were 300 or 400 persons there, 95 per cent of whom came by automobile. The restful ride, I believe, was a greater incentive to attend the gathering than the speech. It is probable it would have hurt my feelings if they had told me that, but privately I have a right to acknowledge the fact. I hold it one of the inalienable rights of an American citizen to tell the truth about himself, but very often out of courtesy he ought to refrain from telling the whole truth to other people.

Seeing a yard full of comfortable automobiles, all of them owned by farmers, impressed me with the great changes that have been brought about since I was a boy, when the common conveyance was the old farm wagon. Sometimes there was one spring seat reared high above the wagon bed.

The driver, generally the owner of the wagon, and perhaps his wife, occupied that. The rest of the family often sat in the bottom of the wagon. There were three stages of the country roads. In the spring they were generally half hub deep in mud; during the summer there was from one to two inches of fine dust, which stirred up by the horses' feet, and the wagon wheels, filled the air with a cloud which reminded one of the cloud by day which accompanied the children of Israel in their journey from Egypt to the Promised Land. In the winter there was sometimes snow when the wagon bed was shifted from the running gears of the wagon to the sled runners. Those brief weeks of sleighing provided the only enjoyable conditions for travel. A wagon box filled with straw, comfortable blankets, red checked girls and a couple of strands of jingling bells made a combination that has never been beaten even to this day. But there was not always good sleighing during all the winter months. Some winters there was almost no sleighing and the roads were just hard frozen mud. If you can imagine a road with the mud a foot deep, tramped by horses and rutted by wagon wheels one day and the next frozen hard, and then imagine yourself seated on the bottom of the bed of a springless farm wagon, you have the winter transportation in the country in those days. One could hear a farm wagon bumping over one of these frozen country roads for at least a mile.

I have in mind a picture of a family, some of the members of which were always either sick or imagined they were. Their favorite doctor, in whom they reposed the most implicit faith, lived 18 miles away. I have often seen that family making a pilgrimage to see the doctor. The supposed patient generally sat on the bottom of the wagon bed with a quilt wrapped about his form and his head tied up in an old fashioned woolen comforter to protect him from the inclemency of the weather. As the wagon jolted along from bump to bump the supposed invalid would rise and fall with an involuntary and regular motion. It goes without saying that if the sick individual could stand an 18-mile ride over frozen roads in the dead of winter he did not greatly need the services of a physician.

Still there is a question in my mind whether people with automobiles, modern homes and good roads are better content than were the people of 40 or 50 years ago, who either rode in rough, springless farm wagons, on horseback, or walked; who regarded a smoky coal oil lamp as about the last word in the way of illumination; who fought with the flies for food at the table, wire screens not having come into vogue; and who were accustomed to bad roads 11 months out of the 12.

Contentment, after all, is almost entirely a state of mind. The most contented people I have ever seen, were those who seemed to me to have the least reason for being satisfied.

I have seen a family in an Arkansas cabin, all barefoot and wearing in the aggregate about \$7 worth of clothes, distributed among a family of eight or 10, with no food more luxurious than hog, cornbread and sorghum molasses; all chewing long green, and expectorating with a profusion, width of range and accuracy of aim that excited my wonder if not my admiration, and yet for all I could see, not a wave of trouble rolled across their peaceful breasts.

Certain it is that people generally in the United States live in at least comparative luxury according to the standards of 40 or 50 years ago, and yet the volume of discontent seems constantly growing. "Man never is but always to be blessed." In 10 or 15 years from now flying machines probably will be as common as automobiles are today. The children of men will be able to leave the dust and grime of earth at will, and swifter than eagle's flight will skim above the surface of the world which will be spread below them in panoramic beauty.

But will there be more happiness then than now or in the ages of the past? Perhaps not.

## A Word for Politicians

Ed Howe, former famous editor of the Atchison Globe, who now gets out a magazine which he

writes all by himself, is always defending big business men and lambasting politicians. Personally, I have very little sympathy with people who are continually abusing big business men but there is no more sense or justice in abusing politicians than in abusing business men. The fact is that some successful business men are selfish, narrow minded and grasping while others are men of broad vision, great constructive ability and real lovers of mankind who have rendered great service to their own countries and the world. Likewise there are good and bad politicians. Many of them are small, selfish and scheming, ready to make any kind of a deal that they think will be to their personal and partisan advantage, but many of them are men of high purpose, ability and honesty. Politicians will average up in ability, courage and honesty with business men. Good in the world is not confined to any class or profession, and neither is meanness. The average man, no matter whether he is a big business man, small business man, politician or common plug citizen is not as good as he might be, but about as good as he thinks he can afford to be.

## What About the Schools?

"When will country people realize the truth about their schools and make some necessary changes?" writes A. I. Decker, of Fredonia. He continues:

Is it possible the farmer wants for his children the kind of schools they attend? What was done at the last annual meeting? Were the voters all out? Was everyone with good feeling and friendly spirit, helping work out plans for a first rate school next year? Was there dissatisfaction because the law would not allow the people to raise all the money they wanted or did the complaint come because the teachers were asking for more wages? The city man taxes himself to the limit to provide the best possible teachers, equipment and buildings in the effort to provide for his children a suitable education. Is the city bred child entitled to better educational advantages than the country children?

How was the question of hiring a teacher settled? Was it left to the directors or did every family have a favorite to urge? As is the teacher so is the school. Was the teacher being favorably considered because her family were well and favorably known, or because she had proved that children learned when under her charge?

As one who attended a country school I have always wondered about two things: No teacher was ever employed a second term in that district, and only two of the long list had ever had previous experience as teachers. Why does the farmer permit his children to try out material for the city's teachers? Why doesn't he let the city try them out and then take the best, paying what is necessary to get them? Why should the country children suffer year after year from the mistakes and failures of inexperienced and incompetent teachers? Why are they not entitled to as good as the best? Why is the teacher you had last year not returning? Did she refuse to come back, and if so why? Did the district refuse to meet her salary demands? Was she unjustly criticized? Was she made to feel herself a stranger in the district? Was she dismissed? If so was it because she failed as a teacher, or because some of the parents or children didn't like her? Was it for personal reasons or because she couldn't teach?

Was the information regarding her failure from some one who was competent to judge, who knew from first hand observation as the county superintendent, or was it from the talk of the children? Was she so great a failure that some one wholly untried probably would be better?

Every American child is entitled to the best possible training of mind and body. The farmers must see that the country child is not neglected.

When I was a young fellow I followed the business of teaching in country schools for six winters. Maybe the country folks have changed since then, but I scarcely think so. In every district in which I tried to teach I found the parents of the children fully as much interested in the school as the average parents in the towns and probably rather more so. Looking back over the years and realizing how little I really knew, I am surprised at the trust and confidence those people showed. It seems to me that the country teachers of my younger days were as much appreciated as they deserved and sometimes more so.

I have heard of districts where they tried to make it hot for the teacher but I never had such an experience. That was in another state, but I know that the country people of Kansas are fully as intelligent and fully as much interested in education, and I think more so, than the people of the neighborhoods in which I taught.

The fact is, however, under our present system



it is impossible to give the children in the country as good educational advantages as the children in the cities and towns receive. Our educational system might be improved a good deal in the cities and towns but the greatest room for improvement is in the country. In fact it is more difficult to get good material for teachers in the country now than it was 40 years ago. Then, while teachers' wages were not more than half what they are now, comparatively speaking, teaching was the most profitable employment young men could get in the winter time. Therefore a great many young men in the state where I tried my hand at the business, taught school in the winter in order to earn enough money to put them thru a term in college. Oberlin college in those days had the long vacation in the winter instead of the summer in order to give students who were working their way thru the opportunity to go out and teach.

In these days of high wages teaching school even at \$60 a month or better, offers no temptation to ambitious and capable young men because they can earn more money in other ways. So the district schools have fallen largely under the care of young and inexperienced girls. In other respects it must be said the country schools have not kept up with the times. It ought to be evident that education is acquired as much thru a proper cultivation of the tastes as by the study of books. The ordinary country school house and its surroundings have nothing calculated to appeal to the eye. There is no architectural grace about the house itself, and there is no attempt to surround it with a setting of beauty. In many of the country districts in Kansas there are only five or six pupils, not enough to get up an interesting game. Now just put a young girl in this dreary surrounding without enough pupils to occupy her attention, and both teacher and pupils lose all interest. The teacher filled with lonesomeness and homesickness, if she is away from home, counts the days and hours until the term will be ended and she can get her pay and quit. What few pupils there are look on school as a deprivation of their natural rights and determine in their minds they are going to quit school as soon as they can.

School life ought to be a joy for both teacher and pupils. It ought to be so attractive that no truant laws would be necessary to get the children into school because they would be so eager to go you couldn't keep them away with a club. But that means consolidated schools. It means school buildings planned according to the lines of architectural grace and beauty. It means modern conveniences. It means a large well kept campus set with beautiful shrubbery and flowers. It means the civic and social center of the consolidated district, the place to which every inhabitant would point with just pride. The country people are mighty good people, and they want to see their children educated but we must change the system.

### Wheat Farmer's Proverbs

The farmer planteth his wheat in the fall. It cometh up and showeth prospects of a good crop. The grasshoppers eateth it and he replanteth it. The frost cometh and smothereth it out, in places. The spring rains come and it flourisheth again. He worryeth for fear he will have an income tax to pay. A dry spell cometh and hurteth it. The wind bloweth it from the ground. He wondereth if he will get his seed back. He readeth the papers and the crop reports encourageth him. It starteth to rain and knoweth not when to stop. It groweth too rank. He pastureth it and it killeth a cow. He moweth it, but it groweth up again, then falleth to the ground. It ariseth and he hath prospects of 30 bushels to the acre. Hail cometh and beateth some of it low. Chinich bugs sappeth the strength from it. The Hessian fly getteth his portion. Red rust cometh upon it and black rust hitteth the low ground. He knoweth not if it will pay for the twine. It raineth at noontime; the sun cometh out and ripeneth it before its time.

Harvest overtaketh him in the night. He goeth out to harvest and breaketh the binder. He starteth to town for repairs and bloweth a tire.

The heat killeth his fattest team. He buyeth a tractor and it worketh not. He cusseth it but it goeth not. He resolveth to junk the man-made machine and tradeth it for a mule. He hitcheth the mule to the header. It lifteth its foot and smiteth him to the ground. They rusheth with him to the hospital. The doctor declareth there is no hope. The preacher pronounceth the benediction over him. Thoughts of that mule stirreth him with indignation. He ariseth in his wrath and goeth home. He landeth on that mule and worketh it until the end of harvest.

Lightning striketh to the ground and killeth the hired man. The I. W. W.'s burneth his stacks. His help leaveth him in the midst of harvest. He goeth to town and offereth 50 cents an hour. They demandeth 60 cents. He offereth 60 cents. They decideth 70 is their price. He goeth home and finisheth harvest himself.

Crickets eateth the twine which causeth much swearing in general at threshing time. The pitchers leaveth a portion of it in the field. The machine butteth it in the straw stack. The government guaranteeth the price. It testeth light and is docked 7 cents a bushel. He payeth his debts with the remainder thereof. He goeth to church and thanketh the Lord for what he hath received. He goeth home and palleteth the cows which bringeth him home and raiment for another year. Monday he goeth out and ploweth for next year's crop.

Since writing the foregoing I find I have 50 acres of wheat that is down so bad it cannot be cut. The grasshoppers cut the heads from some.  
Downs, Kan. V. E. TANNEHILL.

### Not Pleased With It

I take it from a letter just received that G. C. Mays of Flat Top, Colo., is far from being pleased with either the League of Nations or President

Wilson. "It is clear to my mind," says Mr. Mays, "that according to your views the United States Senate should be silent on the League of Nations and give President Wilson the powers of an emperor, which he, in a great measure, already has taken regardless of Congress, the Senate, Heaven or hell."

The specific objection by Mr. Mays to the work of the Peace Conference, however, is not a part of the League of Nations pact at all. He says, "Woodrow made a mistake when he gave Germany two years advantage while he was exchanging notes with the most dangerous criminal in the history of the world, and now at the close of the bloody conflict he sees fit in his own imperial wisdom to stand in line with the territory grabbers of Europe, and unlawfully seize 40 million people who belong to China and deliver them as slaves from a republican form of government to that of a monarch. It is reasonable to believe that war is inevitable so long as monarchy forcibly takes that which is not its own. Shall the iron hand of kings, emperors and autocrats still prevail and will the Chinese republic prepare for war that it may recover its stolen treasure? And will the United States ratify this damnable theft, the League of Nations, better defined as League of Autocrats and Land Grabbers? They and they alone, so far, head the procession."

I am not disposed to defend the agreement by which Japan steps into the shoes of Germany in the occupation of Shantung. However, there are two things that are safe to say about the matter. First: President Wilson protested against it in the Peace Conference and second, the robbery of Shantung if it was a robbery, was ratified by the government of the United States long before Mr. Wilson became President. Shantung was ceded to Germany for 99 years by China as a result of the boxer troubles 20 years ago. Japan drove Germany out of Shantung before the United States got into the war at all with the understanding that she should succeed to whatever rights Germany had there. If China was robbed she was robbed by Germany, not by Japan, and that robbery was accomplished with the consent or at least without the protest of the United States. If we had not gotten into this war, and it had been won by the allies without our aid, I believe the question of Japan's right to take over Shantung under the lease given by China never would have been questioned by any of the Senators, who are now so much exercised about it.

### Community Amusements

"You are surely right," says J. B. Lashbrook, of Bonner Springs, "when you say that there is no sense in having 10 churches in a small town. You are also right when you advocate corporation co-operation farms. This world is full of men who would do well on a community farm, if the government would take proper steps to safeguard the interests of private investors in the community farm, but lawyer-made laws never would protect the little fellows."

"But I did not start out to praise your article, but to register a good-natured knock. The subject matter is 'Small town amusements.' I can see no answer to the question except a community auditorium, properly equipped to serve in a social way the interests of the community. First the large hall, big enough to accommodate the whole population should be open every week night free and should be maintained by taxation as schools are maintained. Every town at present supports one or more moving picture shows; it would cost the town as a whole, less to support a free show than it does at present to support all these picture shows. After the hall is once built there would be no rent, no ticket seller or door keeper and a better class of pictures could be provided."

"The community building could be provided with a reading room, a cuisine, a parlor for games, in short each community could centralize its amusements and elevate their standard. A free chautauqua would be practicable as it would pull no more money out of the community than a pay-as-you-enter affair."

"Now for my knock. Why is it that no paper will advocate such a program as I suggest? You people when asked to say something on this line either refuse to do so, or fling in a sarcastic remark about there being nothing new or startling about it. The funny thing about it is that nine persons in ten believe that such a community building would be a good thing, but the dyed-in-the-wool profiteer objects and his objection goes. There is no law that would authorize such an institution and how can the people get it when the press persistently suppresses the ideas of the public?"

"To come down to brass tacks a great many people are beginning to hold the daily press and its editorials in absolute contempt because they do not reflect public opinion."

I do not think that the press, as a rule, desires to suppress the opinion of men like Mr. Lashbrook. I can think of no reason why such opinions should be suppressed. Whether it would be wise to support such a public institution as he suggests entirely by taxation is open to argument, but I can see no reason in the world why the matter should not be discussed both in the press and otherwise. There may be objections to parts of his plan but it is certainly worth thinking about.

## Uncle Sam's Padded Expense Account

I HAVE no sort of doubt enough money has been wasted in Washington every year, for the last three years to bury the city deeper than Herculaneum was buried by Mt. Vesuvius, if these wasted dollars could have been dumped on the capital. And this notwithstanding the new Congress has just sliced off nearly 2 billion dollars, mainly from appropriations the old Congress was unable to pass before its adjournment, because five senators went on a strike with a filibuster. A lucky strike for Uncle Sam's taxpayers, for it resulted in the greatest saving ever made by any government since the world began.

Uncle Sam's record as a spender during the war and for months after, is a world record we never shall see beaten unless there should come another great war. For instance, our total cost of government for 128 years between 1789 and 1917, was 20 billion dollars. But in the two years between 1917 and 1919, we spent 25 billions—a mountain of wealth higher than any mountain peak in existence. According to the army's chief statistician, who ought to know, we spent more than 1 million dollars an hour every hour for two years during the hostilities.

The people wanted all the money spent that was needed, but they wanted every cent used to count toward ending the war for all time. We now are finding that in many instances expenditure was so lavish that it greatly hindered instead of helping win the struggle. The wretched breakdown of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is laid to this cause by Senator Smoot's investigating committee. This is why we had such trouble and endured such heart-breaking suspense in finding out the condition of our wounded soldiers, and also was the cause of no end of suffering thru failure to pay allotments to families and dependents of soldiers, and insurance to the beneficiaries of the dead.

It seemed to be the policy of the Director of this Bureau of War Risk Insurance to see how many employes he could obtain irrespective of the work to be accomplished. He had nearly 18,000, and every girl that could be induced to come here from any part of the country was added to the list. And this is why the bureau collapsed.

"I have been in the building," says Senator Smoot's report, "when it was so crowded with girls that they were falling over one another. I do not believe the girls in that bureau did as much work in a 7½-hour day as could have been done, and done much better, by competent employes in an hour and a half."

Consequently a great quantity of the information collected in the beginning, and the records kept, by the War Risk Bureau, were worse than useless and had to be done away with entirely, because the information was incorrect. It was due to such mismanagement and this mob of almost useless employes, that the records were balled up so badly the collapse of the bureau followed.

With such a situation existing, and more than 100,000 government employes in Washington alone, one can understand why in these days Congress is compelled to appropriate money by billions instead of by millions. Doubtless there are many conscientious department heads and bureau chiefs in Washington, but the tendency to increase needlessly the number of employes and pad the appropriations of the departments, is everywhere evident.

The whole sum appropriated for the coming year by the 65th Congress at its final session ending March 4, and by the extra session of the 66th Congress, up to June 30, 1919, was \$7,337,597,283.58. Had department estimates been followed on all these items the grand total would have been above 10 billion dollars.

All this is illuminating and characteristic of departmental management in Washington. But note this: besides the commission to allot office space, Congress also has provided an efficiency commission to recommend reductions or changes in the departments, and a commission to reclassify government employes in Washington, but—it has given none of these commissions authority to do away with useless or unnecessary employes. And this is very illuminating of the way business sometimes is transacted by Congress.

It was disclosed in one of the hearings on appropriations that there were 47 agencies spending money in the Public Health Service alone.

It is only fair to say the new Congress did not have time in the six weeks it had to examine the appropriations, to go thoroly into all these matters, but I am hopeful that before the time comes to make appropriations for another year, something will be done to bring about a co-ordination of governmental functions among the departments and an elimination of useless offices and employes. It just must come.

Washington, D. C.



# Corn is Not Needed for Beef Making

## Experiments in Four States Show Silage Fattens Steers Economically, and Profitably, and Produces Meat of Good Quality

By E. W. Curtis

THE EXPERIMENT stations of four leading stock raising states have recently published bulletins concerning the feeding of silage in large and small rations to steers. One station compared cane with corn silage as a ration for calves. The experiment stations of our country have been using silos 30 years. The early structures, however, were crude and scarcely fitted for preserving fodder. They were, as a rule, square boxes built in the corner of the barn and either made of stone or boulders. They ranged from 15 to 20 feet square and very little higher. The silage spoiled in the corners and naturally they were unsatisfactory. These old silos, however, have disappeared and now modern silos are in use, made of either tile, cement or wood. They are round and narrow in diameter but lofty in height, using from 30 to 40 feet.

Until a few years ago the stations that were studying silage rations compared this ration with a shelled corn, oil meal or cottonseed meal and hay ration, but in the last year or two the experiment stations almost without exception are comparing a ration somewhat as follows: 16 pounds of shelled corn or ground corn, 2 to 3 pounds of cottonseed or oil meal, 25 pounds of silage and 1 pound of alfalfa or clover hay. This, as a rule, has been compared with, say 50 pounds of silage, 2 to 3 pounds of cottonseed or oil meal and 1 pound of alfalfa or clover hay. In other words, instead of comparing a silage with a non-silage ration, they have concluded, almost without exception, that silage is the great cheapener of costs and they are comparing a half-silage ration with a full-silage ration rather than a comparison between a full-silage ration and a no-silage ration.

It is interesting to note that the experiment stations have nearly ceased working on silage as a dairy ration, for they have long ago shown its economy as a milk and butterfat producer. They are therefore turning their attention mostly to the amount of silage to use in the beef ration.

It is outstanding in these various experiments that the daily gains have been approximately the same for the combined corn and silage ration and the heavy silage ration lots. Some of the stations show better gains in the corn and silage lots. In average cases, however, the cost of manufacturing 100 pounds of meat was from 20 to 50 per cent lower when the heavy silage ration was used. It is admitted that when the cattle were fed the heavy silage ration the flesh was not quite as hard, and, as a rule, the buyer valued them at 25 to 50 cents a hundred pounds less. But, despite this handicap, a heavy increase in profit was made with the heavy silage fed lot.

In the following tables attention is being paid to silage experiments which pertain directly to silage, comparing same with steers fed a small amount of silage with shelled or ground corn.

### Results in Wisconsin

Ten 2-year-old steers to each lot. Average weight of steers, 920 pounds. Length of feeding, 112 days.

	Lot 1 (pounds)	Lot 2 (pounds)
Average final weight.....	1188.7	1179.5
Average daily gain.....	2.4	2.33
Average daily ration:		
Shelled corn .....	12.4	.....
Cottonseed meal .....	2.7	3.5
Corn silage .....	32.8	56.4
Mixed hay .....	2.2	2.6
Cost of average daily ration \$	0.54	0.37
Feed required for 100 pounds of gain:		
Shelled corn .....	514.7	.....
Cottonseed meal .....	113.8	152.2
Corn silage .....	1364.2	2422.0
Mixed hay .....	90.3	111.3
Cost of 100 pounds gain.....	\$ 22.64	\$ 16.03
Profit per steer, not counting hogs .....	\$ 8.44	\$ 20.35
Profit per steer, counting hogs .....	\$ 19.36	\$ 25.33
Cost of feed:		
Shelled corn .....	\$ 1.33 a bushel	
Cottonseed meal .....	65.00 a ton	
Corn silage .....	8.00 a ton	
Mixed hay .....	25.00 a ton	

### Missouri Steers

There were eight steers in each lot.

	Lot 1 (pounds)	Lot 5 (pounds)
Average initial weight .....	836.12	826.95
Average weight at end of		

83 days .....	1114.66	1021.00
Average daily gain .....	3.35	2.39
Average daily ration:		
Shelled corn .....	15.29	.....
Linseed oil cake .....	2.55	3.67
Corn silage .....	25.23	40.33
Clover hay .....	2.88	4.84
Cost of feed per steer .....	\$ 50.23	\$ 21.17
Cost per hundred pounds of gain .....	\$ 15.95	\$ 10.69

### Feeding Steers in Iowa

Standard corn belt ration was compared with "no grain" ration. Two-year-old steers fed from December 22, 1918, to May 26, 1919—120 days. Five steers to the lot.

	Lot 1 (pounds)	Lot 7 (pounds)
Final weight .....	1360.1	1335.2
Average daily gain .....	2.98	2.74
Average daily feed:		
Shelled corn .....	15.	.....
Linseed oil meal .....	3.	8.
Corn silage .....	27.4	52.
Alfalfa hay .....	0.9	1.5
Block salt .....	0.03	0.03
Feed required to make 100 pounds of gain:		
Shelled corn .....	504.7	.....
Linseed oil meal .....	100.8	103.6
Corn silage .....	819.8	1899.1
Alfalfa hay .....	31.6	56.
Block salt .....	0.88	0.93
Cost of gain .....	\$ 22.60	\$ 16.08
Profit per steer .....	\$ 15.83	\$ 23.11
Cost of feed:		
Shelled corn .....	\$ 1.45 a bushel	
Linseed oil meal .....	\$ 70.00 a ton	
Corn silage .....	\$ 12.00 a ton	
Alfalfa hay .....	\$ 30.00 a ton	
Block salt .....	\$ 20.00 a ton	

It is interesting to note in the above experiment that the farmer who can sell his corn crop in the form of silage to his steers at \$12 a ton (counting the average yield for Iowa as 10 tons to the acre) will make a good big profit, even tho he comes out even in the operation of feeding his steers. In the above experiment it shows that the Iowa farmer can sell his crop to his steers at \$120 an acre and that he can still make a profit on the steers of from \$23.11, not including the hogs, up to \$27.32 if the hogs are counted.

### Cane Silage in Kansas

Two-year-old steers fed for a period of 110 days, in lots of 10 each.

	Lot 1 (pounds)	Lot 4 (pounds)
Average daily ration:		
Ground corn .....	15.31	.....
Alfalfa hay .....	13.	2.95
Linseed oil meal .....	2.72	2.69
Sorghum silage .....	.....	60.55
Initial weight .....	944.92	963.10
Final weight .....	1309.44	1296.67
Average total gain per steer .....	364.52	333.57
Average daily gain per steer .....	3.31	3.03
Feed required to make 100 pounds of gain:		
Ground corn .....	462.04	.....
Linseed oil meal .....	81.96	88.66
Alfalfa hay .....	392.32	97.43
Sorghum silage .....	.....	1996.81
Feed cost for 100 pounds of gain .....	\$ 21.48	\$ 12.31

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department at the Kansas experiment station, points out that a comparison between the results obtained in Lots 1 and 4 shows that 1,996.81 pounds of silage fed in Lot 4 replaces 469.6 pounds of corn fed in Lot 1. In other words, a ton of sorghum silage replaces 8½ bushels of corn. He also mentions that the yield of corn on the college farm, owing to

the extreme dry weather of last summer, was only about 3½ tons to the acre, but that the yield of sorghum silage was approximately 9 tons to the acre.

It is well to note that at the same time the Kansas station was feeding the above 2-year-old steers, they were feeding calves also. They show that the calves made a gain of 321 pounds apiece in 110 days. The steers made a gain of 354 pounds in the same period, the daily gain to the calf being 2.92 pounds and a steer 3.22 pounds. In other words, they point out that, considering weights and costs, better gains can be made with the calves than can be made with 2-year-old steers.

### Actual Feed Prices Charged

The above experiments were carried thru on a straight profit and loss basis, careful watch being taken at all times that every part of feed that went to the steers was properly charged to them at the prices prevailing in that state at that time. These prices, of course, will vary in different states and in different localities in the same state.

There is another angle to this: How many pounds of beef were produced to the acre? We have an idea that the average farmer is more interested in these figures than in any others, and none of the experiment stations has taken the pains to reduce the figures to a "per acre" basis. It is rather hard to do this, but it seems to me fair to take the broad proposition that a field of corn that produces 40 bushels of ears will produce 10 tons of silage. Of course these figures will vary with different localities and different years, but, taking one year with another, the above estimate is probably fair. I know of many farmers who have secured 12 to 15 tons or even more silage to the acre. In fact, some of the experiment stations themselves reported the yield as high as 20 to 22 tons to the acre. But assuming, as above stated, that the yield of silage was 10 tons to the acre, then the following figures can be worked out:

	Corn Lot	Silage Lot
Wisconsin produced beef, to the acre of land.....	235 lbs.	499 lbs.
Missouri produced beef, to the acre of land .....	376 lbs.	654 lbs.
Iowa produced beef to the acre of land .....	256 lbs.	746 lbs.
Kansas produced beef to the acre of land.....	294 lbs.	648 lbs.

The above figures mean, in composite, that the cattle that were fed corn—in fact what is commonly called the "corn belt" ration—show that the production of beef to an acre of land is 290 pounds. A composite or average of the silage fed lots for the four states will show a production of 637 pounds of beef to an acre. In other words, viewing the matter from a "per acre" basis, which we have an idea is the way

the average cattle fattener would prefer to view it, by the use of a heavy silage ration the four experiment stations mentioned have been able to produce over twice as many pounds of beef to an acre of land. These figures mean that on the average farm that will grow corn, cane, or kafir, it is possible to double the production of beef from each acre of land by the intensive use of silage, according to the figures that prevail at the present time. In other words, they are not taken from experiment station records of some years ago but they are taken from experiment station records for 1919.

The experiment stations in some states have done a wonderful work and deserve the greatest commendation for the clear manner in which they have solved the various feeding problems. They have recognized that they are the servants of the public and they are doing a work laid out for them to do. They are doing a class of experimental work that the average farmer is not able to undertake, and they are doing it in a careful, scientific and authoritative manner.

### Millions Asked for Roads

Representatives of the state highway departments of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas, who met in Kansas City recently, forwarded to Congress a memorial asking that 400 million dollars federal aid for state roads be appropriated immediately allowing 100 million dollars in 1920. Congress was asked also to designate that the states, under such an appropriation, may have until July, 1925, to use federal funds before it reverts back to the government.

Passage of the proposed bill means 3 million dollars worth of federal aid for Kansas for four years in addition to the allowance of 8 million dollars already provided, according to W. C. Markham, secretary of the Kansas highway commission. Mr. Markham is elated with the prospects.

The representatives at the meeting formed a permanent organization and elected Gov. Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, chairman and F. R. White, acting state highway engineer for Iowa, secretary.

Highway department officials pointed out that in many states, with present federal funds already used up, plans for millions of dollars worth of state roads, to be built with federal aid, must await further action of Congress. Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, who presided, declared that Kansas counties had applied for 16 million dollars from the government for road plans already approved, with less than 8 million dollars available. Texas highway department officials asserted that counties in that state needed nearly 50 million dollars in addition to the present federal appropriation.

Among the state officials who attended the meeting were:

Kansas—A. C. Blair, highway commissioner; M. W. Watson, highway engineer; W. C. Markham, secretary state highway commission.

Texas—C. S. Fowler and R. M. Hubbard, state highway commissioners; R. J. Winrow, state highway engineer.

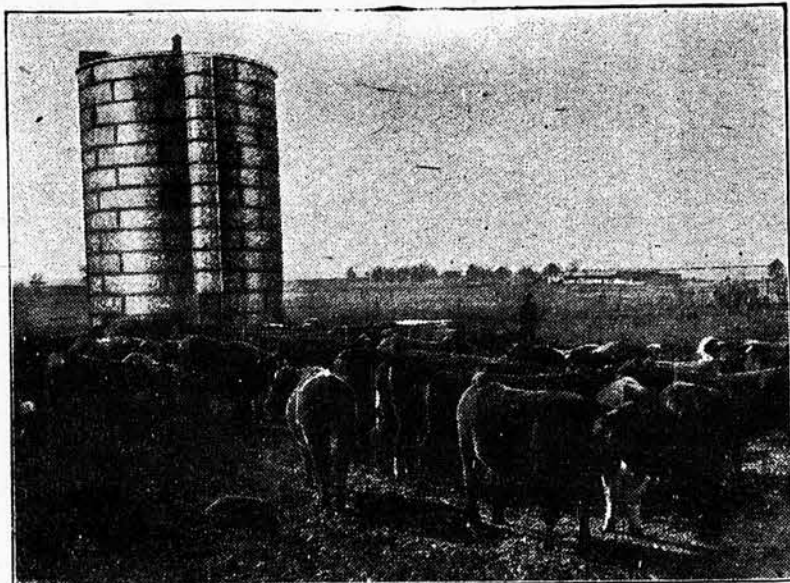
Oklahoma—Senator Golobie, representing the governor; Henry Wood, state highway commissioner, and E. W. Foster, representing the commission.

Nebraska—George E. Johnson, state highway engineer.

Iowa—J. W. Holden and W. Collinson, state highway commissioner; F. R. White, acting state highway engineer.

### A Modern Caesar

A Red Cross man in the recreation room of one of the debarkation hospitals offered to send a telegram home for a returning wounded soldier. This is what the boy dictated: "Debarked, deloused, delighted. Jim."



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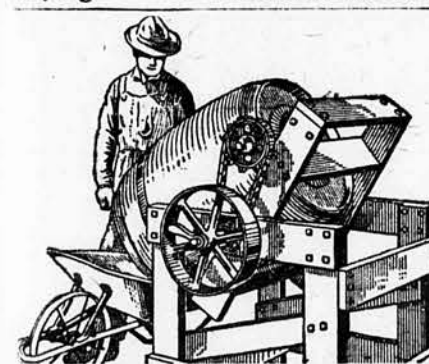
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## Rural Letters Fresh from the Farmstead

**F**ARMERS are urged to make free use of the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to discuss farm tenantry, rural schools, good roads, government ownership of railroads, livestock shipping service, the League of Nations, compulsory military training, war taxes, profiteering or anything else of interest.

Also write us about your experience in growing crops, and feeding livestock. Have you found poultry raising and dairying profitable? What farm enterprise last year gave you the most satisfactory returns? Address all letters intended for this page to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Oil for the Floor Mop

A mop that is to be used on oiled or polished floors should be kept in condition by dipping it in a solution of melted paraffine and kerosene. Use half a teacup of paraffine and a teacup of kerosene. When cool, roll the mop tightly and keep in a paper bag when not in use. No other oil of any kind will be needed, and one dipping will answer for quite a while.

Columbia, Mo. H. F. Grinstead.

### Condemns President's Liquor Stand

We would like to let you know that we are behind Senator Capper in his opposition to the repeal of war time prohibition. We are certain that we are voicing the sentiment of the people of Kansas generally. We deplore the attitude of the President in his message to Congress in this important matter. We are looking to Congress to stand firm for the law.

Edwin S. Secrest.

Miltonvale, Kan.

### Democrat Praises Senator Capper

We greatly appreciate the stand Senator Capper has taken against the liquor traffic and compulsory military training. May God bless him openly for his work. Our earnest prayers shall ascend to God in his behalf for the noble stand which he has taken. I always voted the Democratic ticket until my conversion, then I stood with prohibition. But I think principle should count for more than political parties. I hope that I may have the opportunity of some day voting for him for President of our Great Republic.

W. A. Riney.

Haviland, Kan.

### Wants a Dry Nation

Gladly do I sign the petition and hope Senator Capper's good work will live on and it will I feel assured. How proud I would be to have him for our President. I hope the time will come when every state in the Union will be dry. I wish there were more Arthur Cappers in the country. I have hoped for the time when my boy would, when grown up, be like Arthur Capper. I wish him many bright years and I wish that he was back in the old home town.

Mrs. Cora Monasmith.

Topeka, Kan.

### Favors War Time Prohibition

I have sent you a number of petitioners who oppose the repeal of the war time prohibition act. I got this number in just a few minutes. I am very much surprised at Mr. Wilson's actions in standing in with the brewers as he does. So is everybody that I hear talk. I hope that Mr. Capper will use his influence against its repeal for I know he has great influence. I hope it will not be long in the future when I can vote for him as President of the United States.

Moses, N. M.

### Menus for Threshermen

I have been reading the threshers' menus for Kansas women, and comparing them with the menus Illinois women prepared for their threshers, nine years ago and I thought, perhaps, a few of our readers would like to

know the difference. For breakfast they would have something like this: Cereal, bacon or ham, eggs, potato croquets, or fried potatoes, two or three kinds of jelly, preserves, jam, cake, pie, (always two different kinds of each) fruit and coffee.

Then dinner included the following: Fried chicken, ham, potatoes, beans, peas, sliced tomatoes, carrots, pickled beets and cucumbers, jams, preserves, jellies, two or three different kinds, and at least two kinds of fruit, two kinds of pies, two or three cakes and tea, coffee, water and sometimes lemonade.

Their supper was a repetition of their dinners. Some may not believe this but if they ask anyone who was born and raised in Illinois as I was they can easily verify this statement.

I prefer the Kansas menus, they are more sensible. Of course there was always plenty of light bread, fresh butter, and cold sweet milk or buttermilk for those who preferred it, and cornbread.

I had them for one meal last summer. I served bread, butter, boiled ham, mashed potatoes, string beans, salmon loaf, potato salad, fruit salad, cake, pie, tea and coffee, and sliced tomatoes.

We are living in Ottawa this year, but I will be happy when I can get on a farm and cook for threshers again.

Mrs. Ethel Tillotson.

Ottawa, Kan.

### The Fall Vegetable Garden

The yields and returns from the garden may be materially increased by succession planting, intercropping, and companion cropping. There is a wide range of crops adapted to second and third plantings. If the available garden space is limited one may plan to plant between the rows of nearly matured crops, as sweet corn between the rows of potatoes, and fall or vining beans by the corn after it has a good start. When the corn is nearly harvested there will often be time yet to grow lettuce or radishes in the old potato rows, cutting the corn off after the young plants have a good start. If the ground is dry a shallow trench may be dug, plenty of water poured into it, and allowed to sink in before the seeds, which have been soaked 2 or 3 hours in warm (not hot) water are planted.

Succession and companion crops without number may be suggested, but I think each can work out a plan best suited to their needs. Some of the crops we still may plant: Pickling cucumbers, August 15; endive, August 20; kohlrabi, August 15; lettuce, August 15; mustard, August 15; spring radish, September 10; spinach, September 1; squash, July 15; Swiss chard, August 10; turnip, August 15; parsley, August 1; onion sets, September 5.

The cool fall months are best for pickling and canning because of the better condition of the weather and because the vegetables will keep better.

Mrs. Henry J. Martin.

Goff, Kan.

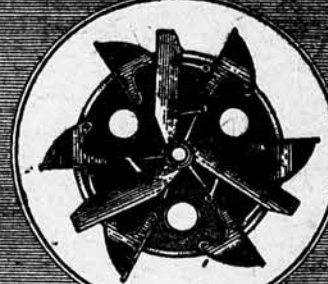
### Oklahomans Strong for Capper

I have been reading Senator Capper's paper and keeping pretty well up with his politics and approve of the stand he has taken. He may not know it, but Oklahoma is about as strong for him as Kansas. The farmers especially are strong for him. I have seen a good many farmers in the last two months and I am a farmer. There are at least 90 per cent of the people of Oklahoma against the League of Nations. I see the papers represent the majority of the people are for it, but I know they are not. We want immigration doors closed for 20 years. We are trusting in Senator Capper for the betterment of our country.

Duncan, Okla.

J. C. Hines.

Elder Keepalong: Discouragements are only temporary. We can do anything if we have faith. Deacon Ironside: Yes, anything except makin' a success of raisin' squabs on high-priced grain. I've tried that and I know.



### The "Why" of the Wheel

An ensilage cutter with four or less fans requires an elevating pipe large enough to receive at least one-fourth of the ensilage cut at each revolution of the cutting wheel.

But a Papec—with its six fans—requires a pipe large enough to receive only one-sixth of the ensilage cut at each revolution of the wheel.

Thus the Papec with its six fans and small pipe "throws and blows" a steady stream of silage with a force more concentrated, and, therefore, with a pressure much greater, than a cutter with four or less fans and a larger pipe.

So, there you have it—the "why" of the wheel—why

### Papec Ensilage Cutters Require Less Power And Elevate Higher

They throw the ensilage 15 to 20 feet before the pressure of the powerful air blast is used. Then with the air pressure concentrated in the small pipe, the steady stream of ensilage is elevated to the top of the highest silo.

Many other advantages of Papec Ensilage Cutters are explained in our 1919 catalog. Write today for your copy. Also see the Papec dealer. "Own your own" Papec this year—it will soon pay for itself. The catalog shows how.

**PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY**  
124 Main St. Shortsville, N. Y.  
25 distributing points in the U. S.



### Special Reduced Summer Prices

We sell a 7-line, 26-inch high, close mesh hog fence—30 stays to the rod—all heavy galvanized, for 33 cents f. o. b. Fort Madison, 35 cents f. o. b. Stillwater.

Other styles equally cheap—all guaranteed. Write today for free circular and prices delivered at your station.

**UNITED FENCE CO. OF STILLWATER**  
Offices and Factories:  
339 Main St., Stillwater, Minn.  
225 Front St., Fort Madison, Ia.

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We employ no solicitors. Every graduate a position.



**Topeka, Kan.**  
107 East 8th St.

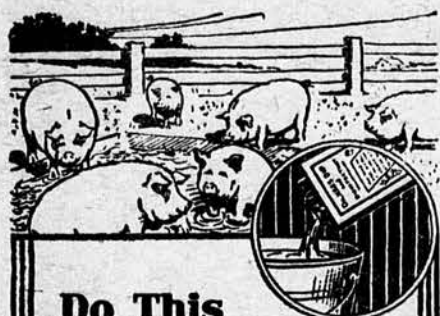
### Seed Wheat

Purebred, high yielding, Turkey Red seed wheat, Nos. 6 & 42; also Poland Chinas. Why not grow the BEST?

**PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM**  
Frank J. Rist, Prop.,  
Humboldt, Nebraska

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





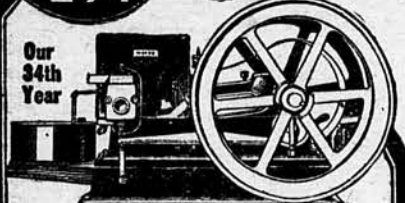
### Do This For Your Hogs

Provide a wallow close to the feeding grounds to which add Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. The DIP will kill the lice and cleanse the skin, and as the hogs pass back and forth from the wallow to the feed trough, the DRIP will destroy the disease germs and the worms that pollute the ground. That will mean a clean, healthy skin, freedom from lice, a safeguard against disease and larger, better porkers. Also sprinkle freely about poultry houses, pens and stables to destroy germs and avoid contagious diseases. An excellent disinfectant for the home.

Dr. HESS & CLARK  
Ashland Ohio

### DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

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2 H.P. ENGINE  
PULLS  
2 3/4  
\$39.95  
NOW



Direct from Factory to You

ALL SIZES AND STYLES  
2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 22 and 30 H.P.

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Don't wait if you need an engine for any purpose. NOW is the time to buy. Life Guarantee Against Defects. Big surplus horse-power. Above price includes engine complete on skids, ready to operate when you get it. Safe delivery guaranteed. Immediate factory shipment. Write or wire for big, new catalog of these wonderful engines.

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#### ELMCO Handy Concrete Mixer

This mixer was designed especially for farm use, is of convenient size and durably made of best quality materials, yet the price is within the reach of every farmer. It soon pays for itself in savings. Can be filled from one side and dumped from the other. Clutch pulley permits throwing in or out at will.

Operates with 11-2 h. p. gas engine or with ELMCO Ford Belt Attachment.

Send today for name of nearest dealer and big illustrated circular with pictures and full description of this handy ELMCO mixer and other ELMCO money savers.

E. F. ELMBERG COMPANY  
26 Main St. Parkersburg, Iowa

## Farm Engineering

BY C. E. JABLOW

Let Gas Engine Do Your Chores. Vertical and Horizontal Types. Advantages of the Two Cycle Engine. The Water Cooled Engine. Principle of the Thermo Siphon. Regarding Methods of Ignition. Be Careful about Overloading.

THE gas engine at one time was considered more or less of a mystery by many, and all of us remember a time when we had much merriment from the sight of a poor unfortunate who was unable to locate the trouble on a balky engine proved futile. Two things have happened since the time mentioned. First, competition has become gradually more keen among manufacturers and the designs have been improved to a marked extent thus eliminating troubles that were at one time most prominent. Second, the public generally, has learned more concerning the proper care of engines, and the mystery of the operation of the engine has disappeared almost entirely. This can be attributed to a great extent to the wide use of motor driven vehicles. We now even find women talking glibly of transmissions, differentials, clutches, and the like, who but a short time ago did not know the difference between a gear and a monkey wrench.

It is our intention here to acquaint the farmer in a general way with the various types that are on the market and if possible help him to make a choice in the many kinds that are submitted for his consideration. In regard to the physical appearance of the engine, it may be either vertical or horizontal. The vertical type of course would occupy much less floor space, however, it may not be as rigid as a horizontal engine. The wear in the cylinder may be distributed more uniformly in the vertical engine, but to offset this, accessibility is greater in a horizontal engine. Everything else considered being equal, the cost of a vertical engine should be somewhat less on account of a slight saving in weight.

Again the engine may be so mounted, that it has a stationary setting, or it may be mounted on a truck, when it is spoken of as a portable engine or it may be placed on skids and is then

spoken of as a semi-portable engine. As the sizes of engines increase, the portability decreases and even tho a larger engine may be so mounted as to make it portable, a thought should be given to the weight it is intended to transport from place to place. Unless an engine is well balanced, difficulty will be experienced with the portable type, but no one can dispute the great advantage that often results in being able to take the engine to the work to be done. If it is known exactly the purpose for which the engine is purchased, and the duty required of it is such that after being once placed in position, no further movement will be necessary; it is then proper to advise the purchase of a stationary engine.

Engines may be of a single cylinder or of a multiple cylinder type. The multiple cylinder engine may have two or more working cylinders. The marked advantage of the multi-cylinder type, is the greater frequency of explosion strokes to the revolution which reduces the weight of the fly-wheel for a given speed regulation, or results in a smoother running engine. However, it should be noted that the number of parts are multiplied and as a result the dependability to a certain extent is decreased. Of course, for a given horsepower the multiple cylinder engine normally would prove more costly.

Regarding the principle of operation of the engine, it may be designed to operate on what is known as the two stroke cycle or it may be of the four stroke cycle design. These commonly are spoken of as the two cycle or four cycle engine as the case may be. The two cycle engine delivers a power stroke at every second stroke of the piston or once in each revolution. On the other hand the four cycle engine delivers a power stroke at every fourth stroke of the piston or once every other revolution. A little consideration by the prospective purchaser, will cause him to realize that for a given horsepower the two cycle engine will be much the smallest and therefore less costly. Another thing in favor of the

two cycle engine is its simplicity as compared to the four cycle engine. The entire absence of the familiar poppet valves generally is noted in the former type. However, as the four cycle engine is by far the most common, let us inquire regarding its merits over the two cycle engine. First, its operation is more positive and perhaps the greatest deciding factor is that the fuel economy is much better when operating on the four cycle principle. Sometimes the fact that a two cycle engine can be run in either direction without extensive preparation may be useful, but for ordinary farm work this should not be considered. For those who already own their engines, it is the intention to go more fully into the operation according to these two cycles at some future date.

The engine may have any combination of these features and differ in the mode of preventing overheating of the cylinder. Either air or water may be used as the direct cooling medium. The air cooled engine is arranged with a series of fins surrounding the cylinder and on account of the large amount of cooling surface presented to a cooler current of air, proper cooling is effected. The water cooled engine is arranged with a jacket or a hopper usually of cast iron, surrounding the working cylinder, and by a circulation of water, the excessive heat is carried off. The water may be circulated positively by a pump driven by the main engine, or it may be connected to some other pressure supply or it may be circulated by what is known as the thermo siphon. That is merely depending upon the difference in the temperature of the water to cause circulation. In any perfect system of cooling, the idea is to carry off just enough heat to prevent overheating and no more, as a lowering in the fuel economy would otherwise result. On the engine equipped with a hopper, natural circulation is the only one depended upon. One air cooled engine manufacturer points out, that unless proper care is exercised the water may evaporate to a point where cooling is no longer effected. Again he points out that the water may incrust the inside of the jacket, and prevent cooling, or unless drained in cold weather freezing may cause a bursted jacket. He also states truthfully, that the whole outfit is heavier, but after all, the very general use of the water cooler engine has demonstrated that cooling is best done by this method.

Regarding methods of ignition for the charge in the engine, this may be done by the electrical method, or ignition may be caused spontaneously by high compression. The electrical method of ignition may be accomplished by the mechanical make and break of a circuit inside of the cylinder or by the so-called jump spark which requires that the voltage reach a point where it will jump across two terminals inside of the cylinder. The two methods may be accomplished by the use of batteries or by magnetos driven by the engine.

The governing of the engine may be done by the hit and miss principle or the combustible charge may be throttled to give more or less power as the requirement may be. The hit and miss engine is generally more economical of fuel but is not as smooth a running engine as the throttle governed one. With reference to the size that should be adapted to your purpose, my opinion is that a two or three horsepower engine may serve for many of the smaller jobs, such as running the grindstone, the forge blower, and the washing machine. It will do your pumping for the household supply or do your spraying, operate your cream separator or churn, do your sheep shearing, or run a small electric lighting outfit, and many other small jobs that will suggest themselves to you. For heavier work such as wood cutting, ensilage cutting, and silo filling, an engine of six to 10 horsepower may be required.

Before a purchase is made it would be well to anticipate to a certain extent the future work that the engine is to do, for it will be a keen disappointment if just a little additional horsepower is desired to find that the engine cannot be made to develop it. It is the habit of internal combustion engines, provided they are to operate efficiently most of the time, not to take care of much of an overload.

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## Washington Comment By Senator Capper

WHAT has been happening to the wheat farmer lately is exactly what was predicted would happen by careful students of the theory of government price-fixing. The farmer has been barred from a market fixed by the law of supply and demand and has been forced to sell his wheat at a government guaranteed price, modified by allowances and reductions arbitrarily made by the United States grain corporation. While he thus has been compelled to sell in a restricted market, he has had to buy the things he must have in an unrestricted market. The cotton planter likewise has been compelled to buy in an unrestricted market, but, on the other hand, he has been able to sell likewise in an unrestricted market, and has benefited greatly thereby.

### Wheat Farmers Lose Millions

Experts have estimated that the wheat farmers in 1917 lost upward of 450 million dollars on account of the government fixing the price of wheat, and in 1918 they lost 350 million dollars. What his loss will be this year, no one can say just yet, and no one can scarcely dare to predict. But it will mount into the hundreds of millions.

In the meantime the Grain Corporation, which has a billion dollars at its disposal to guarantee the farmer prices on a \$2.20 basis, boasts of a profit of more than 23 million dollars—and the farmer is the goat.

The farmer's loss has been greatly augmented by the system of grain grading that prevails and which I and other Senators and Representatives from Northern agricultural states have tried in vain to have changed. The farmer, I am convinced, cannot hope for a square deal until the price fixing system with its Grain Corporation is abandoned and the Department of Agriculture is reorganized under the direction of a man who understands the problems of the Northern farmer and is in sympathy with him.

### Big Packers Fight Control

The "Big Five" packers already have begun their fight against the Kenyon bill, designed to bring their operations under the strict supervision of the government. Senators have begun to receive petitions urging them to vote against the bill and these petitions are all of a similar character.

Senator Kenyon stated on the floor of the Senate chamber recently that the packers are engaged in an effort to prejudice business men against his bill, and there is no doubt that thru their banking connections the "Big Five" will exert a powerful influence in this direction. How effective this sort of propaganda may prove remains to be seen.

### Packers Make Big Profits

Meantime an organization, composed of producers and consumers, representing all the great granges and other farm organizations, and the American Livestock association, has been formed with headquarters here in Washington, to push the Kenyon bill thru Congress, as the first step in a persistent and relentless fight on the high cost of living. The effort of the packers to shift responsibility upon the retailers alone is impudent and insolent, in view of the known facts, proved by the Federal Trade Commission investigation, and by statistics compiled by various government agencies. Packers' profits alone disprove the packers' contentions.

Armour and company's profits in 1912 were 6 per cent. In 1917 they had jumped to 19.8 per cent. Swift and company made 8.6 per cent in 1912, and 33.4 per cent in 1917; Morris and company, 6.9 per cent in 1912 and 22.6 per cent in 1917, while the Cudahy Packing company, made 7.1 per cent in 1912, and 23.2 per cent in 1917.

Instead of prices coming down and packers' profits being reduced since the signing of the armistice, they have continued to go higher. It is true, the price of beef has been reduced slightly in the last three or four months, but that is the one exception to prove the rule of higher prices for food since

the war ended. However, much the retailer may be responsible for continued high prices, there can be no question that the packer is, primarily responsible, and should be dealt with first.

The Kenyon bill will, I believe, go far toward checking the packer's extortions and his disposition to monopolize the trade in all other food stuffs. I hope to see it pressed for early consideration in the Senate and promptly passed. The packer's contention that it is the opening wedge to government control of all other business is mere camouflage and not true.

### Farmers' Demands of Congress

"Recently there came to my attention a program headed 'The Farmers' Demands of Congress.' Among them are the following:

Ratify the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.  
Repeal the so-called Daylight Saving Law.

Cut appropriations one-half.

Reduce expenditures.

Abolish needless officials.

Close up useless bureaus.

Economize all along the line.

Reduce taxation.

Give agriculture a square deal.

Adjourn at the earliest possible date.

Give the country a rest.

I am glad to report that Congress has done something toward carrying out this program, but it is far from complete. It repealed the Daylight Saving law, but President Wilson vetoed the repeal bill. He is soon to be given another repeal bill, when, I hope, he will have heard sufficiently from the country to make him sign it.

Appropriations were cut, but it was impossible at this first session to cut them by half. Expenditures are being reduced in line with the reduced appropriations.

Not much progress has been made in abolishing needless officials, but I hope to see action along this line at the regular, if not at the special session. A number of useless bureaus have been closed up, but there is room for much more progress in that direction. The Food Administration and the Fuel Administration are the two biggest offices to be closed since the war ended. Little has been accomplished thus far in the direction of general economy and reducing of taxes.

Agriculture, I am sorry to say, is not getting a square deal and I fear will not until there has been a change in the head of the department, and the various bureaus are in charge of men with greater sympathy for the farmer and his problems.

The treaty will be ratified and the League of Nations adopted with amendments I believe within six weeks or two months.

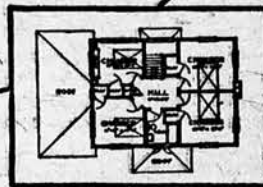
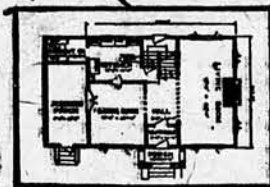
*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

### Mortgages and Cheap Dollars

Replying to a query as to whether farmers, who now have Mr. Bryan's "50-cent dollar," are paying off their mortgages, as Bryan proposed to them 23 years ago, a Kansas farmer writes that he is one of a dozen or so who have taken advantage of cheap money to clear their mortgages off. There may be a good many others.

It is a clever move, no doubt, for 50-cent dollars will not stay with us forever. Prices in 10 or 12 years may be back to the 1910 levels and the dollar will be worth 100 cents of any farmer's corn or wheat or hogs. In that case it will require twice as many pounds of hogs, corn, wheat or hay to pay off a mortgage as it requires today.

On the other hand, people are not in the habit of looking a dozen years ahead, and if they were, present business might go to smash. More farmers, it is safe to say, are buying more land with 23-cent hogs and \$2 wheat and near \$2 corn, and adding something to the mortgage debt they are already carrying, than are paying off.



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"We're not satisfied unless you are"

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thru the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it thru our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 100,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, it will pay you too. Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you want to know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



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## Light Weight All-Purpose Farm Motors

### Weigh Only One-Fourth as Much

as ordinary farm engines, but run even more steadily and quietly, because of perfect balance and accurate Throttling Governor.

Because of their light weight, they are the most useful farm engines, as they can be moved so easily from job to job. They do any job any other engine can do, and many jobs other engines cannot do.

They are also very durable—in fact, the Cushman service record on American farms, where 50,000 of them are at work, justifies our claim that they are the most durable farm engines in the world, because of actual superiority in design, material and construction.

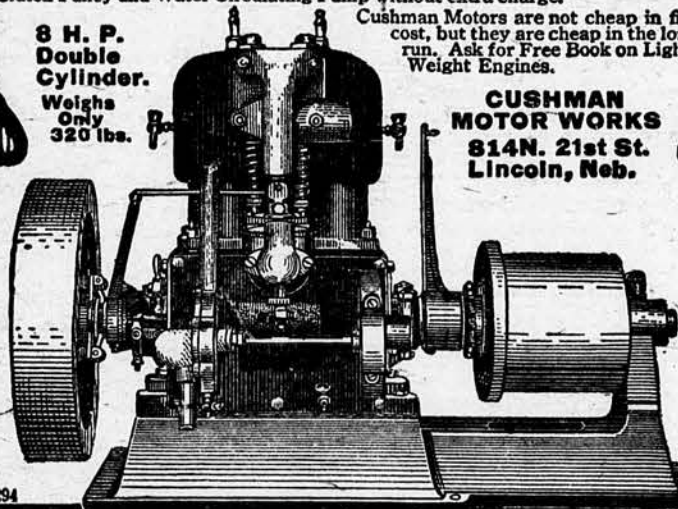
### Double Cylinder Motors — 8, 15 and 20 H. P.

Give a service the tractor cannot give, and no other farm engine compares with them in equipment. Two cylinders give very steady power. They do not wear unevenly and lose compression. Every running part protected from dust and properly lubricated. Equipped with Throttling Governor, Carburetor, Friction Clutch Pulley and Water Circulating Pump without extra charge.

8 H. P.  
Double  
Cylinder.  
Weighs  
Only  
320 lbs.

Cushman Motors are not cheap in first cost, but they are cheap in the long run. Ask for Free Book on Light Weight Engines.

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MOTOR WORKS**  
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We put out honest goods—advertise and guarantee our formula. Here are the ingredients of Economy:

Sulphate of Soda	Hypo-Sulphite of Soda	Poke Root
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	Charcoal	Blood Root
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Ninety per cent of our customers come back. That's proof of the merit of our goods. We have built our business on the service-to-customer basis—and have made good. Now is the time to start. Get established in your territory while live stock prices are high. Write me personally.

**JAMES J. DOTY, President**

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Largest Manufacturers of Stock Powder

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Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the

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soldiers were trained for U. S. Gov-

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## Capper Poultry Club

### "Squeals and Cackles"—Here's a New "Sheet"

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT  
Club Secretary

WE'RE THINKING big thoughts for the Capper Poultry club—you and I—and everywhere the thoughts are springing into action. Better chickens, better care and bigger profits are, of course, primary thoughts, but along with these are coming all kinds of new ideas, in order that the chickens may be better and the profits bigger. The Capper Poultry club is developing young journalists as well as successful producers of chickens and business girls who know the best business methods. This new qualification, also, is working hand in hand with the bigger profits and better chickens, for thru their county club "newspapers" and their breed club "newspapers," girls are learning how to boost their chickens and how to give them better care.

The first number of "Squeals and Cackles," issued by the Butler county girls and boys, has reached my desk. My! How proud I am of every one of these clubs that carries thru a worth-

But if he did not grow up big and fat  
By eating up my means  
What would we do for "ham what am"?  
Or when eat pork and beans?

Have you been reading the poultry department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze? Every club girl should read it as well as the club story for all of the information which it contains is of special interest to club girls. I trust that you read George Beuoy's article, "Capon Half of Poultry Business," with interest. If you wish further information on this subject write to the Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan, for the bulletin, "Capon for Kansas," and to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the bulletin, "Capon for Caponizing."

From every county reports are coming "You can count on it that I'm going to be present at the big annual state meeting of the Capper Poultry club, September 8-10." Every girl in the club will receive a formal invitation before long, but just now I'm inviting you informally. It's going to be bushels of fun! Visits to the fair grounds during the Topeka Free Fair, a big banquet for Capper club boys and girls, and many other kinds of entertainment! The attendance of club girls this year is going to be bigger than ever. Many girls have been saving their money for weeks for their annual trip to Topeka.

Club interest is growing everywhere. The outlook is so wonderfully fine that I shouldn't be surprised if every club that has as few as five members this year lines up with complete membership in 1920. As a special inducement to girls in counties whose membership is not complete we are going to add a fall chick contest. This will help them to get girls lined up this year who will continue in membership next year. The work for this brief contest will be very simple. The only record to be kept will be a profit record. Twenty purebred chicks of fall hatch will be entered. It will be a good plan to hatch these chicks the latter part of August or the first part of September. The prizes in this department will be: first, \$6; second, \$5; third, \$4; fourth, \$3; fifth, \$2. If you haven't 10 members in your club now line up girls for the fall chick contest.

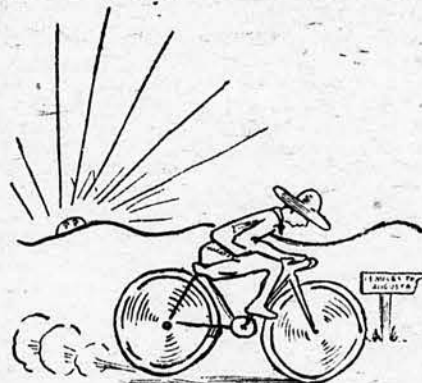
Every assistant secretary in a breed club has been asked to write a boost for her variety of chickens. Here are a few of them:

We have had several breeds of chickens but find the Single Comb Buff Leghorns the most profitable. The cock at maturity weighs 6 or 7 pounds and the hens 4 or 5 pounds. These chickens are good layers. I can almost say the best. The Buffs are larger than other Leghorn breeds. Their meat is of fine flavor and is a pretty yellow when dressed. There are no dark pin feathers. I think the Buff Leghorns are so pretty. Their comb and wattles are red and the lobes are white, so that they make a beautiful display of red, yellow and white. They cannot be surpassed when it comes to rustling. They lay pure white eggs which are of good size. There is much demand for white eggs.—Esther Maus, Shawnee county.

The Buff Plymouth Rock chickens are uniform in color; they are a general purpose fowl, and are prolific layers of medium sized brown eggs. They are a desirable table fowl, having yellow skin and legs. They make excellent sitters and mothers and are easily "broken up." I shut up my hens for a day and a night and the next day they will lay. The chicks are a cream color, gradually getting darker. I have some chickens 3½ months old, weighing 4 pounds. The chickens at maturity weigh from 7 to 10 pounds.—Lenore Rosiska, Clay county.

The Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are a good breed of chickens for they belong to the all-purpose class. As they are of good weight they bring a good price when sold. They are good layers. They are excellent as

(Continued on Page 30.)



Marvin Baker on Pig Club Special.

while project! Last year there was no poultry club in Butler county, but this year the girls in this county, led by 12-year-old Myrtle Dirks, are making things hum. Myrtle has enough pep for a whole regiment of girls and at the same time shares the honors of the work with every member of her club.

You should see the cover page of "Squeals and Cackles," ornate with a red pig, golden sunflowers and a white "Biddy." Another illustration shows Marvin Baker taking the pig club special to the monthly meeting.

On the second page of the leaflet announcement is made that Maude Fouts, Myrtle Dirks, Hazel Taylor and Alice Dirks contributed to this number.

"Now that you have an idea of what we want for our paper," these comments continue, "you will know what to send. We would like any advertisements you may have, funny or serious, anything of interest about your pigs and chickens, stories, verses, and jokes, puzzles, pictures, or essays."

A report of the last meeting is given in the paper, a breed club story and notes about the poultry and pig clubs of Butler county.

Here are other paragraphs from this interesting leaflet:

Lydia DeMein would have us believe that her chickens hatched out in two weeks. In making her report at the June meeting she said "I set my hens about two weeks ago and now I have seven little chicks." They must have been "pep" chicks, all right.

Myrtle Dirks's mother says Myrtle writes to Miss Schmidt every time one of her chickens crows, and she firmly believes Myrtle will send a telegram when one of her pullets lays an egg, because she read in the Farmers Mail and Breeze that Ollie Osborn had some pullets nearly ready to lay.

Farm visitor: I want to buy some hens. Farmer: What kind? Farm visitor: Good hens. The kind that say "Now I lay me" twice every day—if you have 'em.

Marvin Baker has sent in the first subscription for "Squeals and Cackles."

John Dirks is a grange member. Marvin is a Boy Scout. What are you, Raymond?

I know a place where the weeds are thick  
And the sunflowers long and green,  
And down underneath is the nicest nest  
Where ten white eggs are seen.  
My little buff hen has stolen away,  
And set there on this nest,  
And soon I hope that she will be  
With baby chickens blest.—Myrtle Dirks.

Thoughts of a pig club boy. (With apologies to R. L. Stevenson.)  
The little pig all black and white  
I love with all my heart.  
He eats the corn with all his might  
And tears the earth apart.



## For Our Young Readers

### Let's Visit the Land of Sunshine and Flowers

BY BERTHA JOHNSON

IF YOU will all transfer yourselves to a warm sunny day in the beginning of July, I will take you with me on one of the most delightful and interesting pleasure trips you can imagine. Even the beginning of the trip was enlivening, for in the same sleeper was a company of 18 immigrants from Holland, only two of them able to speak English. The rest conversed fluently in their native language and when evening came they gathered in a corner of the car and sang song after song apparently oblivious to their surroundings.

As much as I enjoyed the scenery in Colorado and the brief stop in Salt Lake City, Utah, I am going to skip over the first part of our trip and take you with me direct to Southern California.

After our journey thru the desert, glad indeed were we when we finally arrived in San Bernardino and saw the first palm trees. Soon we passed



He's Had 500 Birthdays

great orange orchards and we began to feel as if we were in a different land. Instead of the shade trees we are accustomed to we saw the palm and eucalyptus, the pepper tree, and the magnolia with its beautiful white blossoms. Then the fruit trees, such as the lemon, orange, grape-fruit, fig and olive were new to me. And such a profusion of beautiful flowers! In truth, California is the land of flowers, but it is still more beautiful in the spring, just after the rainy season. When we were there, there had been no rain since February, so you see that irrigation is absolutely necessary. Californians take their sunshine for granted, whether the day is clear or not. How they laughed at me for carrying an umbrella on a foggy morning, for, as they said, "It never rains here during this time of the year." When I tell you that in San Diego there is a pipe organ outdoors on which daily concerts are given you can readily see how the weather can be depended upon in Southern California.

Our trip to San Diego from San Pedro, the harbor of Los Angeles, was taken by boat. This was my first sight of the ocean. How majestic it was! As the water was calm and none of us sea-sick we could enjoy our trip to the fullest extent. After a short stay in San Diego we returned to Los Angeles. There are many points of interest in and around Los Angeles. One day we took the "Balloon Trip," which is not what its name implies, but an all-day trip in an electric car to the nearby beaches. We visited 13 beaches that day, stopping finally at Venice, where we entered the breakers for the first time. How cold and refreshing the ocean was! We didn't venture in very far as the breakers came with such force it was difficult to keep one's balance. After our cold shower bath it was great fun to lie on the warm, clean sand. Those accustomed to the breakers go far out and allow the waves to carry them to the shore.

#### An Alligator Farm

Another interesting trip was our visit to an alligator farm where 2,000 reptiles of all sizes and ages were exhibited. The oldest alligator on the farm was 500 years old. It is no wonder they live to such an old age as they are sluggish animals and sleep a great deal of the time, not even

waking to partake of food for six months of the year. Our visit to a large ostrich farm near Pasadena also was very interesting.

Pasadena is reached by electric car from Los Angeles. All of the nearby cities are connected by interurban. Pasadena is called the city of millionaires and a very fitting name it is for there are no ugly homes here. We saw the Busch Sunken Gardens while in Pasadena, also the San Gabriel Mission. The old Spanish missions still remain in Southern California, relics from the days when the state was inhabited by Indians.

An excursion I enjoyed very much was a boat trip to Catalina Island from San Pedro. This island consists of mountains and as we stayed over night we had plenty of time for climbing among them. Some of them afforded splendid views of the ocean. It was at Catalina Island that we had the unique experience of going out on the water in glass-bottomed boats. We saw many things in the bottom of the ocean which we did not know existed.

But it is time to leave Los Angeles and continue our journey to San Francisco. We had rooms in Berkeley, across the bay, taking the ferry every morning and evening.

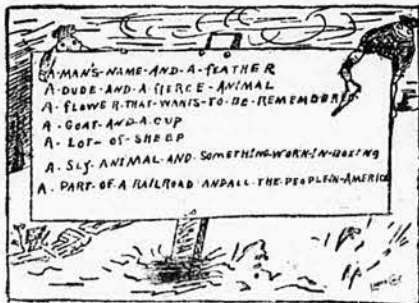
An interesting trip from San Francisco was one we took to the top of Mount Tamalpais over the most crooked railway in the world. The view from the top was grand. We also enjoyed a trip around the city in a sight-seeing car. But the most interesting feature of our visit in San Francisco was a trip to Chinatown. There one sees the Chinese in their native dress. Many of them do not even understand English. It was a unique experience to mingle among them, see nothing but Japanese and Chinese stores and listen to, what seemed to us, jabbering in their native language.

We left San Francisco early one morning to take the steamer for Portland. Never shall I forget that ocean voyage. We were on board the Great Northern which has rooms for 1,000 passengers. It is called "The Palace of the Pacific." That night on the ocean when the sun sank like a ball of fire into the water is one whose picture will ever remain in my memory. Here and there the spouting water betrayed the presence of a whale and over all was the afterglow of the setting sun.

Our visit in the Northwest was as full of wonder and interest as the trip thru Southern California and perhaps I will tell you about it at some other time.

#### Seven Flowers

This puzzle gives the names of seven flowers. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be



packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers.

Solution July 26 puzzle—Parts of a wagon. 1, axle; 2, tongue; 3, wheel; 4, brake. The prize winners: Wendell Coate, Daniel Neal, Clarence Gish, Katherine Beisel, Lillie Shonfelt, Ruth Gish.

The average grown person needs two to three ounces of fats every day. Does this seem a lot? Remember there is fat in milk, cheese, and eggs as well as in butter and fat meat.



## Great Endurance of the Ajax Road King

Confidence with which farmers keep on using the Ajax Road King, we regard as the supreme tribute to Ajax endurance.

The Road King is as good as it looks—and note how its massive tread is braced on both sides by Ajax Shoulders of Strength.

### More Tread On The Road

This exclusive Ajax feature is the buttress principle applied to tire construction. Shoulders of Strength buttress the Road King tread—give a wider wearing surface—more tread on the road.

No stronger endorsement of Ajax Tires can be cited than the fact that they are 97% Owner's Choice. This means that Ajax Tires are never forced on users when they buy their cars. Instead, this big percentage is singled out to replace other tires originally on the cars.

Buy Ajax Tires, Ajax Tubes, and Ajax H. Q. Tire Accessories from your nearest Ajax Tire Supply Depot.

Ajax Tires Are Guaranteed In Writing 5000 Miles

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# AJAX TIRES

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1, AT THE

*Ransomerian Business School*

1334-62 Grand Avenue,

Kansas City, Missouri.

The Great American University of Business

**\$100 a Month Guaranteed to Every Graduate**

Kansas City and the Ransomerian offer greater opportunities for the young man and young woman entering the business world than any other combination of its kind in the United States. Hundreds of students have come from all parts of the country to take advantage of Ransomerian master courses and secure the benefits of its far-reaching influence, together with the unequalled opportunity afforded for positions and advancement in this big manufacturing city. Our great co-operative plan places Ransomerian Courses within reach of all, coupled with the most extensive curriculum ever offered by a commercial training school and supported by a positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction in every particular upon completion of the course. Both personal and class instruction in all departments under the direction of one of America's ablest Faculties of master minds insures 100 per cent efficiency in the course selected. We furnish employment to pay living expenses while attending and extend to you our unlimited co-operation in every way that can possibly promote your interest or subserve your welfare, and upon graduation we absolutely and unconditionally guarantee to place you in a good position at a salary of at least \$100 a month. Courses in Scientific Shorthand—the world's master system—Touch Typewriting, Secretarial, Bookkeeping, Banking, Higher Accountancy, Collections and Credits, Teacher Training, Civil Service, Elocution and Oratory, Business Administration, Advertising and Salesmanship. Decide today to prepare for a high position at this great business university in the heart of America and follow that decision with action by writing immediately for catalog and particulars. Hundreds have achieved fame and fortune through this action, which implies the same for you. Write today.



## The Orchard and Garden

**D**ON'T stop cultivating the garden because it is hot work. Do more of it for the garden's sake. Sow radish, lettuce, peas, and beans for late fall use. They are of fine quality in the fall.

Plow up the old strawberry bed and give the new one thoro cultivation. This will help keep the weevil in check.

Send for bulb catalogs and get that order ready for planting if you would have early flowers next spring.

If dahlias are stunted by hot weather in July or early August, it is often well to cut them back severely and let the new growth carry full flowers.

Get the weeds now before they go to seed. Keep the ground in the garden cultivated enough to kill all the weeds. They shade the cultivated plants and keep them from growing.

It is cheaper to pay a good price for a good plant than to buy a bar-

gain plant and have to buy another to take its place. Buy plants from plant dealer, give them good care and you will enjoy flowers and fruit.

Get some material such as vegetables, fruits, or flowers ready to exhibit at the state and county fair. You will help the show and learn something yourself.

People who allow surplus fruits and vegetables to spoil in the garden in summer and buy canned garden products in winter will soon be as scarce as dodo birds.

### Value of Bees

Every farmer should have two or more prosperous colonies of Italian bees. The honey-bee is our expert carrier of the pollen from flower to flower of fruits, vegetables and other crops. The fertilizing of one flower by pollen from another is the rule among honey plants and self-fertilization is the exception.

If your fruit blossoms fail to set fruit perhaps a few colonies of bees

would help. The \$2 to \$10 worth of honey from a colony of bees is a mere pittance of their real value on the farm. And yet from the point of view of honey production alone there is no legitimate enterprise from which a larger percentage of profit can be had on the necessary capital invested and labor expended. No other enterprise fits in so well with general farming and offers such attractive inducements to the faithful and industrious.

### Sweet Potato Storage Houses

As a result of the introduction of modern sweet-potato storage houses in many parts of the South, farmers have become more interested in increasing their sweet potato acreage this year. Particularly is this true in Louisiana, according to a number of reports received from agricultural agents in that state. The agent in Ouachita Parish writes that 38,000 sweet potato plants were received on a co-operative order in lots ranging from 500 to 5,000 to the individual. Additional orders have been obtained from growers who intend to use a total of 200,000 plants.

A local concern in Caddo Parish has completed plans to erect a 30,000-bushel sweet potato curing house according to plans recommended by the United States Department of Agri-

culture. In Allen Parish a number of farmers are considering installing small curing houses for their own use. Already 10 or 12 growers have planned to build these houses, which will have a capacity of from 500 to 1,000 bushels each.

### To Eradicate Potato Wari

State and Federal experts are co-operating in Pennsylvania in experimental work to eradicate the potato-wart disease which was recently found in the gardens of certain mining towns. Potato wart is one of the most injurious pests which attacks potatoes. The disease was probably introduced into Pennsylvania on imported potatoes, and up to the present time no other outbreaks have been discovered in this country. However, this disease may also have been introduced in a similar manner into other parts of the country, and on this account the United States Department of Agriculture is keeping sharp lookout for signs of wart in other potato-growing sections.

### Store Potatoes Properly

Potatoes properly stored should not sustain a loss thruout the winter season of more than 5 per cent, and under exceptionally good conditions not more than 3 or 4 per cent, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The maximum return from the crop after it is produced depends on the care with which the potatoes are harvested, stored, graded, sacked, and the ability of the grower to sell at the most advantageous time.

Approximately one-third of the main potato crop is marketed at harvest time, and the remainder is stored as a reserve supply for winter and spring. It is physically impossible, as well as economically undesirable, to attempt to market the entire crop in the autumn, and the only way in which potatoes can be handled successfully, so as to insure a uniform supply, is to provide sufficient storage on the farm or at the shipping station for from 65 to 75 per cent of the crop.

Various types of storage places are now in use, ranging from pits or cheaply constructed dug-outs to large, substantially built storage houses. Plans for the construction of storage houses are given in U. S. Farmers' Bulletin 847.

### Diseases Attack Kansas Potatoes

Field experts of the United States Department of Agriculture report the occurrence of blackleg in many Kansas potato fields. At Muncie, Kan., one field showed 18 per cent blackleg injury, as well as 30 per cent injury from the Rhizoctonia. At Turner and De Soto 5 to 10 per cent injury from blackleg was also found.

Near Topeka a 110-acre field planted with treated stock showed only a trace of blackleg injury, while another 60-acre field of untreated seed was found to have a 5 to 10 per cent injury from blackleg. Despite these diseases, it is estimated that the Topeka district will average close to 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while in some fields the crop may reach the 300-bushel mark.

### Rabbits Injure Apple Trees

As soon as there is a sufficient snowfall to make winter feed somewhat scarce, rabbits and mice will attack young apple trees and damage or entirely kill them by feeding on the bark at the ground or on the snow line.

Such injury can be prevented by wrapping the trees to a height above the snow line with tar paper or burlap, or by placing a lath screen protector around them. If the drifts around the trees are very high it may be advisable to break the snow drift around the trees so that the rabbits cannot reach the branches. Washing the trunk with whitewash containing copperas or sulfur is also effective. Hunting and trapping rabbits in the snow break or orchard during the early winter months is helpful, too.

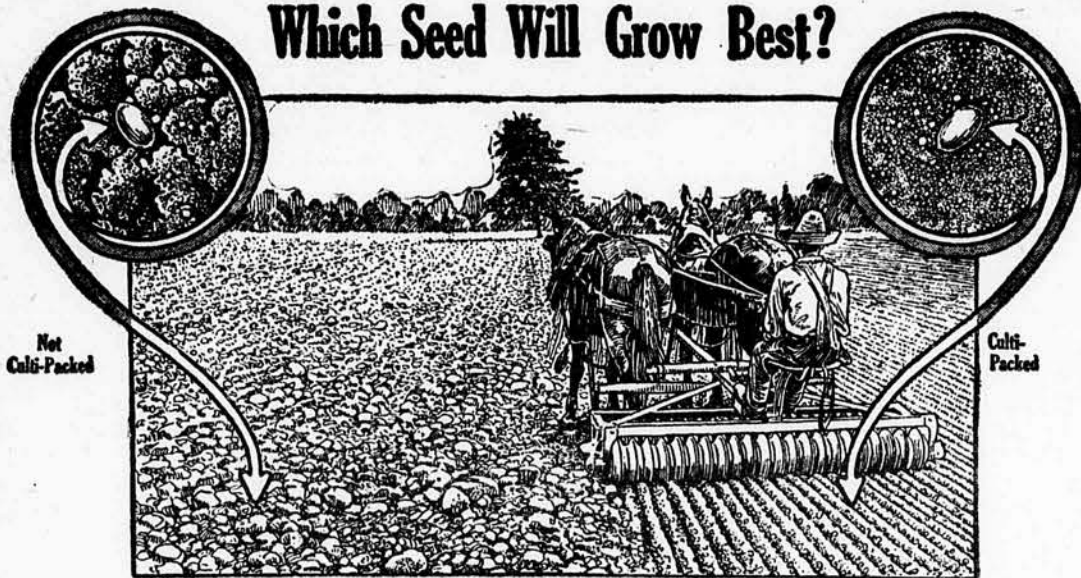
Young fruit trees are greatly benefited during the winter by a heavy mulch of strawy manure. This should be spaded in in the spring as it will stimulate growth and development. During the winter it will help to prevent root-killing.

## CULTI-PACKER

TRADE MARK REG.

It Cultivates—It Packs

Which Seed Will Grow Best?



Put a seed in fine, moist earth and firm the soil particles closely around it.

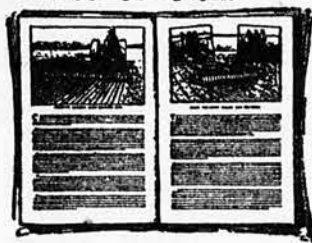
Put another seed in a soil that is loose or lumpy, and where moisture has partly dried out. Let it be loosely surrounded by earth.

Which seed will grow best—which roots will have the best opportunity—which will give the hardiest plant—which will yield the biggest crop?

You know the first seed will stand at least five chances to one—but are you planning to give your seed that same advantage this fall?

### SOIL SENSE BOOK

Ask your dealer for this free 60-page book on soils. Illustrated with over 100 fine soil photographs.



Half an hour's trial in your field will absolutely convince you that a Culti-Packer will make a finer, firmer, better moisture holding seed bed than any tool you ever used.

Go to your local dealer now. Order a Culti-Packer. Use it in making your seed bed, then after the seeder and in all the other ways the instructions suggest.

We give you our word, backed by sixty years of honest dealing, that you will be satisfied with the purchase.

The Culti-Packer is equally adapted for use with horses or tractor

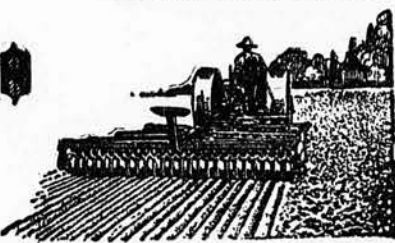
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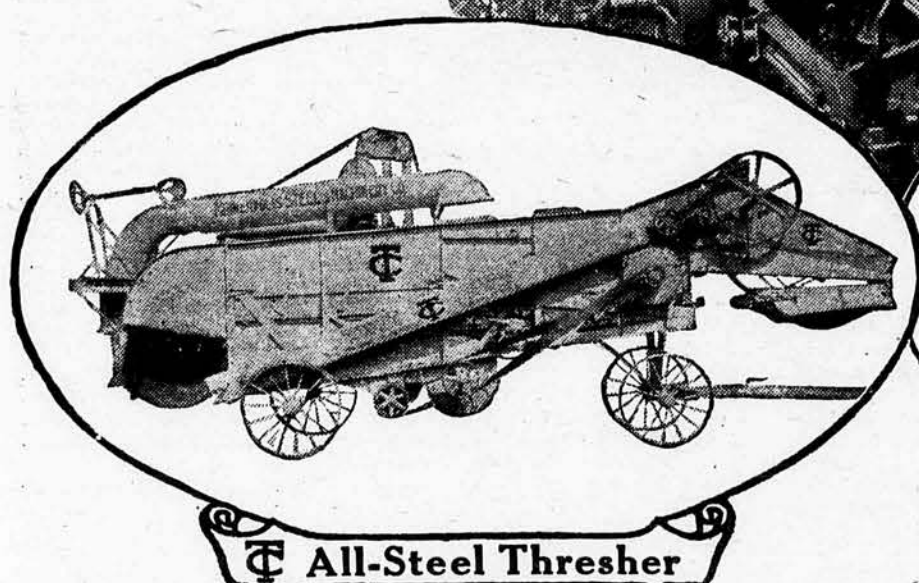


**The Dunham Company, Suburb of Cleveland Berea, Ohio**

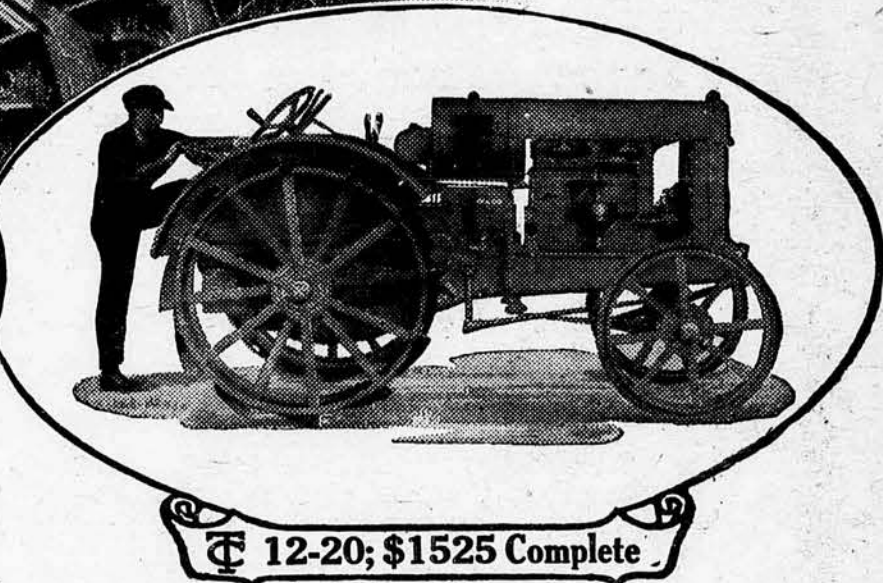



# *for the Tough Jobs*

See it in Action at the  
Aberdeen Tractor Dem-  
onstration, Aug. 19 to  
21—a Twin City 12-20—  
Powerful, Durable, Eco-  
nomical.



 All-Steel Thresher



 12-20; \$1525 Complete

**T**HIS NEW 12-20 has a great reputation to uphold. Therefore, before offering it for sale, it was put into service on every kind of field and farm work—the toughest jobs, the hardest strains—to make it prove its strength and power and stamina. We are proud to put our trade-mark on it. And every farmer can be proud to own the tractor that bears that mark.

## Here Are a Few of Its Striking Features:

Four-cylinder, vertical sixteen-valve engine, valve-in-head type, with removable cylinder sleeves and counterbalanced crankshaft. (For the first time this powerful type of motor is applied to tractor use.)

Sliding spur-gear transmission, two speeds forward, direct drive on both. Easy of access, dust proof and running in oil. Bosch high-tension magneto with impulse starter.

The Twin City 12-20 Tractor is produced in one of the largest tractor factories in the world, by the most thoroughly skilled mechanics and some of America's foremost engineers.

At \$1525 *complete*, it will prove the most dependable and economical tractor for any farmer to buy.

Write us today for complete details. *Also ask for full particulars of the Twin City All-Steel Thresher.*

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# TWIN CITY

## 12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine



# The Standard Oil Company and (Indiana) the Old Employee

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has emphasized its belief in the rights of its employees to look to the Company as a source of livelihood even after the productive years have passed.

For the protection of those who have grown old in the employ of the Company an annuity has been provided.

This annuity cannot be less than \$300.00 a year, and may be as much as 75 per cent of the average annual remuneration received during the last ten years of service.

This is but one of the factors which have served to promote a bond of sympathy, understanding and respect between the Company and its employees.

It has been a potent factor in promoting the general efficiency of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and has enabled this organization to fulfill its obligation as a public servant in a manner satisfactory to the stockholder, the employee, and the public generally.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## With the Home Makers

### Good Ways of Serving and Canning the Apple Crop

BY WOMEN READERS

IF THE FATES should decree just one fruit, apples would undoubtedly be the fruit chosen. Doctors are all agreed that it is the most healthful fruit to be had. It has a large supply of proteids and carbohydrates. It may soar quite high in price and still be cheaper than other fruits, for the reason that there is the minimum of waste. Even the peeling and cores make excellent vinegar. Apples are excellent in the natural state and can also be used and put up in an infinite variety of ways. The following are some of the ways we especially like them prepared:

**Boiled Apples**—Wash, pare and core the apples, leaving them whole. Cook

taste. Fill the bottom crust and bake. Then add either the whites of eggs, beaten stiff, or top with whipped cream. —Mrs. U. A. Van Dyke, Chase Co., Nebraska.

**Preserved Crabapples**—Wash the crabapples and leave on the stem. Make a sirup from equal parts of sugar and water and a little cinnamon. Then put in the apples, cook until done, and seal. —Mrs. U. A. Van Dyke, Chase Co., Nebraska.

**Apple Butter**—Peel and core cooking apples, put them in a roaster with 1 cup of fresh cider and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar to each 2 quarts of chopped apples. Add a little cinnamon, cover the roaster, put it in the oven and cook the apples until they are mushy, then put them on top of the stove, stir and cook for 15 or 20 minutes. Run thru a colander and seal. —Mrs. U. A. Van Dyke, Chase Co., Nebraska.

**Apple Fritters**—Core the apples and slice round without peeling. Dip each slice in a batter made from 1 cup of sweet milk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 2 tablespoons of sugar and 2 beaten eggs. Fry in deep fat. —Mrs. U. A. Van Dyke, Chase Co., Nebraska.

**Jellied Apples**—Rub thru a sieve 1 quart of sweetened stewed apples which have been cooked with the grated rind of 1 lemon. Dissolve in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of water, 3 tablespoons of gelatin, add to the apples and stir in the juice of 2 lemons. Serve very cold with whipped cream. —Marjorie C. Metz, Crowley Co., Colorado.

**Batter Pudding**—Sift together 2 cups of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon of soda and a pinch of salt. Mix to a medium thick batter with 1 egg and sour cream. Pour the mixture over pared and quartered apples which have been arranged in a 2-quart baking dish, and steam 2 hours or bake in an oven until done. Serve hot with cream and sugar. —Marjorie C. Metz, Crowley Co., Colorado.

**Apple and Nut Salad**—Mix together 1 pound of broken nut meats, 1 pound of white grapes, cut in halves, 1 or 2 stalks of celery cut in dice, and as much diced apple as the three combined. Mix with mayonnaise and cover with whipped cream. —Marjorie C. Metz, Crowley Co., Colorado.

### Marmalades and Jams

The following recipes are highly recommended by Marion H. Neil in her book "Canning, Preserving and Pickling":

**Apple Marmalade**—Slice 6 large lemons, cover with 2 quarts of water and let them stand over night. In the morning put them into a preserving pan, add 8 pounds of apples, peeled, cored and sliced, and boil for 1 hour. Then add 10 pounds of sugar, and boil for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours longer. Pour into glass jars and seal.

**Orange and Peach Jam**—Peel, remove seeds and white portions from 4 oranges, then nearly cover with boiling water and allow to stand over night. Wash  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of peaches, nearly cover with boiling water, and allow to stand over night. In the morning remove the skins and pits. Put the oranges and the peaches with the liquor from both, in a preserving pan, and cook for 30 minutes. Then add an equal quantity of heated sugar and boil until thick, stirring frequently. Pour into glasses and seal.

**Raspberry and Apple Jam**—Peel and core 4 pounds of apples, cut them in thin slices, and put them into a preserving pan with 3 pounds of lump sugar and 1 pint of water. Place on the fire, bring to boiling point and boil 15 minutes; then remove to the side of the range and let simmer. Add 2 pounds of raspberries, and let the jam simmer until it jellies. Seal in glasses.

**Spiced Peaches**—Scald 1 pint of vinegar, 3 pounds of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of cloves, 2 ounces of broken cinnamon and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of allspice, then pour it over 7 pounds of peaches. Allow to stand 24 hours, drain off, scald again, and pour over the fruit, then let stand again 24 hours. Boil all together until



Riding Home With the Apples.

in a covered stew pan with enough water to cover the apples. Add sugar to the water before cooking in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup to each apple. When tender, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of lemon juice to each apple, and cook until the sirup is thick or until it jells. Pour the sirup over the apples and serve when cold, plain or with whipped cream. —Mrs. Ford Robinette, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

**Canned Baked Apples**—These apples never failed to call forth praise from those partaking of them. Wash and core good apples. Fill the cavities with sugar and bake until tender in a pan containing very little water. Pack the baked apples in hot sterilized jars. Fill the jars completely with sirup made by boiling together for 2 minutes one part water and one part sugar. Seal the cans. —Mrs. Ford Robinette, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

**Sweet Apple Preserves**—Make a heavy sirup of sugar and water and add the juice and rind of 2 or 3 lemons. Wash, peel and quarter the sweet apples. While the sirup is boiling add the apples and boil slowly until they are the consistency of preserves. —Mrs. Ford Robinette, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

**Apple Whip**—Core and peel as many apples as needed, leaving them whole. Sprinkle with sugar and bake. Then put in a sauce dish, and cover with the following whip: Beat the white of 1 egg until stiff, add 1 cup of sugar and beat 20 minutes longer. Add 1 grated apple or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of grated pineapple. —Mrs. Blanche Carmean, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

**Fried Apples**—Wash 5 solid apples. Do not pare but core and slice thin. Put 1 tablespoon of butter and 3 tablespoons of sugar in a frying pan, add the apples and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of water. Cook until tender, then fry to a delicate brown. —E. G., Atchison County, Kansas.

**Dried Apples**—Slice the apples in small pieces and they will dry faster. Before putting the apples in the sun, place them in the oven, and after they are dried, place them in the oven again before putting them in sacks. Dried apples well cooked, with a few handfuls of raisins added make a good winter dish. —E. G., Atchison Co., Kansas.

**Baked Apples**—Wash and core sound apples. Put in a pan and fill each center with chopped nuts and sugar. Sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over all, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut to each apple top, pour 1 cup of water over them and bake. Serve cold with cream. —Mrs. U. A. Van Dyke, Chase Co., Nebraska.

**Apple Pie**—Use apples that cook quickly, peel, core and run thru a food chopper. For two pies, add 3 well beaten eggs, sugar and cinnamon to



the peaches are tender, then put the peaches into jars. Boil the sirup until thickened, then pour over the fruit and seal.

**Plum, Apple and Pear Marmalade**—Scald the plums and peel them, cut in two and remove the stones. Then pack in layers alternately with peeled and sliced apples and pears, adding as much sugar as there is of fruit. Set on the back of the range, and cook very slowly until smooth and thick. Seal in jars.

### Typhoid Can be Avoided

The typhoid problem in Kansas is a fly problem, pure and simple, and the prevalence of the fly and his ability to transmit typhoid depend entirely on conditions that folks maintain about their premises.

The fly is a great "home body"—he stays around pretty close to the place where he is born—therefore if we will do away with the places where flies breed and hatch, we will reduce the number to a point below the danger line. If we will take all the manure from our barns and clean up the barnyard once a week, and if we will see that all decaying organic matter is kept away from our homes, we shall have removed the principal hatching place of the fly.

But even with the fly present, he can do no harm in the way of transmitting typhoid unless we furnish him with the germs to transmit. Typhoid fever germs are carried only by human beings. Man gives off typhoid germs almost entirely in his excreta, that is, in his urine and bowel discharges. If these are properly taken care of the fly cannot transmit typhoid to any member of the family, because the fly cannot get the germs to transmit. This may seem a difficult task, but it is not; all you have to do is to build a fly-proof toilet on your place and that everybody uses the toilet.

Do away with the fly hatchingeries, provide and use sanitary conveniences, see that your milk and other foods are protected from contamination, and you can go about your work with absolute confidence that you will not contract typhoid fever at your home.

### Ice Clubs Solve the Problem

Two communities in Franklin county, Kansas, are receiving the benefit of ice clubs—Rock Creek and Latimer, both of which are about 5 miles from Ottawa, the source of an ice supply. The Rock Creek club is now starting on their third season, while this is the first season for the Latimer people.

The Rock Creek club members meet at their school house the first Friday evening in June and make out their schedule of the order in which the members are to go after the ice, each farmer taking his turn. The ice is delivered by these men to each home and placed in the refrigerator. A presi-

### Will You Write a Letter?

For September a prize of \$2 will be awarded for the best letter and \$1 for the next best letter received from women readers on any of the following subjects: How our school raises the money for the hot lunches served at noon to the pupils, what equipment is used, what dishes are served and how served; What I think are the most sensible clothes for school children; How I can grapes, pumpkins and pears; My best pickle or relish recipe; How I manage my work, when hired help is scarce; The benefits of our school playground apparatus, of what it consists and how the money was raised for it.

If you have a photograph of the pupils eating their luncheon, of your playground apparatus, of your products canned this summer, or any other farm scene, send it with your letter. Twenty-five cents extra will be paid for all photographs we can use.

Address letters and photographs to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by September 1.

Prize winners for the best letters received in July are Alice Goranson, Riley Co. Kansas; Marjorie C. Metz, Colorado, and Mrs. N. A. Van Dyke, Nebraska.

dent, treasurer and secretary are elected at this meeting, for the season. Every farmer informs the secretary the amount of ice he will ordinarily take and if he occasionally wishes more or less he notifies the secretary of his desire and the driver is given the order. The secretary gives the driver the list for each trip the evening before and he gets as many chunks as are ordered. Settlement for the ice is made with the treasurer once every month, who in turn settles with the ice company. Where there is a large membership, the same farmer need not go for ice more than once or twice during the season. Should one farmer have very urgent work when his turn comes, there is little difficulty in exchanging turns with one who is not so rushed.

During these hot times ice is a necessity for the keeping of dairy and culinary products in the farm home, and for those farmers who do not have suitable caves or springs to act as refrigerators, the ice club fills the bill. The amount of ice used during the season amounts to but a few dollars for the average family because the clubs usually are given reduced price.

F. Joe Robbins, County Agent.

### Children's Year Was Worth While

The Children's Year campaign which ended April 6 resulted in permanent measures for child welfare all over the country. The first activity of the year was a test of babies and little children under 6 to see whether or not they were up to the standard in height and weight and reports for more than 1 million children have been received. A number of communities have undertaken a second test this spring as a means of reaching the babies who were not included in the first test and also of noting the improvement made by children weighed and measured a year

ago. According to the reports received, 24 states have employed new public health nurses during the year. From 10 of these states a total of 137 new nurses has been reported. One hundred and twenty-four children's health centers to which mothers may go for expert advice concerning the best means of caring for their children have been established during the year in communities in 15 states.

Swimming pools, playgrounds and new leisure-time activities have become a part of the play life of boys and girls in many communities as a result of the second drive of the year—a drive for the sort of recreation that makes for a stronger young America. The establishment of new playgrounds has been reported in 16 states.

The third drive of the year is still in progress. Forty-three states are actively engaged in a campaign to prevent boys and girls from going to work before they have the training they need for successful and happy lives. "Back to School!" and "Stay in School!" are the slogans of this drive. A number of communities have provided scholarship funds to enable children of needy parents to continue their education after they reach the legal working age.

There is, according to those who have been in close touch with the work of Children's Year, a new consciousness of the value of the child and his need for proper surroundings, good health, wholesome play, adequate schooling, protection from premature work, and special care when needed.

### The Smiling Sort

Sorter did one good to meet him—  
He was allus smilin' so;  
Jest to know that he was near you  
Seemed to set the heart aglow.  
Day or night he'd greet you hearty,  
Let the skies be black or blue—  
And he'd allus hold a hand out  
For a friendly shake with you.

If he found you glum and downcast,  
Sore disheartened on the way,  
"Cheer up man, that's good times comin'!"  
He would allus smile an' say,  
And somehow the soul would lighten  
Underneath its heavy load,  
And the gloomy skies would brighten  
As we plodded down the road.

True, he warn't to say religious,  
Never owned a church or creed,  
But his eyes warn't turned so skyward  
As to miss his neighbor's need.  
Didn't waste his time in prayin'  
'That the world might better grow,  
Lent a hand, and helped uplift it—  
All the time a-smilin' so!

Had his faults like other mortals,  
But the good he did on earth  
Far outweighed his imperfections  
In the scales of honest worth.  
Saints, I know, all thronged to greet him  
For the work he wrought below—  
Glad, like we were, jest to meet him—  
He was allus smilin' so!

—Hilton B. Greer.

## The thrill you get as the band goes by!

—Or hearing the greatest  
bands on the Victrola

How often do you get the chance to hear the mighty brass band of Sousa as it goes swinging past? Once or twice in a lifetime, perhaps. But on the Victrola you can hear it any day—with the same brave inspiration as if the big band was actually marching by.

Not only Sousa's Band, but Pryor's also. And Conway's and Vessella's and the United States Marine Band, the Black Diamonds Band of London, Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards, Gardé Republicaine Band of France, Banda de Alabarderos of Madrid—all the best band music of the world.

These famous organizations make Victor Records because their leaders consider them the best records in the world.

Victors and Victrolas in great variety from \$12 to \$950. There are Victor dealers everywhere and they will gladly play for you any band music you wish to hear. Write to us for catalogs and name of nearest Victor dealer.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

**Important Notice.** Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.



## Tires

Fresh Stock 5000 Mile Tires  
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We are offering auto owners in each county, tires at reduced prices for ten days only.

Size	Non-Skid	Tubes
30 x 3.....	\$8.95.....	\$2.85
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Write for catalog of all sizes and prices. Bank reference: Southwest Boulevard State Bank. Goods shipped the same day check or money order is received. Agents wanted.

**Kansas City Tire and Tube Manufacturing Co.**

Dept. 32

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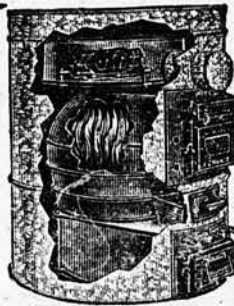
With regular piping or with pipeless fittings sold at manufacturer's prices.

We manufacture SEVEN SIZES of Furnaces, suitable for ALL SIZES of buildings.

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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.

**Bovee Furnace Works** 188 W. 8th St. Waterloo, Ia.



## GIVEN



This most beautiful Crystal Water Set of seven superb pieces. Six half pint tumblers and a three pint-pitcher of dainty, extra thin blown glass with sheer like finest European ware.

### STERLING SILVER INITIAL

Each piece with any initial you want in Sterling Silver and silver wreath. This beautiful water set is yours free if you accept offer now—but you must act at once.

### SEND COUPON BELOW

or just send a post card. State initial you want on set. I will send you ten big packages of beautiful, colored, appropriate post cards—newest line on market. Distribute them FREE among your friends on greatest of all 25c offers. Everybody wants these cards. They go like wild fire. Some folks distribute them in half an hour's time. When distributed, I will immediately send you this beautiful seven piece water set FREE and EXPRESS CHARGES PAID. Don't put it off. Send name and address on coupon, or a post card TODAY. Write plainly initial wanted on set.

A. J. KELLY, Mgr.

61 Capper Bldg. Topeka, Kans.

I want a beautiful Sterling Silver Initialed water set. Send me the ten packages of post cards free and details of your special offer.

Name.....

St. or R. F. D.....

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The most practical all  
season work garment

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Can wear as much or little  
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Cut full for comfort and fit.  
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First and largest mechanical  
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Little Mixers. Perfect work in  
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for farmer or contractor. Satisfac-  
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Save 40 per cent on baling  
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## FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

That part of our wheat that lay  
along the lower road has been threshed.  
The upland wheat will be threshed  
when the neighbors do their threshing.  
This does not make the work any  
easier for the men who must help  
others but it does give the cook a  
breathing spell, as some say. Perhaps  
less food would have been wasted had  
we continued. It is difficult to esti-  
mate the amount of food needed for  
an uncertain number of 20 to 25 men.  
We usually cook too much. And food  
does not keep well on hot July days  
unless placed on ice. This we neglected  
to do with a gallon of pork and beans  
and an equal amount of chicken soup  
stock. They had been cooked in the  
aluminum pressure cooker. Had we  
taken the trouble to scald some cans,  
and to place our beans and stock in  
them back in the cooker to sterilize,  
we might have the food now to use  
whenever we wished.

The loss of food may have been due  
to the fact that we were helping to  
shovel up the waste around the place  
where the separator had stood. A  
neighbor says that he always spreads  
a large canvas on the ground under  
the separator. Last year he sacked 12  
bushels of wheat and waste. It is still  
being used for chicken feed. We had  
no canvas. Instead we shovelled the  
wheat and chaff into a wagon box.  
After it had been hauled a half mile  
the chaff was on top. We stored the  
wheat in barrels and threw the chaff  
out on some straw litter.

Most of our wheat is soft. If it were  
hard, the use of the bearded heads for  
chicken feed might not be very safe.  
In a trip across the county we saw  
some fine Plymouth Rocks that the  
owner said she had been losing. They  
died with their crops tightly filled  
with the bearded wheat. It no doubt  
affected them much as dry oats have  
often done—pierced the crop and  
lodged there. The county club leader  
suggested that a fine wire be doubled  
so a loop would be formed and that  
pushed down the chicken's throat, to  
pull the wheat out. She has seen this  
plan succeed with oats.

A neighbor who usually makes a suc-  
cess with flowers has a porch box of  
unusually fine blossoms. The box is  
really a long, deep watering trough  
set up on supports that make it level  
with the porch floor. There is enough  
dirt in the box to retain moisture and  
keep the plants fresh and growing.  
Many boxes are so shallow that one  
needs to water often if she would not  
have them as dry as a board.

We have seen an excellent way of  
watering plants in the house. A win-  
dow seat, back of double windows, is  
fitted with a galvanized iron pan,  
made to order. All plants are set in  
this pan. It is an easy task to pour 2  
or 3 quarts of water in the pan and  
allow the plants to take up what they  
need. This plan saves the woodwork  
from being water soaked and ringed by  
wet pots.

In this home, too, there is a device  
by means of which water lilies are  
growing in an upland back-door yard.  
The owner calls it her silo. Perhaps  
that is because the very small cistern  
in the center of the yard is lined with  
hollow tile left from a silo. Into this  
cistern or pond, the rain water from  
the kitchen roof is conducted. So far  
the only difficulty met in keeping the  
water plants growing has been that  
toads think the pond a fine lodging  
place. The yard seeded to grass and  
flowers bordered around the fence is  
an exception to the average back yard  
on the farm.

"Make the best of everything" might  
be this housekeeper's motto. She has  
used waste space to the best advantage.  
In bedrooms with high ceilings, closets  
are useless above the average person's  
height. In this home the closets have  
been given floors above the door and a  
second, smaller door hung directly  
above the lower one. This makes a  
good place to store extra bedding.  
Rods that reach the length of the  
closets save space there, too.

Peaches are now in the market.  
Here they sell for \$3.50 and \$3.60 a  
bushel. One club member has tried  
both the open kettle and the cold pack  
methods of canning them. She finds

that she saves both time and peaches  
by the cold pack method. She crowded  
the peaches in the jars before she  
poured the hot sirup over them. Even  
then, the jars were better looking than  
those canned by open kettle methods.

Commercial jellies and jams usually  
bear the label "30 per cent fruit juice  
as named, 20 per cent apple juice, 50  
per cent cane sugar." One may well  
make use of peach pits and skins by  
boiling them to secure the juice, add-  
ing apple juice and sugar. If strained,  
she will have jelly; if pulp is used, her  
product will be jam.

## Recipe for Spanish Pickles

Cut on a slaw cutter, 2 large heads  
of cabbage, 12 large onions, and 12  
large cucumbers, then add 2 green pep-  
pers, salt and mix. Hang up to drain  
for ½ hour. Put in a kettle, add 1  
tablespoon of white mustard seed, 1  
tablespoon of celery seed, 2 sticks of  
cinnamon bark, broken up and 1 tea-  
spoon of whole cloves. Cover with  
vinegar and add 1 quart of sugar. Put  
on the back of the stove and cook  
slowly for 1 hour. Seal hot.

Mrs. Blanche Carmean.  
Jefferson Co., Kansas.

## Oil Pickle Recipe

Slice thin 25 medium-sized cucum-  
bers. Mix ¼ teacup of black mustard  
seed, 1 tablespoon of celery salt, ¼  
teacup of white mustard seed, ¼ tea-  
cup of table salt, 3 pints of vinegar  
and 1 cup of olive oil. Pack in small  
jars and let stand one week before  
using.

M. A. P.  
Newton, Kan.

## To Help You Sew

9244—Ladies' and Misses' Waist. The  
back and front of the waist are tucked  
to give fullness and attached to the  
U-shaped yoke. The closing is on the  
shoulders. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42  
inches bust measure.

9338—Child's Dress. The shallow  
two-piece skirt section is applied to  
form the side pockets and give the  
long-waisted effect. Plain and checked  
gingham may be combined to make  
this little play dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and  
8 years.



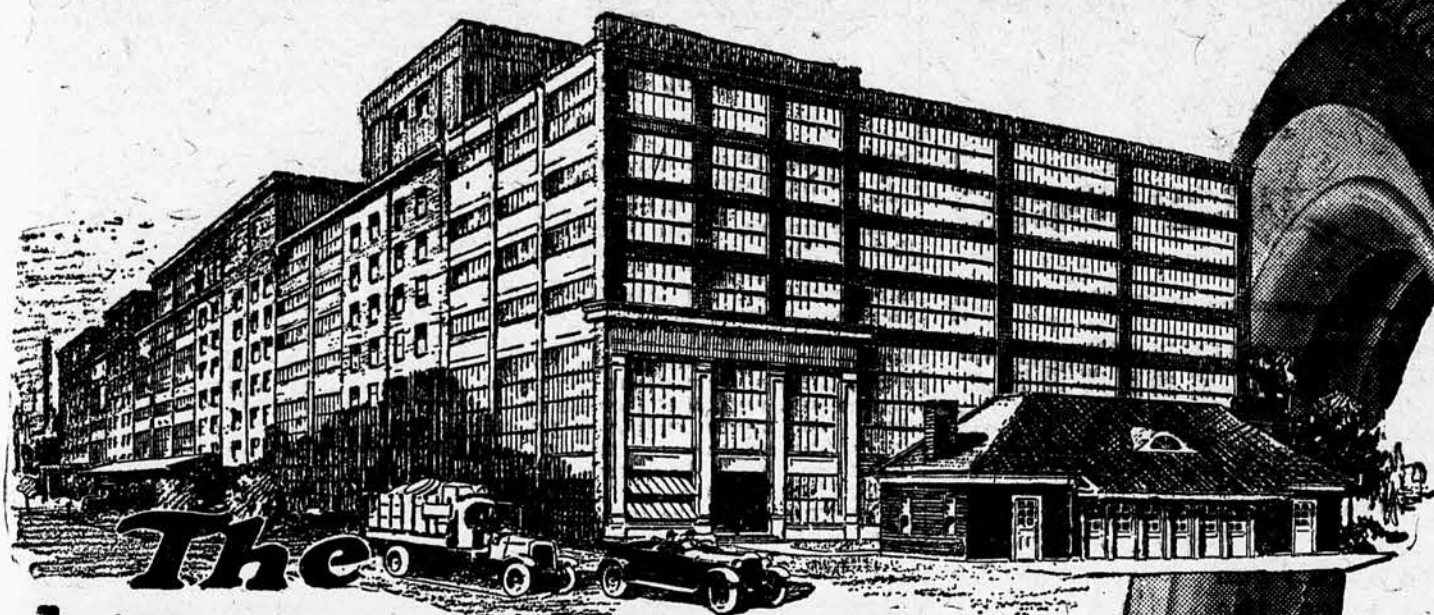
9341—Ladies' and Misses' Sleeveless  
Nightgown. Straight bands of embroi-  
dery with shoulder straps of the same,  
form the square yoke to which the  
nightgown is gathered. Sizes 16 years  
and 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust mea-  
sure.

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

The un-flyproofed toilet is the sea-  
son's greatest danger.

Don't forget to be immunized against  
typhoid fever before going on your  
vacation, or taking an extended jour-  
ney.





# The \$7,000,000 3½ Inch Tire

—or it might be called the \$73,000,000 tire, for it is possible only because of the entire resources of the Firestone Company.

BUT \$7,000,000 is what has gone directly into this new, vast Firestone factory that is devoted exclusively to the making of this tire and the tubes to match. The main plant is now concentrating on Cords and big sizes.

16,000 TIRES and 20,000 tubes, all 3½-inch size, is the daily capacity of this new factory. This plant is years in advance in its mechanical efficiency. Into it has gone the thinking, planning, the spirit of service that distinguishes the entire Firestone organization. Its methods and machinery were developed by Firestone men.

FIRESTONE HAS STEPPED FAR AHEAD in engineering practice and you get the benefit. The labor saving equipment of this factory cuts costs on every operation from 10% to 30%.

FROM THE TIME special shipments of rubber and of fabric arrive at this plant, until the finished tire is loaded on the freight car, there is not a backward move.

AND THE MAN POWER of this plant is as far in advance of the ordinary as is the mechanical efficiency. The Firestone organization is the talk of men in big industry everywhere.

THE FACT THAT 90% of Firestone workers own stock in the Company is an index to their interest in their work. Their superior skill, their spirit of service, is stimulated by their financial interest in winning you as a customer.

AT EVERY TURN Firestone thinks and plans to give you the most for your money, knowing that this is the surest method of obtaining the greatest demand. Every move Firestone makes is toward this end—mileage at lowest cost.

NEVER HAS FIRESTONE, NOR ANY TIRE MAKER, offered car owners so much as they are offered now. It is the year of big value. Ask your dealer.

## Prices on Special Molded

30 x 3½

Non-Skid

Gray Tube

**\$18<sup>00</sup> \$3<sup>25</sup>**

32 x 3½

Non-Skid

Gray Tube

**\$21<sup>00</sup> \$3<sup>70</sup>**

**6,000 Miles**

This is the  
**Firestone**  
year



**A full water tank the year round**



**ECLIPSE**

IT'S a mighty still day when the ECLIPSE WINDMILL does not pump water into your tank. The ECLIPSE is sensitive to light breezes—pumps when other mills stand still.

Powerful, superior construction. Some ECLIPSE WINDMILLS erected 38 years ago are still pumping—without repair expense. Figured on this basis the ECLIPSE delivers a reliable water supply at a cost of about \$1.65 a year, the cheapest possible.

The ECLIPSE is time-tried, solidly constructed, and powerful. Requires little attention, and no repairs.

Have your dealer tell you the complete story of the ECLIPSE.



**Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO

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Why this *good* tobacco costs less to chew. You get real tobacco satisfaction with a *small chew*. It gives you the good tobacco taste. It lasts and lasts. You don't need a fresh chew so often. It *saves* you money.

### THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

## 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.

## Keep Egg Producing Hens

Qualities of the Layer are Distinguished Easily

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

**T**WO-FIFTHS of the farm hens do not pay their feed bill. This does not mean that there is no profit in farm poultry. What it does mean is that by eliminating the poor-producing hen the farm poultry flock can be made more profitable. At this time of the year hens begin to cease to produce. Observation shows that such birds usually fail to lay again until the following spring. To keep them means only added expense and very little increase in income. The careful culling of poultry during the summer and fall months will eliminate the dead-head hen and will not reduce the egg production. Under farm conditions it is estimated that it costs at least 15 cents a month to feed a hen. With eggs at present prices, one can tell easily whether a hen will pay for her board. With feed at present prices, one cannot afford to keep star boarders in his flock.

It is an easy task to pick out those hens which are laying. At this time of the year the loafer and worker have many outstanding features which can be used as a guide. Not only can a person sort out the laying hens but he can also form a fairly accurate estimate of the relative performance of the hens. Culling should be done intelligently. The usual method is very haphazard. A few days ago the writer visited a local poultry produce house. Hens in laying condition were observed and also hens which had good egg records back of them. It is folly to sell a hen as long as she is laying. There are many hens which will continue to lay for a long time. These should be kept but the hen which has closed down for the rest of the season should be sold.

One of the best guides in selecting the good layer is to observe the time of molt. The good layer molts late. The poor layer molts early. Observations made at the University of Missouri show that hens which had molted and had a new coat of plumage October 15 had laid about four dozen fewer eggs a bird than those which had not started to molt. This is in accord with observations made elsewhere. The bird which molts in July or August should be culled without further consideration. Egg laying and molting are usually not engaged in at the same time and the time of molt simply tells one when the hen begins to take her vacation.

Some folks think that an early molter will make a good winter layer the next winter. This is not based upon actual data but upon mere supposition. At the University of Missouri it was found that a hen which had a new coat of plumage October 15 laid two dozen fewer eggs up to July 1 than the hen which had not molted by October 15. This is not based on a single instance but an average for several birds.

### Shanks of Layer are Pale

Many farmers at the time the hens are culled keep the yellow shanked hen and sell the hen whose shanks have lost their yellow color. They discriminate against the pale shanked hen in favor of the one which has a rich yellow color. In so doing they are selling the good layer and keeping the loafer. When a hen lays, the yellow color begins to disappear from her shanks. The longer she keeps laying the more her shanks lose the yellow color. Yellow shanks of a hen at the end of a laying season mean that she has a poor egg record. White shanks, pro-

vided the color naturally is yellow, indicate that the hen has been laying continuously for a long time. When laying ceases the shanks again regain the yellow color. Therefore if a hen is yellow shanked in August or September either she has not laid for a long continuous period or she has not laid for some time. These suggestions will enable one to pick out his best layers and these good layers should constitute the breeding flock next year. In general, all hens of the general purpose breed should be sent to the market when they have completed their second laying year. Breeds such as the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, rarely pay for their feed after the second laying year. Leghorns may be kept a year longer. One should mark the chickens in some way in order to be able to tell the age of the hens. Leg bands are inexpensive and their use eliminates guess work. Even among hens which are just completing their first laying season probably 40 per cent should be sold rather than kept.

### Bright Combs Indicate Producers

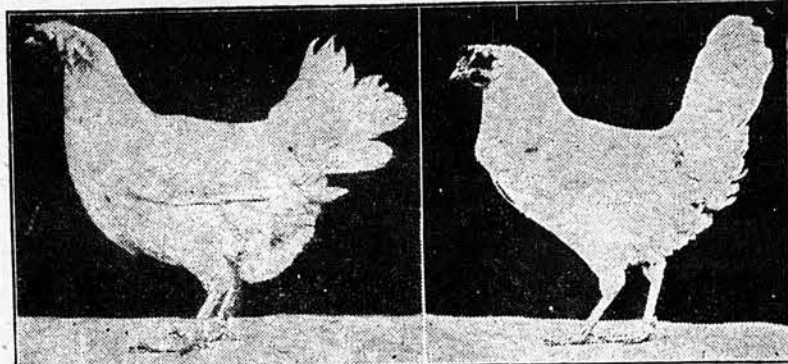
At no time should a laying hen be sold. A laying hen usually has a brighter comb than one which is not laying. Then, too, the comb of a laying hen will not be covered with a whitish scurf frequently found on one which is not laying. The vent of a laying hen will be expanded and moist while in one which is not laying it will be dry and puckered. The spread of the pin bones may also be used as a guide to indicate whether a hen is laying. The pin bones are located just above and on each side of the vent. In a hen not laying they will be close together, sometimes nearly touching while in others a spread of one finger may occur. In a laying hen these pin bones will be from 2 to 5 fingers apart. This is an excellent guide as to whether a hen is or is not laying.

Usually the condition of the pin bones is indicative of the type of hen being handled. A good layer will possess pin bones which are fine, or sharp, and flexible while those of a poor layer will be blunt and stiff. A good layer will have a sharp, knife-edged breast bone and the breast will not be well covered with flesh while the opposite conditions indicate a poor layer. As a dairyman can detect the differences in good and poor dairy cows in a general way, so the poultryman can judge whether the hen is a good or a poor egg producer. Generally speaking, two hens in a similar state of health will, to some extent, indicate their productive tendencies by the character of the pin bones and breast bone.

Just as the spread of pin bones indicates whether or not a hen is in laying condition, the body depth is also an indication. By the term "body depth" as here used is meant the distance between the pin bones and the rear end of the breast bone. In a hen which is not laying the body depth may be as little as one or two fingers. In a laying hen the depth will be three to five fingers in width. The laying hen requires more room for the intestines, which are longer while she is in laying condition, and the oviduct which is also much larger when functioning. The spread of the pin bones and the depth of body are good indications of whether a hen is laying.

Body quality is the term applied to

(Continued on Page 39.)



The Hen Shown on the Left is a Good Egg Type While the One on the Right is a Very Poor Type for Satisfactory Egg Production.



## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Grain Shocks in Poor Condition. Wheat is Averaging 20 Bushels. Use Fanning Mills to Clean Grain. Good Crop Rotations Increase Yields. Volunteer Oats were Excellent. Threshing Costs 12 Cents a Bushel. Oklahoma Threshers Get \$40 an Hour. Be Careful about All Legal Papers.**

NOW that the grain is bone dry threshing is progressing as well as could be expected with such a heavy straw growth. Those who have their threshing done are ahead by not attempting to stack but those who have not threshed and who have to wait some time for a machine are running a risk by leaving their grain in the shock. Altho it has not rained for a long time and tho the skies are cloudless today yet in a few days rain may be falling in bucketsfull. The shocked wheat is in poor condition to stand a heavy rain. The long straw was weak and the shocks flattened out badly and will require a long time to dry if rain does come. And those of us who have corn are hoping that it will rain soon; corn has stood the dry weather nobly but it is now coming out in full tassel and so must have rain at once if it makes much of a crop.

The numerous threshing machines which have been running in this locality during the past week have been finding about 20 bushels of wheat to each acre they thresh. Some fields make a little more and some a little less but the average is 20 bushels and the poorest land is producing just as many bushels as the best and it is of better quality. The price paid for wheat at the Excelsior mill in Burlington during the past week has ranged from \$2.20 for No. 1 hard and \$2.15 for No. 2 down to \$2.01 for No. 3 yellow hard. Anything which grades below No. 3 sells for what it is worth. Much of this lower grade wheat could be made No. 3 by the use of a fanning mill by which 5 or 6 per cent of shrivelled wheat could be taken out.

Now that our wheat is in the stack we shall not be in a hurry to thresh. If we get the work done in time to get seed we shall be satisfied. When we do thresh if the grain shows much shrivelled wheat we intend to buy a fanning mill of good size and take out the poor wheat for feed. We believe we can sell what is left for about as much as if good and poor were mixed and if we find we can we shall buy the mill. We certainly shall buy it if the corn fails for we have 18 shotes weighing about 125 each which will have to be fed enough to make them salable. If we do not raise the corn we will have to use the poorer wheat instead, and I presume we will find enough of that, especially from one field which was badly down when cut.

Our wheat grew on three fields, one where wheat followed wheat, one where wheat followed oats and one where wheat was sown after corn had been cut and shocked. The best wheat, by far, grew where it followed oats. The ground on this field was plowed early and just before sowing time it was disked to destroy the heavy growth of volunteer oats. We were fortunate in doing this for oats did not kill out last winter and those who let the volunteer oats stand have a mixture which will have to stand considerable dockage. I asked one grain man what the grower of such a mixed crop would lose and he said that he would lose the oats which were in the wheat. In some fields there are so many oats and they are of such excellent quality I am sure the owner would make money by doing the separating on the farm. Oats are now worth 80 cents a bushel and one would not have to separate many in a day to make big wages. And if corn fails, oats are likely to go to a much higher price.

I helped a brother stack a small patch of volunteer oats this week and they were, without exception, the best quality of oats I ever saw. So that we spoke for enough for our seed next spring. Our spring sown oats are very good this year but do not

compare in quality and weight with this volunteer crop. Another volunteer oat crop which grew in this locality came up in the stubble after the oats were cut. The ground was not even plowed and I am told that the owner refused \$25 an acre for the crop just before harvesting. I saw this volunteer crop last February, crossing it on foot while on a wolf hunt, and I noted that there was a good stand in the stubble and wondered whether it would pull thru the rest of the winter. Evidently it did, if we judge from the offer of \$25 an acre for the standing grain.

The price charged here this season for threshing wheat is 12 cents a bushel by nearly all machines. Last year we paid 8 cents and wheat is virtually the same price now as then. But the raise is justified in most cases by the amount of straw which the machine has to handle. Last year the straw was rather short and well filled and a field could be cleared in half the time that the same field could be this year and at least as much grain could be obtained and in most cases more. The cost of handling this wheat crop has been double that of the crop of 1918 but even at that in most cases a good profit is shown.

But if some wheat raisers here think their threshing cost large I wonder what they would think if they had to

pay the prices which are being charged in parts of Oklahoma. In Grant county, Oklahoma, I am told that machines which provide and board all the help are charging \$40 an hour for shock threshing and I read in E. A. Wood's Manchester Journal that A. H. Deere of that place paid \$700 for threshing 900 bushels of wheat from the field. I suppose in that case that the bulk of straw was immense and the grain not well filled but in any event it seems an enormous price to pay for threshing 900 bushels of wheat.

In making out legal papers, especially deeds, every party to the transaction should use the utmost care. Every signature should be compared and it should be noted every time a name is signed that it is signed exactly as it had been signed in previous documents. The use of initials in one case and the signing of the full name in another causes plenty of trouble in later years when the persons so signing may be dead or have left the country. In a recent transfer of land in this county there was four instances in the chain of titles in which the land had been deeded to the owner under his full name and when he sold it he signed his initials only. It is true, this is only technical error and does not really invalidate any title but it does put a slight cloud upon it which must be cleared away either by affidavit or by a suit in court. When the error was made years ago most attorneys will pass such an error as being so far in the past that it will never affect the title but all will not. When they do not, it means a suit in court at an average cost of \$40 to \$50. Go over every paper you sign carefully and so save errors which may make trouble in the future. Last but not

least, never sign any paper without reading it over carefully, especially that part which is in fine print.

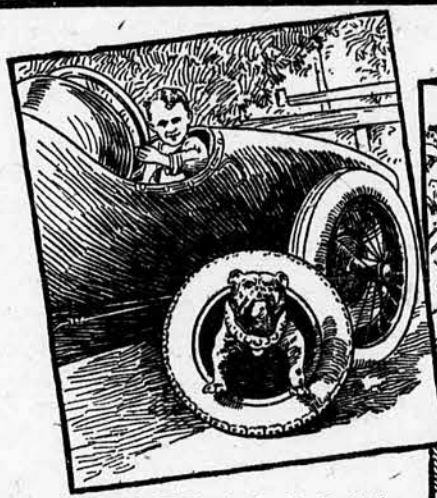
### Le Verne Noyes Dead

La Verne W. Noyes, president of the Aermotor Company of Chicago, died in that city July 24 of broncho-pneumonia. Mr. Noyes was widely known as an inventor and philanthropist. In 1918 he gave to the University of Chicago 2½ million dollars to be used as an educational fund for the aid of American soldiers and sailors of the great war, their children and descendants. Born in Genoa, N. Y., in 1849, Mr. Noyes graduated from Iowa State College in 1872, receiving the honorary degree of doctor of engineering there in 1915. He took out a number of patents on harvesting machinery, became interested in windmills in 1887, and gradually abandoned other projects. He invented the tilting tower for windmills, which allowed the windmill to be lowered for oiling. Mr. Noyes designed and built the first steel towers for windmills and made the first towers for electric transmission.

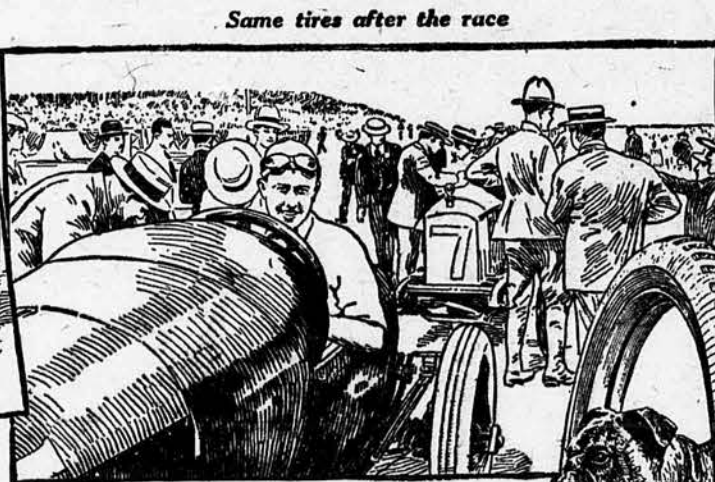
At the time of his death Mr. Noyes was actively interested in perfecting mechanism whereby light, heat and power for all kinds of farm work could be developed by the windmill.

### High Price for Fat

The dairy farmers of Abilene and of Central Kansas are getting the highest price ever paid in midsummer for butterfat, 54 cents a pound. In 1918 it was 42 cents; in 1917, 35 cents; in 1916, 24 cents, and in 1915, 20 cents, then considered a high mark. The dairy farmers of the central counties were never so prosperous before.



Ralph K. Mulford, Jr., in Daddy's Car day of race.



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## Feeding Cows on Pasture

Balanced Rations Increase Milk Production

BY J. B. FITCH

THE coming of the pasture season was especially welcome this year to all dairymen, because it was the first relief from high priced feed. For the same reason pastures may be depended upon too much, with the result that by late summer the cows may be poor in flesh and low in production. The present season has been an excellent one for the growth of all pasture grasses, but as is generally the case, the advancing season causes the pastures to become shorter and less nutritious.

Cows on most of our western farms show an increase in milk when turned on pasture. This is usually because they have been underfed during the winter. It has been proved by experiments at the Wisconsin Experiment station, that cows well fed during the winter and turned on bluegrass pasture, showed a slight increase in milk production but a loss in body weight. The pasture produced the cheapest dairy products but it left the cows with less flesh.

### Grass is Largely Water

Even good pasture is overestimated for the production of milk with high producing cows. It should be remembered that pasture grass is mostly water. Good bluegrass pasture contains about 70 per cent water and but 4.1 per cent crude protein. The value of pasture grass to dairy cows, lies in the fact that it is very palatable and succulent. A cow producing more than 20 to 25 pounds of milk cannot hold sufficient pasture grass to supply nutrients for the amount of milk mentioned, and retain her body weight. For this reason it is necessary to supplement pasture grass with grain, for cows giving more than the amount of milk mentioned. The average cow will not increase materially her production when fed grain in addition to pasture, nor will the additional milk obtained be economically produced. At the Cornell Experiment station only 1 pound of milk was obtained for each pound of grain fed in addition to pasture, but it was observed that the cows that had been fed grain in addition to pasture, produced better after the grazing season was over than those that had not been fed additional grain.

High producing cows should by all means be fed grain while on pasture, if high yield of milk is to be obtained. It is a common experience with cows being fitted for Advanced Registry tests, that they will not put on a high degree of flesh when on pasture. The pasture grass is palatable and bulky, and it is eaten in preference to grain. The same objection would hold for cows on short time tests, and for this reason better results will be obtained with cows in high condition if they are not pastured while on test. In such a case, economical production is sacrificed for maximum returns.

The following feeding plan given by Eckles, is used extensively for feeding grain to cows on good pasture:

For a Jersey or Guernsey cow producing, 20 pounds milk daily feed, 3 pounds of grain; 25 pounds milk daily, 4 pounds of grain; 30 pounds of milk daily, 5½ pounds of grain; 35 pounds of milk daily, 7 pounds of grain; 40 pounds of milk daily, 8 pounds of grain.

For a Holstein, Shorthorn, or Ayr-

shire producing, 25 pounds of milk daily, feed 3 pounds of grain; 30 pounds of milk daily, 4 pounds of grain; 35 pounds of milk daily, 5½ pounds of grain; 40 pounds of milk daily, 7 pounds of grain; 50 pounds of milk daily, 7 pounds of grain.

A suitable grain ration can be made by using 400 pounds of corn chop, 200 pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of oil meal or cottonseed meal. Ground oats, barley, or kafir can be substituted for the corn if cheaper.

### Keep Animals in Condition

Our cows should be fed while on pasture so that their future production will not be lessened, and so that they can calve in good condition. It will take less grain to keep a cow in good condition than to replace any reduction in body flesh. The three factors which generally work together to reduce flesh and cut down milk production, are short pasture, flies, and heat. Short pastures can be supplemented by grain feed, but during hot weather a cow will not have such a keen appetite, and at times the extreme heat works a hardship on the cow and little can be done to improve this condition. Our hot summers make it imperative that we have our cows calve in the early fall, to get maximum yearly production.

Relief can be had from flies by the use of some one of the repellents commonly used. The one usually recommended by the Kansas Experiment station for cattle is made of the following materials:

Two parts pulverized or lump resin; 1 part, soap shavings; ½ part, water; 1 part, kerosene; 1 part, oil of tar; 1 part, fish oil; 3 parts, water.

In making this, boil the resin, soap, and ½ part water until the resin is dissolved. Then add the 3 parts water, oil of tar, kerosene, and fish oil, and boil 15 minutes, being careful to keep the mixture well stirred. This can be put on with a brush when cool. In using this mixture, you will need to make an application every day for two or three days, and after this, an application every three or five days is sufficient.

Another good spray may be made by combining the following materials: 4½ quarts coal tar dip, 4½ quarts fish oil, 3 quarts coal oil, 3 quarts whale oil, 1½ quarts oil of tar, 3 pounds laundry soap.

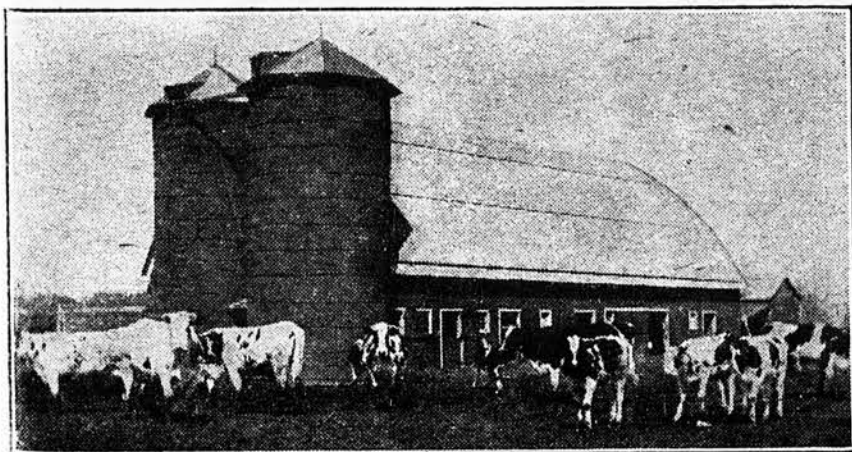
Dissolve the soap in water and add the other ingredients, mixing thoroughly. Bring the whole to 30 gallons, by adding luke warm water.

Spray twice daily, once in the morning after milking and again in the afternoon. It can be applied with an ordinary spray pump, a large barrel spray pump being the most efficient as with it two men can spray 40 cows in 5 minutes.

30 gallons will spray 40 cows twice daily for 10 days with a daily cost of 1 cent a head.

After using both of these sprays and several ready made sprays on the market, I am inclined to think that the spray recommended by the Iowa Experiment station is best. It is mixed more easily and will not gum up the hair of the animals as much as the Kansas mixture.

(Continued on Page 30.)



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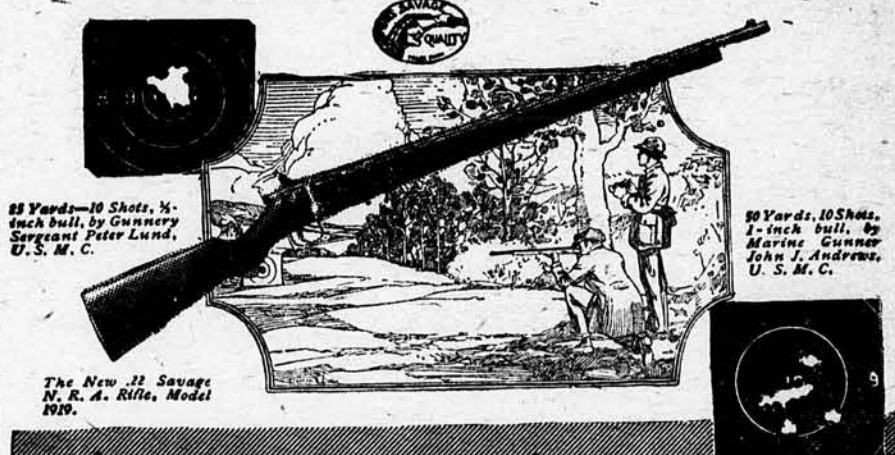
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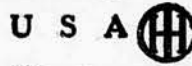
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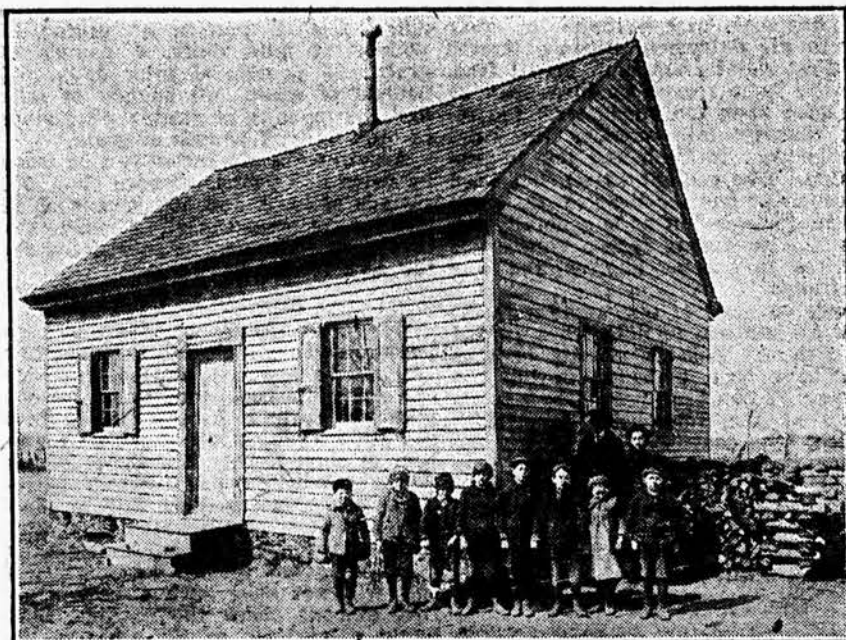
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## Get Rural Schools Ready

The Buildings Should be Prepared Now

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO



The Little Red School House Has Had Its Day in the West. Motor Cars and Better Roads Have Hastened Its Disappearance.

**W**ESTERN rural schools now have excellent buildings with nearly every necessary modern convenience. The little red school house with broken window panes, old box stoves, and its uncomfortable home-made benches will soon be forgotten. But while great progress has been made there is still too little attention given to making our school buildings comfortable and sanitary. This is just the season when a very important job in the public health line is open, and I hope that every district in the state will have women ready to do it. The job to which I refer is getting the rural schools in healthful condition to receive the pupils. Yes, it is true that this is one of the duties of the county health officer. But if you, personally, will take a little interest in the matter the work may really be done. How was it last year in your district?

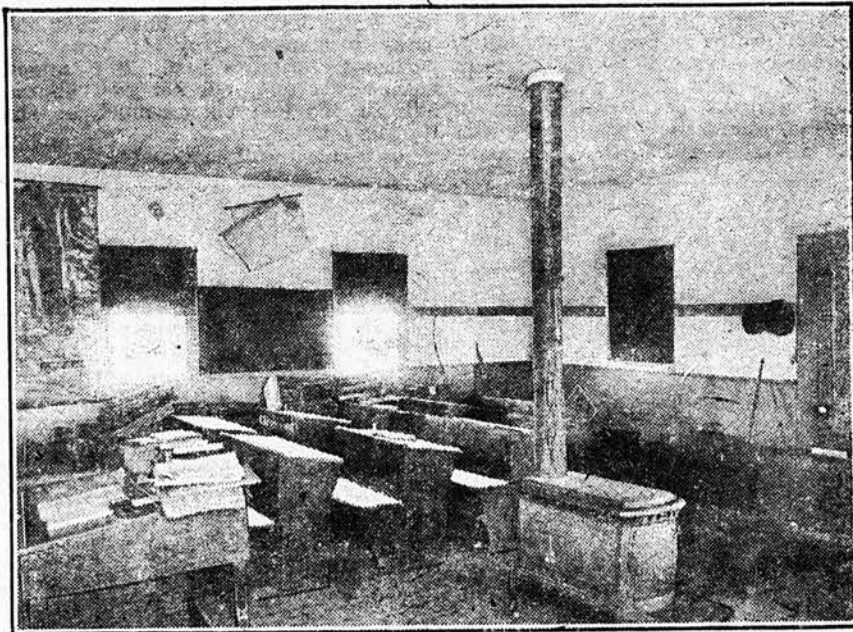
While you are engaged with your committee of friends and parents in seeing that these absolutely essential matters receive proper attention there will be other helpful things that will occur to you. You will be seeing the school with the eye of one who is passing judgment upon it as a place that should give your child the most attractive and advantageous setting for early impressions, and the most favorable and healthful surroundings for the important growing years. This probably will put ideas into your head that never entered it before.

### Lighting is Important

It may occur to you, for instance, that with so much shade around the building, the grounds and building stay damp too long after a rain, and the schoolroom is deprived of proper light in the dull days of winter. You may be led to notice that the light is poor in some parts of the building and in others sends its rays in confusing cross lines. You know, of course, that the matter of light is very important to young eyes as well as to old ones. We prefer to have the light strike the pupil's work from over the shoulder, preferably the left, because most of our children are right handed. If a child is obliged to use the left hand she should be so seated that light will come over the right shoulder. Of course you do not tolerate the common drinking cup, or the open pail of drinking water in your school, for you have long since learned how rapidly disease is spread by such agents.

The necessary things are: 1. Thorough cleaning of toilets and outhouses. 2. Clean the well, and make it proof against entrance of small animals. 3. Scrub all the woodwork of school building with soap and hot water. 4. Repair all screens. 5. Thoroughly cleanse the drinking water tank. 6. Add to

(Continued on Page 29.)



Uncomfortable Home Made Benches and Clumsy Box Stoves Have Been Replaced with Excellent Modern Equipment.

### Washing Doesn't Shrink

or discolor our genuine, blue, indigo denim



**FITZ OVERALLS**

They are stoutly tailored in 66 sizes and not only stand wear and weather but fit comfortably, don't rip, don't tear and don't lose buttons. Fitz Overalls save you money because they last longer. See your dealer. If your size is not in stock he can obtain it in 24 hours by notifying BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Mo.

### Send NO Money!



Simply send your size and these wonderful American Scout Shoes will come to your home at once. Built solid, full of wear. Genuine oak leather soles. Note the splendid extra quality leather! Enjoy their blessed comfort! The risk is ours—these must delight you or no sale. Pay only \$3.29 on arrival for this splendid bargain.

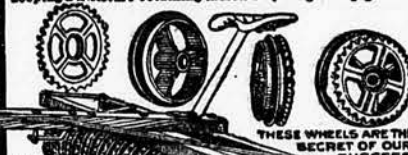
**GUARANTEE**  
A new pair free if because of defective materials or workmanship these fail to give 12 months wear.

ONLY \$3.29

On Arrival, Postage Free  
American Scout Shoes  
Save profits. Buy direct from Factory Headquarters  
Boston Mail Order House, Dept. S 765, Boston, Mass.  
Send shoes on approval. My money back if I want it. I risk nothing  
Name.....Size.....  
Address.....Color.....

### GOOD FARMING PAYS

Protect your crops against drought by using the Western Pulverizer. Pack and mulch for preparing your seed bed and keeping a moisture-retaining mulch on your growing grain.



The Western Pulverizer packs, mulches and makes a perfect seed bed in one operation, saves time, horse power and one-third seed, still producing a better stand. Seed will start at once when seeded. Especially adapted for breaking crust on growing grain, will break the hardest crust, formed it into a moisture-retaining mulch without injuring growing grain and will raise a crop with half the moisture during growing season.

MADE IN 12 SIZES, 1 AND 3 SECTIONS FOR HORSES AND TRACTORS  
This year's crop will bring high prices; make it a record breaker by using the Western. Free illustrated catalog describing machine and its principle, shows its work by pictures taken in the field, gives nearest shipping point to you, contains valuable information on up-to-date farming. Worth its weight in gold to farmers and land owners. Send for it today.  
Western Land Roller Co., Box 501 Hastings, Neb.

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That's just what we mean. Our tires are not seconds. They are rebuilt and reconstructed and absolutely guaranteed for 4,000 miles.

30x3.....\$ 9.75	32x4.....\$16.00
30x3 1/2.....11.25	33x4.....16.90
32x3 1/2.....14.00	34x4.....18.00
31x4.....15.25	34x4 1/2.....22.50

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Guaranteed 7500 Miles

**SMOOTH TREAD FABRIC**  
Guaranteed 7000 Miles

**GOLD SEAL CORD**  
Guaranteed 10000 Miles

**Over 99% Give Extra Mileage**

Consider the exceptional guarantees on Midco Tires. Then consider that actual factory records show that not even 1 per cent ever come back for adjustment. That means extra value in money and in knowing that your tire is not going to give out any minute.

We know of no other tire that gives service so near perfection. That is our object—to build tires that stand supreme, in the faith that motorists want satisfaction as well as mileage.

# MIDCO

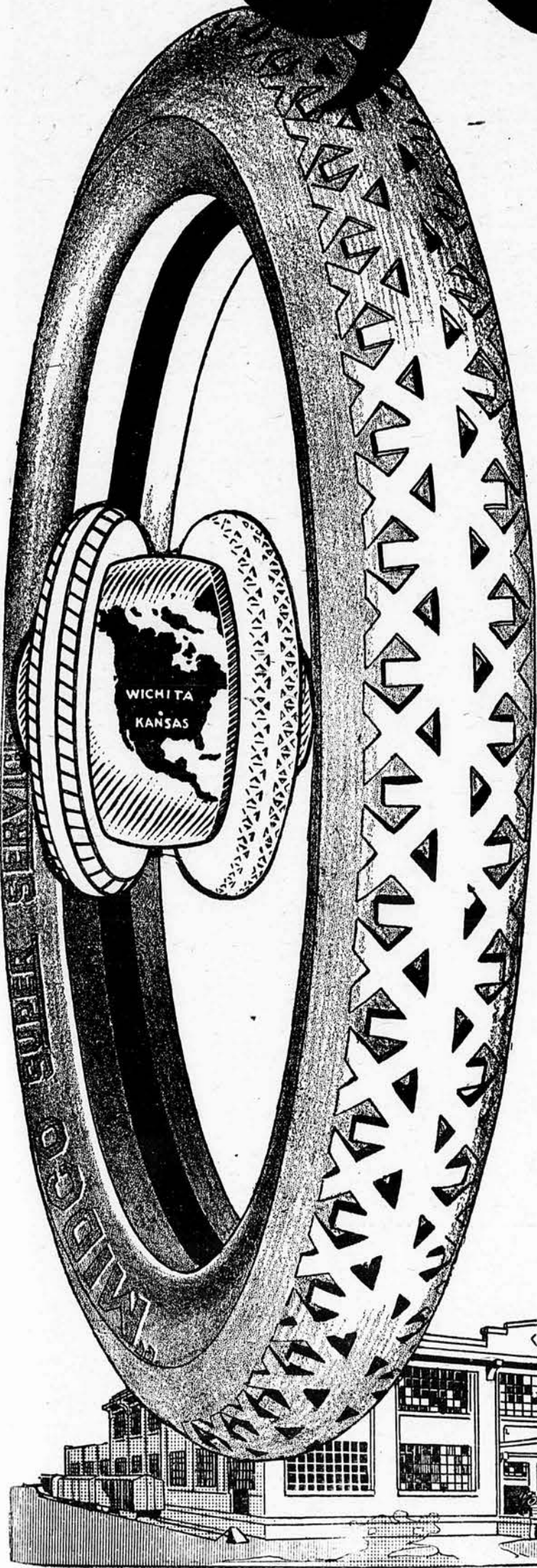
## SUPER SERVICE TIRES

They are hand made of the finest rubber we can obtain with an extra ply of 17¼ ounce long staple cotton fabric, frictioned together with the pure gum and not with a compound as in other tires. That is why over 99% have no defects and give more than the guaranteed mileage.

Don't bother with adjustments. Ride on Midco Tires and forget that you have tires. Naturally they cost more, just as fine cars do, but they are worth more to those who prefer worthy merchandise.

**The Mid-Continent Tire Mfg. Co.**  
Wichita, Kans.

*You also get Super Service from Midco "Two-in-one" Tubes.*





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YOU can now be independent of any grain dealer. You can safely store your grain and hold it as long as you like. No more rushing grain to market at a low price.

### AJAX GRAIN BINS

500 and 1000 Bushels

#### Sell Your Grain at Highest Prices

Hold your grain until you can market it to the best advantage. It will keep just as well as in an elevator. No chance of deterioration that will affect the grade. It will keep just as clean and sweet as when threshed.

#### Government Repays You for Shrinkage

A big shortage of cars and a great congestion on the railroads is anticipated this summer and fall. The Government realizes that millions of bushels of grain must be stored and is arranging to protect the farmer from loss through shrinkage, etc.

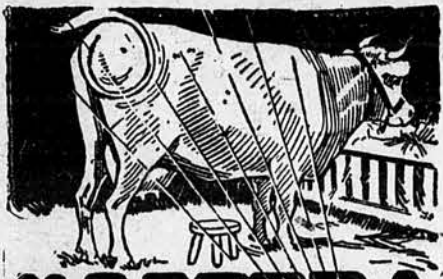
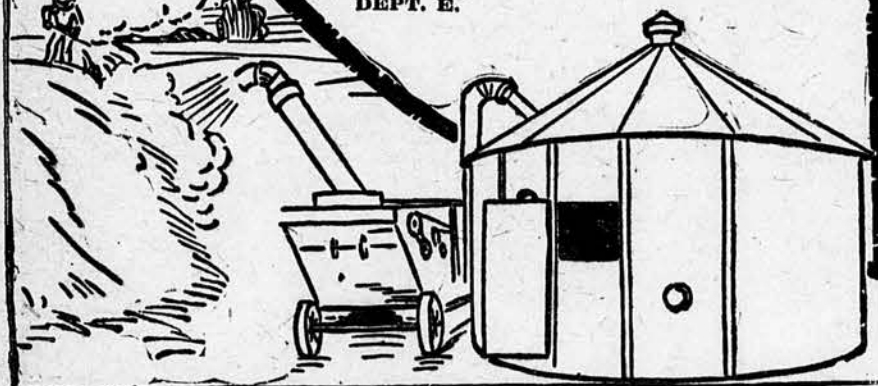
Ajax Grain Bins are made of corrugated, galvanized iron to hold either 500 or 1000 bushels. Sides are 22 gauge, top 26 gauge and floor 24 gauge. Comes in sections easy to handle and quickly bolted together. No rivets or solder required. Can be quickly moved from place to place and can be erected and taken down in third the time required on other bins.

#### Write for Complete Information

or see your local dealer for circulars and detailed prices of complete bins.

Send for Complete Information

**DULUTH CORRUGATING & ROOFING CO.**  
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Don't "cuss" your cows and slam them with the milk stool. Blood-sucking, stinging flies drive them nearly wild. They can't help kicking and switching. Spray Hofstra powder all over the cow and in the air around her and flies won't bother.

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Flies and insects breathe through their skin pores. Hofstra sprayed from the gun, floats in the air like smoke off your cigar; envelopes flies for many feet around, closes the breathing pores; kills 'em dead. NOT A POISON; safe to use anywhere. Kills—

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

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### PERFECT GRAIN STAND GUARANTEED

#### CLEAN SEED INSURES SUCCESS

BY W. W. BURGESS

You can guarantee a perfect stand of wheat, oats, alfalfa or any other grain or grass by planting perfect seed free from dirt, chaff and weed seed.

The triple service Simplex Mill, made by a large and well known Kansas City manufacturer, cleans, grades and separates all in one operation. It is fully equipped with screens and riddles made especially for the seed problems of this section—wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley, peas, beans, flax, alfalfa, millet, timothy, clover, broomcorn, kafir, grasses, etc.

The SIMPLEX is manufactured by experts who have spent a lifetime in the seed and seed cleaning business. The most modern labor saving machinery and big output make prices lowest.

L. D. Rice, who has spent a lifetime in perfecting the Simplex is willing to ship you a mill without a dollar in advance for 30 days' FREE TRIAL and easy payments if you want to keep it.

A postal card will bring full description and the Company is willing to ship a SIMPLEX to you for 30 days' free trial. If mill is not all claimed for it, it can be returned and freight will be paid both ways. Address Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 203 Traders Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Be sure to write immediately in order to take advantage of their special offer.



The wonderful Simplex Mill which will be shipped to you for thirty days Free Trial.

**10 Patriotic Cards 10c** We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver.  
**NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.**

## Market Young Pigs Early

### Clean Quarters and Proper Feeds Increase Profits

BY CARL P. THOMPSON



WHAT IS the best method of handling the fall market pigs to get the greatest profit is a question that many farmers often ask. The conclusion almost invariably is to seek relief from the high priced feed which it has been necessary to purchase during the winter months by causing the pig, during the summer months to subsist almost entirely upon the cheaper feed in the form of pasture. Just to what extent this practice is justified, it is not possible to state, however, there are two or three things that should be observed at this time in handling the fall pigs, in order that they might return a profit.

First of all, it should be seen that these pigs are free from lice and mange, by giving them a thorough oiling with crude oil or by dipping them with a good reliable hog dip. Crude oil is to be preferred to hog dip, as it not only kills the lice, but also kills the nits, softens the skin and is a great preventive of mange and scurf. After dipping or spraying the hogs for lice the sleeping quarters should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a good strong solution of some reliable hog dip. Both for spraying the pens and for oiling the hogs, there is nothing better than a good double cylinder spray pump. These pumps are inexpensive, costing from \$5 to \$7 and are almost indispensable around the hog pen and poultry house.

#### Grain Ration Valuable

The greatest mistake that usually is made when fall pigs are turned on pasture in the spring of the year is in eliminating almost if not entirely the grain ration. Hogs will live on good pasture, during the summer months without grain and will make some growth and gain some in weight, if the pasture is good and the hogs are several months of age before putting on pasture. However, experimental results tend to show that grazing hogs on pasture, without the addition of some grain is not an economical practice. If it is desired to get the greater per cent of gain on these fall shots from the pasture, so as to save as much grain as possible, it will be better to feed a limited ration of 3 per cent grain on pasture than to run on pasture without any grain. By 3 per cent grain ration, is meant 3 pounds of grain to 100 pounds of live weight of hog. This could be practiced for two or three months, while the grass is at its best, giving the hogs a full feed of grain on pasture for the last 30 to 60 days.

Another method of handling these fall pigs, will be to give them a full grain ration from the time they are put on pasture until they are ready for the market, weighing from 200 to 250 pounds. It seldom is advised to feed hogs until they weigh more than 250 pounds and it very seldom is advised to put them on market, weighing less than 200 pounds. The advantage

in full feeding and getting these hogs on the market as soon as possible, is that you will run less risk, will get them out of the way of your spring crop of pigs of the following year and will get them on the market before the bulk of the hogs come on the market in October, November and December. By studying the market for a series of years, you will find that almost invariably hogs are higher during the early spring months and early fall months than they are during the mid-summer and midwinter.

#### Feed Corn or Barley

Regardless of the fact that grain is high in price at the present time, with hogs correspondingly high in price, it will be a profitable investment for any man having fall pigs to buy enough corn or barley to give them a good liberal feed until they are ready for the market.

Another thing to keep in mind is that these hogs that have been shut up in a dry lot for a good many months, will likely be in need of mineral matter of some kind to satisfy the craving that a hog naturally has for such things. It will reduce rooting in the pasture to the minimum, by supplying a mineral matter, consisting of a mixture of 200 pounds of charcoal; 1/2 bushel of salt; 1 gallon of air slacked lime; 1 quart of copperas and 2 quarts of sulfur. This will supply the needed mineral matter in most cases, will prevent hogs from rooting and will prevent, if not destroy worms.

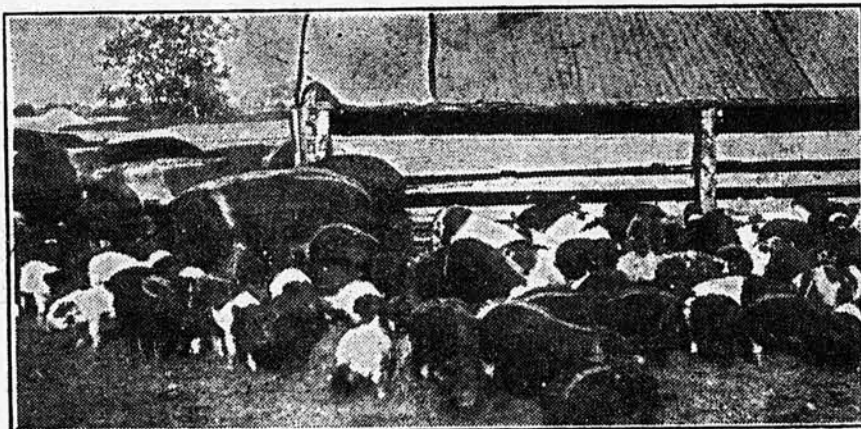
Unless there is some good reason why the fall pigs should not be fed for an early market, nine times in 10 the fall pigs that are put on the market early in the summer, will prove more profitable than those that are run thru the summer on very little or no grain and finished when the new crop of grain is ready in the fall.

#### A Big Peanut Crop

The South's peanut crop this year promises to be a million bushels larger than in 1918. Forecasts of the crop in the various states, just announced by the Department of Agriculture, which based its estimates on conditions existing July 1, show a total crop of 55,531,000 bushels, compared with 54,434,000 bushels last year.

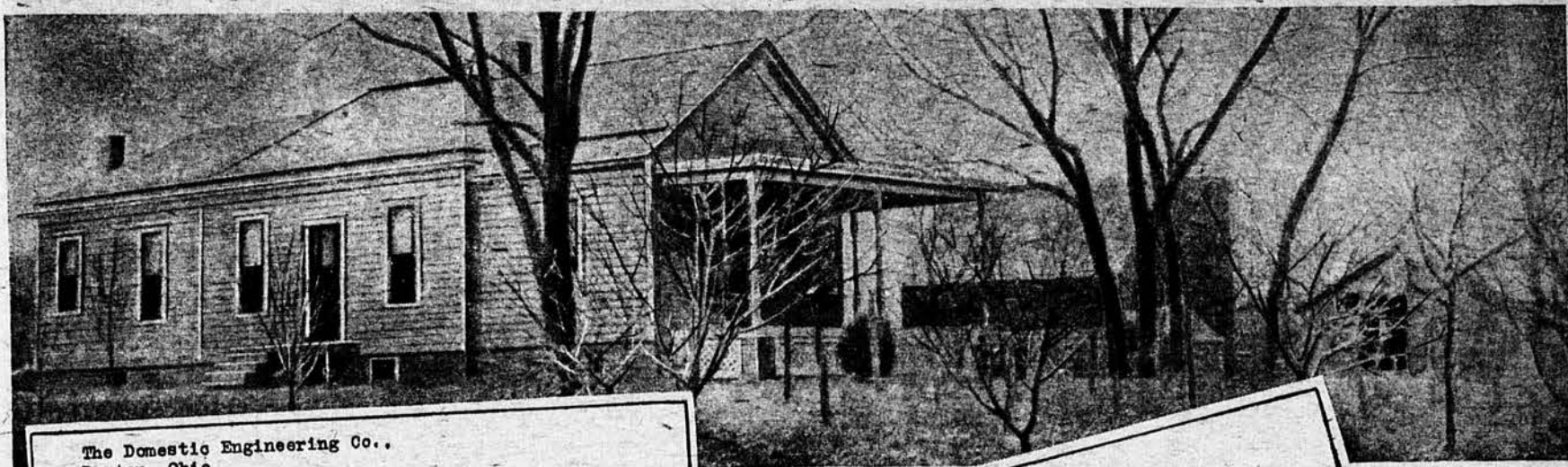
Alabama leads as a producer, growing more than one-fourth of the country's output, but it shows a decrease of 1,700,000 bushels from last year's crop. All the other peanut growing states east of the Mississippi River, except Florida, also show smaller crops this year, while the states west of the Mississippi—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—show increases. Texas, with an increase of almost 5 million bushels, makes this year's total crop for the country larger than last year.

Silage cheapens the feed bill and makes the cattle more thrifty.



Six Sows and 65 Pigs; There is a Great Demand for Pork at This Time, and the Best Possible Management is Needed.





The Domestic Engineering Co.,  
Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Besides the convenience and pleasure of having DELCO-LIGHT in our home, we find that it actually pays for itself.

The use of the electric iron saved my wife two-hundred and sixty hours in the last year.

The vacuum sweeper operated by DELCO-LIGHT has saved my wife fifty-two hours in the last year, besides having given us a cleaner and more sanitary home in which to live.

It is hard to estimate the saving by the use of the electric fan, but I know it is worth considerable.

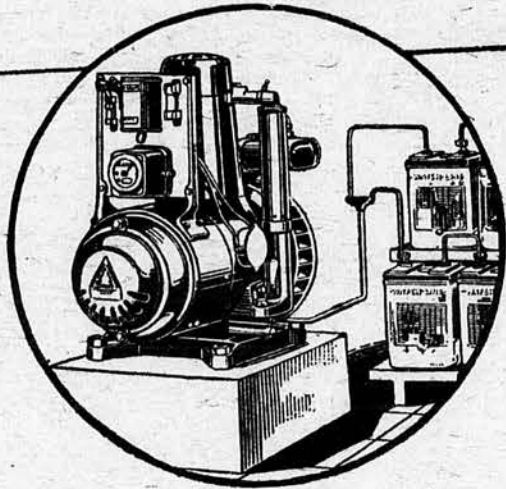
We estimate that the time saved through the operation of the washing machine last year is not less than one-hundred and four hours.

Then there are the constant savings of time, because of the absence of dirty lamps and the necessity of hunting and using matches when going from room to room.

The time saved at chores is no small item. It would be a conservative estimate to say that DELCO-LIGHT has saved us in the last year four-hundred and sixteen hours, which counted at the rate of thirty cents per hour, would amount to \$124.80.

Yours truly,

*A. F. Hinnenkamp*



**More than  
3,000  
Satisfied  
Users  
in Kansas**



# DELCO-LIGHT

## The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Mr. A. F. Hinnenkamp, of Salina, Kansas, has brought modern city conveniences to his farm by installing Delco-Light.

By simply touching a convenient button, he can have plenty of safe, bright light in any part of his house and barns.

But Delco-Light not only lights his house and barn, but also lessens household drudgery and saves valuable time doing chores in the barn.

Mrs. Hinnenkamp saved four hundred and nineteen hours of drudgery in one year by letting electric power run the wash machine, vacuum cleaner and electric iron.

A considerable amount of time which Mr. Hinnenkamp formerly spent doing chores is now utilized in doing productive work in the field.

Delco-Light saved \$124.80 on Mr. Hinnenkamp's farm in one year.

There are 75,000 satisfied users throughout the world who are enjoying similar Delco-Light benefits.

There is a Delco-Light dealer in your community who will be glad to tell you what Delco-Light will do for you.

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Makers of DELCO-LIGHT Products  
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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.

### About Fall Plowing

Is there any advantage in plowing ground in the fall? What is the usual depth for plowing?  
K. T.  
Klowa, Kan.

Early plowing is best. For wheat the ground should be plowed in July or very early in August. Fall plowing is beneficial for many crops. It opens up the ground to the action of frost. On clay soils it gives tilth and fineness and a seedbed which seldom results from spring plowing. Fall plowing also enables the soil to store up a great deal of moisture from rains and snows that come in the fall and winter that otherwise would be

lost. Fall plowing throws upon the surface of the ground the eggs and larvae of many insect pests which are destroyed by the freezes that come during the winter. Of course soils that drift badly cannot be handled in this way. About 6 inches to 7 inches is considered a good depth to plow.  
J. W. Wilkinson.

### Kanred Wheat

Please inform me where I can get the seed for Kanred wheat. Please send me a list of dealers if possible.  
A. H. JOHNSON.  
Lyons, Kan.

You can get a list of farmers and others who have Kanred wheat for sale from Prof. S. C. Salmon, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., and from Prof. Charles R. Weeks at the Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.  
J. W. Wilkinson.

### Handling Young Heifers

I have some heifers that are to bring calves soon. They now are giving milk, and I desire to know whether their udders should be milked dry each day or whether I should let them alone.  
E. R. KLINGERBERG.  
R. 4, Yates Center, Kan.

I believe since your heifers are giving milk now, it is better to continue

to milk them. The chances are that they will start to dry up shortly before calving and that there will be a normal milk flow immediately after calving.  
Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

### Plant Lice

Please tell me what will kill plant lice on cucumber vines.  
GEORGE BALLNES.  
Dorms, Kan.

The best treatment for plant lice is to spray with Black Leaf-40. The killing principle of this solution is nicotine sulfate which I think you will be able to secure at almost any drug store.  
Albert Dickens.

### Probably Hog Cholera

My hogs have symptoms that indicate they might have cholera so far as the appearance of the intestines and lungs are concerned. The hogs have a discharge from the eyes, and the eyelids gum together. If it is cholera, can I save my hogs now by having them vaccinated?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Sometimes cholera symptoms are shown that are marked in the intestines, and sometimes they are better marked in the lungs. Your hogs may have cholera. The discharge of the eyes and the gumming together of the lids are symptoms of hog cholera. If you had had these hogs vaccinated early, you probably would have had

no trouble now. I would suggest that you consult with your local veterinarian and see what he says about vaccinating.

Do not expect too much of the vaccination at this time. Your hogs no doubt are badly affected and some are going to die even if you do vaccinate them, but I am sure that if they are vaccinated, you will be well repaid for your time and expense.  
J. H. Burt.

### Intestinal Worms in Dogs

Please tell me what is the best remedy to use for the control of intestinal worms in dogs.  
S. M.  
Paola, Kan.

The best remedy to use for the control of intestinal worms in dogs is santonin. This drug can be obtained in the worm tablets ordinarily given to children. The dose of santonin for a dog is about the same as for a child, and therefore the dog may be treated by administering children's worm tablets.  
Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

### Japanese Kudzu Roots

Where can I get Kudzu roots? Can Kudzu be killed out by plowing fields where it has been well established?  
M. E. C.  
Parsons, Kan.

You can get Kudzu roots, or plants from nearly any Southern seed house or you can address the Louisiana Experiment station, Baton Rouge, La.

It is often used as a climbing plant for porches in Northern states. It does best where it has a long growing season. It is somewhat drought resistant, and makes a good forage crop in the Gulf states. It is somewhat difficult to kill out in fields in the South where it has become well established. I don't think you will find it satisfactory in Kansas.  
J. W. Wilkinson.

### Treatment for Jack

I have a young jack that has sores on his hind legs, that don't heal up, and I would like to know what treatment I should use.  
Moran, Kan. C. G. STALEY.

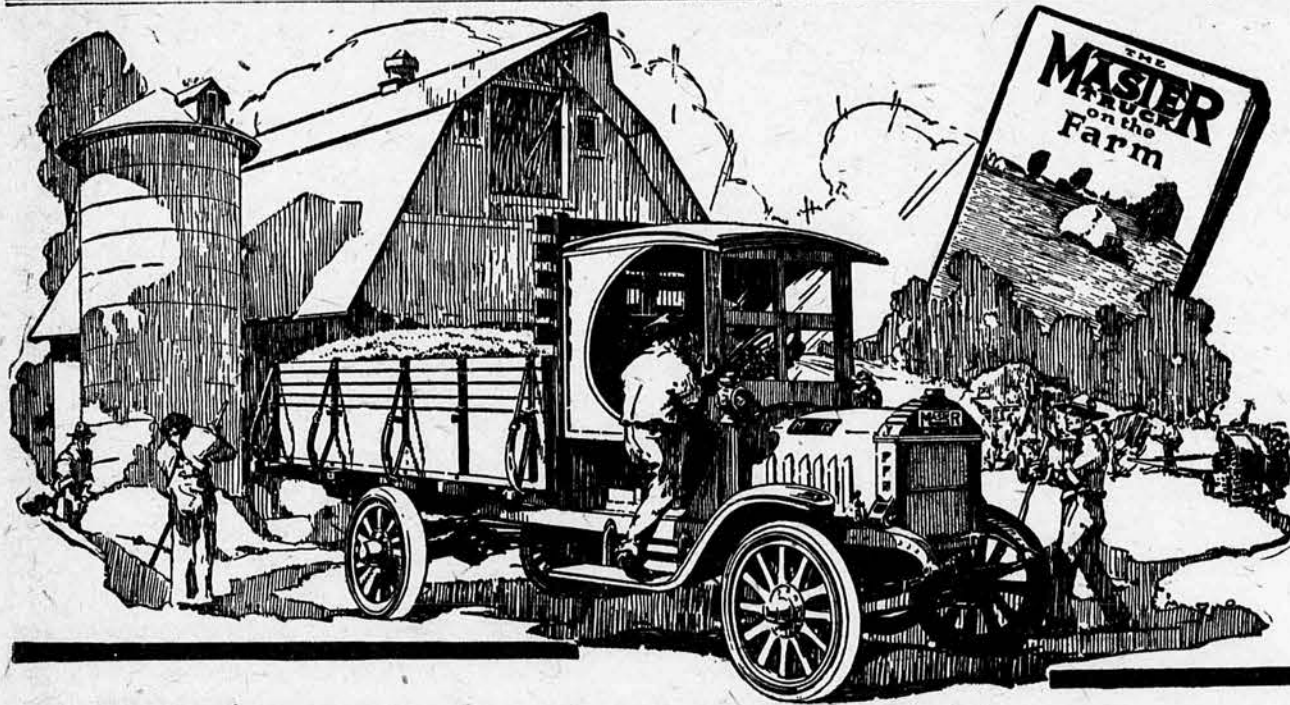
I would suggest that you paint the sores on your jack's hind legs with a 10 per cent solution of formalin. This will make a hard crust in the course of 24 hours and as long as the crust is firmly in position, additional treatment is not required. When the crust loosens, the medicine should be re-applied. If in your opinion this line of treatment does not produce results, then I would suggest that a veterinarian be asked to instruct you regarding the bandaging of these legs, because by proper bandaging such conditions may frequently be treated successfully.  
Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

### Eye Trouble

I have a horse that has some trouble with its eyes. Sometimes one eye is affected and sometimes the other, occasionally both are affected at the same time. I have been told this is "moon blindness." Please suggest treatment.  
O. W. N.  
Beggs, Okla.

I cannot tell you positively what the trouble is with your horse, but I am inclined to believe that it is affected with the condition known as periodic or recurrent ophthalmia, and commonly spoken of as "moon blindness."

As a general rule, the disease appears suddenly, sometimes affecting one eye and at other times both. In most cases the symptoms gradually subside so that the eye becomes apparently normal, but in the course of a few weeks a second attack sets in and finally, after several attacks, the animal becomes totally blind. The final cause of blindness is a cataract. Not knowing the cause of the condition we cannot prescribe for it intelligently at this distance. Practically all animals that once contract the disease go blind. The best that you can do during an attack of the disease is to place the animal in a cool, dark stall and place over its head a hood made out of muslin, sewing to it a piece of absorbent cotton, keeping this directly over the diseased eye. Saturate the cotton with a 2 per cent water solution of boric acid. If there is any pus in the eye, it should be washed out with a boric acid solution. In the way of preventive treatment, the animals should be pastured on high, dry places, and it is recommended that diseased animals be kept in separate stalls and away from healthy animals. However, the contagiousness of the disease never has been demonstrated, but it is a good precaution to take.  
R. R. Dykstra.



## Ship Farm Products Cheaper, Faster Get the Facts About the MASTER!

Farm products are perishable; market prices constantly changing; time is an important factor in getting your products to market. That means speed; and speed means strength, power, dependability!

Farm labor is high priced; every hour a man spends on the way to market and back means an hour less in the field. Shipping by truck is economy.

The MASTER Truck, built for farmers by men who know farming conditions and farmers' needs, embodies every feature that

insures sound service and economy of operation and upkeep.

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It's free! Tells briefly and clearly the actual facts about MASTER Truck dependability and performance—just the things you want to know about a truck. It shows new and practical uses for a truck on the farm. With it, we will send comparative specifications and prices on all leading trucks.

Built stronger—oversize throughout; yet so simple your boys can operate and care for them.  
Master Junior 1½-ton, internal gear drive, \$1990—with worm drive, \$2090.

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Designed and built for power and endurance by master truck builders of 16 years' experience.  
Master 2-ton with internal gear drive, \$2490—with worm drive, \$2790.

### Instead of Four Teams

with their attendant costs of care, feeding, housing, food production, occasional sickness and other trouble, to say nothing of the cost of four men to drive them, one MASTER Truck will do the same work at much less cost and with much greater satisfaction.

### Best for Farm Work

MASTER Trucks are sure, trouble-proof, practical—built by practical men. Because they've been proven in the hardest kind of service, they have won the recognition of America's biggest buyers. Built in eleven models from 1½ to 7½ tons capacity. Send for Free book.

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Louis G. Bessler, 511 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

## MASTER OF THE LOAD ON ANY ROAD



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

## Who Gets the Straw?

A leases land to B for 1/4 of crop to be delivered at the market. Nothing was said about the straw. Who gets it? E. H. B ought to get it.

## Teacher's Contract

Is a teacher's contract made void by writing into it what was not in the original contract? TEACHER.

The terms of a contract could not be altered without the consent of both parties. Writing new matter into the contract would not make the contract void, but might make it voidable.

## Soldier's Bonus

Is a person entitled to the \$60 bonus if he was called November 10, 1918, but did not get to camp; just got on training started and December 21, 1918 got a discharge. Would he be entitled to a uniform? READER.

Under the ruling of War Department he is not entitled to either bonus or uniform.

## Entitled to Travel Pay

I was discharged from the regular navy last January after 13 months service. I have an ordinary discharge. I was allowed a 2-cent rate to Kansas City, place of enlistment, and from there home paid the regular fare, 3 cents a mile. Am I entitled to the 5 cents allowance? E. L. FINK. Monument, Kan.

You are; less, of course, the 2 cents a mile to Kansas City.

## Go to Agricultural College

Is there any school in Kansas teaching farming and dairying? If so where is it and how much education must a boy have to enter? A BOY READER.

The Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kansas, gives thorough courses in both agriculture and dairying. Any boy with an eighth grade education may enter.

## Largest Cities in Kansas

What are the five largest cities in Kansas and their population, and what is the population of Kansas? P. J. C.

Kansas City, Kan., Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson and Leavenworth. The estimated population of these cities is: Kansas City, Kansas, 100,000; Wichita, 70,000; Topeka, 50,000; Hutchinson, 25,000; Leavenworth, 23,000. The population of Kansas in 1915 was 1,672,545.

## Rights of Property

A rents farm from B. While living on the farm A puts in pump and some fence posts. B sells the farm to C. Can C prevent A from moving these things away? Has a justice of the peace any authority outside of his township? SUBSCRIBER.

If I were the renter A I would remove the pump and posts and take my chances.

The jurisdiction of a justice of the peace is limited to the county only.

## Government Automobiles

Can you tell me if the government has any Dodges left; if so how are they to be sold and to whom shall I write for further information? W. G.

I assume that W. G. means Dodge motor cars. If there are any government cars of that make to be sold they probably will be sold at some kind of auction. Address letter of inquiry to War Department, Washington, D. C. Also write letter to your member of Congress, D. R. Anthony, and ask him to get the information you desire.

## Disposition of Estate

A man died leaving a small estate which has increased in value. Will the heirs have a right to one-half the present value or one-half the appraised value? Would it be legal for a guardian to pay an heir his share of the estate, before he is 21 years old, in case he marries? SUBSCRIBER.

Your question is rather indefinite. "The heirs," that includes all of them, are entitled to all the estate with increase up to time of distribution. If you mean by "heirs" the children, they are entitled to their proportion of the increase. The guardian of a minor heir may get an order of the probate court permitting him to pay to a minor his share of the estate.

## Killed Her Chickens

Is there a law forbidding the killing of chickens by motor cars? S.

Chickens have the same rights on highways as automobiles. The automobiles are required to use ordinary care to avoid killing or injuring animals or fowls. The drivers are not obliged, however, to go out of the way or to stop their machines in order to avoid killing the chicken. If the automobile is being driven at more than 25 miles

an hour thru the country or more than 12 miles an hour thru a town or village that is presumptive evidence that the driver is not careful and if you can show that the driver was not using ordinary care and diligence when the chickens were killed you can recover the value of the chickens.

## Homestead Rights

In case a soldier or sailor who has seen foreign service takes a homestead will the time he served abroad be counted double on the number of years he must spend before acquiring title to his homestead?

Can a sailor's wife homestead a piece of land adjoining her husband's?

In what states can a sailor take a section, and in what states a quarter section? A READER.

The receiver of the United States Land Office replies:

The homestead law is a three-year law, that is it requires the entryman to live on the land three years from the date of his establishing residence, and allows him to absent himself from the land for a period of five months each year, this absence may be divided into two substantial periods. The law allows a soldier, sailor or marine to deduct the time that he has served, in time of actual war, in either the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, the Mexican border trouble or the World War, from the three years residence required. But this deduction of service time must not exceed two years in any case. That is, the law requires that the entryman live at least one year on the land to show good faith.

For example, a sailor has had 27 months service in time of war, he can deduct only 24 months from the three years, and will have to live on the land 12 months, and if, at the expiration of 12 months residence, he has a habitable house on the land and has cultivated enough to show good faith he can make final proof and get patent to the land. Or suppose that he has had only 20 months service or less, he must live on the land long enough, so that when added to his service, it will make the 36 months, but out

of each 12 months he may have a leave of absence of five months.

Overseas service does not count for any more than does time spent in the service in this country.

A man's wife cannot take a homestead, unless she is divorced, or deserted by her husband.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate lands which may be taken up in 640-acre tracts under the provision of the Stock Raising Homestead Act. These lands are not confined to any particular state. Write General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for description of lands so designated.

## Return of Soldiers

Can you give me any idea when the draft boys who were sent to fill up the regular companies and who are still in the army of occupation on the Rhine, will be returned to the United States? Our boy is held overseas getting \$1 a day, while we have to pay \$5 or more for help to do what he would do if he were here. READER.

Under the terms of his enlistment (all draft men are counted as enlisted men) the government agrees to discharge him in not to exceed four months after peace is declared. Technically this means after the signing of the treaty by Germany. The government may, therefore, keep this boy in the service for about three months longer, but it would be very unjust to do so. I know that Senator Capper, and I presume other Senators are doing what they can to hasten the discharge of soldiers, especially farm boys, who are badly needed at home. The War Department refused to make

an exception in favor of farmers' sons, insisting that this would be unfair to other classes. I know of nothing that can be done except to keep after the War Department.

## Married Man's Rights

A man having certain property married. Afterward during his absence, his wife sues for divorce. He gets no notice but the divorce is granted the wife and she gets all his property. Afterward the man and his divorced wife are remarried. What right would the man have in the property? SUBSCRIBER.

If the husband received no notice that he had been sued for divorce, that might have been ground for setting aside the decree, but he seems to have made no effort to do that, and in the absence of an action to set aside the decree the judgment of the court would stand and the title to the property remain in the wife. The husband has only his statutory right of inheritance; that is, in event his wife dies he will inherit half of whatever property she has, or if there are no children and she dies without will, he will inherit all of it.

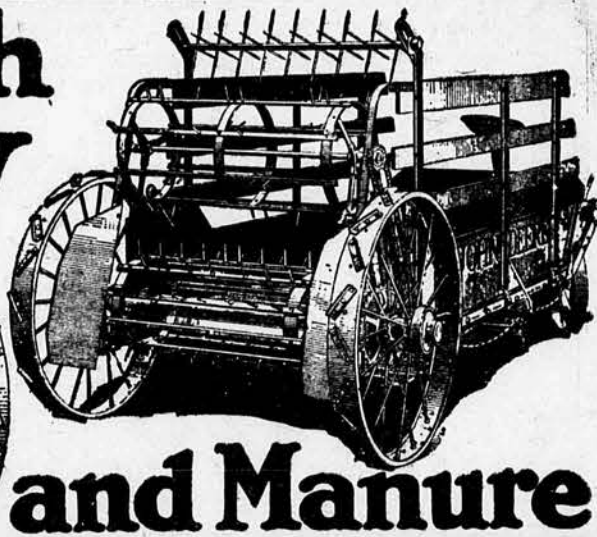
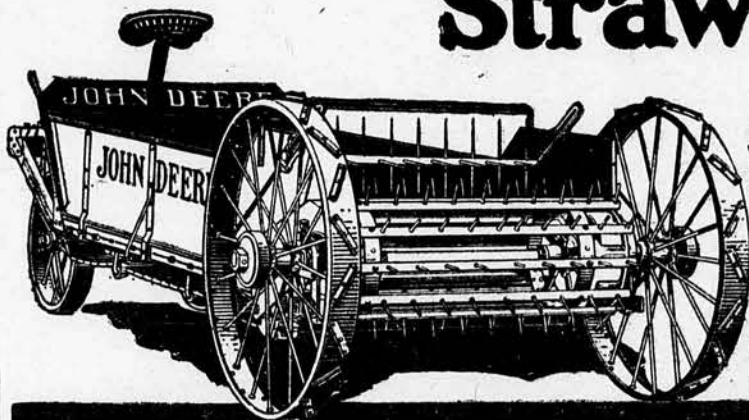
## Wife's Farm

Has a wife in Kansas the right to rent her farm or sell it without her husband's consent? R. L. M.

She has a right to rent it without her husband's consent but cannot sell it and give good title without his consent.

Have you seen the bargains this week on The Farmers Classified Page?

## Spreads Both Straw



## and Manure

THE perfect spreading of manure is only one of the jobs you can accomplish with the John Deere Spreader. Put on the straw spreading attachment—only a 30 minutes' job for one man, and you have equipment that will spread all kinds of straw—long, short, chaffy or partly rotted, without bunching or clogging.

It's a one-man outfit—feeding straw back into the beaters is not necessary. Get on the seat, set the feed lever, throw the machine in gear and drive the horses. The spreader does the rest.

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Straw Spreading Attachment

In converting the manure spreader into a straw spreader, none of the many advantages of the John Deere Spreader are affected. It has the beater on the axle—a patented feature—that makes it possible to give you an extremely simple machine—only about one-half the parts necessary on the ordinary spreader.

The main working parts are all mounted on the rear axle, where they can not get out of line to cause heavy draft and breakage.

The high drive wheels furnish ample traction even in snow covered fields, and for manure spreading the low down, easy loading box is a big advantage.

The endless apron feeds both manure and straw into the beaters evenly, and the revolving rake prevents bunching and choking.

The straw spreading attachment is extremely simple, consisting of only the beater, driving mechanism and sideboards.

The straw spreading attachment can be furnished for all John Deere Spreaders now in use.

Both manure and straw are fertilizers that should go back on the land for plant food. You can't afford to waste either. You get the double advantage with the John Deere Spreader because it enables you to do a perfect job in both manure and straw.

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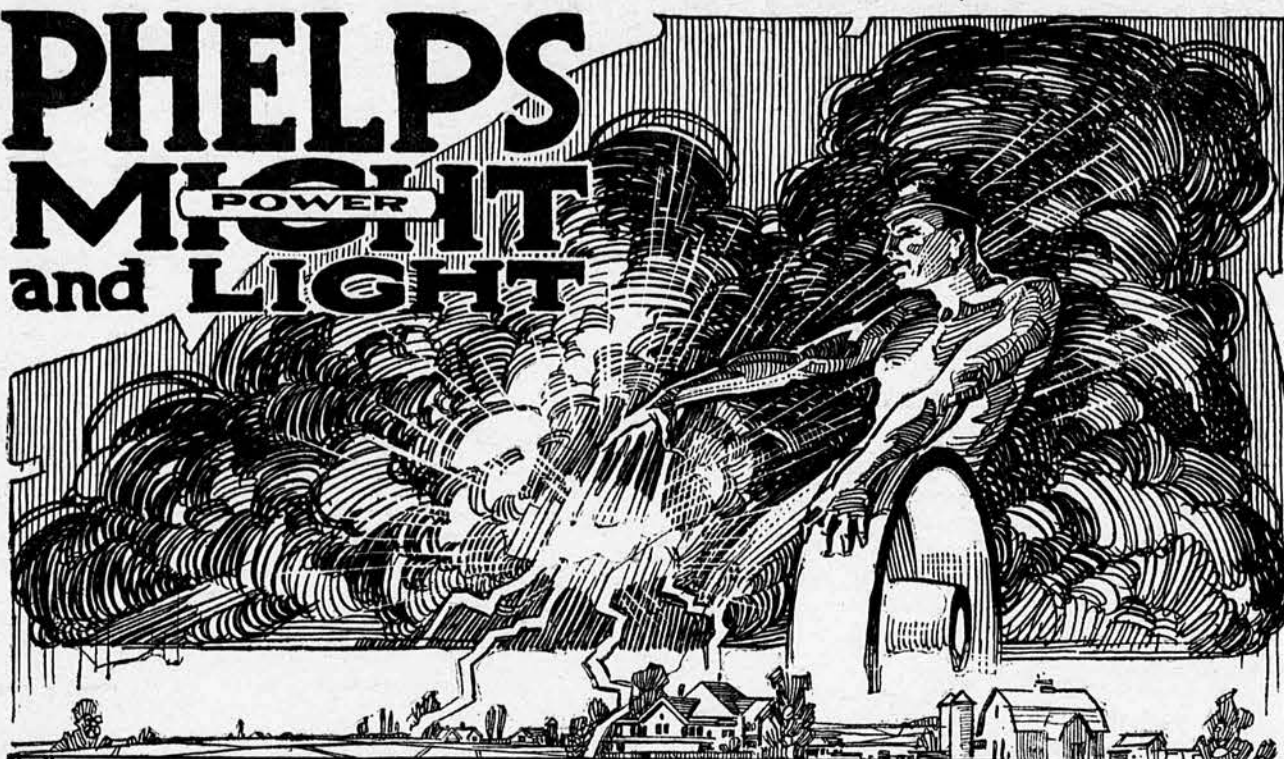
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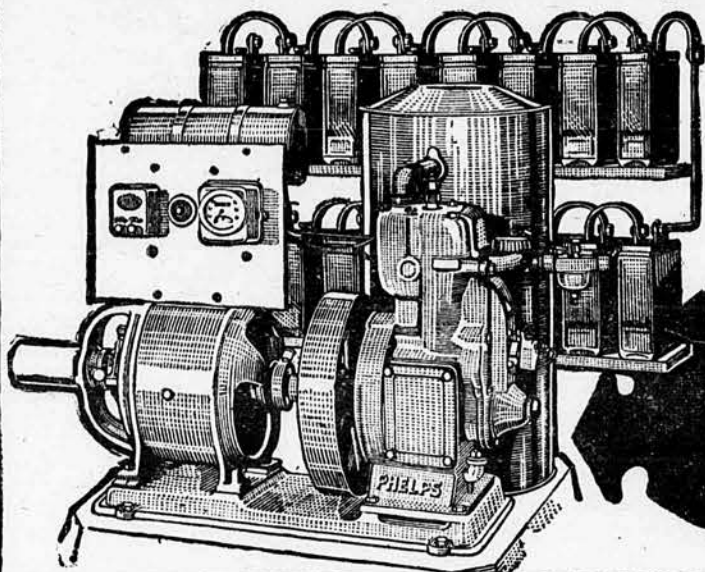
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are play  
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## International Belgian Horse Show

The rapidity with which the Belgian horse has gained popularity in all classes of draft work and especially its excellent performance in the army should make the First International Belgian Horse show, to be held September 22 to 28 at Waterloo, Ia., the greatest single breed horse show ever held. Another important factor which adds special significance to the show is that Belgium, stripped of her foundation stock, has become an importer instead of an exporter of the breed of horses which has made her famous. It has already been announced that a special commission from Belgium will attend the show for the purpose of purchasing stock upon which to rebuild the Belgian breed along the most approved lines in its native land.

Since the idea of holding an international show was originated by a few of the most staunch supporters of the Belgian horse, it has received the enthusiastic support of breeders throughout the country. It was endorsed at the meeting of the American Belgian Importers' and Breeders' association held at the time of the 1918 International Livestock show in Chicago. It was at this meeting that \$1,500 in cash premiums for the First International Belgian Horse show was authorized without a dissenting vote.

The cash premium list of \$5,500 offered has been increased by a number of substantial individual offers which add greatly to its attractiveness. The classifications have been carefully worked out by the show committee with the following objects in mind: First, to develop the Belgian Horse industry in the most approved manner. Second, to encourage the small breeder as well as the large breeder to show. Third, to make the show of greatest educational value to the breeders and the general public.

The horses will be adequately housed in three new barns which will be completed by August 15. Exhibitors who are on the circuit and who do not have a fair at which to exhibit a week or 10 days before September 22 are invited by the management to occupy the barns. A new judging pavilion with an arena 100 by 200 feet and a seating capacity of 6,500 people will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the show. These buildings are being constructed as the permanent home of the International Belgian Horse show on the grounds of the Dairy Cattle Congress which will be held on the same dates.

The judges who will pass upon the 300 head of horses that are expected to be exhibited are Samuel Bell, Wooster, O.; Eli Sprunger, Saginaw, Mich.; A. P. Coon, Lincoln, Neb. Wm. Crowder, the well known breeder, will act as superintendent of the show and the arrangements are in charge of Dr. T. U. McManus, Charles Irvine, and J. H. Van Nice.

## Cleaning Up Kansas Herds

Many questions concerning tuberculosis in Kansas herds of cattle are answered by the first annual report of the government representative in charge of an investigation for this state.

The work which began a year ago, has covered the testing of 215 Kansas herds both purebreds and grades. Of nearly 8,000 cattle included in these herds about 5 per cent reacted to the tuberculin test. Naturally the diseased animals were more or less grouped as the spread of the disease is fairly rapid from a source of infection. Of the 215 herds tested, 113 were entirely free from disease.

Excepting in a few cases where satisfactory quarantine arrangements could be made, all diseased cattle have been slaughtered. The owners of the slaughtered cattle have received about \$34,000 by way of indemnification. This represents an average of about \$100 a head, the United States paying \$14,000 on the total, the county and state governments paying \$20,000.

The attitude of cattlemen toward this work has changed a great deal within the past five years and the force now engaged in it enjoys good co-operation on the part of cattle owners in most cases. In addition to the 215 herds already tested or under test

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the owners of 80 additional herds have signed agreements for testing.

All work is being done under the general plan of United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the establishment of accredited tuberculosis-free herds. The work in Kansas is being done by six offices of the United States Bureau and two or three offices of the state livestock sanitary commission.

### Get Rural Schools Ready

(Continued from Page 22.)

But it will be very proper for you to go to the school, some day when it is in session, and see just how many children really do bring their own drinking cups, and make sure, too, that they are not using a common towel, which is just about as bad.

You know, investigators have been giving the rural schools rather a black eye, of late years. They have collected statistics which show that the health of the country school child is from 5 to 20 per cent more defective than the city school child. Sounds ominous, doesn't it?

One of the charges is that curvature of the spine, due in great part to the use of faulty seats, is 20 times more prevalent in country school children than in their city cousins. Perhaps it would be a good thing to look around the schoolroom and see whether, in your school, the seats can be made to fit the children, or if the only way is to make the children fit the seats. It is worth spending a little money for new seats if your boy or girl is thereby to be saved from having a crooked spine.

Another statement is that city school children found to be suffering from defects of the eyes number 5 per cent, while in the country school children 20 per cent are afflicted with these defects.

This is really a startling statement, and since it is the result of examinations conducted by the United States Public Health Service it is not to be lightly rejected.

There are two or three agencies that are especially likely to account for these bad eye conditions. Defective vision may grow out of such troubles as conjunctivitis (inflamed eyes) and trachoma (granulated lids.) These things seem to spread a great deal more readily in country schools than city and I think it is partly because the pupils often stay all day at school together and in the course of the day wash faces in a common wash bowl and wipe them on a common towel. Another reason for the difference is that most city schoolhouses are buildings architecturally planned to give the best results in the use of light, whereas country schools are usually just buildings.

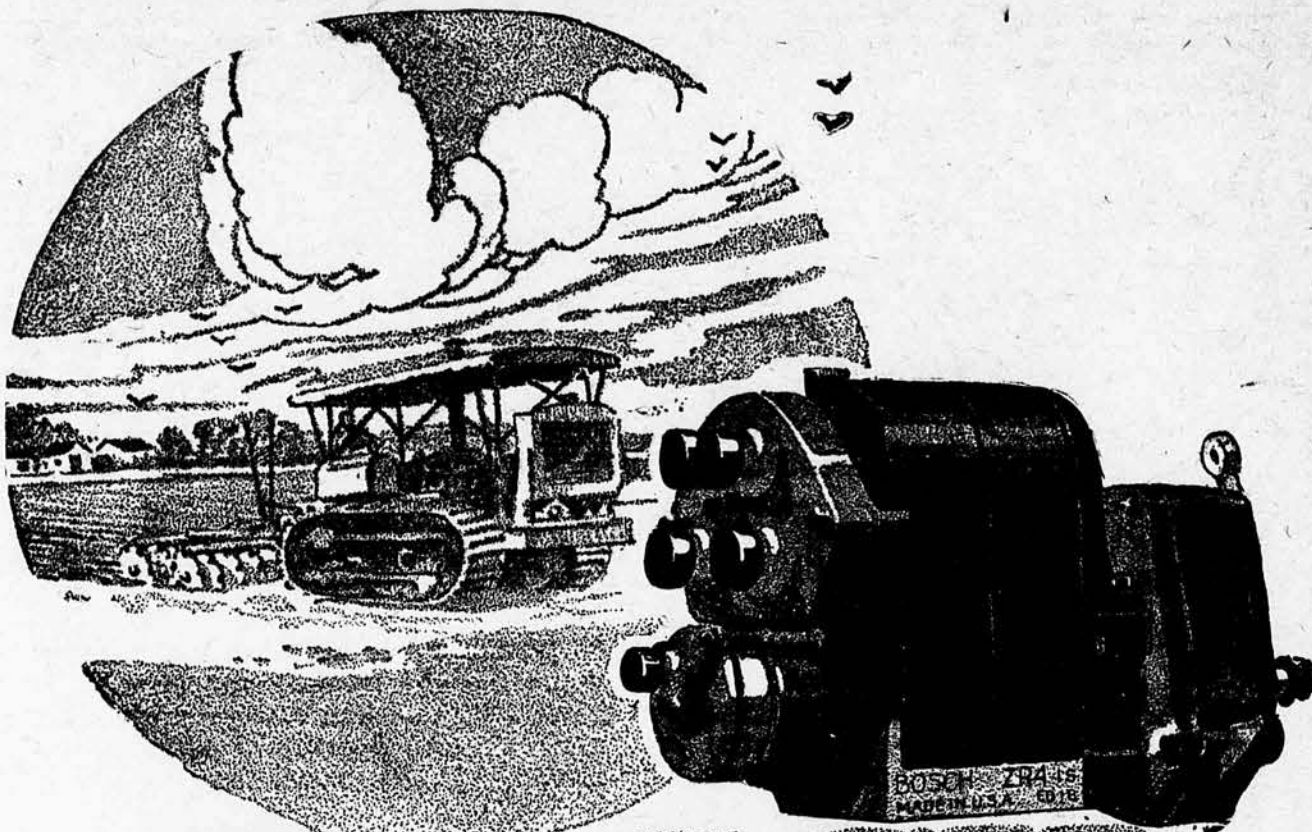
### Bad Teeth Cause Disease

Perhaps, the greatest defect of all those found in the children of the country school is that of decayed teeth. Twenty to 25 per cent were found with this defect, against only 1 or 2 per cent of city children. This does not mean that the teeth decay more readily in the country, but that in very many rural districts the use of the toothbrush is not emphasized, and in still more the child is not taken to the dentist for repair work as soon as any decay is noticed. I think this fault cannot be made chargeable to the more advanced rural communities, but there are yet very many that are not advanced.

The summary of the investigation was not in favor of the country child. It served to show that the great benefits of pure air and out-door life, might be counterbalanced by having to live in drafty and unevenly heated houses, having to walk long distances to school in bad weather, poorly shod, and sit there with damp clothes and wet feet, and having the disadvantage of parents who are slow to seek the benefits of dentist and oculist.

There is no reason why the country child should be slighted in any of these matters. Dental work is much cheaper if done early than late. Taking a child with eye trouble to an oculist is not an expensive procedure. By uniting several districts a modern, up-to-date school building is a possibility for every country boy and girl. Think it over! You owe it to the children.

When buying a grade cow it pays to select one from a purebred bull.



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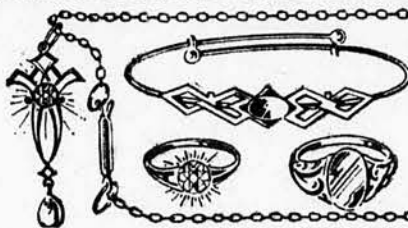
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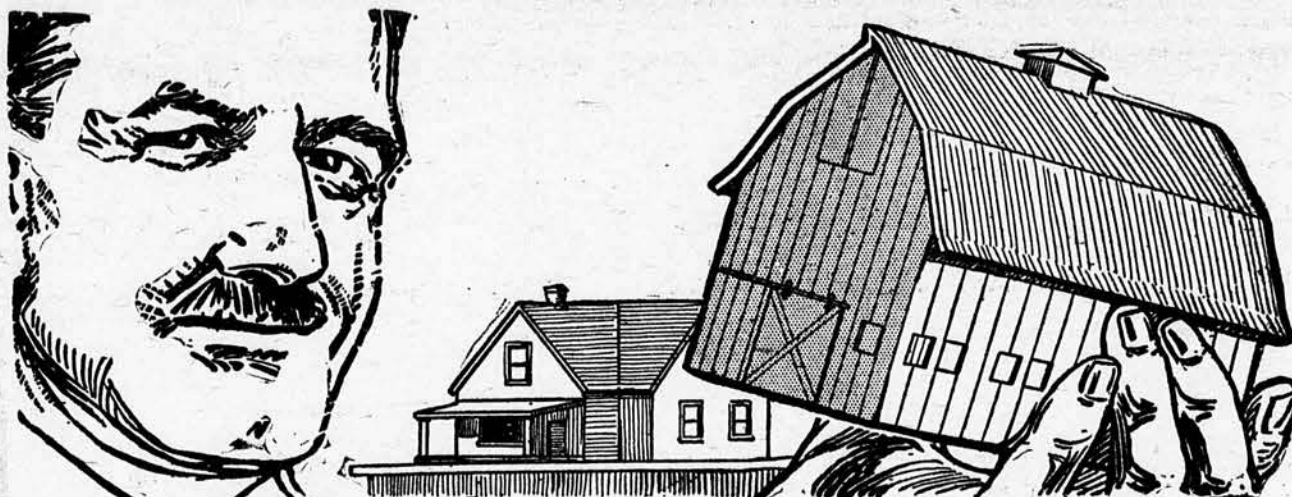
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**Paint Before Winter.** Fall is the ideal season for outside painting. Woodwork then is thoroughly dry and in perfect condition to absorb paint. Linseed oil oxidizes more slowly than in hot weather and the paint skin has ample time to toughen and harden before being called upon to resist the torrid summer sun.

If you have a paint problem that is hard to solve; if you are in doubt what colors to select, or when chosen, if your painter is not certain of the best tinting colors to use to produce them, or if you do not know where to get CARTER WHITE LEAD and pure linseed oil, ask us. Our Paint Information Bureau is always at your service.

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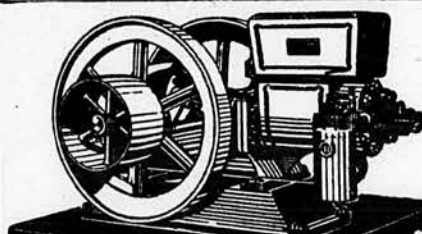
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### Feeding Cows on Pasture

(Continued from Page 21.)

The use of native pasture in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska is very uncertain for dairymen. Instead of relying on native pasture, many are feeding silage the year around, or planting Sweet clover, Sudan grass, or some other similar crop for pasture.

More feed can be obtained with greater certainty by using the silo the year round than by relying on pasture. By the use of a silo during the late summer, a uniform production during the year is possible.

Sweet clover has become quite popular in some sections as a pasture. It can be planted in oats or rye in the spring, and may be pastured lightly the first season, but will not be of real value until the second year. It should be permitted to seed itself the second year to insure new plants the next year. Under favorable conditions it will reseed itself with moderate pasturing late in the season. Three and eight-tenths acres of Sweet clover kept four cows five months at the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan. It usually has been considered safe to pasture Sweet clover without danger of bloat. The loss of several animals due to bloating on Sweet clover, was reported this spring. In three instances it had been used for several seasons by the men with good results, but produced bad results this spring. The very wet season and the rank growth of the Sweet clover may have worked together to cause bloat. In any event, it may be wise to watch Sweet clover during wet or abnormal seasons.

Sudan grass has been favorably recommended as a pasture for dairy cows. This can best be sown by a grain drill or planted in rows. This is a suitable crop for making pasture after wheat in case rains come so that the ground can be worked. Being a member of the sorghum family, there is a possibility of the crop developing poisonous qualities, during very dry years or under certain conditions. But few cases have been reported of fatal results from this cause, but the possibility exists. In case of doubt, one of the less valuable animals can be turned on the Sudan grass before turning on an entire herd of cows.

For fall, winter, and early spring pasture, nothing can beat rye pasture. The rye can be drilled in during September, using about seven pecks to the acre. The objection to rye for dairy cows is that it may give the milk a peculiar taint unless the cows are taken off the rye about 3 hours before milking. If handled in this way, no bad results will follow. When on Sweet clover, Sudan grass, rye, or wheat, the same rule for feeding grain can be used.

### Copper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 10.)

a fowl for table use for they contain a large amount of meat. They are healthy and grow rapidly.—Gertie Deay, Douglas county.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks are large chickens, weighing from 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 pounds. They are grey barred in color. They are good layers. They are good hens to sit and make good mothers. The young chickens are fine for fryers as they grow rapidly and are easily cleaned to eat. The Barred Rocks are fine looking birds because their feathers are fine and silken. They are tame and are not easily frightened.—Ruby Newingham, Cloud county.

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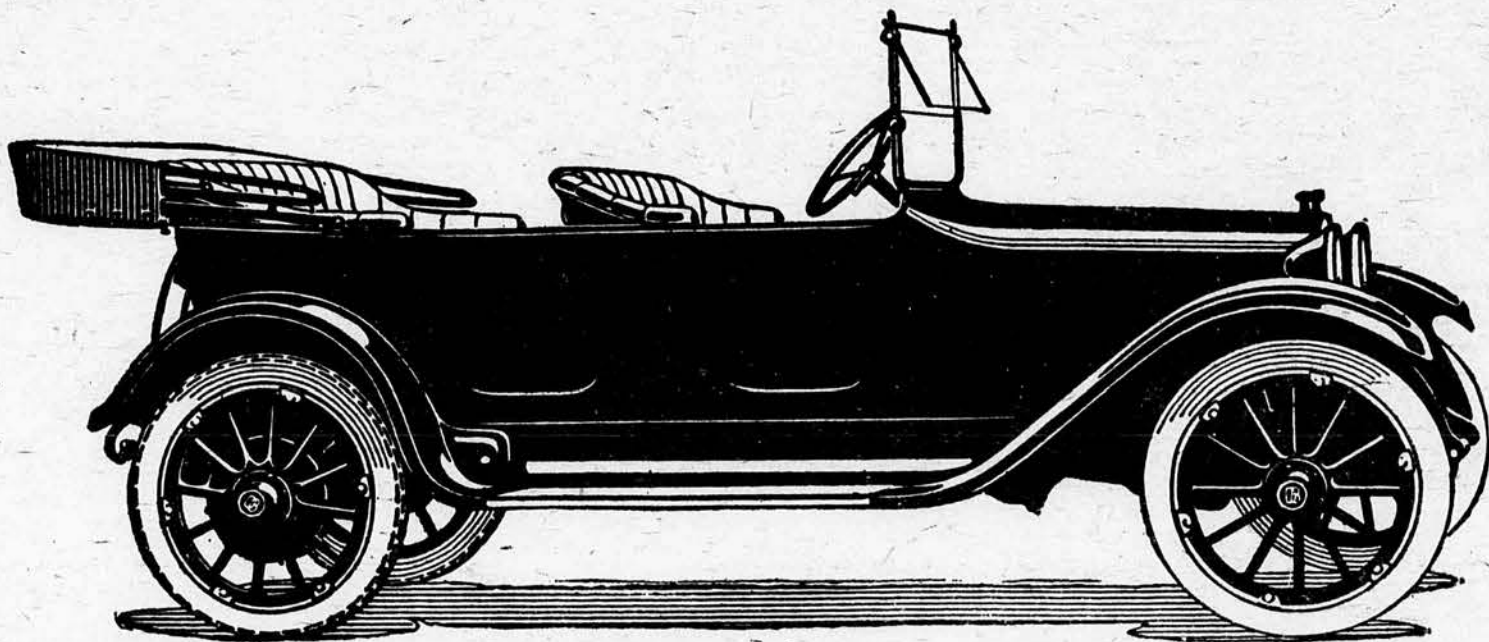
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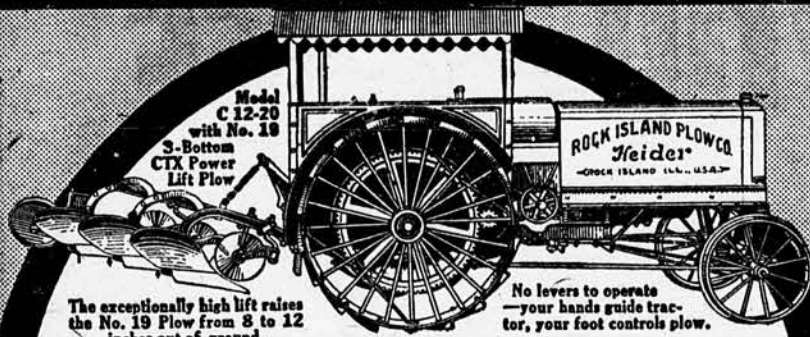
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## Mill Feeds Went Away Up

An Attempt to Follow the \$24 Hogs, Apparently

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**B**RAN and shorts are included in the feedstuffs group which today command the highest price levels in the history of the trade. Bran sold on the Kansas City market at as high as \$43 a ton early last week, while shorts reached a top of \$56 a ton. Fancy white middlings and red dog brought above \$60 in Kansas City, and other points followed the trend of values at the leading winter wheat market. Prices for these products have taken a steady advance during the last two months, the lighter mill offal rising from a low point of \$29 a ton, and shorts from \$38. In view of the large wheat crop produced in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and other winter wheat states, the trade as a whole had not expected these sharp upturns on millfeeds, and even at present buyers are extremely cautious, looking for a reaction. Certainly, a downturn from the present levels would not be surprising to consuming interests.

Millers and jobbers account for the unprecedented prices by the fact that activity of flour mills in the last 60 to 90 days of the old crop year and early in the new season was extremely light, owing to dullness in the market for flour and the absence of wheat to grind. Also, attention is called to the level at which corn and oats are selling, as well as cottonseed cake, linseed cake and meal, and even alfalfa and other varieties of hay. Nor is it uncommon, when one is asked why the high prices for bran and shorts, to receive the reply that hogs are near the \$24 a hundredweight mark. On the basis of \$24-hogs, the present market for shorts, which are used extensively in feeding the pork animals, is not abnormal. The basis for much of the hope among trade interests for a reaction in prices on bran and shorts lies in the heavy sales to the speculative dealers. The question is being freely asked whether the trade has overbought.

### Is Market Overbought?

Signs of an over-bought market already are coming to light. Late in the level at which corn and oats are sell-last week bran was offered by second hand, that is, by dealers, at as low as \$39.50, and offerings were more liberal around \$40 to \$41 a ton, a decline of \$1 to \$2 a ton from the high mark of the week. Shorts, too, eased off somewhat. Mills in the Southwest now are grinding wheat on a large scale, and available supplies in market channels doubtless will increase. Whether the consuming trade can absorb the larger offerings is doubtful, of course, the students of the market are skeptical over the probability of large purchases on the present level of prices.

Prospects for large exports of flour create optimism over increased production of feed in this country, available for domestic consumption. Still another interesting fact is the heavier bran yield in mills, the result of a comparatively large amount of cheap grade wheat, which necessarily forces grinding more of the grain to the barrel of flour.

A setback occurred in wheat prices, the rather sharp premiums are still being maintained on some grades. The greatest decline was recorded on dark hard wheat which, since the new crop movement began soared sharply in prices. No. 2 dark hard wheat which in the preceding week sold at \$2.65 a bushel, closed the last week at \$2.42 a bushel, a decline of 23 cents for the week. Other grades of dark hard wheat were off as much as 25 cents a bushel. Hard wheat is down as much as 17 cents a bushel, the generally the losses amounted to 5 to 8 cents a bushel. No. 2 dark wheat sold at \$2.30 a bushel at the close of the week, showing a premium of 15 cents over the government basis. Red wheat sold within 1/2 cent to 3 cents of the minimum price level, with No. 1 at \$2.19 to \$2.20, No. 2, at 2.15 1/2 to \$2.18 and No. 3, \$2.13 to \$2.14 1/2.

Wheat is moving on an unprecedented scale, the arrivals for last week establishing a new record with more than 4,000 cars. It is only natural, therefore, to find that prices turned

On dark hard wheat the sharp loss resulted from the disappearance of a "squeeze," or after dealers and millers had filled their early short sales. There is a heavy movement of wheat to the spring wheat mills of the Northwest, and the East is taking liberal quantities of the Southwestern grain. Where possible to avoid it, farmers should not rush their wheat to market. Talk is persistent of a higher level of wheat prices later in the crop year.

The United States Grain Corporation has entered the market for flour for export shipment. Large purchases are expected, which will stimulate the domestic trade and strengthen demand for wheat. The government agency is taking little wheat, owing to the maintenance of prices above the guaranteed level, so flour in large volume must be exported to the European countries.

Extremely light supplies of corn and oats are moving to market from interior points. But little demand prevails, and prices are more nearly representative of the views of the speculative interests, as indicated by fluctuations in future quotations, rather than to actual cash market conditions. Early sales of corn were made up to \$2.11 the last week, a new mark for the crop year. A downturn occurred later, however, with the closing range of prices at \$1.91 to \$2.06 a bushel, compared with \$1.94 to \$2.10 in the preceding week. Buying of corn from feeders was light; while millers were less active in the purchase of white corn for manufacture into cornmeal. Oats were irregular, closing at 74 to 80 cents a bushel, against 73 to 81 cents in the preceding week. Less than 100 cars of corn are being received weekly on the Kansas City Board of Trade. The market is in a nervous condition, with futures fluctuating sharply. Following general rains over the corn belt, the future market declined 5 to 6 cents on the September and December options.

Heavy supplies failed to depress prices for hay. Instead, the market on prairie and alfalfa displayed a strong tone, and advances of \$1 to \$2 a ton were recorded. A broad demand for both prairie and alfalfa was reported by Kansas City dealers from drouth stricken areas of the Northwest, with heavy sales being made in the South, Southeast and East. Prairie sold up to \$20 a ton, and a top of \$28 was recorded on alfalfa. Further advances in alfalfa are predicted in the trade. With the largest supply of timothy on record, prices closed unchanged to \$1 a ton lower. Tame hay moved in liberal volume to Southern and Southeastern points.

### Moisture Needed to Save Corn

BY CROP REPORTERS

Everyone's asking for rain. With one accord virtually every crop reporter makes this the burden of his weekly card, and most of them add that little work can be done because of dry, hard ground. Last week's brief showers were not heavy enough to wash off the scenery, and in few places did any special good. Corn needs water, and needs it mighty soon. Here are the reports:

**Chautauqua**—Weather is very hot and dry. Corn and pastures need rain badly. Hay is being put up. Ground is too hard to plow. Farmers are very much disappointed in the yield of wheat which grades and tests low. Everything the farmer has to buy is very high in price.—A. A. Nance, August 2.

**Cherokee**—Farmers are discouraged because rain is needed so badly and farm expenses are so large. Some grain is stacked but many farmers are threshing out of the field. Wheat yields 8 to 30 bushels an acre but tests very low. Hay is heavy and ready to make. Farm labor cannot be found at any price.—L. Smyres, August 2.

**Clay**—Light, scattered showers fell July 31 but we need rain for corn. It is growing satisfactorily on lowlands but has been damaged 50 per cent on uplands. It is too dry to plow. Most farmers are threshing from the shock. Pinkeye is causing cattle to lose flesh in some herds. Six hundred and forty acres of upland ground with fair improvements was sold at a public sale recently for \$2.08 an acre. Sixty test wheat is selling for \$2.08; hogs \$22.50; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 33c.—P. R. Forslund, Aug. 2.

**Cowley**—We are having a great deal of wind and have had no rain since July 11. Early field corn is at the roasting ear



stage, but is beginning to suffer from the heat. Prairie hay is nearly all up. Third crop of alfalfa will be light. A few public sales are being held. A good many farmers from this county attended the tractor show. —Fred Page, July 27.

Edwards—Harvesting is completed and farmers are threshing. Wheat is yielding 10 to 20 bushels an acre and tests 52 to 59 pounds. It is too dry to plow. All spring crops need rain.—L. A. Spitz, July 26.

Elk—Weather is dry and hot. Threshing is progressing and the wheat yield varies. Corn and kafir need rain. Hay crop will be large.—Charles Grant, August 2.

Grant—Harvest is completed and some threshing has been done. Wheat is making 10 to 25 bushels an acre. Grasshoppers damaged the crop 50 per cent in some fields. Spring crops are satisfactory. Very few public sales have been held. Cattle are in good condition.—C. W. Mahan, July 31.

Harper—We have had no rain for 30 days and ground is too dry to plow. Corn is burnt up. Hay crop is satisfactory. Second crop of alfalfa is not as good as first crop. There is no pasture for cattle and feed is high and scarce. Threshing is progressing and bundled wheat is nearly all threshed. Many farmers are putting wheat on the market, and most of it is a flight test. Few public sales have been held. Cattle and hogs are scarce in this county. —H. E. Henderson, August 2.

Harvey—Weather is very hot and dry. Corn is weedy and needs rain badly. Farmers find it difficult to plow. Shock threshing is nearly completed. Eggs are worth 34c; butter, 50c; wheat, \$2.07 for 58 test.—H. W. Prouty, Aug. 1.

Jefferson—Farmers are threshing. Wheat yields 10 to 20 bushels an acre and grades No. 2. Many farmers are stacking their wheat because threshers are scarce. Ground is too dry to plow. Rain is needed badly for corn and pastures. Second cutting of alfalfa is put up and the yield was good. —E. G. Jones, July 26.

Labette—Corn and late feed crops have been damaged by the dry weather, but it is excellent for shock threshing which is one-half completed. Farmers are pleased with the oats yield. Wheat crop is satisfactory. The ground is too hard to plow, but it looks as if it might rain now. Potato crop is good.—J. N. McLane, August 2.

Lyon—We had a good rain August 1 which benefited corn, kafir and pastures very much. Potato and apple crops are satisfactory. Second cutting of alfalfa will be light. Cattle are fattening on pastures. Wheat averages 15 to 25 bushels an acre. No. 2 grade sells for \$1.85 and No. 1 for \$1.10. Butter, 50c; eggs, 38c; potatoes, \$1.90.—E. R. Griffith, August 2.

Marshall—Wheat threshing is one-half completed, and the average yield is 18 bushels an acre. Oats yields 20 to 40 bushels an acre. Second crop of alfalfa has been put up, and made one-half as much as the first crop. Corn has not been damaged. Ground is too hard to plow. Prairie hay is in good condition. Corn is \$2; cream, 50c.—C. A. Kjellberg, July 28.

Phillips—More than 3 inches of rain fell July 19 and hay has made an excellent growth. Fall plowing has begun. Wheat is being threshed from the shock and yields 5 to 20 bushels an acre. A few fields yield 30 bushels. The test ranges from 50 to 60 pounds. Oats and barley yield 30 to 40 bushels and the quality is good. Corn is tasseling and silking. Sorghum crops are growing well. Several public sales are to be held this month. Wheat is \$1.75 to \$2; barley, \$1; oats, 40c; corn, \$1.85; bran, \$2.30; cream, 54c; eggs, 34c.—A. D. Sutley, August 2.

Saline—Corn is burning up, and prospects are poor for all crops except fodder. Most fall plowing is being done with tractors. Second crop of alfalfa is light, and was damaged by army worms and grasshoppers. Public sales are not very well attended, and everything sells for one-third less than last spring. Wheat is making 10 to 18 bushels an acre and tests light. Wheat is \$2.00; butter 50c; butterfat, 56c; eggs, 36c; hens, 22c to 25c.—J. P. Nelson, August 2.

Sherman—Threshing of shocked grain has begun and winter wheat is making 28 to 40 bushels an acre. Later wheat will not yield more than 8 to 10 bushels, and will be shrunken. Grasshoppers are stripping corn in many fields.—J. B. Moore, August 2.

Trego—Weather still is dry and hot. Harvest is almost completed and threshing has begun. Wheat yields 15 bushels an acre. Corn and feed crops are in excellent condition but grasshoppers are eating them around the edges of fields. A few farmers are plowing for wheat. A number of public sales have been held recently.—C. C. Cross, July 30.

Woodson—We had a light shower August 1 but we need rain badly. Farmers are threshing and baling. Wheat and oats yields vary. Third crop of alfalfa is put up. All crops have suffered from heat and drought.—E. F. Opperman, August 2.

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15.....	1.20	3.88	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.08	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.28	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	4.48	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	4.68	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	4.88	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	37.....	2.96	10.36
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20 H. P. MINNEAPOLIS SIMPLE TRACTION engine, high pressure boiler, 40-62 Minneapolis separator. Both in first class order. Will sell separate if desired. Also one 12-25 Case tractor. Harry Bayless, Mound Valley, Kan.

ONE 12-24 HEIDER TRACTOR, GOOD shape; one 18-35 Rumely tractor, A-1 shape; three Model R Waterloo Boy tractors, A-1 shape; one Titan 12-25 four cylinder; one 8-16 Mogul tractor, good shape; one 12-20 Emerson New, with plow left and plow; one Happy Farmer tractor, good only for repair parts; one Bull tractor, good only for parts. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

FIRST CLASS RUMLEY THRESHING OUT- fit complete, 20 H. P., steam 36-inch separator, ready for work, price \$2,250, worth more; one 12-20 Emerson tractor, with 3-bottom high power lift plows, slightly used, price \$750, worth \$1,200; one 8-16 Mogul, run one season, \$350; one Bull tractor, first class condition, \$300; one Heider tractor, 12-20, first class condition, \$800. Wire, write or come see these at Masopust Brothers, Ellsworth, Kan.

#### BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR LEASE ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH—My poultry ranch, fully equipped, sixty acres, dairy sideline. Established 1910. Merit closest investigation. Write immediately. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.

MONEY IN GRAIN—\$25 INVESTED IN grain or stocks on our plan gives opportunity to make \$250; no further risk; markets active; act quickly. Merchants Brokerage Co., 901 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.

#### DOGS

SABLE AND WHITE COLLIES, FEMALES, \$3. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

PEDIGREE PIT BULL TERRIER PUPS. Males, \$10; females, \$5. I. B. Welch, St. John, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, PUREBRED, REGISTERED, best of breeding. Ralph Jamison, Alamota, Kan.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ puppies, about 6 weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—TRAIL HOUND PUPS BEGIN- ning to hunt, \$10 for males, \$7 for females. Glen Irely, Powhattan, Kan.

#### GOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE PAIR OF milk goats. Byron Lyons, Fulton, Kan.

#### PATENTS

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED 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.

#### HONEY.

HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60 lbs., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

#### LANDS.

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.

#### LUMBER.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

#### FERRETS.

FERRETS FOR SALE, \$3.50 EACH. ROSCO Wagner, Garnett, Kan.

#### HOUSE MAID WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT HOUSE MAID with references, family of three. G. W. Stansfield, 620 Taylor St., Topeka, Kan.

#### TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., ST, Baltimore, Md.

#### PLOWS WANTED.

WANTED—LARGE ENGINE DISC PLOWS, or engine mold board plows. What is your cash price? Ed Broden, Morganville, Kan.

#### WOMAN HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL TO ASSIST with house work. Good home and good treatment guaranteed. Box 44, Tescott, Kan.

#### CANARIES.

BEAUTIFUL BIRDS, YOUNG AND OLD. Immediate sales. Send part payment to hold. Mrs. Iver Christensen, Jamestown, Kan.

#### FINANCIAL.

LIBERTY BONDS CASHED.—HIGHEST prices paid. For particulars write Brown & Company, 401X Continental Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

#### TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE, COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

#### ECZEMA.

ECZEMA—BELSHAW ECZEMA REMEDY is different. Both external and internal treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send \$1 for large box. Belshaw Medical Co., Table Rock, Neb.

#### WANTED.

WANTED—STEAM THRESHING RIG OR small tractor and plow for Big Four Thirty tractor and 8-bottom plow. Good shape, ready to run. B. F. Stephenson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

#### PERSONAL.

FAIRMONT MATERNITY HOSPITAL. FOR confinement, private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies dopted; write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 E. 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

#### MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, SINGLE MAN TO DO dairy work. Empire milker used. Must be clean, no bad habits. Good wages for right man. Year round job for sticker. M. E. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

#### NURSES WANTED.

YOUNG WOMEN WANTED TO ENTER training school for nurses, Christ's hospital, Topeka, Kansas. State age and education. References required. Address W. F. Bowen, Superintendent.

#### POSITION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTS TO farm on shares everything furnished or work for good wages. References. J. W. Ward, Washington, Kan.

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTS WORK ON farm; ten years experience; good references. Have small family; prefer location near school. Answer at once. W. J. Harrison, Barclay, Kan.

FARM HAND, MARRIED, THIRTY, JUST discharged from army, wants to work for term of years. Will give square deal and expect same. Will go anywhere. A-1 references. M. A. Gamble, Deerfield, Kan.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

FOR SALE—A \$60 SCHOLARSHIP FOR \$50, in a Topeka business college. The Sun, Leocompton, Kan.

IT'S EASY TO LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN your spare time under our plan. Get our free booklet X 15. Pacific Extension University, Spokane, Wash.

#### WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE AND CATALPA posts. Address Hedge and Catalpa, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED TO BUY—TIMOTHY IN CAR-load or lesser quantity new crop seed. Mail sample. Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

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.



# Stockers and Feeders Down

The Weather, and Offish Attitude Perplex Trade

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**D**EMAND for stocker and feeder cattle is being followed closely by graziers and by feeding interests. Kansans who have cattle on grass to sell are eager for a broad and active demand for stockers and feeders, as such buying means competition for packers and helps prices in general. Prospective feeders and those desiring cattle to winter are studying the demand and supply situation in the market for stockers in order to arrive at some definite conclusion as to the most desirable buying program.

The weather is a complicating factor. A year ago drouth in the Southwest forced premature sales. The Southwest is today in a far better position to carry cattle. On the other hand, as the trade generally realizes by this time, the Northwest is liquidating holdings and hunting for pastures and markets because drouth has reduced its supplies of feed and water. In the large corn growing states, the outlook for that important feed grain is not yet sufficiently clear to stimulate feeding or wintering plans.

Supplies of stockers and feeders on markets the present season are likely to be fully as large as a year ago. Any reduction in the supply from the Southwest will be offset easily by increased marketings from the Northwest. This is the prevailing view among trade interests.

Thousands of cattle are going from the Northwest direct to pastures in Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and other states which have surplus grass and other feed. This movement will not be counted in the market receipts, but it will affect to a degree the total demand which will come to markets. Normally, it is not unusual for Kansas City to sell trainloads of cattle at a time for wintering purposes in Western Nebraska and in South Dakota. The forced Northwest shipments will reach Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City and other markets in part, thereby enlarging their supplies of stockers and feeders.

## What the Record Shows

August, September, October and November usually are the periods when Kansas City, the world's largest stocker and feeder market, receives the heaviest supplies of such cattle. October is the month when supplies are greatest. In October, 1918, Kansas City shipped 174,692 stocker and feeder cattle, against 150,074 in September and 119,933 in August of 1918. In October, 1917, there was an outgo of 130,670 stocker and feeder cattle, against 142,706 head in November of the same year. In November, 1918, the stocker and feeder outgo from Kansas City was 140,645 head.

Cattle trade interests, however, are puzzled in deciding whether it will be more profitable to make purchases late this season or early. A comparison of prices by months in past year offers little basis for making calculations. The influences puzzling stockmen include the fact that Kansas and Oklahoma have delayed their shipments of grass cattle this season, and will sell later than usual. Perhaps, some assert, it will pay to defer purchases on this account. But the Northwest is selling earlier than usual. Pressure from the Northwest is not normally felt in markets at this season, and it is expected that the late fall will find that drouth stricken territory well liquidated.

Thousands of farmers in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other states feed out their corn crops every year, and, as a rule, the more of that grain they harvest, the more cattle they buy for feeding purposes. This explains the advice of commission men to "watch the corn crop" in determining when to purchase cattle for stock or feeding purposes, especially for feeding. If corn fails to make more progress, then prices of stocker and feeder cattle will be adversely affected.

Of course, individual plans as to feeding or wintering play an important part in deciding when to make purchases.

Prices of stock and feeding cattle

are already sharply lower than at this time a year ago. Kansas City quoting the choicest stockers at \$11 to \$11.50, compared with a top of \$13 in August, 1918. But in August, 1917, stockers scored a top of only \$10.75, and in 1916 the top of that month was \$8.25. In September last year stockers sold up to \$13.80, and in October up to \$13.50. In September, 1917, stockers sold up to \$10.35, and in October of that year the top was \$11.25. In October, 1916, the top was \$8.50. The top on feeding cattle in the period of the biggest trade was \$16.85 in August, \$16.50 in September, \$14 in October and \$16 in November. In 1917, the tops were \$12.50 for August, \$14.40 for September, \$14.75 for October and \$14.40 for November. The best feeders, excepting very fleshy cattle taken for a quick turn, are now quoted up to \$13.50.

Heavy financial losses in April, May and June on fed cattle and disappointing returns from many grassers now moving will have the effect of making buyers conservative. There is no stimulus today of a great army demand to induce investments. Certainly, too, it can hardly be said that the purchasing power of consumers in the United States as a whole will increase within the next year from that of current markets.

## Market was Weak

Weakness prevailed in cattle markets last week, and resulted in making buyers of stockers and feeders hesitant. Only choice fed steers, only a few head of which were on the market, sold steady, scoring a top of \$18.50, while grassers wintered in Kansas and fed cake on grass sold up to \$16.50. But straight grassers declined 50 cents to \$1, and closed at a range of \$7.50 for the common grades up to \$14.50 for the best weight offerings. Medium stock steers sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50 and the better stock cows at \$6.50 to \$7. Veals closed at \$13.25 to \$14. Canner cows declined to \$5 and \$5.50 and grass cows closed largely at \$7 to \$8.50.

Amos Smith of Seneca, Kan., came to the yards with four loads of hogs last week which averaged 220 pounds. There were 299 head in the consignment, which sold at \$23.05 a hundred weight, or a total gross of \$14,970. Mr. Smith is feeding 600 more on corn that costs more than \$2 a bushel and other high priced feeds, but the hog market advanced further, and he and other Kansas feeders of hogs are making money. The market last week reached a new record of \$23.40 and is on the road to \$24, with a \$25-market not improbable unless present demand and supply conditions are upset. Short hog supplies are in prospect thruout August and most of September.

Sales of lambs last week in Kansas City were at a top of \$16.50, while Western ewes sold up to \$9.50 and native ewes up to \$8.50 to packers. The lamb market closed about 25 cents lower and the sheep trade was steady, except on breeding ewes, which lost \$1 to \$2, closing with offerings at \$9 to \$14, with the best grades at \$12 to \$14. Liberal supplies of Western sheep are expected beginning next week.

H. McReynolds of Saronburg, Kan., has placed an order for 100 Western ewes about 3 years old on the Kansas City market, expecting to get them at \$9 when range shipments increase later in the season. "My plan," said Mr. McReynolds, "is to get Shropshires, and to use a purebred ram. I have shed room for the sheep, and will carry them on stubble fields and cane. Of my first crop of lambs, I plan to supply the ewes raised to my neighbors in small lots to make a beginning in the sheep business. I shall ship the wether lambs to market. An investment in ewes at the price I hope to be able to make seems safe, and offers at least a fair return."

## Threshers Boost Price

Owing to the fact that the wheat in Western Kansas is running so uneven, as it does in Central Kansas, the threshing men say that it is impossible to do the work of threshing by the bushel, and are charging by the hour.

# 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 Copper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

## Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department of this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

## KANSAS

**FOR SALE**—200 acres, well improved. Well located. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

**WELL IMPROVED** farms, \$5 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

**BARGAINS**. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

**GRANT CO.** Good smooth 160, \$2,200, half cash, bal. 5 years. Bargain if sold soon. J. Gingerich, Kingsdown, Kan.

**BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES**. Priced right. 160 to 8,000 acres. Write me. Alva Wycoff, Russell Springs, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

**EASTERN KANSAS FARMS** for sale; prices right; terms if desired; write for descriptive circular. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

**FOR SALE BY OWNER**—Well improved 160 near Beloit. Fine home on county road. Address W. M. Winn, Beloit, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Improved half section of level wheat land, \$50 per acre. Herman Long, Wakeeney, Kansas.

**80 ACRES**, 4 1/2 miles out, imp., \$90 per acre. Other farms for sale. Write for list. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

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**IF YOU WANT** a good dairy, stock or grain farm write W. H. Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**FOR SALE**. Fall River and Verdigris river valley lands. Also some extra good stock farms and ranches. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

**WE ARE** up to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

**283 ACRES**, 85 miles S. W. of Kansas City, all smooth, well improved, a choice farm, \$100 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

**1,129 ACRE RANCH**, Wallace Co. Fenced, good imps., all tillable, 200 a. cultivated, R. route. \$22.50, terms. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

**152 ACRES**, 1 1/2 miles to town, well improved, level land, priced for quick sale, \$100 per acre. Write for further information. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**960 ACRES**, southeast Finney county, improved, would divide. Write for price and terms. T. L. Crabb, Owner, Garden City, Kansas.

**160 ACRES**, 7 room house, fair barn, 90 acres cultivation, 30 acres meadow, 6 miles Eureka. \$40.00 for quick action. Blue Stem Land Co., Eureka, Kansas.

**160 ACRES** of level land two miles southeast of Healy, half in cultivation, priced at \$22.50 per acre. Will accept liberty bonds if desired. Write W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

**160 A.**, 3 mi. out, 6 room house, barn 40 by 50. 70 a. farm land, bal. pasture and mow land, abundance of fine water. Good terms. Price \$65 a. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kan.

**DON'T BUY A FARM** until you write for my list of Eastern Kansas farms sold on payments of \$1,000 and up. F. R. Johnson, Ottawa, Kansas.

**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.

**NICELY IMPROVED 168 ACRES**. West Mo. Want 120 close to high school. Price \$13,440, mortgage \$4,600. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

**NORTON AND GRAHAM COUNTY LANDS** our specialty. If you want a home or an investment write us. Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

**GOVE COUNTY, KANSAS**, wheat is great. Get some of this fine land, 5 miles from Quinter at \$26 per acre. Write for map and prices. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

**160 ACRES** adjoining town. Modern improvements. Exceptionally good land. Must be sold. Write for detailed description. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**240 ACRES**, well improved, 4 miles Tonganoxie, 100 wheat land, 20 pasture, balance plow land. \$32,000. 30 miles K. C. Dairy, stock and grain farms. J. W. Evans, Tonganoxie, 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.

**280 ACRES DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS** Only 2 miles Lawrence, 100 acres blue grass, 50 alfalfa, 200 extra fine bottom, real bargain. \$130. Corn Belt Farms Co., 706-B Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**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.

**REAL BARGAIN**—160 acres, improvements cost \$3,000, 100 acres cultivation fine wheat land, 60 acres pasture. Price \$4,000. Write for new land list of bargains. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

**WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS** Write me for prices of land in the famous Sharon Springs district, shallow water and sub-irrigated farms. G. G. Immell, Real Estate Broker, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—80 acres, 5 miles town, 25 acres pasture, balance farm land; never failing soft water; barn; possession now; \$60.00 per acre; also 160 acres grass 2 miles town, \$55 per acre. Address Box 64, Westphalia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE** 540 acres, section 5, township 13, range 41, in Wallace county, Kansas. Price \$20 per acre. Several never failing springs of water, three miles from R. R. Terms. M. M. St. Clair, Fort Collins, Colo.

**400 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM** Splendid improvements. Plenty grass. Close town, school. Belongs to an estate, they wish to sell. Write for full description and picture of improvements, free descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**THOMAS COUNTY** 1,240 acres, best land in county, all in body, all level, fine state of cultivation, 2 miles good market, best terms. Price \$45 per acre. Must be sold at once. Get busy. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

**Acted on His Tip**

A false charge had been brought at his court, and the magistrate remarked, "We are all likely to make mistakes. I thought I was wearing my watch, but I have just discovered that I have left it at home."

When he arrived home that evening his wife said to him:

"I hope you got your watch all right."

I gave it to the man from the court who called for it."

"I wonder where the stepladder is?"

"Willie had it last." "Well, then it must be out under the cherry tree."



## KANSAS

**160 ACRE WHEAT FARM**, Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements. Is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. **Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.**

**IMPROVED QUARTER**, 3 miles town. Easy terms. House, barn, well, fence, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes. \$800 cash, balance to suit. No trades. Write owners. **Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.**

**160 A. FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM** 7 mi. Hartford, 18 a. creek and timber pasture, balance fine level bottom land in cult. No overflow. Neat 6 r. cottage, good outbuilds. A bargain at \$100. **Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE** 480 a. improved farm, 9 room house, barn 40x60x16, 350 cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, 1/2 mile to R. R. and elevator. 1 mile to school, 18 miles Topeka. Price \$85 per acre. **J. R. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.**

**320 ACRES**, 4 miles Russell Springs, Kansas. 80 a. broke and in crop. Balance pasture. Fenced and cross fenced. Plenty water and buildings. Priced at \$30 per acre to Sept. 20, 1919. **C. A. Schomerus, Russell Springs, Kansas.**

**POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, KANSAS, SNAP** 323 Acre Stock Ranch. Good grass, plenty water, shade, fenced and cross fenced. Am old and no children and cannot handle. Clear. No trades. **Lock Box 6, Olsburg, Kansas.**

**THOMAS COUNTY** 640 acres, one of the best improved all around farms in the county. Located in best part of county. 9 miles good market. Must be sold at once. Best of terms. Price \$33 per acre. **C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.**

**NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS** Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. **FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.**

**120 ACRES**, 4 mi. from good town, land all lays well and in high state of cultivation. Black limestone soil, close to school. New, nice and complete set of imp., lots of fruit. An ideal home in every way. \$100 per acre. We have 40s, 80s, 160s and larger. Write for descriptive circular. **Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

**2,100 ACRES**, 900 cult., 500 bottom, 1,200 acres blue stem grass with spring water, good improvements. \$60 per acre. 160 acres good imp., close to town, \$75 per acre. 80 acres 3 1/2 mi. Eskridge, improved, \$75 per acre. Good terms on all. **F. L. McCoy, Eskridge, Wabausee Co., Kan.**

**FARMS OFFERED BY OWNERS** No. 1, 800 acres smooth Greeley Co. land, \$12.50 an acre. Liberal terms. No. 2, 640 acres, \$12.50 an acre. No. 3, four square sections, improved, \$17.50 an acre. Loan back \$12,000 five years, 6%. Ready to move March 1 and made money. **Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas.**

**FOR SALE** Model home farm of 640 acres rich land seven miles from Bird City, highly improved, and electric lighted modern eight room house and large barn, granary, etc. \$75 per acre. 1/2 cash, balance six years at 6%, also other lands at right prices. Address **James K. Lane, The Land Man, Bird City, Kan.**

**FOR SALE** 160 acres, 2 miles railroad town, 28 acres alfalfa, 60 acres wheat, 30 acres pasture, balance spring crops. Good 5 room house, barn, wagon scales, cattle shed, other outbuildings. 80 acres fenced hog tight and cross fenced. Price \$85 per acre. Terms if wanted. **Dodsworth Land Company, Ottawa, 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 \$60 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. **John Ferrier, Wichita, Kan.**

**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.**

**Eastern Kansas Farms** Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by **Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.**

## 320 ACRES

Lyon county, 6 miles two towns. Well improved fine new 7 room house, barn 86x44 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 eds. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. **E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.**

## KANSAS RANCH FOR SALE

The 3-L Ranch Co. will sell its 26,000 acre ranch in Hamilton and Greeley counties, Kansas. All enclosed with new 3-wire fence. Four windmills, large storage tanks and reservoirs, 2 large barns, 2 houses and set of ranch improvements. Abundance of water. All smooth agricultural land—the coming wheat belt of Kansas. Wheat averaged 17 bushels this year, corn promises 35 to 40. Good crops all immense. Only small part of ranch has been grazed this season. All well watered with buffalo and gramma grass. Price for quick sale \$11.50 per acre. Liberal terms. Will sub-divide for agricultural purposes, and with each quarter sold will leave three-quarters adjoining. Like proportion to larger purchasers. Address, **A. L. Stockwell, President, Larned, Kansas.**

## KANSAS

**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.**

**HOOKS COUNTY RANCH** 720 acre ranch for sale or trade. 9 miles northwest Stockton. 420 acres pasture. 300 acres fine farm land, all smooth, well improved, plenty water. This is one of the best ranches in county. Will sell or trade for smaller farm in eastern Kansas or Nebraska. Price \$50. Possession at once. **Harry McNulty, Stockton, Kansas.**

**240 ACRES**, well improved, 140 a. cultivated, 100 pasture and timber, 15 a. alfalfa, never failing spring, 2 1/2 miles good town, school on farm, \$90 a. 160 acres, fair improvements, 100 a. cultivated, balance pasture, within easy distance 3 towns, \$80 a. **Richards & Moore, White City, Kan.**

**158 1/2 ACRES** second bottom, well improved on good road, young orchard, plenty of shade, 1 mile to trading point, 5 mi. from Valley Falls, Kansas. Never-falling soft water. Can get possession Sept. 1. Price \$24,000, will carry back \$10,000 at 6%. Farms of all sizes for sale. **Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kansas.**

**FINE 160 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.**

**500 A.** choice, highly improved, plenty good alfalfa, pasture and meadow land, 7 oil wells, 1/2 royalty, well located close to three towns, school and church, on county highway. \$110. 361 a. choice bottom farm, 2 sets improvements, plenty alfalfa, 1 1/2 mi. of county seat, \$110. Choice highly improved 160, close to school, church and town. \$85. Several choice improved eighties, \$75. Write for full description. **Byrd H. Clark, Erie, Kansas.**

## TEXAS.

**INVESTIGATE** our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write us today. **J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.**

## 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, 928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.**

## 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.**

**A BARGAIN**—493 acres, well improved creek bottom, \$18 per acre. Other lands. **T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.**

**20 ACRES**, adjoining city limits McAlester. One mile from \$165,000 postoffice. All dry bottom land, all in cult. \$100 per acre. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

**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.**

**160, 70 cultivated**, improved, \$3,000, terms. Good water, short mild winters. Blaine county took first prize at state fair last two years. Write for list. **A. G. Clewell, Watonga, Okla.**

**380 ACRES** choice bottom and second bottom, 100 acres valley and upland, most all been cultivated, good improvements, 2 wells, 3 1/2 miles Guymon, on rural school route. No better farm here. 1/4 interest oil or gas privileges reserved. Price \$20,000; half cash. **Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.**

**1,170 ACRE RANCH**, 270 in cultivation, 200 acres fine meadow land and balance good pasture; good improvements and two good tenant houses with barn and wells. Price \$35 per acre. Also we have farms from 40 acres up for sale. Can give terms. Write for information. **Crowder Real Estate Co., Crowder, Okla.**

## MOVE ON THIS FARM

This is a good farm and ranch but I can't give it my personal attention and am going to sell it and sell it cheap.

Located in western Oklahoma, seven miles from railroad; 1,120 acres in all, 325 acres in cultivation and the balance in good pasture. All fenced and cross fenced.

Never failing spring branches and two good wells with wind mills. Two sets of improvements make practical a division into two smaller farms of 520 and 600 acres each. Will sell the whole ranch or either farm. Price \$25 an acre. Terms easy. Plat and detailed description on request.

**C. C. ROBERTS, Owner** 250 American National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

## MISSOURI

**OUR BIG** new list for the asking. **Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.**

**GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.** **J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.**

**LISTEN!** Nice imp. 40 acres, \$1,500; valley 80, \$2,500. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.**

**REAL BARGAINS** in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. **R. L. Fresson, 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.

**520 ACRES**, good stock farm, two miles of railroad, \$30 per acre. **Hutton & King, Weaubleau, Mo.**

**FREE VIEWS**—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. **Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.**

**ATTENTION, farmers**—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. **Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.**

**IF YOU WANT** a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write **J. E. Loy, Flemington, 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.

**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.**

**BARGAIN LIST.** Highly improved Missouri farms priced to sell. 80, \$3,200; 80, \$2,400; 170, \$4,000; 200, \$3,200; 200, \$2,500. Other bargains. Best of terms. **Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.**

**HOMESEEKERS** come to the beautiful prairie country, Vernon county, Mo. 80 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Land ranges in price from \$30 to \$90 per acre. **W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.**

**120 ACRE STOCK FARM** Fine home; barns; hog houses; poultry houses and watering system. Improvements alone worth \$8,000. The farm is now well stocked and good stock of feed on hand; 118 head of hogs. Stock and implements can be bought at a fair price, or shipped to market. Located on railroad, one mile west of Cuba, Mo. Price for quick sale, \$110 per acre. **Ed F. Catlin, St. Louis, Mo.**

## Sheep Ranch For Sale

Will take some Kansas land in exchange. 1,400 acres, N. W. corner Camden county, Mo. 2 1/2 miles of Climax Spring, 1 mile from school. "House," 2 barns, 25 acres bearing apple orchard. 80 acres fenced hog tight in cultivation, balance open timber, blue grass and blue stem pasture. **147 ACRES**

8 miles south of Sedalia, 1 mile to station. 3 room house, well, barn, 50 acres bottom, 40 acres in wheat, balance pasture. 20 acres timber all fenced and cross fenced. Price \$85.00 per acre, terms. **CHARLES V. SASS, 409 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.**

## BEST LAND BUY

In the United States today is southeast Missouri cut-over land. We have 7,000 acres for sale in tracts of 40 acres and up, at reasonable prices, terms 10% cash, the balance 10 years after date at 6% interest. It is all a deep, rich, black sandy loam soil that will please the most critical buyer. Located in the famous Little River drainage district, in the fastest developing agricultural county in the country.

The only remaining undeveloped corn lands in the country are these reclaimed lands. During the past four and one-half years we have sold 64,992 acres of them to 492 different people. Let us send you their names, also full information. Address Dept. 12, **Himmelberger-Harrison Land Selling Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.**

## NEBRASKA

**NEBRASKA FOR THE FARMER** who wants a new and better location is pictured and described in a new book just issued by the United States Railroad Administration and the State Agricultural college. Facts about different sections of the state, profitable crops, soil, climate, rainfall, irrigation. Ranking high in production and increasing rapidly in wealth, there are still chances for the man of limited capital and the book tells how success is to be won. Ask for Nebraska book. Give name and address plainly. **J. L. Edwards, Manager Agricultural Section, Room 651, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.**

## WISCONSIN

**IF YOU WANT** to sell or exchange your property, write me. **John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.**

## NEW MEXICO

## Farmers Make Good

Real farmers are making enough from one crop to pay for their farms, eight successful crops out of ten. Finest summer climate under the stars and stripes. Winters temperate. Ask the **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Estancia, New Mexico.**

## COLORADO

**30,000 ACRES** choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See **J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.**

**320 A. IMP.** 90 a. cult. Balance plow land. Good school, good water. \$30 a. **W. O. Tuttle, Stratton, Colo.**

**FOR SALE**—160 acres, well improved, \$18 per acre; also relinquishment. **Bruce Kincaid, McClave, Colo.**

**COLORADO FARMS** and ranches, \$5 to \$30 per acre. Write for particulars. **Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln County, Colo.**

**WRITE** the J. H. Rouse Realty Co., Burlington, Colorado, for prices of land, in the famous Burlington district. 500 families wanted.

**C. L. PAXTON**, the live wire real estate man. Relinquishments and deeded land for sale. In alfalfa and fruit district. 18 miles east of Pueblo.

**FARMS OF ALL SIZES** in eastern Colorado. \$20 to \$60 corn, wheat, oats, barley, pinto beans. Sure crops. **C. C. Whiteaker, Simla, Colo.**

**COLORADO LAND**, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list. **M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.**

**40 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND**, \$40 per acre, in the famous Burlington district, the garden spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. Write for our confidential proposition. **Bentley Land Company, Burlington, Colo.**

**FARMS** where one crop pays for the land, fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20 per acre; raise wheat, oats, corn and stock; good markets. **J. J. Ramsey, Calhan, Colo.**

**160 A.**, 5 mi. of Caddo, all good level land, fair imp., 40 a. in crops, wheat in neighborhood making 15 to 30 bu. per a. Price \$10 per a. Write **Huston A. Sowers, Caddo, Colo.**

**640 ACRES** of land, 90 acres broke, at \$12 per acre, some terms. Also other farming and grazing land in every size tracts at attractive prices while they last. Write **F. S. Bradley, Brush, Colo.**

**I BUY AND SELL** my own farms and ranches. Can save you money by buying direct. Good farms, join town, best of climate. Pure soft water, best of terms to responsible parties. **W. H. Harper, Simla, 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.**

## 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.

**DOWELL LAND CO.**, Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

**WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark.**, for land bargains that will double in value.

**IF INTERESTED** in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write **F. M. MESSE, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.**

**FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY**, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

**500 ACRE FARM**, fully equipped. Fine spring and deep well. Five miles new woven wire fence. No waste land. In south Arkansas. **L. P. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.**

**100 ACRES**, four miles from Rogers. Fine road. Good small improvements. Water piped to house from spring. Spring in pasture, 40 acres branch bottom land. Balance upland. Price \$3,000. Easy terms. **Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.**

**SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS** Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$40 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm bulletin with descriptions of over fifty farms. **Stuart Land Company, DeQueen, Arkansas.**

## MISCELLANEOUS

**WRITE** for free Mississippi map and land list. **Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.**

**WANTED**—Stock and grain farm. Give price and terms. **Lock Box 254, Randolph, Kan.**

**WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD**; we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. **Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.**

**I HAVE** cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. **James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.**

**FINE FARMING LAND** northwest Texas. \$25 per acre. Best terms in the world. Improved farms around Oklahoma City where you sure have market for everything that is grown from soil. \$50 to \$100 per acre. Terms. **W. S. McCoy, 315 Liberty National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.**

**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.**



## W. T. McBride's Fourth Annual Duroc-Jersey Sale Parker, Kan., August 20, 1919

### 35 GILTS—25 BOARS Pathfinder and Sensation Breeding

The female offering consists of 35 bred gilts, 9 of these are April yearlings and 26 will be one year old in September. The male offering consists of 25 March pigs. 10 of these are by H. and B.'s Pathfinder and 10 are by Echo Sensation. 5 of the latter are out of H. and B.'s Pathfinder sows. 6 boars sired by Jack's Orion King 2nd of the Long View Farm.

**Herd Boars**—H. and B.'s Pathfinder out of Orion Belle and by Pathfinder, America's foremost sire of big Durocs and whose sons and daughters won more championships in 1918 than the get of any 3 boars of the breed. Echo Sensation out of Wonder Lady 3d and by Great Sensation, a boar pronounced by good judges as the best Duroc Jersey boar ever in service.

**Herd Sows**—Sired by Premier Illustrator, Crimson Orion King, Model Wonder, and others of equally good breeding.

The boars will weigh 150 pounds by sale day and gilts weigh 300 to 400 pounds. All are long, high up, have good arched backs and good bone. There will not be a poor quality hog in the sale. All hogs immuned.

Comfortably arranged sales barn on farm at edge of town. Excellent train connections. Catalog upon request. Address, mentioning this paper,

## W. T. McBRIDE, Parker, Kansas

Fieldmen—J. T. Hunter, J. Park Bennett.  
Auctioneers—Homer Rule, H. M. Justice.

**Note**—Seven purebred Red Polled cattle will be sold following the hog sale. A real herd bull, 2 cows, 2 2-year-old heifers and 2 heifer calves.

## Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kansas The Home of Joe King Orion

Six fall and winter boars, good ones, for sale. Also bred gilts to farrow in September and October. A few bred to Joe King Orion will be priced at private treaty.

**Boar and Gilt Sale, Tuesday, October 21, 1919**  
**Bred Sow Sale, Thursday, February 19, 1920.**

All Sales at Sabetha, Kan.  
For any information address above.

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

#### A. J. REGIER Henderson, Neb.

is selling spring gilts and boars sired by Great Sensation Wonder and Orion King A. Here is your chance to supply your Duroc needs.

#### High Sensation Durocs

A herd of select females headed by High Sensation, one of the best young boars of the breed. We have some choice spring pigs, both sexes, for sale including some corking good litters by Great Orion Sensation. Write me for prices and description. **CARL DAY, NORA, NEB.**

#### Spring Creek Durocs

Big, growthy, immuned boars for sale, sired by King's Col. Longfellow and Fancy Orion King out of Pathfinder King's Col. and Illustration dams. Our stock always makes good. Write for prices and information. **H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.**

#### SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

Big growthy fall gilts by King's Colonel I Am, Great Model Wonder and Crimson Gano, bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel; the making of big quality sows. 3 great young boars ready for full service, priced to move. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

#### REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. **SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.**

#### 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**

#### Choice September Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow, \$70. Early March boars, immune, \$30 to \$40 each. **D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

#### Big Type Bred Gilts

Fifteen big, stretchy gilts bred for Sept. farrow to Great Wonders Pathfinder. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell. **JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.**

#### McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune. **W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas**

#### 3 Spring Duroc Boars

For quick sale 3 spring Duroc boars, Pathfinder and Model breeding. Priced right. **H. W. CHESTNUT, KINCAID, KANSAS**

#### Duroc-Jersey Gilts

14 registered and immunized gilts bred to Great Wonder Model, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson and Topeka 1918. **HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS**

**MUELLER'S DUROCS**—A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. **Geo. W. Mueller, R. 3, St. John, Kan.**

### LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

**T. W. MORSE**  
Director and Livestock Editor  
**ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY**  
Assistant

#### TERRITORY MANAGERS

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.  
J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
J. T. Hunter, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas and S. W. Missouri, 7 1/2 So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

#### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

**Galloway Cattle.**  
Aug. 21—Smoky Hill Ranch, G. E. Clark, Sale Mgr., Wallace, Kan.

**Holsteins.**  
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—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.  
Dec. 11-12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

**Hereford Cattle.**  
Oct. 17—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.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**  
Nov. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.  
Nov. 6—Second Annual Sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homar, Mgr.

**Red Polled Cattle.**  
Aug. 20—I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.  
**Ayrshire Cattle.**  
Nov. 12—Kansas Ayrshire breeders sale, Topeka, Kan. Jas. W. Linn, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.

**Horses and Jack Stock.**  
Aug. 21—Smoky Hill Ranch, G. E. Clark, Sale Mgr., Wallace, 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—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Fraanklin, Neb.  
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Jan. 22—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 9—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.**

Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.  
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.  
Oct. 20—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.  
Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.  
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, 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. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.  
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.  
Feb. 6—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.  
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.  
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.  
Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.  
Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Feb. 21—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.  
Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.  
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.  
Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohio, Neb.  
Feb. 28—Kempin Bros., and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 28—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.  
Feb. 28—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.  
Feb. 29—J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.  
Feb. 29—L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.  
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

#### The Southard Hereford Sale.

10 bulls averaged .....\$194.50  
91 females averaged ..... 431.80  
101 animals brought \$41,200; average 408.00

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., sold 101 head of Herefords in his big mid-summer sale at that place last Monday. What was very likely the largest crowd of Hereford breeders and farmers from over central Kansas ever seen at a summer sale of any kind was in attendance. They came early and most of them in autos. The forenoon was devoted to making moving pictures and visiting. A big cafeteria restaurant served the crowd in one of the big pavilions and at noon the sale started and in a remarkably short time the offering had been consumed. If anyone had any doubt about the demand for Hereford cattle of the right kind he found plenty of evidence here that the demand was stronger than ever. If anyone doubted for a moment the popularity of the mighty Monarch he also had an abundance of convincing evidence in this sale of his popularity. Twenty-one cows, two of them by Monarch and 19 with calves at foot or bred to him averaged \$579, which was almost \$200 above the average on females. The entire offering was pronounced one of

splendid values and prominent breeders praised it very highly. Below is a list of the principal sales:

#### BULLS

Standard 37th, January, 1918; Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan. ....\$ 260  
Bright Boy, May, 1917; Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan. .... 595  
Lad Fairfax, February, 1917; D. E. Wilson, Quinemo, Kan. .... 200  
Jones Ford, September, 1916; Wm. Smith, Allen, Kan. .... 125  
Rupert Donald 2nd, February, 1918; E. E. Lillian, Lindsborg, Kan. .... 115  
Caldo 22nd, September, 1918; K. S. A. C. Hays station, Hays, Kan. .... 180  
Good Selection, June, 1918; G. A. Best, Admire, Kan. .... 140

#### FEMALES

Miss Monarch, December, 1917; Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan. .... 950  
Lily Monarch, May, 1918; Carl Miller, Gretchen 6th, April, 1914; Sam Drybread ..... 1,200  
Gratia 14th, July, 1914; Wallace Good, Kansas City, Mo. .... 1,050  
Arthina, January, 1914; Sam Drybread Rosalie 2nd, February, 1914; A. J. Campion, Denver, Colo. .... 1,600  
Marguerite, March, 1914; Wm. Mercer, Clements, Kan. .... 475  
Loretta, March, 1913; W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan. .... 530  
Effie, April, 1913; R. E. Carpenter & Sons, Council Grove, Kan. .... 475  
A. Paloma P., October, 1913; Joe Shields, Lost Springs, Kan. .... 400  
Stella, August, 1915; Ralph Sanders, Miller, Kan. .... 350  
March Beauty, February, 1912; W. M. Blaney, Denver, Colo. .... 1,500  
Miss You C., January, 1914; Wm. Mercer ..... 375  
Lee Anna, July, 1915; Jas. Goodman, White City, Kan. .... 725  
Lady Venerable, April, 1916; Wm. Mercer ..... 450  
Bright Lass, July, 1916; Jas. Goodman, Bertha, September, 1916; H. L. Wells, Bushong, Kan. .... 275  
Princess, October, 1916; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan. .... 410  
Dollie, September, 1916; W. N. W. Blaney, Denver, Colo. .... 2,500  
Dove 2nd, June, 1916; A. F. Cooley, Council Grove, Kan. .... 375  
Lorna Duane, May, 1916; A. J. Campion Doella, July, 1917; Geo. Neale, Vassar, Kan. .... 500  
Princess Bolina, February, 1917; Geo. Neale ..... 550  
Blanco Princess, February, 1917; Jas. Goodman ..... 600  
Helena, March, 1917; W. A. Neal Webster City, Ia. .... 335  
June 17th, June, 1917; Paul Williams, Marion, Kan. .... 360  
Magnolia Lass 4th, January, 1917; A. H. Wells, Bushong, Kan. .... 500  
Miss Luck, March, 1914; Ed Nickelson Ruby, April, 1917; Ruben Saunders, Council Grove ..... 340  
Thorsoe 3rd, November, 1917; Ed Nickelson ..... 320  
Godiva 4th, August, 1909; Wallace Good 1,200  
Lafayette Queen 38th; Tipner Bros., Wiley, Kan. .... 300  
Dorcas, October, 1915; Kripe & Runback, Council Grove ..... 325

### Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON.

#### Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Sale.

The Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' association have decided to hold a consignment sale at Topeka, Kan., Nov. 12. Jas. W. Linn, Manhattan, Kan., is the secretary and is the proper man to write to if you are interested. Only members of the association can consign cattle to this sale which is the first of the yearly sales planned by this growing association. Each member who can possibly do so should go deep into his herd to select the best for this sale. Write Mr. Linn immediately if you can assist by putting something good in this sale.—Advertisement.

#### Angus Bulls and Females.

Sutton & Wells, Lawrence, Kan., own at the present time over 300 head of registered Angus cattle. They are the pioneers in the Angus breeding business and are well known exhibitors at all of the leading shows including the International. At the present time they have for sale a dandy lot of two-year-old bulls, yearlings, and a nice number around 18 months old. They will also sell some females. The farm is near Lawrence and they will be pleased to hear from you if you are in the market for an Angus bull or females. Address, Sutton & Wells, Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Rule & Woodlief Duroc Sale.

Rule & Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan., are Duroc Jersey breeders that have bought carefully from the best Duroc Jersey offerings of bred sows during the last winter and spring. They have selected October 18 as the date for their boar and open gilt sale. They will sell 50 head, 25 boars and 25 gilts all of spring farrow and the tops. The breeding is of the best and represents a variety of the best blood lines in the country. They have choice litters by High Orion, Sensation Cimax, Commander's Wonder, and other good boars. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Billy Watson & Sons' Polands.

Billy Watson & Sons, Barnard, Lincoln county, Kan., are advertising their big Poland China sale at Lincoln, Kan., Tuesday, Aug. 26. In this sale they are selling 25 bred sows and gilts, 18 of them young tried sows and bred to Watson's Timm, a splendid son of Fessy's Timm. The 10 spring gilts and the 15 spring boars are by this great breeding boar. This sale is being made at a time when prices are sure to range very high and it is a big opportunity to anyone who wants to buy Poland Chinas from a reliable firm like the Watsons and of the high quality which will be found in this sale. Odessa, a wonderful three-year-old sow bred to Watson's Timm for September farrow, is sold just as an attraction. She is one of a pair of great sows weighing over 700 pounds sired by Grandview Wonder by King of Wonders. She is a good mother and is really sold because she is right in

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

#### Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. **WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.**

**GARRETT'S DUROCS.** March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. **R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.**



every way and sure to please some fortunate buyer. Remember the sale is at Lincoln, Kan., Tuesday, Aug. 26. Sale under a big tent and you are invited. Catalogs ready to mail now. Address, Billy Watson & Sons, Barnard, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Galloway and Pereherons at Auction.

The Smoky Hill Ranch herd of Galloways at Wallace, Kan., has been known for years as the largest herd of registered Galloways in America. The sudden decision to disperse it means the greatest opportunity ever offered to secure registered Galloways at prices that will be below what Galloways are selling for over the country. In this big Galloway sale will be 675 head of richly bred cattle and everyone goes under the hammer that day. This is a sale made suddenly without any preparation whatever and is sure to be full of bargains. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. For any further information address, Sales Manager, G. B. Clark, Wallace, Kan. The sale will be held at the stock yards in Wallace, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

#### Red Polled Bulls.

C. E. Foster, R. 4, El Dorado, Kan., is one of the oldest breeders of Red Polled cattle in Kansas. He has satisfied customers throughout the southwest by mail order for years. For the past few years he has disposed of his surplus cattle largely to the same buyers year after year. He has, at present, a number of good young bulls out of his best herd cows. These will be priced very reasonable. Write him today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Peabody Shorthorn Sale.

O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., manager of the Peabody Shorthorn breeders sale last year, is claiming November 6 for the association's second annual sale to be held at Peabody. This offering will be made up from the various herds in the vicinity of Peabody and nothing but cattle that will maintain the high standard of this regular annual event will be accepted. Further reference will be made in these columns at a later date as to the offering and those who contribute.—Advertisement.

#### Poulton's Red Poll Auction.

J. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., will sell at auction, August 20, 32 head of Red Polled cattle consisting of 31 females and one young bull of exceptional breeding quality as his calves will attest. This will be a rare opportunity for those who wish dual purpose cattle. Had Mr. Poulton not sold his farm the cattle would not have been offered. You cannot afford to miss this chance to buy real foundation Red Polled cattle. Send your name today for a catalog, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Park Salter's Shorthorns.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., is perhaps the best breeder of Shorthorns in the state considering the length of time he has been engaged in the business. Only a few years ago he owned a very few ordinary Shorthorn cattle. He decided to sell them and quit the business but on investigation he found there were many high class Shorthorns of much better quality than those he had been breeding. So he started out to buy and breed the best and the record of his last spring's sale (the highest average ever made on a Shorthorn sale in the state) proved that he had largely succeeded. Mr. Salter has at present two imported bulls at the head of his herd, Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. British Emblem. With their show record and their proven ability as sires you are sure to hear more and more of the Salter Shorthorns. If you want Shorthorn breeding stock, either the kind breeders need for foundation stock or the kind good farmers should own (either cows, heifers or bulls) and the kind Mr. Salter will stand behind with a breeder's guarantee write or see him today. Mention the Mail and Breeze please.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB.

#### The Nachtigall Durocs.

H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb., one of the good breeders of Duroc Jersey Hogs, are offering some good spring boars for sale, bred by King's Col. Longfellow and Fancy Orion King, two very fine herd boars. King's Col. Longfellow was shown at the 1918 Nebraska State Fair and was a winner. They have litters out of Pathfinder, King's Col. and Illustration dams. They are offering some very fine pigs. See their ad in this paper.—Advertisement.

#### The Garrett Duroc Herd

A recent visit to the R. J. & W. T. Garrett Duroc herd at Steele City, Neb., found First Quality at the head of the herd. He is a Cherry Orion and out of a King Col. dam. Their sows represent the blood lines of Garrett's Critic E, King Crimson, Santos Golden Model, Junior Orion, Cherry King and Golden Illustration. The Garretts have about 100 spring pigs. For a number of years they have been selling their surplus thru and advertising with the best of success. They are renewing their advertising with this issue of the Mail and Breeze. If you want either spring boars or gilts write the Garretts at Steele City, Neb.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT

Henry Karr, R. 2, Drexel, Mo., is advertising registered Oxford and Shropshire rams for sale.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

In a recent letter giving the name of E. R. Foster as one of his neighbors to start in the purebred Hereford cattle business, H. D. Plummer, of Elk county, Kansas, writes as follows concerning conditions in his section: "I have ten registered cows advertised in the Oklahoma Farmer. My present crop of calves is the best I have ever had and my breeding cows were never in better condition than they are this season. Stock cattle here are all doing fine. Some being shipped and some being held for better prices. Wheat is making around twenty bushels, oats the same, the corn, kafir and cane are so far the best we have had."

#### McBride's Duroc Sale August 20.

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kansas, holds his fourth annual sale of Durocs, August 20. Prospective Duroc purchasers will do well to consider seriously the matter of going to this sale and getting hogs with good blood lines and quality. He will sell 60 head; 35 bred gilts and 25 boars. The gilts are fall and spring yearlings. The boars are March

## Billy Watson & Sons' Poland Sale

### Lincoln, Kansas, August 26, 1919

(Sale in big tent at the Fair Grounds)

**Fifteen 1919 Spring Boars      Ten 1919 Spring Gilts**  
**25 Bred Sows and Gilts**

In this sale Billy Watson & Sons are selling 50 Poland Chinas that would be a credit to any herd in the land. For a number of years the Watsons have planned just such a sale, one full of real attractions and how well they have succeeded you will know when you see the offering. 25 bred sows and gilts that will not be duplicated in many sales this fall and winter. 15 spring boars, real herd header material. 10 beautiful spring gilts. One of the greatest three year old sows ever sold in a public sale in Kansas. August sales are always full of bargains.

J. W. JOHNSON.

Watson's Timm, a big, smooth son of Fessy's Timm sired the younger things in the sale and the rest is bred to him. Of the tried sows 18 have raised one and two litters and are bred to Watson's Timm for September farrow. The second great sire in the herd is Smooth Bob by Long Model Bob by Big Bob. An attraction in the sale is the great 700 pound sow, Odessa, 3 years old and one of the great sows of the breed. For the catalog now ready to mail, Address,



THE "WATSONS"

## Billy Watson & Sons, Barnard, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, Will Myers, C. E. Roper. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

When you write for the catalog mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Watson likes to know where you saw his advertisement.

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

### Willow Creek Stock Farm

#### David City, Nebr.

Offers Poland spring boar pigs for sale, sired by Black Wonder Prospect and by Wonder Big Bone; dams by Jumbo Wonder, Long Prospect and A Big Bone.

Tony Kindler, Owner, David City, Nebr.

### Big Smooth Polands

Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar, Nebraska State Fair, heads our herd. Breeding stock of all ages for sale. Also seed wheat. Look up our herd at the state fair.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

### Everett Bros. Polands

Big boned well bred and well fed spring pigs. Columbus and Hadley breeding. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EVERETT BROS., WELDA, KANSAS

### Poland China Pigs for Quick Sale

100 extra good big type Poland China pigs. Some outstanding prospects. Both sexes. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Best of breeding. Everything immune and guaranteed as represented. Prices right.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

### Shepard's Polands

Extra quality May and June pigs. Either sex. Big boned. Best blood lines. Parents large, pigs are too. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LUTHER SHEPARD, KINCAID, KANSAS

### BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS

Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30.

Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kansas

#### 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 immune.

Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatimie, Kansas

### FAIRHOLME HERD

#### BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS

A fine line of gilts and several males, registered to you in the Standard Record Association. If you want good hogs, I have them. None better.

Wm. Hunt, Route No. 3, Osawatimie, Kansas

### Spotted Poland Chinas

#### (PIONEER HERD)

Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.

Thos. Weddie, E. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

### REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

Spring male pigs for sale.

M. H. Porth, Huntville, Missouri

#### 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 immune hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

### HAMPSHIRE MALES FOR SALE

Weight 50 to 60 pounds; \$20 each; pedigree furnished. E. L. Runyan, Dearing, Kansas.

#### POLLED SHORTHORNS.

#### POLLED SHORTHORNS

Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

## Herman Ernst

Livestock and real estate auctioneer.

Write or wire for dates.

HERMAN ERNST, AUBURN, NEB.

## J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience

Write or Wire For Dates

## W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs. Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

## 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 all breeds. Wire, my expense.

## Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

## 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.

#### 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.

### ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas

#### CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

## Fall Sale—October 21

Leavenworth, Kan. Send for catalog. KANSAS HERD BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

## CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

## BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

## Sunflower Herd of Chester Whites

Bred gilts for Sept. farrow at prices a farmer can afford to pay. Shipped on approval. C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

## 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.

## REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

for sale. Jay B. Baugh, Kinsley, Kansas.



## FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

TOPEKA, KANSAS

CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS



## Galloways—Percherons

761 Head of Livestock at Auction

### Wallace, Kan., August 21

(Auction to Be Held at Stock Yards)

**Absolute Dispersion of the Richly-Bred  
SMOKY HILL RANCH HERD**

675 Pure-bred Galloway Cattle, cows, heifers, calves and bulls.

414 Cows, many with calves.

34 Two-Year-Old Heifers.

60 Yearling Heifers.

68 Two-Year-Old Bulls.

75 Yearling Bulls.

16 Herd Bulls.

5 Holsteins (grade milk cows)

2 Mules, large true workers.

86 Horses, purebred and grade Percherons, saddle horses, and mules.

4 purebred Percheron stallions  
7 purebred Percheron Mares, five with colts at side.

49 Grade Percherons, mares and geldings, some nicely mated teams.

1 Saddle Stallion.

10 Saddle and other horses.

13 Suckling Colts.

ALL STOCK in good pasture condition, thrifty and reliable. Cattle tuberculin tested, rare breeding material among them, from a carefully founded herd built up with selections from the Capital View Herd of Topeka, Kan., and from several other noted herds. This will be one of the most important auctions of Galloways ever held in the West.

GALLOWAY BULLS have been increasing the value of the calf crop from native cows, when marketed as steers, more than \$100 per head. Any purebred bull that can do this will earn large dividends on \$1,000 or more invested in him by average farmers. Most of the bulls that are doing this were bought at from \$200 to \$250. Take your pencil and figure the profits for yourself.

THESE BULLS offered in this sale are capable of doing their part. IN THIS LARGE OFFERING there are quite naturally many which will fill the needs of the conservative buyer and will furnish splendid opportunities for founding new herds on a limited expenditure.

VALUES, such as are to be had only where stock are offered in large numbers, should draw buyers to this big Forced Sale.

THIS IS THE BUYERS OPPORTUNITY; don't fail to grasp it.

WALLACE, KANSAS, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. Train leaves Kansas City 6:15 p. m., arriving at Wallace next morning at 6:05; leaves Denver 1:00 p. m., arriving Wallace 8:05 p. m. Wallace is also on main line of Union Pacific highway.

Terms cash. Parties from a distance kindly bring bank reference.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10:00 A. M. SHARP.

For further information write, mentioning this paper, to

**G. E. Clark, Sale Manager, Wallace, Kan.**

Trustee, James T. Bradley, National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.  
Auctioneer—J. C. Felts.

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

### Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas  
Fourth National Bank Bldg.



#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.  
Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE.

### Dunlap Herefords

Hereford cows with calves at side, Britisher breeding mainly. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES DUNLAP, LONGTON, KANSAS

### Hereford Females for Sale

60 whiteface Panhandle 2 and 3-year-old heifers for sale at \$80 per head. 30 whiteface calves, sired by purebred Hereford bulls, by side go free with the cows.

JOHN OLSEN, RANSOM, KANSAS

#### GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Registered Galloway Cattle for Sale  
SKELTON STOCK FARM, BURTON, KAN.

#### SHEEP AND GOATS.

### FOR SALE



A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money.

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Maple Hill Shropshires 25 young, registered rams of great size and covering. Big boned, rugged fellows at reasonable prices. J. T. Ratliff, R. 3, Kirksville, Mo.

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, \$28.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN SHEEP For sale. Ewes or rams. Sell in lots to suit. Write for particulars.  
J. M. Stone, Route 6, Columbia, Missouri

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP No better breeding flock in America than ones for sale. 50 rams, all ages, priced reasonable. J. C. Donaldson, Memphis, Mo.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS For sale. Best of breeding. One and two years old. Call, write or see us at Missouri State Fair. W. S. & G. V. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Ewes and rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Bryant, Hunter, Oklahoma.

Reg. Hampshire Rams—15 choice yearlings at prices. J. S. Gooch, Shelbyville, Missouri.

REGISTERED RAMS FOR SALE Oxford and Shropshires.  
Henry Karr, R. 2, Drexel, Missouri

FOR SALE—70 April lambs, \$9 per head.  
T. D. Robinson, Viola, Kansas

### 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

### BETTER GET YOUR BULL READY



At 400 county fairs in 1919 the owners of 400 Shorthorn bulls will walk out of the show rings with a championship ribbon of royal purple fluttering in the breeze and 25 good hard dollars tucked away in their pockets—\$10,000 in all. Better get your Bull ready.

And when the show season of the year has closed a total reaching well up toward \$300,000 will have been distributed among Shorthorn exhibitors as prize money.

It pays to grow good Shorthorns. Purebreds pay the best.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.  
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Ask for literature.

### 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

pigs. Herd boars are H. & B's Pathfinder by Pathfinder and Echo Sensation by Sensation. Herd sows are strong in such bloodlines as Orion, Wonder, Illustrater and Pathfinder. Those who know Durocs know the parentage of these hogs makes them most desirable as foundation animals. Mr. McBride is going to close out his Red Polled cattle following his hog sale. He will sell a herd bull, 2 cows, 2 2-year-old heifers and 2 heifer calves, all purebred. Mr. McBride has a comfortably arranged sale barn on his farm at the edge of town. Parker is on the main line of the Katy. Train connections are good either coming or going. Write Mr. McBride today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Spotted Polands Registered in Your Name.

Wm. Hunt, R. 3, Osawatomie, Kan., has over 300 head of good hogs in his herd of Spotted Polands. He has a good bunch of gilts for sale as well as several good boars. They are priced right, are good hogs, and if you want some Spotted Polands you can get a good selection from this herd. The pigs you buy will be registered in your name with the Standard Record association.—Advertisement.

#### Replegle's Durocs

If you want to buy good, stretchy, young Durocs that are going to grow into good hogs with the right kind of care you will find some at Sid Replegle's farm near Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Mr. Replegle's herd boar is by King's Col. Again and his herd sows are by Illustrater Orion 3rd, a worthy son of the grand champion Illustrater Orion. In addition to his spring pigs, Mr. Replegle has for sale a spring yearling boar and a fall yearling boar. All these hogs have good blood lines. Write Sid Replegle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

#### Get Your Bull Ready.

Frank D. Tomson writes that at four hundred county fairs thruout the United States this year there will be offered for Shorthorn bull championship prizes, \$25 at each fair, a total of \$10,000. Why don't you get your bull ready and try and land the championship as a species fair. This prize is offered as a species fair by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. The members of this association thru their board of directors have appropriated \$100,000 for Shorthorn prizes for the current year at fairs and shows in all parts of the country. As most of this is based on the fairs and shows giving double the amount it will result in a total not far short of \$300,000 to be offered as cash prizes for Shorthorns this year.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE.

#### Who Has Good Milking Shorthorns?

Many western farmers, especially those living near cities, are interested in strong, rugged cows that will produce milk at a profit, raise good calves that will develop into good steers and when these cows have outlived their usefulness, may be marketed fat at a good price. The Shorthorn fills the bill. Many inquiries from west of the Mississippi for such cattle reach the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Some years ago the Milking Shorthorn Cattle Club of America organized to place before the public the merits of Shorthorns as milk producers. Men who have Shorthorn cows that have been hand milked and whose records as milk producers are known, should join this club so that those desiring cattle may know where to apply. J. L. Tormey, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., is secretary of the club and desires to get everyone interested in milking Shorthorns to join this club in order to co-operate more completely in getting good cattle into the right places.—Advertisement.

#### Comfort for Porkers

It is as natural for the hog to want to wallow as it is for the small boy to scurry to the old swimming hole with the first breath of spring. Hot weather is hard on fat animals, the portly porker included. That is why a well-made sanitary hog wallow is like a Coney Island bathing beach for the hogs. A popular and serviceable type of wallow advocated by the United States Department of Agriculture should be made of concrete about 12 inches in depth and large enough to accommodate the herd of hogs. The wallow should be supplied with a satisfactory intake and outlet so that it can be filled about two-thirds full of water and drained every few days, or as often as is necessary to keep the pool fresh and cleanly. At the present time a test is being made at the experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., to determine the value of the cement hog wallow as a comfort for hogs. The results of this investigation will be published upon completion early in the fall.

The hog grower in many of the leading pork-producing states faces two temperature extremes during the year. During the winter, unless he provides comfortable houses and warm quarters, his hogs are likely to suffer from the cold, while in the summer season he must protect his hogs against the extreme heat, by providing an open shed with covering of straw, brush or grass.

This sunshade should be of sufficient size to protect a herd of hogs in comfort as they lie under it. As a rule, the ordinary hog house should not be used for shade purposes during the summer. Each year hog mortality is comparatively heavy due to

#### RED POLLED CATTLE.

## RED POLLS At Auction

Medora, Kan.

### August 20th



### 1 Herd Bull 31 Females

consisting of 7 cows all with heifer calves at foot and others now showing safe to the splendid young breeding bull listed above. When you see his calves you will want him.

These cattle are out of cows and sired by bulls that rank with the best of the breed.

The 2-year-old and yearling heifers are exceptionally good. They will make a great foundation or addition to good herds. One heifer stood 3rd in Kansas test as to pounds of milk and butter fat, all breeds considered.

The catalog gives full information. Write for it today addressing

### L. W. Poulton Medora, Kan.

On Frisco, 46 miles N. W. of Wichita and on Rock Island 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

Auctioneers—Snyder and Calbert

### 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. L. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS  
Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale.  
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm  
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & 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

#### GUERNSEY CATTLE.

### GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

One registered bull 4 months old; 8 extra good young cows to freshen soon; two 2 year old heifers to freshen; 3 heifer calves; and 2 extra good high grade Guernsey bulls, one 6 months old and 1 a yearling past. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 118, Lawrence, Kan.



FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE  
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT  
—TOPEKA, KANSAS—  
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR  
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS



"porker sunstroke" induced by maintaining the hogs in the open without sufficient protection from the ruddy glow of Old Sol's furnace.

### Open Season for Game

Following are the open seasons on game announced by the state fish and game warden:

Wild geese—September 1 to April 15, inclusive. Bag limit, six.  
Wild brant—September 1 to April 15, inclusive. Bag limit, six.  
Wild duck—September 1 to April 15, inclusive. Bag limit, 20.  
Plover—August 1 to April 30, inclusive. Bag limit, 20.  
Snipe—September 1 to April 30, inclusive. Bag limit, 20.  
Quail—December 1 to December 10, inclusive. Bag limit, 10.  
Fox squirrel—September 1 to January 1, inclusive. No limit.  
Fur-bearing animals—November 15 to March 15, inclusive. No limit.  
Rabbits—Unprotected, but you must have a license to hunt them.  
Resident hunting license, \$1 a per, procured from county clerk. Non-resident hunting license, \$15 a year, procured from secretary of state, Topeka. All hunting licenses expired June 30.  
The federal law makes it unlawful to kill waterfowl except from September 15 to December 31.

### National Ayrshire Sale

The first national Ayrshire sale made an average of \$1,625 on 44 head. Lotus Jean Armour was the top of the sale at \$8,100. The day following the annual New England Ayrshire sale made an average of \$502.

### Guernsey Transfer Fee

Following a discussion at the annual meeting a special meeting of the Guernsey Cattle club was held and the transfer fee was raised to \$2.50.

### Holstein Averages in England

Three of the recent auctions of Holstein cattle in England have averaged \$1,230; \$545, and \$670. The top price of the three sales was \$4,500.

### Keep Egg Producing Hens

(Continued from Page 13.)

the quality of the skin, especially around the breast and beneath the vent. The skin of a good layer is thin, soft and pliable while that of a poor layer is thick, hard and stiff. Beneath the vent is one of the best places to "feel" the hen to judge body quality. Descriptions relative to body quality vary. One speaker states that in a hen of high egg production the skin beneath the vent should be soft and velvety while another says it should be soft and pliable like a wet rag. Still another says it should feel similar to a partly milked udder of a dairy cow. At any rate the abdomen beneath the vent should be soft and pliable. Any hen which has a thick layer of fat on the abdomen beneath the vent should be sold as soon as other indications show she is not laying.

A good laying hen is active, busy, energetic and happy. She is likely to be more friendly than a poor layer. One speaker states that if the hen house door is opened—assuming the hens are well fed—the first 70 per cent which get out of the house are the best layers. The laying hen is the first off the roost in the morning and the last to go to roost at night. She has a large crop and is a heavy eater. The poor layer mopes around, stays on the roost and is inactive.

Cull the sick, weak, inactive hens which molt early, and which have yellow shanks, yellow ear lobes and small pale combs early in the season. Cull all hens with slight spread of pin bones, poor body depth and poor body quality. Save the healthy, strong, vigorous hens which molt late and which show pale colored shanks and beak and white ear lobes in October. These should be held over for next year's breeders. If laying, they will show wide spread of pin bones, good body depth and soft pliable abdomen.

By observing these points and giving each due consideration, one can arrive easily at some conclusion as to the relative production of the birds in his own flock. Careful culling will eliminate the deadheads. Good hens given proper care will insure more profits from the farm poultry flock.

If you don't find the bargain you want on this week's Farmers classified page, drop a post card about your wants to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

## Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

### Frank J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Sunflower Herd. Heifers? Yes, we have them! 40 yearling granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, Colantha Johanna Lad, etc. Also bull calf out of 25 pound dam; sire, grandson Pontiac Korndyke.

### Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

### Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Mo.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

### WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

Herd Numbers 100 Head. Home of "Richdale Kind Korndyke Art's" highest record bull west of the Mississippi—dam Lakeview Dutchland Art's—butter 7 days 43.05. Young bulls for sale. Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kan.

### David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

A. R. O. cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. A few young bulls ready for service this fall.

### Bock's Dairy, Wichita, Kansas

50 purebreds. A record making herd. Some young surplus stock announced for sale later.

### 30 Lb. Bull for Sale

Almost white, beautifully marked. Well grown and an extra good individual. Just old enough to begin light service.

### P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A few very choice heifers out of A. R. O. dams and sired by bulls of merit.

### R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

### Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

A few very choice young bulls with best of A. R. O. backing.

### W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle. A few cows and heifers for sale to freshen this fall.

### Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D. 4

Sunshine Dairy Farm. For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

### J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm. For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

### W.C. Zoll, R.D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

For sale—My herd bull, Duke Johann Clifden, three years old, good individual, nearly white. Priced right. A few bulls for sale this fall.

### C. A. Treff, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

### JERSEY CATTLE.

### Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. O. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

### Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).

### Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Senator, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE—An Owl's Interest bull, 2 years old. Sure breeder. Bert White, R. 2, Box 7, Clay Center, Kan.

### 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.

### PERCHERON SALE

I will sell 20 registered Percherons; stallions, mares and colts; young, serviceable and well bred; at public sale Oct. 15, 1919.

PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

### Sand Springs Farm

Everything in our barn on yearly test. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas

### G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Inspection invited.

### C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Ks.

Farms near town. Stock for sale. Motto: Individual production rather than numbers.

### Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line. Sons and daughters of Fairmonth Johanna Puterze 78903, a 34½ pound bull. Write us or see Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kansas

### J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Pioneer herd established 30 years ago. Nine different men have bought their third herd bull of me and 12 their second herd bull. Three bulls ready for service this fall.

### Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

### Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application.

S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

### Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited.

FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

### Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

Some registered young bulls and a few good producing high grade cows to make room in my barn for purebreds.

### Collins Farms Co., Sabetha, Kansas

Home of the 40 pound Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac. A few dandy young bulls, ready for service, by this great bull. Address as above.

### A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

### C. H. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. Three registered bulls of serviceable ages and a few nice heifers for sale.

### Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stables again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

### 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.

Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

### Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins. Service bulls all sold but I have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Farm joins Topeka on the south.

### Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2½ years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered.

W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

### T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

### Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices.

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

### Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm. 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

### Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.

Postoffice, Erie, Kan. Quality Holsteins. The better the quality the larger the profits.

### Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kan.

Mark Ahlidaard, Mgr. Young bulls from good record cows and sired by high record sires.

### Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Some young cows bred to a 42-lb. bull due to freshen soon. Priced cheap if taken soon. Also 4 bulls, 8 to 9-months-old out of A. R. O. cows and a 30-lb. bull.

### B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kansas

Some very choice young bulls ready for service this fall and winter. A few young cows and heifers bred to King Pontiac Beuchler.

### AL. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

### Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

### C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

### Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

### D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

### YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## HOLSTEIN DISPERSION 40 FEMALES 2 BULLS

We have sold our farm and are offering for sale our entire herd of Holstein cattle as follows:

A 25-lb. grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, 15 months old. A 10-month-old bull sired by a grandson of Johanna McKinley Segis. An A. R. O. Cow 5 years old with a 19-lb. 3-year-old record. Two heifers from this cow, 6 months and a year old. Two A. R. O. Cows, 4 and 5 years old. Two untested cows, purebred and 5 years old. An untested 3-year-old, purebred, 6-month-old purebred heifer. Eight grade heifer calves, 7 months old. Five grade heifers of breeding age, 4 bred. 18 high grade cows from 2 to 7 years old. All the mature cows were either raised or selected for our own use. Part have been tested and all have proven themselves producers for us. They are bred to a grandson of a 40-pound bull. Fifteen of the cows will freshen in September and October and the balance early in the winter. The heifers and calves have been carefully developed and are fine, heavy boned individuals. We will sell these cattle in lots to suit the purchaser.

Write or Come and See Them, Making Your Own Selections.

H. H. DOWD, CLEARWATER, KAN.

## 17 High Grade Holsteins

5 cows in milk, 2 fresh in August; 5 yearling heifers; 4 heifer calves. Some out of A. R. O. bulls. Cows bred to Johanna Moher Champion 2nd. He is for sale, 2 years old in November, weighs 1100, priced right.

L. A. Baird, Delavan, Morris County, 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.

FOR SALE—8 choice, reg. Holsteins, priced reasonable as am leaving farm. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

## High Grade Holstein Cows

We specialize in supplying high grade Holstein dairy cows (real producers) in carload lots, delivered anywhere. A liberal supply of well marked springer heifers on hand. Write us for particulars.

ARIZONA DAIRY COW CO.

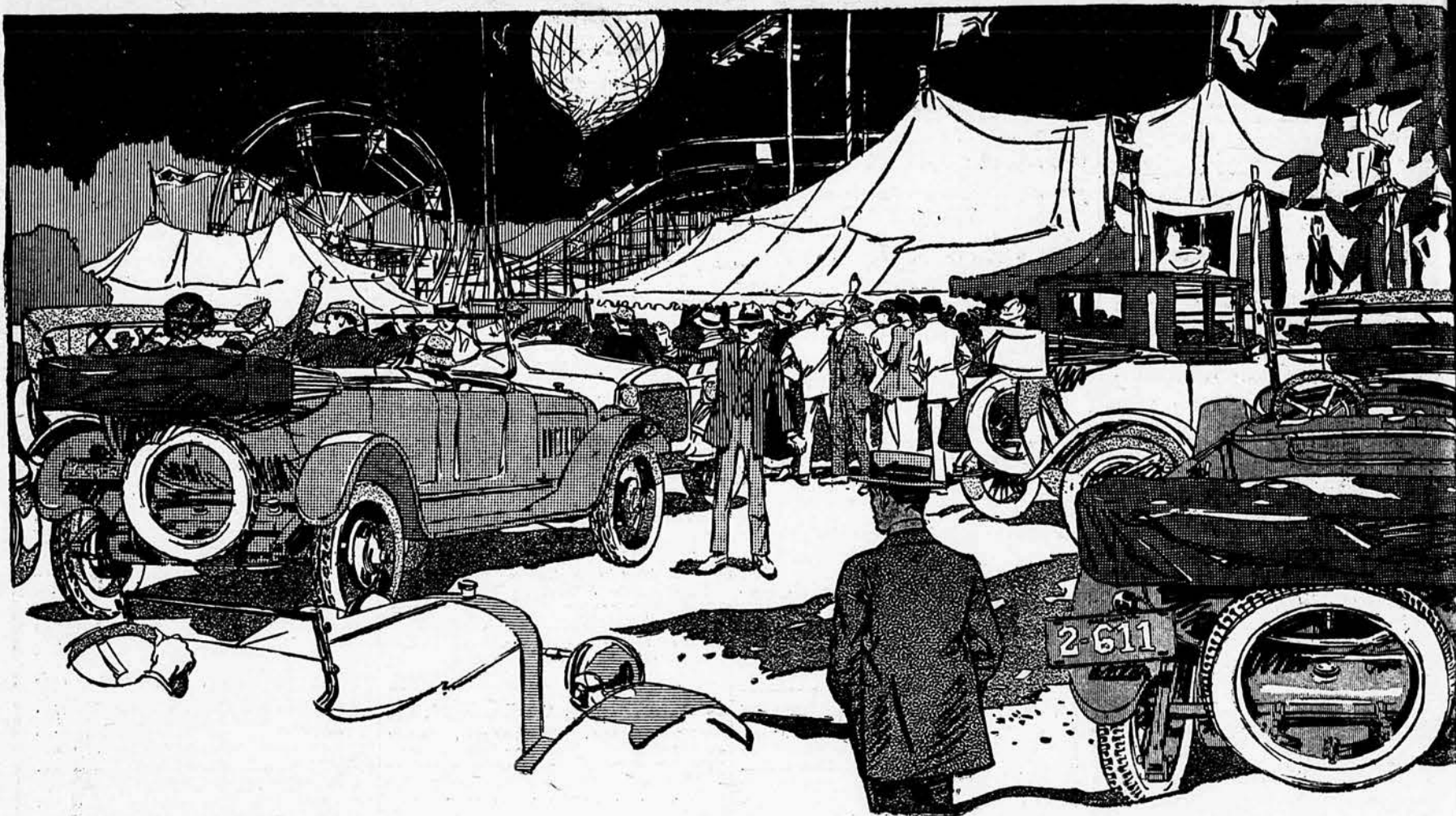
10 North 2nd Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.

## 40 High Grade Holstein Cows

Wisconsin bred; just arrived; fresh and close springers; 4 to 6 years old; 1200 to 1400 pounds. Don't write, come in person.

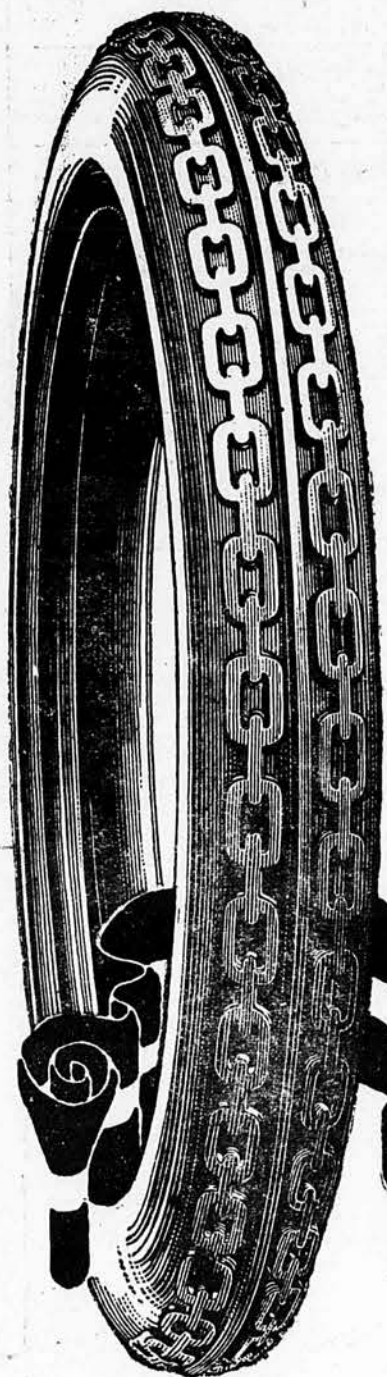
HANNON BROS., OLATHE, KANSAS





## At the Fair

'Chain'



The thousands of cars parked at every big fair plainly indicate their important place in rural life.

They have become as necessary as telephones — *almost* as indispensable as binders, plows or harrows.

And because the dependable and economical operation of your car hinges so largely on tires, it pays to equip it with good tires —

— tires you *know* are good.

By the same token, it's good business to buy tires that are *exactly* suited to *your* car and *your* individual driving conditions.

There are five types of United States Tires — one for every need.

They're all good — all recognized leaders in their respective classes. All are built to give the utmost in service — to last and last and keep on lasting.

All contain the great strength developed by the long experience and extensive manufacturing facilities of the largest rubber company in the world.

It makes no difference what your driving conditions may be, the nearest United States Tire Sales and Service Depot Dealer can supply you with good tires that will *exactly* meet your needs.

**United States Tires**  
are Good Tires

'Royal Cord' 'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Plain'

