

February 15, 1919

Vol. 49, No. 7

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Giant Cottonwood That Adorns Southeast Section of the State House Lawn

WHEN THE central part of the state house was building in the early '80s, workmen noticed that a small cottonwood on the south side was in danger of being crushed by the piles of stone. "Don't let that tree get smashed," Evans, a foreman, ordered, and he had a lattice guard constructed. The stone was cleared away in time and the sapling shot up. It never had been planted and is the only naturally growing tree on the grounds today. Governor E. N. Morrill thought the grounds were unsightly and sent to New England for a landscape gardener. The gardener surveyed the square and caught sight of the big cottonwood spreading its shade over half an acre. "Hideous," he said to his helpers. "We'll remove

that eyesore. Cottonwood trees have no place on the landscape." Woodmen were ready for work when his decision became known. A gang headed by George W. Martin came trooping on the grounds looking cross. The gardener remembered that John Brown had been hung, Lawrence raided, and feared for his personal safety. The mob rushed up and collared the squirming New Englander. Martin stepped out with lowered brows, registering scorn. Following a pause he recited "Woodman, Spare That Tree." The tree was saved. It is now 36 years old. It is one of the biggest trees in Topeka. The tree will not last much longer unless steel bands are placed to hold the lower limbs together. A stiff wind will split them.



# TWO CHARTS

Study them both. They show how to protect your new engine from the start

**L**ARGE production of automobiles is resumed. Tractor production expands. The farmer's growing needs will bring hundreds of thousands of new tractors and automobiles to the farms of America.

A warning is not out of order.

Many a tractor or automobile has gone too soon to the scrap heap because it got the wrong *start* in the first forty acres or the first one thousand miles.

When the engine is new, it is naturally "stiff." The bearings and all frictional surfaces must adjust themselves to each other by *use*.

If an *incorrect* oil is in the crank case at the start, the engine loses vital lubricating protection during the most trying period of its existence.

That is one reason why automobile and tractor manufacturers emphasize so strongly the importance of correct lubrication.

To be absolutely certain—to know without question—that you are doing everything possible to give your new engine its proper protection, fill up with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils at the *start*. Consult Charts shown here.

For years these Charts have been recognized authorities on *correct* engine lubrication—the kind that makes engines use *less* fuel and oil, deliver greater power and go longer between overhauls.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 5-gallon sealed cans, in 15- 30- and 55-gallon steel drums, and in wood half-barrels and barrels.



## Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safer to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U.S.A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world

### Domestic Branches:

New York Philadelphia Detroit Minneapolis Kansas City, Kan.  
Boston Pittsburgh Chicago Indianapolis Des Moines



### Correct AUTOMOBILE Lubrication

#### How to read the Chart

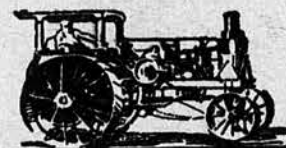
The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A". "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, etc. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

AUTOMOBILES	1918 Models	1917 Models	1916 Models	1915 Models	1914 Models
Abbott	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Abbott-Detroit	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Allen (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (6-38 & 6-39)	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (6-38) (Testor H)	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (6-38) (Cont'l)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Briscoe	A	A	A	A	A
Buick (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Buick (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A
Casa	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers (6-30)	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A
Cummins	A	A	A	A	A
Dart	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (Mod. C)	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (3 & 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
Detroit	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge	A	A	A	A	A
Empire (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Federal	A	A	A	A	A
Federal (Mod. S-X)	A	A	A	A	A
Federal (Special)	A	A	A	A	A
Fiat	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	A	A	A	A
Hal-Twelve	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson (Super Six)	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A
King	A	A	A	A	A
King (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
King (Mod. 48)	A	A	A	A	A
King (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington	A	A	A	A	A
Lippard Stewart	A	A	A	A	A
Lippard	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	A	A	A	A
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	A
Madison	A	A	A	A	A
Madison (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Marmion	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A
Mercer (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	A	A	A	A
Moline-Knight	A	A	A	A	A
National	A	A	A	A	A
National (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A
Packard	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6-38-39)	A	A	A	A	A
Paterson	A	A	A	A	A
Paterson (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Pathfinder	A	A	A	A	A
Pathfinder (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A
Regal	A	A	A	A	A
Renault (French)	A	A	A	A	A
Rex	A	A	A	A	A
Riker	A	A	A	A	A
Saxon	A	A	A	A	A
Selden	A	A	A	A	A
Selden (14 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
Simplex	A	A	A	A	A
Simplex (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A
Vellie (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Vellie (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A
Vellie (8 & 1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott	A	A	A	A	A
White	A	A	A	A	A
White (16 valve)	A	A	A	A	A
Willye-Knight	A	A	A	A	A
Willye Six	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	A	A	A	A	A



### Correct TRACTOR Lubrication

#### How to read the Chart

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"  
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used.

TRACTORS	1918 Models	1917 Models	1916 Models	1915 Models	1914 Models
Albaugh-Dover (Square Turn)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Allis-Chalmers	B	B	B	B	B
Allis-Chalmers (12-25)	B	B	B	B	B
Andrew	B	B	B	B	B
Appleton	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Aultman-Taylor	B	B	B	B	B
Aultman-Taylor (18-30)	B	B	B	B	B
Avery	B	B	B	B	B
Avery (8-10 HP)	B	B	B	B	B
Avery (Louisville)	B	B	B	B	B
Bates Steel Mule	B	B	B	B	B
Bean Track Pull	B	B	B	B	B
Best	B	B	B	B	B
Best (8-10)	B	B	B	B	B
Big Bull	B	B	B	B	B
Bower City	B	B	B	B	B
Buckeye (Indiana)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Buckeye (Indiana) (Giant Baby)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Buckeye (Ohio)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Case	B	B	B	B	B
Case (8-10)	B	B	B	B	B
Case (10-20)	B	B	B	B	B
Case (12-25)	B	B	B	B	B
Case (20-40)	B	B	B	B	B
Chase	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Cleveland	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Commonwealth	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
C. O. D.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Corn Belt	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Creeping Grip	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Emerson-Brantingham (25)	B	B	B	B	B
Emerson-Brantingham (EB) 10-16	B	B	B	B	B
Emerson-Brantingham (EB) 16-20	B	B	B	B	B
Emerson-Brantingham (EB) 20-30	B	B	B	B	B
Emerson-Brantingham (EB) 30-40	B	B	B	B	B
Farm Home	B	B	B	B	B
Farm Home (Heavy Duty)	B	B	B	B	B
Gettysburg	B	B	B	B	B
Gettysburg (San Pull) (Rumely Co.)	B	B	B	B	B
Gettysburg (San Pull)	B	B	B	B	B
Gray	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Happy Farmer	B	B	B	B	B
Happy Farmer (Model B)	B	B	B	B	B
Hart Par	B	B	B	B	B
Heller	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Holt Caterpillar	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Holt Caterpillar (Model 4B)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Holt Caterpillar (Model 1B)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Holter	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Imperial Forty	B	B	B	B	B
Ingersoll	B	B	B	B	B
Kendall	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
K. C. Prairie Dog	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Kinkaid	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Little Chief	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Little Giant	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Maytag	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Minneapolis	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Mogul (I. H. Co.)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Mogul (I. H. Co.) (Model 10)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Moline Universal	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
New Age	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Nichols & Shepard	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Nelson	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Oil Pull (Rumely Co.)	B	B	B	B	B
Oil Pull (Rumely Co.) (14-28, 10-20, 20-40)	B	B	B	B	B
Parrett	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Peoria	B	B	B	B	B
Pioneer	B	B	B	B	B
Flow Boy	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Elbow Man	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Pontiac	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Rumely	B	B	B	B	B
Rumely (8-10)	B	B	B	B	B
Rumely (10-20)	B	B	B	B	B
Rumely (Little Four)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Sandusky	B	B	B	B	B
Simplex	B	B	B	B	B
Standard	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Strait	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Titan (I. H. Co.)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Tom Thumb (4 cyl)	B	B	B	B	B
Twin City	B	B	B	B	B
Twin City (Model 10)	B	B	B	B	B
Wallis Cub	B	B	B	B	B
Wallis Cub (Junior)	B	B	B	B	B
Waterloo Boy	B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin	B	B	B	B	B
Yuba	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB

### Write for

### "CORRECT LUBRICATION"

booklet containing complete automobile and tractor chart, and other valuable data.



# No Constitutional Convention Soon

## Governor Allen's Proposal Lacked a Two-Thirds Vote—In Four Weeks the Legislature Has Made Eight Laws

By Charles Dillon

**T**HERE WILL be no constitutional convention in Kansas—not for a while, anyway. Despite a personal appeal by Governor Allen to both houses of the legislature in joint assembly the resolution was killed last week. This is the way the members voted:

Ayes—Amos, Barrier, Beard, Brooks, Brougher, Brown, Bruner, Burdick, Campbell of Sedgwick, Chase, Cloud, Collins, Dennis, Disch, Dudley, Endres, Evans, Finney, Fowler, Freeman, Frizell, Gilman, Gorham, Graves, Grinstead, Harley, Hawk, Hegler, Hill, Howard, Hughes, Iddings, Johnson of Norton, Jones of Osage, Knudson, Lamb, Lauver, McDermott, McDougall, McIvor, McWharf, Mann, Mosher, Ostertag, Paul, Piper, Ridgway, Robbins, Ruth, Sanders, Scott of Rooks, Shannon of Wilson, Shidler, Smith, Snyder, Troup, Tucker, Uhl, Weightman, White, Williamson, Woodard, Yount, Mr. Speaker. Total, 64.

Nays—Baker, Bardwell, Bland, Bollinger, Campbell of Ottawa, Campbell of Bourbon, Carlton, Cellar, Connolly, Cox, Farrell, Foster, Freas, Garvin, Geddes, Gibbons, Graham, Harris, Harvey, Ireland, Jackson, Jeffrey, Johnson of Nemaha, Jolliffe, Jones of Lyon, Lippert, Lydick, Lyons, McReynolds, Martin, Miller, Mulroy, Myers, Neiswender, Newkirk, Noble, Nork, Norman, Oldham, Rallsback, Samson, Sargent, Sawhill, Schmidt, Shannon of Ellsworth, Showalter, Simpson, Stover, Uhl, Uplinger, Whitman, Wilson. Total, 52.

Absent and not voting—Caldwell of Elk, Edwards, Kline, McKinley, Peterson, Scott of Stanton, Sullivan, Taylor, Watkins. Total, 9.

The measure had a majority of the affirmative votes, but it needed two-thirds, and therefore it died. The resolution has not yet been submitted in the senate. But with the failure of the house to endorse it there will be no use of any action by the senate. The proposition is dead. There is but one chance to revive the resolution. That is thru action of the senate. If the upper house originates and passes a compromise resolution, later action may be taken in the house.

The legislature had been in session four weeks when this report was prepared for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In that time the members have perfected just eight bills, mainly appropriation bills for legislative expenses, and to meet deficiencies and emergency demands of state institutions and departments. Nearly 150 bills were on the calendars ready for the heavy grind which was to begin Monday, the day this paper went to press. It was probable then that house and senate committees would report action on practically one-half of the 372 bills referred. Many of the remaining measures are expected to die as a result of a slow process of strangulation.

This, in tabloid form, shows what the two houses have done:

### LEGISLATIVE RECORD

Total bills introduced.....	722
Original bills passed.....	118
Bills killed by committees.....	96
Killed on floor.....	4
Bills in committees.....	372
On calendars:	
Second reading.....	43
Third reading.....	10
General orders.....	89
Total laws passed.....	8

### SENATE RECORD

Total bills introduced.....	332
Original bills passed.....	70
Bills killed by committees.....	36
House bills passed.....	4
Bills in committees.....	173
On calendar:	
Second reading.....	23
Third reading.....	6
General orders.....	24

### HOUSE RECORD

Total bills introduced.....	390
Original bills passed.....	48
Original bills killed on floor.....	4
Bills killed by committees.....	60
Bills in committees.....	199
On calendar:	
Second reading.....	20
Third reading.....	4
General orders.....	65
Senate bills passed.....	4

### What Agriculture Wants

Since the house has refused to act on the appeal of Governor Allen for a constitutional convention it appears the program most likely to go thru with a high batting average is that advocated by the Kansas Agricultural council, a combination of farmers' organizations united on a number of measures of common interest. These organizations include the state board of agriculture, Farmers' union, State Grange, Equity union, Co-operative Grain Dealers' association, Kansas State Livestock association and the state horticultural society. The things the council wants and the chances of their measures are about as follows:

Repeal of tax rebate law. Recommended for passage by the house committee of the whole, and ready for consideration by the senate.

Torrens land title registration bill. Chances scarcely even. A strong campaign is being made for this system to replace the old land abstract system, but there may be an upset.

Regulation of the labeling, branding, and selling of agricultural seed. Recommended by the house and should pass senate.

Permanent protection of quail and prairie chicken. Little doubt of its passage. The reason

the legislature of 1917 failed to do so was thru an error.

More equitable system of levying and distributing taxes to support rural schools. This measure has stronger support than ever but friends of the time honored system of district school unit of taxation may be able to defeat it this time.

Office of county superintendent to be placed upon a salary basis equal to other county offices. Should pass if handled properly.

Giving state board of agriculture power to name member of text book commission. There is little opposition to this.

The legislature probably will allow increases of 25 per cent for salaries and maintenance in all institutions. So far Senators Satterthwaite and Hilkey are the only ones who have raised objections to the ways and means committee program. One institution has received even better treatment. This was the state tubercular sanatorium at Norton, which has increased the number of inmates. The state board of administration has heard that even greater facilities will be needed with the return of Kansas soldiers from France who have been gassed. There was objection that at the present time there are 52 employees for the Norton institution with 65 inmates. Senator Milligan, of Garnett, a member of the board of this institution, explained that a number of these employees work on the institution farm.

Plans to return to the barnyard and livestock display, the circle and other emblems on the general election ballot, were proposed in a bill introduced in the house by Hawk, of Harvey county. The bill would restore to the election ballot the old familiar rooster and eagle and donkey and other battle designs of political organizations.

Hawk's bill proposes a return to the old ballot system when the boys at home "voted 'er straight" by one swipe of the lead pencil.

Under the provisions of this bill all general provisions of the former ballot law would be restored. The measure is designed to aid the man and woman who have a general idea as to the party organization they wish to support but because of limited educational advantages are hopelessly lost in making a ballot where party designations are merely printed and the voter is not aided by a page from the comic section. Under the Hawk bill the voter is permitted to register a straight party vote without registering in the square opposite the name of each candidate whom he desires to support.

### In the Senate and House

Here is the comment of an old time attendant in the legislature: "There is a great deal of curiosity concerning the house of representatives. The senate, having met two years ago with practically the same personnel, is somewhat of a known quantity. Not so the house. This body is very much of a farmer organization. It gives signs of being independent in its thinking. The organization of the house has not been in the hands of the forty-odd old members. Its speaker and chairmen of the most important committees are new men."

There are 60 farmer members in the house.

After the house defeated the constitutional convention call resolution the senate judiciary committee members immediately started to discuss a plan for a resolution to permit a constitutional convention with limitations as to the parts of the constitution that could be changed. There seems to be no argument that there are different constitutional changes which are seriously needed. The legislature may consider a number of separate constitutional amendment proposals.

A bill by Senator Schoch provides that the money used in paying for marking highways be taken from the general funds of the county rather than from the pockets of private citizens; another by the Shawnee senator provides for payment of township highway commissioners.

All ex-soldiers and sailors will be free to peddle wherever and whatever they please if a bill introduced by Senator Kanavel is passed. The measure also would permit all ex-soldiers and sailors to enter into baggage transportation ventures without having to pay licenses.

There will be no smoking with your meals in public places if Senator James E. Hilkey succeeds in assisting Mrs. Minnie Grinstead, of the house,

in getting thru the nearest thing to a freak bill that has been introduced since the legislature convened. The Hilkey measure would make it unlawful to smoke in any restaurant, hotel cafe or at any lunch counter where food is served to the public. Smoking in drug stores where soft drinks are served and in places that have soda fountains also would be prohibited.

State, district, township and municipal employees will be placed on the same footing with other folks in being subject to garnishment actions if a bill introduced by Senator Myers is passed. Under the present law the money paid them in the form of salaries or wages is free from garnishment and Myers says the merchants of his district and the merchants of the state in general he believes want them shorn of this special privilege and placed on an equality with other persons who are compelled by law to pay their debts.

A bill introduced by Senator Myers would make a change in the time of payment of negotiable papers. It provides they shall be payable at the time fixed without grace and that when they are payable on Saturdays and holidays they shall become due on the next succeeding business day.

The Parsons hospital for epileptics will receive \$52,500 for salaries and wages for each of the years of 1920 and 1921 and \$103,000 for maintenance and repairs each of these years, according to the recommendations made by the senate ways and means committee bill that has been introduced. Another ways and means bill provides \$22,000 a year for wages and salaries at the Beloit school for girls and \$42,000 each year for maintenance and repairs. The Beloit school also gets \$20,000 for putting in a new tunnel and repairing the dairy barn. The Larned hospital comes in for \$14,500 for salaries and wages each year and \$17,500 for maintenance and repairs.

A bill by Montee that would make January 29, Kansas day, a legal holiday, went into the hopper, and a bill by the committee on agriculture provides for an increase of \$500 a year in the salary of the secretary of the state board of agriculture and a like increase for his two assistants. Under the provisions of this bill the secretary would receive \$3,500 a year instead of \$3,000 and his assistants \$2,500 instead of \$2,000.

A bill has been passed appropriating \$2,700 a year for the salaries and expenses of the board of managers of the Kansas Soldiers' home.

Senator Sutton has introduced a resolution providing that six amendments to the constitution may be submitted at one election and also that the amendments are to be published in one paper in every county for at least three months previous to the election.

Representative Martin, of Reno, has introduced a bill, which if passed will prevent state senators or representatives from holding state jobs. At present there are four state senators who are state house officials by appointment and all are on the ways and means committee. Senator Thompson, also of Reno, is worried for fear the senate ways and means committee will swat the Hutchinson fair appropriation in retaliation. Thompson is busy apologizing and the senate committee members are enjoying the situation.

Senator Getty, of Wyandotte, has introduced a bill providing that all those who paid a full year's taxes in December, would be given a 5 per cent rebate and all who failed to pay the full year's assessment would have to pay a penalty on the amount allowed to run over until the following June.

A bill has been passed containing these appropriations for the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson:

	1920	1921
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 52,000	\$ 52,000
Maintenance, improvements and repairs, fuel and freight, expense parole department, payment of rewards for recovery of parole violators and escapes, officers' uniforms, and all incidental expenses of every kind and character incurred by the institution	104,000	104,000
Superintendent's kitchen and entertainment fund.....	1,000	1,000
Contingent fund.....	5,000	5,000
Stone horse barn and equipment..	3,000	.....
Greenhouse and equipment.....	1,500	.....
Rewiring all buildings.....	4,000	.....
New equipment for power plant and installation for new water system.....	17,500	.....

Governor Allen considers the farm tenantry problem the most serious one that confronts the state at this time. A change in the system of taxation  
(Continued on Page 38.)



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

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

**ADVERTISING RATE**  
 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000  
 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An advertisement cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.  
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**ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.** **T. A. McNEAL, Editor.**

**CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.**

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

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

**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

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

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

## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

### Public Debt

CONGRESS has passed a revenue bill which it is estimated will produce a revenue of a trifle over 6 billion dollars a year. Yet this vast sum will lack 10 billion dollars of paying the bills the government will have to pay within the next year. It is proposed to take care of this vast sum by bond issues so that soon the interest charge on our public debt will amount to nearly double the entire cost of running the government before the war.

In my opinion this enormous interest charge might have been avoided if a different policy had been pursued. If at the beginning of the war the government had paid its bills with non-interest bearing bonds due in five to 10 years at the option of the government, the holder of the bond having the option at any time of converting it into legal tender government currency, or reserve bank notes backed by the government; then, providing taxation that would take up and cancel these notes in 10 years, the people might have been saved a burden of interest that will in 10 years in all probability amount to 20 billion dollars or practically the entire cost of the war. In this way we would have distributed the payment of the war debt over 10 years without interest and at the end of that time we would be free from public debt. I am aware that the men in control of the finances of the country would never have consented to this plan. Neither will they consent to a plan now which would if adopted still save the people at least 10 billion dollars in interest in the next 10 years. One of the grave dangers which menace this republic is the ever increasing burden of taxation but so far as I am able to see no plan is even suggested by those in authority to check the rising tide.

### Kansas Orchards

The very pleasant and efficient secretary of the state board of horticulture thinks that I have drawn entirely too pessimistic a picture of orchard conditions in Kansas. He tells me that while a good many orchards are neglected, there are a good many others which are being well cared for and are proving profitable.

I am exceedingly glad to hear it. It may have been my misfortune to pass by more of the neglected orchards than well-cared-for orchards. If I had traveled on other roads I might have felt more encouraged. I am greatly interested in seeing good orchards in Kansas. I have always believed that there was good money in a well-cared-for orchard in this state, but I did not have the figures to back up my opinion, and a good many men who had allowed their orchards to run down excused the neglect by declaring it did not pay to raise and cultivate an orchard.

Even if it did not pay in dollars and cents to raise an orchard it will pay any farmer to have enough fruit trees to supply his own family.

### Standpatter and Bolshevik

A copy of a magazine published in New York, "The Liberator," was handed me a few days ago. It is frankly and openly a Bolshevik magazine. It defends the Lenine-Trotsky government in Russia and the I. W. W. in the United States. But what especially struck me as I read it thru was the similarity between the line of reasoning of the Bolshevik editors and that of some of my most firm standpat friends. This magazine makes it perfectly clear that Bolshevism is not democracy. Lenine and Trotsky and the other Bolshevik leaders have an utter contempt for democracy. What they are after is a dictatorship of what they call the "proletariat." And when you get at what they mean by this large and high sounding word you discover that it means the dictatorship of a class, and they propose to dictate finally to that class. One of the writers in "The Liberator" thus sneeringly refers to democracy: "I thought democracy was the political expression of what the people think. I read that somewhere in a book, and was sure of it. Then I got acquainted with the people, and discovered that they didn't think."

How often I have heard a standpat friend of mine use almost the same words. Of course nothing would insult him more than to call him a Bol-

shevist. He says the great issue in this country is Bolshevism. He sees it hiding behind every corner. And yet his processes of reasoning seem to me to be remarkably like that of the editors of this Bolshevik magazine. They favor the dictatorship of a class. So does my standpat friend. Of course he has not the same class in mind, but he is in agreement with them that we must have class rule.

My standpat friend believes those who have managed to accumulate wealth and corporate power should run the country. He says they are the only ones who have sense enough to run it, and all this talk about letting the people rule is bunc, pure and simple, especially simple. The idea of referring laws to the people for ratification or rejection seems to him to be the most absurd thing in the world, and when a speaker talks about letting the people rule, my standpat friend regards him as either a fool or a demagogue. He is opposed to investigations of big business as unreasonable and unwarranted interference with those who are the only people capable of running the country. Of course he is opposed to general primary elections because he says the people are not capable of selecting their officials. He favors the old convention system because under that system a few men who generally represented corporate interests selected the candidates for the people to support. These men, according to his opinion, had sense enough to run the government, and should be permitted to do so without being bothered by the masses.

Almost everything runs in circles. The Bolshevik is supposed to be the other extreme from my standpat friend but he reasons just the same way. It is a case of extremes meeting. There has been a great deal of popular dissatisfaction on account of the evident desire of certain capitalists and corporation managers to run the governments, state and national. These gentlemen in the old days used to run the politics quite openly and unashamed. They made no bones of telling whom they favored for state officers and United States judges and the like. The masses got to kicking so much about it that the corporation men became less open in their methods, but they have not changed their minds about their right to run things. They are at one with my standpat friend on that. They consider all this talk about the rule of the people as foolishness or worse. In fact such talk, in their opinion is bordering on treason.

Well, the Bolshevik leaders have the same conception of government, only they propose to say another class shall run the government. Give them the power and they will upset your democratic government just as certainly as the sun shines. Logically they hate the government of the United States worse than they hate the autocratic governments of Europe, because there seems to them to be less chance that they can put over their scheme of class dictatorship here than over there.

They will, however, be more ruthless in the exercise of political power if they get it than the capitalists and corporation managers ever were. They will use military force to suppress whoever opposes them. They are reasonably frank about saying that they will. They announce their intention of disfranchising all who disagree with them altho they work the word "liberty" to a fare-you-well. And if they succeed do not have any doubt about what will be the final outcome. Tyranny always concentrates power in the hands of a few. The Bolshevik leaders first organize the rule of a class, but once organized the leaders take the power out of the hands of the rank and file of that class and assume it themselves. They know they are liable to have trouble unless they have the physical force to back their authority, and so they proceed to organize an army. Do not forget this for a moment. Whenever the Bolshevik program gets thoroly entrenched in any country the people will be under a military despotism such as has never been seen, even in Germany.

And yet we must confess that my standpat friend and the Bolshevik editor have considerable room for argument. It is true, unfortunately, that the average man does not take time to do much thinking about his government, and it must be said also that large numbers of the sovereigns of this republic do not know much about their government. In great emergencies, like the war, we do tempor-

arily lay aside our democracy and resort to autocracy because it is more efficient in getting results. For the past year and nine months we have been submitting to autocratic methods of government we would not have tolerated under other circumstances, because we had a feeling that it was necessary. But my standpat friend on the one hand and the whiskered and red-eyed Bolshevik on the other would have us submit to autocratic government all the time, and that is where I part company with both. I know that democracy is not very efficient. I know that we pay a tremendous price for this thing we call popular government. I know that it entails an immense amount of useless legislation and useless offices and unnecessary taxation and often misgovernment, but with all its weaknesses and faults I prefer democracy to any form of class rule or efficient autocracy. I want no return to the old hand-picked delegate convention bossed by three or four representatives of corporations. I want no government by a certain industrial class such as that of Lenine and Trotsky. Of the two, the Bolshevik is far the more cruel, despotic and intolerable, but I want neither.

I have, however, no disposition to minimize the difficulties that lie in the path of popular government. The times ahead of us are fraught with peril and uncertainty. Democracy is being assailed by powerful forces from opposite directions. We have those who want the government centered in the hands of a few capitalists who control the corporate wealth of the country and our institutions are being assaulted by anarchists and Bolsheviks on the other hand.

An epidemic of unrest is spreading all over the country, in fact all over the world. Will popular government stand the test? I hope and believe it will, but the man who says that our institutions are in no danger seems to me to be blind to the signs of the times.

### Consolidated Rural Schools

"I have just read in Farmers Mail and Breeze of February 1 your article on rural schools," writes M. P. McNamee, of Norman, Okla. "You have a noble ideal and I think it is attainable. I believe that by proper and persistent effort we can get such an educational system and such social conditions for our rural schools as you describe, but there is one thing, one essential part of the architecture you left out of the beautiful structure you created, and that is the foundation. You cannot build anything permanent of that kind on the backs of serfs. You might as well try to build a magnificent brick mansion on the shifting sands of the South Canadian River.

"I have been trying to get it into your head that all betterments of rural life must begin with farm home ownership. There is no use to plan any kind of an educational, social or industrial system for rural communities until you abolish landlordism. In 1880 a fraction more than five-sixths of the farms in Eastern Kansas were farmed by the owners. Now less than one-half of the farms in that part of the state are farmed by the owners. All the farm journals I have read lately handle the tenant problem very tenderly. When they speak of it at all they treat it as a kind of necessary evil that ought to be restrained or perhaps abolished at some future convenient season. If William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips and other abolitionists had handled the slavery question as you agricultural editors handle the tenant problem we would still have negro slavery in every state in the Union, and yet land feudalism in this country is as much of a menace to our democratic institutions as was negro slavery. I hope that you as editor of one of the great farm journals of the country and as an altruistic citizen who is yearning and working for the elevation of all mankind, will get it soaked into your system that the abolishment of landlordism is a fundamental reform that must be brought before we can institute other reforms and bring about better conditions of life in rural communities. I would like to see you take up your Irish shillalah and help smash the head of landlordism."

My father was one of the original abolitionists, who did as much agitating as opportunity permitted and risked his liberty by helping many a negro slave to freedom, so that I am naturally



prejudiced in favor of the abolitionists, but I sometimes question whether the Garrisons and Phillipses and Beechers and other abolitionists really did much to hasten the end of negro slavery. In spite of all their agitation slavery was more firmly entrenched at the outbreak of the Civil War than it had ever been. Its downfall was brought about by the necessities of war rather than by agitation. But that is neither here nor there.

I think most of the agricultural editors of the country recognize the growing evil of landlordism and tenantry, but I do not think that either they or Mr. McNamee know just how to remedy it. If private ownership of land is permitted without limitation there is certain to be the landlord and tenant. The single tax might in time abolish private ownership of land but in practically every state where that has been proposed it has been overwhelmingly defeated. I have believed that a graduated land tax might be devised that would abolish large land holdings and most of the evils of landlordism, but to work out an equitable graduated land tax is not a small problem. With all due respect for Mr. McNamee it seems to me that there is no particular point in going forth with a shillalah hitting to the right and left until there is some definite plan to work to.

It may be a confession of ignorance and incapacity on my part, but I frankly confess that I am not at all certain about the best cure for landlordism. Speaking further of the rural consolidated school plan such as I outlined, I feel certain that it would help to do away with landlordism for the reason that rural conditions would become so desirable that farmers would not care to leave their homes to renters and move to the towns, as they now do in many instances so that they can have better educational advantages for their children.

### Governor Allen's Loan Plan

There has been a good deal of misapprehension concerning the state land loan plan advocated by Governor Allen. Somehow the impression has gotten abroad that the Governor wants to take the lands away from all owners who do not actually live on the farms they own. As a matter of fact the Governor has no such idea. All that he wants to do is to establish a revolving loan fund by which poor renters may be able to buy small farms for themselves.

In brief this is about what he has in mind: the establishment of a fund which will be lent to men wishing to purchase small farms, at a very low rate of interest on the amortization plan, the money to be lent say at 4½ per cent to which will be added say 1½ per cent to cover expenses of managing the loan fund and amortization of the loan on long time.

No man will be compelled to sell his land but the poor man will be enabled to buy if he can find land that is for sale. It is an effort to make the renters, land owners in a small way, that is all. Now how the plan will work out in actual practice I of course do not know, but the purpose is a good one. No man's property rights are to be disturbed. No man who lives in town and rents the farm he owns will be forced either to sell his land or move out on it and cultivate it, altho in my judgment most men have made a mistake in leaving their farms and moving to town. That, however, is their business and Governor Allen's plan in no way interferes with their rights.

### Teacher Making Good

I suppose there are those who imagine that after a man has followed the profession of teaching for a few years he is not of much account for anything else. Well, if that is the rule there are at least exceptions. Alfred L. Cline, of Rice county, followed the business of teaching for a good while. His wife also was a teacher. They liked teaching but saw there was more to be gained in farming and stock raising. Mr. Cline raised 8,370 bushels of wheat last year. That meant over \$16,000. He has 300 acres planted, this year, with as fine a prospect as could be imagined. He has 101 Hereford steers and is stocking up with registered Poland China hogs, and modestly admits an ambition to build up a real stock farm.

### County Commissioners

C. E. Dallis, editor of the Border Sentinel, of Mound City, Kan., is urging an amendment to the law providing for the election of county commissioners. He believes all the commissioners should be elected by all the voters of the county instead of by districts. Here is a part of his editorial advocating the change in the law:

All boards of commissioners of Kansas should be elected by the voters of the entire county, instead of by districts as at present, and the district system should be abolished. When, under the present system, these boards take any official action it either promotes or prejudices the interests of every taxpayer in the county, and therefore in common right and justice every taxpayer so affected should be permitted to have a voice in choosing all the members of the board which are privileged to decide matters affecting his material welfare instead of but one—a minority.

The election of commissioners by districts has always been a faulty system in other respects in that it results frequently in each member harboring a feeling that it is his paramount duty to represent his own district to the exclusion of any special care, plans or thought for the blessings in the matter of road work, culverts and bridges

which should justly be bestowed upon the residents of other districts. It is a fact that the commissioner who develops a habit of paying discriminating attention to getting these good things for his own district to the detriment of other districts isn't always to be blamed, for it is quite probable that a considerable number of influential voters, regardless of party, have given him a hunch that unless he promises to bring "meat into camp" in the way of a bridge or other useful article for the district they might decline to support him, and desiring election he does his best to satisfy the voters—his constituents, after election. That is one reason why the only constituents of a board of county commissioners should be the residents of the whole county, and that every one of the board should be responsible to voters of the county for his election and not to a fraction of them in a district. That condition would mean better service, fairly distributed, in whatever parts of the county the service might be most urgently needed, and would be undertaken and carried to completion under the cooperation of the whole board as a county improvement rather than that of the first, second or third commissioner district. It has sometimes happened that a more active, aggressive and persistent member of a county board succeeds in getting for his district an unfair and unjust share of public improvements to the detriment of other districts, thus highly commending himself to the residents of his district, who hail him as a bully good commissioner and keep him on the job as long as he wants it. If this "bully good commissioner" were elected by the voters of the entire county he would naturally entertain a larger amount of respect for the welfare of other sections of the county, for if he should show a marked partiality in getting favors for his own immediate vicinity the voters of the localities discriminated against could and would discriminate against him at the polls should he again run for an office. That knowledge would act as a check upon favoring one locality over another.

There are many things to say in favor of the change advocated by Editor Dallis, but the law should not be made to apply to counties in which there are large cities or towns for the reason that all the commissioners would be elected from the city, and none from the country. In this county for example the city of Topeka could easily elect all of the commissioners despite opposition from the country, and certainly the country should have representation on the board. It is also quite possible that the objection to election by districts is more seeming than real. So far as I know the commissioners of this county elected from the city have not discriminated against the country and neither has the country member of the board tried to injure the city.

### Why Discourage Enterprise?

I have been wanting for a long time to write you and call you down for making discouraging remarks to that Missouri subscriber who proposed getting an appropriation from Congress to be used in digging a hole thru the earth. You should have encouraged him instead of throwing cold water on the proposed enterprise as you did.

You may not know how it feels to be discouraged when you evolve a new idea like that and spring it on the world; but I do. I had a plan worked out in my mind at one time for draining the Atlantic ocean. I figured the number of acres of rich bottom land that would be reclaimed for cultivation. I also had dreams of the columns of editorials that would be written by yourself and others concerning my great achievement, and saw in fancy my name inscribed on the scroll of lasting fame. But just then I mentioned the matter, casually, to my girl, and she said, "Well, for goodness sake don't drain it into our back yard. It is too wet and muddy out there now." Just like that. I had a hunch that she not only took no stock in my proposed drainage project but was making fun of me. It just plumb discouraged me so that I dropped the project entirely. That is what discouragement and ridicule will do for a man.

Now, in regard to this proposed hole thru the earth, can't you see the advantages to be derived? Suppose you had a hole big enough so that two freight cars or trains could pass each other. Have the cars on one side going to China while the cars from China were coming back! You could load the cars going one way heavier than those going the other way. The heavily laden cars going down would drag the lightly laden cars up automatically so that no other power would be required. Couldn't you see that it would give us a lead pipe cinch on the Chinese trade?

No; you could not. Instead of encouraging genius, and telling this man from Missouri to go to it, you expressed doubts; intimated that it was a darn fool suggestion, and couldn't be done. You discouraged that man so that I suppose he has given it up entirely, just as I gave up my ocean drainage project when my girl jeered at me, and intimated that I had bats in my belfry.

Lenexa, Kan.

J. W. WOOLERY.

### A Farmer's Viewpoint

In regard to price-fixing of wheat I shall not complain, providing the price is continued thru this coming year. I feel, however, that if the government had left the wheat on the open market the last year we farmers would have realized considerably more for it than we did at the fixed price. On the other hand, if the government will turn it loose, it will be as when the millers were turned loose in December. It will be profiteering. We farmers will have to take just what the millers see fit to offer. In regard to what it will cost us to produce the crop, it cost us considerably more to sow the crop for this year than it did the year before, as machinery and labor were so much higher. I do not think labor will be any cheaper the coming harvest than in the past, as labor is too well organized to take a back seat in wages that quick.

The government turned the millers loose in December. What happened? Under government rule they were obliged to put their shorts on the market at \$1.45 and bran at \$1.30 a hundredweight. Of course they took advantage of this by telling the consumers they did not have it, and therefore let out on the market only a limited amount, and then stored the biggest portion. In this way they blindfolded the Food Administration as well as the consumers. Now, since they were released they have plenty of feed, shorts at \$2 and bran at \$2.75 a hundredweight. Is not this highway robbery? Should not this profiteering be done away with? Did you ever know of the farmers taking advantage of anything like that? Of course you will say they would if they could.

In regard to price-fixing on hogs, the price was based on the Chicago market. Corn can be purchased there at considerably less, or in other words,

hogs will sell on the Chicago market at \$1.25 a hundredweight more than on our local market, corn at 30 to 35 cents a bushel less, and tankage at \$30 a ton less. In other words, the Chicago market will bring the hog-raiser a little profit, while we are bound to come out as losers. We were loyal to our government by answering the call made last spring for more hogs, on the ground that we were to make a fair profit or receive 13 to 1. Can any fair-minded man see that we are getting anywhere near that?

I wish every farmer would do as I am doing. Write to your Congressmen and Senators, and insist on the following resolutions: First, that Congress guarantee the fixed wheat prices as set by President Wilson; second, that Congress oppose a compulsory military training hereafter; third, that Congress look after the millers as well as all profiteers; fourth, write to the Interstate Commerce Commission, demanding that freight cars be distributed according to the amount of business done by any one elevator or business concern, and not as it is, get a car as turn comes. Farmers should get back of these resolutions, and when our Congressmen find the demands come in by the thousands they are going to give us what we demand, and justice will be done to humanity.

Little River, Kan.

V. E. SWENSON.

## Common Sense of the Common People

From a Lincoln Day Address by Arthur Capper Before the Topeka Trades and Labor Council

One hundred and ten years ago, on February 12, in a rude cabin in Kentucky, in what was then the very outskirts of civilization, there was born to two plain, humble and, I suspect, unambitious, common folk, a male child.

The gods play strange tricks with the set notions of men. We give place and honor and favor to those we consider the mighty of earth—and then out of nowhere—out of the desert—from the waste places—unheralded and unsung, there springs a mightier than them all.

Moses, child of a slave woman, was drawn from the bulrushes to lead the children of Israel to the Promised Land. David, the little shepherd lad from the hills, unskilled in the arts of war, and shy and backward before the swaggering, boastful troopers, put the arrogant Philistines to flight. The little son of Joseph, the humble carpenter of Nazareth, confounded the wisdom of the learned doctors, and gave mankind the way of Salvation.

And so it was with Abraham Lincoln. In parentage, in environment, in education—or at least in schooling—he was the last man whom the worldly wise would choose as the Saviour of a Nation; the last man to whose hands we would trust the helm of the ship of state in times so trying and amid dangers so terrifying. The so-called "better element" of the nation, the wealth, the culture—they who so calmly assume an air of superiority to the common herd—could not understand the folly of the people manifested in their blind enthusiasm for a "back-woodsman," "an uncouth village politician." And yet the people swept aside a Seward, a Chase, a Douglas, a Breckinridge—all men of "antecedents," men of "position," of experience and training, "safe and sane" men—that they might place the fate of the nation in the hands of an ungainly country lawyer from Sangamon county.

And it was more than the fate of a nation that Abraham Lincoln held in his hands during the dark days of the '60s. It was the fate of democracy. Popular government was on trial. The final issue was the momentous question of self-government. Deep in my heart I believe that Abraham Lincoln was just as surely raised by the hand of Providence to preserve this nation and to perpetuate a free government as that Moses was called by God to lead His people out of the house of bondage. We can account for Lincoln—we can explain Lincoln—only by admitting that he was a man sent of God!

His calm, impartial, judicial temperament; his infinite patience; his kindness; his compassion; his utter lack of egotism and self-assertion; his unselfishness; his supreme and sublime faith in the right-mindedness of the people and in the justice of their final judgments—these were the special endowments, the gifts from Heaven, which fitted him for the gigantic burdens laid upon his shoulders.

The world owes much to Lincoln; but, in my opinion, all that he accomplished, all that he gave to struggling humanity, sprang from his deep-rooted belief in the common people; his faith in the ability of men to govern themselves; and his passionate devotion to the cause of justice and fair-dealing between men.

Today we do honor to the name and the memory of the man who, with God-like patience, stood calm and unmoved amid storms of abuse and villification, and with firmness in the right, saved a great nation from anarchy, liberated a race of human beings and established forever the principle of government of the people, for the people, by the people.

But the tribute we pay to that great soul is meaningless lip-service, is cant and hypocrisy, unless we renew our faith in the fundamental principles of democracy for which Lincoln stood—our faith, not only in the rights of the people, but in the ability of the people to see and to know and to do the right.



# Save the Stalks and Straw

*Make the Soil's Plant Food More Available*

By W. L. Nelson

A FARMER moved about forty years ago from one of the cornbelt states to New York, where he has since been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. A few weeks ago he went back to the old home for a short stay. During this visit he was careful to observe men and methods, and because he did so he was led to wonder at much that he saw.

"One thing that impressed me," said this now New Yorker who is making good on an old homestead, one that has been farmed for several generations, "was the enormous waste in burning cornstalks and straw from the land. In one field a man was using a

cutter and turning them under will for the one year get increased crop returns. The ash may more quickly make available the phosphorus and potash in the soil, but it will do so at the expense of nitrogen—and it is nitrogen that most cornbelt soils lack. Nitrogen, too, is one of the great needs of many of the so-called "abandoned farms" of the East, the eroded and gullied hillsides of the South, and the continuously cultivated farm lands of the Middle West.

## Humus is Needed

In other words, there is need of organic matter—of humus. To fail continuously to return to the cultivated

well-rotted straw, such as will readily mix with the mineral matter of the soil, that we want as a fertilizer. Bright, new straw would not serve the purpose.

It is not enough that the soil contain plant food, but this food must be in an available form. This being true, a chemical test of soil may prove disappointing in that while it determines the plant food present it does not determine the availability. Someone has said that plants take their food in the form of soup. In other words, the mineral plant food in the soil must be dissolved in the water of the soil and then absorbed in this form by the roots of the plants. If we could remove from the soil all the humus it contains and then attempt to grow a crop we would more fully appreciate how important is the part that humus plays.

The value of organic matter in the soil is due to a variety of causes. The effects may roughly be classified as physical, chemical, and biological. The gelatinous nature of humus has a decided influence on the tilth of the soil. It is the "rich" soil that most readily responds to cultivation. Humus improves the soil ventilation, getting the air in and the water out, except as the water is needed. Humus increases the capacity of the soil to hold water when it is needed—in other words, to prevent water waste. Humus also increases the average temperature of the soil. It is in the warm, humus-filled soil that the earliest planting is possible, and it is in this same soil that the seeds germinate in the shortest time.

## Making Plant Food Available

Humus contains readily available plant food, and thru decay makes available other food already in the soil. The presence of organic matter greatly stimulates bacterial activity (there are good bacteria as well as bad) and it is thru the actions of the multitude of bacteria in the soil that plant foods are made available. The setting free of nitrogen from the organic matter is a bacteriological process. This decay also sets free carbon dioxide gas which, when taken up by the soil moisture, increases the dissolving power of the moisture upon the somewhat insoluble phosphorus and potassium compounds present in the soil. So if we are to have maximum crops, a fair supply of organic matter is necessary. If not, there will be a shortage of plant food.

We have mentioned the matter of availability of plant food. The readily available plant food, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, may differ greatly in different forms of humus. In starting her flowers in the spring the housewife is anxious to get leaf-mold to put in the pots and boxes. Here is warm soil, with plant food ready for the flowers. Not so with peat or muck soil until it has been worked over by nature.

It was not alone because the early settlers in Kansas, Missouri and other

states understood the timber country better than they did the prairies that they carved out their homes from the forests. Nor were water and building material the only inducements. Back of all these was a warm, humus-filled, responsive soil, a soil so certain and so attractive that it was worth the worry of breaking and plowing stump land.

## The Prairie Soils

The prairies, too, were rich in humus, or rather they were rich in humus material. The early settler on the prairie found that after "breaking out" a prairie pasture with a plow slowly pulled by several yoke of oxen he must wait for two or three years for the tough roots of the giant grass to compact and rot. Here was organic matter, lots of it, but at first not in the same form as was found in the field where timber formerly grew.

One can no more continue indefinitely to take from the soil and put nothing back than he can continue to check upon his bank account and make no deposits. Plant food, humus, organic matter, must be returned in some form. Perhaps it will be thru live stock. It is, in fact, that on many farms where poor methods, such as burning cornstalks and not so long ago burning straw, are practiced, that the soil fertility has been maintained, in part at least.

In this reconstruction period following the war the far-seeing, forward-looking farmer will give more and more thought to soil fertility. Doing this, he will not—cannot—fail to take into consideration the importance of live stock on the farm. More and more, except in the highly specialized crop sections, will corn, alfalfa and other feeds be marketed on foot, while much of the fertility remains on the farm. The silo is the sign of a new farming age. It says to the passer-by, "Livestock is fed on this farm. Corn is saved, and by this is meant stalk and all. Burning is no part of our business. Waste means want. The man who owns this farm has two bank accounts, one represented in soil fertility, the other by notations in his pass book. Our boss means business."

## New Farm Management Chief

The Department of Agriculture announces the appointment of R. L. Adams, associate in charge of farm management, University of California, as Acting Chief of the Office of Farm Management, effective January 1, 1919. Mr. Adams will take charge of and direct the work of the office under the immediate supervision of Assistant Secretary Christie until further orders.

Dr. J. I. Falconer, head of the department of rural economics, Ohio State University; Dr. H. C. Taylor, head of the department of rural economics, University of Wisconsin; and Dr. G. F. Warren, head of the department of farm management, Cornell University; and other leaders in rural economics and farm management will co-operate with Mr. Adams in reviewing projects and in formulating plans for the larger development of the activities of the Office of Farm Management and the more complete execution of the projects agreed upon.

E. H. Thomson, assistant chief, at his own request has been relieved of executive duties in the Office of Farm Management in order that he may devote his time during the next few months to the preparation of material resulting from studies to which he has given particular attention during his association with the office.

## Food Will Be Higher

Higher food prices next year are anticipated by army officials who when asking Congress for appropriations for food purchases, disclosed last week that they had allowed for a 10 per cent increase in the year beginning next July.

"When the Food Administration ceases to function and all its restrictions are removed prices will go sky-high," declared Lieutenant Colonel Adams, of the quartermaster's corps, before the house military committee hearings on the army appropriation bill.

What was your poorest and least profitable crop or undertaking in 1918? Sometimes our failures may teach valuable lessons.



Scattering the Winter's Accumulation of Straw and Manure Ahead of the Lister is a Sound Farm Practice and a Good Investment.

two-horse wooden rake with which he gathered the stalks into long rows where they were burned. Only a short distance from this farm another man was operating a disk harrow on land where the stalks had previously been dragged down and was cutting the stalks up preparatory to turning them under.

## Two Very Different Methods

One of the farmers to whom I have referred burns his stalks and other material, turning only the ashes under for fertilizer. The other saves everything and turns it under.

"What I want to know," continued this long-transplanted Westerner who has become accustomed to Eastern conditions and ways, "is which man is practicing the better method for land such as is, perhaps, typical of the south central section of the cornbelt in the Mississippi valley."

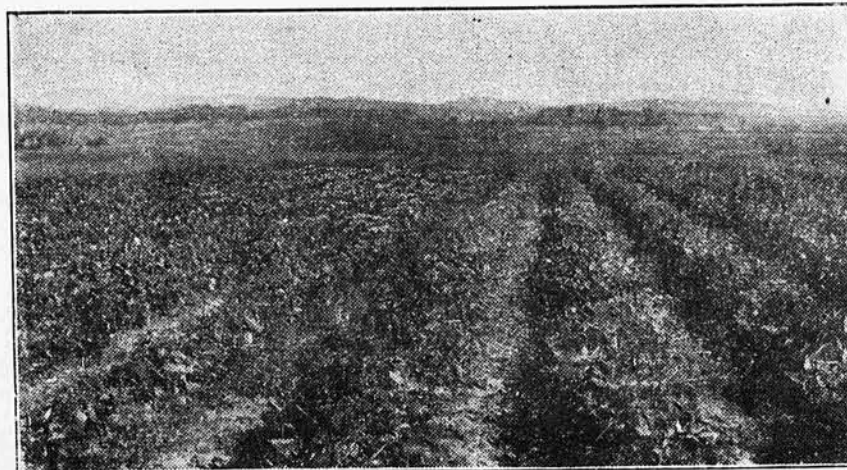
"Seeing these things, which are so different from what I have been practicing, I could but express myself. The result was that in some instances I was 'called down' pretty hard. Some claim that the soil in this section does not need anything in addition to the ingredients contained in the ashes of the stalks, straw, and other vegetable matter. So they say that one farm derives equally as much benefit as the other. Can this be true?"

In brief, the answer is, "No." But why is it? How can men in the same community and farming practically the same kind of land differ so radically in their views? "Why," we may ask, "if the one who is mistaken lacks the scientific training perhaps possessed by the other, did he not observe the effects of the two methods as shown in the growing crops?"

Now the fact is that this may be just what the advocate of burning the stalks and straw did, and it may be that to this observation—hasty, superficial, and continued over but a brief period of time—his mistaken conclusion is due. To stimulate soil so that immediate results in the way of increased crops are visible is not necessarily to add to that soil the largest amount of plant food. This is a mistake often made in the use of lime, and sometimes in the use of commercial fertilizers. It may be true, and certainly it is true for certain soils and seasons, that the farmer who burns his corn stalks instead of using a stalk

fields humus in some form is eventually to invite failure as reflected in a run-down, unproductive farm. On such a farm the soil will in time become "dead," show a tendency toward clods, will puddle and bake, and in periods of limited moisture the growing plants will suffer severely. All this is in contrast to conditions on the properly cared for farm where the soil is full of "life," is friable and responsive and with ample drouth-resisting and growth-promoting qualities.

The farmer should study nature's ways. He should observe, but his conclusions should not be incomplete and hastily drawn. Nature's process of soil building is a long and slow one. Perhaps this is why so many American farmers, whose lives are characterized by haste, are not more willing to accept her teachings. Nature built soil by growing legumes and grasses side by side, returning the dead vegetation to the earth and mixing it with the remains of the rocks after such agents as wind, weather and water had thru-out countless ages acted upon these rocks. Yet sometimes in our inordinate haste we feel that we cannot wait for the turned-under stalks or straw to decay. Yet not until they do decay do we get the returns from them. In the undecayed state the forms of organic matter which give us humus have but little influence on the fertility of the soil. For instance, it is



Cornseed Planted in Rows with the Corn Planter After Wheat Harvest. They Add Humus and Nitrogen to the Soil When Plowed Under.



# Green Manures for Humus

## Farmers Must Grow Crops to Supply Organic Matter

By R. I. Throckmorton

**C**ROPS which are grown to be plowed under to supply organic matter to the soil are called green-manuring crops. Green-manuring crops should be resorted to only when the supply of barnyard manure, straw, and corn-stalks is not sufficient to maintain the supply of humus in the soil. There are two classes of green-manuring crops. (1) leguminous crops, including cowpeas, soybeans, clover, and Sweet clover, and (2) non-leguminous crops,

titles of organic matter and nitrogen to the soil. It is a hardy, vigorous feeding crop, and can therefore be started successfully on soils so poor that other crops make an unsatisfactory growth. For this reason this crop is especially well adapted to growing for soil improvement on eroded hillsides and in fields in a very low state of fertility. Fields of this kind can often be improved to such an extent by a crop of Sweet clover that other more valuable crops like alfalfa can

for adding organic matter to sandy soils, because of their rank growth. The crop should be planted broadcast or in close rows in the spring. It should be plowed under in the early fall before the stalks become hard. Corn, or one of the sorghum crops, should be planted the following spring, rather than a small grain crop.

Buckwheat, in addition to adding organic matter to the soil, makes the soil more open and of better tilth. For this reason it is especially adapted to the improvement of the heavy clay soils on eroded hillsides.

In the western part of the state, where moisture is the limiting factor in crop production, it is not usually advisable to grow green-manuring crops because of the large amount of moisture they remove from the soil in their growth. In this section all other sources of organic matter should be utilized before resorting to green-manuring crops.

### How to Grow Oats

The oat crop makes but little profit and is often produced at an actual loss, yet oats must be grown for the following reasons:

1. Crops must be rotated to maintain yield.
2. Nurse crop must be grown for clover and other legumes.
3. Oats are needed for human food and feed for animals.
4. Labor must be distributed.

The methods are simple and not expensive, with a little care a few bushels an acre can be added to the yield with little expense.

### What to Do

1. Fan and grade seed.
2. Sow early.
3. Use early and medium varieties.
4. Prepare a good seed bed.
5. Drill instead of broadcast.
6. Treat for smut.
7. Sow plenty of seed.
8. Harvest at right time, neither too green nor too ripe.
9. Make weather-proof shocks.
10. Stack and thresh from stack.

Cornell recommends the dry treatment. Mix 1 pint full strength formaldehyde to 1 pint of water; use a quart atomizer or other sprayer, one man spraying as another man shovels over, holding the atomizer close to the shovel. One quart is enough for 40 to 50 bushels of oats. Cover the seed for 5 hours after treating.

This process has its advantages. There is no danger from freezing and heating, and because the grain is not swollen there is no need to increase the amount to be seeded.

Oat smut damages the crop from ten to 25 per cent. Millions of dollars are annually lost from this easily preventable disease.

### Fertilizer Value Shown

The Cattaraugus County (N. Y.) Farm bureau conducted 15 fertilizer tests last year, using plots with lime alone, lime and acid phosphate, and

acid phosphate alone. Check plots were used for determining results. Where lime and acid phosphate were used there was a profit of \$15.94 an acre, and where acid phosphate alone was applied there was a profit of \$15.42 an acre. Where lime alone was used there was a loss of \$1.56 an acre, but the next year's hay crop should make up this loss and pay, in addition, from 150 to 200 per cent on the investment. In this county 31,000 acres of oats are grown annually. If 25 per cent of the oat-growing farmers would adopt the practice it is believed they would gain \$87,265 a year.

### Florida Paper Commends Capper

Arthur Capper, United States Senator-elect, of Kansas, for two terms governor of that state and publisher of a large number of periodicals, arrived in Miami yesterday, for a short visit here, before proceeding to Washington. Mr. Capper came to Miami from Key West, having made the trip to that city from Tampa by boat. He is registered at the Hotel Urmev, and is accompanied by his wife.

In business life a newspaper man of long experience, Mr. Capper is one of the best known publishers of the country. The Topeka Capital, his newspaper, is the leading daily of Kansas. From Topeka he also issues a number of monthly and weekly farm papers, a literary weekly and a woman's monthly magazine. There is at least one Capper publication in practically every home of the Sunflower state. In Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma there are Capper farm papers of wide circulation.

Several years ago, when the substantial business interests of Kansas were looking about for a man to run for governor, the abilities of Mr. Capper attracted attention to him and there followed his nomination and election as a progressive Republican. At the end of the first term, he was re-elected by a handsome majority and last fall was chosen United States Senator by an overwhelming vote, carrying every county. Governor Capper's administration of the affairs of Kansas attracted national attention by reason of its efficiency.

In the United States senate he is looked to by his friends for performance of the kind that has been characteristic of his previous career and they believe the record Mr. Capper makes at Washington will still further commend him to the Republicans of the country as highly available Presidential timber. In perhaps the last signed article from the pen of the late Col. Roosevelt, written a few days before his death and published in the February Metropolitan, there is a very favorable reference to Governor Capper.

Of an unassuming personality but with an exceedingly pleasing manner Mr. Capper has the faculty of making friends wherever he goes. In many respects, his career has resembled that of Lincoln and his admirers in the West are not at all backward in pointing out this fact. While his political affiliations have been with the Republicans, he has maintained an attitude of personal independence and on various occasions his party has had to come to what he considered the right position in matters of importance before his continued support could be counted on.

As a member of the Senate, the Kansas publisher-statesman takes the position that while his duties are first to Kansas he has scarcely less responsibility to the remainder of the country. One of the features of his trip to the South is a first hand study of the conditions which exist in this part of the country that he may be intelligently advised when measures pertaining to the Southern people are pending in congress. A friendly disposition to Florida and her interests was manifested by Mr. Capper on several occasions during his two terms as governor and it is believed that in Washington he will be no less responsive to calls from his numerous friends in this state, many of whom moved here from Kansas.

—From The Miami Herald.

How the common or garden variety of hen which lays on an average only 80 eggs a year must blush when she hears of that Wisconsin Leghorn which laid 263 eggs.



Plowing under Sweet Clover for Green Manure. It was Estimated That 7 Tons of Green Material were Added to Each Acre.

including rye, buckwheat, turnips, and sorghums. Where conditions are favorable for growing leguminous crops, they are preferable, since they add nitrogen as well as organic matter to the soil. Where one of the clovers is grown, it is often possible to harvest the first crop for hay and to plow under the second growth in the fall for green manure.

The roots of the leguminous plants add considerable nitrogen and organic matter to the soil, but the tops add much more. In cowpeas the tops contain 13-14 of the nitrogen of the entire plant. In a good stand of alfalfa the nitrogen is equally divided between the tops and roots, but in Red clover the tops contain 2/3 of the nitrogen. The leguminous green-manuring crops best adapted to Kansas conditions are cowpeas and Sweet clover.

### Cowpeas for Green Manure

Where cowpeas can be grown successfully they make an excellent green manure crop. If the soil contains sufficient moisture they make a quick, rank growth of succulent plant tissue that will decay quickly when plowed under. One of the best practices is to sow the crop on disked wheat or oat stubble as soon after harvesting the small grain as possible. It may be drilled in close rows with the wheat drill, or in rows wide enough apart to permit of cultivation. If the last method is adopted the wheat drill may be used if a part of the openings are closed. If the cowpeas are drilled in rows for cultivation, 1 peck of seed will plant an acre, while if drilled in close rows 1 bushel of seed should be used. It should be plowed under just before frost and the field planted to corn, kafir, or some other annual sorghum crop the following spring, rather than to a fall crop like wheat. When handled in this way, the green material will partially decay during the winter months and the undesirable effects of seeding on a loose seed bed of undecomposed organic matter will be avoided. Many times it is found advisable to pasture the cowpeas during the last part of August and September, and to turn under only the stubble. This method returns practically all of the plant food to the soil, but destroys much of the organic matter.

### Sweet Clover

Sweet clover is one of the most valuable of the green-manuring crops. It makes a rapid, rank growth, and when plowed under adds large quantities

in a short time be successfully grown. A good plan is to seed Sweet clover in late winter or early spring and to use it during the latter part of the first season and the first part of the second season for pasture. After the middle of July of the second year the clover should be permitted to grow in order to make a rank growth of organic matter to plow under before frost in the fall. A rowed crop like kafir or cane should be planted the first season following Sweet clover, and small grain crops or alfalfa sown later.

Red clover and alfalfa may be used to good advantage to increase the organic content of the soil. When an alfalfa or Red clover field is to be plowed the last growth of the crop should be plowed under instead of being removed for hay.

### Use of Non-leguminous Crops

There are some soils that will not grow the leguminous crops successfully. Such soils include the sandy, acid, and very thin areas. Under such conditions it is necessary to grow one of the non-leguminous crops.

Rye will make a good growth on very thin soils and will add large quantities of organic matter. It may be seeded in the late summer after the removal of another crop and be plowed under in the late fall, or the following spring. Rye should not be permitted to grow until the straw becomes hard, for in this condition it will decay very slowly when plowed under.

The sorghums are of special value



Plowing under Cowpeas for Green Manuring Purposes. This Adds Nitrogen to the Soil and Greatly Improves its Humus Content



# Kansas Farm and Home Week

## Many Prominent Speakers Were at Manhattan Last Week for the Farmers' Short Course

By John W. Wilkinson

**T**HREE HUNDRED farmers ate supper, a few nights ago, in the barracks at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Everything served at that meal, except the coffee, was grown in Kansas—most of it right there on the state farm—and it was cooked and served by Kansas girls, daughters of the men and women who ate it. This was the menu:

Farm and Home Dinner  
In honor of President and Mrs. W. M. Jardine  
K. S. A. C.  
February 4

Roast Pork	Browned Sweet Potatoes	Apple Sauce
	Scalloped Corn	
	Hot Cabbage Slaw	
	Hot Rolls	
Plum Pudding	Coffee	Caramel Sauce

The printed bill called it dinner, but it was a real honest-to-goodness supper from start to finish, and it represented better than any other event during Farmers' Week, precisely what this great college means in the life of Kansas. The pork the girls roasted had been cared for and fed and finally butchered by Kansas boys, working their way thru college. The rolls were made with flour from wheat that grew on the college farm, and ground in the college mill. The apples, the plums, the raisins, the butter, the cream, the pickles, were Kansas products, prepared and given to the guests by the state's best crop; the girls and the boys.

It seems to a careful and thoughtful observer that this, after all, is the great purpose for which the Kansas State Agricultural college is in existence. For this high mission on earth it deserves the people's loyal support. Not far from the dining hall in which these farmers and their families were entertained so delightfully, were the stables and feed sheds and the pens and yards of the college herds. In another direction were the well-tilled fields on which this stock grew and thrived. In a nearby building, only one-third finished because of the ill-advised ideas of economy conceived by the state's legislators, the children of these hardy families are learning the facts necessary to the proper conduct of the nation's greatest single business. Farther up the campus, in the domestic science halls, the girls are studying housekeeping and home-making, terms which include everything which goes into the care of a family. Looking thru all this array of activity the thoughtful visitor inevitably wonders if the supper, made in Kansas, served by Kansans, eaten by Kansans, was not, indeed, the most significant thing in all the week of this very marvelous annual gathering. Livestock, the visitor knows, is important. Wheat is necessary. But clean, stalwart, upstanding citizens are, and of a right must continue to be, the state's first consideration.

This school at Manhattan knows how to make citizens. Its real entrance into the big business with which this state is most concerned began with the coming of Henry J. Waters. During his incumbency some of the best men in the nation were gathered there for great work, and when he left for other fields that work passed into trustworthy hands. William M. Jardine, recently inaugurated as president, succeeding Doctor Waters, draws to him, instinctively, the leading farmers whose confidence he gains and keeps because he is himself a farmer. In ways that sometimes seem uncanny, the average farmer detects a sham a long way off. No mere idealist could remain long in their vision. They know a real sympathy when they encounter it; and in President Jardine and the competent staff he has gathered at Manhattan the farmers show their belief that this sympathy is present.

It was regrettable that influenza and other adverse conditions served to reduce the attendance at this winter's meeting. The hundreds who did brave the elements and the epidemic—not

forgetting the wretched roads—were amply rewarded. The numerous breed meetings, the lectures on timely subjects, the various displays, the demonstrations of machinery in the farm engineering department, all these were sources of interest that seemed inexhaustible.

The most interesting feature of Farm and Home Week was the inauguration of Dr. William M. Jardine as president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Former Governor Edward W. Hoch inducted him into office, while the principal address of the day was delivered by Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, president of the Iowa State college.

"The farmer's relation to reconstruction," said Doctor Pearson, "is the most important of all. It must be remembered that in this country there are more farmers than any other class. When their business is doing well, business everywhere is good. Everything possible should be done now to make agriculture attractive to those who are engaged in it and to others who really ought to return to it.

"Among other things, this means, of course the maintenance of fair prices for agricultural products. If farmers have reason to think that they are not treated fairly great numbers of them will leave the farms and go to towns and cities and profoundly affect the labor situation by increasing the number of unemployed.

"When we remember how universal is farming and how many are engaged in it we appreciate what it would mean to this country to have even a small portion of them decide to change their work from the country to the town. On the other hand, if farmers are satisfied there will be a tendency to draw the better class of agricultural labor from the town to the country and thus tremendously relieve a trying situation."

Democratic world education was urged by President Jardine in his inaugural address.

"Insistence on democracy and mutual understanding as a part of world education," said Doctor Jardine, "will do more than any one thing to make wars impossible. Any league of nations which is established may wisely have, somewhere in its organization, a commission on education to suggest to the nations large, general plans, which will lead toward the fulfillment of the democratic ideals which all right thinking nations seek."

A combination of vocational and liberal education was advocated by the speaker. He urged definite training in citizenship.

### Should Develop Human Material

Dr. Wilbur N. Mason brought felicitations from the board of administration. He insisted that the supreme business of the Kansas State Agricultural college was to develop human material and that it had a high mission to improve the conditions of country life.

Dr. Frank Strong, chancellor of the University of Kansas, and Dr. S. A. Lough, president of Baker university, brought greetings from the other educational institutions of the state.

Chancellor Strong, in discussing the reason why people do not stay on the farm, said that this would always be true until the conditions of farm community life were equal to those of the town and city. He also said that it was expensive for a state not to make adequate appropriations for the maintenance of the state educational institutions, for the young people of the state would then go to other states for their education and most people stay in the locality where they got their education.

Doctor Lough said that the denominational colleges of the state were in sympathy with the state institutions and that any good that came to the state schools was beneficial also to the privately controlled ones.

Major General Leonard Wood was present and gave a short talk. He said that the teaching profession was as a whole underpaid and that it was a wrong policy for the people to be willing to pay higher salaries for commercial work than for the educational direction of young people.

### Just Smile and Work

One of the attractive addresses of the program was delivered by Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper farm publications and former head of the industrial journalism department in the college.

Taking for his subject "The Sunny Ray of Life," Mr. Dillon made an address which entertained his audience and at the same time impressed it with real philosophic lessons. Mr. Dillon used for his text, "Smile and work and do not worry," and applied it to both the personal and the larger relations of life.

Miss Helen Fraser, lecturer for the British government, addressed the women on "Reconstruction in Special Relation to Women's Problems," and on "David Lloyd-George; His Vision and Achievement." Miss Fraser is an official of the national war savings committee, of the British treasury, and comes to this country for a second lecture tour, with the approval of the ministry of information.

Prof. Charles R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station gave a very interesting talk on the "Place of Sorghums on the Kansas Farm" that was appreciated by all. "A one crop system of farming," said Mr. Weeks, "always has resulted in uncertain farm returns, and over a period of years does not yield a satisfactory average farm return. The gamble, on getting an abnormally good crop year, is a thing that promotes this unprofitable system. Diversified farming and livestock must come to save the one-crop farmer from the constantly increasing cost of production and crop risk. The grain and forage sorghums will not only reduce the total farm costs, but will give protection from the element of crop chance and insure feed for livestock of all times."

### Livestock Men Present

Several Kansas livestock associations held their annual meetings at Manhattan during the week. Among these were the Kansas Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association, the Kansas Horse Breeders' association, Kansas Improved Livestock Breeders' association, and the Kansas Potato Grower's association.

The Kansas Sheep Breeders' association at its meeting on the morning of February 6, went on record as being in favor of co-operating with other agencies to increase the consumption of sheep products in this country. Resolutions were also adopted calling for a thorough investigation of the unfair practices of certain wool commission companies and A. L. Stockwell of Larned, Kan., was appointed as a committee of one to make this investigation. The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Stockwell, Larned, Kan.; vice president, J. L. Kyle, La Cygne, Kan.; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Patterson, Manhattan, Kan.

The Kansas Livestock Breeders' association held its meeting in the afternoon of February 6 and there was a large attendance of livestock breeders and farmers. In the absence of Robert H. Hazlett, the president, T. W. Morse of the Capper Farm papers of Topeka, Kan., acted as chairman. The association went on record as favoring the establishment of county and local organizations that will develop more extensively the use of purebred sires and also to improve the present marketing conditions. The association also voted to encourage the formation of pig, calf, and lamb clubs for boys and girls. The following officers were elected: President, Robert H. Hazlett, El Do-

rado, Kan.; vice president, Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan.; secretary-treasurer, C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kan.; third member of the executive board, George Ela, Valley Falls, Kan.; fourth member of the executive board, A. L. Stockwell, Larned, Kan.; fifth member of the executive board, J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' association was held on Wednesday, February 5 and at the conclusion of its program the following officers were elected: President D. F. McAlister, Topeka, Kan.; vice president, first congressional district, Fred True, Perry, Kan.; second district, C. R. Soward, Baldwin, Kan.; third district, G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Kan.; fourth district, Wm. Branson, Overbrook, Kan.; fifth district, Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.; sixth district, J. M. Rogers, Beloit, Kan.; seventh district, H. L. Salmon, Fowler, Kan.; and eighth district, J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Our limited space this week prevents us from giving some of the excellent addresses given at these meetings, but in our next issue we hope to reproduce a number of these talks. All of the livestock men present were optimistic and predicted larger opportunities for livestock men in the future. Farm and Home Week this year was of unusual interest and will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

### Omaha Farm Congress

Plans have been completed for the Trans-Mississippi Readjustment Congress, to be held in Omaha February 18 to 20. The congress, which has been arranged by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is expected to chart the course of business in the West for 1919. Business men and state officials from many states west of the Mississippi River will attend. The plan is to duplicate as nearly as possible the Atlantic City conference of business men, which was held last December.

Speakers at the congress probably will include J. Ogden Armour of Chicago; David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture; Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Arthur Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, and Frank Sisson of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York.

### Annual Loss by Rats

The economic loss due to rats would pay the interest on our public debt. He destroys 200 million dollars worth of property annually in the United States, and proportionate amounts in every other country. It is scarcely thinkable that a civilized people should rest supinely under such conditions and let this evil continue! The constant labor of an army of more than 200,000 men is required to feed this ravening maw. It takes 5 million acres to grow rat food.

We have been fighting the rat for centuries, but owing to our lack of proper methods and concerted action we have made no progress. We must not only kill the rat but we must build him out of our houses and barns. A building can be made rat proof. Why not a farm, a village, a city or a seaport?

### Two Big Rabbit Drives

Beaver county, Okla., started a seven days' drive on jack rabbits January 27. Fifty prizes, ranging from \$1 to \$50, were to be awarded to the stockmen accounting for the largest numbers of scalps. The county agent reports that the jack rabbits annually damage the local crops of wheat, grain, sorghum, Mexican beans, cantaloupes, and the like, to the amount of \$50,000 to \$75,000. Hunts and drives are held each winter, and altho thousands of the rabbits are killed, new hordes soon appear. A company at Hutchinson, Kan., is dressing and shipping large numbers of jack rabbits to Eastern cities where there is a good demand for them. The county pays a bounty of 3 cents a scalp in order to promote the extermination of the pests.

Tell us about your most profitable crop in 1918.



# Grind Your Own Meal Now

## Nebraska Farmers Proved How Easily 50 Per Cent Could be Saved in Feed Expenses

By Charles Dillon

**F**ARMERS on the Silver Lake road were holding their corn one morning last week for \$1.50 a bushel. The Topeka market at that time was \$1.20, offered.

J. E. Wilson, superintendent of the farm owned by the Knights and Ladies of Security, a national organization, needed several hundred bushels of corn that morning. He called several commission men and asked for quotations. The best price he could get was \$1.65 a bushel for shelled corn.

Somewhere between the Silver Lake road and the commission grain dealers' office 45 cents a bushel was to be spread out.

This is just one more example of excessive spread between farmer and consumer. Wilson saved nearly 15 cents a bushel by buying his corn on the farm, and paying 30 cents a bushel above the market quotation, even allowing for gasoline and man labor.

Virtually the same situation exists today in the feed market. The farmer who needs chop, shorts or bran, must pay 75 to 100 per cent increase over the price asked when the government had control of that commodity, or he must do his own grinding.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze made the assertion last week that it was possible for farmers to be their own millers, except with regard to the making of wheat flour. This was no exaggeration. We are printing on this page an engraving made from a photograph of a portable mill within the money possibilities of almost any farmer. These mills have been seen in most of the state fairs. They are in use today in many states.

But, to show how the thing works out in actual practice, here is the story of a grinding experiment conducted in Nebraska. It is taken from the American Co-operative Journal.

This experiment came about thru a desire to determine how long whole ground cornmeal will keep under ordinary storage conditions. A small power mill was used for grinding the corn. This mill separates the ground corn into three parts: the finer part of the meal, which, upon the first grinding, contains practically all of the germ; the harder portion of the kernel, which needs regrinding in order to be suitable for meal; the hull, or outer portion of the kernel.

The separation of the last two is never quite complete, as small particles of the hull remain in number 2 and some edible particles of the kernel are carried over with the hull. The relative proportions existing between the three varied somewhat, depending upon the per cent of moisture present and the fineness of grinding. The following may be considered somewhat typical:

No.	1	2	3	Per Lbs. Cent
No. 1	Fine meal (containing germ)	17	30	
No. 2	Hard portion of kernel (re-ground)	36.4	65	
No. 3	Hulls	2.6	5	
		56.0	100	

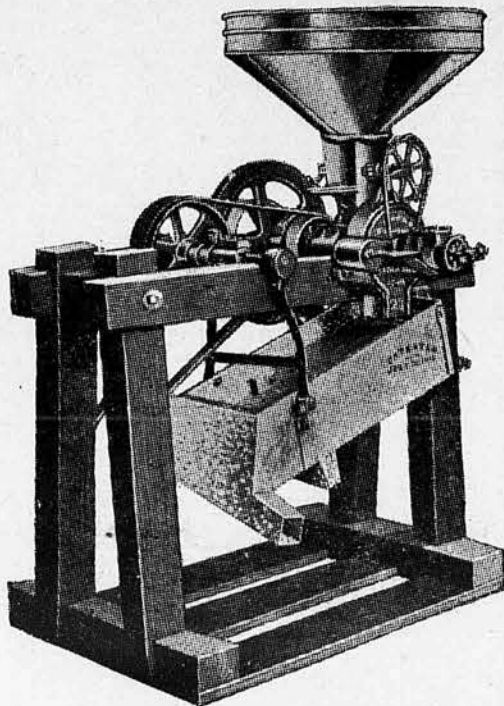
No corn was ground which contained a high per cent of moisture. It ranged from 13.8 per cent from February 6 to 10.2 per cent on October 1. It is not advisable to ship or to store meal which contains more than 15 per cent of moisture. In fact, the drier the meal the better it will keep. The farmer should therefore dry his corn before taking it to the mill.

The meal after being ground was placed in substantial paper sacks, containing about 5 pounds each and stored in the houses of various co-operators. Three grades of the meal were recognized and reports were made upon not only the keeping quality but upon the flavor of each grade. The first grade consisted largely of the softer portion

of the kernel and contained the germ, the second contained the hard portion of the kernel and the third was a mixture of the other two, in other words it was the old-fashioned bolted corn meal of our grandfather's day.

The first meal was ground February 6 and every co-operator enjoined to watch for any deterioration in quality. May 20 cornbread made from meal stored in a kitchen cupboard was noticeably bitter, and by the middle of June was unfit for food. Meal of the same grinding stored in a pantry where the temperature during the winter was near the freezing point a considerable part of the time, did not show any deterioration until about the first week of July. Grade 1 had a slightly rancid bitter taste. In only the one home where the meal was kept at a warm temperature was any bad effect of storage noticeable for the first four months in meal containing 13.75 per cent moisture.

Meal ground April 2 remained in first class condition until the extreme hot weather of early August, while that ground May 7, July 3 and August 23 does not as yet show the slightest deterioration. The water content was low, the corn having become thoroly dry.



The Mill Used in the Cornmeal Experiment

We may say then that bolted cornmeal made from well dried corn remains fresh and sweet for a longer period than most of us would naturally keep it stored. On every farm the chickens and other live stock insure the use of any cornmeal not used for cooking. There are really but two questions to be considered, quality and cost.

Every co-operator who reported, six in number, maintain that the meal supplied them was better than the ordinary commercial product. It had a distinct corn flavor, whereas that to which they were accustomed was almost tasteless. Grade number 1 has the best flavor, but deteriorates a little more rapidly than grade 3.

An elevator equipped with a mill that will grind 4 bushels of corn an hour would find that a margin of 1 cent a pound insured a good profit.

If corn were 3 cents a pound, \$1.68 a bushel, the meal should cost the farmer but 4 cents a pound. In November, 1917, cornmeal retailed in Lincoln at 50 cents a 6-pound sack, 8½ cents a pound. Corn at that time was worth about 3 cents a pound.

The use of entire wheat flour, that is, flour made by grinding the entire wheat berry, has been long advocated by Doctor Wiley and other well known dietitians. They maintain and support

their assertion with figures which cannot be questioned, that the whole wheat flour contains more protein and more mineral matter than ordinary bolted flour. The bran contained in this flour, altho practically indigestible has a beneficial action upon the digestive tract. It supplies bulk which stimulates the intestines and assists them in their action.

Considerable material has been published opposing the use of the whole wheat flour, the appeal usually being based upon the greater food value of the white flour a pound, and an assertion that the snowy loaf looks better than the brown. In recent years it has been almost impossible to purchase entire wheat flour. The graham flour ordinarily sold is not now, as it was originally, the whole wheat berry ground, but is a mechanical mixture of bran, shorts, and low grade flour. Its exact composition is variable, depending upon chance, the mood of the miller and the materials available. Bread made from it does not rise well, and even quick breads made by using baking powder or soda are likely to be sticky. In fact the quality of graham flour is so notoriously poor that bakers make their graham bread from white flour and bran.

Entire wheat flour ground on the mill used for grinding the cornmeal is a high-grade product which makes quality muffins and the finest of brown bread. When ground a little coarse it makes a delicious breakfast food. Of course it is not packed in a fancy carton, but that should not be very material since we do not eat the container.

I believe that there is scarcely a community anywhere in the grainbelt that will not appreciate the opportunity of buying old fashioned cornmeal and whole wheat flour. The co-operative elevator is the logical source of supply. It would grind in small quantity as needed for local use. There could be no possible loss. It would prove a valuable side line, and would be another tie to bind the community to the patronage of their own elevator.

### Get After the Millers

Permit me to congratulate you on publishing that piece entitled "Solve Feed Problem by Doing Grinding at Home." We hope you will continue to give as much publicity along this line as possible, as we think it is the only way to bring the millers of Kansas to time. We consider it a shame the way in which farmers have been treated by millers. Before government regulations when millers heard the first threshing machine whistle down went the wheat until Mr. Miller got the big end of it, and when he returned it to the farmer in the form of flour, bran or shorts oftentimes adulterated at a high price, the farmer couldn't do a thing. The only way out is to get a mill of his own.

Norman Thornton.  
LeRoy, Kan.

### Lime for the Garden

Much has been said about the use of lime as a field treatment, but for the small garden little attention has been given to the lime needs. The garden is more intensively cropped than the fields and its sour soil troubles should be looked after as well as those of the larger areas.

Garden crops as a whole are injured by soils which are sour, or short in their lime supply. This is especially true of the legumes, such as beans and peas, of the vegetable crops such as lettuce, spinach and celery, and of the cabbage and root crops, such as cauliflower, cabbage, kohlrabi, carrots and turnips. Soils deficient in lime fail to

supply this needed plant food fast enough for these garden crops which grow rapidly and make heavy demands on the soil. The addition of lime to the garden satisfies the plant's need for this element and indirectly hastens the decay of the manure and other soil materials to make them available for the growing vegetables.

For some garden crops lime is not needed and may even cause harm. This is the case with the strawberry and the watermelon which do better on slightly sour soils, and the potato, which becomes scabby on freshly limed soils. Outside of a few crops, liming the garden can do no harm, and more often it is beneficial.

Where very heavy applications of manure are made the needs for lime tend to be offset, for the lime in the soil is low the manure starts the plants off rapidly and they withstand the injury caused by the sourness of the soil. With plenty of manure a sour soil may make a good garden, but the use of lime will improve it and cut down the manure needed.

Lime can be applied on the plowed garden in the winter and worked into the soil in the spring. Crushed limestone and airslaked lime are preferable forms. Twenty pounds a square rod is sufficient for most garden soils.

### Kansas City Motor Car Show

Kansas City probably will have the best motor show in the United States this year. It will be held in Convention hall, February 24 to March 1.

Because it is being held later than other shows, later models will be on exhibition. As an indication of the size of the show this year, there will be 300 individual exhibits, with a proportionate increase of the actual number of cars on display. In order to meet the greater demand for space, this year's show will be a three-story affair, as it has been necessary to build a second balcony all the way around Convention hall.

E. E. Peake, secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City Automobile Dealers' association, is again managing the show, which is being put on under the auspices of the Kansas City Automobile Dealers' association. The officers of this organization are: R. C. Greenlease, president; H. M. Genung, vice president; A. T. Clark, vice president; B. F. Bridley, vice president; K. L. Day, vice president; Estel Scott, vice president; H. G. Kirkland, vice president; Frank Witmer, vice president; E. F. Williams, vice president.

### For a Home Orchard

If the home orchard be restricted to about 25 trees it can be kept up in good condition with little work, spraying will not be a long job, and enough fruit will be grown to supply the home amply. The man who has several acres in the home orchard will do well to consider carefully the reduction of the number of trees so that he may have a small orchard easily cared for and have the cleared land to use for other purposes. Your decision to give the home orchard a square deal will include the following items, every one of which require but little time:

1. Prune either in late fall or early spring.
2. Disk up the old sod between the rows, then let the grass and weeds grow, but mow these two or three times and leave for a mulch.
3. Add a light dressing of strawy manure after the disking.
4. Spray two or three times.

This work will ordinarily insure good fruit. Pruning in a small orchard will take less than a day; disking, half a day; and manuring, an hour or two. Spraying can be done after a rain when the fields are too wet to work, and with a barrel spray pump, 25 trees can be sprayed thoroly in half a day. A crop of 25 bushels would be a modest estimate so the crop easily pays for the time expended.

### The Plan Takes Hold

At a meeting of the Dickinson county Grange at Enterprise, Kan., it was decided to establish in the county a co-operative mill if possible. A committee from each of the Granges of the county was appointed to prepare a report on the matter.

Now is the time to plan for the spring crops.



# Dollar-Making Facts For Stock Owners

## What is Pratt's Animal Regulator?

Not a food. A general conditioner and tonic for horses, cattle, sheep and swine of all ages. A health builder and preserver.

## What does it contain?

Medicinal herbs, roots, etc. Natural tonics, appetizers, digestives, blood-purifiers, worm-expellers. A scientific, perfectly-balanced combination needed by working, producing and growing animals.

## What does it do?

Pratt's Animal Regulator improves and preserves health and, in a natural way, increases strength, growth and production. Prevents most diseases. Saves feed by aiding digestion. Makes rich, red blood and improves circulation. Regulates the bowels. Expels irritating worms. Makes livestock more profitable.

## Does it give satisfaction?

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The user to be the judge. America's original stock tonic and conditioner, widely used for nearly fifty years.

## How is it used?

Daily, in small quantities, mixed with the feed. Full directions with each package.

## What does it cost?

The price is low—large packages most economical. Pratt's Animal Regulator actually costs nothing, since increased production returns the investment with big profits.

## Where can I get it?

From 60,000 Pratt dealers. There is one near you. Direct from manufacturers if your dealer can't supply you.

## Can I learn more about it?

Yes! Write the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, for valuable FREE BOOK on profitable management of live stock. Mail your request today.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

**pratt's**

## Why this open throated Cotton Collar CANNOT rub the shoulders



The dotted lines show the shoulder movement of a horse—how the Lankford moves with instead of against muscles.

Watch the movement of ordinary collars as horses strain at the traces. At every step you'll notice they rub against his shoulders. That constant chafing, combined with sweat, is the reason why horses get galled. This fault is overcome in the

**Lankford**  
HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

Instead of opening at the top, the Lankford is made with an open throat that gives pulling muscles full play. Moves with the shoulder muscles, instead of rasping against them. It cannot gall or sweeney.

### Sweat Absorbed—Shoulders Dry

The Lankford is made of closely woven army duck, like a surgical bandage—stuffed with soft, springy cotton fiber. This fiber will not hold heat—absorbs sweat and impurities from sores. Keeps shoulders dry.

Made in sizes to fit any horse—heavy leather bearings and line leathers. Often lasts three or more seasons. Costs about one-fourth as much as leather. Millions used every year.

The Lankford is guaranteed to heal sore shoulders while they work. If dealer cannot supply you, send \$2.50 (state size wanted), and we will ship you a collar, charges prepaid. (9-2c)

**THE POWERS MFG. CO.,**

Box 115  
Waterloo, Ia.



Trade Mark

## Sweet Clover for Kansas

Farmers Should Grow More Legume Crops

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM  
Specialist in Field Crops

SWEET clover is adapted to a wider range of climatic conditions than any other legume of economic importance. It thrives in all portions of Kansas and adjoining states, providing soil conditions are suitable. Like most other legumes, Sweet clover is somewhat exacting as to the type of soil upon which it can be successfully grown. It will not thrive on unfertile soils that are acid or on poorly drained land. Neither can it be successfully produced on some of the very heavy clay soils. Like other legumes, it makes its maximum growth on deep loam soils well supplied with lime. It is better adapted to growing on thin soils than most other legumes. Sweet clover often can be grown on soils too poor to produce alfalfa or Red clover. It also thrives comparatively well on soils deficient in humus and on some soils too sandy for most other crops. There are many places in Western Kansas where Sweet clover is profitably grown on soils too sandy for alfalfa or where the underflow is too near the surface to permit alfalfa to grow. Sweet clover has been over-rated for growing on upland soils in Western Kansas where alfalfa cannot be successfully grown because of limited rainfall. Results obtained during 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917 and 1918 in tests with Sweet clover conducted in co-operation with farmers thruout that portion of the state, were not encouraging. Considerable trouble was experienced in obtaining stands. When seeded early in the spring, the young Sweet clover plants are not always able to compete with the ever present Russian thistle, unless growing conditions are very favorable thruout the season. The young plants are susceptible to drouth, and if the ground becomes dry before the plants become well rooted, they will die out. Grasshoppers, when numerous, will also soon destroy a new stand. Because of the high price of seed, the short life of the crop, and the chances of failure in getting a stand, Sweet clover has not proved profitable as a forage crop on the uplands of Western Kansas.

### Preparation of the Seed Bed

Like alfalfa, Sweet clover is rather exacting as to the character of the seed bed. Land in condition for alfalfa is also well prepared for Sweet clover. It is necessary that the soil be thoroughly settled and compact. There should be just enough loose soil on top to insure the covering of the seed. The lack of a solid seed bed is often the reason why Sweet clover fails when seeded upon cultivated fields. Under natural conditions, Sweet clover re-seeds itself readily on the hard, compact soils along roadways and in vacant lots, where the seed is scattered by natural agencies, and covered by rains and the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground. Evidently there is greater danger of having the seed bed too loose than too firm when seeding Sweet clover on cultivated land. Sweet clover, however, responds readily to good preparation of the soil, and it will pay to prepare the land thoroughly. Where land is plowed the work should be done several months in advance of seeding so that the soil will have ample opportunity to settle.

Fall plowing usually gives satisfactory results thruout Eastern Kansas. However, many farmers who have had considerable experience in growing Sweet clover prefer double disking in the spring to any other method of seed bed preparation, providing the fields are not too foul with weeds.

In Central Kansas where the soil types are lighter and the danger of obtaining too loose a seed bed is greater, satisfactory results usually can be obtained by seeding Sweet clover on clean corn ground or after some other inter-tilled crop by using implements to prepare the seed bed that merely stir only the surface soil. On sandy soils along river bottoms in Western Kansas, Sweet clover often is drilled into the native prairie sod where the grass is thin, with good success. On sandy soils this method of seeding is the preferable one in that

any cultivation of this type of soil would result in too loose a seed bed or the "blowing" of the soil.

While Sweet clover will thrive comparatively well on soils low in fertility, it will respond readily to an application of barnyard manure, especially on the less fertile soil types in Southeastern Kansas. In this part of the state, manure can often be used to a decided advantage preceding Sweet clover. Very often on soil types poorly adapted to this crop the use of barnyard manure will insure a successful stand that could not otherwise be obtained.

Like other legumes, Sweet clover makes its best development on soils rich in lime. Soils deficient in this material—acid soils—but not otherwise unadapted to the production of Sweet clover can be made to produce this crop profitably by an application of lime.

### When to Sow

Under natural conditions Sweet clover remains in the ground during the winter and germinates in the spring. Occasionally a few seedlings may be found in the fall, but these few plants are very likely to winter-kill unless they start early enough to become well established. Sweet clover may be seeded any time during the winter and to the last of May with good chances of success. On the Kansas Experiment Station farm in 1914, Sweet clover was seeded on ground in winter wheat at two week intervals beginning the first of January until the last of April. Good stands were obtained for all seedings, altho the earlier ones were slightly the best. All of the stands were sufficiently good to produce maximum yields. In some seasons, a few warm days may cause the Sweet clover seeded early to start germination and a subsequent freeze will destroy it. Much early seeded Sweet clover was destroyed in this way in 1915.

Evidently, the best time to seed Sweet clover will vary with the season. As a rule, the safest plan is to seed as soon as possible after danger of killing freezes is past, which usually varies from the last of March in Southern Kansas till the last of April in the northwestern part of the state. In the eastern third of the state, Sweet clover may be seeded successfully with a nurse crop of oats or barley, provided the seed bed is not too loose and open, and a rather thin stand of small grain is grown. In favorable seasons good stands of Sweet clover are obtained by seeding it with winter wheat in the early spring in the same manner in which Red clover usually is seeded. If possible, the seed should be scattered when the ground contains numerous small cracks as it often does during the early spring. A rain usually insures the covering of the seed when the ground is in this condition. Harrowing the seed in is often advisable; it very rarely damages and often benefits the wheat. Growing Sweet clover with a nurse crop may result in failure if the season is excessively hot and dry immediately after harvest or if the small grain makes too heavy a growth and completely shades the young plants. Sweet clover, however, is more resistant to drouth and adverse conditions than is Red clover or alfalfa during the seedling stage and it is not so difficult to secure stands of this crop.

### Rate of Seeding

The amount of seed to use to the acre will vary with the quality of the seed and the amount of "hard seed." Sweet clover may contain as much as 90 per cent of "hard seed," which, because of the excessively hard seed coat, does not germinate the first season, altho it is good in vitality and may grow the second year. The percentage of germination may be increased greatly by treating the seed with certain acids to soften the seed coats or by scarifying the seed. The most satisfactory method of treating "hard seed" is to scratch or scarify the seed by the use of an implement designed

(Continued on Page 39.)



## Paint Will Bring Profits

Attractive Houses Command the Best Prices

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON  
Associate Editor

SPRING is the season when most of us plan to do our house cleaning and painting, but often we exhaust our energies in carrying out the first part of the program and we forget all about the outside appearance of the place we call home. It is said that there is probably no one thing more neglected by the average farmer than the judicious use of paint, not only on his house, his barn and silo, and outbuildings, but also on his fences, machinery and agricultural implements. There is nothing that speaks so well for the thrift and progressiveness of any farm community as an unbroken succession of well painted school houses, churches, and farm homes. Yet occasionally we find some communities where all the buildings and agricultural implements on the farm are sadly in need of paint.

### Makes Homes More Attractive

Too many people seem to have the idea that paint is used solely for ornamental purposes, and regard its use as a luxury rather than a necessity. Of course no one will dispute that painting involves some expense and that it improves the appearance of property, but we must not forget that it is far more useful for protection than for ornament. Filling the woodwork with oil and paint excludes the water and prevents decay. It also tends to diminish the danger from fire. A well painted roof is far less likely to catch fire when exposed to sparks from flues or other sources than an unpainted one. The amount of damage to an unpainted building by weather and decay every year costs at least 10 times as much as it would cost to keep the building well painted. In selling property I have found that a good job of painting often would make a house bring from \$500 to \$600 more than when left unpainted, while the painting would cost less than \$100.

A small amount of money spent in painting a valuable piece of machinery, a buggy, a motor car or any other vehicle will prolong its life greatly and at the same time add much to its appearance. The wheel barrow, the cultivator, the mower, the drill, the rake, the hoe, the shovel, the spade, and everything of this kind should be painted every year before you put these implements away.

Many hesitate to paint because of the expense involved. The labor expense may be greatly reduced or eliminated by proper management. In fact there is no reason why the farmer might not do this work himself at certain seasons of the year when the demands on his time are not very great. It is not so difficult to do a good job of painting as many persons imagine. There are many good grades of ready mixed paints that you can buy at very reasonable prices and full directions for using them are given with each can or bucket. Usually these mixed paints can be bought in gallon, half-gallon, 2-gallon and 5-gallon containers as may be desired. There are many good brands of ready mixed paints that can be bought at drug stores, lumber yards and at paint and wall paper stores, or they may be

ordered by mail from some of the large supply houses whose advertisements will be found in the leading farm journals and daily newspapers. When the paint is bought a supply of turpentine, linseed oil and other accessory materials should be procured.

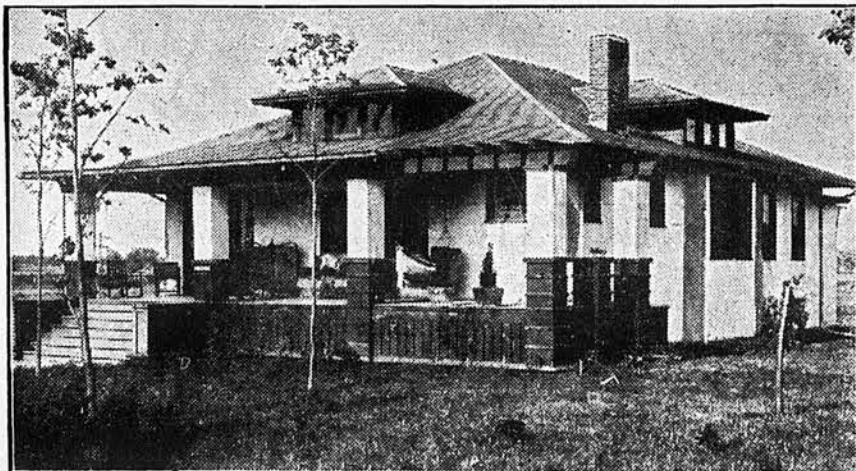
### Do the Job Yourself

To this outlay we should add two or more brushes according to the kind of work that is to be attempted, probably the most useful brush is a round one with bristles about 6 inches long. Oval brushes 2 to 2½ inches wide are also very good for general use and a great deal of painting is done with a 5-inch flat brush. I have always preferred the flat brush because a greater amount of surface can be covered with each stroke and when a man's time is limited and he is in a hurry this is an important factor. However, the paint can be more thoroughly rubbed into the wood with the round brush. For painting sashes and other narrow surfaces smaller brushes of the oval type with chisel-like edge will be the most satisfactory. Dusting brushes also will be found useful for cleaning surfaces before applying the paint. In applying white-wash or calcimine a very wide brush will be found the most satisfactory. A hand scraper and a putty knife also will be found useful. The brushes when not in use should be kept in turpentine or kerosene, or in thin linseed oil.

### Good Work Requires Time

Before applying paint or white-wash to any surface all dirt and dust should be removed. The surface should be thoroughly rubbed with a stiff dusting brush and carefully prepared. In outside work never apply paint to the surface when it is wet or damp for the results are sure to be very unsatisfactory. New wood is especially difficult to paint. The resins in yellow pine and spruce tend to destroy any paint that is spread over them. Such places should be treated with shellac varnish which is a solution of gum shellac and alcohol. It also probably will be a good plan to apply to such surfaces a little paint that contains a small amount of benzol. If this is done with the priming coat the surface layer of resin will be dissolved so that the paint pigments can penetrate the fibers of the wood and thereby prevent the final forcing of the resins to the surface after the painting has been finished. After applying the priming coat, fill all nail holes and cracks with putty. This priming coat should be applied with as much care as the finishing coats if good results are desired. Do not put in too much turpentine and large amounts of "driers" in order to apply the top or second coat as soon as the priming coat has been completed. This is a poor practice and will give poor results. Give the first coat plenty of time to penetrate the wood and dry out before putting on the second coat. The priming coat should consist of the desired paint pigment, linseed oil, and a minimum amount of drier, with no turpentine or benzene. Wait at least a week be-

(Continued on Page 39.)



A Little Paint and Wall Paper Will Make the Farm House Look Much More Attractive and Home-Like for the Children.

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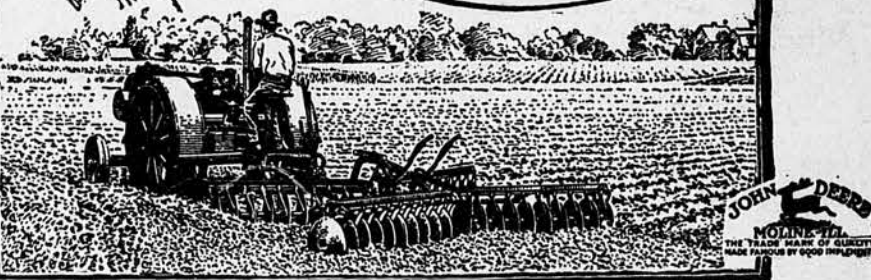
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Our illustrated catalog gives other points of construction details which commend the Waterloo Boy to all tractor buyers—also many field scenes which will interest you. Sent free on request.

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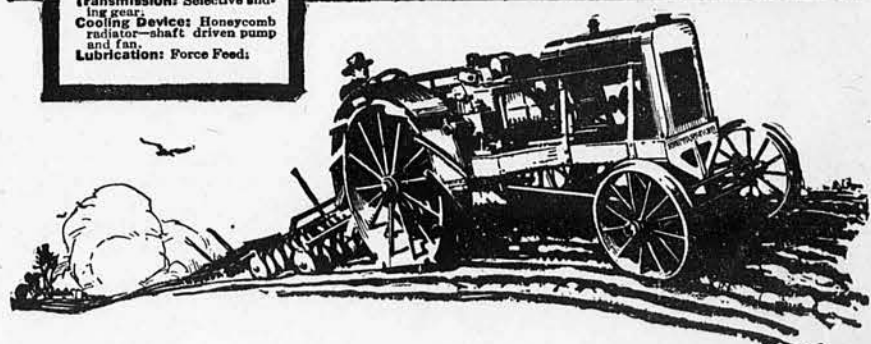
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BY H. E. NICHOLS  
A Practical Horticulturist

**S**PRAYING is becoming a common  
practice in many farm orchards.  
Every year more farmers are  
taking up the practice of spraying.  
Most of these people are handling, for  
the first time, spray materials of which  
they have very little knowledge. Many  
questions therefore, are arising in  
their minds as to the best methods of  
storing and of using these spray ma-  
terials.

As most of the spray material used  
by farmers and fruit growers is pur-  
chased thru the Fruit Growers Asso-  
ciations, it is of a fairly uniform qual-  
ity. Spray materials are usually deliv-  
ered in the spring after the danger  
of freezing is over. Arsenate of lead  
is the most important poison spray in  
use for killing the biting or chewing  
insects, of which the codling moth is  
the most important. This poison may  
be purchased either as a paste or as a  
powder. It requires twice as much of  
the paste lead for a given amount of  
spray mixture as it does of the powder  
but the powder costs twice as much  
and will not mix up as readily with  
water nor stay in suspension as long  
as the paste. The main saving to the  
farmer in buying the powdered form  
is that he does not pay freight on the  
surplus water which is found in the  
paste. Both the powder and the paste  
forms of arsenate of lead have ardent  
supporters among the fruit growers so  
it is mainly a matter of personal pre-  
ference as to which is used.

### Storing Spray Materials

Very little care is required in storing  
the powdered lead, for it cannot dry  
out and it will not freeze, but with the  
paste a little more care must be ex-  
ercised. After opening a keg of paste  
lead, a little water should be poured  
over the top of the lead to keep it  
from drying out. This precaution will  
often save a great deal of work in mix-  
ing the lead the next time it is used,  
as dry arsenate of lead paste is often  
lumpy and hard to work into a smooth  
paste.

Lime-sulfur is the most common  
spray material used by fruit growers  
in controlling their orchard diseases.  
It usually is received by the fruit  
grower in 50 gallon barrels. It should  
be stored where it will not be exposed  
to the sun, as the barrels are likely to  
dry out and leak. As lime-sulfur is  
quite heavy, to save handling, it should  
be stored close to the place where it  
is to be mixed. It is a common prac-  
tice among many large fruit growers  
to break in the head of the barrel and  
dip out the lime-sulfur. But this  
ruins the barrel so that it cannot be  
returned to the factory. This makes  
the lime-sulfur cost \$2.50 more a bar-  
rel, as the manufacturers will pay  
this amount for the return of the  
barrel. For the small grower who uses  
only a part of a barrel a season, this  
is a bad practice for the lime-sulfur  
will not keep over winter, in very good  
condition, in an open barrel. A wood-  
en spigot can be purchased for about  
20 cents thru which the material can  
be drawn, thus saving the barrel.

### Handling Lime-Sulfur

As lime-sulfur is very heavy, it is a  
good plan to have a cheap and simple  
platform upon which to place the bar-  
rel so that it will require no addi-  
tional handling. Such a platform may  
be built of two-by-fours or old posts  
buried in the ground so as to make  
the platform about 2½ feet high. Two  
heavy planks, spaced about 15 inches  
apart, with one end on the ground  
and the other resting on the edge of  
the platform will make it easy work  
for two men to roll the barrel upon  
the platform.

Some growers have had trouble with  
their lime-sulfur on account of a yel-  
low slimy substance floating in it. It  
is said to be caused by a bacteria that  
grows in the solution. If very bad  
and found in time, the barrel can be  
returned to the manufacturers and it  
will be replaced. However, the in-  
fected solution can be used, with no  
bad results, if run thru a fine strain-  
er. A little of this growth will not  
cause any trouble but if very thick, it

is likely to clog the spray nozzles.  
This bacteria has very little effect on  
the disease control value of the lime-  
sulfur.

Generally a grower has some spray  
material left over at the end of the  
season which he wishes to keep until  
the following year. Water should be  
added to arsenate of lead paste so  
that it will not dry out and it should  
preferably be stored where it will not  
freeze. Lime-sulfur will be slightly  
reduced in strength by standing over  
winter, so that the following year it  
must be used a trifle stronger. Com-  
mercial lime-sulfur as it comes from  
the manufacturer will test from 32  
to 33 degrees Baume. By standing  
over winter, with the consequent low-  
ering of temperature, the sulfur will  
tend to settle out, thus reducing the  
solution to around 30 degrees Baume.  
Every grower who stores lime-sulfur  
over winter should purchase a hydro-  
meter so that he can measure the  
density, or specific gravity, of the so-  
lution and know just how to dilute  
it the following year. There are some  
hydrometers on the market that will  
give the readings for the density of  
the fluid in degrees Baume and also  
tell how much to use in the given  
amount of water. These hydrometers  
may be purchased thru the druggist.

### How Freezing Affects Sprays

In many cases, spray material which  
has been stored over winter freezes  
and many users wonder if this freez-  
ing effects its value as a spray ma-  
terial. Arsenate of lead paste is not  
usually injured by freezing. It is the  
water content of the paste that freezes  
and by allowing the frozen paste to  
thaw out gradually, it will not be  
hurt. Tests have been made upon the  
suspension qualities of both frozen and  
newly made arsenate of lead paste and  
there was no difference found. This  
is not true of all brands and makes  
of arsenate of lead paste. If the grow-  
er should, by chance, get an inferior  
brand and have it freeze, he can read-  
ily find out if it is hurt by placing a  
little, after it has been thawed out,  
in a glass jar nearly full of water.  
After a vigorous stirring if it settles  
to the bottom like sand, it has been  
injured by the freezing and can read-  
ily be brought back to the normal by  
heating. If uninjured it will grad-  
ually settle as a very fine paste, leav-  
ing the water clear above it.

Lime-sulfur is very difficult to  
freeze. The following extract from a  
letter from a manufacturer of lime-  
sulfur tells the story:

"I think I am safe in saying that one  
day and night at 20 degrees below zero  
would not freeze a barrel of it (lime-  
sulfur.) But on the other hand sev-  
eral days of 10 degrees below zero or  
20 degrees below might result in freez-  
ing a barrel of lime-sulfur solution."

"Even if frozen solid, if left right  
in the barrel until spring, the only  
change that will take place will be  
that of reducing its strength from 33  
Baume to about 31 or 31½ Baume.  
This is because the hotter the solu-  
tion the more it will carry off the  
materials in solution and the colder  
the solution the less it will carry and  
in consequence, freezing reduced it to  
about 31 or 31½ Baume. But that  
does not reduce the value to any very  
great extent."

None of the powdered or solid spray  
materials, such as arsenate of lead  
powder, calcium arsenate, powdered  
Bordeaux and copper sulfate or blue-  
stone are affected by freezing, as  
they contain no water.

Spray materials may be purchased  
either thru the local druggist, direct  
from the manufacturers or the repre-  
sentatives, or thru the local or state  
Fruit Growers associations. By join-  
ing such an association, the members  
cannot only purchase the spray ma-  
terials at a very little above wholesale  
prices but also can buy the spray ma-  
chinery and other orchard equipment  
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### The Family Orchard

BY CARL SONDEREGGER  
Beatrice, Nebraska

Everybody admits that fruit is very essential for the health and maintenance of the people. Our government considered fruit so necessary that during the late war it gave trees and plants the same right of way on the railroad as it did food. Still fruit is getting scarcer and higher in price every year.

Orchards are not cared for properly, a great many are neglected probably because the farmers are busy raising high priced grain. In traveling thru Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin in my car last summer I very seldom saw an orchard in good condition for bearing. Most of them were not pruned, large numbers of trees were dead, some had a good deal of dry wood and were full of so called water sprouts and were absolutely neglected.

At the convention of the National Association of Nurserymen in Chicago, a member told me that he had seen only one newly-planted orchard between St. Louis and Chicago. In Kansas, orchard conditions in most parts are no better than in Nebraska. People that know the conditions all over the Middle West predict a price of \$5 a bushel for apples in the orchard in the near future. It seems therefore, that every farmer should plant an orchard at least large enough for home consumption.



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sumption. Not only plant one, but take care of it. I know of no better investment the land owner can make.

Any farmer can give up an acre of ground to raise the fruit his family needs and should have. Even in the back yards of many city homes a great amount of fruit and berries can be raised with very small cost and a little extra work.

Take a tract of land 330 by 150 feet, a little over an acre. Planting apple trees 30 by 30 feet this will give you 11 rows one way and five rows the other, 55 apple trees in all. In order to derive a revenue from the land until the apples are large enough to bear I advise you to plant cherry, plum, peach, dwarf pear or some small fruit between the rows one way as so called fillers. This would make the trees 15 feet apart one way and 30 feet the other, giving plenty of room to cultivate or disk the ground thoroly.

You may plant as follows:

Fifty-five apple trees 30 by 30 feet.

Between the next 10 rows plant 15 plant 15 cherries.

Between the next 4 rows of apples plant 20 peaches.

Between the next 3 rows of apples plant 15 dwarf pears.

Between the next ten rows plant 15 currants.

Between the next 11 rows plant 15 gooseberries making 3 currants or 3 gooseberries between 2 apples.

This kind of an orchard will provide plenty of good healthy fruit for any family in a few years and some to spare for the market, thus bringing a yearly revenue. Keep the orchard well cultivated, a disk is best, prune the trees once a year and do not sow bluegrass. A bluegrass sod has been disastrous to large numbers of orchards in the Middle West. Find out what varieties are doing best in your neighborhood. It is better to plant mostly such trees and experiment with only a few new varieties. You will be well pleased with the results of such an orchard.

### New Idea in Garden Fences

The best arranged garden I ever have seen had the panels of fence on two opposite sides, or ends, made in removable sections. The panels were

really gates, hinged in pairs to each alternate post. Since horse cultivation is essential in order to make the garden produce a maximum, and since many valuable plants are destroyed by the horse in turning, the value of such a fence is at once apparent. In this instance the horse turned upon the road at one end and upon the grass of an adjoining pasture at the other. Not only were garden crops more easily cultivated, but at the two ends no weeds grew along the fence, and every foot of ground was utilized. A garden of this kind is best arranged in oblong form than in the usual square. Columbia, Mo. H. F. Grinstead.

### Prune Trees Now

BY HAROLD SIMONDS

It is pruning time now. With young trees the pruning operation is an especially vital one. The person who first formulated "As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined" no doubt was a fruit-tree grower. For our tree at bearing age will be what its youthful training has made it; our twigs will be the branches of the adult.

Many trees are set out with a 2-year-old top, and with the main framework already established. Wholesale growing of trees for sale usually does not produce the most desirable framework of twigs for the shaping of the tree. We use what we find already growing if we have been unfortunate in planting the 2-year-old-top trees. In many cases

there are bad crotches developed—junctions of equal sized branches that are structurally so weak that a heavy crop of fruit or a coating of sleet will split the branches apart and ruin the tree. When this is true a grower often endeavors to raise the prostrate branch and hold it in position by bolting or wiring.

Happily, anticipating trouble with ill-formed crotches, you may use one of nature's own processes to avert it. It is the best remedy and simplicity itself. If two twigs are twisted about each other and kept from unwinding, the pressure of one against the other as they swell in growth results in their uniting their wood in a natural graft. Thus, where a bad crotch is developing, we can make such a graft by twining together twigs on either branch. Choose two that grow toward each other from the opposite branches. Carefully wind them together so as not to break them. If the twist seems likely to become undone tie each twig to the other by a bit of string around the tips. An absent-minded man often will proceed to cut off one of the twigs when he resumes his pruning, but the practice is not recommended for the good of the operation. These entwined twigs will soon unite and create a living link that will remove all pressure from the weak crotch. It will save a tree that otherwise is foredoomed to destroy itself.

Sometimes, it is impossible to obtain twigs properly located for such a graft. If one exists you may accomplish the same result in a different way. You can graft this twig into the opposite branch. Make a straight, smooth, bevel cut on the twig at a point where it will reach over to the branch. Make an inverted "T" incision in the bark of the branch and force the beveled twig-end into this incision, as in bridge-grafting. Tack the twig or otherwise secure it so that it is held tightly in place. Plaster with grafting wax. This will make a union and the crotch has lost its power for evil.

Best of all, avoid crotches. Plant 1-year-top trees—whips. Then you, yourself may control the shaping of the head of the trees. Knowing the danger in crotches you will avoid them, and the need for tree-surgery will be very infrequent.

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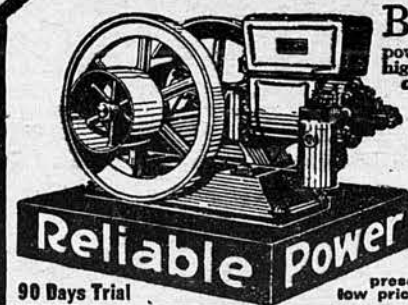
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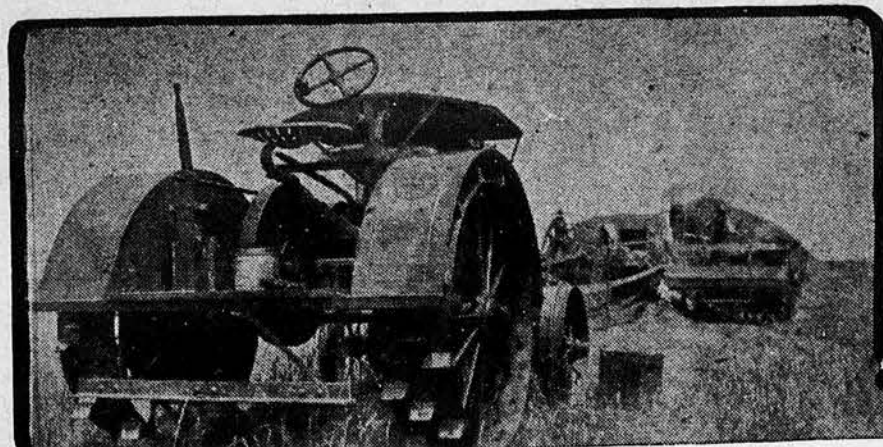
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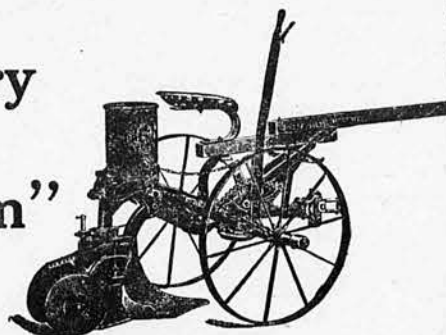
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## Stallions Require Good Care

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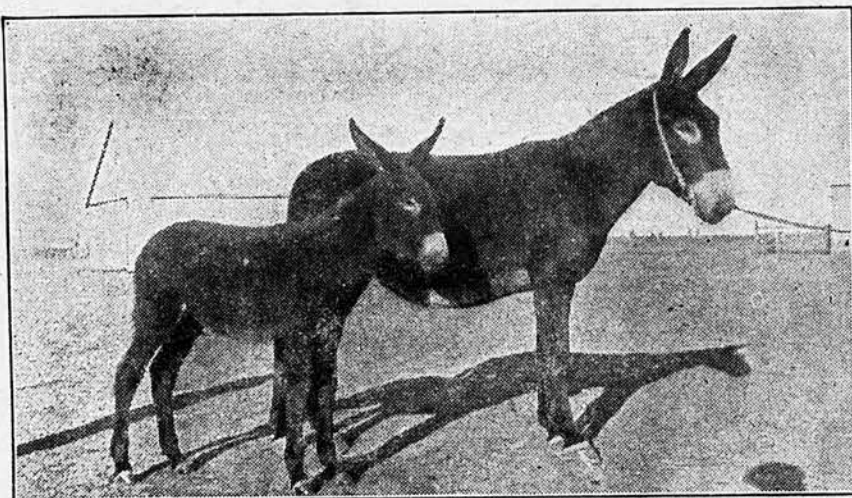
BY W. L. BLIZZARD  
Specialist in Animal Husbandry

MANY stallions are at least partially ruined between seasons. This is due to improper feeding and care. Some men starve their stallions after the breeding season on the theory that they cannot afford to feed liberally when there is no income. This is certainly a mistake. It does not even result in a saving of feed, as it will cost more to put the horse back into the proper condition when the breeding season opens. It is cheaper to keep a horse in good flesh all the time than to allow him to run down during a part of the year and then by heavy feeding for a few months bring him back to the required condition.

Many stallions as the breeding season approaches are fed too high and exercised too little, and as a result they are fat and soft. Some are not is given before the breeding season opens, so that the horse is accustomed to it, it will prove more beneficial than detrimental.

The stallion can be brought into the desirable physical condition only by good care and feed thruout the entire year. Conditioning a stallion is not laying on flesh, but it is getting him in good health, improving his muscles and putting plenty of vigor and vitality into him.

The amount of grain that should be fed horses will vary so much in their requirements that it is difficult to name any definite quantity which a horse should have as a daily ration. It should be regulated by the man feeding the horse, and should be governed by the capacity and needs of the horse. A stallion should not be given more than he will clean up within a half



The Stallion and the Jack Must Have Well Balanced Rations, and Proper Exercise to Keep Them in Condition.

put on feed until the season begins, then they are crowded under the impression that a horse gaining flesh is improving in breeding qualities, but this is not so. To keep the horse in good breeding condition all the time is what the man feeding the stallion should strive to do.

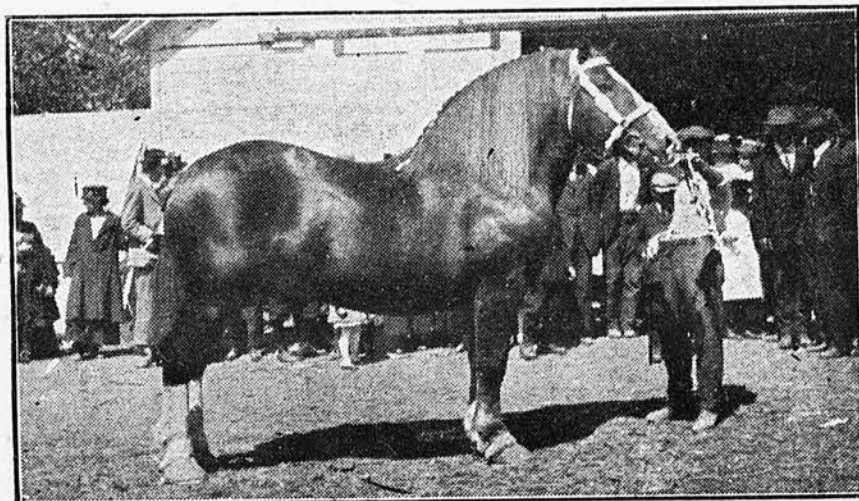
Crushed oats and bran, with good hay, is hard to beat. Ground corn or kafir, together with plenty of bran and oil meal, also makes a splendid ration. Horses that are overfed on corn or kafir are never sure foal-getters. Bran is always a valuable supplement to any grain ration. It relaxes the system generally, corrects or prevents digestive disorders, and at the same time furnishes an abundance of bone and tissue-building material. Soft, warm bran mashes once or twice a week will serve to keep the bowels in good condition, and a little Epsom salts may be added. Roots should be provided in some form during the fall and winter seasons. They certainly help to keep the stallion in good condition and to keep his digestive tract in a good, healthy condition. In the springtime a few pounds of grass or other green feed may take their place. Some people regard green feed not good for the breeding stallion, but if it

hour after feeding. Always leave him a little hungry. Do not overfeed on hay, as it is not necessary to crowd the horse full of hay all the time. Do not stuff his manger full of hay once or twice a day and allow him to eat till he cleans it up. That is a poor way to feed hay. Chopped hay, mixed with the grain, increases the efficiency of the ration. The horse should be supplied with plenty of good, fresh, clean water. During the hot weather the horse should be watered quite frequently. Overfeeding and little or no exercise tends to cause swollen legs, scratches, grease, and a wet stall causes thrush and canker.

Watch the horse's sheath, for if it becomes foul it may cause considerable trouble. This can easily be prevented by washing the sheath out with bran which has been mixed with water, about the same as you mix a bran mash; also add a little potassium permanganate. By cleansing out the sheath occasionally with this preparation it is much easier to ward off disease.

When you have done your part, so far as feeding is concerned, remember that the horse needs exercise. If you have a paddock in which he can

(Continued on Page 15.)



Jupiter, Grand Champion Belgian Stallion Owned by C. G. Good, of Ogden, Ia., an Excellent Example of Good Breeding and Good Care.



# The Hog That Wins His Way

There is Good and Bad in All Breeds

BY R. J. H. DE LOACH  
Specialist in Animal Industry

WE ARE being continually asked what our preference is as to breed. Which breed embodies all these qualities the packer wants? Will they pay a premium for hogs of any particular breed?

The answer to all these questions is that from the packer's viewpoint there is no one best breed.

All of the recognized breeds are good. There is not a standard breed of hogs from which market toppers cannot be raised by the man who knows how to raise hogs for profit.

The Berkshire makes pork of high quality. It is prepotent, so that it makes a desirable cross with grade or common sows and it is fairly prolific.

The Poland China is of the first rank as regards early maturity, and purebred boars of this breed are used quite generally for crossing with common sows.

As a feeder the Chester White ranks high. They are prolific and the quality of the pork is good. A superior point of the Duroc Jerseys is their early maturity. The breed is also noted for its prolificness and pigs from common sows sired by Duroc Jersey boars feed well.

## The Bacon Types

All of the breeds mentioned are of the American or lard type of hog. The Hampshire breed is usually classified as a lard type by some authorities and as a bacon type by others. This shows that it is superior in that it can be fed to produce either character.

If the Hampshire is persistently fed corn for several generations it loses much of its bacon producing character and becomes a fat hog. The breed is also noted for its fecundity, litters of 10 and 12 pigs being the rule.

Among the bacon breeds the large Yorkshire is superior. The boars of the breed are prepotent and cross well, and the sows are prolific.

The Tamworth is also a large breed and ranks high as a bacon hog. Their fecundity is a striking feature. The breed is probably unsurpassed in this particular and the sows are good mothers.

There is only one thing that can be said with regard to the best breed of hogs for market. That is to raise hogs showing the same breed characteristics as those that most of your neighbors raise.

This will make for uniform loads as regards color, size and type; and uniform loads of hogs do bring better prices than mixed loads.

The farmer who contemplates raising purebred swine for breeding should study all of the breeds, their good points and bad points. He should study his own conditions, such as climate, feeds that can be produced, etc. Also, he should study the markets and make a determined effort to understand the points which go to make a market hog. After this preliminary course in "hogology," he may be considered competent to select his own breed.

However, the man who is already a hog raiser may say "I am perfectly aware that my sows are not of the right type, but they are all young and I

do not want to sacrifice them." Such a man need not despair.

A purebred boar of the right type, and one which is especially good in the points where the sows are deficient will soon correct the difficulty.

The raising of purebred or registered pigs for market cannot usually be done with profit, but there is no breeder with more than two or three grade or common sows who should not have a purebred boar.

It is not necessary to have a Masterpiece, or an international prize-winner, a Chief Perfection or a Colonel M. Everybody knows that the sire is half of any herd. He is more than that, for if sows are selected from animals raised on the farm, the sire is half of the first generation, three-quarters of the second, seven-eighths of the third and so on.

Furthermore the character of the sire influences so many more pigs than does one dam, that it is not only important but necessary to have the sire better than the dam.

If a purebred boar is used he is almost sure to be prepotent over the grade or common sows and if the practice is continued for but six generations, only 1½ per cent of the original unimproved blood will remain.

The farmer who has only a few sows and feels that he cannot afford a purebred boar, can usually find one or more neighbors in the same condition who gladly will join together to buy one.

If the sows generally are poor in the ham let the boar be especially thick and full there. If the loin is not well covered the sire should be especially superior in the back; and if the sows are not prolific let the boar come from a family that is noted for its fecundity and let the boar be one of a large litter.

The sows he serves will then show an improvement in this particular over their dams.

## Stallions Require Good Care

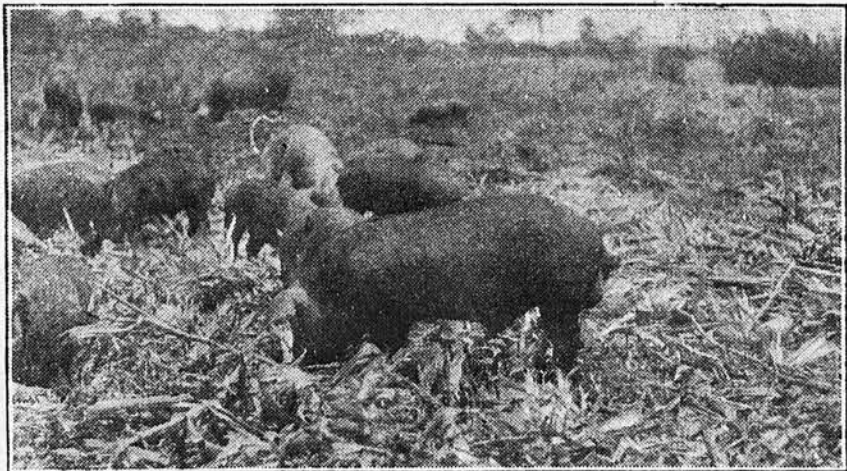
(Continued from Page 14.)

run, so much the better. If there is no other way to provide exercise, the horse should be walked. He must have exercise if you expect results from him. A horse that is confined is not a very sure foal-getter. The very best exercise for a stallion is to work him daily at some light work. If every stallion received a moderate amount of exercise, the number of foals would increase from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. Keep him in a well-lighted stable, and do not have him away from the other horses.

Another thing some people forget is grooming. Frequent and thoro grooming is very essential to keep the stallion comfortable and the skin in good, healthy condition.

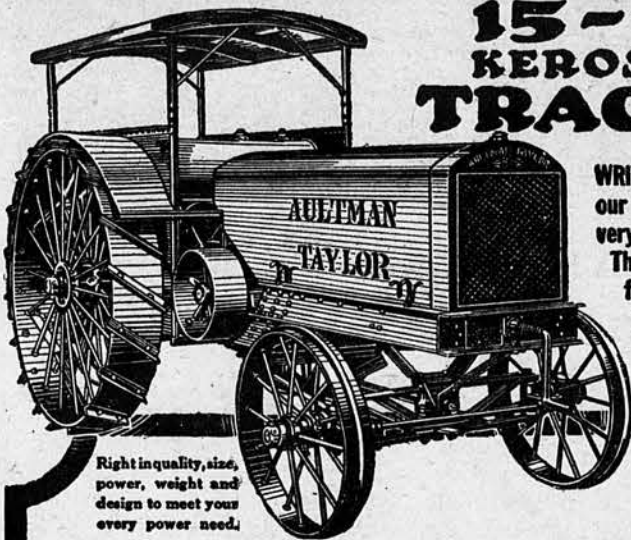
The same suggestions apply to the jack as well as to the stallion.

A stitch in time saves nine—not stitches, but dollars, sometimes. Mending a tear or a rip when it begins is one of the ways to save a cleaner's or tailor's bill, to say nothing of the extra wear from the garment.



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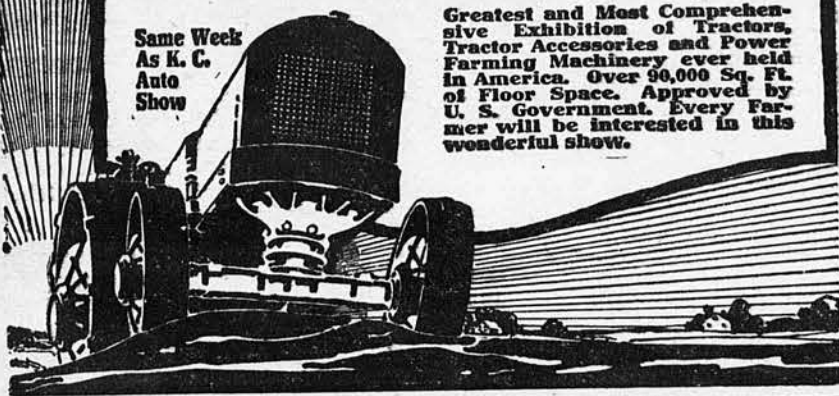
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## To Control Tuberculosis

Buy All Animals from Accredited Herds

BY L. W. GOSS  
Specialist in Animal Industry

**T**UBERCULOSIS is a chronic, contagious, infectious disease of man and the domestic animals. It is caused by a germ, the bacterium tuberculosis. It is reported that one death in every seven of man is due to tuberculosis. It likewise is more prevalent in cattle and hogs (except cholera and abortion) than any other disease of the domestic animals. The extent of the disease in these animals varies greatly in location and in the herds of each locality.

Tuberculosis is most prevalent in dairying communities when dairying has been conducted for some time. In these communities there is considerable exchanging by the sale of old imported animals and of young stock from one herd to another. In such communities there is often close confinement in stables, which are none too sanitary. Many times a cow which has been a good producer becomes diseased and is passed around from one to another and spreads the disease wherever she goes.

### Diseased Dairy Cattle

It is a well-known fact that there is a large amount of tuberculosis in all well established dairy communities. This is well demonstrated by the large number of tubercular hogs which are found in the large slaughter houses. The most of them have come from the dairy communities and a small number from other sources. Tuberculosis is not confined to dairy cattle, but some of the best herds of beef cattle have been known to be badly diseased. Some of these herds have been dispersed and have carried the disease into many herds in many of the states.

Tuberculosis is most frequently brought into herds by the purchase of tubercular cattle from diseased herds. Sometimes they are calves or aged cattle which at the time of purchase may not indicate that they are diseased. At other times they have been treated in such a manner that it is difficult to detect that they are diseased. There is still another factor. This is the dishonesty of the person who has issued the health certificate.

Some cattle contract tuberculosis as a result of showing. From cars which have not been disinfected after the transportation of diseased animals, or from contact with diseased animals or unsanitary stables. This last condition has been greatly reduced. The disease may be spread from one farm to another by the cattle coming in contact with one another over the fences.

Some tuberculosis has been spread in the past by the use of milk from skimming stations. The milk gathered from a large number of herds is mixed and then taken back to the farms, where it is fed to calves and hogs. Should there have been one cow with a diseased udder in the lot, she would make the milk dangerous to all animals which consumed the milk from the station.

### How Germs are Scattered

Tuberculosis being a disease caused by a germ, it cannot be produced unless the germ is present. It must

come from another animal which has the disease. The germ does not grow outside of the animal as the germ of blackleg does. On this account tuberculosis spreads much more readily among animals closely confined, especially in unsanitary quarters, than upon the open range. However, tuberculosis also exists in range cattle.

This disease is of importance from two points of view: The loss to the stock owner; farmer, breeder, or dairyman, and a matter of human life, which interests the public at large. The losses come to the stock owner thru the loss by death of animals which may be very valuable. This loss is readily brought to the attention of the owner. The loss thru the lowered vitality and decreased production of milk or of fattening qualities is often not recognized, as it may be in a mild degree, but may extend over a long or short period of time. Some animals appear to be in prime condition for some time, altho badly affected. These animals are likely at any time to decline suddenly and die in a short time.

Some, but not all tubercular animals give off tubercular germs in their milk flow. This may transmit the disease to hogs, thus causing loss in the pork production. The milk of the cow which is tubercular is a constant source of danger to children who consume the milk. Many children die every year from the infection of tuberculosis contracted thru the milk from tubercular cows.

The extent of the disease in Kansas will vary greatly with the herd, and the locality. There are already localities where the disease has been greatly reduced and many herds have been freed of the disease.

### Control Measures Necessary

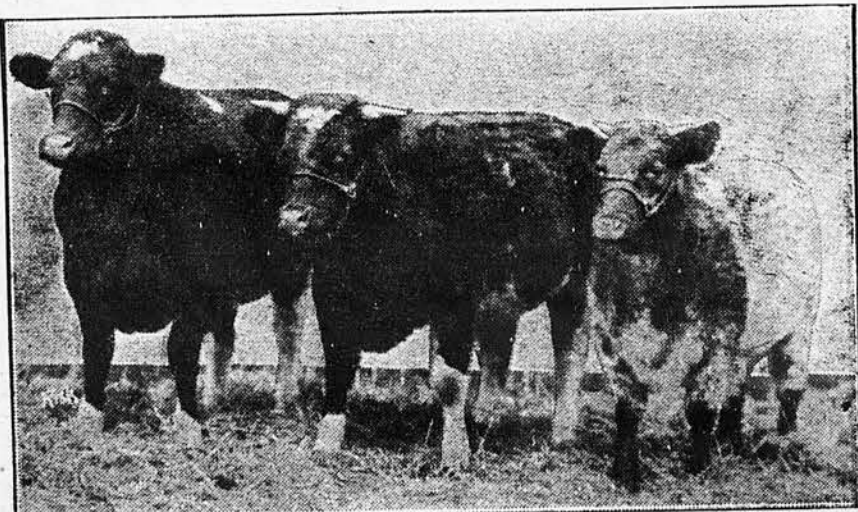
There still remains an alarming amount of the disease in the state. Unless the control work is continued, the disease will progress rather than subside. There are some herds which have as high as 40 per cent diseased animals. There are probably few as badly affected as that, but there are many which contain from 1 to 10 per cent. If left alone they will become 40 per cent or more.

The control of tuberculosis consists in locating the diseased animals, as the disease spreads from animal to animal, and the elimination of these diseased animals. This must be followed up with great care in order to prevent later introduction of the disease.

The recognition of the disease lies in the proper use of tuberculin as a testing agent. With the use of tuberculin, the diseased animals may be located and removed from the herd. Also, all purchased animals should be tested at the time of purchasing and again in 60 to 90 days.

At the present time the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in co-operation with the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner is testing the purebred herds in Kansas at the re-

(Continued on Page 36)



Second Prize Shorthorn Steer Herd at the International Livestock Show in 1918, Shown by the Kansas State Agricultural College



# Letters from Farm Folks

Rural Topics That are of Interest to Our Readers

BY SOME OF OUR KANSAS FARMERS

ALL readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are invited to make free and liberal use of its columns to express their views on needed legislation, road building, consolidated schools, guaranteed prices for hogs and wheat, high cost of living, profiteering, tenantry and proposed remedies, high cost of mill feeds, farms for soldiers, and any other topic of interest. Farmers also are urged to write us about their experiences in building silos, barns and other permanent farm improvements. Your experience in using tractors and motor trucks may be helpful to those who expect to buy such machinery this spring. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## About Incubators

Occasionally we hear some one express prejudice against an incubator. In this family we would as soon think of discarding the sewing machine as the incubator. Incubators, completed with that comparatively recent invention, the coal-burning brooder, are to the poultry business what tractors are to extensive farming.

Those who object to incubators frequently say that they cannot hatch a large enough number of the eggs. We can tell no remarkable story of every fertile egg turned into a chick and every chick brought to maturity. Never yet have we been able to hatch every fertile egg but on the other hand neither have we ever known a complete failure. Most successful chicken raisers are satisfied if their hens average 10 chicks to the setting. That is about the proportion we get from our incubators. Seldom do we fall below a two-thirds hatch, rarely do we go very far above that.

Another objection raised to the incubator is that the chicks are harder to raise than those hatched by a hen. Never was that our experience and altho last year was our first year with the coal-burning brooder, we raised a much larger proportion than we ever dreamed of raising from hen hatched chicks.

Others imagine that an incubator is too much trouble. We are very sure that it takes us only a fraction of the time to care for our incubators that would be required to care for hens enough to cover the same number of eggs. Chicks with a brooder are much more easily cared for than with hens and we figured that the hens that could be kept laying instead of acting as nurse maids laid more than enough eggs to pay for the coal burned. More than that the louse problem was eliminated.

Altho we never have had any experience with a hot air incubator we believe that almost any well advertised "make" ought to give satisfactory results. Having chosen the particular kind that suits you or your pocket-book best, study diligently the instructions that come with your machine. Don't be soliciting or receiving advice from every friend who owns an incubator for much of it may not apply to your machine. Whatever your manufacturer's instructions are, follow them until you have had enough experience to warrant your trying experiments.

If, however, you are not willing to give your incubator and brooder a reasonable amount of oversight you had better buy War Savings Stamps with your money.

Anson, Kan. Louise K. Meuser.

## Makes Money With Cows

Last spring I had about 25 cows to come fresh. Taking into consideration the quick changes of temperature that we have in this part of the West I decided to have my cows freshen during April and May in order to guard against a loss of calves in cold weather. By this arrangement I could pick my milk cows from the lot and put two calves with one cow and thus save the time and trouble of feeding them by hand.

I realize that this would have been a great mistake had I owned a good

dairy herd, but as I had only a bunch of grade cows I always had a number of them that could not be milked for a profit so I found it best to use them only for raising calves.

Some may think this an unwise plan, but I see no reason why we should not regulate the matter and plan to have all the calves in the warm spring months. In some localities where the climate is milder and where feed is plentiful I think fall calves would be the best as cream is higher in the winter. However, for me in this part of the country, I think the spring is the best time for the cows to freshen.

I do not sell any milk and only sell cream. The skim milk I feed to my hogs. Beginning with May 20 I shipped my first can of cream. By June 1, I had 10 cows picked from the bunch to milk. I saved all of my cream slips and kept track of how much I made. The best month showed a total of \$85.57 for milk sold besides what we used at home, and we always drank plenty of milk and had plenty of butter for home use.

Between May 20 and November 21 I sold enough cream to make me \$464.24 net or an average of approximately \$75 a month. These cows paid for themselves in one season even if they were not purebreds. Three cows sold at auction last fall for \$65 apiece without their calves.

We must acknowledge that butterfat was a fair price all last summer, and that helped to make the figures appear large, but the same bunch of cows the year before only made me \$40 apiece. My plans now are to begin building up a good dairy herd, and hereafter I will breed to a purebred dairy bull instead of breeding my cows to a beef type of bull.

Before closing I want to ask the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze what type of cows they think will produce the greatest number of pounds of butterfat with the least consumption of feed. We cannot grow alfalfa here and I would like to know which is the best roughage for dairy cows, cane, millet, kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass or corn fodder. Is cotton cake and shorts, or cotton cake and corn chop, a sufficient feed for a milk cow?

Roy L. Quick.

Colby, Kan.

## The Tenant Problem

It is in behalf of the tenant of today that I wish to address myself to the Kansas legislature and to the people in general thru the columns of this paper. Governor Allen sounded a timely warning, and the legislature should give it their most profound consideration. A higher tax upon land speculators would only increase the already heavy burden of the tenant, as landlords would raise the rent to meet the increased expense, some have already done so. Did the income tax cause John D. Rockefeller to make any sacrifice toward maintaining this government in time of peril? I think not, the consumer of his products paid it in higher prices, and any increase in taxes upon the landlord would be handed over to the tenant for him to pay, and would in but few instances cause the owner to sell. Neither do I favor a higher tax upon the man who because of old age or a physical inability to perform longer the farm work, moves to town and hires some one to take charge of it or rents it to some one, for a part of the proceeds of that farm and thereby gets his living. But suppose the landlords should feel compelled to sell because of high taxation, to whom could they sell? If the renter has no money with which to buy and landowners are not allowed to buy, we would find ourselves in a predicament. I believe with a new constitution a readjustment of the landlord and tenant menace, and a redistribution of the land among a people whom the great Creator intended should have dominion over it, could and should be brought about, and I hereby attack a system of government that allows such speculation in a commodity that rightly belongs to each individual in the government, i. e., he should have the right

to purchase it from the government. The government never possessed the just right to dump all this land into the hands of speculators, but that mistake was made and now it is up to this generation to correct it. Can we do it? I think Uncle Sam has proved to the world to the entire satisfaction of the most fastidious that when he makes up his mind to do a thing, no matter what, all Hades and not even the Huns can stop him. Thru his great megaphone he gave the command to all wheat growers to haul all their wheat to his granaries and there receive a fixed price for it. I must have it to win the war, but we could have gotten more for our wheat than you are offering and you are causing us to sell at a loss, especially does the renter do so, and we would ask that the prices that we must pay for what we buy be also fixed in proportion to that of wheat. "No time to argue, bring on your wheat, the price is fixed, we must forget all else but winning the war." We obeyed, the victory is won, and now we face another crisis. Uncle Sam is waking up to the fact that he has allowed a few men to gobble up thousands of acres of his subjects' land, and that now one-half of his farmers are without land of their own. Elevate that megaphone once more Uncle and issue another command, as just as the other. "Come all ye landlords and speculators and bring to my hand all your lands except enough for personal use and receive a fixed price for it. Come on with your land and help to stabilize the citizenship of this nation." This land could then be sold by the government, the county treasurer could act as government agent in every county, the purchaser being allowed to buy only a stipulated amount according to location. There should also be a law in connection with this to prohibit anyone from owning more than a half section or less according to location. The long time purchaser should give satisfactory references as to his integrity, industry and good purposes in trying to obtain this land. The government should take a mortgage on the land for full value if necessary on a basis of cost to the government and purchaser should be allowed to pay for it in yearly instalments just as he would pay rent, any improvements could be appraised separately from the land, the purchaser to be not less than twenty-one years old.

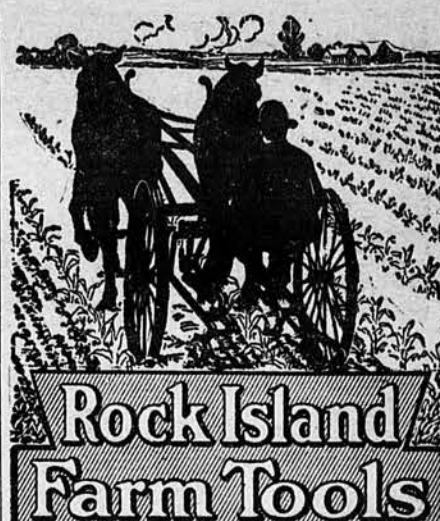
Under such a system as outlined above, thousands of homeless people would become homeowners and producers, the homecoming soldier boys could obtain good homes outside the swamps and cut-over lands. Thus we could have one or more families on every quarter section. In many ways the state and nation would be benefited by such a system and each citizen would have the proud feeling that he was a part of the commonwealth. We sent our boys "over there" to fight for the principles found in the utterances of our immaculate Lincoln, "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Yet we have an element among landlords that would deprive the renters or about 75 per cent of the population of Kansas of the right of franchise. The idea is also prevalent that the renter should not be permitted to hold any public office no matter how small. Will this great democratic, liberty loving nation for which we have just sacrificed thousands of our finest boys to maintain, continue to tolerate a principle by which one-half of her farmers would be deprived of their citizenship, and their right of franchise, only because they are not landowners? Must his being a renter incapacitate a person for any public service continue? God forbid. The sooner we have a new constitution for the state of Kansas and the United States whereby these crimes against its citizens may be changed to that of justice and equal rights to all, the better it will be for the peace and welfare of the country.

J. M. Laird.

R. 4, Harper, Kan.

## Might be Lonely

"Look here, now, Harold," said father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers you won't go to heaven." "I don't want to go to heaven," sobbed the boy. "I want to go with you and mother."—Pearson's.



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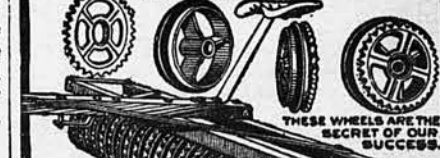
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## Raising Sheep for Market

The Nation Demands More and Better Mutton

BY R. J. H. DE LOACH  
Specialist in Animal Industry

**T**HE RAISING of sheep for wool alone is a thing of the past in this country and in most other countries of the world. It certainly is uneconomical on the valuable farm lands of agricultural districts, where the sheep-raising industry of the future must justify itself. England faced this problem from the first and all English sheep are raised for both mutton and wool.

A sheep raising industry for wool alone could hardly exist under modern conditions in the United States. Experience has shown that where we raise sheep for wool alone we will not long have either meat or wool, for the industry will dwindle or die out; whereas if we raise them for the meat primarily we find them to be a cheap source of meat, and the industry becomes profitable and self-perpetuating and we have an abundance of both meat and wool.

It is estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture that the number of sheep in this country could be increased 150 per cent without displacing other livestock, and this could be done largely on farm lands.

We import an average of 300 million pounds of wool annually into the United States, or about half of our total normal consumption. It seems that we should be growing most of that here on our American farms.

#### About Selling Lambs

The impression seems to prevail in this country that in Great Britain the custom is to eat mutton and save the lambs, while in the United States the tendency has been to kill off lambs which might have been kept to better advantage to produce more wool and a heavier yield of meat at maturity.

This impression, however, is a mistaken one. The English eat more lamb and less mutton than is generally supposed, most of their lamb being imported from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina.

Great Britain still consumes a smaller proportion of lamb than the United States, but the proportion of lambs to aged stock was steadily growing up to the time of the war.

Statistics show that both Australia and New Zealand, up to August, 1914, were greatly increasing their lamb shipments to Great Britain at the expense of "aged" mutton, and it is our belief that in the future, lamb shipments will develop a still greater predominance.

Furthermore, there are economic considerations which justify the farmer or rancher in sending lambs to market, rather than endeavoring to save all of them for mature weight and one or more shearings of wool before killing.

#### Handling Surplus Stock

The average sheep raiser must find a market for his lambs, keeping back only enough ewe lambs to replenish his breeding flock. This is on account of the cost of feeding them thru the winter. He would, of course, get a shearing of wool off lambs carried over, which would fully compensate him for the cost of the feed. And there would be a gain in the weight of each animal so held. But when he took them to market he would have "aged sheep" and not "lambs" and the falling off in price a pound would more than offset the gain in number of pounds.

This has all been figured out by breeders again and again, and they find it more profitable and therefore

best for the perpetuity of the sheep raising industry, that surplus lambs be sent to market and that the public taste for lamb be catered to rather than discouraged as being unpatriotic and wasteful.

Well bred lambs mature quickly if properly cared for, and command a higher price in this country a hundred-weight than mutton. We feel that it is safer to have a lamb-and-mutton market than to have only a mutton market.

The trade calls for light, plump, well finished lambs, weighing about 70 to 80 pounds on the hoof, and mutton weighing 100 to 125 pounds. The sale of poorly finished carcasses is very slow—but the demand is always heavy for good stock. In this country few of our wethers are above 3 years old when they are taken to the market. We are a lamb-eating people, but will eat mutton when lambs are not available.

The first run of spring lambs usually comes just before Easter. These are often termed "hothouse lambs" and are the output of growers who specialize on early lambs. They are generally dressed with the pelts on.

These are lambs that are born in November or December and prepared under artificial conditions for market. The idea in raising hot-house lambs is to bring them on the market in early spring and get fancy prices for them. For a limited supply of these lambs there is a good demand. They average about 50 pounds on the hoof, which is considered very light as lambs go.

#### Southern Spring Shipments

The first real run of genuine spring lambs on the Western markets is from Tennessee. They start in limited quantities about the middle of May, and come regularly after June first.

They are pasture lambs and usually come from the South where pastures are green very early in spring, and where lambing time is somewhat earlier than farther North. These lambs may be fed grain with profit, even if they have plenty of rich pasture. In this way they can be quickly finished for market from April 15 to June 1 while prices are high. To get the best results with them, the ewes may be fed some grain but should receive cotton-seed meal and some hulls, and with these a light sprinkling of shorts.

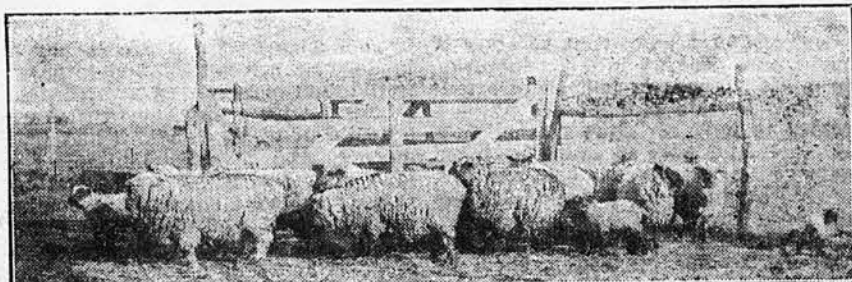
These Tennessee lambs are followed by Kentucky lambs during July, and the Central states natives and Western range lambs from July 15 to about November 1.

These are the grain fed spring lambs that run from about November 1 to June 1. They are mostly range-bred stock that has been moved East during the fall and handled by feeders.

The time required to finish these lambs depends upon the time that they are put on special feeds and the nature of the feeds used. Different feeds are used in different parts of the country. In some sections like Colorado where hundreds of thousands are finished for market, feeding is almost a profession. The practice there hinges on the rich alfalfa crops and the pea fields in the Arkansas Valley, the grains and other concentrates being shipped from the outside.

In Idaho, Montana and other western states, lambs are frequently kept over and finished during the fall and winter months on hay. In the Middle West and farther East, various kinds of feed combinations are used as suggested.

(Continued on Page 19.)



A Group of the Quality Shropshires; a Small Flock Will Pay Mightily Well in the Future on Most Farms in Kansas







# Some Handy Farm Devices

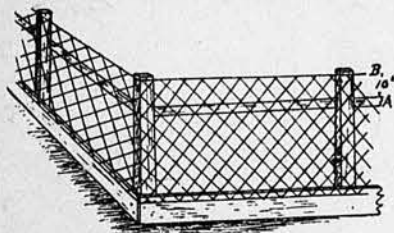
Here are a Few Labor Saving Suggestions

BY PRACTICAL FARMERS

**T**HERE ARE many handy devices that can be made on every farm from scrap lumber and scrap iron by any person who knows how to use ordinary tools. These simple appliances often will save a great deal of unnecessary labor, and loss of time. The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be pleased to receive additional suggestions of this kind for devices. Address all letters to the Farm Device Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## Breaks Chickens from Flying

To keep chickens in their own yard, or to fence them out of the garden provide a 4-foot wire fence of 2-inch mesh, and be sure that it is close to the ground and has no holes at the bottom. A good plan is to have a narrow board at the bottom and tack the wire netting to it, but this is not absolutely necessary. Next whitewash some two-inch strips and nail to the posts on the inside of the chicken yard fence, or on



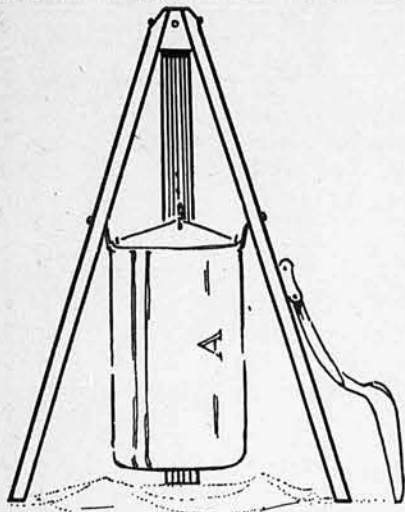
the outside of the garden fence. Have the strips 10 inches below the top of the wire netting, as indicated at A and B in the illustration.

The chickens invariably see the white strip and fly for it; and of course, the 10 inches of netting above throws them back. After a few trials the chickens will give it up. This simple method of breaking chickens from flying has been proved most satisfactory and any one annoyed with chickens in this way need not hesitate to try it.

East Liverpool, O. John L. Hodell.

## A Steel Sack Holder

The device here shown is made of pieces of steel strap  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick by 1 inch in width, 4 pieces 3 feet long,



a steel hoop 24 inches in diameter, a small hinge and some rivets or small bolts. Rivet or bolt the four pieces of strap iron to the hoop in the form of a stand. Before bolting it together, cut the hoop in half and hinge it together on one side, leaving the other side loose, so it can be opened to take the sack out. Four steel wire hooks should be fastened at regular intervals around the inside of the hoop to hold the sack. Ernest H. Rosborough.

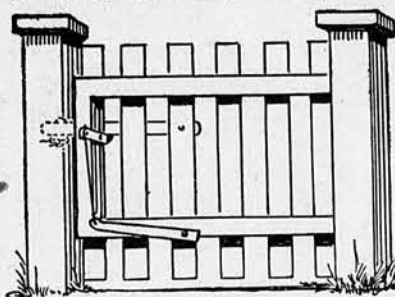
Oakwood, Okla.

## A Handy Device

A little figuring will convince one that on the average farm much time and energy are daily wasted in the opening and closing of gates, especially when one hand has to be unloaded twice in the operation.

Conservation of such time and energy may be obtained by the following device, which enables him to open the gate from him with his foot, and more readily by hand. A weight on the gate, with a properly adjusted latch, will

close and fasten the gate in either case. The two levers shown are connected by a stout string to be just taut when the gate is closed and fastened, and both levers have one end slightly longer than the other so as to keep the upper, or hand lever, resting



against the lower edge of the latch and to prevent the lower, or foot lever, from pulling on the upper one by its weight.

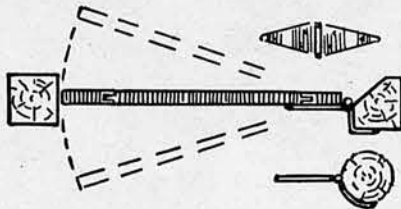
A nail driven under the rear of foot lever holds it in proper position when at rest, and another just below the front end limits its extreme motion when pressed down.

A. J. Henderson.

Galena, Kan.

## A Simple Double Swing Gate

Ordinary strap hinges can be bent and so placed on posts, that a gate can be swung in either direction. As shown in the illustration, hinges can be made to fit either round or square posts. The gate half of the hinge is



fastened in the usual way. The post half is bent and so placed that the hinge pin will approximately be on a line between the center of the posts. The gate and post should be beveled off to permit a full open gateway.

Ernest H. Rosborough.

Oakwood, Kan.

## Kitchen Cabinet

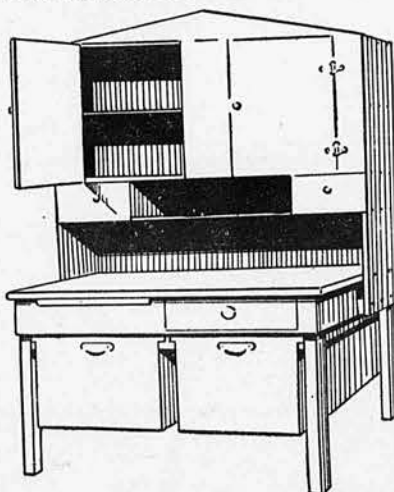
A very helpful kitchen device that every woman would appreciate and which lightens labor surprisingly is a kitchen cabinet.

Mine is a home made affair but just as roomy and handy as if bought at the furniture store and far less expensive.

An ordinary work table was used as a foundation to start from. Bins were put in below, in which to store meal and flour. Over one of these bins is a roomy drawer in which I keep the weekly supply of hand and tea towels. Over the other is a molding board which slides in or out as desired.

Above the table proper are three shelves. The two upper being enclosed by doors. The one below has two small drawers at each end.

It is the most useful piece of furniture about the house, a great economizer of steps and time. In it I store



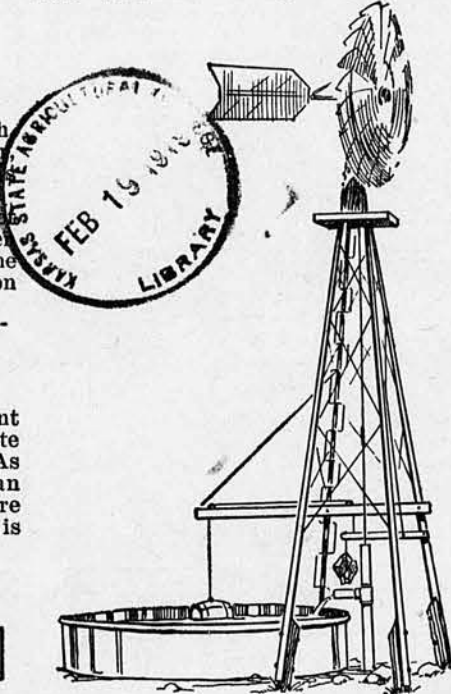
groceries, cooking utensils and various paraphernalia. When I bake, flour,

sugar, spices, mixing bowl and molding board are all within easy reach.

Kitchen knives, forks and spoons are likewise in close proximity. Any man who is handy, having carpenter tools, can soon construct a cabinet of this sort with comparatively little expense. Fowler, Kan. Mrs. C. K. Turner.

## Device for Regulating Windmill

This device acts automatically in shutting off the mill when the tank is filled, it also starts the mill when tank gets low. Take a 2 by 4 about 12 feet long; fasten two window rollers on the 2 by 4, one at end over tank and the other over lever that controls milltake cable. I use a clothes line wire cable 16 feet long and fasten to float in tank. I use an 8-gallon keg for float. Pass the end of cable up thru roller at the end of 2 by 4, then down thru other roller and fasten to lever which controls windmill. Hang weight heavy



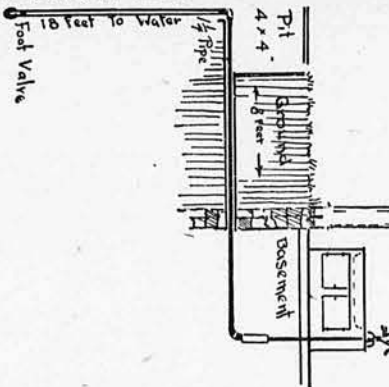
enough to pull mill out of gear when tank is full. Be sure to have float in tank several pounds heavier so when tank is low it will raise the weight on a level and release the windmill.

Bucklin, Kan.

F. S. Smith.

## Water for the House

As you are asking for handy devices. I will send you one that we think is real handy to get water into the house when you want fresh water from the well, where it isn't too far to water. Our pump is about 26 feet above water.



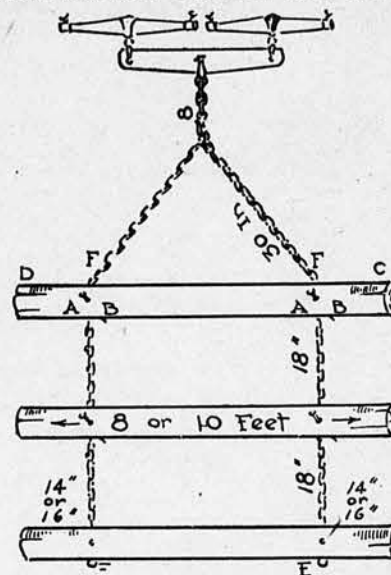
By having a deeper pit and basement one can go 30 feet as long as the cylinder isn't over 20 feet above water. One needs a good kitchen force pump. Remove the valve and run the rod down to the cylinder. The common pitcher pumps are too tight.

R. 2, Palco, Kan. L. O. Marcotte.

## Drag for Crushing Clods

Take three round poles or scantlings (C D) 8 to 10 feet long and about 5 inches in diameter. Bore a  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch hole about 14 or 16 inches from each end thru each of the poles so as to have all the holes even in each pole. Now string these poles on trace chains (E. F. and E. F.) so that the poles will be about 18 inches apart. The poles may be fastened to the chains at AB by driving a nail thru each and thru a link of the chain. Now connect the ends of the chains (F and F) at G, and then attach G to a doubletree or large singletree with small singletrees as shown in cut. You now have your drag ready for service. A good feature about this drag is that the weight of each pole is separate and not

centralized on any one point. On cloddy land each pole will give the clods a whack, and the clods are smashed and the ground is smooth. It will also break down old cotton or corn stalks.

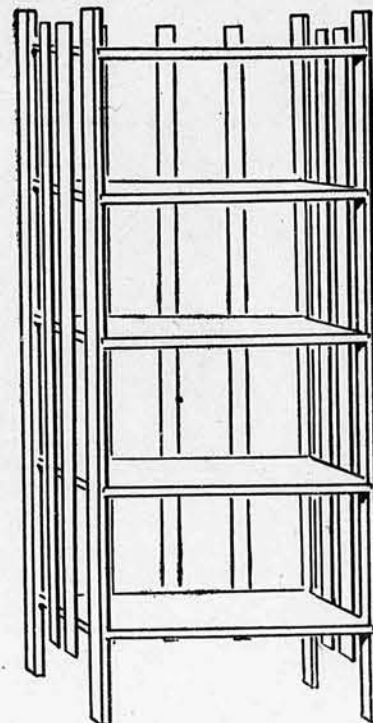


If you want to use a one-horse drag, simply cut your poles shorter and use a singletree instead of a doubletree. Galena, Kan. George Tibbans.

## Magazine Rack

A substantial and handy piece of furniture to have about the house is that illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

The one from which the sketch was made is of cypress wood and occupies a corner of our living room. The three lower shelves I use for government and



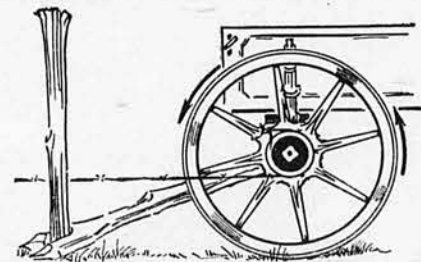
state bulletins. The one above is devoted to farm journals and magazines. The top or upper shelf is given over to Bibles and Bible school literature.

The rack is quite simple and durable in construction. Screws being used to fasten the different parts together. Any preferred wood may be used. A coat of shellac or varnish adds much to the finished appearance.

Fowler, Kan. Mrs. C. K. Turner.

## A Wire Stretcher

A wire stretcher of this type, can be made from an old mowing machine section, and a piece of 1-inch pipe about 4 feet long. If you wish to stretch a wire of long length, you can put a brace from the rear axle to the corner

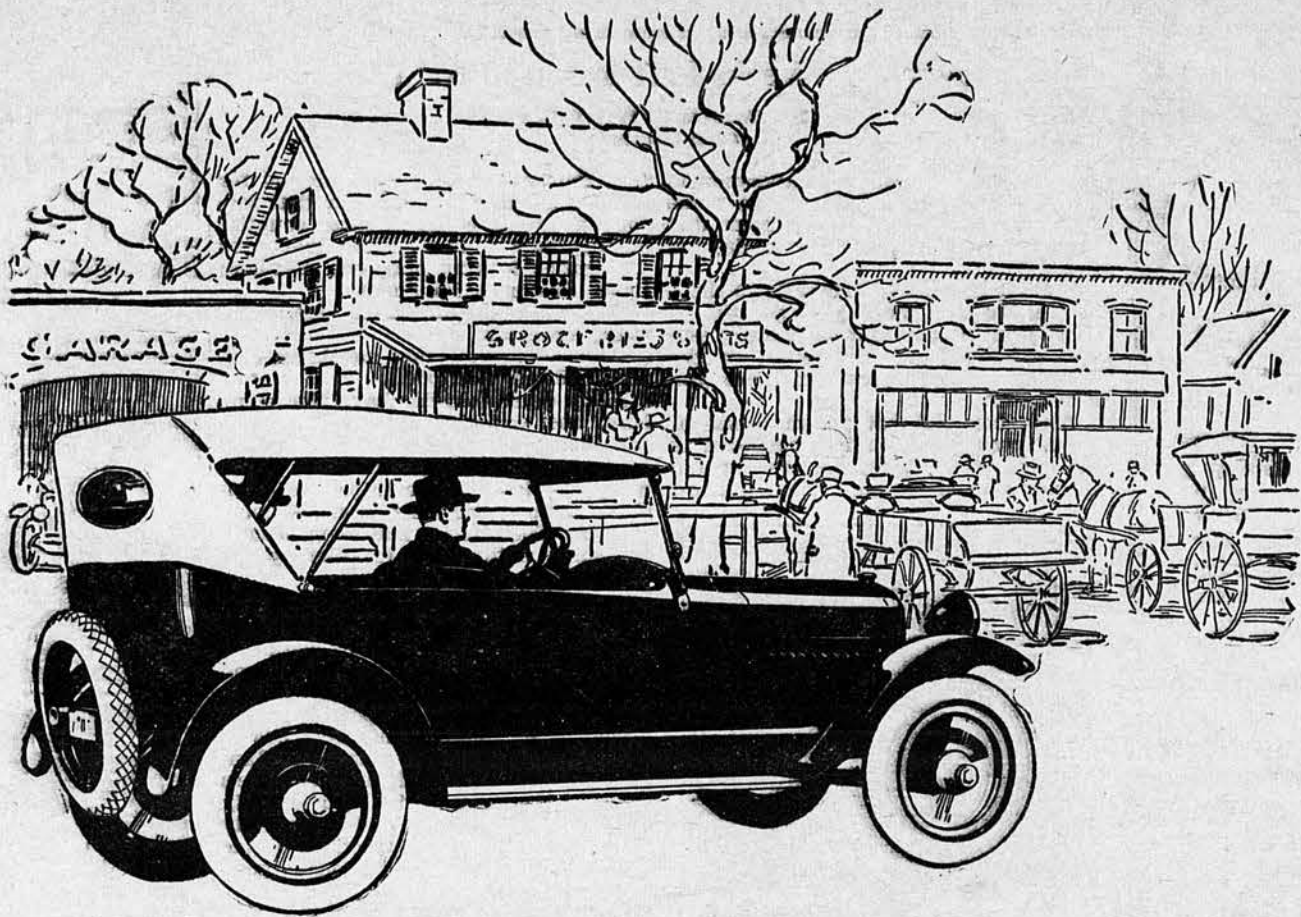


post to hold the wagon, and tie the wire to a spoke, and as you turn the wheel the wire winds around the hub and the wire is stretched. Over a quarter of a mile of wire can be stretched at once in this way.

Peru, Kan.

Chester Shobe.





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# Our Prices and Our Policy

The list prices of the Paige five-passenger Six-39 and seven-passenger Six-55 models have been definitely fixed at \$1555 and \$2060 respectively. These prices are based upon the present cost of high grade materials and skilled labor. It is our conviction that there can be no further reduction in motor car prices for many months to come.

As every business man knows, labor is the element which determines the cost of any manufactured product. It is, in final analysis, more than 90% of a production investment. A ton of ore in the ground is worth 75 cents. When it has been mined, transported to the mill, converted into steel, forwarded to the machine shop and fashioned into automobile parts it is worth \$1500. And practically every penny of the enhanced value is a labor charge.

The same thing is true of farm products. The bushel of wheat that formerly sold for ninety cents now brings two dollars and twenty cents, because of the greatly increased cost of production. Until we have cheaper wheat it is idle to think of cheaper flour or bread.

So it is quite evident that the cost of labor must come down before commodity prices can be reduced. Furthermore, it must be a *general* reduction of the wage scale—a National movement. And the process, as we see it, is going to take a long time.

Both the farmer and skilled mechanic are receiving

greater rewards than ever before. But no men have a better right to fair compensation, and they will undoubtedly continue to receive it. Where, then, can the manufacturer look for a reduction in his manufacturing costs?

As we have said, the list prices of our cars have been definitely fixed. These prices represent intrinsic value—the choicest of manufacturing material and highly skilled workmanship. Without a sacrifice of our own quality standards it would be absolutely impossible to produce such cars for one dollar less.

The point we want to make is this: We could not afford to build and you could not afford to buy on any other than a quality basis. In brief, while we agree that first cost is an important consideration, we are convinced that *ultimate* cost is vastly *more* important.

We believe that the only true test of economy is years of hard, gruelling service on the road.

We believe that freedom from repair bills and excessive depreciation is infinitely more desirable than a mere catch-penny list price.

These are our convictions. We have held them staunchly during many fitful periods in the motor car industry. So long as the Paige Company is a factor in the making and distributing of motor cars we shall continue to adhere to them.

**The Linwood "Six-39" 5-Passenger—\$1555 f. o. b. Detroit**

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**PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, U. S. A.**





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26 Main St., Parkersburg, Iowa

## Capper Pig Club News

Only Two Weeks Left to Enroll for 1919

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

**L**O, JIM!" called Sam Anderson to his pal, Jim Wood. "I've come over after the wagon your dad said we could borrow for a day or two."

"All right, Sam, it's right down there by the barn. 'Fore you go, tho, I want you to come out to the pig pen and see my pigs. Got seven of the dandiest little porkers out there you ever saw."

"Say, boy, I'll bet you're proud of them," was Sam's envious comment as the boys watched the pigs racing and playing around the lot. "That the sow



Edward Maurer and His Polands

you got with the money you borrowed from Arthur Capper?"

"Yep, and she's a beauty, too. Just watch me pull down some of the money or a prize pig. And, say Sam, the fellows who belong to the club in this county are going to have a big picnic in a couple of weeks. Don't you wish you'd sent in an application 'fore it was too late?"

"You bet your boots I do, Jim, and I sure am going to get into the game next year. What I wish, tho, is that I'd joined this year," Sam added, casting a final, admiring look at his friend's sow and pigs as he turned away to hitch his team to the wagon.

And that's just the way many boys in Kansas are going to feel some time next spring when they see the pigs their friends will have in the Capper Pig club. We talk a great deal just now about joining the club, but it's time, for there are only two more weeks in which applications will be accepted. Applications are coming in faster, but I fear some boys will decide too late that they wish to join the club that means so much in pleasure and profit.

Quite a few counties have an almost complete membership, and the fellows already enrolled should not rest until the full number is lined up. Every mail brings the assurance from some hustling chap that his county just must have 10 members. "I'm going to see if I can put an application blank in my local paper," wrote Albert Sims of Osage county. And Everett Ingersoll of the same county got a wide-awake notice in several of the county papers about the club. The immediate result was four applications from boys in Osage county, and I'm sure the lineup soon will be complete.

Here's a message from Ted Folkers of Kingman county, too: "I've received my prize pig from W. J. Harrison, and he sure is a dandy. I am trying every day to get more members for this county, and I believe if all the fellows enrolled will pull together, we'll have the team complete. I think we'll get a banner this year with the motto, 'We pull together.' That's what it takes to win the trophy cup, fellows—the willingness and ability of a team to pull together."

"I am eager to see Rice county go over the top," writes Waldo McBurney. "I have a good notion to get my dad into the contest, too. We are making plans to have pasture as nearly all summer long as possible, and I believe I have a fine chance to make a winning this year. I'm 15 pounds heavier than I was last year, for one thing, so my earning capacity is greater."

If you know your county is nearly

full, I'm sure you'll hustle around for another member or two. For that reason I'm giving a list of those counties lacking only a few. Here they are:

Counties lacking only one member: Lyon, Shawnee, Kingman.

Counties lacking three members: Clay, Anderson.

Counties lacking four members: Coffey, Phillips, Stafford.

Many other counties have five members, and some genuine hustling can put them across with a full team by March 1. Don't forget that only teams with complete memberships are eligible to compete for the special \$50 county prize. Then, too, a full team usually has more enthusiasm to take up the fight for the pep trophy.

There's a proud boy down in Chautauqua county. Roy Nance, president of the Berkshire Swine Breeders' association of the Capper Pig club, won the \$50 prize gilt offered by S. G. Nash. Mr. Nash shipped the gilt promptly, and here's what Roy has to say: "I received my prize gilt January 22, and she sure is a peach. She's a fine big one weighing considerably more than 200 pounds, and is certainly all a winner could expect. No one can say Mr. Nash failed to make good on his promise."

That prize gilt will give Roy a fine start in the purebred game, and some boy entering a Berkshire will have the same opportunity this year. Mr. Nash asks us to make the offer of another \$50 prize gilt to go to the boy making the best record with a Berkshire entry in the contest for 1919.

One more prize winner in the contest for 1918 is to be announced. A prize Poland China pig valued at \$50 was offered last year by Bert E. Hodson of Ashland, to the Clark county Capper Pig club boy making the best record. This prize goes to Harry Daniels of Ashland. Harry produced 1,280 pounds of pork and reported a net profit record of more than \$200.

Spotted Polands made excellent records in the contest for 1918. The record made by Lester Alexander of Haskell county with that breed is an excellent one, and put him among the prize winners. A pork production of 1,225 pounds at the contest price of only \$44.70, together with an inter-



Lester Alexander of Haskell

esting and well-written story gave him \$5 in cash and a prize pig worth \$50 from the herd of Bazant of Narka, Kan. Here's Lester's account of his work:

"The first thing in the contest was entering my sow, which I did March 22, and started record keeping. I got 100 pounds of corn and 100 pounds of shorts, making a slop out of the shorts. I fed my sow the slop for the night and morning feeds and corn for dinner. I made her a nice warm shed and put in straw for a bed. She farrowed March 23, seven nice spotted pigs—four males and three females. She kept all of them until May 18,

(Continued on Page 36.)

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## Capper Poultry Club

They're All Working for Complete Membership

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT  
Club Secretary

**C**LOSING date for entrance in the Capper Poultry club seemed a far distant event when announcement of the new club was made last fall, but can you believe it? It's only six weeks until April 1 comes around. Then the opportunity of farm girls to enter this year's club will be at an end. Opportunity, you know, is knocking every day at the door of Kansas farm girls. Many have responded by sending applications for membership in the Capper Poultry club but there's still room in some of



Gwendolyn White

the county clubs for more girls. Those who are already members are so eager for other girls to avail themselves of the same advantages that they are telling them about the club in various ways.

Esther Anderson of Labette county wrote a brief article about the club work for a local paper, urging farm girls who are interested in having their own income from chickens and in winning prizes to write to her for more information. Lillian Milburn of Douglas county has written to rural school teachers for names of wide-awake girls who wish to go into the poultry business for themselves.

Cloud and Clay county girls are making a close race for fourth place. Then come Dickinson, Douglas and Stafford, and after them Hodgeman and Linn are running a neck to neck race. Many other county clubs will keep up their efforts to obtain complete membership until the closing date for entrance arrives.

I wish I could let you enjoy the same pleasure that I have in reading the many interesting letters from Capper Poultry club girls but as that is impossible I've selected some of the best portions of letters from club members.

### News from Many Counties

I have sold \$52.66 worth of chickens—28 cockerels and eight pullets. I sold eight pullets to Lucille Fields, a Capper Poultry club member in Dickinson county. My chickens are so big I certainly am proud of them.—Margarette Todd, Manchester, Clay county.

I am sending you \$5 for our contribution to the French orphan fund—\$2 for papa, \$2 for mamma and \$1 for me.—Letha Emery, Girard, Crawford county.

I certainly am glad that I won a prize cockerel. I am going to have the Plymouth Rocks this year. They have begun to lay. Five girls in the Atchison county club will have Plymouth Rocks this year.—Thelma Klefer, Muscotah, Atchison county.

The depot agent at Idana wanted to know if I'd have eggs for sale later on. He said that he thought my chickens were beauties. He saw them when they were shipped to Idana and decided then he'd get some eggs.—Lenora Rosiska, Miltonvale, Clay county.

The \$10 cockerel which I bought for my contest work is a beauty. He is an even shade of dark red. He won fifth place at the Oklahoma State Poultry Federation show in 1918. He weighs 8 pounds and has type and comb galore. It pays to get a good cockerel when one is starting in the business of raising chickens.—Ruth Wheeler, Hartford, Coffey county.

If girls knew how grand it is to be a member of the Capper Poultry club every

farm girl would wish to belong. Even if this county hasn't a complete membership I am going to do my best.—Gail Gardner, Fredonia, Wilson county.

I wonder how many of the club girls read the pig club news. As soon as I get the Farmers Mail and Breeze, I turn first to the poultry club page and then to the pig club page and I read every word of both.—Christine Grossardt, Preston, Pratt county.

I am proud of winning fourth county leader prize. I didn't expect to receive such a prize. You can count on Stafford county doing her part this year.—Naoma Moore, Stafford, Stafford county.

I have some news to tell you. I sold Lillian Milburn, of Douglas county, a cockerel for her club work. I hope she will have good luck and I think she will.—Norma Reynolds, DeSoto, Johnson county.

### What Winner of Second Prize Says

When Gwendolyn White of Shawnee county sat for her picture, she was thinking of the prize for \$10 which she won in the contest of 1918 and the trio of Single Comb White Leghorns, awarded by A. K. Sell of Fredonia. How could she look otherwise than happy? "I have just received my \$25 trio," Gwendolyn wrote a few days ago. "They are fine looking birds. The rooster looks like silk. His feathers just shine." Gwendolyn has her eyes cast in the direction of Fredonia again. She's going to run other girls who raise Single Comb White Leghorns a close race for the trio of this variety which Mr. Sell is offering in the contest of this year.

Here is Gwendolyn's contest story: "After I penned my chickens I began feeding them a warm bran mash and some sprouted oats twice daily. I gave them fresh water and some clabbered milk to drink. I always kept their drinking hoppers clean and scalded them regularly. I also kept grit and charcoal before the chickens all the time.

"I saved the eggs and set them in one of mamma's incubators. When the little chickens were hatched I did not feed them for 48 hours. Then I fed them oatmeal and baby chick feed. I began giving them water when they were about 4 or 5 days old and I didn't lose one of them by sickness. When they were about a week old I put them in a filo coop. After two days I turned them out on the bluegrass. I kept their coop clean and sprinkled with insect powder. I was sure to have fresh water for them always.

"I raised some of my chickens by hand. I thought that was the best way because they couldn't get lice from the old hens, and then, too, when raised by hand the chickens are tame.

"Instead of feeding my flock in the morning, I let them rustle for themselves, but I always saw that they went to roost with full craws. I fed them corn chop, bran and chick grit, in a wet mash, and sprouted oats until they were large enough to eat whole corn."

The latest contributors toward the French orphan fund are: Anna Rush, Dickinson county; Marjorie Smith, Rice; Vangie McClure, Hodgeman; H. D. Emery, Mrs. H. D. Emery and Letha Emery, Crawford; Blanche Ewald, Marshall; Mrs. E. A. Bailey, Atchison; Agnes Schlichting, Ford; Wilma Rogers, Linn.



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At your work outdoors, these days of rain, snow and slush, you need and must have thorough foot protection.

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## Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club)

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

Signed ..... Age .....

Approved ..... Parent or Guardian.

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.



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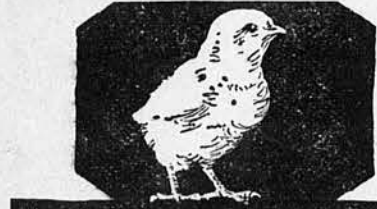
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All our chicks are hatched from eggs of selected flocks which have come under the observation of our Poultry Extension Department and have proved to be good layers and good meat producers.

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

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## Get the Incubator Ready

Hatch Early and be the First to Market Broilers

BY T. E. QUISENBERRY  
President American Poultry School

THE INCUBATION season is now at its height. Many people are certain to experience poor hatches and some are going to blame the incubator when they themselves are to blame. Back of the eggs in the machine may be poor breeding stock, improper feed, wrong methods, and bad housing. In some cases the incubator may be at fault, but such cases are in the minority.

At the very foundation of the successful breeding and rearing of livestock of any kind lies vitality. Especially is this true with poultry. The short time that the chick is in the embryonic stage; the quick growth which it makes; the comparative short life of the chicken; the immense amount of food which it consumes, digests and assimilates; and the strain of manufacturing and laying a sufficiently large number of eggs to make that chicken profitable, all tell upon the constitution of the fowl. Thus unless the poultryman uses his very best breeding stock, and uses good judgment in making his matings, and sees that vitality is coursing thru every vein, he is certain to suffer more or less loss because of this neglect.

#### The Best Breeders

Don't use immature stock. Yearling hens, hens which have laid during one pullet year, are much better breeders than pullets that are from seven to fourteen months old. Many good poultrymen use their best hens until they are 4 years old. If you find an especially good breeder among either the males or females, you would make a serious mistake by disposing of that fowl at any reasonable price if you expect to stay in the poultry business.

One common fault which is found among poultrymen in all sections is their inability to distinguish high and low vitality, vigor and lack of vigor in fowls. They know when a chicken is near death's door if afflicted with some of the more common diseases, but if it is a fowl with a well marked plumage or a good shaped comb or one possessing some other characteristic which they especially admire, they too often overlook the long snaky head, the sunken eye, the thin breast and other evidences of weakness and lack of vitality. It will pay any poultryman to give days of careful study when it comes to selecting the stock for his breeding pens. Mistakes here are costly. It means a season's work lost to say the least, and you may never be able to recover from the effects of mistakes in breeding made in a single season.

#### Careless Buying is Costly

A great many poultrymen make the mistake of buying eggs or stock or baby chicks promiscuously and don't know anything about the breeding back of them. No man can afford to take chances like that. It is simply a leap in the dark. You should know something about the breeding back of your stock, their former good health, their ability to produce a large number of eggs and to fertilize a reasonable number of them. Don't take the other fellow's word for this unless he guarantees to back his statements. Raise your own stock, at least the males that head your flock, or else find out something about the class of stock upon which you expect to base your hope of success or failure.

Incubators are a necessity if you expect to raise any great quantity of stock. Incubators are also necessary if you expect to get off any large quantity of early chicks which you should do. Also remember that you cannot afford to set the first of your hens that go broody. These have been your winter layers when eggs are high. If you set these hens, you are then hatching from too many females that waited until spring before they started to lay. Get busy with your machines and make 1919 the banner year for poultry in America.

#### Poultry Diseases

All diseased birds should be isolated. Colds and roup—Disinfect the drinking water as follows: To each gallon of

water add the quantity of potassium permanganate that will remain on the surface of a dime.

Canker—Sprinkle a little flowers of sulphur in the mouth and throat of the bird and put some chlorate of potash in the water. Also carefully remove the exudate with the aid of warm water and paint with iodine or apply a good disinfectant to the diseased tissue.

Chicken pox—Apply a touch of iodine to each sore and then cover with carbolated vaseline. If the diseased parts are kept well covered with the vaseline it will usually effect a cure.

Gapes—New ground and vigorous cultivation will often remedy this trouble. A liberal sprinkling of lime around the coops and runs is quite often an effective remedy.

Scaly Legs—Apply vaseline containing a disinfectant to the affected parts, and after 24 hours soak in warm soapy water. Repeat treatment until cured.

Diarrhea in hens—Low-grade wheat flour or middlings are good for this trouble. Also give each fowl a teaspoonful of castor oil containing five drops of oil of turpentine.

Bowel trouble in chicks—Well-bolled rice mixed with a little charcoal will often check this complaint. Dissolve 15 grains of crude catechu in each gallon of drinking water.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Use Your Brooder Stoves

BY G. D. McCLASKEY

The poultry raiser who own coal-burning brooders or brooder stoves, or incubators heated by coal-burning stoves, will not experience the difficulty they had last year in getting coal. While it is true that last year restrictions were placed on the shipping of anthracite coal, this situation does not exist now. Those who have kept in touch with the situation know that the ban has been lifted on anthracite coal for incubator and brooder use. However, a large number of poultrymen are under the impression that they will be unable to produce anthracite coal for incubators and brooders this season, and there is still another class of poultrymen who have the impression that coal-burning incubators and brooders cannot be operated satisfactorily with anything but anthracite coal.

It is estimated that there are more than 75,000 coal-burning brooders in the hands of poultry producers of all classes, and it certainly would be a calamity if a large percentage of these poultry raisers failed to produce their normal output of chicks in the belief that they could not obtain coal for their incubators and brooders. Coal for this purpose can be had now. There is nothing to prevent any coal dealer from getting a supply in plenty of time for the needs of the poultry raisers this season.

Do not buy cheap seed because you think it is economical. The best is always the cheapest at any price.

## Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

Says One Subscriber

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 9662 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a package of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today, or send \$2.25 and get 3 regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply, or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

One subscriber says, "More Eggs" increased my supply from 3 to 117 eggs."—Advertisement.

## RAISE MORE CHICKS

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

If every poultry raiser would get a copy of Bessie B. Carswell's book on baby chicks (and she is sending out a limited number of free copies) they would have no trouble in raising practically every chick hatched. There is no excuse for the big losses that occur every year as she shows how easy and simple it is to hatch strong chicks and how to prevent and treat white diarrhoea and other chick diseases that kill millions every year. By all means write Bessie B. Carswell, 504 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., at once and have her send you FREE her big 50c book before they are all gone.



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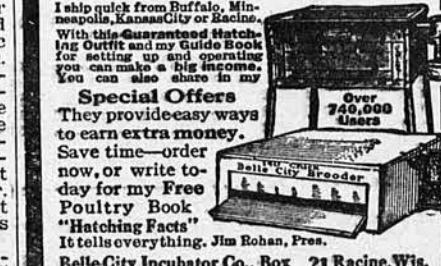
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It tells everything. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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# The Rabbit for the Market

The Selection of the Right Breed to Raise

BY E. E. HEIDT  
A Successful Rabbit Breeder

OF THE several breeds of rabbits and hares, the selection of the breed you desire to raise, is like the selection of the right breed of cattle, hogs or poultry; the breed that you believe will bring the best returns on the money invested and that will be most satisfactory and pleasing to raise is the breed you should have.

In cattle the Shorthorn, Angus and Herefords are all of the beef type and all are money makers, but one breeder will tell you the Shorthorns are the most profitable, another will swear by the Herefords and others would raise nothing but the Angus.

In hogs the Poland Chinas, Chester Whites and Duroc Jerseys have their staunch supporters and in poultry the Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are all of practically equal worth, yet each breed has its satisfied backers and breeders.

So in rabbits the Belgian Hare, the New Zealand Red and the Flemish Giant have their ardent admirers and enthusiastic backers yet they, like the cattle, the hogs and the poultry are very much alike yet so different that their respective breeders declare each breed to be the only kind worth raising.

The Rufus Red Belgian hare has for some time been the most popular and, therefore, the greatest demand exists for breeding stock. They are of a dark cherry red or rusty red interspersed with black ticking in a waving effect, giving them a beautiful color termed "Rufus Red," and with their glossy coats, neat trim shape, long ears and erect white tail they make a splendid appearance.

## Strong Demand for Breeders

The demand for breeders is always good, usually by letting the public know what you have, is all that is necessary to sell all your surplus stock. As a table food they are great. The young when from 2 to 3 months old, making splendid fries that fairly melt in your mouth and the older ones are very good served in many different ways. As a source of food alone it pays to raise them.

The New Zealand Red is more of a buff or golden color with a rich shade of red and for which there is now a good demand. There is not a great deal of difference between the two breeds, for they make about the same weight, require the same feed and the same amount of space. The New Zealand is a little more of the blocky type and not near as racy or fine appearing as the Belgians. Then too there is the difference in color.

The Flemish Giants are in four colors, of which the first three predominate. The black, dark steel gray, light steel gray and the white. They grow from two to six pounds heavier than the Rufus Red Belgians or the New Zealand Reds, but as yet are not as popular and not as extensively raised. The prices for the Flemish Giants are generally from one-half again to twice as much as the Belgian and New Zealands.

## Buy Good Stock

If desiring to start raising rabbits on a moderate investment, it is well to start with good stock that can be obtained at a reasonable cost. After having raised a few one can then safely launch into higher priced stock without taking many chances on severe losses, due to lack of experience in raising them. Yet it must be borne in mind that cheap stock is dear at any price. Don't expect to derive the profits from inferior stock that the successful breeders are making on their good quality breeders.

In my experience raising rabbits I have settled upon the Rufus Red Belgians, and on my suburban place on Rural Route 27 of Topeka, Kan., I have found them very pleasant to raise, profitable for the small investment necessary and mighty good when served on my table. I have found that, on a small scale, it is better to raise but the one breed.

The cost of upkeep is held at a minimum by not having to buy, feed and provide space for the different bucks

it would be necessary to have with the different breeds unless you are going to raise them on a large scale.

As in poultry, the majority of the breeders confine their efforts to but one variety, concentrating their care and attention to that breed, thereby getting the greatest possible returns. The commercial rabbit is very easily fed and cared for, cleanliness being the main watchword that each breeder should adopt and thoroly apply.

Many breeders state that a rabbit can be raised on less feed than a chicken, and so they can, but don't misconstrue their meaning. To push properly the growth of a rabbit it will need after about the fourth week as much feed as a chicken of corresponding age and will continue so, but, first consider that the first three weeks they use no feed at all except the nurse from the mother doe. Then further that when three months old they will weigh from 3½ to 5 pounds, dressing from 2½ to 4 pounds, as compared with 2½ to 4 pounds at the very most for a young chicken which will dress to 1½ to 3 pounds with more bones or carcass to the pound. In the rabbit you have more meat and less carcass to the pound. The actual cost of feeding considering the amount of meat produced is therefore less than the cost of feeding poultry.

Breeding stock always commands a good price and it is here that the best profits result. Raise good stock so that you can sell your surplus at a good price and supply your table also. You will be well pleased by the results obtained as is shown by the increasing number of breeders over the entire country.

## Poultry Feeds for Winter

If you want winter eggs, feed all grain in deep litter, so hens will work for it. Also, they must have litter and dry ground to dust in. Of course, wheat is good, but that is not to be had now. I feed oats, cracked corn and millet. I always plant a row of sunflowers and a bit of kafir and feed these, with an occasional portion of cowpeas and a few Spanish peanuts in the hull for a change. The mash I find most satisfactory is composed of 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part shorts, 1 part cornmeal, and to each gallon, 1 pint of cottonseed meal. To this I add any table scraps I may have on hand. Feed moist, and give what they will eat clean, once a day. For green feed almost anything will do, so there is plenty of it. Sprouted oats, barley, or rape, turnips, collards, cabbage and beets are good. My hens like a few raw sweet potatoes or a pumpkin cut in half occasionally.

Meat, of course, is a necessity for winter eggs. If green bone and scraps cannot be had at the butcher's, all bones and scraps should be saved at the table—bacon rinds may be washed clean, used to season vegetables, and then fed to the chickens. At hog killing time save the lungs and scraps, run them through the sausage mill, salt and pack in a stone jar, and it will keep a long time. The blood may be caught and mixed with wheat bran and dried, to add to the mash. It is good.

If I can get nothing else, I go to the butcher shop and buy a pound or so of the cheapest beef or sausage they have—about 1 pound for 15 hens once a week. It is expensive, but it does not pay to keep stock of any kind, least of all poultry, without giving good care. A few beef scraps, or even sausage, high as they are, cannot compare in price with eggs.

Last, but not least, do not feed pepper, and dope, to make hens lay. It may work well for a time, but the over-stimulation destroys vitality and opens the way for colds, roup, and other diseases.

Mrs. J. C. Whitescarver,  
Galena, Kan.

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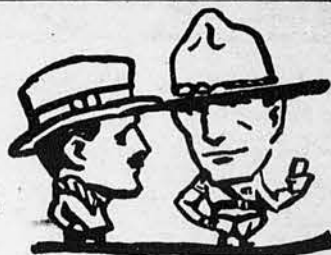
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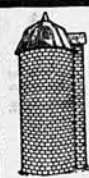
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# Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

The Rural Engineering Department, Bureau of Public Roads, Result of Departmental Jealousies, Need of Agricultural Education, Research in Farm Machinery, Bigger Demand Now for Tractors.

IN THE editorial pages of the September Experiment Station Record, which, with the usual timeliness of publications issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, has just appeared, there is an announcement that "The Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering is rechristened the Bureau of Public Roads." The various lines of engineering activities, it is said, are continued, altho a reduction of \$20,000 is made in the allotments.

To every one interested in this very vital phase of the agricultural development of the country, the news is disquieting. Years ago, after many attempts and a result of strenuous effort, rural engineering was recognized as a separate organization entity, and with E. B. McCormick, formerly dean of engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural college as chief, was attached to the Office of Public Roads. Since then it has led a precarious existence, hampered by lack of funds, by restrictive regulations, and by jealous obstructionists in other departments. Now the name has been gently soap-sopped out of existence. How long will the actual work continue?

Years ago, when the Department of Agriculture was in its initial growth, various bureaus started certain lines of work which seemed to them of promising value to their own development, which were of an engineering nature. The Bureau of Standards began working on cement and concrete; farm management took up residence and farmstead planning; the dairy department began silo construction. Later, willingly or unwillingly these lines of work had to be given up by the various departments, at the time when they were incorporated into rural engineering.

Departmental jealousies are the bane of official Washington's existence and development. The writer knows from experience. At one time, when connected with the Rural Engineering office at Washington, he was designing a series of storage buildings. Upon consulting the chief of another department to learn of the technical storage requirements for various vegetables, he was met with a plain statement to the effect that "you fellows in rural engineering are presumptuous in attempting any designs of this kind. We have been here over 25 years and we think we know more about these things than you do."

Undoubtedly they do know more about storage requirements than did the writer; he admitted the fact, and frankly stated that he wanted to learn just those things so that he could combine them with proper construction details in a well-designed building. A design of a potato storage house approved by this same chief had a roof of reinforced concrete, 2 feet thick.

Now to make comparison of the tendencies in our own country's agricultural department and that of Great Britain, let us quote from the October Experiment Station Record, which is also just out: "A notable example of timely preparation for agricultural reconstruction is provided by Great Britain, where the position taken is of particular interest because it involves some of the most radical suggestions regarding agriculture which have been put forward anywhere, representing a revolution in the attitude toward food production and the use of land. Agricultural education must be pressed forward in every country as a fundamental part of a national agricultural policy; the nation can no longer afford to incur the risks of local and short-sighted inaction."

"Another great need is the establishment of an institute for research in agricultural machinery. Such an institute would have, it is thought, a

stimulating effect upon the development of machinery to meet the rapidly changing conditions of agriculture, and upon the men responsible for the designing of agricultural implements. It would also insure better instruction in farm machinery at the agricultural colleges where the subject has been very inadequately dealt with in the past. Itinerant advisors on mechanical questions should, it is thought, be a part of the equipment of county instruction."

With the billions of dollars that American farmers have invested in buildings and equipment the logical thing for United States to do is what Great Britain is doing, and follow it up vigorously and effectively.

The development of the tractor proposition during the coming year ought to be watched with interest, for farming conditions are going to approach the normal. From the North word comes that all indications point to a bigger demand for tractors the coming season than ever before. The tractor is being steadily established as to what it will do and can be counted upon to do, so that some of the illusions both for and against it are being overcome. It was certainly a life-saver during the past season. The war claimed many men from the farms, and yet the production of grain for foods was greater than common. Without the tractor, this would have been impossible. And the coming season may be counted upon to have a heavy production of foodstuffs, because of the stimulation of the fixed price on wheat until June 1, 1920. The tractor will again do a large share of the work necessary to attain the result which is anticipated.

### Pumping Water

Can you tell me whether water can be forced into a cistern with windmill from a pump 60 rods away, the slope up being about 60 feet. The well is 35 feet deep with one inch pipes. If so how strong will the breeze have to be? H. K. Benson, Kan.

There is no reason why water cannot be forced to your cistern by means of a force pump operated by a windmill under the conditions which you describe in your inquiry.

There would be considerable friction lost in the 1,000 feet of pipe which in this instance would approximate the equivalent of 100 feet of head, that is, the water would have to be raised approximately the equivalent of 160 feet vertical lift. This means that the pump would have to operate against a pressure of about 70 pounds and a windmill with a wheel 10 feet in diameter operating the pump with a cylinder 3 1/4 inches in diameter should deliver in the neighborhood of 250 or 300 gallons an hour provided a good breeze of say 16 to 20 miles an hour were blowing. Of course it would be necessary to have the mill and pump in good condition so that the friction of the machinery would be reduced to a minimum.

### About Mowing Machines

Does an 8-foot cut mower do satisfactory work? Will it stand usage as well as a 6-foot cut? What companies handle them? Would you advise a man to buy an 8-foot cut in preference to a 6-foot cut, when 80 acres of alfalfa is to be cut? Can two horses pull an 8-foot machine? D. N. T. Fowler, Kan.

A mower cutting a 6-foot swath has been in use for so many years as a two-horse machine that it is almost considered standard. Under extremely heavy cutting it may be that a 6-foot swath is all that two horses can handle steadily. However, we have seen two good horses hitched to an 8-foot mower cutting rank timothy hay very readily and we believe that it was not too much of a load for them.

Undoubtedly an 8-foot mower pulls with greater draft than does a 6-foot mower because a good portion of the draft of a mower comes from cutting the hay but it does not follow that increasing the width of the swath by one-third is going to increase the draft proportionately.

The mowers cutting wider swaths have a greater strain put upon their

(Continued on Page 36.)



## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Warm Weather for Winter.  
Round-up for Coyotes and Rabbits.  
Wind Mills for Pumping Water.  
A Question of Flour Costs.  
Mill Profits 5 Cents a Bushel.  
Taxing Excess Land Holdings.

THE calendar says that this is February 1 as I write but if one were to judge by the weather it easily could be April 1 and time to be plowing for corn. Not for years have we had so warm a January and perhaps never have we had weather so warm for the last 20 days of the month; at least, since weather records have been kept. The weather bureau says that January 1901 had slightly warmer average temperature than this month but that was because the weather that year was warm from the start of the month while this year the first few days were cold. But the fine weather gives the prophets a chance to threaten us with evil to come. They say that we must pay for this nice weather with something fierce in February. The weather observer at Kansas City says that so far from being a presage of bad weather to come a mild January is more often than not followed by mild weather in February and March.

The event of the week in this part of the county was a coyote drive. A count at the end of the drive showed 367 guns in line. The net results were three coyotes and jackrabbits without number. A drive the week before joining this territory to the west and just over the Lyon county line netted four coyotes and a wagon load of jackrabbits. In that drive there were 288 men in line. For the next week three more drives are planned to take in territory not yet covered. In the drives a space 5 miles square is covered and the roundup is in some smooth pasture away from any farm buildings. In our drive the average number to each 5-mile side was 90 which made 18 men to the mile at the start but as the lines closed in the number increased until at the roundup the men were so close together that it was virtually impossible for a coyote to escape. Opinions differed as to which did the most damage, the coyotes or the jackrabbits which were killed. The dead coyotes were sold at auction and the proceeds given to the Red Cross. They brought from \$10 to \$19 each depending on size and condition of the hide. Some of the hides were literally riddled with shot.

From Centerville, Kan., I have an inquiry as to the possibility of using one engine to pump water from a well 20 rods distant and up an incline and at the same time run a dynamo to supply electric lights and power at the house. I am not posted on electric plants but I am pretty positive that it would not be practicable to do both these jobs with one engine. The engine would have to be stationed at the house and be belted direct to the dynamo, I should think, and in that case I cannot see how it could be used to pump water. I do not much fancy an engine for pumping water in Kansas, anyway. The wind is constant enough in this state so that with a storage supply of two days one would always be sure of having water so far as power is concerned. We have had in operation for 13 years an 8-foot mill attached to a 3-way pump which pumps water for 60 rods up quite an incline and I cannot note where it takes much more power than it would if the water was pumped out right at the well. The water is pumped thru a 1-inch pipe into three different yards. The mill is turned on and shut off by means of a wire which is carried on poles to the mill. A windmill is a source of much less trouble and expense as a pumping plant than a gas engine.

I have received a number of letters lately, notably one from Burlington, in which the matter of milling profits was discussed and a number of questions regarding the milling business have been asked me. One is, "Do we

have to pay the extra cost of flour and feed this summer because the wheat will all have to be shipped back from Kansas City, costing \$2.32 there and freight charges?" I see no other way, if a man buys flour and feed this summer than to pay the extra charges. It would have been much better for us had the government allowed mills to hold a large stock; then this double hauling charge could have been avoided. But up until a short time ago mills were permitted to have in store but a 30-day supply. When government control was taken from feed and flour prices the Burlington mill had no more than a 10-day run of wheat ahead.

Other letters say that mills are making an enormous profit. It is very easy to prove that assertion, if true. What is the cost of a bushel of wheat to the mill and for what do the milled products of that bushel sell? Ever since flour and feed prices were released the Burlington mill has been paying \$2.20 a bushel for wheat. This 60 pounds of wheat will make, on an average, 42 pounds of flour and 18 pounds of feed. The retail price of high patent flour in Burlington is \$2.65 a sack while for straight patent \$2.55 is charged. As the greatest part of the product of the mill goes to the government it will be seen that \$10 a barrel or about 5 cents a pound is all the mill receives for flour; this is setting it plenty high for part of the flour is what is known as "clear" and this brings no more than \$8 and goes to the southern trade. The average wholesale price received by the mill for feed is no more than \$2.50 a hundred or 2½ cents a pound. So that for 42 pounds of flour \$2.10 is received and for 18 pounds of feed 45 cents, a total of \$2.55 for the milled products of 60 pounds of wheat for which \$2.20 was paid. Common cotton flour sacks cost 15 cents each at wholesale while feed sacks are 20 cents each. The sack cost for a bushel of milled wheat products is 15 cents while milling cost is another 15 cents making a total cost of \$2.50 for a bushel of milled wheat and for this the mill receives \$2.55.

I am aware that the foregoing figures will be questioned by those who know nothing of milling costs. It will be easy for anyone, however, to get at the relative truth by making inquiry of any authority on the subject, the milling department of the Kansas Experiment station for example. Nearly all make the mistake of thinking that the retail price they have to pay represents what the mill receives. If the Kansas millers, as a whole, could be assured of a net profit of 5 cents a bushel on the wheat they mill they would all be very prosperous. In reality, there is an immense lot of wheat milled every year on which the net profit to the mill does not exceed 10 cents a barrel. In the 13 years I have been writing for the Farmers Mail and Breeze I have always been careful to verify any figures I may have given; I have always been very careful to avoid wild assertions and I can assure you that in the foregoing paragraphs I have stated nothing but what can be proved. Of course, I know nothing except in a general way of what the costs of other mills are but it is a fact that on the volume of business transacted by the Excelsior Milling Co., of Burlington, for the year 1918 a net profit of less than 2 per cent was made.

I have also had a number of inquiries regarding the proposed graduated land tax. This tax cannot be levied until the constitution is changed and that cannot be done for some time. The tax is supposed to make large land holdings unprofitable. Land monopoly on a large scale is wrong but a tax to end it will have to be laid very carefully or much injustice will follow. It is said that such a tax will enable tenants to acquire land more easily, meaning, I take it, to buy more cheaply. Now if land is made cheaper to tenants all other

(Continued on Page 36.)

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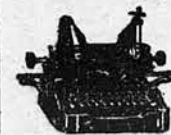
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## With the Home Makers

With the Women Folks at the Farm and Home Meeting

BY STELLA G. NASH

THE PRINCIPAL theme of the program for women at the Farm and Home Week meeting at Manhattan, February 3 to 8, was reconstruction—both in the home and in the community. The United States expects every woman to work as energetically during these days as she did during the war. We cannot let down now. Instead we must transfer our energies into constructive channels in our own homes and communities.

In her address on "Federal Provisions to Help the Housewife," Frances L. Brown, Emergency State Home Demonstration Leader, said: "Someone has truly said 'The home is the heart of the nation for out of it flow the issues of life.' We wish our homes to be happy, efficient homes where every member of the family is a good citizen. To accomplish this, we must have sufficient means to conduct the necessary operations of the home in a business-like way; a proper division of this income to cover all necessary expenditures; a proper division of labor so that all may share and none overdo; a proper division of time so that all may work and play; and proper equipment with which to work. In other words, we must have organization and co-operation."

### Boys Will Demand More

"We should think now about how we will keep our soldier boys on the farm," were the opening words of the talk by George I. Christie, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. "These boys found the best of everything at the camps and they have higher ideals than ever before. They have been associating with strong young men. When these boys come back there will be a feasting for a week or a month, then the young men will say, 'What am I going to do?' They aren't going to be satisfied to work hard all week, go to town on Saturday night and to church on Sunday, and then go back and begin the same routine on Monday. If they stay in the country they are going to demand an opportunity to really live. And this opportunity must be provided by the country school, church and people."

"I know one family," Mr. Christie went on, "where the young son had formed the habit of going to town for his amusement every night. I asked the mother what she was doing to keep him at home and her answer was 'Nothing.' I told her if she would make home pleasant, the boy would not care to leave it. She decided to change conditions and made a large freezer of ice cream the next evening and invited in the young folks in the neighborhood. The next neighbor got the idea and invited the same gathering to her home the following week and soon the spirit of sociability spread until town was forgotten and there was no desire on the part of the young folks to leave the country."

Another feature of community work that will help to keep the young folks interested is the community sing. Everyone likes to sing and folks enjoy nothing better than to meet at the school house or church with the neighborhood band and a good leader to sing. The best way to get folks interested in community singing, according to Chester H. Guthrie, Music Director at Camp Funston, is to select a good leader, advertise a band concert and then when the audience has listened to the band for 30 minutes, ask everyone to sing. "Whenever the people meet for any occasion announce the meeting 1/2 hour early and sing during that time," advised Mr. Guthrie. "After three or four such meetings and sings it will be an easy matter to form an organization for community singing. This organization should meet regularly at least once a month, and put on two or more high-class entertainments during the year, bringing in two well-known singers from the outside. I know of nothing that will do more to raise the standard of music in a community than community sings and entertainments."

The food talks were especially in-

teresting this year. Proper buying of food will save the housewife a good deal of money, was the advice of Mary E. Ward, Assistant Emergency State Home Demonstration Leader. She pointed out that correct buying means buying by weight rather than by measure; knowing relatively the amounts contained in a pound; buying raw materials where the same can be prepared at less cost than those ready to serve (cost of fuel must always be considered); personal marketing; buying home grown foods; buying seasonable foods; buying in bulk rather than in package; buying in quantities and having a knowledge of the different sizes of cans and the relative cost of each.

"What Music May Mean in Our Homes" was the theme of the address by Doris Bugbey, instructor in violin. Among other things she said: "There is a distinct practical advantage in giving music a high place in our home life. Above all else it provides a means for relaxation from exertion and strain, in the presence of something beautiful, good and true instead of something unworthy. If our leisure moments are wholesome, our whole life will be so. So many of us tear down body, mind and soul in worthless if not harmful recreation and thereby lay an increasingly heavy burden on the hours of work and achievement. There is no balm for a bruised, discouraged soul, no tonic for jaded nerves, no finer companion in play, no source of inspiration greater and more easily available than that offered us by the goddess of music."

"British women were not found wanting when they were called upon during the Great War to take their places in the affairs of the nation and keep the home fires burning while the men were away," said Helen Fraser, Lecturer in America for the British Government. "It was due to the women of Great Britain that enough food was raised to feed the people of that country. They were the ones who kept the wheels of industry moving, besides nursing their wounded men and keeping their children alive and well and their homes intact. Women are going to be asked in the future to play their part not only in the home but in the state and national life of the world. We women must keep bright the fires that have been burning since the war. We must have the same devotion and the same splendid spirit to help build up a better world not only abroad but in our country. We wish to make our country a fit place for heroes to live. We wish to see that each person has an opportunity to find the beauties of life that belonged only to the few and we believe women can help as well as men."

### Planning the Farmers' Institutes

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

It was the writer's pleasure, January 30, to meet with several others at our county seat to plan our farmers' institutes. We have often felt that, apart from roads, we have much reason to be proud of Jefferson county. The results of this meeting were to make that feeling stronger. To begin with reasons is to name first the beautiful silver trophy cup that adorned the courthouse table. It came from the Soil Products' show at Kansas City. Our garden club members' exhibits had won so many points for the state that the cup was sent here for exhibition before being taken to its final home, Manhattan. The college man in charge of the meeting, Mr. Elling, was a native of Jefferson county and had lived here until he went to college. We had a county emergency club leader last year and are glad that we shall have her again. To help in food production and improved farming, we now have a county agent.

Besides these there were present at this meeting, Mr. Snider of Nortonville, a Holstein breeder of prominence.



In pursuit of his favorite breed he has traveled to New York, to hilly Vermont and up to Wisconsin. The quality of his herd is such that he would not "bat an eye" in asking or giving sums of five figures for infant calves. Another attendant was Mr. Moyer, who once represented us in our state legislature. There is no hit-and-miss farming done on his place. The value of self-feeders for hogs has been proved to his satisfaction by careful tests and by records of weights. We doubt not that he is familiar enough with sheep to know each breed by its ha-a. Our ex-sheriff, owner of a fine farm, was there. It was he who knew by the changing figures of his herd of hogs—70 to 30—that sprays may be made so strong they will remove vermin, hair and pigs.

The plan for institutes has been radically changed. Instead of having two whole day sessions in towns, it is now the plan to have four half day sessions on farms where demonstration work has been done. In cases requiring guidance or consultation, the college will send men to direct the work. The subjects for demonstration are many and varied enough to meet the needs of most any community. There are several subjects of interest especially to women. In fact, Mr. Elling told us, the women have furnished the best audiences for such work. A popular subject of late has been that of home nursing. We have sent in our request for three subjects that may be demonstrated in the homes of our canning club members and one for the men. We may not be able to get the home dyeing, cottage cheese, dairy products and home labor saving appliances but we have asked for them in preference to other subjects.

Our first club meeting for this year will be held February 8. At this time we shall elect our officers, transact business and have a discussion of gardening and garden pests. We expect to have a talk from our county agent on this subject but if he should be unable to be there, there would be much we could learn from one another.

Spraying materials are so much cheaper bought by the hundred pounds or barrel than in many instances it might be well for clubs to combine their orders as orchard men do in this immediate locality.

There are many in the north who would find it difficult to believe that Kansans were digging potatoes February 1. Yet such was the case. There were many persons who were prevented from digging all of their potatoes in the fall when wheat sowing was in progress and rain followed rain. Some of them dug their remaining rows December 24; others were obliged to wait until the snow that had kept the ground from freezing was melted and dried. February 1 found several finishing the work.

Many gardeners in the vicinity of Lawrence could be seen at work in their gardens on February 1, too. They were probably planting onion sets or seed. One Lawrence gardener has prepared his big garden to withstand weather such as that of last summer. He has rods of overhead gas pipe spread over the garden for watering in time of need. We should like to know how successful such a scheme will be when hot winds blast the tomato blossoms. Will the moisture temper the wind so as to prevent the damage?

Here are two questions that we have been unable to answer for different readers. How may a steel range top that has become rough and rusty be made smooth and bright? May one stencil a pattern on good printed linoleum from which the pattern is worn? How proceed?

#### What Flowers Shall I Plant?

For the flower lover who has little or no time for her flowers, I would suggest shrubs and bulbs as a possible solution of her problem. The best shrubs and those requiring the least care are: roses, bush and rambler; Lilacs, purple and white; Snowballs; Spirea, both for hedges and simple shrubs; and Tartarian honeysuckle. All these shrubs except the Honeysuckle may be secured from friends for the asking as they root easily.

In addition to shrubs, I would suggest the following easily cared for flowers: Peonies, Chrysanthemums, Bleeding Hearts and Sweet Williams.

All are hardy plants and require very little care beyond fertilizer and covering for winter.

I would by no means leave Hyacinths out of the flower list. Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus and Grape hyacinths should all be planted in the fall and covered to protect them from intense cold. They make a beautiful succession of bloom, from the earliest Crocus to the latest Narcissus or Hyacinth.

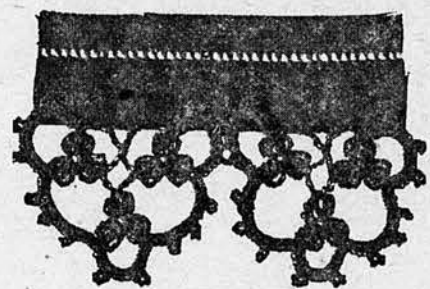
Sow Pansy or Poppy seeds in the spring in your bulb beds as soon as the bulb tops die down. Both Pansies and Poppies may be left in the ground and will bloom earlier in the spring for having been covered.

If a person desired annuals, the following list requires the least care with the greatest returns: Sweet Pea, Nasturtium, Phlox, Hollyhock, Petunia, Zinnia, Portulaca, Mignonette and Balsam. If these are undisturbed by plowing, they will almost all seed themselves. However, it is best to keep the blossoms picked, as this makes more and larger blossoms.

Frankfort, Kansas. Mrs. R. D. W.

#### Clover Leaf Lace and Medallion

This clover leaf lace is a beauty. Chain (ch) 4, 2 treble crochet (tr c, thread over hook twice) in 4th stitch (st) from hook which makes half the 1st petal. \*Ch 4, make 3 tr back in the top of the last tr c, ch 4, and fasten with a slip stitch (sl st) in the same st. \* This forms the center of the

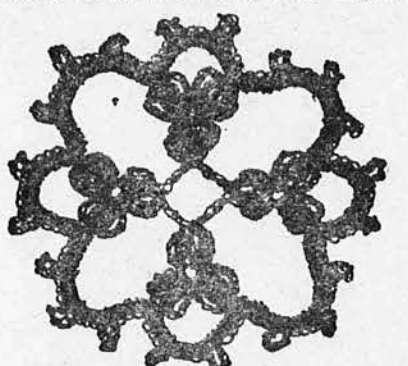


flower. From \* to \* is one petal. Make one more petal, then ch 4, 1 tr c and catch with a sl st in the base of the 1st 2 tr c made. This completes one flower.

2nd Flower—Ch 11, fasten to middle of 2nd petal of 1st flower by a sl st, removing hook and drawing thread thru st, so all work will be done on the same side. Ch 7, 2 tr c in 4th st from hook, ch 4, and complete the flower as before. Ch 7, fasten by sl st in 7th st of 11th ch by removing hook and drawing thread thru st, ch 4, tr c in 4th st of 11th ch.

3rd Flower—Ch 7, 2 tr c in 4th st from hook. Make half of 2nd petal and fasten by sl st in 4th st of 7 ch and complete flower as before.

For the edge, ch 11, fasten by sl st in center of 2nd petal, ch 11, fasten by sl st in center of 2nd petal of next flower, ch 9, fasten in center of next

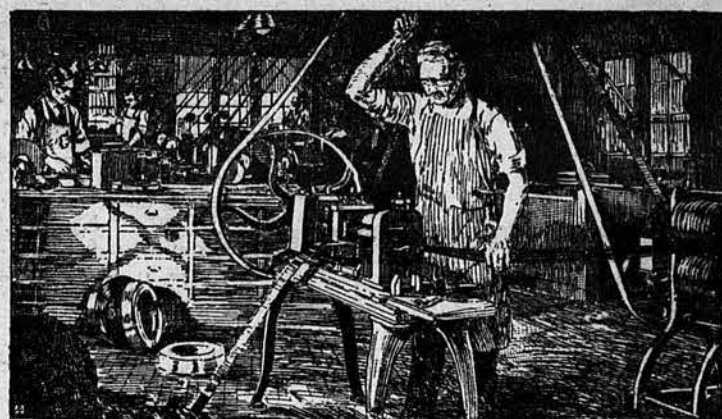


petal. Ch 11, fasten in center of 2nd petal of first flower, ch 11, fasten in top of next petal. Turn, 4 single crochet (s c) picot (p), 4 s c, p, 4 s c, p, 4 s c, p, 4 s c under 9 ch, 4 s c, p, 4 s c, 4 s c under 9 ch, 4 s c, p, 4 s c, p, 4 s c, p, 4 s c, under last two 11 ch. This forms one scallop, ch 16, 2 tr c in 4th st from hook. Repeat scallop as the first to the desired length. In making the edge on the next scallop join to 1st scallop in this way: when filling the 1st 11 ch, make 4 s c, p, (of 5 ch), 4 s c, fasten by sl st to 2nd p of first scallop, 4 s c, fasten to next p by sl st and fill the chs as before. This may be repeated to desired length.

The medallion to match is made with ch 4, 2 tr c in 4th st and complete as 1st flower, ch 7. Make 3 more flowers, ch 9 between petals, ch 11 between flowers. Fill the chs as in lace.—Mrs. Martha C. Rogers, Winfield, Kan.

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The Waltham Watch Company produces fourteen tons of mainsprings every year. It is the largest mainspring maker in the world. The Waltham mainspring is cut from long rolls of steel of uniform and special quality, then tempered in resilient form by a secret process, and is placed in the watch coiled into a hardened and tempered steel barrel. This is exclusively a Waltham practice.

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## The Rose Still Grows

Near shady wall a rose once grew,  
Budded and blossomed in God's free light,  
Watered and fed by morning dew,  
Shedding its sweetness day and night.

As it grew and blossomed fair and tall,  
Slowly rising to loftier heights,  
It came to a crevice in the wall,  
Thru which there shone a beam of light.

Onward it crept with added strength,  
With never a thought of fear or pride,  
It followed the light thru the crevice's length,  
And unfolded itself on the other side.

The light, the dew, the broadening view,  
Were found the same as they were before,  
And it lost itself in beautiful new,  
Breathing its fragrance more and more.

Shall claim of death cause us to grieve,  
And make our courage faint and fall,  
Nay! let us faith and hope receive,  
The rose still grows beyond the wall.

Scattering fragrance far and wide,  
Just as it did in days of yore,  
Just as it did on the other side,  
Just as it will forever more.

Sent in by Mrs. Alice Pottenger.

## Dishes Made on the Farm

[Women readers are invited to send in their favorite recipes. A prize of 50 cents will be awarded for the best timely recipe received each week. Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.]

**Hamburger Pie (Prize Recipe)**—Cook 2 cups of cornmeal and 6 cups of water together for 20 minutes. Cook 1 pound of hamburger a few minutes, add 2 cups of tomatoes, 1 large onion (fried in 1 tablespoon of fat) and salt. Put into a baking dish, a layer of mush, then a layer of the meat mixture, and so on until the materials are all used. Have a layer of the mush on top. Bake 45 minutes.—Mrs. William Wyatt, Chase Co., Kansas.

**Lemon Jelly Cake**—Mix well, 1½ cups of sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup of separated cream, ¼ cup of water, 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and 1 teaspoon of lemon extract. Bake in two layers.

For the filling, beat together and cook until quite thick, 1 cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 large apple grated and the juice of 1 lemon. When cool, spread between the layers and over the top of the cake.—Florence Irene McClean, Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

**Escalloped Potatoes**—Cover the bottom of a casserole with a thick layer of raw potatoes sliced very thin, then a layer of onion, sliced thin. Season each layer with salt and pepper, then over the onion, place several slices of thinly sliced salt pork. Proceed in this order until the dish is full, having the top layer potatoes. Salt and pepper and dot with bits of butter, fill the dish with milk and bake about an hour. Serve with any kind of meat.—May Peintner, Harvey Co., Kansas.

**Sour Cream Pie**—Cook on top of stove until thick, ¾ cup of sugar, yolks of 2 eggs, 1 cup of sour cream, 1 cup of chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon. Bake the crust, add the ingredients, cover with the whites of 2 eggs and 2 teaspoons of sugar beaten stiff, and brown in the oven.—Bessie Brown, Colorado.

**Sultana Rolls**—Put 1 level cup of raisins and 1 level cup of sugar into a small sauce pan. Cover with water and cook slowly until the raisins are soft and the juice like sirup. Sift 1 level cup of flour, 1 level teaspoon of baking powder and ½ teaspoon of salt into a bowl, add 1½ tablespoons of lard, rub it in with the tips of fingers, and mix to a soft dough with water. Roll ½ inch thick, spread with the raisins, then roll up, pressing the ends firmly together. Place in a greased pan and pour raisin juice over. Add 1 tablespoon of butter and ½ cup of water and bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes or until done. Serve with whipped cream. This is sufficient for five or six persons.—Miss Daisy Hatfield, Colorado.

## Don't be Sorry Every Day

Learn to forget. We are carrying too much junk in our minds that we ought to get rid of. We ought to make a real conscious effort to drop all our past mistakes. Don't think about them. Be sorry—yes. But don't try to be sorry every day of your life.

As old Ezra Whittier down the old river road used to put it: "They ain't no disease quite so dingfaddled comfortable as falling memory. With the typhoid or scarlet fever your hair shore does come out, and sometimes when you are fully recovered you may be jes' lucky enough to go kind of deaf on one

side. Then you sieve out them things what if you heard would give you no appetite, and keep you from growing. But falling memory is different. It sort of sidles things off, just a bill or two at a time, and you brush them off or they blow away. Or mebbe you said something three or four times to some certain person, that whatever you was you never did steal a hog. Of course, you know very well that the certain person didn't steal no hog at all. At the most it was only a pig or mebbe only a settin' of eggs. But when your memory has fallen for some little time, you can go right up to that certain person and look him straight in the forehead and ask him if he minds if you ride along to town with him. Then he catches it, his memory starts falling, and he says you can, and you do, setting up close aside each jes' as if you was friends or you'd been arrested and he was the constable.

"And you can jes' keep right on goin' like that until you get all the irritating things outen your system. The wust thing about falling memory is that you feel so good that you can hardly stand it."—Woman's World.

## Recipe for Dry Hop Yeast

In answer to the inquiry about dry hop yeast will say I have found this recipe excellent. Scald 1 handful of hops in 1 quart of water, steeping until the strength is extracted from the hops. When cool, add 2 cakes of yeast, previously soaked in lukewarm water, set in a warm place to rise and stir often. When very light, add 1 tablespoon each of sugar and ginger, and 1 teaspoon each of salt and powdered alum dissolved in a little water. Add cornmeal to form a loaf, let rise over night, pinch off and make into little cakes and spread in a cool airy place to dry. Mrs. L. E. Newton, Gove Co., Kansas.

## New Coat for Spring

8990—Ladies' Slip-on Waist. The fastening is on the shoulders, as the waist slips on over the head. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9190—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. The single-breasted closing is a popular



feature and the shawl collar is very smart. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9186—Girls' Dress. The waist is quite plain and fastens at the center back. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

## Haskell County Celebrates

School District 17, of Haskell county, Kansas, held its fifth Kansas Day anniversary meeting at the school house. Readings and patriotic exercises about Kansas made the meeting interesting.

The service flag for the county was displayed. There were not so many persons at this meeting as in previous years, on account of the influenza ban, but the program was one of the best we have had. Mrs. E. A. Davis, Haskell Co., Kansas.

## Why My Children Like to Read

I figuratively starved for lack of good reading matter when a child. We had a very few good books, among which were Tennyson's poems. These books were almost worn out with constant handling. Our current reading consisted of the "Globe Democrat," "Toledo Blade" and our little two-sheet county paper. Everything was literally devoured in these papers. The "Toledo Blade" always printed Talmage's and Beecher's sermons, and one of the bright remembrances of my young life were the times when mother read these aloud to us on Sunday afternoons. Never shall I forget the wonder and awe with which I listened to Talmage's sermons on the Holy Land!

Later when I had a home and little ones of my own, times had changed so that money for good reading matter was more plentiful, and we have been fortunately situated within access of a good public library. When my children were mere babes, they learned all the nursery rhymes, but I endeavored always to have my reading just a little above them so they would have to tiptoe to reach it. They did not comprehend all, but enough to follow the thought, and in this way their minds reached out and expanded.

Current topics, biography, nature stories, good fiction and plenty of poetry mixed with it, make a mental balanced ration. As the children grew older, they would take their turns in keeping the family reading altar aglow. Now that the girls are in high school and have to spend so much time in the evening studying, I often have something choice hunted up, and while the others are eating supper, read aloud. And oh, the dividends it pays in awakened minds and a contented happy family! If we mothers could only learn that around our own evening lamps, are all the possibilities of perennial delights compared with which other things are dust and ashes! Mrs. Ford Robinette, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

## The Road to Happiness

This is the road to Happiness:  
Start now from where you are,  
"Turn to the right," and "Keep right on;  
You will not find it far."  
Along the path of Willing Feet  
And over Heart's Ease Hill,  
Across the fields of Sweet Content,  
The stream of Glad Good Will,  
And thru the lane of Loving Heart,  
The gate that's called, To-day,  
And down the steps of Little Things  
Into the Common Way.  
And take the cloak of Charity,  
The staff of Wise Employ;  
A loaf of bread of Daily Grace,  
A task well filled with joy,  
A word of cheer, a helping hand,  
Some good to give or share,  
A bit of song, a high resolve,  
A hope, a smile, a prayer,  
And in the place of Duty Done,  
Beside the Door of Home,  
You'll find the House of Happiness  
For happiness does not roam.

—Selected.

## A Small Boy's Philosophy

"I am practicing a new kind of economy," the little mother said merrily. "I had always saved and saved and saved. Even the best things for the table were saved for special occasions. One day my small son begged for preserved strawberries, of which he was always very fond, and I said: 'We have only a few cans left, and if we use those we will have to do without.' He was unusually quiet for a few moments, then he said, 'Mother, I'd much rather do without after they are gone than before they are gone, and besides, one of us might die.' Well, of course we had the berries. Since that time I have practiced his philosophy along a good many lines, and I believe it pays. Too many of us are holding in reserve our best things, our money, even our pleasures and friendships, meaning to enjoy them some day, but what if we should wake up some morning to find out that 'one of us' has gone beyond the need of our best. Enjoy the things that you have while you may and if there is to be any doing without, let it be after you have enjoyed them."

One benefit of farm bookkeeping is that it often prevents repaying bills.



## For Our Young Readers

### Billy Listens While the Teeth Continue to Talk

BY AMA S. JACKSON

PLEASE MOTHER, just one story 'fore I go to Slumberland."

Billy seemed to think mother was made of stories and never was easily put off without at least one.

As mother looked at the sleepy boy with the two upper front teeth missing, the story was suggested.

"All right, Billy, just a short one about a little boy about your size. He was nearly 7 and for almost a half year had been without two upper front teeth. That is a long time to be without two such important friends and his parents wondered how he managed to eat so well without them, especially apples, and toast and sandwiches. Then, too, the absence of these toothies sort of changed his looks, don't you know, made him look quite comical and he was joked a great deal by his playmates and numerous relatives, until truly the little boy began to worry about the long delayed teeth. They had come out the same day and cryingly he had pleaded



Yes, He Could Hear Them Plainly

with his mother to save them 'so as he could just stick 'em in when company came and not let 'em know how old he was getting—losing his teeth.'

"But he soon discovered they wouldn't stick, as his neighbor's false ones did. One night when everything was so still and he happened to wake up and it was all dark he lay quiet a moment and listened to the big clock tick, tick away downstairs and he felt kind of scared-like and was just going to call his mother when he heard some talking.

"At first, he could scarcely understand it at all, then the voices sounded closer and clearer. He listened, just listened and strained his hearing, almost stopped breathing and, don't you know, Billy, he found out it was his teeth a-talking. Yes, sir, truly, just a-talking to each other and arguing the way folks do sometimes.

"No, sir," said a large Mr. Molartooth 'those two front teeth are not coming in.' When the old ones came out and some new ones began pushing along under the gums, I felt so sorry-like for them and finally I just had to tell them how he treats us, rather how he neglects us. Just think! All we are here for is to work for him and once in awhile when he thinks company is coming or he is getting cleaned up to go some place, he takes a notion to brush us, but the rest of the time he does not give us a thought. We get coated over with food and tartar and the little germs (no, not Germans, Billy, germs) stick and prick and work on us and—yes, Billy, that is the way germs do teeth, they work away while you sleep and that's why mother especially insists upon brushing those toothies before bedtime.

"Well," Mr. Molartooth continued, 'do you think, Mrs. Molartooth, that I should like to see those cousins of ours come here to live? I should say not. This is not the home I would choose. Now, if he kept us shining and if, after we chew up his food each meal, he brushed us and washed us off as he used to and should, why, then, I should not feel so ugly toward him, but, believe me, when I get loose here I am going to hang on until the new tooth begins coming. Then I will put him wise, too, and tell him to stay away.'

"Now, don't you know Billy, that little boy just lay there and listened and held his breath so he could hear

it all, and next morning before breakfast he got busy and surprised even himself by scouring his teeth thoroly. Then he examined them closely at his father's shaving mirror and brushed some more and after breakfast scoured again. He didn't tell anyone his secret but faithfully kept to his task and treated those teeth royally. And don't you know, about two weeks afterwards, he was on his father's knee one evening and suddenly his father said 'Why, son, I do declare. Open your mouth a minute. Yes, sir, I can see a couple of new teeth just a-peeking thru those gums. Pretty soon now, we're going to have a sure-enough respectable looking boy instead of a toothless comic valentine.'

"Well, dad," Billy said, "I knew they'd come if I'd keep at it, after what I heard that night, and I certainly have worked so that those teeth will have a better opinion of me." "Then he told his father all about how he had heard his teeth talk and had decided to treat them right."

Now, Billy was almost asleep, but he aroused himself sufficiently to hear all the story, then he said:

"Say mother, that all sounded lots like me in places. Do you suppose if I treated my teeth better that those two of mine would come in, too?"

Mother smilingly kissed the sleepy boy good-night and was not the least surprised the next morning to discover Billy in front of a mirror scouring and polishing his teeth. He has kept up the task, endeavoring to coax in the long missing pals.

#### Select a Clear Picture

Have you sent that camera picture to enter in the contest? If you haven't look thru your assortment of pictures taken on your farm and select the clearest and best of the lot. These prizes will be awarded; first, \$1; second, 50 cents; third 25 cents. Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Write a brief description on the back of the picture.

#### Designed by a Young Reader

This puzzle was designed by Evelyn Brown, one of our young readers. Evelyn says the pictures represent the names of four cities. See if you can guess them. Address your letter to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded each of the first three boys and each of the first three girls sending correct solutions. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter.



Solution February 1 puzzle—A flower: crocus. The prize winners. Lewis L. McLaughlin, Axtell, Kan.; Ruth Bilson, Eureka, Kan.; Dorris Barnett, Wellsville, Kan.; Howard W. Nunn, Parker, Kan.; Esther McWilliams, Quinter, Kan.

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



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## Theodore Roosevelt

### His Life and Work



Theodore Roosevelt

By the Well-Known Authors

Frederick E. Drinker and J. Henry Mowbray

Authors of Roosevelt's Illustrious Career and Renowned Hunt

### A New and Complete Story of the Life of Theodore Roosevelt, Twenty-sixth President of the United States

A Book that should be in Every American Home and that Every American Boy, Every American Girl, All Others of the Family, too, for that matter, should read, not once, but often. The Life of No Other Man of Modern Times Contains So Much that is Inspiring as that of Theodore Roosevelt—American.

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Few men have touched the circumference of life at so many points as did Theodore Roosevelt. His exploits as Explorer, Hunter of Wild Animals, Ranger, Soldier, Politician and Advocate of the Strenuous Life make a book as thrilling as fiction. The young will find many lessons in it, for Mr. Roosevelt builded the rugged body, which he possessed out of one that was weak in childhood. Persistence and what it will accomplish were exemplified in life.

### An American of the Highest Type

His personal integrity was without blemish and his critics admired him for his earnest and open adherence to the principles in which he believed.

### America's Greatest Fighter

Champion of the great common people, he fought against the great combines which threatened to throttle competition in business; sprang to the support of organized labor; reached out his hand across the sea to end the Russo-Japanese conflict; made possible the years-old hope of connecting the Atlantic to the Pacific by canal; made Generals—for it was his appointment that gave America General Pershing as supreme commander of the Military forces in the World War—and himself faced the bullets at San Juan, besides giving his sons to the cause of liberty. A Red-Blooded Book for Red-Blooded People. Handsomely bound and profusely illustrated with half-tones and etchings of the former President and members of his family; his home and the actions in which he participated. Contains over 500 pages, including pictures. Size 6¼x8½ inches.

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Thousands of readers are waiting for our great work. Every red-blooded American will enjoy reading the Life Story of this illustrious statesman. We were able to purchase only a part of a limited edition of this big book. The book will be ready to mail to you about February 15, but it will be necessary for you to order at once if you want a copy as our limited supply will not last long. We can assure you a copy if you send your order inside of ten days. While they last we will send one of these books postpaid with a two-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$2.00, but you must act quickly.

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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$2.00 to pay for a two-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and send me the Theodore Roosevelt book free and postpaid.

Name .....

Address .....



# Hay Means Money, Now

Only Once Has This Market Recorded Higher Prices

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**A**MONG the surprising developments in the market for feedstuffs in the Southwest, which are contributing to the feeling of weakness in prices, is the record movement of hay. Kansas City, the world's largest hay market, continues to receive heavy consignments of forage from the Pacific Northwest, and is reporting total supplies of unprecedented volume. Arrivals in Kansas City now average more than 1,000 cars a week. Shipments of hay from Idaho to Texas, to Kansas and other Southwestern states, which some years ago were considered among the impossible changes in demand and supply conditions, are common now. Northwestern alfalfa now comprises the bulk of Kansas City's receipts of hay.

Prices for alfalfa in Kansas City range from \$18.50 for the poorest offerings to \$33 a ton for choice. The highest price ever paid for alfalfa in Kansas City, recorded in the winter of 1917, \$35 a ton, is only \$2 above the top price on the present market. The better grades are bringing comparatively higher prices than the cheaper offerings, due, of course, to the scarcity of good alfalfa. The lower grades of alfalfa have declined more than \$5 a ton, as compared with a recession of about \$1 a ton on choice and No. 1.

In connection with the market for alfalfa, it is interesting to note that in making shipments from Idaho and other Pacific Northwestern states, there is a minimum freight rate of \$11 to Kansas City, with some shipping points of that territory requiring as much as \$15 a ton. With markets on a normal price basis, it would be unprofitable to ship hay from the Northwest to Kansas City territory. The market for alfalfa in Idaho, the principal shipping state of the Far West, is about \$15 a ton, so it is apparent that a minimum price of \$26 is required to maintain the movement from across the Rocky Mountains.

Comparatively light supplies of prairie hay are available in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, the principal "wild hay" states. Dealers who are close students of the market, emphasize the fact that a more serious shortage of the better grades of that forage is probable before another crop can be harvested. This accounts for the present strength in the market for prairie, the best grades of which are selling up to \$30 a ton. Prairie hay never sold at so narrow a margin under alfalfa as at present in this market. At any rate, the meager difference is not justified by the comparative feeding value of the two varieties of hay. Feeders usually consider alfalfa worth \$10 to \$12.50 a ton more than the "wild hay," and the market normally maintains such a margin. Few are buying prairie. Tame hay is quiet with scant supplies. With the government selling its horses and mules, consumption of hay at army camps is declining. Economy in the use of hay is general. Where wheat fields are dry enough, stock is being moved into them for pasturage. This is no time for purchases of hay as an investment.

The corn market follows an uncertain course. From a sharp break, the middle of January, quotations re-

bounded late in the month, while in the last week prices were mainly downward. Offerings at primary markets continue comparatively light. Cash corn in Kansas City closed, last week, at \$1.15 to \$1.38, compared with \$1.28 to \$1.46 the preceding week.

Feeders of livestock in Kansas and other Southwestern states have been less eager for offerings of corn, having apparently supplied a large part of their needs on the recent break. Also, feeders of the Southwest are more or less inclined to the belief that prices will recede as spring approaches. Many are buying corn for May and July delivery, prices on those futures being 10 to 14 cents under the February delivery, an unusual discount.

The arrivals of corn from interior points to terminal markets since November 1, at which time grain of the harvest of 1918 began moving marketward, total 62½ million bushels, compared with about 57 million bushels for the corresponding period a year ago. Of course, the figures on terminal market arrivals do not cover the entire country movement, as a large quantity of corn falls even to pass thru markets. However, the primary receipts are a fair indication of the extent of farm shipments.

The Argentine government has refused to permit exports of corn at a price below a basis equal to \$1.40 a bushel in New York.

Prices for oats receded 2 to 3 cents a bushel, with sales at a range of 57 to 60 cents last week in Kansas City. The action of the War Trade Board in removing export restrictions from grains and grain products, excepting wheat and wheat flour, stimulated the trade in oats. The European situation is important in the oats market, as more export buying is expected. The primary movement was light the past week.

Grain dealers and millers of Kansas City and of interior Kansas points who attended conferences on wheat marketing plans in Washington, last week, have returned with reports which forecast the adoption of an open trade in the bread grain. The plan which it is believed Congress will authorize will provide for the purchase of wheat of the harvest of 1919 from farmers at the guaranteed level and its re-sale at prices based upon demand and supply conditions. Demand for the light receipts of wheat now coming to Kansas City is limited, owing to the fact that the United States Grain Corporation is disposing of its accumulations. If an open market plan is adopted, millers, grain dealers and flour handlers will be careful to avoid carrying wheat or flour in excess of their actual requirements to July 1 in order to guard against losses. Food Administration authorities, however, assert that European demands will absorb all the surplus wheat and flour available from the harvest of 1918. Millers in Kansas are receiving many inquiries from Europe for flour, but cannot make direct sales because this business is in the government's hands.

Lower prices have been general in the market for commercial mixed feeds. Alfalfa grain molasses feed at \$44 to \$50 a ton in Kansas City and \$38 to \$43 a ton for the straight mo-

lasses alfalfa feed represent a decline of \$4 to \$5 a ton within the last fortnight. A break in molasses is the important factor in the recessions in mixed feeds, while the tendency toward lower levels in other feedstuffs also exerted some influence. Molasses, which went to 24 cents a gallon, during the war, is available at present at about 11 cents a gallon, basis Kansas City. Declines are due to the absence of demand from munitions manufacturers and distillers.

A slow demand prevails for mill feed, with bran at \$42 to \$43 a ton, in Kansas City, and \$43 to \$47 for shorts. Quiet in the market for flour has curtailed the production of bran and shorts, but offerings exceed the demands of the trade. In referring to the bran and shorts situation, it is interesting to note that linseed meal which, after the removal of maximum price restrictions by the Food Administration, advanced to \$77 a ton, Minneapolis, has since receded to \$58.50 on that market, only \$2.50 above the former maximum fair price. Bran and shorts are not expected to fall back so violently as the oil meal and cake market as long as mills are producing little flour.

## Grange Notes

BY ERNEST MCCLURE  
Legislative Committee Secretary

About the most important thing that has happened in Kansas to help the farmers is the co-operation of the different farm organizations of the state. Doctor Wolf, of Ottawa, was elected president and the heads of seven other organizations are vice presidents. Mr. Needham of the Grange served as president owing to the necessity of Doctor Wolf returning home. A program of 15 points was adopted by unanimous consent, it being agreed that one dissenting vote on any proposition would be sufficient to vote down any resolution. This showed the unity of thought among the farmers. The resolutions were published in the last issue of this paper. The new organization was named the Kansas Agricultural Council. The Grange can be congratulated on the fact that reading the resolutions of this council is about like reading the resolutions of the 47th annual session of the Kansas State Grange.

Ex-Archbishop General Brewster took a big sized monkey wrench and attacked the machinery of the "Torrens bill." His facts and figures come at such a late hour that there is little time to refute them before action is necessary. It is strange how someone can undo the gears when so many are watching the operations, yet we believe that we could have procured the services of this eminent attorney, if we had thought of it, and he would have written us a better brief for the Torrens bill than he has made out against it. One abstractor said that he could write a better law on three pages than the proposed "Torrens bill," but he has not done it. The fact is, the present system is good for these fellows, and they hate to part with it. They all agree that our present system of keeping land title records is about as bad as it can be, but offer no solution.

The pure seed bill is practically past the house. It is said that the enemies of the measure are threatening it in the senate, and that there is some hopes of success there. The only objection we hear is that the measure is too drastic. Well! some of the seed men have been "too drastic" with some of our farmers, and some of the farms in Kansas show it.

But the seed men should not be driven from the state, and it is not the intentions of the framers of the measure to do it. With those who sell honest seed and give the purchaser a square deal there is no quarrel. The law is intended for those who do not, and the teeth cannot be too sharp for the unscrupulous seed dealer. We hope the senate will see fit to pass the measure, and give us relief.

Fees and salaries are always on the job. Something funny. The officers are always going to leave if the salary is not increased, and of course if the ones now holding office quit "they never can be replaced, and the state

will be in an awful fix for no one else will look at the job," and like the patent medicine, "there is none just as good" to fill it. The auditor recommends a raise in salaries this year of officers, assistants, deputies and clerks in the state house alone of \$131,820, and \$59,920 additional for new clerks, deputies and assistants, making a total of \$191,740. The Grange legislative committee contends this is an outrage, and has handed the fees and salaries committee a letter protesting the whole program. There is no necessity for this raise. A surplus of help is already at the state house and the help proposition is getting easier every day.

Senator Neiswanger of Wichita is again asking for an amendment to the Commission Merchants' law that will exclude the grain dealers. This same amendment was proposed last session and it was used as a lever to repeal the whole commission merchants' law, and would have succeeded had not your legislative committee called the attention of Governor Capper to the matter and secured his veto on the bill. This year your committee will oppose any change. Our experience two years ago has caused us to become suspicious.

The state highway commission is becoming top heavy. It is asking more than 100 per cent increase in appropriations to maintain the headquarters in the state house alone. That means \$102,020 to be spent for state house employees. From our recollection that almost takes up the appropriation of the U. S. government for Kansas roads for the first year.

The state board of health is not only asking autocratic power but is also seeking autocratic appropriations.

It wants \$191,850.84 for the next two years. This is an increase of more than 100 per cent over the expenditure this department had last year, and all agree that last year was an exception. If the doctors could agree upon remedies and treatments this would not be so bad, but just as long as the doctors do not agree the people should use their own free will in obtaining the treatment to be given them.

Consider these appropriations with those of the agricultural departments of the state house. Agriculture used \$20,714 and horticulture \$3,254. This for the producing backbone of the state, yet agriculture is timidly asking a raise of a little over 35 per cent.

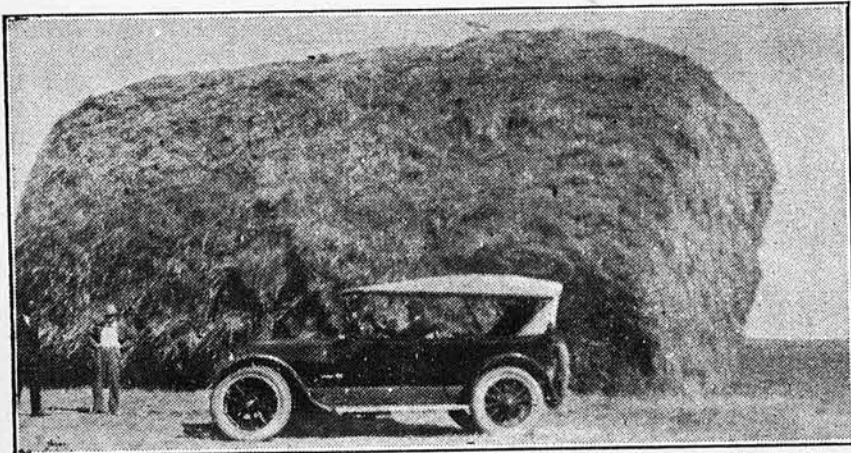
We hear some places that it is understood that the government road fund cannot be used in this state without a new constitution. We understand also that all the government appropriation due this state until July is spoken for at present.

## Get Your Repair Parts

As Kansas is likely to have the largest wheat crop in its history next summer, every farmer who has a field of it ought to be certain that his machinery is ready for work at the proper moment. Not only should this be the case, but the careful farmer will provide against any possible delay due to accidents, by having enough repair parts to use when the break occurs.

Farmers know by this time how difficult it is to get repairs on short notice. By having a "National Farm Implement Repair Week" last year orders for these parts were sent in ahead of time, and as a result very few farmers suffered any delay, and the manufacturers were enabled to supply every one.

The National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' associations in conference with the sales managers' organization of the National Farm Implement and Vehicle association, has fixed the week of March 3 to 8 as National Farm Implement Repair Week. Long before that, however, every careful farmer should have examined his machinery and assured himself just what he will need. You might save several dollars and two or three weeks' delay by going out this morning and examining all the machinery you own that is to be used in the next harvest, and then order your repair parts.



Farmers Having Alfalfa Stacks. These Days, Almost Inevitably Have Automobiles Also. This Kind of Hay Is Worth \$33.



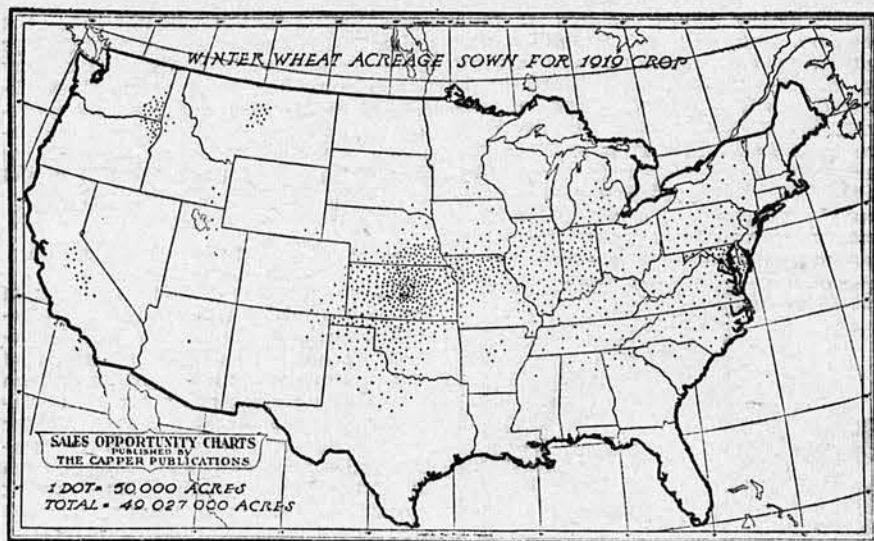
# Big Money in Kansas Crops

Sorghums and Wheat Will Bring Riches to Farmers

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

**K**ANSAS farmers continue to be very optimistic about the outlook for crops in 1919. Rains and snow last week added to the supply of moisture in the soil, and in many localities the ground is wet for a depth of 3 or 4 feet. This of course has made it impossible to pasture the wheat, but this disadvantage is more than offset by the advantage that will come to the spring planted crops on account of favorable soil conditions. There will be a reduced acreage in corn, but increased acreages are expected in kafir, milo, feterita, Freed's sorghum, Sudan grass, sugar beets, alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans, Tepary beans, Pinto beans, Sweet clover, and other dependable legumes. There is an increasing interest in silos as farmers are beginning to appreciate the value of silage as a feed. Many have also learned that the silo will enable them to save crops in dry seasons that otherwise might prove an entire loss. This year without doubt will bring a big increase in silos in the state. Sorghums, silage and wheat will prove a winning combination in Kansas in 1919.

Good prices are being paid at most of the public sales in Kansas for all kinds of farm property. Farmers at Smith Center report that their horses bring from \$150 to \$200 each and mules about the same. Cows sell readily at prices from \$100 to \$150, and other cattle in proportion. Chickens sell at \$1 apiece and stock hogs from 15 to 18 cents a pound. Farm machinery is also much in demand at sales, and often brings more than the price paid for it when new.



Study This Map Closely and You Will See That Kansas is the Banner Wheat Producing State of Our Country. Note the Acreage for 1919.

Kansas farmers are much interested in pending legislation in Congress relative to the wheat guarantee for 1919. At first it was proposed that Congress appropriate 1 1/4 million dollars to carry out the guarantee, but this now has been reduced by the house committee on agriculture to 1 million dollars. Under the plan proposed at present the farmer would be paid the \$2.25 government guarantee for the 1919 wheat crop, but the wheat would be sold to the consumer at a price to be dictated by the law of supply and demand. The government would lose the difference between the purchase and the sale prices. The proposed law gives the president discretionary powers to continue the present agency for handling the wheat crop or create a new one and appropriates 1,000 million dollars as a revolving fund to carry out the guarantee.

Members of the committee believe that a regulatory body similar to the Food Administration and a commercial agency like the United States Grain Corporation will be necessary to enable the government to take over and dispose of the crop. The yield for 1919 it is thought will be about 1,000 million bushels and it is estimated that the government may lose \$1 on each bushel of wheat purchased. Kansas is the banner state for wheat production for the entire United States and whatever legislation is passed by Congress relative to the wheat guarantee will be of vital interest to all of its farmers. Local conditions of crops in the state are shown in the county reports that follow.

**Atchison**—Our wheat fields are covered with an inch of snow. Many public sales have been advertised for this month. Live-stock and feed are bringing good prices. Wheat is 12 cents higher than the government price. Corn, \$1.36; butter, 25c; eggs, 30c.—Alfred Cole, Feb. 8.

**Cheyenne**—The snow is nearly gone, except for large drifts, and the roads are drying up. Wheat made an excellent growth while the ground was covered with snow. A number of sales are to be held this month. Most everything, except horses, brings good prices. Corn sells for \$1.35 to \$1.40; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 70c.—J. M. Hurlock, Feb. 1.

**Clark**—Cattle have been on wheat pasture for three weeks and are doing well. We shall have enough feed if the weather continues favorable. Eggs, 40c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 52c.—J. Hamilton, Feb. 6.

**Crawford**—The snow of February 8 was welcomed by our wheat crop. Many farmers believe the wheat crop has been killed. Feed is scarce and high. Horses and cattle sell very cheap at sales. Alfalfa hay, \$30 to \$35; corn, \$1.60; oats, 80c; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 42c.—H. F. Painter, Feb. 8.

**Crawford**—We have had mild weather for several days and farmers are taking advantage of it. Many sales are being held and everything sells well. All stock is wintering well and some is on wheat pasture.—E. R. Lindenberg, Feb. 6.

**Edwards**—The cold weather during the past week has somewhat retarded the growth of the wheat, but there seems to be enough for our cattle. The wheat crop is in excellent condition except in the Southern part of the county where there was some danger of fields blowing. Stock is doing well considering the feed shortage. Prairie hay, \$25; alfalfa, \$30; oats, 78c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 36c.—L. A. Spltze, Feb. 8.

**Ellsworth**—Most of the moisture from the heavy snow soaked into the ground and has greatly benefited the spring crops. Many sales are being held and all farm products sell for good prices, except butterfat and eggs, which have decreased 50 per cent.—W. L. Reed, Feb. 8.

**Franklin**—Springlike weather for two weeks caused the wheat to green up, and

farmers began to pasture, but on February 8 snow fell again, and now the fields are covered. Many farms are changing hands at high prices. Public sales are numerous and everything sells well.—G. D. Elmer, Feb. 8.

**Gove**—Crops are in excellent condition, and the ground is covered with snow. Stock is wintering well, but feed is becoming scarce. Alfalfa, \$32; prairie hay, \$24; heavy hogs, 18c; corn, \$1.50; bran, \$2.45; shorts, \$2.65.—Newell S. Boss, Feb. 8.

**Gray**—Winter weather still prevails. Snow is nearly gone, but the ground remains frozen. Farmers are optimistic in regard to the spring wheat crop. No farm work is being done, except hauling feed and attending the stock.—A. E. Alexander, Feb. 7.

**Geary**—We have a light covering of snow today. Prospects are very good for a large wheat crop. All feed is scarce. The pig crop is light. A number of sales have been held.—O. R. Strauss, Feb. 8.

**Harper**—We have a 4-inch snow on the ground today. Some real estate is changing hands, and numerous public sales are held. Feed is scarce and very high. Cream, butter and eggs have dropped about half in price. We have plenty of moisture. Not many hogs or cattle in the county.—H. E. Henderson, Feb. 8.

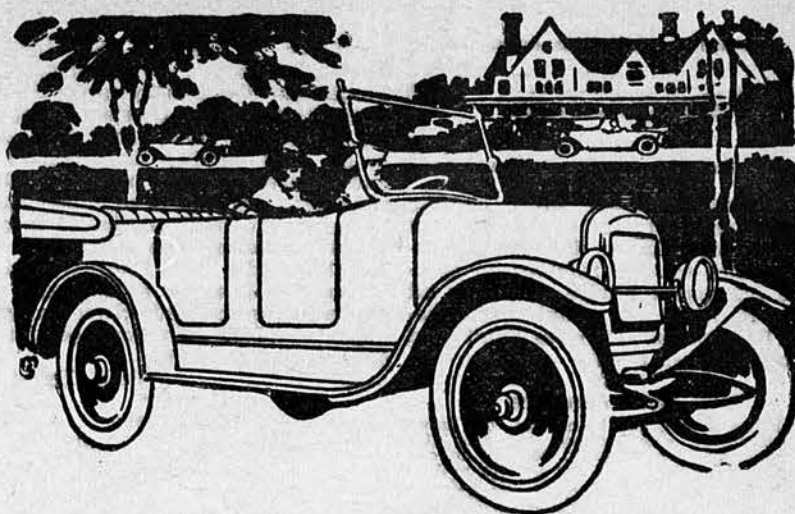
**Jackson**—The snow is gone and the soil is well soaked with moisture. Roads are beginning to dry up again. Wheat is in excellent condition. Many public sales are held and stock brings good prices. Corn, \$1.50; oats, 70c; hogs, \$16.50.—F. O. Grubbs, Feb. 7.

**Jewell**—Wheat is 100 per cent now. Very little feed was used in January on account of the warm weather. Horses and mules are selling at low prices, but there is great demand for machinery. Farmers in this section are not favorably impressed with paved road talk.—U. S. Godding, Feb. 1.

**Kearney**—The ground is covered with snow, and some stock has died for lack of feed and care. Butterfat, 38c; eggs, 27c.—Cecil A. Long, Feb. 7.

**Kingman**—About 2 inches of snow fell here this week. Wheat prospects are the best I have known for 30 years. Many public sales are being held. Despite the short-

(Continued on Page 36.)



## The Car of Contentment

The Briscoe owner enjoys his car. He can see the mileage mount up without worrying over excessive gasoline costs. He can take bad spots with every jar absorbed by the easy springs. The sturdy motor makes light work of hills or sand. And the car itself carries class in every line.

Many cars offer you some of the things you get in a Briscoe. But the Briscoe gives you everything you want in a car—and many features you only hoped for.

**Briscoe Motor Corporation,**  
Jackson, Michigan

# BRISCOE

## More Light Than 20 Oil Lamps

**AT LAST**—the light of lights—A beautiful lamp that lights with common matches just like oil lamp, but makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline, giving a brilliant, steady, restful, white light of 800 candle power.

### Most Brilliant Light Made

Brighter than the brightest electricity. More light than 20 oil lamps. Cheapest and best light made. Costs less than one-third of a cent per hour. Safer than the safest oil lamp. The



**Coleman Quick-Lite**

No wicks to trim—no globes to wash. No dirt, no grease, no glare or flicker. Absolutely safe. Fuel can't spill—no danger even if tipped over. **Guaranteed 5 years**—will last a lifetime.

If your dealer can't supply, address nearest office for Catalog No. 12

**The Coleman Lamp Co.**  
Wichita, St. Paul, Toledo,  
Dallas, Chicago.

## Apron Pattern Free



This pretty new one piece house apron is one of the most practical that can be worn. It is simple, attractive and comfortable. The apron is a one-piece model, buttoning on shoulders. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large.

**Special 20 Day Offer.** To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this Apron Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want pattern number 9008. Address

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The regular subscription price of Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 a year. You can save \$1.00 by sending us your order for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Or, you can send us two yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and get your own subscription free.

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Enclosed find ..... for which please enter the following subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of ..... year....

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## FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru this column. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Hog With Jaundice

We killed a hog for home use, but have been wondering whether the hog was diseased and whether it would be safe to eat the meat. The meat and fat is very yellow and so was the lard. If it is not safe to eat it we desire to use it for soap grease. Olpe, Kan. E. G. SMITH.

I wish to state that the yellowish discoloration of the fat in your hog is an indication that this hog was affected with jaundice and therefore its meat is unfit for human consumption. The grease may be used for the manufacture of soap.

R. R. Dykstra.

### Infectious Garget.

I have some cows with swollen and lumpy udders and the milk flow is somewhat obstructed. Please suggest a remedy. R. 4, Ft. Scott, Kan. C. H. DAGGETT.

These cows are affected with infectious garget, which may be transmitted from cow to cow by the milker's

hands or by the fact that the milk from a diseased udder is milked on the ground and the healthy cattle lie down in it. Its treatment consists in separating the affected ones from the healthy, or at least milking them last of all, and destroying their milk by adding to it some hog dip. The milker should be careful to wash his hands so as to avoid spreading the disease to the healthy cattle. The internal administration of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of formalin to a gallon of water and given daily for a period of 10 days may possibly be of material assistance.

R. R. Dykstra.

### Sweet Clover

Will you give me the following information regarding Sweet clover? My soil is a good, deep, dark loam, formerly prairie, and will grow red clover, alfalfa and timothy well.

I have 4 acres in winter wheat, adjoining my barnyard, and want to get it in grass for hogs, calves and milk cows, and as Sweet clover furnishes so much green food, thought I would try it, if it is superior to the above named. Will stock eat it if they can get other grass? Will it stand heavy pasturing? Is it hard to get a stand? Do milk cows do well on it? Also hogs? J. M. SPURLOCK. Louisburg, Kan.

You should have no difficulty in growing Sweet clover on the field that you describe. We have been fairly successful at this station in securing stands of Sweet clover where we have seeded the Sweet clover with wheat as a nurse crop. In a normal year, we secure a satisfactory stand. In very dry seasons Sweet clover may fail where seeded with wheat as a nurse

crop, but since you have the field now in wheat, that you wish to seed to Sweet clover, I would suggest that you seed the Sweet clover with the wheat. The seed should be sown broadcast over the wheat field some time this winter.

It may be sown any time in January or February. It would be best to choose a time for sowing when the ground was honey-combed with frost. The freezing and thawing will cover the seed and put it in condition to germinate promptly when the weather turns warm next spring. If the wheat should make a very rank growth, and next summer turn dry, you may lose your Sweet clover, but in that event you would be out only for your seed, while if you secure a stand in this way, you will have good pasture about six weeks after the wheat is harvested. In case your Sweet clover kills out, you could prepare the ground after the wheat was harvested and seed Sweet clover again next fall.

Sweet clover pasture is relished by all kinds of livestock after they become accustomed to it. The crop stands heavy pasturing, but it is a biennial, and will not supply a permanent pasture unless allowed to grow up the second season sufficiently to reseed itself. For the best results with Sweet clover as a pasture crop, we have found that it is better to rotate our Sweet clover pastures with other fields and seed Sweet clover for pasture purposes in a new field each

season. It is no more difficult to get a stand of Sweet clover than of alfalfa. It is necessary to seed in a firm seed bed.

Milk cows do well on Sweet clover pasture. During the summer of 1916, we used Sweet clover as the only pasture for a few milk cows at this station, and found that they not only milked well when on the pasture, but that our pasture averaged about one animal to the acre in carrying capacity from late April to September.

L. E. Call.

### Horse With Bad Teeth

I have a mare with bad teeth. These teeth are black and do not look just right. She does not like to drink cold water. Do you suppose she has tooth ache and that these teeth should be pulled? I am afraid that she may become a stump sucker. She now seems vicious at times. Miles Center, Kan. G. E. SHOUSE.

I question very much whether this animal's teeth are seriously diseased. As long as they do not meet, the chances are that they are not causing very much trouble. I would advise leaving them alone, because their extraction is a very difficult matter. I am satisfied that it will not cause the animal to become a stump sucker. Her more or less vicious disposition may possibly be due to a diseased condition of the ovaries, and I would therefore recommend that you have a competent graduate veterinarian examine these organs and treat them if found diseased.

R. R. Dykstra.

### Save All Tractor Literature

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the educational influence of the literature issued by the tractor and implement manufacturer. It is estimated that more than 2 million pieces of such advertising matter are given away annually at the Kansas City Tractor Show. The cost of an ordinary catalog, under present prices, ranges from 10 cents to half a dollar. The cost of instruction books will usually run even higher.

To help the manufacturers get their messages into the homes of the prospects who visit the Tractor Show the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company will give out at its booth a substantial portfolio in which the advertising matter and catalogs can conveniently be carried. This portfolio will have a complete directory of exhibitors printed on the inside flap and on the outside appears the slogan "Hyatts carry the load."

### Appoints Arthur Capper

Vice chairmen for each of the nine states of the mid-continent section of the congress for a league of nations, which meets in St. Louis, February 25 to 26, have been appointed by Regional Chairman H. J. Pettengill, of this city. The vice chairman will appoint members of the regional committee for his own state.

The new appointees are: Arthur Capper, Kansas; Charles H. Brough, Arkansas; Neill B. Field, New Mexico; George W. Clark, Iowa; Patrick M. Neff, Texas; Norris Brown, Nebraska; C. B. Ames, Oklahoma; S. Harrison White, Colorado and Frederick N. Judson, Missouri.

### We Want You to Have One

Have you received our latest Catalog containing premiums for our Club Raisers? Send us your name and we will be glad to forward our list of offers without obligation to you. Send for it. We want you to have one. Just say "Send Catalog." A postcard will do.

Household, Topeka, Kan.

### Legislation For Farmers

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have its readers write letters immediately stating what legislation they desire to have passed this winter by the Kansas legislature. If farmers are to obtain laws needed to protect their interests they will have to make known to the lawmakers what they desire. Don't delay this matter but write today. Address all letters to the Legislative Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



## Forty Years of Seed Business

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

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

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

## We Help Our Customers to Succeed

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

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

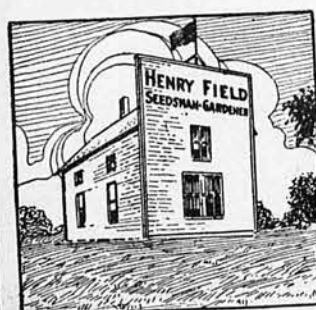
And if I can help you with any advice or information on anything in the garden or farm, or seed line, speak up and tell me your troubles. Advice, such as it is, is free, also samples of anything you are interested in. Address me personally.

HENRY FIELD, President

**Henry Field Seed Company**  
Shenandoah, Iowa



MY FIRST SALE



MY FIRST SEED HOUSE



HENRY FIELD, Pres.  
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

To HENRY FIELD, Pres.  
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.  
Shenandoah, Iowa.

Send your catalog and copy of Seed Sense, free

To .....

P. O. ....

Am interested in .....

Samples wanted .....

.....



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

## Wife's Estate

A wife dies without issue, leaving an estate inherited from her parents. She is survived by two sisters and a husband. Does the husband inherit any part of this estate? M. G. R.

If the estate is in Kansas, and the wife left no will, the husband inherits all of the estate.

## Question of Rent

A owns a 50-acre farm which he rents to B for grain rent and \$25 for rent of pasture. B fails to pay and moves off the place before the year ends. A then rents the house to C for remainder of year. If the house rent is less than the rent of the pasture, can B collect the house rent after breaking his contract with A? Mrs. J. T. T.

No.

## The Hedge Law

Will you please tell us whether the hedge law is constitutional. Some say it is not and that we are not obliged to ruin our hedges for posts and fire wood by keeping them trimmed down to 4 feet. We think the law is unjust. We own the land and have been encouraged by the government to grow hedges, and so long as they do not interfere with travel and the working of the highways, it should be our business to say how we shall treat our fences; not the business of the town people who voted this law on the farmer.

FARMER'S WIFE.

The hedge law may work an injustice, but has not been declared unconstitutional by our Supreme Court.

## Rights of Lessee

A leased farm to B for one year with the privilege of continuing it for five years if B fulfilled the conditions of the lease for the first year. B decided not to rent the place for another year and advertised the standing feed he had and the lease for sale. A learning that B intended to leave the place leased it to C for two years. B sold his lease to D and drew up a bill of sale for the feed he had, and gave him right of possession of the place. D refused to allow C to put his team in the field as he said that he, D, had bought B out. Did B have any right to do that without the consent of A? The lease did not give B the right to transfer his lease. SUBSCRIBER.

B had no right to transfer his lease to D without the consent of A. D is merely a trespasser.

## Property of Wife

Mr. and Mrs. A live on a farm. B is a brother of A. C has a stock sale which Mr. and Mrs. A wish to attend but Mrs. A is prevented by illness. She signs a check in blank and gives it to Mr. A asking him to buy two cows for her, and fill in the check for the amount the cows cost. Mrs. A inherited her money from her parents. A bought the cows, one of them a registered animal. The papers were to be transferred, as Mrs. A supposed, to her. She found out later that Mr. A told B, his brother, to have the papers made out to him, A, as the cows were to be his. This was not correct as Mrs. A had not thought of parting with the title to the cows. Is it lawful for A to do this? If not what can Mrs. A do? READER.

Of course Mrs. A is entitled to the ownership of the cows. The check itself shows that she was the purchaser. She can demand a bill of sale from C, and the transfer of the registration papers to her name.

## Who is Responsible?

A buys a tile silo from B, who is agent for a tile silo company, which gives a written guarantee against any loss or damage by reason of silo's cracking, bulging or blowing down, for a term of five years. B is also the silo company's builder. He ordered the material for A's silo and himself worked on the job of putting it up, from start to finish. When the silo was completed A paid B in full. The silo stood empty for six weeks then A filled it to within 4 feet of the top with kafir and cane in the usual way. The next morning after the filling, A went to the silo and found it had burst from the top of the filling to the ground. A gap of 2 1/2 feet wide, was leaning badly. It was considered dangerous to go about the silo to undertake to save the ensilage. B was notified and came at once and pronounced the silo an entire loss, and also advised people to stay away from it because of the danger of its falling. It stood for 10 days and then fell, a mass of broken tile that is valueless. Who is liable for the loss, both on the silo and the ensilage? A SUBSCRIBER.

Unquestionably the silo company is responsible for the entire loss under its written guarantee. If the fault was with B in failing to put up the silo in a workmanlike manner, that is a matter for settlement between him and the company which employed him. A has a right to look to the company under its contract.

## Rights in Hedge

A and B own adjoining farms. A's part of the partition fence is a hedge, which he lets grow to a height of 15 or 20 feet, and never trims either side until it grows large enough to make good posts. He then cuts it and does as he pleases and then lets it grow another crop. As a result a strip of land from 1 to 3 rods wide on B's side of the fence is lost to him. B is helping A to produce this hedge, gets nothing and loses the use of his land which would produce a crop if it were not for this hedge. Is that

right? If there is such a thing as a hedge and weed law why is it not put into effect? FARMER AND READER.

Unless the people of the township have so voted the hedge is not a lawful fence and A might be compelled to build a lawful fence in its stead. If the hedge obstructs the highway it is the duty of the county engineer or township trustee to remove it. However A could not be compelled to cut down or remove his hedge merely because it is sapping the fertility from a part of B's land.

## Inheritance Again

My mother died leaving a half section of land and no will. My father re-married. The land belonged to my mother and the title is recorded in her name. There has been no settlement of the estate. The land is being farmed in wheat. Who is entitled to the rent, the children or the father? There are six children all of age except one. In case of father's death would stepmother be entitled to any of the land? What would be the best way to settle the land question? READER.

The father is entitled under the law to half of the rent from your mother's estate and the children to the other half. In case of your father's death

leaving your stepmother, his widow, she would inherit one-half of his estate in case he died without will. That is she would inherit one-fourth part of your mother's estate and one-half of the land owned separately by your father. It would be better to have an administrator appointed and the estate of your mother divided between your father and the children.

## Population Rural and Urban

What per cent of the population of the United States is in the towns and what per cent in the country?

What per cent are producers? What per cent were producers in 1900?

What is the average cost of educating officers at West Point?

What is the average cost of educating lawyers, doctors, preachers, or to finish the six-year course for teachers in the normal schools?

How many years does it take an eighth grade student to finish a course at West Point or to graduate as a lawyer, preacher or doctor?

What per cent of college bred people become successful producers? F. W.

According to the Census of 1910 about 55 per cent of the people of the United States lived in the country and about 45 per cent in the towns. How-

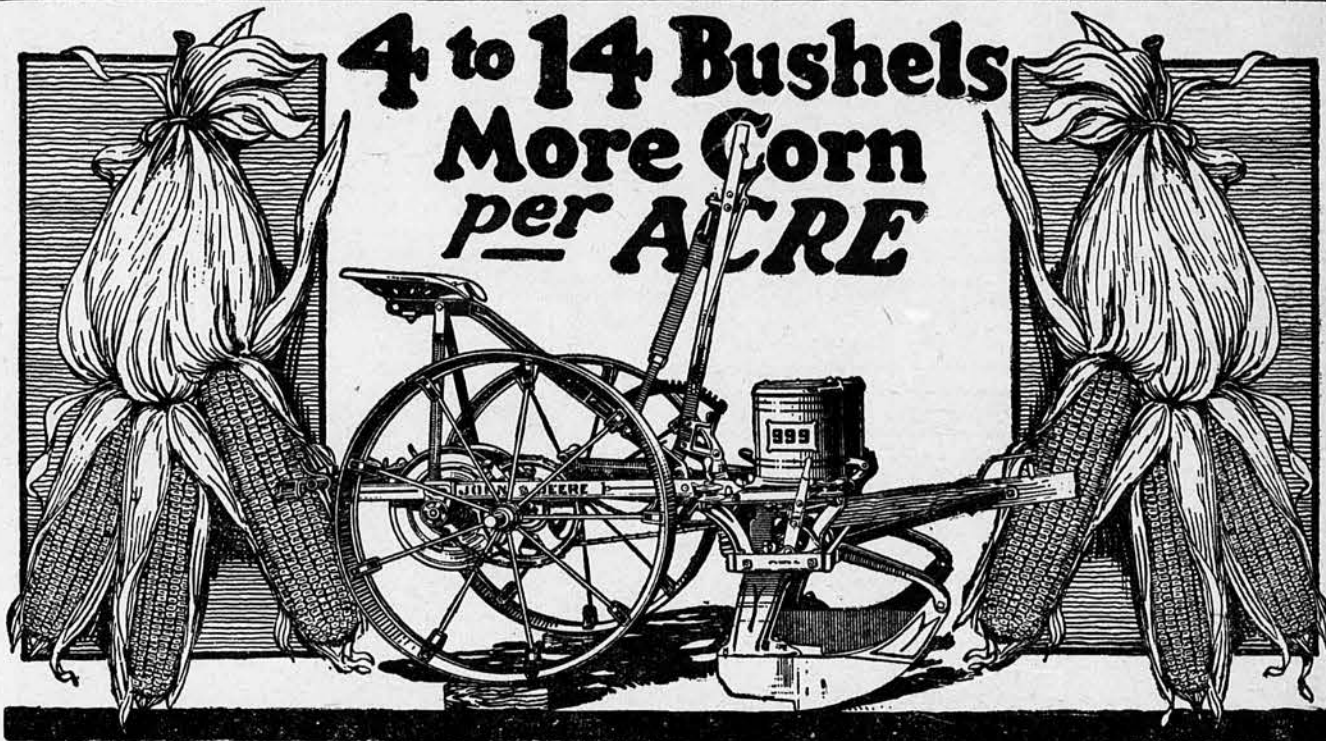
ever, during the 10 years before that the population of the towns had increased 34 per cent while the rural population had increased but 11 per cent. If the same ratio of increase has been kept up the population of the towns now equals if it does not exceed the population of the country. I think the next Census will show that the urban population exceeds by 3 or 4 million, the rural population.

I do not know how the number of producers can be learned.

The average cost of educating an officer at West Point is estimated at \$20,000.

I have no information showing the average cost of educating lawyers, doctors and preachers, and do not think it is possible to obtain such information.

I cannot say what per cent of college graduates become successful producers. The writer does not indicate what he means by "producers" which makes his question decidedly indefinite. But, even if it were definite I could not answer it.



**FOUR** to fourteen bushels more per acre—just think what this increased corn crop will mean for you this year with a big demand and good prices assured. The way to get this extra crop is to use an accurate planter. You don't have to devote more time to the work, or go to unusual trouble—merely use a corn planter that drops the right number of kernels in each and every hill. Missing only four kernels out of every 100 that should be planted means a loss of four bushels per acre. Planting 4 or 5 kernels where only three will thrive means a waste of seed, smaller ears and possibly barren stalks. The soil will support a certain number of kernels to best advantage. You can plant the exact number in practically each and every hill if you use a

## JOHN DEERE

### 999 Corn Planter.

The Accurate "Natural Drop" Planter

The same accuracy that you would get if you painstakingly counted out the kernels of corn and dropped them by hand—that is the accuracy of the John Deere No. 999 Planter.

Each kernel enters the cell in the seed plate in a natural position. The sloping hopper bottom feeds the corn to the cells whether the hopper is full or nearly empty. It is the most simple, yet most effective planting mechanism ever used on a corn planter.

#### You Control the Number of Kernels Per Hill

There are rich spots and poor spots in nearly every field, and the corn should be planted accordingly. Without changing seed plates or even stopping the team, you can plant 2, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, whichever number you decide the land will sustain. Merely shifting

the foot lever varies the number dropped and you can change the drop as frequently as you desire.

You can also drill corn with the John Deere Planter. Changing from hilling to drilling or back to hilling is made instantly by means of a foot drop lever. Not necessary to get off the seat or stop the team. The 999 Planter gives nine different drilling distances without changing seed plates.

You, as a corn grower, cannot afford to postpone investigating thoroughly the John Deere 999. It is a profit-maker from the first day it starts work in the field until the last.

Every year this planter stays out of your field you are letting slip through your fingers profits that might just as easily come to you.

Write today for free booklet, "More and Better Corn".

### Valuable Books—FREE

#### "More and Better Corn"

Beautifully illustrated in four colors—24 pages of interesting and valuable information for every corn grower. Tells how to prepare the seed bed, select, store and test the seed, shows the dollars and cents gained by accurate planting, explains just what is meant by accuracy in a corn planter, and describes the latest and best method of corn cultivation. You should have it.

#### "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them"

A big 156-page book. Full of valuable farming information—worth dollars. Tells all about the complete line of John Deere machines listed below:

Binders, Grain and Corn	Hay Loaders
Buggies	Hay Presses
Corn and Cotton Planters	Hay Rakes
Corn Shellers	Hay Stackers
Cultivators:	Listers
Alfalfa	Manure Spreaders
Walking	Mowers
Riding	Plows:
Two-Row	Walking Wheel
Feed Mills	Tractor
Grain Drills	Stalk Cutters
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To get these valuable books, state the implements in which you are interested and ASK FOR PACKAGE P-29.

JOHN DEERE

GET QUALITY AND SERVICE



MOLINE, ILLINOIS

JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH



### To Control Tuberculosis

(Continued from Page 16.)

quest of the owners who wish to have their herds accredited. The accredited herd is one which has been shown, upon two consecutive annual or three semi-annual tests, to be free of tuberculosis.

The advantages of the accredited herd plan are: The elimination of tuberculosis from the herd; a safe place where a buyer may go to replenish his herd or obtain stock for the foundation of a healthy herd, the shipment of cattle to other states without being tested at the time of shipment.

#### Accredited Herds

The list of accredited herds is published, which aids the seller in disposing of his animals and assists the purchaser in locating healthy herds from which to purchase animals with a practical guarantee of their health.

In the case that valuable breeding animals are found to be diseased, they may be retained under what is known as the "Bong system." Under this plan the animal in question is isolated from all other cattle. The calves are removed as soon as born, at which time they are fed upon the milk of healthy cows. In this way the offspring of tubercular animals which otherwise may be valuable, can be raised.

The tuberculosis problem can be controlled thru the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, and the stock owner. In addition the public should also lend its moral and financial support, with such co-operation the elimination of the disease in livestock can

be accomplished without hardship to anyone.

With the proper control measures in operation, there should be no cause for alarm, either on the part of the public or of the stock owner. The latter has the opportunity of "cleaning house" with the assistance of the public.

### Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 26.)

mechanism but they are designed so as to resist this increased strain. A number of our prominent machine manufacturers make an 8-foot mower and can sell you one thru their agency.

If you are planning to cut your 80 acres of alfalfa using the same team of horses thruout we doubt whether it would really be advisable to get the 8-foot machine. However if you have several good strong draft horses so that you can run them in shifts you ought to be able to handle the proposition satisfactorily.

### Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 22.)

when they broke out and one of the males was kicked by a horse, breaking its back and it died a few days afterward. It weighed 50 pounds.

"I weaned my other six pigs May 21, and fed them shorts sloop, skimmilk and table sloop, and shelled corn, until June 1. I cut green cane out of the field and fed them cane and sloop when we had it and plenty of clean water to drink until August 1. I made them a shade in June and a place to wallow in the water on hot days. I started to

feed them maize and kafir August 1, and continued until October 25, then I fed ear corn until November 25. I fed them maize from November 25 to December 12, when I took them out of the contest. I sold my smallest sow to the butcher November 25 for \$18.50, her weight being 116 pounds, and December 2 I sold one male hog for \$50, weighing 194 pounds.

"I now have two sows and two male hogs that are worth \$200 as breeding stock. One sow weighs 225 pounds, one 150 pounds, and the male hogs, 245 pounds each. My feed cost at contest prices was \$44.70. I produced 1,225 pounds of pork."

Edward Maurer of Jefferson county had a fine Poland entry in last year's contest and made a good pork production and profit record. The picture shows Edward and part of his hogs about the time they were taken out of the contest.

### Jayhawker's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 27.)

land will become cheaper also. If a large body of land is thrown on the market cheaply it will cheapen all other land surrounding. If the tax does not cheapen land, the tenant will not be benefited. So in this matter we should go slowly until we can see a clear way. If we give power to non-landholders to levy a special tax on land it is possible that sooner or later a grave injustice may be done. It is said, and with a great deal of truth, that all the increased wealth of the farmers as a whole is due to the advance in price of their land; that their farming operations show no net profit.

If that be true, shall we give others power to tax away all the profits that we, as a class, have ever made? Of course, there is much to say on the other side; I have just given a side that is seldom mentioned in the newspapers.

### A Stronger Livestock Service

The Army and Navy lately have released two men on whom the livestock service of the Capper Farm Papers had been "keeping an eye." They are now a part of our organization.

G. F. Anderson, late of the Navy and well and favorably known in the Northern territory, already is at work with headquarters at the office of the Nebraska Farm Journal, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

E. S. Humphrey, known successively as buck private, sergeant and lieutenant in the Army, but "Jack" Humphrey to the breeders and stockmen of a dozen states, has just been employed, and his work and territory will be announced soon.

There are hundreds of patrons of our service who will agree with our statement that young men like these are valuable alike to the papers that employ them, and to the readers and advertising patrons of these papers.

### Prizes for Tractor Letters

Farmers are urged to write us in regard to their experience with tractors and motor trucks. How long have you used these machines? What advantages have you found in their use? For the best letter we offer a prize of \$3. For the second best letter a prize of \$2. Write us immediately. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Big Money in Kansas Crops

(Continued from Page 33.)

age of feed stock of all kinds are selling well. More farms have been sold and have changed hands in the last 60 days than I have seen in 10 years. Wheat land has advanced \$10 an acre in price. Corn is 10 cents a bushel lower. Oats are selling for 90 cents a bushel, eggs, 25 cents a dozen, and butterfat is worth 47 cents.—H. S. Gatling, Feb. 8.

Linn—Wheat is yellow in patches since the snow has melted, but the crop was not killed, and some fields are being pastured. We notice a great increase in the number of flocks of sheep. Mill feeds are scarce and high in price, while cream brings only about half as much as a month ago.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell, Feb. 6.

Nemaha—January was an ideal winter month for wheat. Cattle and sheep sell for high prices, but horses are not in demand. We are having a blizzard today. Corn, \$1.25; butterfat, 42c; oats, 80c; milk, 75c.—W. E. Geren, Feb. 8.

Pratt—We have another snow after several weeks of clear weather. Our wheat and rye crops look good and make excellent pasture. Stock has wintered well. Rough feed is in demand, and very scarce. Alfalfa, \$33; oats, 90c.—J. L. Phelps, Feb. 8.

Rawlins—We have had warm weather for two weeks. The snow has disappeared but the roads are very muddy and it is quite difficult to travel. Butter and eggs dropped 20 cents a dozen last week.—A. Madsen, Feb. 1.

Republic—The last three weeks of January were extremely warm. The roads are improving again. We had an inch of snow on February 7, but it is melting rapidly. Lots of corn and barley are shipped into the county. Butterfat, 41c; eggs, 30c.—E. L. Shepard, Feb. 8.

Rush—The late wheat is beginning to show up. Stock is in excellent condition, altho feed is scarce and high. No public sales recently. We are enjoying real spring weather. Eggs, 35c; butterfat, 36c.—Mart West, Feb. 1.

Sedgwick—Ideal winter weather prevails. Wheat looks well, and soil and subsoil is well soaked. Farm sales are numerous and everything sells for fair prices. Very little land is changing hands. Farm land is held at \$100 to \$200 an acre. Butter and eggs have dropped in price. Butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; hens, 23c; fat hogs, \$17.35; steers, \$15.—F. E. Wickham, Feb. 8.

Washington—Weather is clear and warm. Prospects are good for our wheat crop. There are few sales in the county. Cattle sell well, but horses are not in demand. Rough feed is scarce and high.—Gust Anderson, Jan. 31.

Wichita—We have 10 inches of snow on the ground, and have had no mail for six weeks. Feed is scarce, but few reports of stock losses have been received. We have not had any sales for two months. Alfalfa hay, \$35; seed cake, \$70; fat hogs, \$15.50; cream, 35c; eggs, 40c; prairie hay, \$30.—George M. Morris, Feb. 8.

Woodson—The roads are once more passable. Some fields are nearly dry enough to plow. Wheat is just a little too wet to pasture. Feed is scarce and cattle do not look so well as a month ago. Mill feed is high. Some kafir and milo is yet to thresh.—E. F. Opperman, Feb. 1.

### The Right Kind

"My! What a destructive dog you have, sonny! He must have German blood in him."

"No, he hasn't; but he would have if he could find a German."—Life.

### The Good Sense Work Suit

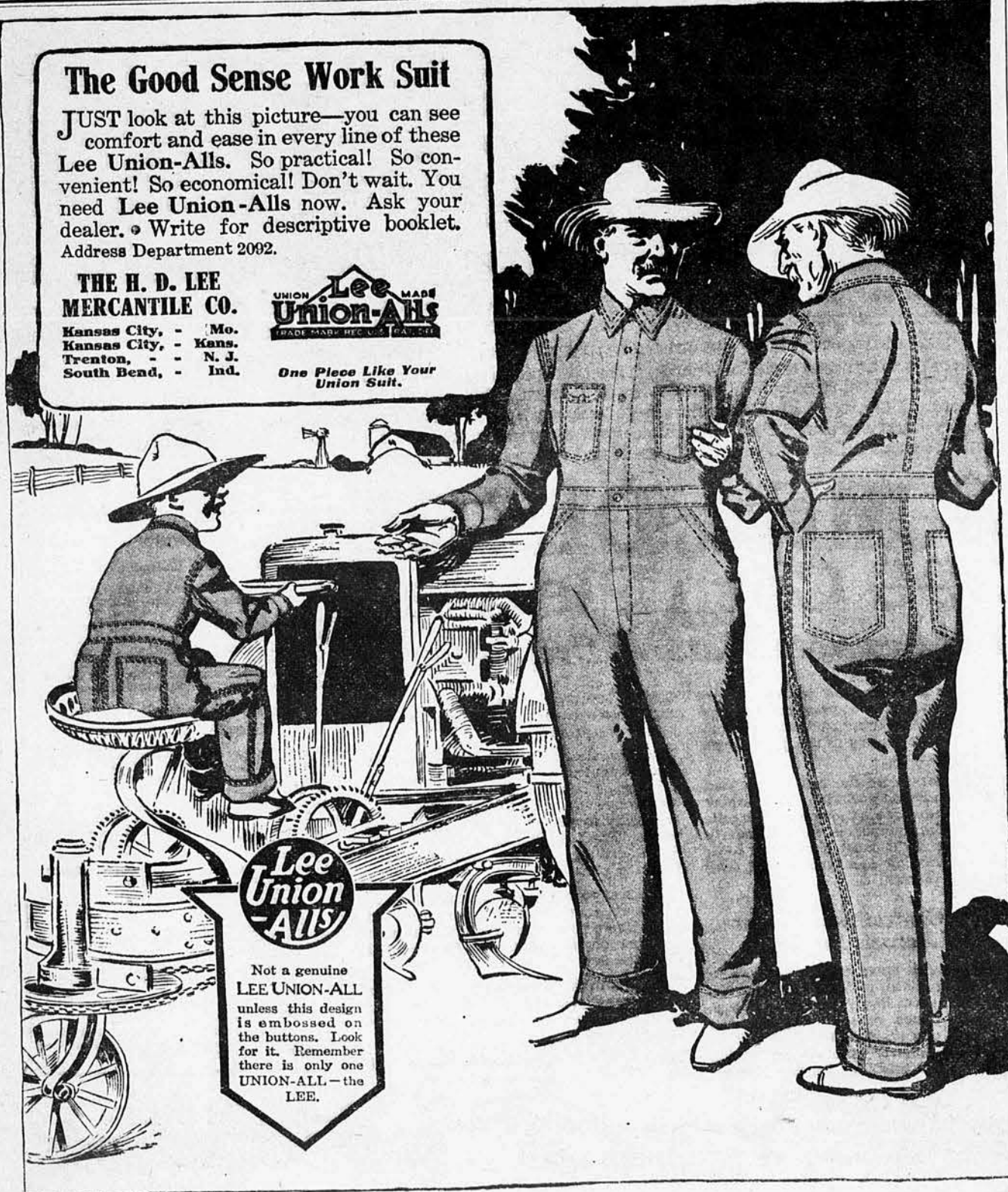
JUST look at this picture—you can see comfort and ease in every line of these Lee Union-A-alls. So practical! So convenient! So economical! Don't wait. You need Lee Union-A-alls now. Ask your dealer. Write for descriptive booklet. Address Department 2092.

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MERCANTILE CO.

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Kansas City, - Kans.  
Trenton, - N. J.  
South Bend, - Ind.

Lee Union-A-alls  
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

One Piece Like Your  
Union Suit.



Not a genuine  
LEE UNION-ALL  
unless this design  
is embossed on  
the buttons. Look  
for it. Remember  
there is only one  
UNION-ALL—the  
LEE.



## LABOR DEPARTMENT

**\$40 and Board Offered**

I should like a man to work on a farm, who is used to farm work, and willing to do whatever there is to do, and to do it well. He should be a good hand with horses. I will pay \$40 and board to the right man until harvest and going wages during harvest. Luray, Kan. J. R. Whitson.

**Has Place for Single Man**

I want a farm hand and should like to hire a single man between the ages of 21 and 35 years. He should not weigh less than 150 pounds. I am willing to pay good wages to a good man. I need a man the year around. This is a chance for an ambitious man to save money. W. C. Knopp. Chapman, Kan.

**Experienced Man Desired**

We are in need of a strong, experienced man for general work during the spring season. We will pay \$40 for March and more for April and May. This is good chance for a man who wants to come to a good wheat country and work for day wages during the harvest season. Peterson Bros. Lindsborg, Kan.

**Soldier Wishes to Rent**

I wish to rent a farm of from 80 to 240 acres, that has two sets of improvements, for grain rent, for from three to five years. I wish to take possession by March 15, 1919, and would like to locate in Dickinson, Marion, Coffey, Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Morris, Brown, Marshall or Neosho county. I am an experienced farmer and stockman, and have an honorable discharge, as a non-commissioned officer. F. E. Zink. Olathe, Kan.

**Place for Married Man**

I am in need of a man "by the year," or so long as we can agree. I want a married man, and will provide house, garden and cow, and keep a horse. The tenant house so situated that the chickens will be separate. I have been hiring labor for 10 years. The man that just left had been here for five years. The last year I paid \$50 a month, and supplied the things mentioned. The house is good, having 5 rooms, cellar and cistern. I should rather have a man weighing not more than 160 pounds, as heavier men are hard on horses. In summer all the work is riding machinery. We have a 30-acre farm. S. D. Elyea. Jewell, Kan.

**Place for Dairyman**

March 1, I shall need a man and wife for farm and dairy work. He must be a good dairyman, honest, steady, industrious and not a cigarette smoker. I am offering \$50 for March, April, and May, and \$60 for June, July and August; and if satisfactory, I shall give a 20 per cent commission for milk sold, beginning in September. During the first summer, I shall have only from four to eight cows, but from September to October 12 or more, and by January 1, from 15 to 20. All are registered and high grade Holsteins, except four Jerseys. The man would be expected to care for and milk the cows, clean the barns and deliver the milk at Winfield. The farm is 4 miles from Winfield and near an interurban line. Winfield, Kan. L. R. Trego.

**Wyoming Man Wants Help**

I am a former Kansas man, having lived at Lawrence for more than 40 years. I am now on the Shoshone irrigation project and have more work than I can do alone. Wages here are good, better than in Kansas, I believe.

I prefer a married man, but will take a single one if I cannot get the other. I provide a three-room house, rooms 12 by 16 feet, ground to raise all the vegetables a family will want, and the privilege of keeping a cow. The wife can raise chickens, and I will pay a good wage.

In regard to my character, I refer

you to I. J. Meade of the Lawrence National bank of Lawrence, Kan.; E. T. Arnold with the Hosford Investment company of Lawrence; the First National bank of Powell, Wyo., and Farmer's State bank of Powell. If you can put me in touch with a good live, honest man, I will be very grateful to you. L. A. Pease.

R. 2, Powell, Wyo.

**Ranch Position Open**

I need a reliable, steady man with a family to work on a well improved ranch, in a live Western town; a man with sons who can milk and work on the ranch during the summer months. I am in a position to give the right man, rightly situated, an excellent chance at farming for himself if he makes good the first year. None but men who can supply the best kind of references need apply.

Mrs. Clara M. Ketler. Benkelman, Neb.

**Goats Good for Clearing Land**

Angora goats are effective in clearing up many scrubby, cut-over pasture lands, but goats are dry-climate, warm-weather animals and the Eastern stockman is advised to be cautious in stocking his farm with them until he is thoroughly familiar with goat nature and their peculiar needs. The unfounded prejudice against goat meat, based on a too intimate acquaintanceship with

"Billy" of odoriferous fame, must be largely overcome before goat raising in the East can approach anything like the success it has attained in western Texas.

**"Kaiser" Pea Changes Name**

Farmers who want to buy quantities of the variety of field pea introduced several years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture from Germany, and then known as the "Kaiser" pea, will save trouble by not using that name any more. These peas are now known as "McAdoods," and they are as widely distributed thru the Northwest as Liberty bonds, which caused the substitution in nomenclature.

**Cow Provides Music Lessons**

In Pottawatomie county, Okla., lives a little club girl who won in 1916 many prizes for club work—enough, in fact, to buy a calf. This fall she sold the calf, which had grown into a cow, for \$80. She plans to use the money for music lessons this winter while she is attending high school. She is proud that she is able to pay for the lessons by her own work.

**Tile Drainage Boosts Values**

Sheboygan County, Wis., farmers received much benefit in 1918 from community tile drainage project conducted

by the farm-bureau and the county agent. Over 40 farms were visited, 88,000 feet of levels were run, and 70,000 feet of tile was laid, which reclaimed 75 acres of land. It is estimated that as a result of the land drained, the value of farm lands in the vicinity has increased \$12,000. The project will be continued in 1919, and it is planned to reclaim 500 acres of land.

**Dig Out the Tree Borers**

The most effective method of reducing injury to fruit trees by certain borers, as the peach and apple tree borers, is to "worm" the trees regularly in the spring and fall of each year. Previous to worming, the earth should be removed from around the crown of the tree to a depth of 4 or 5 inches and the trunk brushed or scraped free of bark and loose dirt. Remove the borers by means of a knife, stiff wire, or other suitable tool.

**The Weed Tax**

Beware of weeds! Every precaution should be taken to keep the weeds out of wheat fields. All seeds should be graded and fence rows, gullies and other waste places should be burned out this winter. These patches are the dormitories for both weeds and bugs. Chinch bugs can be almost surely destroyed in this manner.



## LALLEY LIGHT and POWER

## Farmers Say Lalley Saves 13 to 66 Hours Per Week



Farmers are not waiting to be sold the Lalley-Light System. They are going to the dealer and buying it—everywhere. Doubt of its positive saving has disappeared. Proof is piling up on all sides.

In little more than a year twelve thousand farmers have shown their preference for Lalley—twelve thousand farmers know what they are saving in money, time and labor.

As fast as we can, we are taking a census of those twelve thousand owners.

The reports we are getting are wonderful.

From now on, we are going to devote this advertising to these stories of farmers' experience.

**Owners Bear Out All We Have Said**

We no longer need to ask you to accept our statements.

We never doubted for a minute that Lalley-Light-and-Power was one of the greatest blessings that has ever come to the farmers of the world.

Now we can quote the farmers themselves—twelve thousand of them, in little more than twelve months.

As we write, a pile of these farmers' reports is before us. Here is a little sample of the sort of good news they are sending:

The smallest saving reported by any farmer is set down at two hours and a quarter per week.

The grand average saving in all the records compiled thus far is *better than 13 hours per week.*

**How Lalley-Light Saves Labor**

Lalley-Light furnishes electricity in endless supply to light the HOUSE BARN OUT-BUILDINGS Its tireless electric power takes the place of man-power and runs CHURNS SEPARATORS FANNING MILLS GRINDSTONES WATER PUMPS ELECTRIC IRONS WASHING MACHINES

**More Than Comfort —A Real Economy**

Many of these farmers admit they installed the Lalley because their wives, sons and daughters gave them no rest till they did.

They weren't thinking so much of the saving. They simply couldn't get away from the conclusion that their wives and families were entitled to the comfort, the education, the conveniences of Lalley-Light-and-Power.

Now they are finding that Lalley is even more than a wonderful comfort and convenience. It is making money by saving time for them.

Think of one man admitting cheerfully that he has gained 66½ hours' labor in one week. We have that report on file.

S. A. Gibson, Roanoke, Texas, considers Lalley-Light a good investment because it saves time, and a farmer should put in all the time he can at productive work.

Nippon Rice Company, Wilsons, Cal., says it finds Lalley-Light-and-Power a great help in taking in a big rice crop.

George W. Millard, Dundee, N. Y., says: "I use but little more gasoline with Lalley-Light than I did for a gasoline engine used only to pump water."

**Go To The Dealer And See Lalley-Light**

We could go on until we tired you.

These sample letters are but a few from among those we have received.

The big point is that Lalley-Light actually does save time. Which means that it saves labor and money also.

The wise thing for you to do is to see Lalley-Light.

Its value to you, your family and your farm is so great that it would pay you to make a special trip to the nearest Lalley-Light merchant.

His name will be sent you promptly if you write us.

Lalley Electro-Lighting Corporation  
771 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

LALLEY-LIGHT

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FOR EVERY FARM



**No Constitutional Convention Soon**

(Continued from Page 3.)

and possibly state aid to the land buyer, both requiring constitutional change, are necessary to help solve the land difficulty.

There are seven high schools in Sumner county, all giving the four-year course. Heretofore the county high school at Wellington has received county support entirely. By terms of a measure by Senator Nixon all seven high schools receive their share and every student of high school age in Sumner county may attend any high school he chooses.

The senate has passed the Delaney bill, which gives county authorities the right to seize and sell automobiles transporting liquor.

The Children's Code committee appointed by Lieutenant Governor W. Y. Morgan two years ago to consider legislation affecting children of Kansas, has recommended several bills for passage that are of much importance to the welfare of the children of the state.

One of the bills provides that school

boards and boards of education are empowered to expend school money to employ school nurses, physicians and dentists.

The committee of the whole in the senate has recommended for passage senate bill No. 108, by Smith, providing that roads joining cities may be curbed and guttered, cities paying 25 per cent, counties 25 per cent and property owners 50 per cent.

To Frizell, of Pawnee, has been awarded the medal of honor as champion conservationist. Mr. Frizell would devise a scheme to save the poison gas that has been manufactured to kill Germans, for the purpose of killing prairie dogs, cabbage worms or potato bugs.

A bill that occupied considerable time was house bill No. 189, which requires that when a petition signed by a majority of the township trustees in counties having less than five trustees is presented to the county commissioners asking that grasshopper poison be purchased, the same shall be purchased.

Considerable debate was indulged in concerning the bill by Lippert, of Rush.

The bill concerns straw and fodder and provides that where a lease failed to mention the subject, straw and fodder must be divided as the lease provides for grain to be divided. If the tenant leaves his part of the straw on the place after his lease expires, the landlord is not responsible for what may happen to it. The bill was recommended for passage.

The senate has passed these bills: Substituted for senate bill No. 13, for which was substituted house bill No. 37, aimed at profiteering, giving attorney general's office the right of inquisition in securing evidence.

No. 15, by McClain; authorizing guardians to lease land.

No. 143, by Plumb; enabling counties to force immediate trimming of hedge fences.

No. 200, by Satterthwaite; putting dog tax money in fund to reimburse owners of sheep killed by dogs.

Because of obscure wording in a present statute, cattle owned by former Governor Stubbs on a farm in Sumner county are taxed in Douglas county, Governor Stubbs's home. The statute states that in case the owner of cattle

lives in another township, the cattle should be taxed in the home township. The law did not take in consideration the fact that an owner might live in another county. Sumner county has paid damages to Governor Stubbs for cattle killed with disease, altho Douglas county receives the taxes. Senator Nixon introduced a measure to remedy the defect.

A bill by Lyons, of Reno, concerning grain inspection and appointment of grain inspectors was favorably recommended by the committee of the whole.

Senator Schoch, of Shawnee, wants the first capitol of Kansas, which was located near Camp Funston, preserved to posterity. He has introduced a bill providing \$30,000 to repair and keep up the building erected by Governor Reeder in 1858 at Pawnee to be used as the capitol of Kansas. Ground on which the building stands has been deeded to the state by the national government.

Schoch also has introduced a bill to provide for the continuation of the Kansas state guard organizations formed during the war. The bill asks that funds be provided and authority granted for keeping 16 companies which may have a maximum strength of 75 men.

**What Farmers Want**

Do away with the August primary, letting candidates come out by petition as they do now, but have no election until November, saving expenses of one election, and the expense of two campaigns.

Change the constitution if necessary so if a candidate should die, as our county representative did this fall, and we had to have two elections to elect, that the one having the next smaller number of votes should receive the certificate of election.

This county, Stevens, wants a herd law. The representative we had two years ago failed to do anything about it. This is getting to be an agricultural county.

Above all other things, we want land and everything else assessed at its actual value; if not, the assessor and county commissioners should be fined, and serve a jail sentence.

Doing away with the truancy officers where they do nothing but draw a salary, as they do in this county.

Hugoton, Kan. Monroe Traver.

**Range Bulls at \$500**

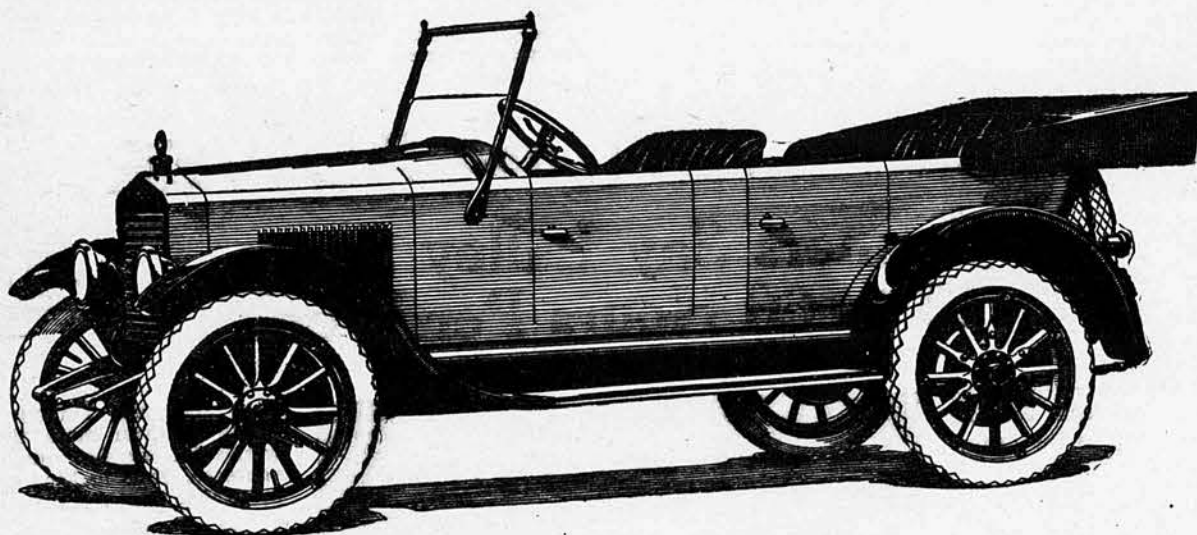
W. B. Mitchell, of Texas, recently bought a carload of yearling Hereford bulls in Missouri for an average price of \$500. These bulls were shipped to his home ranch in Texas, for use on his range herds. Such bulls as these will pay Mr. Mitchell both in money and reputation when time has been allowed for their progeny to reach the markets, altho at this time the price may seem high.

**Southard on a Trip Abroad**

J. O. Southard, of Comiskey, Kan., has left the United States for an extended tour in Europe, Africa and South America. Mr. Southard is a prominent livestock breeder familiar to every cattleman in the Southwest. His trip is made for the purpose of studying Hereford cattle in their home country and other countries of their adoption, and to study the livestock needs of the countries that have been at war. He also will investigate the export opportunities for purebred livestock in South and Central America and Africa.

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It Is The New Moderate  
Priced Fine Car—Price **\$1395**

The Essex must have made a hundred thousand friends since January 16th, the day on which it was first shown in all parts of the country by hundreds of dealers.

It is the new light, moderate priced car that has the endurance, comfort and rich completeness that you expect only in large and costly automobiles.

Most of the hundreds of dealers who will sell the Essex have been doing business with us for a long time. They know the kind of cars we build.

Under those circumstances they were not as skeptical as they might otherwise have been about a car of which no details were given. But even if they had felt uncertain because of the newness of the Essex, all doubt was removed as soon as they had ridden in it.

That is a distinctive characteristic of the Essex. It is remarked by nearly everyone. Pride of ownership does not alone spring from beauty and richness of detail and finish. It is mechanical as well as optical. Something more than the sense of sight must be gratified.

**A Light Car Anybody  
Will Be Proud To Own**

The Essex is beautiful to behold. The very feel of the

comfortable cushions, with their high backs, associates the moderate priced Essex with costly cars. The owner need never apologize for either its appearance or performance. Squeaks do not develop, as in other cars of its type, because an unusually heavy frame assures absolute rigidity. Body bolts cannot work loose. The finish will long retain its freshness.

**Ride In The Essex Over  
Rough Roads**

Every dealer is demonstrating the Essex over the roughest pavements in his locality. It reveals a new distinctive motor car quality. You might easily think you are in a long wheelbase car weighing two or more tons. This feature alone will appeal to you with more than ordinary interest.

The Essex motor deserves your special attention. Note how it is arranged to get the maximum power from every drop of gasoline. See how stable it is and why it is free from the need of tinkering and attention. The Essex has stability. It has quality as well as lightness; endurance and comfort as well as a low first cost. These things will be apparent when you see and ride in the Essex.





**Sweet Clover for Kansas**

(Continued from Page 10.)

especially for that purpose. Many seed dealers are installing "scarifying" machines and "scarified" seed can be obtained if desired. The breaking of the seed coat enables the seed to absorb moisture that it would not otherwise do, thus resulting in germination the first season. Where a reasonably large per cent of the seed can be depended upon to germinate, seeding at the rate of 7 to 12 pounds of hulled seed an acre usually will insure good stands under favorable conditions. Where the unhulled seed is used, the rate of seeding should be increased from 3 to 5 pounds an acre.

The alfalfa or grass seeder is the most satisfactory implement with which to seed Sweet clover, altho good stands are readily obtained by seeding broadcast by hand or with a wheelbarrow seeder and harrowing the seed into the soil.

Rough, wooded, or stony land that cannot be cultivated may be seeded to Sweet clover by sowing the seed broadcast during the late fall, winter or early spring. The seed usually will be worked into the soil by the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground or washed under by rains unless the soil is covered with a heavy sod.

**Paint Will Bring Profits**

(Continued from Page 11.)

fore applying the second coat if the weather is warm and dry. If cloudy and damp weather should follow it will require more time.

Usually it will require three coats of paint or two coats in addition to the priming coat to make a satisfactory job. After the house has been once painted in a satisfactory way subsequent jobs will require only two coats of paint. If three coats of paint are to be used add a little turpentine to the linseed oil and paint for the second coat in order to prevent the formation of a gloss surface which would interfere with the satisfactory application and drying of the third and last coat. About half a pint of turpentine to each gallon of paint used will be sufficient except in cold weather when this amount should be doubled. Let this dry out well before applying any more paint. The third coat should dry with a gloss and for this reason add no turpentine to the paint. Painters seldom are willing to do this and add a great deal of turpentine or benzine in order to make the paint easier to apply and to enable them to do the work more rapidly. This is especially true when work is undertaken as a contract job without reference to the time required or the quality of paint to be used. For this reason a much better job can be obtained when the work is done by the owner or under his supervision.

For all outdoor work select a good grade of durable ready-mixed paint. For the roof get a high-grade roof or bridge paint using for the first coat a gallon of good linseed oil to each gallon of paint. For the second coat use only one-half gallon of oil to each gallon of paint. You can buy at the paint store or the drug store or some good lumber yard many very satisfactory ready-mixed paints in red, green, yellow, tan, black and gray colors as desired. For barns, silos, metal grain bins, metal roofs get a good grade of barn paint. Directions for mixing and applying all of these paints usually will be found printed on the labels attached to the containers.

Since woodwork found in the interior of the house is not exposed to the action of the sun, the rains and the winds, paint of a different quality may be used. Delicate colors and tints in these paints will be less likely to fade so that a great variety of decorative effects may be worked out. Every housewife should give careful attention to the proper painting and decorating of the inside of the house. No effort should be spared to make the home bright and cheerful. Make the home attractive so that the boys and girls will not want to leave home in order to find cheerful surroundings.

Metal roofs, silos, and iron fences will last much longer if kept painted and protected against the weather. The same is true of machinery and all kinds of farm implements. Before attempting to paint metal surfaces make sure that they are clean and free

from rust. All grease and oil must be removed. Rubbing such surfaces with cloths saturated with benzine or gasoline will help to remove the grease and oil. This may cause you much extra work, but the results that will follow will amply repay you for all of your trouble.

Keep your homes, your outbuildings, your barns, and your fences painted

and it will inspire confidence in your business sense and judgment. Incidentally your neighbors will not like the idea of being outdone by you and they will paint their houses and barns and you will soon be surprised at the results that will follow your efforts. Outside visitors will be impressed and attracted by your public spirit and progressiveness and will want to lo-

cate in your community. This will increase the demand for property and will enhance realty values. Plan to spend a little money in paint this year, and you will find it one of the best investments you ever made. Don't let the high cost of labor make you put off this important matter. Buy some ready-mixed paints and do the job yourself.

# Long-Bell

THE MARK ON QUALITY LUMBER

## You Can Know Quality in Lumber

**UNIFORM** high quality in each and every grade of lumber is what every consumer wants. To be sure of this he must know that the manufacturer can produce such lumber and so mark it that the consumer can quickly recognize it. The **Long-Bell** Lumber Company has long maintained a reputation for the uniform high quality of all its lumber products. To simplify the recognition of quality lumber, all our lumber and timbers are now trademarked.

## Long-Bell

THE MARK ON QUALITY LUMBER

One of our well known products, **Long-Bell** Creosoted, long leaf Southern Pine Fence Posts, resist decay. Straight, sturdy long leaf Southern Pine Posts when treated with distilled creosote by the **Long-Bell** hydraulic-pressure-vacuum process will last a lifetime. They make a perfect fence and will cut upkeep and renewal costs to the minimum. Write for our free booklet, "The Post Everlasting."

Ask your dealer for **Long-Bell** brand.

### The Long-Bell Lumber Company

R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturer of Southern Pine, hardwood, oak flooring, and creosoted lumber, ties, posts, poles, piling and wood blocks.

# Long-Bell Farms

in the rich, productive farming and stock raising highlands of Southwestern Louisiana offer wonderful opportunities to get away from the bitter winters, short growing season and the frequent droughts of Northern states.

There is already established in the

## Highlands of Louisiana

a prosperous community of Northern farmers. This is the high, gently rolling, naturally drained, heavily grass covered land from which The **Long-Bell** Lumber Company removed the timber many years ago. It produces big crops of grain, hay, vegetables and fruits.

Send for the 64-page illustrated book. It is free.

## Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation

424 R. A. Long Bldg.

Kansas City, Missouri



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11.....	.88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	.96	3.36	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.64	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	6.72	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	7.00			

## POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

## ANCONAS.

ANCONA COCKERELS, PULLETS, TRIOS, \$5. C. W. Brooks, Paola, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.  
ANCONAS—FINE COCKERELS, 2, 3, 4, 5 dollars each. Guaranteed. Eggs for hatching, 16, \$2; prepaid. C. J. Page, Salina, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. Mrs. S. F. Pinick, Onaga, Kan.

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RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS AND day old chicks. Utility eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Prize winning pens, \$5 per 15. Mrs. C. N. & Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

COCKERELS, SPLENDID YELLOW LEGGED, bay eyed, light "Ringlets." Few fine hens, dark, four, \$15. Silkies, Buff Cochins bantams, cockerels, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Pheasants. Egg list. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

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FINE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$3 and \$5. F. A. Heberling, Ponca City, Okla.

THOROBRED ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS for hatching, setting, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. A. Acheson, Palco, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. BOTH combs. Write for mating list. Lester Combs, Parsons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE boned, good deep red, \$3 each. W. A. Fish, Concordia, Kan.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. RED COCKERELS. GOOD LAYING strain. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Thomas Owen, Jr., Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS FROM prize winning stock, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Mrs. L. C. Jennings, Wamego, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB DARK RED COCKERELS from high priced stock, \$3 and \$5 each. Howard Vail, Marysville, Kan.

BRED TO LAY ROSE COMB REDS. Large bone, dark red cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$10 Eggs, \$3. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.

EGGS FROM BUSHBY'S LAYING STRAIN Single Comb Reds, \$7.50 per hundred, expressed from Pueblo, Colo. H. A. Bushby, Rye, Colo.

HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMBED R. I. R. cockerels, \$2, \$4. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

THOROBRED S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, large bone, extra fine utility stock, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5. Mrs. L. J. Loux, Scott City, Kan.

FOR SALE—R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. Dark red, even color, large type, good quality, \$2.50, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each. A. J. Meyer, Powhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, deep red, large heavy bone, from heavy laying strain, \$5.50, \$5 and \$10. Mrs. G. H. Lowder, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS. Brilliant plumage. Bargains, \$2.50 each. Eggs, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, early hatched, farm raised, \$2 and \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. Vernon, Jennings, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS from pen of Meyers laying strain hens that were mated with 3 Tompkins males, \$3 each. Oscar Erickson, Leonardville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, EXTRA GOOD PURE bred farm flock. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Fine yards, show type quality, \$3 per 15. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, EXTRA good, from three to five dollars each. Eggs from range, extra good laying strain, dark red. Eggs, \$7 per 100, guaranteed fertile. Write for mating list. H. C. Phillips, Sabetha, Kan.

BIG BONED HUSKY COCKERELS AND cock birds, both combs. State show blue ribbon winners and offspring. 240 egg per hen strain. Breeders, \$3.50 to \$6. Choice scored show birds to head your best pens, \$7 up. A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

25 CHOICE BRONZE TOMS. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.

25 LB. BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$8. J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.

BIG BONED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Geo. Waters, Elk City, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8; HENS, \$5. Mrs. H. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6; HENS, \$4.50. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 23-26 LBS., \$10. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

EXTRA GOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

THOROBRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8; hens, \$5. Ralph Keyser, Dorrance, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Toms, \$6; hens, \$4.50. R. J. Pray, Abilene, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.75 FOR 11. Postpaid. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS. Snow white, \$7. O. L. Rathjen, Princeton, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS, extra fine birds, \$6.50. D. F. Haynes, Udall, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Goldbank strain. Jennie Shamburg, Scottsville, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS, 7 dollars; hens, \$4.50. Henry Binard, Burlington, Colo.

EXTRA LARGE PURE BRED BOURBON Red toms, April hatched, \$6.75. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 26 to 30 lbs., \$10. Mrs. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

PRIZE-WINNING MAMMOTH BRONZE, extra fine toms, \$10; young hens, \$5. Mrs. A. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6. Average 22. Hens, \$4. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

CHAMPION GOLD BANK STRAIN. MAMMOTH Bronze toms. Prize winning stock. Allen Daily, Randall, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8. Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50 to \$4. Arthur Santry, Fowler, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 TO \$3. Mrs. Ed Grimm, Wamego, Kan.

DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTE PRIZE winners. Mrs. Pickle, Elk City, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, fifteen, \$1.50. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND eggs. Howard Keesling, Fredonia, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. H. F. Erdsiek, Nekoma, Kan.

GOLD LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.75 each. Herbert McDonald, Protection, Kan.

THOROUGHbred WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 each. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. Mrs. N. J. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

YES, I AM STILL SELLING SILVER Wyandottes. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3. Chas. Elliott, Haviland, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good ones, \$3. H. C. Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.

35 WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.75 to \$2.75. Eggs. Mrs. Kintner, Abilene, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. A few choice ones, \$3 each. Will R. Dennis, Eureka, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.75. Fine layers. James Enlow, Alma, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR sale, \$3 to \$5 each. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE STOCK AND EGGS. Also Fox Terrier males. Gnette & Gnette, Florence, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5; pullets, \$2. Mrs. S. E. Miller, R. 2, Minneapolis, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$1.75; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 each; 4 for \$10. Laurence Blythe, White City, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Choice birds. Heavy laying strain. Norton Sanders, Ossage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2, \$3, \$5. Pullets, \$2. Mrs. Robt. Greenwood, Blackwell, Okla.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cocks and cockerels, pure white, \$3 to \$5. Eggs. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from extra good winter layers, \$6 per hundred. O. R. Eby, New Albany, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS FOR hatching from prize winning stock, \$3 to \$5 per setting of 15. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

ROSE COMB GOLDEN WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale from prize winning pens, \$2 each. Eggs in season. Della B. Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. They have quality and are heavy egg producers. 15 eggs, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 AND \$5. Pullets, \$2. Eggs, \$2 and \$3.50. Won at Kansas City and Chicago. H. D. Bartlett, Box M, Abilene, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, prize winning, laying strains, free range, \$3 to \$5. Few very choice, \$25 each. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, finest of breed and the laying kind, \$1.50 setting. Guaranteed fresh. Mrs. James L. Taylor, Olean, Mo., Miller Co.

HUBBARD'S SILVER WYANDOTTES. WE have 100 males. Bred direct from world's fair and Chicago winners, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, pen stock (Capper club), for \$2.50 to \$3. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb.

PARTRIDGE ROCK AND SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.75 and \$3.75. Clarence Hoffman, Preston, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, White Leghorns, Cockerels, geese, ducks, guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

WHITE ROCK HENS, BUFF WYANDOTTE cockerels, Rufus Red Belgian Hares. For bargain prices write at once. J. W. McVey, Stafford, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. THOROBRED Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns. 11 varieties; sent postpaid for \$7 per 100; \$4 per 50; \$2.75 per 30; \$1.50 per 15. 80 per cent fertility guaranteed. If desired, I will assort 100 egg orders to suit. George Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Lindsborg, Kan.

FOR CASH PRICES ON POULTRY AND eggs write The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

OUR PAYING PRICES ON POULTRY AND eggs published daily in Topeka Capital. Cops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

WANTED—ALL OF YOUR THOROBRED poultry. Will pay highest wholesale prices. Including Indian Runners and Belgian Hares. Name your lowest price and describe what you have. Reply quick. Paul Frehse, Clarinda, Ia.

## POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—3 HOT AIR INCUBATORS, slightly used, 220, 300, 600 egg, \$25, \$35, \$45; 5 rolls poultry wire, new; 5 brooders, used. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

## HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY 1918 crop. Also Green county's famous brick cheese. Write for prices. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wisconsin.

DELICIOUS EXTRACTED HONEY; TWO 60-pound cans, \$29.75. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

PURE STRAINED HONEY IN 60 LB. cans, 27 1/2 cts.; 30 lb. or 12 lb. cans, 30 cts. per lb. here. Supplies for beekeepers. Roy Bunker, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE No. 1 WHITE EXTRACTED CLOVER honey. The highest grade of honey produced. 60-lb. cans, 27c pound. Case lots, 26 1/2 c—two cans to case, f. o. b. Oklahoma City. Kool Kola Co., Oklahoma City.

## LUMBER.

LUMBER IN CAR LOTS. ROUGH YELLOW pine timbers, studding, joist and boards 10 to 20 ft. long up to 10 inches wide, \$20 to \$22 per thousand. 12 inch boards and joist, \$22 to \$24. These prices on car at Longacre, La. Cash with order. This is well manufactured and a better grade than your local yard furnishes. Freight will be about \$10 or \$12 per thousand to central Kansas points. H. H. Beckwith, Rt. 1, Box 14, DeRidder, La.

## DOGS.

WANTED—PUPS. ONE THOROBRED FOX Terrier male and female. Also one thoro-bred bloodhound male and female. Pedigrees must be furnished. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SEED CORN. HENRY ALLEN, COZAD, Neb.

SEED CORN. LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—NINETY BU. ALFALFA SEED. E. Raasch, Norfolk, Neb.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, 18c LB. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, 15c PER HUNDRED. R. C. Obrecht, Rt. 28, Topeka, Kan.

SCHROCK KAFIR SEED FOR SALE, \$2 A bushel. Otto Kettner, Olpe, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED, \$5 PER CWT. F. O. B. Joseph Nixon, Belle Plaine, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, 15 CENTS PER LB. Karl Zeller, R. F. D. 6, Marion, Kan.

WANTED—FIFTY HUNDRED LBS. ALFALFA seed. E. Buchanan, Sterling, Colo.

BLACK EYED BEANS FOR SALE, \$4.50 per bu. Ray Shaffer, Bunkerhill, Kan.

PURE ORANGE CANE SEED, \$2.50 PER bushel. Audley Bradley, Blue Mound, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE AND REID'S YELLOW Dent seed corn. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, 15 CENTS A POUND MY station. Herman Schultz, R. 3, Sedgwick, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER. GOOD SEED at a low price. M. M. Maxton, Emporia, Kan.

CLEAN DRY SUDAN SEED, 18c LB. F. O. B. Wellington. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM CHOICE white sweet clover seed. Alex. Spong, Chanute, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

DWARF MAIZE, BLACK AMBER CANE, \$4 hundred. Send sacks. Joe Smith, Montezuma, Kan.

RED AND BLACK AMBER CANE SEED at \$4 per hundred, sacks free. F. E. Eakins, Oberlin, Kan.

KAFFIR OR MILO SEED FOR SALE IN car lots or less. Good cane seed. Farmers Elevator, Wilburton, Kansas.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS AND TOM WATSON melon seeds, 70 cts. lb. Prepaid. A. J. Hammond, Grower, Harlan, Kan.

SEED CORN. VERY SELECT. THE 90 bushel kind. While it lasts, bushel, \$3. Rates to dealers. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb.

SEED CORN—FOUR STANDARD VARIETIES. Alfalfa seed. Write for prices. J. M. McCray, Zeandale, Kan., Riley county.

SEED CORN. GERMINATION. SNOW Flake, \$2; Yellow Dent, \$5; nubbed, hand shelled, price \$3.75. Will Smiley, Silver Lake, Kan.

PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, selected, shelled, graded, \$4 per bu. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

MONEY IN PLANTS. HOT BED. EXPERT French method. Pull crop of plants twice each week. Full details 50c. Charley Clemmons, Rusk, Tex.

FANCY RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, \$15 per hundred f. o. b. Burlap sacks free, grain sacks 70c extra. John Otte, R. 3, Cawker City, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$8 to \$9.50 PER BUSHEL. White hulled Sweet clover, \$13; unhulled, 70 pounds, \$11. Sacks 75 cents. R. L. Snodgrass, R. 4, Augusta, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE SILVER SKIN BOTTOM onion sets. Run 1,000 to bushel. \$4.75 F. O. B. G. C. Curtis, Hutchinson, Kan. Reference, Citizens Bank.

HOME GROWN SEEDS. UNHULLED White Blossom sweet clover alfalfa. Cane and Black Eye cow peas. Prices on application. Uniontown Elevator, Uniontown, Kan.

RELIABLE WINDFILL TREES. PURE bred—true to name. Direct from grower at wholesale prices. New fruit book with colored plates, free. Cooper & Rogers, Winfield, Kan.

GENUINE PINTO BEANS, CHOICE. RE-cleaned. Most nutritious and drouth resisting bean on the continent. \$6.75 cwt. Sample on request. Hugo H. Loewenstern, Nara Visa, N



## ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

## FOR SALE.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. FARMERS' Equity Co-Op. Co., Lamar, Colo.

FOR SALE—BALED ALFALFA, BRIGHT No. 1, \$27. Joe Verhoeff, Grinnell, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, RUFUS Reds. Mrs. Luther Greenwade, South Haven, Kan.

VERY 40-80 TRACTOR AND PLOWS, best condition, half price. Shidler Bros., Lake City, Kan.

FOR SALE—CATALPA FENCE POSTS IN car lots, six cents each. Forest J. Erhart, Niotaze, Kan.

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY AND PLOWS, run two seasons, \$1,500. Dood Smith, Montezuma, Kan.

CASE ENGINE GANG, 3 BOTTOM POWER lift nearly new. Harry Fitzpatrick, Arkansas City, Kan.

WILL TRADE 16 PEORIA TRACTOR FOR 17 or 18 Ford, touring. Ed Evans, Cherokee, Okla.

FOR SALE—BATES STEEL MULE 15-30 in good shape, \$300. Buyer pays freight. Edw. Wegman, Grinnell, Kan.

FOR SALE—36-60 RUMELY SEPARATOR, 14x18 Sandwich power baler, John Deere portable elevator. J. E. Soderberg, Falun, Kan.

FOR SALE—12-25 CASE TRACTOR. IN good running order. Also black Percheron stallion, coming three, weight 1900. H. M. Kingsley, Ellis, Kan.

FOR TRADE BY OWNER—6 ROOM HOUSE in Staples, Minnesota. Good R. R. town. Always rented. Cheap western land preferred. Clear for clear. J. C. Harris, Norwich, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BATES STEEL MULE tractor, 16 horse draw bar, 30 belt. Pulls four 12 inch plows nicely. Nearly new in first class mechanical condition. For quick sale, \$750. C. W. Griffin, Chanute, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR 18-35, tank and truck, furrow guide, 8 disc, Sander plowed. Good as new. Well shedded. \$2,500. 28x48 Rumely Ideal separator, fully equipped, threshed 12,000 bushels. Shedd. \$1,200. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

## LANDS.

80 ACRES, IRRIGATED, GOOD BUILDINGS, orchard, shade trees, 40 acres alfalfa, bargain. \$160 per acre. Detrick, Wiley, Colo.

320 A. SCOTT COUNTY, 80 IN WHEAT, 4 goes; balance grass. \$7,500. Chas. Almquist, Nekoma, Kan.

FARMS NEW YORK STATE. NEW LIST weekly giving full description, stock buildings, location and price. Sent free. Write Edgar J. Rose, Farm Broker, Trust Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

SOUTH DAKOTA CORN CROP ALONE averaged \$1,568 per farm for all farms of the state and the grains made 2 1/2 times as much again. If you are interested get bulletins. Department of Immigration, Chas. McCaffree, Commissioner, Capitol Q-72, Pierre, S. D.

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.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Cliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROPOSITION—AGENTS WANTED. Something new in portraits. Deal with factory direct. Write for catalog. Southern Art Co., Oak Park, Ill.

## TOBACCO HABIT.

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

## SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—MAN WITH FAMILY WANTS position on farm. Experienced. Can handle tractors, steam engines and all kinds of farm machinery. Address 621 Mich. St., Oswego, Kan.

## PATENTS.

JAMES J. LYLES—PATENTS; TRADE-marks and copyrights. 734 Eighth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

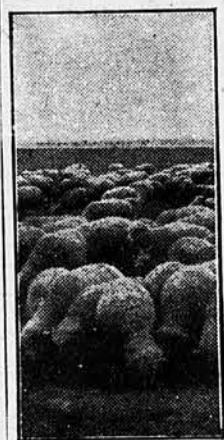
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734 A 8th St., Washington, D. C.

WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## Lambs Active, Prices Lower

## Uncertainty in Wool—Kansas Topped Cattle Again

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND



other farming states, as well as the range areas of the West, are not carrying the number of sheep they might handle with their present livestock operations. Sheepmen are confronted by great uncertainty in the readjustment of wool and mutton markets from a war to a peace basis. This accounts for the dullness of the trade in breeding ewes in Kansas City and elsewhere.

Utah sheepmen, for example, in recent communications to the Kansas City stockyards, have indicated willingness to sell their wool clip for 1919, which will amount to millions of pounds, at an average of 45 cents a pound. Their clip last year brought around 65 cents a pound. Such a decline means a reduction of nearly \$1.80 on a fleece. Some Kansas farmers paid as high as \$20 a hundred-weight in Kansas City last year for

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ABORTION PREVENTED BY R. HAROLD, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—REGISTERED WOLF HOUND bitch. Glade Baker, Sharon, Kan.

200 EGG MANDY LEE INCUBATOR. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

ONE 26 H. TWIN MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE and 36-60 Gaar Scott separator. Joe H. Larson, Lindsborg, Kan.

WANTED—24 OR 26 INCH SEPARATOR, old or new. What have you? F. Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

KODAKERS—ANY SIZE ROLL FILM developed and six prints made for 25 cents. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST AND catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, Care Mail and Breeze.

SEND ONE DOLLAR FOR PLAN OF chicken hatcher and raise all the chickens you want. Address, S. Schisser, Prairie View, Kan.

MEN, 16 TO 40, BECOME RAILWAY MAIL clerks, \$92 month. List government positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 15, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GENERAL farm work. Must be experienced. Furnish reference and state wages expected. F. E. Fisher, Wilton, Kan.

POULTRY RAISERS—IF IN NEED OF stock or eggs get a copy of Southwest's largest illustrated monthly poultry journal. Sample free. Whole year 25c. "OK" Poultry Journal, Box M, Mounds, Okla.

FARM STATIONERY—YOUR OWN distinctive farm stationery, 250 letter heads, 150 envelopes, bond paper unruled, printed and delivered anywhere postpaid, \$2.50. Write plainly, cash with order. Stuckert & Stanley, No. Topeka, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

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.

BROOKS BEST CHICK STARTER IS made out of pure dried buttermilk, meat scraps and pure clean grain products. It is a perfectly balanced milk starting feed for baby chicks, and can be fed dry for the first 8 or 10 weeks. It is the most economical feed, as it is pure and chicks eat only a small amount. It is a much better starting feed than the cheap grain feeds of which many contain weed seeds, dirt and screenings. If your dealer can't supply you, we will ship you direct in 100 pound sacks only, \$5 each, or 500 pounds, \$23.75 on cars here. 8 1/2 pound trial order sack, 75c parcels post prepaid. The Brooks Company, Dept. MB, Ft. Scott, Kan.

breeding ewes weighing around 90 pounds, also a record price. There is no trading on ranges of the West today, but in Kansas City good breeding ewes are quoted at \$13 to \$15 a hundredweight, compared with \$16 to \$18 a hundredweight a year ago. Kansas native wool would bring about 35 to 45 cents a pound on the present unsettled and slow market, while territory would scarcely average between 25 and 30 cents. Kansas native wool sold down to 20 to 23 cents a pound in 1913 while Kansas territory brought 16 to 20 cents in Kansas City.

Fed lambs and sheep were more active last week. A top of \$16.75 was paid in Kansas City, compared with \$17.25 a year ago. Prices on the whole rose about 25 cents. Fed lambs of fair quality closed the week at \$16 to \$16.25. Fed yearlings closed at \$13.50 to \$14, fed ewes at \$10 to \$10.50 and wethers at \$10 to \$12.25. Dressed mutton has been in improved demand, and this, with decreased receipts, makes a bright market situation for fed offerings.

## Sheep Industry Grows

"Kansas is going to grow in the sheep business," declared A. E. Sanders of Jewell, Kansas, who sold 225 lambs in Kansas City last week, averaging 71 pounds, at \$16. "It was not the highest price," Mr. Sanders added, "but I earned a liberal profit. I am planning to feed lamb regularly. I shall fatten 1,000 next season. This was my second experience. I began to feed last year. The lambs were purchased in Omaha, November 1 at \$13.70. They weighed 52 pounds. I turned them into a cornfield for 40 days. Then I fed ear corn, alfalfa and shock fodder. I fed corn twice a day, gave the lambs alfalfa at noon, and fodder after each feed of grain. I have shed room for shelter. My lambs were handled in the same manner a year ago."

Producing interests lead in displaying confidence in the cattle market. In Kansas City last week, for example, there was a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in receipts on account of the recent break in prices. Still another indication of confidence on the part of producers is the fact that stocker and feeder cattle are selling at nearly the highest level of the year, while the shortfeds going to packers last week showed declines of 50 to 75 cents from the year's top level of sales in Kansas City. Butcher stock sold relatively better than shortfed steers. The bulk of shortfed steers are quoted at \$15 to \$17, and fair to choice fed cows at \$9 to \$14. Stock cows around \$6.50 to \$7.50 appear to be the cheapest animals on the market. Stocker and feeder steers are quoted from \$8.50 to \$15.50 in Kansas City. Unrest among labor in cities is a matter of concern to cattlemen on all large markets.

Kansas again carried off the honor of topping the Kansas City cattle market last week. The top price, \$18.50, was the highest of the year, a new record for February, and \$4.75 above the high mark the same week in 1918. Frank Kroth of Soldier, Kansas, sold this load, which contained 21 head of Herefords averaging 1,334 pounds.

## A Profit in Steers

"When I bought these steers in April, 1918, in Kansas City, they weighed 819 pounds and cost \$13," Mr. Kroth said. "I turned them on a prairie pasture, and kept them there until the end of October. In the week following, I fed snap corn once a day. Then I fed ear corn twice a day with alfalfa and prairie hay mixed equally. I had some corn of 1917 for which I had paid \$1.10 a bushel, but most of the grain fed was raised on my farm last year. A little linseed meal which I had carried over also was fed, but corn, alfalfa and prairie were the products which made market toppers out of this load. They proved profitable with the margin of \$5.50 over the cost price."

Average returns on hogs to growers at Kansas City and other markets made a slight gain the past week, reflecting an improved demand. Heavy hogs continued to outsell all other of-

ferings. The top was again \$17.70, or 70 cents higher than a year ago. Pigs weighing 85 to 140 pounds closed at \$12.50 to \$15. A decrease in receipts at leading markets was noted, but it was due to embargoes. While reports on stocks of provisions held by packers showed increases, the gains were not so heavy as the actual expansion in hog slaughtering the last month, which means greater consumption and exports.

Producers and commission men are beginning to ask whether the present minimum of \$17.10 as the average on hogs weighing over 150 pounds in Kansas City will be continued into March. E. W. Houx, president of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, declares that the minimum should be continued to May, at least, and that the market will advance after that time without interference.

E. P. Burger of Randall is one of the hundreds of Kansas hog raisers watching signs to learn the attitude of the government toward the continuance of the minimum price level thru March.

"While most Kansas farmers are sending light hogs to market," Mr. Burger said, "I have 115 head on feed which now weigh around 250 pounds. I am feeding shelled corn twice a day with alfalfa hay in a Buffalo grass pasture. I believe the gains I am getting on these hogs cost less than my expenditure to obtain gains when the porkers were 100 pounds lighter than now. As the weighty hogs are the market toppers, I believe it pays to make them heavy. I am using fourth cutting alfalfa because of its higher feeding value. Toward the end of this month, if there is no hope for the continuation of the minimum price level into March, I shall sell these hogs. I fear a temporary break if the minimum is removed, so am watching the market closely. Provision trade interests know what it costs to make fat hogs today, and there is good reason for the minimum. I plan to raise as many pigs this year as in 1918, having 30 sows which will farrow in March."

## BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

## OKLAHOMA

FOR TRADE—Splendid 320 acre bottom farm in west center Okla. Want merchandise. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

320 A., 2 mi. R. R. town, this county. All dry, black bottom land. All tillable. Two sets imp. 160 a. cult. 50 meadow. Balance pasture. \$45 per a. Terms.

Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

160 ACRES WASHITA BOTTOM, highly improved. Fenced hog tight; 3 miles from Chickasha, 15,000 inhabitants. 100 acres alfalfa. Ideal stock farm. \$20,500; \$5,000 cash; balance easy terms. We have other farms.

Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

WHEAT, CORN AND ALFALFA LAND For sale by owner, 1,080 a. choice level land, twenty-five miles southwest of Oklahoma City, Okla. Lays in a body. 800 a. sown to wheat. All fenced. 2,000 rods of woven fence. Abundance good water. Good improvements. Will sell all or part.

Lock Box 295, Enid, Okla.

320 ACRES, 5 miles from Medford, Okla. 60 acres of pasture. The rest of the land in cultivation. 200 acres of wheat in exceedingly fine condition. The farm land is nice smooth land with just enough slope to drain it good. 5-room house, stable for 20 head of stock, granary room for about 8,000 bushels of grain. The farm is rented until August first. One-third of the grain will be delivered in the market to the purchaser of the farm at \$20,000.

I. H. Ruth & Co., Medford, Oklahoma.

## COLORADO

FOR SALE—Good smooth half section, eastern Colorado. Good soil. Fine climate. Bargain. A. P. Hagen, Minturn, Colo.

COME TO NORTHEASTERN COLORADO where they never fail on any kind of crop. Write for free price list.

E. Wyatt, Eckley, Colo.

THREE RANCHES for sale or lease by owner. Well improved. Lots of water and outside range. For information write Pink Stone, Flagler, Colorado.

TO YOU, MR. RENTER, A BARGAIN 1920 acre ranch and farm. Good improvements; 530 a. in cultivation, 350 winter wheat on sod, 1,400 a. tillable. All good pasture. School joining. \$30 per acre. \$500 cash, balance crop payment, 6% interest.

Guisinger Bros., R. 1, Burdett, Colo.

We Build Improvements for You if you buy one of our 40 or 80-acre farms under our special improvement plan. House, barn and well. Cash payment required on land equals approximately cost of improvements only. Balance long time at 6%. An irrigated farm where you can raise peas, pigs, alfalfa, potatoes, small grains and fine gardens is an assurance of success. Write for detailed information.

The Costilla Estates Development Co., Box "A," San Acacio, Colorado.



## BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

**Special Notice** All advertising copy discontinued orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

### KANSAS

145 A., 3 miles out, well imp. Possession. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

110 ACRES, 5 mi. from Garnett, well improved. Price, \$8,500. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

ROOMING HOUSE, 26 rooms, furnace heat, main street location. Price \$2,500. E. Coltrane, Hotel Brooker, Hutchinson, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa lands and stock farms at bargain prices. Write for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

FINE 240 A., improved, 2 1/2 mi. town, only \$65 per a. Pos. Mch. 1st. Also other farms. E. B. Miller, Admire, 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.

600 ACRES, fine, improvements; 200 wheat, all goes; 200 pasture, bal. corn and hay land. THEO. VOSTE, OLPE, KANSAS.

ONLY 10 DAYS MORE to buy some good small dairy farms and get wheat and possession. Will Newby, Tonganoxie, 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.

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAIN 160 a. 1/2 mile town, well improved, 55 a. pasture, bal. cult. \$12,000. Terms. Robert Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

290 ACRES, one mile of shipping point; 10 room house; basement barn, 40x86. Other buildings; 100 acres wheat. \$125 per acre. Other farms for sale. C. O. Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY FARMS If you want possession this spring come to us, we can supply you with what you want; any size at bargain prices. Woodford & Gifford, Burlington, 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.

160 ACRES ELLSWORTH COUNTY 6 miles Kanapolis, 120 cultivated, 80 acres wheat, all tillable, good improvements, loam soil. A bargain at \$65. Martin, 312 Hoyt, Wichita, Kan.

LANE COUNTY FARMS If you want land from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, write for our list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION 72 acres; snap; Montgomery Co.; all good black, limestone land; 52 acres wheat; other crops, all go; good improvements; near market. \$65 per acre. Foster Land Co., Independence, Kansas.

RANCHES FOR SALE Ranches from 600 to 5,000 acres at from \$12.50 to \$15 per acre, with terms. Write for list. McKINLEY & ELY, Ashland, Kansas.

FOR SALE Well improved wheat and stock ranch. 250 acres in wheat; 1/2 of wheat goes to purchaser if taken soon. A. C. BAILEY, Kinsley, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY—640 acres, all smooth, good improvements, six miles from good market, 200 acres wheat, balance grass, fenced. Good terms. \$23 per acre. C. E. TRUMPETER, Levant, Kan.

320 ACRES, half first bottom, 100 acres of wheat, 30 alfalfa, 130 grass, good improvements, all for \$27,200. 160 acres, good improvements, half grass, only \$9,000. F. L. MCCOY, Eskridge, Wabunsee Co., Kan.

CHOICE 320 ACRE BOTTOM FARM 220 a. first bottom, fine alfalfa and wheat land, balance 2nd bottom. All tillable land. Improved. 2 mi. shipping point. Oil wells 2 sides adjoining land. \$100 per a. Big bargain. Come at once. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Some good wheat, corn and alfalfa farms. Priced from \$28.50 to \$45 per acre. Near good town, well improved. Also some good grazing land. Write for description. F. D. Green, Longton, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE Half section improved in Stevens county, Kan., 12 miles east of Hugoton, county seat, on railroad, 2 1/2 miles to school and church. \$5,000. Terms. Box 38, Rosendale, Mo.

IMPROVED 60 acres, \$4,000. 80 acres, \$50 per acre. 120 choice farm, \$75 per acre. 240 acres, \$60 per acre. 300 acres, \$55 per acre. 453 acre grain and stock farm, \$50 per a. All well located to town and school. Possession March. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

GOOD 320 ACRE FARM 3 miles from Olpe, Kansas, for sale. Nice house and barn, 140 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of which is in wheat, bal. of farm in pasture. Can give possession March 1st, if sold at once. Bradford & Hathaway, Olpe, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

A GOOD FARM of 320 acres, 14 miles from Emporia, 1 mile shipping point, near school, 160 plow, 30 in alfalfa, 70 wheat, 160 fine pasture, large 8-room house, tenant house, 2 large barns, 2 silos. Price \$75 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

152 ACRES, creek bottom and slope land, 20 miles from Emporia, Kansas; 12 acres alfalfa, 18 acres bearing orchard, balance in cultivation. Price, \$12,000. Good terms. Address C. G. Jennings, Emporia, Kansas.

238 ACRES 1 mile railroad station; 1/2 mile to school; 7-room house; large barn; 100 a. wheat go with place; 90 acres meadow; 58 acres pasture; give possession at once. Price for quick sale \$62.50 per acre. Woodford & Gifford, Burlington, Kan.

50 ACRE ORCHARD FOR SALE 80 acres, 60 in orchard, 20 in wheat, 10 a. in timber and pasture; 28 miles from K. C., 2 1/2 mi. Linwood, 4 1/2 from Eudora, 6 miles from Tonganoxie and 10 miles from Lawrence. 1/4 mile from interurban which ships local freight or by car load and hourly passenger service. Good improvements. A. A. Quinlan, Linwood, Kan.

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

80 ACRES FOR \$500 Near Argonia, Sumner Co.; 40 pasture, 40 farm land; house, barn, hen house, 2 wells; \$500 cash, \$500 year. R. M. MILLS, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE A Cattle Ranch Located on Wild Horse creek, Trego Co., Kan. Contains 1,120 acres. Fenced in three fields. Good fences. Good water. Two irrigation sites. A cottonwood grove. A few apple trees. 25 acres seeded to rye. Phone and rural route. The owner wishes to relinquish in favor of a younger man. Write for terms to C. M. Bell, Utica, Kansas.

Possession March First 40 acres, 1 1/2 miles from good railroad town, all under cultivation, all tillable, valley and bottom land. Grow alfalfa, wheat, corn or anything put on it; 3-room house; small stables; plenty of good water; on rural route and phone line. Price \$3,400; \$1,000 cash, balance 5 to 15 years. Have other 40 acre farms, possession March 1st. Rare bargains. Why rent? Own a home of your own. A few cows and 40 acres of land is all you need. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

Northeast Kansas Bargains 155 acres, 3 miles good town, 40 miles Kansas City; 7-room house, a good barn and other buildings. 55 acres wheat, 20 acres alfalfa, nice location, splendid bargain. Price \$10,400. 40 acres, 4 miles town, 5-room house, good barn, 25 acres wheat half of which goes with farm. Beautiful location, all smooth. Price \$3,600. 80 acres, 2 1/2 miles town, 5 room house, all tillable except 10 acres, fine location. Price \$5,000. Send for list. W. M. PENNINGTON, McLouth, Jefferson County, Kansas.

HOMESEEKERS Get in the game. Buy a farm in western Kansas or eastern Colorado, where one crop will pay for the land. Start now while you can if only 10, 20, 40 or 80 acres. Best of terms, \$1.00 or more cash per acre, balance on installments, with provisions should you die, deed will be issued fully paid up. This land is increasing in value fast, your dollars will do likewise should you get next to our proposition. Can use some town property and merchandise as payment. Address C. G. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas.

FOR QUICK ACTION 314 a. 1/4 mile town of 2 R. R., high school, electric light, 4 churches, city phone service, 8-room house, new barn 44x56, cattle sheds, scales, hog houses, new garage, other outbuildings. Arch cave, cistern, well with mill, young orchard, other fruit all good condition. 50 a. wheat, 35 alfalfa, some corn land, 65 a. meadow, balance blue stem pasture, limestone soil. All a hog fence, pond fed by spring. All crops go with possession March 1st, 1919. Price \$65 per acre. Terms. W. H. KALTENBACK, Toronto, Kan.

THE NEW SHATTUCK BRANCH of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange,

IMPROVED FARM—240 acres four and a half miles from town on the main line of the Rock Island in Thomas county, Kansas. 350 in cultivation, 200 acres in wheat—one-fourth goes with the place. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Price, \$25 per acre. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

A FINE 240 ACRE FARM With 70 a. best creek bottom and about 125 in cult. 55 a. alfalfa, 32 wheat, balance blue stem grass. Permanent water, good improvements, 5 miles from shipping, good location. \$70 per a. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

140 A., 5 mi. Lawrence, fine imp. 40 a. alfalfa; 70 wheat goes. \$140 a. 320 a., fine imp., 27 mi. K. C., 6 mi. town, oil road, 175 a. wheat goes. \$115 a. 120 bottom no overflow, good imp., 116 wheat goes. \$150 a. We have large and small farms at big bargains. Wilson & Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

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

FINE 160 ACRE FARM 1/2 mile of railroad town, Allen county, Kansas. All fine laying land, all fenced with woven wire; 6-room house; barn; lots of outbuildings; close to high school. Price \$70 per acre. \$2,500 cash rest time at 5%. Pos. Mch. 1. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

POSSESSION MARCH 1ST; 240 a. 3 mi. from Altoona, Wilson Co., Kan. 35 a. alfalfa; 17 a. wheat and rye; 20 a. meadow; 80 a. pasture; bal. plow land; dark loam soil; good imp. A real snap at \$60 per a. Reasonable terms. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

240 ACRES, fine improvements; choice land; tame grass; blue grass; 60 acres wheat; part of land ready for spring crop. Exceptional value. Possession March first. Come at once. Write for descriptive booklet and description any size farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

A HOME IN STATE UNIVERSITY CITY Modern, 11-room, brick dwelling, centrally located between city schools and state university, for sale. Might consider good trade for farm. Picture sent on request. R. M. MORRISON, Lawrence, Kan. 946 Ohio St.,

80 ACRES, 2 miles pavement Ottawa, main road. Good improvements, all level, no breaks. 41 acres wheat, 1/2 goes. \$110.00. 610 acres, 3 miles Franklin county town. Two sets improvements. Excellent stock ranch. \$50.00. Write for descriptive list of other farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

360 ACRES, Anderson county, Kansas, 5 mi. east Welda; two sets improvements; houses, barns, granaries; orchards. All in cultivation. 100 acres growing wheat; 70 acres meadow; 70 acres pasture, balance corn land. Every inch tillable; some hog-tight fence. Price \$75 per acre. Terms if desired. Earhart, 304 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND 480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City, All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. P. LOHNESE, Ness City, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER \$3,200. Terms, \$1,000 cash, and \$500 annually, 6%. Level, fine soil, 80 acres cultivated. House, barn, well, cave, fenced; 1 1/2 miles northeast Liberal. Come see it. No trades. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

240 ACRES, all bottom land; fair improvements, 20 producing oil wells, no oil wells on tillable land. Seven miles from town of 7,000 inhabitants. \$17,000. Choice wheat land, all in wheat, priced from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Choice western quarters, \$10 to \$12 per acre. For further information write John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles town; 10 wheat, 10 alfalfa; 60 pasture, 40 tame grass; remainder cultivation; 2-story, 8-room house; two barns; granary; stock shed; fine water; 1/2 mile school, church. Price \$60 per acre. Special bargain. Come at once. Choice list to select from; 40 acres up to a section or more. Ask for free description booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE to come and see this. 200 a., 3 mi. town, 1 mi. school, 32 a. wheat, 34 a. alfalfa, clover and timothy, 25 a. bluegrass and alsike clover pasture, creek bottom, 90 a. cultivation, 22 a. prairie pasture, 18 a. prairie meadow; 3 large barns with covered bins, hog houses, heneries, workshops, garage, 2 fine 7 and 8 room houses with all modern improvements, large cellars, furnaces, acetylene gas plant; wells and cisterns, good feed lots, shelter and shade, mostly fenced with 5 foot woven and hog wire. \$110 per acre, terms to suit purchaser. No agents. No trades. CHAS. F. NEWMAN, Lebo, Coffey Co., Kansas.

### MISSOURI

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

BATES AND CASS CO., MO., improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. E. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

LISTEN, improved 200 acre fruit and stock farm, \$3,500; \$500 down, \$200 year. Others. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in corn, clover, alfalfa and pasture lands in beautiful Ozarks; free lists. J. P. Roberts, farm loans, Cabool, 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.

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

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

FARM ANY SIZE in Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties, Mo. The home of the dairy cow, hog, clover, blue grass and corn. Fine water. See me before you buy. P. J. Yennie, Strasburg, Mo.

180 ACRES Well improved, all smooth and in cultivation; 100 wheat, 1/2 goes. Dark loam soil. Abundance good water. \$85 per acre. Terms. Four miles to two towns. Also any size farm you want in Newton county. J. O. Hammons, Fairview, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MO. The best spot on the map for a home or investment. I have farms of all kinds for sale and the price is right. If you are in the market for a farm tell me what you want. CHARLES BIRD, Harrisonville, Mo.

### ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

SOME EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS in farms, well located. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

SEND FOR 40 page illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Greatest inducements ever for stock raising. Lands will grow practically everything. Fine business chances. No swamps. Fine climate. Best of health. Pure water. Lowest priced productive lands left in the U. S. Now is the time to buy. Loba & Seward, Imml. Agts., Mtn. Home, Ark.

### CANADA

WHEAT FARMS in Alberta. Write today to The Land Exchange, Box 122, Drumheller, Alberta.

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

### FOR SALE OR TRADE

932 acres unimproved land in San Luis Valley, Colo., with paid up stock to irrigate all land. Produces anything in abundance from alfalfa to peanuts. Free cattle range close. Price only \$25. Will take a Kansas farm in trade. Fine opportunity for a stock man. Easy terms. See or write to ALFRED LEHNHERR, Sole Agt., Emporia, Kan.

### FARM LANDS.

### Information for Homeseekers

THE U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION has established a Homeseekers' Bureau to furnish free information about opportunities in the several States to those who wish to engage in farming, stock raising and kindred pursuits. If this appeals to YOU, write today, letting us know what kind of data you want, and naming the State, the advantages of which you desire to investigate. Address the Undersigned, or if more convenient, communicate with the Agricultural Agent of any railroad in the territory in which you are interested. The information thus furnished can be depended upon as being reliable. J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Room 134, Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

## MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request.

ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.



### Shippers Protest Rate Hike

A protest against the proposed increase of perishable freight rates as announced by the United States Railroad Administration has been sent to the director general by E. H. Hogueland, counsel for the Kansas Egg Shippers' association and the Topeka Traffic association. The rates in effect would increase the shipping rates to and from Topeka 50 to 60 per cent over former rates, it is said. What is true of Topeka is true of every other section of the state, Mr. Hogueland says.

The proposed freight rates arrived in Topeka in the form of a text book copy a few days ago. Mr. Hogueland has been studying the text since to get the government's lineup on rates. He also has prepared tables showing a comparison of present and proposed rates for refrigeration service of carload shipments of fruits and vegetables to Topeka from various points. What he found true of Topeka, an increase of 50 to 60 per cent in nearly every instance, is typical of the country over, he says.

### Special Service Charges

If the proposed freight rate increase on perishable goods becomes effective the prices of fruits and vegetables will go soaring next summer. Oranges, customarily selling for 50 to 60 cents a dozen, will go over the \$1 mark, it is believed.

The old freight laws, effective for 30 years prior to June 25, 1918, included transportation, together with heater or refrigeration accommodations. No extra charge was made for icing cars in the summer or heating in the winter.

Now the railroad administration, in addition to the 25 per cent increase in freight rates recently allowed, proposes to make additional charge for refrigeration and heater service. Mr. Hogueland charges that the administration is seeking to limit its liabilities, for damaged fruits and vegetables, by instituting rules and regulations to that effect.

Some interesting figures regarding the proposed freight rates have been made by Mr. Hogueland in making tables for comparison. For instance, he compares present and proposed rates for refrigeration of carload shipments of fruits and vegetables to Topeka from California, showing an increase of \$50. The present rate is \$65, while the proposed rate is \$115; the present rate on peaches from Utah is \$45, the proposed rate is \$70; the present rate on cabbage from Wisconsin is \$47.50, while the proposed rate is \$50.

### Increase on Vegetables

As an example, the former rate on apples, cabbage and potatoes to Junction City—Mr. Hogueland gives—was 25 cents on 100 pounds; the proposed rate, 31.5 cents, plus 13 cents for refrigeration, making a total rate of 44.5 cents. The former rate to Ellis for these commodities was 49 cents, but the proposed rate will take it up to 80.5 cents.

Big increases for heater service on lettuce, cauliflower and celery, is shown in a comparison of rates at 100 pounds, less carload lots from Topeka to Kansas points. The rates run this way, for instance: From Topeka to Junction City, rate prior to June 25, 1918, 30 cents; proposed rate, 37.5 cents, plus 10 cents refrigeration rate, making a total of 47.5. From Topeka to Dodge City, rate prior to June 25, 1918, 67 cents; proposed rate, 84 cents, plus 11 cents refrigeration rate, making total rate 95 cents. Heater service for third-class articles, such as apples, cabbages and potatoes in less than carload lots, a 100 pounds show from 50 to 80 per cent increases. The rate prior to June 25, 1918, from Topeka to Junction City, was 25 cents. The proposed rate, heater service included, is 41.5 cents.

### Ladies at Shorthorn Congress

In addition to the list of speakers already announced for the American Shorthorn congress at Chicago, next week, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith will deliver an address the evening of February 19. Mrs. Meredith is an engaging speaker and is recognized as one of the leading authorities in matters of agriculture and particularly the problems of the livestock husbandman.

## LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

### TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 138 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
William Lauer, Nebraska, 1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
G. F. Anderson, Iowa and Northeast Nebraska, 203 Farnham Bldg., Omaha, Neb.  
Chief Clerk: George Akerstrom.  
Assistant: Miss Dacre Rea.

### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

#### Horses.

Feb. 20-21—Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Ass'n. Sale, Grand Island, Neb.  
C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., sale manager.

#### Percheron Horses.

Feb. 1—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Mitchell county Percheron breeders' sale at Beloit, Kan. Will Myers, manager, Beloit, Kan.

#### Draft Horses

Feb. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

#### Jack Stock and Trotting Horses.

Feb. 1—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

#### Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 10—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.  
Feb. 13—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo.  
Feb. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

#### Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 19—C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Feb. 20—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.  
Feb. 20—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.  
Feb. 20—J. W. Moynaux, Palmer, Kan.  
Feb. 26—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
March 6—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McKillop, Mgr.

March 11—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.  
Feb. 19—Reuben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 26-27—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.  
Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.  
Apr. 17—Andrews and Shellenberger, Cambridge, Neb.

#### Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 19—Southwest Mo. Hereford Breeders' Association sale at Monette, Mo. Zack Galloway, Aurora, Mo., sales manager.  
Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.  
Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 4, 5 and 6—American Hereford Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Kansas City; R. J. Kinzer, Sec'y.

March 10—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n. Sale, Alma, Kan. E. D. George, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.

#### Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 28—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.  
Feb. 28—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n. Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Feb. 26—A. B. Wilcox & Sons, Topeka, Kan.  
Feb. 28—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.  
Apr. 8—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.

May 1—Nebraska Holstein breeders, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.  
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

#### Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Feb. 26—H. L. Knisely, Talmage, Kan.

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

#### Galloway Cattle.

Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

#### Guernsey Cattle.

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

#### Jersey Cattle.

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

#### Polled Durham Cattle

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

#### Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 17—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.; sale at Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.  
Feb. 18—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.  
Feb. 19—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Feb. 20—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan.  
Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.  
Feb. 26—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Feb. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Feb. 20—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.  
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

#### Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 18—Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.

#### Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

#### Duroc Jersey Hogs

Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.  
Feb. 18—E. F. Planagan, Chapman, Kan.  
Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Feb. 19—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.  
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 26—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.  
Feb. 28—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.  
Mar. 1—Flood Bros., Stanley, Kan.

Feb. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.  
March 4—Lester Cook, Glen Elder, Kan.  
March 5—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.  
Feb. 7—J. A. Bockentette, Fairview, Kan.  
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

#### Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 28—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Nebraska City, Neb.

#### Sheep.

Feb. 25—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

### Sale Reports.

#### Good Sale for Harry Myers.

The Poland China sale of Harry Myers, at Gardner, Kan., resulted in an average of \$125. Mr. R. H. Whittaker, of Quenemo,

Kan., bought the top at \$345. This was a gilt sired by Gerstade Jones and bred to Liberator. C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan. Chas. Cramer of Gardner, Kan., and Kelley Bros. of Gardner, Kan., were liberal buyers of the better lots. Sam Campbell, of Oak Grove, Mo., C. L. Conway, of Nelson, Mo., and E. H. Lookabaugh, of Watonga, Okla., were the only buyers from out of the state.

#### Engle Herefords Sell Well.

47 head averaged.....\$1,028  
The annual sale of Jesse Engle & Sons, of Sheridan, Mo., was held February 3rd. This sale again proved that Hereford breeders like the get of Beau Blanchard and are willing to pay for the animals carrying his blood. With one or two exceptions, nothing in the sale had passed the three-year-old mark, yet the bulls averaged \$1,870, the females \$737 and the total offering of 47 head sold for an average of \$1,028 per head.

#### Clark's Big Hampshire Auction.

69 head averaged.....\$165  
The W. J. Clark sale of Hampshire bred sows at Marion, Iowa, January 31, attracted bidders from North Dakota, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. The northern breeders outbid those from the South and West through the sale. The feature of the sale was the price paid for two of the lot, one bought by R. E. Donohue, of near Cedar Rapids, for \$1,980, and one bought by E. J. Butler & Co., of Cedar Rapids. Sixty-nine head sold for an average of about \$165.

#### Bargains in Clay Center Duroc Sale.

The A. L. Wylie and W. W. Jones combination sale of 52 head of Duroc Jerseys at Clay Center, Kan., last Thursday was well attended by farmers and a few breeders were present. The roads in that part of the state were almost impassable all of last week and in these days of autos, breeders and farmers go 50 and 75 miles in cars to attend sales. When the roads are as they were in that section last week it is decidedly against the sale. The offering was one of popular breeding and well grown out and deserved good prices. Sows and gilts of the quality in this sale have sold for better than \$100 averages already this winter and sales with not as good an offering will beat this before the season is over. Their average on the entire offering fell below \$75. Farmers were not buying unless they brought around market price.

#### Turinsky Averaged Nearly \$75.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., sold 50 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in his annual bred sow sale at that place last Tuesday, Feb. 4. A large per cent of the offering was sired by Junior Orion Cherry King, a great sire developed in this herd and now the property of prominent Nebraska breeders. The 50 sows and gilts bred as they were and well grown and good all over and bred to such sires as Mr. Turinsky's deserved an average of considerably more than was realized. The average fell below \$75 on the entire offering. Bad roads, bad market conditions and high feed in that locality were the reasons for the small attendance of buyers. But Mr. Turinsky felt all right about it and while such offering deserves much more money it is to be expected that any breeder will have a poor sale occasionally when conditions are not favorable for him.

#### Gwin Bros. Break Kansas Record.

22 tried sows and fall gilts averaged.....\$165.00  
20 spring gilts averaged.....\$104.50  
42 head averaged.....\$140.00

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., sold 42 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion, Washington, Kan., last Wednesday at an average of \$140, which is the highest average ever made on Duroc Jerseys in Kansas. Gilts and sows bred to John's Orion averaged \$165.45 for the 27 head. Most of the offering went to Kansas breeders. F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan., topped the sale when he paid \$350 for a fall yearling by Pathfinder and bred to John's Orion for a March litter. She was an outstanding good one. This is the highest price ever paid in Kansas for a Duroc Jersey bred sow. Breeders were there from all over Kansas. The offering in breeding and individual merit was remarkable and appreciated by the breeders present. Among the prominent buyers was L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, who bought several; Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan.; A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.; I. J. Swain & Son, Malvern, Ia.; A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.; J. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.; I. E. Wayne, Kan.; W. A. Turner, Independence, Mo.; Stantz Bros., Hope, Kan.; J. M. Elliott, Lynn, Kan.; Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.; Chas. Clark, Fairbury, Neb.; R. S. Turner, Independence, Mo.; M. L. McAtee, Mahaska, Kan.; Wm. Morrow, Washington, Kan.; A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.; J. R. Wilson, Council Bluffs, Ia.

#### Kansas Duroc Breeders' Sale.

30 bred sows and gilts averaged.....\$144.00  
51 head averaged.....\$111.50

The Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders' first annual sale of bred sows and gilts at Manhattan, Kan., last Friday, was well attended by prominent breeders from all over Kansas, with a few from other states. It was a success and those consigning as well as the purchasers were well pleased with the sale. The top was \$565, paid by J. I. Swain & Son, of Malvern, Ia., for a May yearling, sired by Intense Orion, and consigned by Gwin Bros., bred to John's Orion. This is the highest price paid in a public auction in Kansas for a Duroc Jersey sow, and broke their record made earlier in the week in their sale at Washington, where Gwins sold a sow for \$350. The next highest price was \$245, paid by Gwin Bros., for number 33, a splendid February gilt, consigned by M. R. Peterson, of Troy, Kan. Among the prominent breeders present who were purchasers were Mr. Taylor, Abilene; W. W. Jones, Clay Center; Stantz Bros., Hope; R. E. Mather, Centralia; I. J. Swain & Son, Malvern, Ia.; A. J. Mosley, Alma; Geo. Wroath, Manhattan; Will Fortune, Wamego; Glen Keesecker, Washington; Levi Thalford; Wamego; R. C. Albrecht, Topeka; C. F. Sutherland, Westmoreland; Kenneth Phillips, Manhattan; Russell Crane, Wamego; F. F. Wood, Wamego; Gwin Bros., Morrowville; H. A. Fuller, Wamego; C. H. Rowe, Rossville; Mr. Means, Wichita; M. J. Hammond, Manhattan; W. M. Morrow, Washington; Chris Beck, Manhattan; all of Kansas excepting the one Iowa breeder named.

### Field Notes.

BY A. B. HUNTER

One of the biggest herds of Double Standard Polled Durham cattle in Kansas is

owned by J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan. This firm advertises regularly in the Mail and Breeze and just at this time is offering 16 head of choice animals, reds, whites and roans, at \$200 to \$500 each. Parties interested in Polled Durhams should refer to and answer the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Roy German, Coldwater, Kan., will hold a Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at his farm, three miles south of that place and three miles west, Wednesday, March 5. He will sell 33 tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts, and four boars. The breeding is of popular blood lines and you should write for the catalog at once. If you need a few sows this is going to be a mighty good place to buy them. Write him at once for the catalog. Address: Roy German, Coldwater, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Woodell and Danner's Duroc Sale.

G. B. Woodell and T. F. Danner, Winfield, Kan., will hold their Duroc bred sow sale February 28, right in town under cover. Sixty head of choice sows and gilts, 30 head of tops from each of these two good herds and half of them bred to the great boar, Chief's Wonder, reserve senior champion boar Hutchinson State Fair, 1915. This sale follows the sale of Otey & Sons who sell at Winfield, Thursday, February 27. Arrange to attend both sales. Send for catalog today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Western Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Edwards Co., Kansas, will hold their second annual Shorthorn sale March 11. The sale will be strong in bulls, 25 head being included in the offering. These bulls are well grown, well made, good colors and in good condition for the buyer. There is every reason to believe that ranchmen or farmers who attend this sale will get good values for their money. The catalog gives complete information and will be sent at once upon request, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze. Address J. P. Ray & Son, Lewis, Kansas.—Advertisement.

#### Last Call to the Otey Sale.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., have cataloged for their February 27 Duroc sale, the smoothest, biggest and best lot of tried sows, fall yearling gilts and choice spring gilts they have ever offered at auction. This is strong talk to those who have attended some of their best sales in the past, but Otey & Sons have been saving up for just this occasion. And these great sows and gilts sired by, or bred to, their wonderful boar, Pathfinder, Chief 2d, will meet with your approval sale day. Here is a Duroc sale you cannot afford to miss. Pathfinder Chief 2d is one of the greatest boars of the breed. You ought to have a litter by him. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Jno. W. Pettford's Duroc Sale.

Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan., will sell at auction February 26, 50 Duroc bred sows and gilts. If you have not yet sent for a catalog do not delay but write for it today. The advertising in this issue only gives a small part of the attractive features of this great offer. When it comes to size, bone and quality you have in this sale as much of all three as you will likely see in any sale this winter. Mr. Pettford has the blood progressive Duroc breeders are wanting and those who want a chance to buy sows and gilts of exceptional merit and bred to a grand champion or the sons of champions should arrange to attend. Write today for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Bruce Hunter Sells Poland.

Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan., has one of the attractive Poland China offerings of the season and because he sells the last day of the big Kansas sale circuit at Lyons, Kan., on Feb. 21, please do not get the idea that this sale is the least, because last. The 10 tried sows and seven fall yearling gilts are the real large kind and the 30 spring gilts are unusually good. And this great boar that most of them are bred to is one of the great boars of the state and as Mr. Hunter is reducing his herd to attend to other affairs this great boar, Long Fellow Timm, by Longfellow Jumbo, also sells in the sale. If you have not done so, send today for catalog and arrange to attend. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Got a Taste of Pettford's Kind.

In the Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders' sale at Manhattan number one and two were fall gilts consigned from John W. Pettford's great herd at Saffordville, Kan. They sold for \$180 and \$150 each and were among the best things in the sale. Wednesday, Feb. 26, Mr. Pettford will sell a draft of 50 head from his great herd and more than half of the offering is bred to the 1,000-pound Illustration Orion 3rd, who was the champion at Topeka last fall, and at other leading shows. This great sire is very likely the second highest priced Duroc boar to be purchased by a Kansas breeder last year and is outstanding in every respect. Litters by this great sire will be money makers in 1919 and don't you forget it. The catalog is ready to mail and free for the asking.—Address John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Sensational Draft Horse Sale.

F. S. Kirk, Superintendent of the sales at Wichita, makes the claim that he, as sales manager, has sold more registered livestock at auction than any man in America. He also claims that the consigners of Percheron Horses to the sale at Wichita is the best bred and best individual offering that he has ever sold. It is an acknowledged fact that Carnot is not only the highest priced Percheron stallion living, but he is, also, the greatest sire of the breed. He has sired more international prize winners than any stallion living or dead. For the past seven years his colts have been first prize winners in the get of sire class at Chicago, a showing that no other horse can compare with. His owner, W. S. Corsa, of White Hall, Ill., has not held a sale for some two or three years, but has sold important consignments in the sales at Wichita, Kan. His consignments this year include one sired by Carnot, one out of a daughter of Carnot, and several mares bred to Carnot. W. J. McIlroy has consigned an International and Illinois State Fair prize winning son of Carnot, also, a two-year-old that was a first prize winner in two classes at the Missouri State Fair last year. J. C. Robison has consigned a stallion colt sired by a son of Carnot that he says is the best colt he ever owned. Ira Rusk and C. F. Molzen each consigned grandsons and granddaughters of Carnot.



In the twenty head that J. C. Robison is selling, are four stallions sired by the St. Louis World's Fair Champion, Casino, that Mr. Robison thinks are the best four stallions that he ever owned at one time. Homan & Son have consigned a pair of mares that weigh 4,300 pounds. They are heavy in foal to an imported stallion. W. E. Neal & Sons have consigned nine mares and four stallions including the junior, senior, and grand champion mares at the Oklahoma State Fair and the Ft. Worth Stock Show last year. Wm. Branson & Son have consigned young stallions sired by and mares bred to the Kansas State Fair champion, Kabin. W. E. Dustin is selling some splendid young stallions sired by imported Hector, also, a number of mares bred to him. This horse was imported when three years old. Out of nine living foals in France seven of them were awarded premiums in the National Horse Show of France. All told, thirty stallions and fifty mares will be sold and it makes no difference how critical you are, if you are looking for good Percherons, you will find them in this sale. There is time to get the catalog. Send for one to F. S. Kirk, Superintendent of Show and Sales, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### A Combination Dairy Sale.

The Dairy Sale to be held at the Kansas National Livestock Show, Friday, February 28, includes Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey, and Jersey cattle. Doctor Axtell, of Newton, has one of the largest Holstein-Friesian herds in Kansas. He has been a consignor to all of the sales held by the association and to many others. He will sell ten head of two-year-old heifers that he says are the best bred of any that he ever consigned to a sale. Gird and Robinson, of Towanda, are consigning twenty-one head, including fifteen Holstein-Friesian and six Guernsey. The Bock Dairy Company, of Wichita, are consigning thirteen head, and the balance of the sale is made up of small consignments. A large majority of the stock offered in this sale is young stock that, no doubt, will be sold at bargain-counter prices. It will offer an opportunity for farmers to secure some splendidly bred registered heifers at reasonable prices. If interested, write for a free catalog, to F. S. Kirk, Superintendent, Wichita, Kansas.—Advertisement.

#### The Kansas National Hereford Sale.

The purpose of the Kansas National Livestock Show is to encourage the farmers and ranchmen to grow registered livestock; also, to encourage the breeders of registered livestock to grow more and a better quality of livestock. The Hereford sale includes fifty selected animals suitable for the purebred breeders to buy to improve their herds. At the close of this sale there will immediately be sold one hundred head suitable for the beginners, farmers, and ranchmen. Most of this lot will be sold in lots of five to a carlot. Some of the best herds in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Indiana have consigned Herefords to this sale. Practically every fashionable strain of Hereford breeding is represented, including Columbus, Anxiety Fourth, Beau Brummel, March On, Beau Paragon, Beau Mystic, Perfection, Beau Donnell, Beau Carlos, Bonnie Brae, Beau Onward, Prince Rupert, Beau Royal, and many other of the best strains. Twenty-five representative breeders have consigned to the sale. A free catalog will tell you the whole story. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing and address F. S. Kirk, Supt., Livestock Exchange, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

T. P. Teagarden, Manhattan, Kansas, is pricing low for quick sale a Percheron stallion 21 months old.—Advertisement.

H. E. Thornburg, Formosa, Kan., advertises for \$100 a good Holstein bull calf by a son of King Korndyke Saddle Vale and out of a cow which made 21.89 pounds of butter from 890 pounds of milk in seven days.—Advertisement.

D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kan., is the well known breeder of registered Jersey cattle, and offers in the Jersey cattle column this week a Jersey bull 14 months old of Sultana Jersey Lad and Owl breeding. He will be priced right.—Advertisement.

F. J. Moser's annual spring sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts will be held in the sale pavilion at Sabetha, Kan., March 6. About 50 head will be sold. It will be advertised in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan., Marshall county, will sell 45 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in a public sale at the farm, Feb. 19. The offering affords an opportunity to buy real individuals carrying the blood of some of the best Duroc Jerseys in the country.—Advertisement.

Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, will sell a draft of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts from his herd March 4. The blood of Orion Cherry King and other noted boars predominates. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., will sell Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in Clay Center, Kan., March 5, which is the day following the Lester Coad sale at Glen Elder, Kan. This is Mr. Jones' regular annual March sale. It will be advertised in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. W. Molyneux, Palmer, Kan., Washington county, is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze his dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle. He is selling a really good offering of Scotch topped Shorthorns and you better look up his advertisement in this issue and write him at once for the catalog which is ready to mail. There will be a few very good young bulls and the balance is females.—Advertisement.

Updegraff & Son, Topeka, Kan., are breeders of big type Poland China hogs, who will hold a public sale of 30 bred fall and spring gilts at 1012 North Kansas Avenue (North Topeka), Saturday, Feb. 22. It is the only opportunity this spring to buy bred sows at auction in this locality. These sows are bred to farrow in March and April. Their catalog is out and you can have it by addressing Updegraff & Son, R. D. 6, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan., has for sale 30 registered Hereford cows and heifers, mostly all bred. Also a number of young bulls of breeding ages. He also breeds Percherons and has some young stallions for sale. His breeding farm is a few miles out of Emmett, which is a town on the Marysville-Topeka cutoff, which is the Union Pacific. Good connections from either Topeka or Marysville for Emmett. Write him at once if you are interested.—Advertisement.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., offers for sale a choice lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls ranging in age from nine to 16 months old. They are of choice breeding and of good size with lots of quality. S. B. Amcoats continues to breed the kind that the breeder likes and his prices are always very reasonable considering quality and breeding. Write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., desires to hear from anyone who wants to buy Poland China baby pigs. He wants to take your order for spring delivery. These pigs will be farrowed in March and will be priced and sold now for delivery at about 10 weeks old. Write for what you want and when you want them. They are by big type boars of fashionable breeding and out of big mature sows. A pedigree comes with each pig. Write him at once for full information.—Advertisement.

#### You Can Buy Shorthorns Wednesday.

C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan., Pottawatomie county, sells Shorthorns in a big dispersion sale at his farm near that place and 16 miles northwest of Wamego, Wednesday, Feb. 19. The offering consists of 19 cows, six yearling heifers, 10 heifer calves and seven bulls, including the herd bull, Master Butterfly 5th. Also 20 high grade cows and heifers will be sold and 25 purebred Poland China bred sows and gilts. Mr. Jackson is leaving his farm for a few years and this is the reason for his selling out. Work horses, farm machinery and other farm equipment will be sold. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address, C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Everett Hays' Spotted Polands.

Spotted Poland Chinas at auction, 45 bred sows and gilts, and the sale in the livestock judging pavilion at the college, Manhattan, Kan., next Tuesday, Feb. 18, should be and very likely is the important Spotted Poland China event of the season so far as Kansas is concerned. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and the catalogs are ready to mail. It is very likely the best lot of Spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts ever sold in Kansas. The foundation stock came from leading herds all over the country and they have been well grown and are the big kind sure enough. Go to Manhattan and you will not be disappointed in this big sale at the college.—Advertisement.

#### Here's a Bunch of Shorthorns.

R. B. Donham, Talmage, Kan., Republic county, starts his Shorthorn advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is short of pasture of his own and desires to reduce his herd of Shorthorns for that reason. He offers 15 young cows and heifers for sale and the cows have calves at foot now. The heifers are bred and he also has for sale six good young bulls about a year old. All of these cattle are Scotch topped and are in good breeding condition but not fat. They are of the best of breeding and have been well grown. You should investigate this offering at private sale before you buy. Address, R. B. Donham, Talmage, Kan. You can get there conveniently by going either to Belleville and going down to the farm in the morning or by going to Concordia and going up to the farm about noon.—Advertisement.

#### Durocs at Centralia Feb. 28.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of R. E. Mather's annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Centralia, Kan., Friday, Feb. 28. In this sale 25 big, well grown spring gilts that are by his great boar, Putman Pathfinder, sired by the mighty Pathfinder and out of a great sow, Reed's Lady. These splendid, high backed fine young sows are bred for spring farrow to Col. Invader by High View Chief's Col. by Moser's Lamenter half ton boar, a boar that did much for that great herd. Others are bred to a good son of Deet's Illustration 2nd. There will also be two good October boars in the sale of choice breeding. The offering, except the two fall boars, is immunized. It is

Mr. Mather's first bred sow sale and he expects to hold these sales every winter and is putting his best foot forward in this sale and you are going to be pleased with his offering. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address, R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Important Kansas Hereford Sale.

Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, sells 52 Herefords at his Prairie View breeding farm, next Saturday, Feb. 22. At the sale, which will be held at the farm, Grover Mischief 558624 will be on exhibition. He is one of the great show and breeding bulls of the breed and you will have the opportunity to buy his daughters in this sale and other grand good cows and heifers bred to him. A choice lot of Poland China bred sows and gilts will be sold and they are all of the strictly big type breeding. The sale will be held at the farm which is about a mile from Oronoque, which is a station on the Burlington from Republican City, Neb., to Oberlin, Kan. The farm joins Dellvale, a station on the Rock Island and it is not far from Norton. If you want Herefords or Poland Chinas come to this big sale. You still have time to get the catalog by writing at once. Address, Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Murr's Chesters Feb. 27.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, sells Chester White hogs at that place, Thursday, Feb. 27. He will sell 40 head of real big type sows and gilts. Twenty of them are bred to Prince Tip Top, the first prize boar at Topeka last fall in the junior yearling boar class, and was handicapped by being three months younger than some others in that class. He is a great boar and the sows and gilts bred to him are of the big type kind with plenty of quality. Others are bred to Big Prince by Prince Big Bone, the national swine show champion of 1917. The breeding of the entire offering is strong in the blood of Wildwood Prince, and other noted sires. They are a splendid lot and bred to farrow in March and April with a few to farrow in early May. It is the place for breeders who desire to strengthen their herds or for beginners. Write today for the catalog. Address, Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### Angus Cattle Dispersion.

H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan., have decided to disperse their entire herd of Angus cattle at their farm, Wednesday, Feb. 26. The farm is located about 16 miles north of Abilene and not so far from Talmage. Autos will meet parties from a distance at either place. Write for the catalog at once. Address them at Talmage. About 50 head will be sold. Twenty-six are cows and heifers with calves at foot or those that will calve later. The herd bull, a big fellow weighing a ton in good condition, is a real sire of great merit and should go to some good herd. There will be seven young bulls of serviceable ages. If you want Aberdeen Angus cattle you better write for the catalog and plan to go to this sale. They will be in just stock condition and not fitted for the sale. It is a good lot of honest cattle sold for the reason that Mr. Knisely is compelled to let up because of his being crippled about a year ago. Write them at once if you want Angus cattle. The catalog is ready to mail.—Advertisement.

#### Big Northeast Kansas Duroc Sale.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., Brown county, will sell 50 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in Horton, Wednesday, Feb. 26. This is an unusually good offering of well bred Duroc Jerseys that are right from every angle. They certainly are bred right and they have been handled right. Geo. T. Hamilton, who is the manager of the business and an equal partner in the business, is an expert in the hog business and has fully demonstrated this fact. He has made good selection in the matter of herd boars and that he knows how to mate for results that count is evidenced by the 30 wonderful spring gilts that go in this sale. They are by Cherry King, he by Illustration, and some by King's Col. Jr. There will be 12 fall yearling gilts by S. & C's Critic, he by A Critic. There will be eight tried sows, six of them by S. & C's Critic. Everything is bred to Sensation King, a great boar by the great and now famous sire, Great Sensation.

It is going to be a real place to buy some sows and gilts that you will find profitable because they are bred right and handled as they are by a breeder like George Hamilton they are sure to produce big strong litters that will make their purchasers lots of money next year. You will be more than pleased with the offering. It is impossible to tell you all of the things about this outstanding lot of sows that should be told but if you will drop a line to Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., you will receive the catalog by return mail and it gives you all the information about the breeding and other information you should have. Remember the sale is in Horton, Wednesday, Feb. 26. Write for the catalog tonight. The entire offering is immunized. R. E. Watson Powhattan, Kan., sells at that place the day following. They would like for you to attend his sale also.—Advertisement.

#### The Circuit Starts at Flanagan's.

Four important Duroc Jersey sales in central Kansas next week start with the E. P. Flanagan sale at Chapman, Kan. The sale will be held at his farm north of town but free auto will take the visitors to the farm and return them in time for the train for Salina that evening. Seventy head will go in this sale as Mr. Flanagan is selling down very low and is keeping only two or three sows. All of the high priced sows bought in northern sales last winter go in this sale. These sows in most instances were gilts bred to outstanding boars and their gilts are in the sale. A large number of fall pigs was raised by Mr. Flanagan last fall and they were extra choice and he is putting the tops in this sale. This sale is the day before the John W. Jones sale at Salina and good connections can be made for that place the evening of Mr. Flanagan's sale. Attend the four big sales that week, E. P. Flanagan, Chapman; John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., who is selling at Salina; B. R. Anderson, McPherson, and Mott Bros., Herington, Kan. These sales are next week.—Advertisement.

#### Buttergask Shorthorns.

Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan., Mitchell county, are extensive breeders of Shorthorns. Their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze should be of especial importance to Shorthorn breeders because it affords the opportunity to buy at private sale some choice bred heifers of very high quality and breeding. Also to the breeder who needs a real herd bull because they offer for sale their great breeding bull, Upland Viscount 416660. They cannot keep him longer to advantage and have decided to sell him. He is one of the really great bulls, both in breeding and individuality in the country. He is a grandson of Avondale and of Lavender Viscount. He is for sale and for no fault but because they cannot use him longer. They are offering a desirable lot of young bulls of breeding ages. They are located near Cawker City, which is in Mitchell county on the Central branch of the Missouri Pacific about 180 miles west of Atchison. They will be pleased to have you visit their herd and would like to hear from anyone in need of an outstanding herd bull. Write for full particulars.—Advertisement.

#### Anderson in the Duroc Circuit.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., sells Duroc Jersey bred sows in town the day following the John W. Jones sale at Salina. You can be at the Jones sale all day in Salina on Wednesday and come to McPherson on Thursday morning and be there all day Thursday for the Anderson sale and go to Herington on Friday morning in time for the Mott Bros. sale at Maplewood farm. Bert Anderson made the highest average on Duroc Jersey bred sows made in Kansas last winter and his offering this time is one of great worth both as individuals and from the standpoint of popular breeding. Royal Grand Wonder, the first prize boar at the Kansas state fair in 1917 and winner of second place in 1918 in ordinary condition, is one of the great breeding boars of the West. His sire, Great Wonder, never sired but a few better sires than this boar. Royal Sensation has been crossed on the Royal Grand Wonder gilts and you will have a right to expect a great litter from this combination. Remember the sale is Thursday, Feb. 20, in comfortable quarters in McPherson and it follows the John W. Jones sale at Salina and is the day before the

## Judy's Annual Reduction Sale Of Registered Stock

In Their Big Sale Pavilion, Kearney, Neb., March 4



### 6 Registered Draft Stallions

Good ages and weighing up to 2100 lbs., including animals that come direct from prize winning sires and dams. Good clean boned, drafty individuals and as well bred as any that will sell this season.



### 40 Head of Polled Durham Cattle

19 bulls, most of them of serviceable ages. Two sired by Shaver Creek Lord, junior champion Iowa State fair, 1916. Three by Kalona Duke and fourteen by Stillwater Marshall. 24 cows and bred heifers, many with calves at foot, and others near calving to Shaver Creek Lord. Few choice open heifers.



### 45 Bred Sows

15 Poland Chinas sired by Ullan Ex, bred to Judy's Buster. 25 Durocs sired by Judy's Col. King and bred to Judy's Orion King. All of this stock was raised on our Buffalo county farms and represents the natural accumulation of our herds.

Write early for catalog and mention this paper. Buying orders will be executed by Jesse R. Johnson for parties unable to attend. Send him bids in our care.

## W. T. JUDY & SONS, KEARNEY, NEBRASKA

Col. Joe Shaver, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, William Lauer, Fieldmen.



Mott Bros. sale at Herington. The sale is next Thursday. You still have time to get the catalog if you act at once. It will be mailed promptly if you write for it today.—Advertisement.

#### Mott Bros. Duroc Sale.

Mott Bros., Herington, Kan., sell 57 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in a big sale at Maplewood Farm the day following the B. R. Anderson sale at McPherson. This will make the Mott Bros. sale come on Friday, Feb. 21 and it will be one worthy of your attending because they are selling down a very close, in fact they are keeping only a few sows. Mott Bros. are well known breeders of Holstein cattle and Duroc Jerseys but have decided to reduce their herd of Durocs because their growing Holstein full looking after their growing Holstein business. Their advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and it is almost a dispersion sale. Two herd books of real merit will be sold. The 10 tried sows are the "regular" kind that you will appreciate after you have owned them awhile. The 30 spring gilts are a dandy lot of young sows bred to a great boar and you will like them sure. You can be at the Anderson sale at McPherson all day Thursday and come to Herington Friday morning in time for the Mott Bros. sale. Or you can come up the evening before. The sale is next Friday.—Advertisement.

#### Big Shorthorn Sale Feb. 20.

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan., Osage county, will sell in their big sale at Overbrook, Thursday, Feb. 20, the most attractive lot of Scotch topped Shorthorns ever offered in that section of the state. There will be 20 cows in the sale, big fine cows and not old with 10 of them with calves at foot and the other 10 to calve between date of sale and early summer. There are 25 yearling heifers in this sale that can't be duplicated in many herds in the country. The 10 bulls are big fine fellows selected from a much larger number and not a common individual in the lot. About half of the offering is roan and the balance are nice reds in color. Barrett & Land own a herd of over 200 head and still have a surplus for sale and anyone buying in the sale could fill out a lot at the farm. The sale will be held in the barn in town. You can go from Topeka to Overbrook the morning of the sale and return the same evening. You can get off the Santa Fe at Carbondale and phone and they will send for you with an auto. If you want real Shorthorns, the big kind, and well bred, come to this sale. It is next Thursday.—Advertisement.

#### When "Jones Wants to See You."

John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., sells a draft of 60 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts at Salina, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 19. This is the day following the E. P. Planagan sale at Chapman and you can come from Chapman to Salina the evening before the big sale on Wednesday. The carefully prepared copy in Mr. Jones' advertisement in this issue gives you a pretty good idea of what the offering is like. It is an offering full of real attractions from start to finish. The blood of the famous Jersey sires and dams that are making Duroc Jersey history are represented in this sale by sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters. John W. Jones is too well known to Duroc Jersey breeders to need an introduction here. He was a pioneer breeder at Concordia for years but sold out and quit for a few years, starting again about two years ago at Minneapolis, where he purchased a farm near town. Probably no herd of its size in central Kansas contains more popular up to date breeding than is to be found in this herd. Be at the sale if you want the kind that will strengthen your herd. It is the day before the B. R. Anderson sale at McPherson, and we will go to McPherson on the morning train from Salina.—Advertisement.

#### WILLIAM LAUER

#### Woods Bros. Horses Won.

Woods Bros. Company, Lincoln, Neb., writes: "Our horses arrived home from the Denver show in good shape. We were very successful in the show ring, winning 2nd and 3rd in the four-year-old and over class in Percherons, 1st in three-year-olds, 1st and 2nd in two-year-olds, 2nd in yearlings, reserve champion and best group of five stallions. In Belgians, 2nd in aged class, 1st and 3rd in three-year-olds, 1st in two-year-olds, and reserve champion. During the week we sold stallions to B. T. McClave, McClave, Colo.; Olney Springs, Colo.; Percheron, S. Work, Olney Springs, Colo.; Percheron, four years old; Leham & Scheurn, LaSalle, Colo.; Percheron, two years old; G. W. Lackey, Fowler, Colo.; Belgian, three years old; Christ Scherton, Ft. Morgan, Colo.; Percheron, yearling, Nebraska futurity winner.—Advertisement.

#### The Place to Buy Shorthorns.

On March 5 and 6, The Southwest Nebraska Breeders' Ass'n. will hold their third annual sale in which they have listed 130 head. Probably there has never been a time when breeding cattle have been so valuable as they are at the present time and these gentlemen have taken great interest in the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns. They have at the head of their herds great bulls that have commanded high prices in the central states' greatest auctions. This list will give you some idea as to what the breeding is of their herd bulls. Royal Augusta, by Maxwellton Rosedale, Master Prince, by Choice Mist, Glendale Sultan, by Victor Sultan, Rosewood Sultan 3rd, by Royal Supreme, by the \$16,500 Royal Supreme, Arp's Cromwell, bred by the Curtis Agricultural College, and many noted sires too numerous to mention. The females are sired or bred to the above bulls and you will see in any auction of this kind. The cattle are all tested and can want to buy in car load lots here is a chance that is not always offered to the public. Come to Cambridge, and take home some of these good breeding cattle. The catalog will interest you. Write for it at once to either Secretary Frank Carver, Cambridge, Neb., or Mr. E. W. McKillip, Cambridge, Neb. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

#### Judy's Big Reduction Stock Sale.

W. T. Judy & Sons announce their annual reduction sale of draft horses, Polled Durham cattle and Poland China and Duroc Jersey bred sows. The date is March 4. They sell about six big registered draft horses, all young and ready for service. They are the ton sort and include one extra choice four-year-old Percheron that now weighs over 2100 pounds. The offering of 40 Polled Durham cattle includes 19 young bulls, most of them old enough for service. They were sired by the grand champion

bull, Shaver Creek Lord, Kalona Duke and Stillwater Marshall, a brother to the \$3,500 bull recently sold at Oxford, Iowa. The 24 females that sell comprise cows with calves and bred again to Shaver Creek Lord, a nice line of bred heifers and a few open heifers. The open heifers include one of the best heifers of the breed. She is a beautiful roan and an outstanding individual. Forty-five bred sows sell, 15 of them Poland Chinas, sired by Uhlman Ex, a great son of Giant Uhlman. They are bred to a son of Giant Buster. The 25 Duroc sows were sired by a son of King The Col., and they will be bred to Judy's Orion King, a splendid sire carrying the blood of the grand champion boar, Orion Cherry King. All of this stock is first class, both in breeding and individuality. It was raised on the Judy farms and represents the natural increase of the herds. Write for catalog and if unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson or William Lauer in care of Judy & Sons at Kearney, Nebraska.—Advertisement.

#### BY C. H. HAY

#### Flook's Duroc Sale.

An extra good lot of Duroc sows and gilts will be sold by Flook Bros. at Stanley, Kan., Saturday, March 1. Some of the best gilts that the writer has seen this year are selling in this sale. There are a number of granddaughters of the noted Pathfinder that are outstanding. The entire offering is well bred and well developed. Write for their catalog. Mail bids should be sent to C. H. Hay in their care.—Advertisement.

#### Scott's Big Jacks.

G. M. Scott, the prominent jack and Percheron breeder of Rea, Mo., will hold his annual sale of jacks, jennets and Percheron stallions at Savannah, Mo., March 13. The offering will consist of 24 big registered black jacks, 12 good big jennets and five Percheron stallions. The jacks are the heavy boned kind and the stallions will weigh up to 2100. This herd was established in 1884. Catalog with pictures of a number of the offering will be sent on request. Write for it at once. Please don't forget to mention this paper.—Advertisement.

#### Twenty More in Congress Sale.

The following are additional consignors to the National Shorthorn congress sale at Chicago next week: L. H. Bryan, Neponset, Ill.; J. M. Bay, Aledo, Ill.; A. A. Storey, Assumption, Ill.; Robert Fallon, Neponset, Ill.; Willard Winn, Lucerne, Ind.; Chas. Rogers & Sons, Union Center, Wis.; Rhodesdale Farms, Kansasville, Wis.; J. E. Kennedy, Jamesville, Wis.; W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.; J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.; J. W. Dugan, Kingsley, Ia.; L. W. Barnhart & Son, Keswick, Ia.; Rhynas Sons & Wells, Stockport, Ia.; J. W. Rhynas, Stockport, Ia.; Loveland Stock Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; F. H. Gilcrest, Kellogg, Minn.; Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.; K. F. Dietsch, Broken Bow, Neb.; H. Rees & Sons, Elger, Neb.; Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.; Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.—Advertisement.

#### Rare Breeding in Percheron Sale.

In some way the Gregory Farm's Percheron consignments to the big Wichita show and sales the last week in February is remarkable, and is additional evidence of the high appreciation which Mr. Corsa has found in the Southwest for the kind of Percherons he breeds and sells. There are two brood mare values in the sale consignments which may not be exceeded this year. One is an old mare by Besigue and probably the only mare by this famous sire, which will be offered for sale anywhere this year. This mare is Polichone, and as her dam also is sired by Besigue, she is possibly the most strongly brilliant bred mare now living. The other mare we have in mind is Empress, sired by the world's fair first prize winner, Casino. She is a daughter of the Besigue mare just mentioned and her records are prize winning products show what there is in this line of breeding. Among the winnings of her produce is first at the International, National on Emperor, fourth at the same show on American bred mares under three years; first for produce of dam, junior championship in the open class and grand championship for American bred mare. Carpe II, a stallion colt out of Empress, sold for \$100 in Mr. Corsa's last sale. All this produce from Empress was sired by Carnot. There is much more of note in the Percheron catalog, but these samples of extreme values are especially significant. For catalogs address Frank S. Kirk, Supt. of Show and Sales, Livestock Exchange, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### BY G. F. ANDERSON.

#### Cornhusker Hampshires.

R. C. Pollard, of Nehawka, Neb., will hold his annual bred sow sale on the farm on Thursday, Feb. 27. For this event he has chosen 60 head of the choicest individuals he has in his herd both from a standpoint of breeding and quality. The Pollard herd has won their share of ribbons every time they have been shown and Mr. Pollard is offering some of his prize winners in order

#### HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

**PERCHERON STALLIONS**  
For sale: Two registered, one is 17 months, one 5 years. Extra good.  
W. L. Bailey, Rush Center, Kansas

**REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON**  
Stallion, excellent individual, 5 years old. 2-year-old jack, good fellow. Price \$200.  
Thos. F. Jeffries, South Haven, Kansas

**REGISTERED MORGAN STALLION**  
Six years old for sale, young stock on hand.  
Fred Skinner, Meade, Kansas

**TWO REGISTERED Percheron stallions,** blacks, coming two and three years. Extra good. Priced to sell. "Stewarts," Tampa, Kan.

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,** mare, three colts for sale.  
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

**IMPORTED GREY PERCHERON** stallion; age 9, weight 1900. Priced to sell.  
Chas. Stephens, Whitewater, Kansas.

**THREE JACKS FOR SALE,** 3 yrs. past. A bargain. Come and see them.  
Dr. W. A. Jones, Lebo, Kansas.

**PERCHERON STALLION**  
For sale. Black, three years old. Reg. Percheron stallion. J. F. Fulk, Lebo, Kansas.

**Reg. Black Percheron stallion** coming 3 yrs. Priced right. Harland Kroth, Soldier, Kan.

#### HORSES AND JACK STOCK.



### More Weight in the Collar

Means Better Crops, Less Hired Help and Shorter Hours. Get the Weight Thru Purebreds and Have the Kind That Always Sells Well.



## Big Missouri Jack Sale

Savannah, Mo., March 13

24—Big Registered Black Jacks—24  
12—Good Big Jennets—12  
5—Extra Fine Percheron Stallions—5

Herd established 1884. This is the best offering we have ever made. Stallions weighing 2100. Jacks extra large and good quality. Write for catalog.

**G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo.**

C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. P. M. Gross, Auct. Sale held in Savannah. Interurban cars to St. Joseph.



## Carnot Blood at Wichita

The great Southwest has shown an appreciation for Carnot blood second to no section of America. We are glad to recognize this, not only by an exhibition of Carnot's get in the Kansas National, but with the most attractive consignment to the Wichita Percheron Sale March 1, which we will make this season. Our consignment consists of 1 stallion and four mares. One is by Carnot, one is out of a Carnot dam and three are bred to Carnot.

Get the full particulars about these valuable Percherons by sending to F. S. Kirk, Supt. of Sales, for sale catalog, or by addressing,

**W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.**



## HOME OF THE GIANTS

PUBLIC SALE OF 50 JACKS AND A FEW JENNETS, MARCH 10. The biggest jacks in Missouri and Missouri is the home of the biggest jacks in the world. Write for fine illustrated catalog.

**BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.**

65 miles east of Kansas City on main line of Missouri Pacific.

## Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Registered mares heavy in foal; weanling and yearling fillies. Ton mature stallions, also colts. Grow ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.  
Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

## For Sale or Trade for Cattle

One Percheron stallion, Moulter 95205. Color, black, with star. Foaled May 21, 1912. Sire, Casino 27880 (45462). Dam, Calla 53946. Also 2 jacks, 3 and 9 years, and some nice Holstein bull calves.  
J. M. BEACH & SON, MAPLE HILL, KAN.

## Percheron Stallions

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by Algarve, a 2300 pound sire, and by Bosquet, an international grand champion. Priced to sell.  
D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

## Three Good Registered Percheron Stallions

One fine saddle stallion. All have state licenses. Eight first class jacks. Ready performers, and two good jennets, sure in foal for sale. Am retiring because of advancing age. WM. DOUGLAS, MARSHFIELD, MO.

## Mammoth Jack and Percheron Stallion

For sale. Both registered, and good breeders. Priced very reasonable. Write for description and pictures of them.  
F. C. DE TAR, EDGERTON, KANSAS

## JACK FOR SALE

A good one, a great breeder. Colts to show. Also a large jennet, ages 6 to 7.  
Robert Ritchie, Box 22, Hamilton, Kansas.

## Jack and Stallion For Sale

Jack, 15½ hands high; 1100 pounds; coal black white points. Stallion, black, 1500 pounds. Both 5-year-olds and sound. J. C. GORDON, Westmoreland, Kansas.

## For Cash or Kansas Land

Three extra large coming-2-year-old registered Percheron stallions and small herd of registered Hereford cattle. J. F. RHODES, TAMPA, KANSAS.

## Jacks or Stallions For Sale or Trade

A bargain. H. W. MORRIS, Altamont, Kan.

**FOR SALE. TWO BEAUTIFUL,** spotted Shetland pony mares, two and five years old, sound, \$50 and \$75 respectively.  
Greensward Farm, Fredonia, Kansas

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,** 5 yr. old. Colts to show. Weight 1900 pounds in breeding condition. Priced \$400.  
Robert Miller, Nekoma, Rush Co., Kan.

**REGISTERED FRENCH DRAFT STALLION** for sale or trade. WEIGHT, 1800; black; 7 years, sound, good disposition.  
George Ratz, R. R. 4, Junction City, Kan.

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,** 5 yrs. old, fine individual, good disposition, sure breeder. Priced to sell.  
Chas. H. Daugherty, Bushton, Kansas

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS**  
For sale: 2 fine, large stud colts, 2 years past. One weighs 2,000 pounds.  
C. E. Whittlesey, Mound Valley, Kansas

**THREE JACKS FOR SALE OR TRADE.**  
G. H. Reid, Lebo, Kansas

## Percherons and Shorthorns

Studs headed by Merries 106610 (106084). 50—STALLIONS and MARES—50  
Priced to Sell.

100—Scotch and Scotch Topped Cattle—100  
Herd headed by VILLAGE KNIGHT 398231.  
Bulls ready for service. Priced right.  
See us before you buy.

**EWING BROS., PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.**

## PERCHERONS AT BARGAIN PRICES

One coming 4 year old stallion, black, purebred. Licenses, sound, weight, 1,900 pounds. \$700. One coming 2 yr. old, will make herd horse. Black, coming 2 yr. old, will make herd horse. Black, will make ton horses, \$150 and \$200 each. One pair of aged brood mares, black. Regular breeders. Extra good pair, \$400 takes them. One coming yearling filly, first prize winner. Weight 1,050 pounds. Black grey, \$175. One extra good jack, weight 1,100 pounds, 10 years old. Thick and blocky, \$500. This stuff is all reg. sound and as described.  
C. H. WEMPE, SENECA, Nemaha County, KANSAS

## Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

**J. P. & M. H. Malone**  
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

## JACKS and JENNETS

**15 Large Mammoth Black** Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Two Percheron stallions. Come and see me.

**PHIL WALKER**  
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

## Stallion and Jack For Sale or Trade

1 Belgian horse, Prefared Thlen 2421 (30204). 1 good four-year-old black Mammoth jack, mare broke. Both excellently made animals.  
A. H. Lull, R. 4, Box 69, Haddam, Kansas

## REGISTERED GERMAN COACH STALLION

A fine individual; good type; and a sure breeder. A good one; come and see him; priced right. A. G. Edwards, Bison, Kansas.

## Registered Percheron Stallion for sale

Black, grade Hambletonian stallion, dark brown; three mammoth jacks reg., black with white points. Western Kansas Land preferred. Theo. Schuette, Linn, Kan.

## PERCHERON Stallion, 21 months old

For sale, priced for quick sale. Write for particulars. T. F. Teagarden, Manhattan, Kan.



## HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

## Mules, Jack Stock, Polled Durham Cattle, Hogs, Etc.

At Auction,  
February 19



The W. C. Baumgartner Estate will sell at public sale 2 miles north and 2 miles east of Halstead; 6 miles west and 3/4 mile south of 1st St., Newton; 2 miles north of Mission Station on the interurban line.

Beginning at 10 o'clock, the following property will be sold:

14 Head of good Mules, consisting of 10 head 3 and 4 year olds, 8 of which are jins. From 15 to 16 hands high. All broke. Four 2 year olds.

2 Head Mammoth Jacks. One 4 years old next October. 14 hands high. Good bone. Guaranteed breeder. One 2 years old. An extra good one.

4 Head Mammoth Jennets. One 8 years old. One 5 years old. One 4 years old. All heavy in foal. Extra good ones. One 8 months old.

Polled Durham Cattle, some registered. Horses, Hogs and Implements.

J. H. Baumgartner, Adm.  
Jennie Baumgartner, Admx.  
HALSTEAD, KANSAS

## Every Horse Goes



As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains. **WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.** Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

## PERCHERON MARES AND FILLIES

2 mares in foal, black, well mated, sound, \$300 each. 3 fillies coming 3 years old, 2 coming 2 years old; also a few choice young stallions, coming 1 and 2 years old, with size, bone and quality. Mares in foal and colts sired by the noted Perfall 46500. All black, sound, and registered in P. S. A. Will sell at a bargain.

A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS  
Marshall County

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

## HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breese, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.

HOMERT. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

## W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

## Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) **MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

## L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all best 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.

## JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock Auctioneer

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

## Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

## SHEEP.

## Registered Shropshire Ewes

We have a few three, four and five-year-old registered Shropshire ewes at \$35; start to lamb 25th of January; also 80 grade Shropshire ewes, 1 and 2 years old, \$25; 30 head of short mouth ewes, \$10.50, and 45 ewo lambs at \$16 per head. Come and see them.

J. R. TURNER & SON, Harveyville, Kansas



## FOR SALE

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

Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa

## Fifty Good Full Mouth Ewes

bred to registered Hampshire rams to lamb in April. Price \$12.50. L. M. SHIVES, IUKA, KANSAS.

## Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes

bred to high qualified imported sires. Also yearling rams. Prices reasonable. E. S. LEONARD, Corns, Ia.

## FIFTEEN NATIVE EWES

heavy with lamb, \$15 per head at farm. F. W. Miller, Yates Center, Kansas

to make this the real high-class offering that will sell anywhere this season. The offering has been mated to Nehawka Lad, one of the biggest boars of the breed, Maplewood Comet, a young head that promises to be one of the real boars, Victory Giant, a boar that Mr. Pollard refused \$1,000 for many times, and Iowa Giant, a hog that did much to place the Pollard herd where it stands today, and this is your last opportunity to buy sows mated to him, as he died last week. This offering is from a herd of sows that expert judges consider the best lot of producing sows in America. Write for a catalog at once mentioning this paper. If you can't attend the sale in person send your bids to G. F. Anderson, who will represent this paper.—Advertisement.

## Schroeder's Hampshire Sale.

One of the notable sales of the season in Hampshire circles is that of Carl Schroeder who will hold his annual bred sow sale at Nebraska City, Neb., on Friday, February 28. This is really Mr. Schroeder's best effort in the way of producing the good ones and those that are interested in the real big type will do well to attend this sale. Mr. Schroeder has been breeding Hampshires for a good many years and has always endeavored to produce the kind that has been within keeping of the big type. In this lot of sows that sell you will find some of the best animals that will go thru a sale ring this season. Those at all familiar with the "belted hog" fully realized that one of the best boars of the breed is at the head of this herd. He is known as Harold 22209 and was only second to the noted Senator boar at the National Swine Show in 1917. Many breeders and good judges really considered him the hog that should have been the champion. All sows in the sale not sired by this big boar will be mated to him. Another senior yearling that will be heard from later is Schroeder's Pattern. Many sows have been mated to him and he is really considered one of the best boars of the breed. A few gilts have been bred to Nebraska Senator 2nd, and a son of Maplewood Giant. This offering is in the best of condition and those purchasing in this sale will buy some of the best sows that will sell this season. The herd boar, Director, will also be sold. Mr. Schroeder is also selling three outstanding Shorthorn bulls in the sale. They are short yearling and very popularly bred. Write for a catalog at once. If you can't attend the sale send your bids to G. F. Anderson, who will represent this paper.—Advertisement.

## The Army Sells Its Horses

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Mules are coming to Kansas City from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Massachusetts is sending mules to this market, while from the West, the state of Washington is a shipper. In both instances, the supplies are coming from United States army camps. The fact that dealers are finding it profitable to go so far to obtain mules speaks well for the strength of the trade in these animals. The cotton growers of the South are the principal buyers, taking large numbers. More fat mules of quality than dealers are receiving could be sold at prices practically as high as ever quoted in Kansas City.

The trade in horses is not bright. Army sales continue to limit the business of the large markets, and prices of all classes are low. The best sellers are smooth, well bred Southern mares, 4 to 7 years old, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, which are quoted at \$100 to \$150. The inquiry for farm mares is light, with Colorado among the buyers.

Additional army sales of horses at cantonments as late as next April have been announced by the Remount Division of the War Department. Sales are scheduled for Camp Funston, in Kansas, on February 19, March 5 and March 19; at Camp Beauregard, La., Feb. 14 and 28 and March 21; at Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 26, March 10 and 31, and April 11; at Camp Dodge, Ia., Feb. 10 and 28 and March 12; at Camp Travis, Tex., Feb. 12 and 24 and March 7, 19 and 28; at Camp Logan, Tex., Feb. 21, March 3 and 10; at Camp McArthur, Tex., Feb. 28 and March 17; at Camp Pike, Ark., Feb. 10 and 19 and March 14; at Camp Doniphan, Okla., Feb. 14 and 26 and March 12 and 24, and at other cantonments.

Thus far the army has realized an average of about \$75 to \$100 a head for its cavalry horses, compared with the original cost of \$165 a head; for artillery horses, \$120 to \$125 a head, compared with the original cost of \$190; mules, around \$175 a head, compared with the original cost of \$160 to \$230. Mules have thus far made the best showing, reflecting the strong general market condition.

Camp Funston, Kansas, has proved only a fair sale point. The camps of the South and Southeast have been reporting the highest prices, reflecting the strong demand for horses and mules in those sections. At Camp Beauregard, La., last week four-mule teams sold at \$1,132, an average of \$283 a head, while a four-horse team of artillery animals brought \$1,200. The buyer of these horses could have obtained the same class of animals in Kansas City at a big saving from that figure—a third or more.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## CHOICE SPRING BOARS

I have a few good ones for sale. Keep in mind my Bred Sow Sale, January 23, Sabetha, Kansas.

F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

## MUELLER'S DUROCS

Special prices on bred gilts, bred to King Colonel Again Jr. for April litters. Also on pigs 3 months old for the next 30 days.

Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

## JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

My annual March sale will be held in Clay Center, Kan., Wednesday, March 5. 50 bred sows and gilts. Catalog ready.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

## ROYAL GRAND WONDER

is the great Duroc Jersey boar in service at Royal Herd Farm, assisted by Royal Pathfinder and Royal Sensation. Bred sow sale February 20 in McPherson.

B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

## SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Bred gilts, tried sows, and a few extra good spring boars, sows and gilts bred to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel. These are big, with quality, and represent the best in Durocs. Immured and priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

## BRED GILTS

Critic and Gano strains. Bred to farrow in March, April and May. \$50 each.

WM. BANTA, OVERBROOK, KANSAS

Garrett's Durocs 35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

Bred Duroc-Jersey Gilts for sale. Illustrators in April and May. \$50 each.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, Erie, Kansas, Route No. 3.

DUROC JERSEY BOAR FOR SALE. Immured. Prize winner, 11 mo., 300 pounds.

Melvin Jung, Lyons, Kansas.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## BIG STUFF IN DUROCS

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

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.

## Bancroft's Durocs

Choice Sept. boars and gilts. Not akin. Price \$25 each. 5 tried sows, guaranteed safe in pig, \$75. All stock recorded and guaranteed immured.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KAN.

## Duroc Bred Gilts

Big, growthy, size and quality kind of the best blood lines. Bred to our great show boar, Reed's Gano, first at Kan. and Okla. state fairs, and to Potentate Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

## Bellvue Farm Durocs

Choice spring boars sired by Show Me, Illustrators' Colonel and Crimson Wonder 2nd, priced to move. Write or come see my herd.

W. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kansas

## DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immured Spring Boars, best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

## FOR SALE: Limited Number of Choice

bred, Duroc sows and gilts, due to farrow in March, April and May, all immured. Priced for quick sale.

HANSEN BROS., AULNE, KANSAS

## Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

33 HEAD—Consisting of tried sows, fall—33 HEAD yearlings, spring gilts.

at the farm three miles south and two west of

Coldwater, Kan., Wednesday, March 5, 1919

Four boars will be sold. My catalog is ready to mail For one address

Roy German, Coldwater, Kansas

## Cornhusker Hampshires

### Public Sale of Prize Winners

Nehawka, Nebraska, Thursday, February 27

60 head of sows and gilts, many prize winners and from the most popular blood lines. They are mated to such boars as NEHAWKA LAD, MAPLEWOOD COMET, VICTORY GIANT and the late IOWA GIANT. A draft from the herd of the best producing sows in America. Buy a Top Notcher and get started right. Illustrated catalog tells the story. Attend this sale, or send your bids to G. F. Anderson who will represent this paper.

RAYMOND C. POLLARD, NEHAWKA, NEB.

## Chester Whites

## "Tip Top" Chester Whites

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester White Hogs

40—Bred Sows and Gilts—40

All Big Type and the Prolific Kind

Tonganoxie, Kan., Thursday, February 27

20 Head  
Bred to  
Prince  
Tip Top



Prince Tip Top, first prize junior yearling Topeka, 1918.

Others to  
Big Prince

by Prince Big Bone, 1917 Nat'l Swine show champion.

40 sows and gilts that are big enough, prolific enough and good enough to please any breeder in the land. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

HENRY MURR, Route 3, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Auctioneers: J. Zack Wells, McCulloch & O'Brian, J. W. Johnson, fieldman. Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in my care.



## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## POLAND CHINA BOARS

The get of these great sires: Our Big Knox, Blue Valley Timm, Walter's Jumbo Timm, and Gathsdale Jones. Gilts reserved for our bred sow sale.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

## Big Price Reduction on Poland China Boars

40 big, stretchy, big boned Poland China boars, priced \$50 to \$75. All immunized, with best of big type breeding. Order from this ad, we will select to suit you. We ship on approval, or C.O.D. We refund your money and pay return express charges, if not satisfactory. Fall boar pigs \$25 each. On two spring yearlings, one fall yearling and 3 topdy herd boar prospects write for information. G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

## POLAND CHINAS

All ages, either sex. Bred sows, fall and spring gilts, 140 fall pigs. Some herd boar prospects here. Herd headed by Rist's Long Model, first prize senior yearling Nebraska State Fair, 1918. Everything double treated.

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

## 75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real herd boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immunized and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me.

ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

## 20 Head of Big, Smooth Fall

yearlings, spring gilts and a few tried sows that have had one litter. Also a few spring boars sired by Big Tecumseh, priced to sell.

E. M. Wayde, Rte. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

## Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

## CAPTAIN BOB

Have forty sows and gilts for sale, most of which are bred to this good son of the World's grand champion. Boars of all ages always for sale.

FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. D. No. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(PIONEER HERD) Serviceable boars, a few tried sows and choice fall pigs, pairs and trios.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

## ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

\* A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

## Poland China Hogs, Weanling

Pigs \$15. Spring boars \$40. E. CASS, Collyer, Kan.

## POLAND CHINAS

One big type herd sow for sale. A bargain at \$65.

Samuel Jarboe, Collyer, Kansas.

## POLAND CHINA PIGS

September and October pigs, both sexes; papers furnished. Davis Bros., Tescott, Kan.

## CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

## KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Fall boar pigs and a few spring boars left. Bred sow sale February 11th.

Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

## Big Stretchy Chester White

Summer and fall boars. Sows bred to Prince Tip Top, first prize junior yearling, Topeka, 1918, at Public Auction, Feb. 27. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

## Western Herd Chester Whites

For Sale: Bred gilts, a few spring boars and Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

## Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Priced reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

## O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, prices right.

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

## SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed.

WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

## Hampshires on Approval

Won highest honors Kan. state fair 1918. Tried sows for sale. Also gilts weighing 275 lbs. All bred to a champion. Fall pigs, either sex, pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall County.

## MESSENGER BOY BREED

Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

## AYRSHIRES AT AUCTION

22 purebred Ayrshire cows, bulls and heifers, to be sold.

FEBRUARY 20, TONGANOXIE, KAN., on farm four miles northeast of town or 1/2 mile of Big Stranger, on Union Pacific R. R. A chance to get some good stuff. Will also sell 20 head of horses and mules.

EDWIN JONES & CO.

## Everett Hayes' Spotted Poland Chinas

45 bred sows and gilts that for size, quality and outstanding values can't be duplicated in Kansas this winter. In judging pavilion, agricultural college.

Manhattan, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 18



The easy feeding kind that gets big.

18 tried sows and 27 spring gilts that will farrow from Feb. 24 to April 15.

All in splendid condition to farrow big strong litters by my four herd boars:

Gates' Lad 95992 by the junior champion boar, Gates' Leader.

Faulkner's Model 97438 by Spotted Prince.

Hayes' Model 97439 by Manhattan King.

Spotted Boy 97437 by old Honest Abe.

Catalogs sent promptly on request. Address

Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.

All immunized double treatment.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Auctioneer and Sales Manager.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for the catalog.

## Updegraff &amp; Son will offer at Topeka, Kan. At Public Sale, February 22, 1919

Thirty head of Poland China sows, fall yearlings and gilts bred to farrow March and April to O. U. Buster, a son of the \$3,000.00 Buster Over and to Gerstdale Jones Again, a grandson of the \$6,600.00 Gerstdale Jones. The offering are all purebred, big type, prolific and cholera immune. They are all by great sires and out of fashionably bred motherly dams. This is the last opportunity, in this locality, you will have to purchase bred sows, ready to farrow very soon. Come to the sale if possible, but if not send mail bids to Col. J. M. Pollom in our care. Sale will be held in the large sale barn at 1012 No. Kansas Avenue, No. Topeka, Kansas. Col. J. M. Pollom, Auctioneer. Catalogs sent by request only, address

UPDEGRAFF & SON, R. F. D. 6, Topeka, Kan.

## "Right Now" Holstein Bargains

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.

The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at \$30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

## POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS at \$200 to \$500 each

Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

3 Polled Durham Bull Calves for sale, 8 to 10 months old. Also old bull, straight reds. JOHN BERNEKING, ISABEL, KANSAS.

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sulton. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

## Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORAN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls. 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

## LAST SON OF CREMO 23061

This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers. Address, Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kansas (Riley County)

## Registered Milking Red Polls

Strongest combination milk and beef of any breed, many yearly records above 700 to 1,000 pounds butter. We have some young stock of this breeding to spare. 20th CENTURY STOCK FARM, Quinter, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## Four Registered Holsteins For \$700

Three cows, all milking, one 9 mo. old bull not related. Here is your opportunity to start a purebred Holstein herd cheap.

OAK GROVE DAIRY, C. A. Coe, Prop., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## THE BONACCORD FARM

(Pure Bred Holsteins and Durcots) offers two purebred bulls six months old, backed by 25-28 lb. ancestors and outstanding individuals; also one fine purebred Percheron stallion at attractive price.

LOUIS KOENIG, PROP., SOLOMON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES, 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



## Lower Per Cent of Butterfat

Dairymen handling Holsteins do not hesitate to admit that the milk of this breed contains a lower percentage of fat, but in view of their enormous yield of milk they average more butter per cow and they produce a larger margin of profit.

If interested in

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

## IS HE THE BEST IN KANSAS?

Superba Sir Rag Apple, our herd sire. We think so. He is a son of Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th. Each of his two nearest dams gave ten gallons of milk per day and averaged 33.71 pounds of butter in seven days. His 6 nearest dams averaged 30.66 pounds butter in 7 days. His first calves are just coming and they are beauties from heifers sired by our last herd sire whose dam gave 105 pounds milk per day.

We have some bulls for sale but no heifers until our sale in March when we will offer a fine bunch.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KAN.

## ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

## Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write for free illustrated catalog about our Holsteins. Address

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

## A.R.O. Holsteins

A bull calf born December 12, 1918, nine-tenths white, sired by a 24 pound bull, dam is a 17 pound 3-year-old.

The first check for \$125.00 takes him.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

## A Bull Calf, 1 year old, \$100

Straight as a line, evenly marked and well grown, from a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale. Calf's dam made 21.89 pounds butter; 590 pounds milk 7 days.

Two others 4 mos. old from same sire \$65.00 each.

H. E. THORNBURG, FORMOSO, KANSAS

## SUNFLOWER HERD Holsteins

offers bulls, both serviceable ages and calves from A. R. C. dams. No scrubs. Address

F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

We offer cows and heifers due to freshen soon. Also calves. All bred for production. Write

W. C. KENYON & SONS,

Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

## Registered Holstein Friesian

bulls ready for service; from 25 to 28 pound dams; also some cheaper ones from untested cows. World record blood lines.

G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

## CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

## Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service.

IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## HOLSTEINS

For fresh cows and springers, write

W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

## V. B. ORMSBY DE KOL

A yearling bull—you will like him—price \$150. Ask us about him.

ORIN R. BALES, R. 4, LAWRENCE, KAN.

## A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. background. H. N. Holdeeman, Meade, Kansas

## REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

2 to 13 months old recorded and transferred \$40.00 to \$85.00 delivered in Kansas.

V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kansas



**JERSEY CATTLE.**

**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).**

**Sultana Jersey Lad**

and Owl breeding. 14 months old bull for sale. Address, **D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kansas.**

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75.** Oakland's Sultan breeding. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.**

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**

**PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM  
HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS**

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good colors, weight 1200 pounds; also some early spring calves, weight 600 pounds. Can spare a few cows and heifers, bred to my herd bull, Domineer, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys. **Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas**

**HEREFORDS**

Why not buy a few good heifers and start a herd of Herefords. I will sell a few nice registered Hereford heifers and bulls at private sale. Also some good grade heifers. **W. J. BILSON, ROUTE 3, EUREKA, KAN.**

**HEREFORDS FOR SALE**

10 head, registered cows and heifers of Polled and horned breeding, some with calves at foot. Also a few good bulls of Polled breeding. **P. A. DREVETS, Saline Co., SMOLAN, KAN.**

**Ocean Wave Ranch** Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding. **A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS**

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**



**Angus Cattle**

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write **J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

**Sutton Angus Farms**

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages. **SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

**Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs**  
C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

**ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS**

For sale. These bulls have been grown right, bred and priced right. They are ready for heavy service. **CLINE BROS., ROUTE 4, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.**

**BROM RIDGE ANGUS**—8 bulls and 10 heifers for sale. (Marion county). **Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan.**

**ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM**  
CHOICE WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED. **Alex. Spang, Chanute, Kansas**

**EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE** for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls. **D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.**

**DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS**  
Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. **R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**Shorthorns For Sale**

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan. **PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

**SUNFLOWER  
SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Maxwellton Rosedale. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. **J. A. PRINGLE, Eskridge, Kansas, R. R. Station, Harveyville, 25 Mi. S. W. Topeka.**

**Prospect Park Shorthorns**

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS, 14 to 18 months old. **J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN. (Dickinson County)**

**SHORTHORNS**

6 registered bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Good ones. Reds and roans. **CHARLES HOTHAN & SON, Scranton, Kan.**

**SHORTHORNS**

One young Scotch bull (a herd header) and 8 young Scotch topped bulls for sale. **H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS**

**SHORTHORN BULLS**

Registered 8 to 20 mo. old, all reds, priced from \$100 to \$150. Write or better come and see them. **W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kansas.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**Shorthorns, Private Sale**

I can't use my three-year-old herd bull longer and offer him for sale. Straight Scotch breeding and a good one. Also two nice roan heifers 16 months old. Scotch topped. A splendid Scotch topped bull, year old in June. Priced to sell. **H. O. STOUT, TECUMSEH, KAN. (Shawnee County)**

**SALT CREEK VALLEY  
SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**PIONEER REPUBLIC COUNTY HERD**  
Established in 1878  
For sale: 15 bulls from 10 to 20 mo. old. These are good, rugged, heavy boned, and ready for service. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch. **E. A. CORY & SON, TALMO, KANSAS**

**4 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS**  
For sale, ten to fifteen months old. **Malton Bros., Rydal, Kansas.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**Springdale Shorthorns**

10 Scotch Topped bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Reds and roans. All big husky fellows that will make ton bulls or better. Sired by Crown Prince (412356), a 2,200-pound bull. Can also spare a few young cows and heifer calves. **A. A. TENNYSON, Ottawa County, LAMAR, KANSAS**

**Eight Shorthorn Bulls**

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot, Reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you. **J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.**

**FOR SALE**—3 registered Shorthorn bulls 8 months to 1 year. 2 roan, 1 white. **M. Z. DUSTON, Washington, Kansas.**

**Shorthorn Dispersal Sale**

**22--High-Class Scotch Tops--22**

**At the Farm**

**Palmer, Kan., Thursday, February 20**

10 good cows, two to nine years old, with calves at foot or due to calve soon. 3 heifers coming two years old bred. 4 heifers about 11 months old. 4 very choice young bulls 12 months old. These are good individuals. 13 high grade Shorthorns, cows, heifers and young bulls. Having rented my farm I will sell all farm machinery, horses and mules (18) and all feed, etc.

Farm seven miles south of Linn, 10 miles east of Clifton, 14 north of Clay Center. Free entertainment for those from a distance. For the catalog, address

**J. W. Molyneaux, Palmer, Washington Co., Kansas**

**Shorthorn Sale at Wichita, Kansas**

**Wednesday, February 26**

**In Connection With the Livestock Show**

A collection of 50 Shorthorns has been selected personally by W. A. Cochel for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for this sale. The purpose was to provide 20 bulls of liberal scale and strong ages—old enough for immediate service—and 30 females of the strictly useful sorts. A number of the cows have calves at foot and all of breeding age are bred and near calving. They have been selected from the better known herds of Kansas and represent attractive blood lines, a number of the most fashionable strains. It is the desire that the buyers shall get their full money's worth. Several of the lots included are prize winners and others will be in the show there.

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

**American Shorthorn Breeders' Association**

**Chicago, Ill., 13 Dexter Park Ave.**

**Big Aberdeen-Angus Dispersion**

Comprising the entire herd of H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan. Sale at the farm. Visitors met at either Abilene or Talmage with autos.

**Talmage, Kansas, Wednesday, February 26**

**26 Cows and Heifers**

A nice number of them with calves at foot. Others bred to drop calves later.



**7 Young Bulls**

Yearlings and a few older. All but one by Millvale Prince Albert, the other by Black Cherry F. 196405.

Included in the offering is our herd bull, Millvale Prince Albert 157143, a ton bull and one of the real valuable bulls of the west. A part of the cows and heifers are bred to him and the rest to Elmdale Booster 203818. The entire offering is sold in just "stock condition" and will not be in sale shape. It is a good honest lot of registered cattle and a herd that is well and favorably known all over the west. Come if you want Angus cattle at your price. For catalog address,

**H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kansas**

**DICKINSON COUNTY**

**Auctioneers: Cookson Bros. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**NOTICE TO BREEDERS**

All of the Sales at the Kansas National Have Filled.

My Next Big Sale Will be

**The Farmers and Ranchmans Sale at Hutchinson, Kan., April 1 to 6**

We will sell SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS AND PERCHERONS.

This sale will be extensively advertised in the southwest so as to secure carlot buyers.

We can sell Bulls and Females in carlots. They do not have to be halter broken.

We have pens for 500 head, all under one roof. You can sell any number that you want to, one or a carload. Write at once for terms and entry blanks. State what you have to sell.

**F. S. Kirk, Sales Mgr., Wichita, Kan.**

**Park Place Shorthorns**



Headed by Imp. Bapton Corporal, bred by J. Dean Willis, and Imp. British Emblem 656540, 1st prize Sr. yearling, American Royal, 1918. A few cows and heifers with calves, and bred to these bulls; also two outstanding sons of Imp.

Bapton Corporal, for sale now.

**PARK E. SALTER,**

Phone Mkt. 2087

**Wichita, Kansas**

**Shorthorn  
Bulls**

16 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, got by two splendid Scotch bulls and out of Scotch topped cows of good scale. Not highly conditioned; sure to do well in your hands. Prices very reasonable. Address,

**V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KAN. (Farm in Mitchell county)**

**VALLEY VIEW SHORTHORNS**

**6 Good Bulls**

Five red, one roan, 10 and 12 mo. old. Some out of show cows.

**15 Young Cows and Heifers**  
The cows have calves at foot and all are real values.

These cattle are all Scotch topped and in splendid breeding condition. Good R. R. connections via Belleville or Concordia. Write for information.

**R. B. DONHAM, Talmo, Kansas (Republic County)**

**Scotch and Scotch Tops**

Bulls 9 to 16 mo. old. The best lot of bulls we have offered for some time. Priced to sell. Address,

**S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. Rural Route 7.**

**New Buttergask Shorthorns**

For sale: A choice bunch of Scotch and Scotch topped bulls. Also herd bull, a good red grandson of Avondale and Lavender Viscount. We are also offering 18 good Scotch topped heifers, all bred. Write for prices and description.

**MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan. (Mitchell County)**

**STUNKEL'S SHORTHORNS**

For sale now: 20 bulls 12 to 18 months old, reds and roans, most all sired by CUMBERLAND DIAMOND out of cows by VICTOR ORANGE and STAR GOODS. Some herd bull material among them. Prices \$125 to \$300. Come and see them. Can ship over Rock Island and Santa Fe.

**E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS**

**Meuser & Co's Shorthorns**

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.

**WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.**

**Shorthorn Bulls**

Reds and roans by

**Auburn Dale 569935**

A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money. **WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN. (Osborne county)**



## Barrett & Land's Shorthorn Sale

A draft of 60 head from their big herd of over 200 registered Shorthorns.

**Overbrook, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 20**

10 cows with calves at foot.

10 cows bred to pure Scotch bulls that will calve between date of sale and early summer.

Five coming three year old heifers bred.

25 heifers eight to 16 months old open and one of the best lots of yearling Shorthorn heifers ever offered in this section of the state.

10 bulls from eight to 16 months old selected from a much larger number but nothing but good ones is in this number.

Everything is Scotch topped of very high quality. About half of the offering is red and the balance roans with a choice one or two. The pure Scotch bull **Hector 508212** by Prince Valentine has been used extensively and the cows and the heifers old enough are bred to him. Sultan's Seal by Beaver Creek Sultan has been used extensively.

The offering is an exceptionally good one. If you want a bull be sure to be there and if you want cows and heifers that are well grown and well bred and not little and inferior. Their catalog is ready to mail. They are old breeders and this is the start in the way of annual sales. Sale in town under cover. For the catalog address

**Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.**

OSAGE COUNTY

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, W. G. Hyatt, Homer Rule. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

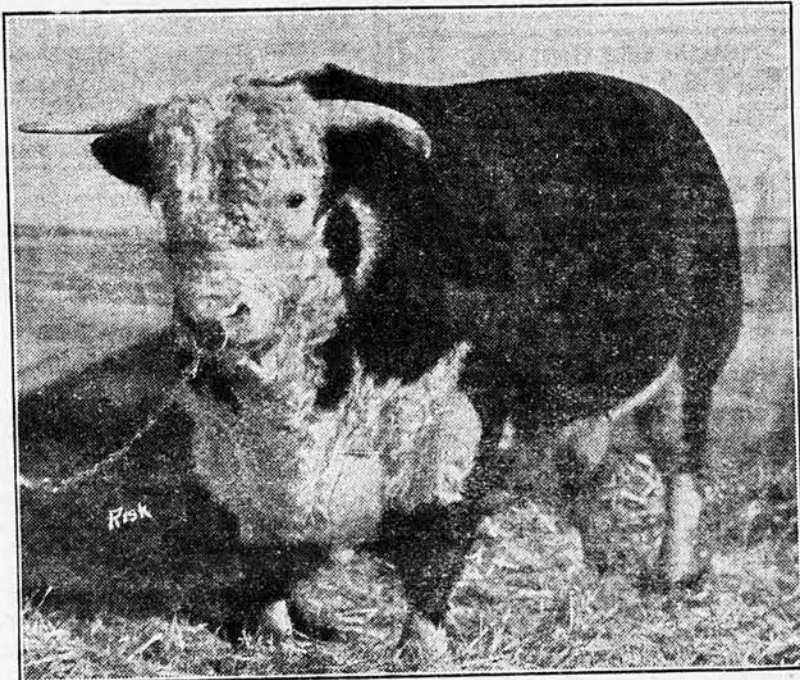
Good connections on the Missouri Pacific leaving Topeka in the morning and returning in the evening. Write for catalog today. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

## PrairieValley Breeding Farm

Anxiety Herefords—Big Type Polands

52 head—10 cows with calves at foot, 5 two-year-old heifers, 15 open heifers, 22 good bulls.

**Oronoque, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 22**



GROVER MISCHIEF 558624.

10 nice fall gilts sired by Oronoque King and out of Blue Valley sows. 25 spring gilts by the same boar and Dick Wonder. The fall gilts and a string of tried sows will be bred to **Dick Wonder**. The rest with the spring gilts will be bred to Victor Grand. Sale at Prairie Valley Breeding Farm Near Oronoque on the Burlington and Dellvale on the Rock Island. Come to either place. Walking distance to either place. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

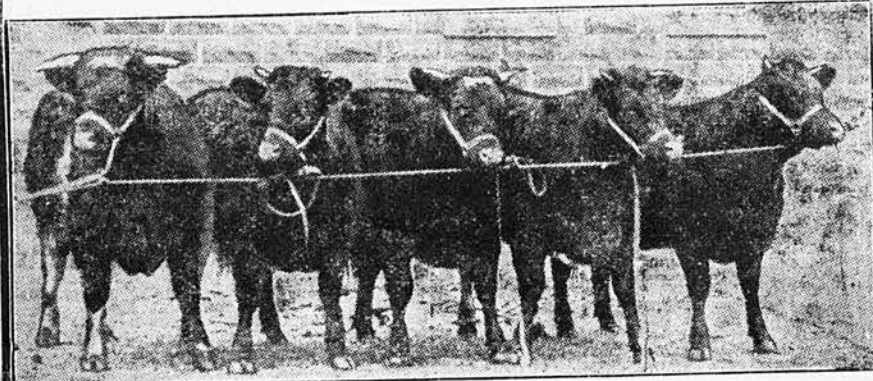
**Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Col. Snell, Cambridge, Neb.; J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson, in care of Mr. Behrent.

## Ray's Second Annual Sale OF PURE BRED Shorthorn Cattle

Will Be Held At  
**Lewis, Kansas, March 11, 1919**



**30 HEAD 30—25 Bulls and 5 Females**

On the above date we will sell what we believe to be the most useful lot of cattle that has ever been sold in this part of Kansas. These bulls are a very strong lot, good color and lots of quality. Mr. Breeder of purebred cattle, if you want a herd bull you can't afford to miss this sale. There are several of these bulls that should go at the head of purebred herds. They are the show ring type and good enough to go in the show ring. Mr. Farmer and cattleman, come to this sale and get GOOD CATTLE at REASONABLE PRICES. I predict that they will not go beyond what you are willing to pay for this class of cattle. Herd bulls, MABLE'S GOODS and VICTORIOUS. Our catalog is now ready to mail. Write for one, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, to

**J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kansas**

Or Col. P. C. Sims, Auctioneer, Kinsley, Kan.  
L. P. Weaver, Clerk of Sale, Lewis, Kan.

## 650 HEREFORDS



In The Annual  
Roundup Sale



Held Under Management of the  
Hereford Breeders' Association

**Kansas City, March 3, 4, 5 and 6**

This record number selling in one big sale means BIG BARGAINS and plenty of them. Never before in the history of the purebred cattle industry have so many registered cattle of any breed been sold in one auction. These 400 BULLS mean 40 CARLOADS OF BULLS—all of serviceable ages. No rangeman who needs bulls can afford not to be present. You will buy better bulls here, with more opportunity for selection than you can find in six months' travel. Cow buyers will find the largest number of females and the greatest variety in breeding and quality.

**The Greatest Buying Opportunity in Hereford History**

There are 50 or more outstanding herd-header bulls in this lot of 400 head. Breeders will find this the most inviting and most attractive lot ever gathered at one sale ring. Others are listed that in pedigree and individual merit deserve a place at the head of the best herds of the breed. There is not sufficient room to go into details in regard to the pedigrees. It is sufficient to say that all of the most popular strains are liberally represented. With 400 head of selected bulls in one sale it means that there will be bulls for every purpose and for every pocket-book. The farmer who wishes only one or two bulls, a mature sire or a yearling bull, will find something to suit—and at the price he wishes to pay. The ranchman who needs a full carload or two or three carloads will have FORTY CARLOADS from which to make his selections. Some of the best show bulls of the season have been catalogued.

**The Most Attractive Offering of Cows and Heifers**

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OFFERING OF COWS AND HEIFERS—The Hereford business never presented a more favorable outlook than it does just at this time. Never before has there been so advantageous a time to engage in this profitable industry. This offering of 250 COWS AND HEIFERS comes just at the right time for prospective buyers—almost at the opening of the grazing season, after nearly all of the winter's feed bills have been paid. This is the one big opportunity of the entire year for the beginner to get the right start—or for the established breeder to increase his herd to his farm's capacity. The large number to be sold does not mean an inferior offering. A number of our very best breeders, compelled for good reasons to disperse their herds, will sell their entire holdings, including their reserve breeding cows and all their most valuable females. Other consignors will offer some of the best cows and heifers they own, some bred and some open. You can buy here to suit your pleasure—in number and in price. Make your plans NOW to attend this big OPPORTUNITY SALE. Write today for the catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze. Everything tested and ready for shipment to any destination. Buy in this sale where you have the largest variety and can buy to suit your purse. For catalog, address

**R. J. Kinzer, Sec'y, Kansas City, Mo.**

Auctioneers: Cols. Fred Reppert and Others.



# 40 Registered Shorthorns at Auction

## Westmoreland, Kan., Wednesday, February 19

On farm four miles south of Westmoreland, 16 miles northwest of Wamego.



L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Auctioneer.  
Mr. Hoover, Westmoreland, Kan., Assistant.  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

The offering consists of 19 cows, six yearling heifers, 10 heifer calves, seven bulls from 6 to 20 months old.

Also the herd bull, **Master Butterfly 5th 393211**, by the champion, Searchlight.

Cows and heifers are by such bulls as **Curtis 311312**, **Victor Orange 312830**, **Bapton Viscount 403785**.

The 19 cows are bred to **Master Butterfly 5th**, the great herd bull, included in the sale.

I will also sell 20 high grade Shorthorns and 25 purebred Poland China bred sows, six horses, and farm machinery. Catalog ready to mail. Address

**C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan.**

# Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale



In Sale Pavilion at Cambridge, Neb.,  
**Wednesday and Thursday, March 5 and 6**

**130 HEAD---100 FEMALES; 30 BULLS---130**

Females listed include 30 cows with calves at foot and bred again to the best Scotch bulls; 25 cows heavy in calf, 20 two-year-old heifers bred and 20 open heifers by the best bulls of the breed. The 30 bulls, 18 months to 30 months old, include several tried-sires. Among these bulls are real herd headers of the best of breeding.

#### LIST OF CONSIGNORS

C. H. Fattig & Sons, Cambridge; D. Hampton, Cambridge; Thos. Andrews, Cambridge; W. E. McKillip, Cambridge; A. Benjamin & Co, Arapahoe; Ernestine & Labonty, Arapahoe; Bert Moore, Bartley; A. Burton, Bartley; J. F. Carmichael, Indianola; S. L. Carver & Son, Cambridge; J. Houghnon & Son, Cambridge; O. O. Thompson, Cambridge.

The consignors are among Nebraska's best breeders. These gentlemen have bought cattle from the best breeders of the east and have built up herds that can produce cattle of superior merit. The bulls in service in these herds are some of the highest priced ones of the breed. The catalog gives full information. Write for it at once. Mention this paper and address

**Frank Carver, Sec'y, or W. E. McKillip, Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.**

Col. N. G. Kraschel and Col. E. D. Snell, Auctioneers. William Lauer will represent the Copper Farm Papers.

# Quality Hampshires

## At Auction. Selling in Pavilion at Nebraska City, Neb., Friday, February 28

**25 Spring Gilts—15 Tried Sows**

Sows not sired by will be mated to, **HAROLD 22209**, the hog that stood next to the Senator, at National Swine Show, 1917. This great boar is assisted by Schroeder's Pattern, a big husky yearling, a show prospect right, Nebraska Senator 2d, by the noted Senator. Breeding with individuality that makes the big type are found here.

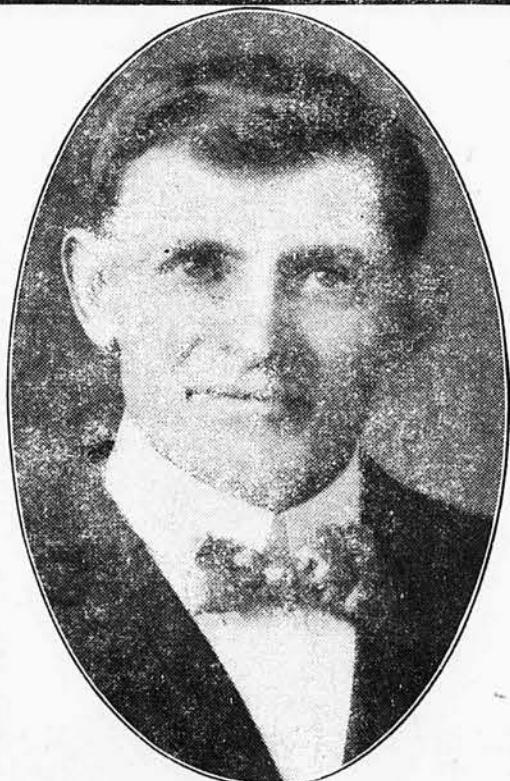
The females are sired by **Harold, Paulsen's Star 72d**, Blythedale Schroeder, Keswick Leader 1st and Cherokee Perfection. A few good gilts have been mated to a son of **MAPLEWOOD GIANT**, the most popular breeding.

Write for a catalog and please mention this paper. Send your bids to Mr. Anderson, who will represent this paper.

I am selling my good young boar, **Director**, a jr. yearling, sired by **Gess Ewing**. Also have three good Shorthorn yearling bulls to sell, they are well bred and they will suit you.

**CARL SCHROEDER, AVOCA, NEB.**

Col. Deem, Auctioneer. G. F. Anderson, Fieldman.



CARL SCHROEDER



## A SALE OF BLUE BLOODS

Never in All Time Were So Many Grand Champions Represented in One Sale as Will Be Sold in the

# Kansas National Sales Wichita, Kansas

February 24th to March 1st, 1919

Every Sale is Sparkling with the Blood of the Champions of that Breed!!

### Note the Change in the Sale Program

#### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, AT 9:30 A. M.

50 bred sows and gilts, 5 boars. Practically every famous Big-Type boar appears in the pedigree of these sows, or the boars they are bred to. They are the best that could be selected from the show herds of A. J. Erhart & Sons, The Deming Ranch, Fred W. Webb, and Sullivan Brothers. We guarantee that this offering will please the most critical buyers.

#### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, AT 2 P. M.

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale of 50 selected Shorthorns.

#### THURSDAY, FEB. 27, AT 9:30 A. M.

50 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts. 24 head from the largest prize winning herd in the United States. 10 head bred to the grand champion, National King. You must see a catalog to appreciate the offering.

#### THURSDAY, FEB. 27, AT 1 P. M.

##### GALLOWAY CATTLE—JACK STOCK.

25 Galloway bulls. At the close of the bull sale we will sell 20 big Mammoth jacks and jennets. 16 head of them are consigned by H. T. Hineman & Sons and include jacks sired by and jennets bred to the world's grand champion jack, Kansas Chief. You can always find the best at the Kansas National Stock Shows where they are showing for the money.

#### FRIDAY, FEB. 28, AT 9:30 A. M.

This Will Be a Great Sale Day.

150 Herefords, 50 Angus and 50 Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey and Jersey cattle will be sold. Each sale is a representative sale of the breed. All the consignments are selected from the best herds in several states. Each sale will commence at 9:30 a. m.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 1, AT 9:30 A. M.

25 trotting bred stallions, mares, geldings, colts, race prospects, and record horses. 10 saddle horses—1 Arabian High School horse.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 1, AT 12:30 P. M.

##### PERCHERONS

30 imported and American bred stallions, sired by such famous champions as Carnot, Casino, Kabin, Hoches, Hoches Kantemir and others. 10 sons and grandsons of the \$40,000 International grand champion, Carnot. 5 stallions sired by the 35 times grand champion, Casino. 50 imported and American bred mares and colts, one pair of mares weighing 4,300 pounds. The Carnot-Casino cross has won more premiums than any cross known to the Percheron world. We sell more stallions and mares combining this blood than was ever sold in one auction sale. We sell one mare by Casino that is a dam of two International champions, both sired by Carnot, and she is bred to Carnot. We will also sell five mares bred to Carnot, 10 mares bred to sons of Carnot. Consignors are J. C. Robison, W. E. Neal & Sons, Wm. Branson & Sons, W. E. Dustin, D. F. McAlister, W. S. Corsa, C. F. Melzen, Ira Rusk, W. H. McIlroy, and others.

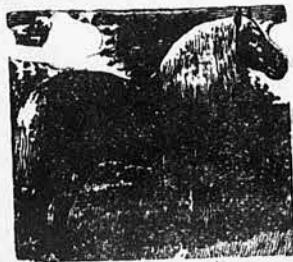
Separate catalog for each breed. Write for the one you want and mention this paper.

**F. S. KIRK, Superintendent, WICHITA, KANSAS**



### Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

35 Big Boned Black Mammoth Jacks, good ones; 3, 4 and 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands; guaranteed breeders and performers. Percheron stallions, blacks and grays, 2 years old, weight 1800, 4 and 5 year olds 1800 to 2400. Extra quality, highly bred. 30 mares from weanlings to 6 year olds. Location 40 miles west of K. C. on Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Interurban R. R. AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



### BREEDERS' SALE

February 25-26-27-28, 1919

#### Bloomington, Illinois

300 REGISTERED HORSES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES, CLYDESDALES, STALLIONS AND MARES. CATALOGS READY FEBRUARY 12

C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

### SHORTHORN Dispersion Sale

At The Forum  
Wichita, Kan., March 6

Will disperse my herd of 30 head with a consignment of 30 head from the J. C. Robison herd—send for catalog.

O. E. TORREY,  
Towanda, Kansas

SIX SCOTCH BULLS, 8 TO 21 MONTHS  
My Scotch herd bull 2,200 and better for sale.  
J. THORNE, Kinsley, Kansas.



CHAS. MOTT,  
In Charge at Maplewood Farm.

## BIG REDUCTION SALE

### 57--Duroc Jerseys--57 AT AUCTION

We are compelled to reduce our Duroc Jersey herd down to a few sows, consequently this big sale at

**Maplewood Farm,  
Herington, Kan.,  
Friday, February 21**

#### 10 TRIED SOWS

All splendid money makers and not old.

#### 30 SPRING GILTS

All bred and out of the sows offered in the sale.

#### 15 FALL GILTS IN TRIOS

Picked from a large number. Chuck full of quality. Pedigree with each.

Two herd boar propositions. Sure to be bargains.

#### PRAIRIE GENTLEMAN

By Country Gentleman.

A yearling grandson of Col. Wonder.

Grand Champion 1913.

#### EVERYTHING IMMUNE

Sale follows B. R. Anderson's sale at McPherson, February 20. Free transportation to Maplewood Farm and return from Herington or Lost Springs. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

**MOTT BROS.,  
Herington, Kansas**

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Note—Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson, care Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.



**Ration for Young Cattle**

"Large numbers of animals may be maintained on straw, corn stover or coarse roughage materials which have very little economic value, and it may be done without destroying to any considerable extent the capacity of an animal to grow," says F. B. Mumford, of the University of Missouri. "It is not essential in beef production that all beef animals should be fed generously from birth. It is easily possible that our methods of beef production may be so changed that a considerable live weight may be obtained by the feeding of a very cheap class of foodstuffs."

In support of this statement that the young beef animal need not be surrounded by the very best conditions for development and growth, Mr. Mumford called attention to an experiment conducted at the Missouri Experiment station which has an important bearing on the question. In this experiment two beef steers were used, one of them fed generously from birth to 42 months old and the other kept on a maintenance ration from 2 months to 12 months old and fed generously until 38 months old. The steer that was generously fed weighed 902 pounds at 12 months of age, while the steer that was fed on a maintenance ration until 12 months old weighed only 213 pounds. The animal fed on a maintenance ration for 10 months suffered severely from an insufficient supply of food. At the end of the period this animal showed symp-

toms of starvation. It was necessary to feed more generously to save the life of the animal. It is interesting to note that this particular animal had been subjected to adverse conditions more severe than would be at all usual on the average farm. The emaciated condition of the animal and the clearly insufficient supply of food resulted in stunting the animal.

If stunting the animal early in life destroys its capacity to grow or permanently retards its full development, then this animal should have shown evidence of incapacity to grow and of retardation of growth.

The facts are that the animal maintained on a low plane of nutrition when supplied with a generous ration for the second 12 months' period of its life gained 841 pounds in weight in one year, as compared with a gain of 500 pounds made by the animal fed on a generous plane of nutrition during the same period. The total weight of the animal on a low plane at 24 months old was 1,054 pounds. The total weight of the generously-fed animal at the same age was 1,401 pounds. Estimating the prices of feed on the same basis, the total cost of feed for the animal fed on a low plane was \$76.31 for the 24 months' period. The total cost of feed fed to the animal on a high plane of nutrition was \$121.44 for the 24 months' period. The cost of each pound of live weight on the low-fed animal was 7.2 cents. The cost for each pound of live weight for the generously-fed animal

during the 24 months' period was 9 cents.

The important teaching of this experiment is that an animal maintained on a very low plane of nutrition during the first few months of its life does not lose the capacity to grow. The animal fed on a low plane of nutrition made larger gains for the same feed and therefore at less cost than did the generously-fed animal.

**Wool in the United States**

About 740 million pounds of wool, grease equivalent, were used by manufacturers in the United States during 1918. Much of this wool went into clothes for soldiers, while the old clothes man called in vain for the shiny and patched garments worn by civilians at home.

Military needs kept the monthly consumption of wool to an average of 65½ million pounds, grease equivalent, for the first 10 months of 1918, but in November it fell to 47 million, and in December to 38,300,000 pounds, as announced by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

Massachusetts mills used more wool in 1918 than any other four states combined. After Massachusetts in order came: Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Maine.

During May mills used 74,600,000

pounds of wool, grease equivalent, the largest monthly consumption reported, while March and April each showed more than 70 million pounds used by manufacturers.

**Cattle Feeding Contest**

One man in Benton County, Ind., fed 20 steers from April until August and made a net profit of \$1,558 on the lot. He was assisted by county agent Isaacs in keeping a record of all the feed consumed, the cost being deducted from the gross income. The ration consisted of corn, corn silage, cottonseed meal and alfalfa.

Yesterday was the day of the horse, the day before that the ox team, and only the day still before that of the hunter's rifle. Today the tractor comes—and who shall venture the prophesy of tomorrow?

**THE Jersey**

The investment breed—the profit producers. Richer milk from less feed. Cheese and butter that bring better prices. The facts about the Jersey make other breeds seem extravagant. Let us send them free. Write breeders for prices and pedigrees.

The American Jersey Cattle Club  
855 West 23rd Street  
New York



**Wednesday February 19th JONES Wants to See YOU At His Sale Salina, Kansas**

**At Auction 50—Bred Sows and Gilts—50 At Auction**

24 Handsome,  
High Backed, Long,  
Heavy-Boned Gilts

2 Sisters, Very Fancy  
Reserve Champion  
3 State Fairs, 1918

12 Great Producers  
Every One Good Mothers  
Buy One of These Tried Sows

12 Fine, Late,  
Long-Bodied,  
Good Quality Gilts

6 Blue-Blooded, Big Bone,  
High-Backs, Long,  
Smooth-Body Boars

PRIZE-WINNING BLOOD

Bred to Our Great Herd Boars:

PRIZE-WINNING BLOOD

**JNO'S. COL. ORION — FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING — FAIRVIEW ILLUSTRATOR**

By Orion Cherry King, Dam by Joe Orion II

**SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS:** 11 GRANDDAUGHTERS OF ORION CHERRY KING, THE WORLD'S GREATEST SIRE. FAIRVIEW QUEEN, the dam of FAIRVIEW ILLUSTRATOR, by the old CHAMPION, ILLUSTRATOR II, THE RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION SOW of 3 STATE FAIRS, 1918, BRED TO FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING. An Offering Harmoniously Blending the Blood of Some of the BEST and NOTED BOARS and SOWS of the Breed. **THIS GRAND LOT OF SOWS** are the results of careful mating. **OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED CATALOG** Tells the Whole Story. **WRITE FOR YOURS TODAY. WE WANT YOU TO WRITE FOR CATALOG.** Address

**JNO. W. JONES, MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS**

Cols. Jas. T. McCulloch and W. C. Curphey, Auctioneers.

Jno. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Note: Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of John W. Jones, Planters Hotel, Salina, Kan.

**Royal Herd Farm Bred Sow Sale**  
**At McPherson, Kansas, Thursday, February 20**

**50 HEAD—4 Tried Sows, 24 Yearling  
Gilts, 22 Spring Gilts**

**BRED TO—**

**ROYAL GRAND WONDER**, the greatest boar that ever won the blue at the Kansas State Fair.

**ROYAL SENSATION**, my crack son of Top Sensation.

**ROYAL PATHFINDER**, by the noted Pathfinder.

Big sows bred to big boars. The kind that weigh and pay. Last call for this sale. Write for catalogue at once. Send all buying bids to J. W. Johnson, who represents the Mail and Breeze at this sale, in my care. This sale is next Thursday.

**B. R. ANDERSON,**  
**McPherson, Kansas**



One of My Big Sows That Goes in This Sale, Bred to ROYAL GRAND WONDER.  
Look Up His Picture in Last Week's Issue.



# Gordon Farm Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

Featuring the sensational sire, **Sensation King**, a wonderful son of Great Sensation and out of Proud Bess 2nd, by King's Col.

**50 Head**

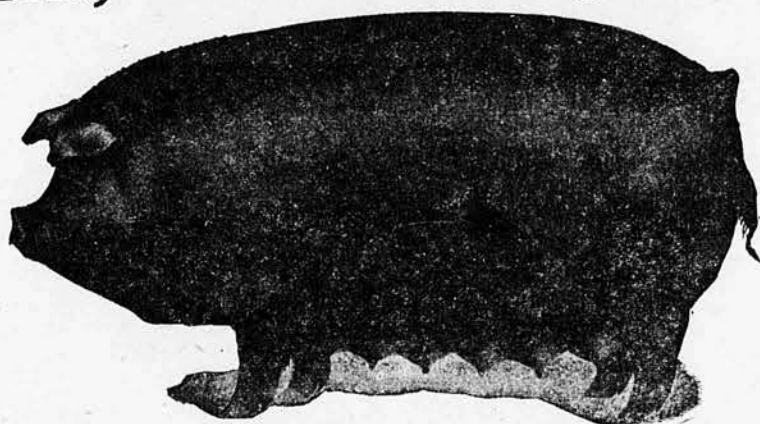
30 big spring gilts by **CHERRY KING AND KING'S COL. JR.**;  
12 fall gilts by **S. & C's CRITIC**; 8 tried sows, including six by  
**S. & C's CRITIC** and two by **GOLDEN MODEL 2ND.**

**50 Head**

IN TOWN UNDER COVER

**Horton, Kan., Wednesday, February 26**

Write for  
our catalog  
today.  
It is  
interesting.



This offering  
will compare  
favorably with  
any offering  
made in Kansas  
this winter.

The offering is one of great merit and is the kind that helps to promote the popular breed. The eight tried sows are proven producers or they would not go in this sale as attractions. The fall yearlings are sure to please and are the big, growthy kind weighing 500 pounds and better sale day. The 30 spring gilts are an even, uniform lot, selected with great care and handled to insure their future usefulness. They will weigh 300 and better sale day. Bred as they are to the great boar, **Sensation King**, and out of **Cherry King**, are certainly the right kind to buy. All are immunized. We want you to send us your name for our catalog at once. Address,

**GORDON & HAMILTON, HORTON, KAN.**

Auctioneer: **Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.**

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in our care. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog. Note: **R. E. Watson, Powhattan, Kan.**, will sell Duroc Jersey bred sows at that place the day following our sale. He offers a fine lot of sows and gilts. Come prepared to attend his sale.

## R. E. Mather's DUROC JERSEYS PUBLIC SALE

25 big, smooth, high-backed spring gilts sired by **Putman Pathfinder**, a splendid son of the mighty **Pathfinder**. At the farm near town

**Centralia, Kansas,  
Friday, February 28**

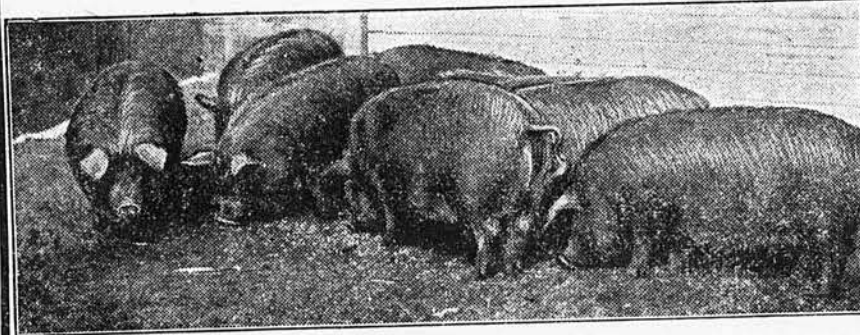
9 tried sows that are right and from the best herds in Kansas and Nebraska, by these boars: **King Col. 146163**, **Defender's Top Col. 215349**, **High View Chief's Col. 199001**, **Crimson Ruler 161141**.

The tried sows are bred to **Putman Pathfinder** and the gilts Col. **Invader** by **High View Chief's Col.** Others to a splendid son of **Deet's Illustrator 2nd** and out of a dam by **Critic Model**. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

**R. E. MATHER,**  
**Centralia, Kansas**

Auctioneers: **Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.**; **P. H. Lally.**  
Orders to buy should be sent to **J. W. Johnson** in my care.

## Flook's Duroc Sale Stanley, Kan. Saturday, March 1



**40-HEAD-40**

We are selling an extra fine bunch of sows and gilts sired by **Commander's Wonder**, **H. & B.'s Pathfinder**, **Flook's Col.**, and others. They are out of sows by **I Am Golden Model 2d**, **Long View's King The Col.**, **Commander's Wonder**, and **Long View's Fargo**. This is positively the best offering of Duroc sows and gilts that will be sold in Eastern Kansas this season. Some wonderful granddaughters of the mighty **Pathfinder** will be sold. Van's Col. by Van's **Orion Cherry King** at the head of the herd. Write for catalog. Send mail bids to **C. H. Hay** in our care.

**H. W. & J. F. FLOOK, Stanley, Kan.**

**C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. Homer T. Rule, Auctioneer.**



# Jno. W. Pettford SELLS DUROCS

**Saffordville, Kansas,  
Wednesday, February 26, 1919**

**50 HEAD—7 Tried Sows, 15 Fall Yearlings, 28 Choice Spring Gilts**

They are sired by such sires as KING'S COL., PATHFINDER, PETER PAN, CHERRY CHIEF'S PRIDE, ILLUSTRATOR'S ORION 3RD, and BURK'S GOOD E. NUFF.

## TRIED SOW ATTRACTIONS

KING'S LENA, by King's Col., the boar that made Putman famous, out of Model of Model Lena, one of the greatest producing Golden Models; also GRAND LADY 46th, by Grand Model, not only a reliable producer, but a show girl herself.

PATHFINDER GIRL, by Pathfinder, out of a King The Col. dam. She raised 18 pigs and not 2 years old until March.

## FALL YEARLING ATTRACTIONS

These fall yearling gilts are outstanding for size, bone and quality. Have real brood sow type and are the kind that make good.

## THE 28 SPRING GILTS

are the tops from 86 head. They are by noted sires and out of top sows which I selected from some of the best herds in America.

These sows and gilts are bred to the 1,000-pound Illustrator Orion 3d, one of the best sons of the Champion Illustrator; Model Alley, a prize winner at the National Swine Show, 1917, and grand champion at Topeka, 1918, and J. D.'s Great Wonder, and out of a Grand Model dam. He is a half brother of Great Wonder I Am, probably the largest living boar of the breed.

All immunized. Sale in pavilion in town. Write today for catalog.

**Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.**

Auctioneers: F. M. Holsinger, Wood and Crouch. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

## Attend These Two Big Duroc Sales at Winfield, Kansas

### Otey & Sons'

Greatest Offering, Featuring

## Pathfinder Chief 2d

**60  
HEAD**

By PATHFINDER  
and Litter Mate to the  
Oklahoma Grand Champion

**60  
HEAD**

**Winfield, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 27**

Thursday, February 27, we offer our host of friends and patrons the greatest lot of Durocs we have ever cataloged. We offer 12 head of young tried sows of richest breeding, big and smooth, 15 head outstanding fall yearling gilts, and 25 head of the cream of our February and March gilts. Our wonderful 2-year-old boar, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the "Prince of the Pathfinders," has leaped into fame on his merits, and stands at the very head of great boars. Twenty gilts in McComas sale December 11 broke all records for average for like age and number in the Southwest. Ten of these gilts are sired by him, and most of the tried sows and gilts are bred to him. Three of his gilts are bred to Great Sensation 2nd; the others are bred to Orion Cherry King 29th, our fall yearling. Keep your eye on him. We sell five boars sired by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, every one a herd header. This sale will prove a new mile stone in Duroc history. It is by far our greatest offering. No herd is complete without a litter by this famous Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Stick a pin in February 27, and COME. Send for catalog.

**W. W. OTEY & SONS,  
Winfield, Kansas**

Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

### Wooddell & Danner Sell

## Duroc Bred Sows

**60  
HEAD**

The Tops From  
Two Herds  
Sale Under Cover in Town

**60  
HEAD**

**Winfield, Kan., Friday, Feb. 28**

Bred to the great boars, Chief's Wonder, by Cherry Chief's Pride, by Cherry Chief, first prize and reserve senior champion, Kansas State Fair, 1918, called the big beauty hog of the show, and thought by many good judges to be the real champion of the show. 30 head are bred to him; the others are bred to the following great boars:

Z's ORION CHERRY, by King Orion Cherries, dam by Prince Defender.

PATHFINDER JR., by Pathfinder, dam by the \$805 Big Liz, by Proud Col., and

I AM GREAT WONDER, by Great Wonder I Am and out of a Golden Model bred dam, and

ORION KING ILLUSTRATOR, by Crimson King, dam by Illustrator II.

THESE SOWS AND GILTS ARE FASHIONABLY BRED and bred to these great boars will produce the kind that will put you in the hog business. Farmers and breeders alike invited. Remember the date, February 28, and send for catalog today. Address

**G. B. Wooddell or T. F. Danner,  
Winfield, Kansas**

Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.



# GREAT ADVANCE SALE for 1919!!

## HARRIS "Ready Cut" Houses

## Big Price Reductions



### NOW is the Time to Buy

The Harris improved cut-to-fit system gives you the utmost possible in quality, economy and service. You profit directly — immediately by our experience through a quarter century. The "Harris Way" has exclusive merits and special advantages for the careful home builder, possessed by no other method today.

### Harris Ready-to-Cut Houses and Farm Supplies—At Big Bargain Prices!

It is the best, safest and most sensible way to build your ideal home right, without wasting a single penny. The material for your home will come to you prepared complete for your use in a way that is instantly and easily understood. You pay for nothing you do not get—only for what is needed to do the work right. Think twice before you pass this opportunity.

Order NOW!



This is a Harris Home No. J. R. 1523, especially designed with care and attention to every requirement for the farm. Seven rooms and bath. Many others in the new free edition of the Harris Book of Plans.

**Now Ready!** The most complete and beautiful array of modern American Homes ever bound between two covers. More than a hundred desirable plans to choose from. A complete and thorough analysis of home building, with much valuable information. Mail the coupon for your free copy now!

This is a Harris Home No. J. R. 1001 but one of more than a hundred beautiful designs in the new free edition of the Harris Book of Plans. Excellent arrangement, five rooms and a big attic.

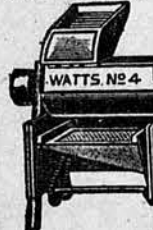
Quick action on your part will bring your request for information to us at a time when we are better situated than ever before to impress upon you the time and money saving advantages of the "Harris Way." The great war ending almost as suddenly as it started, will cause a stupendous rush of operations in the building field. Every one will want to be first. The delay will cause them to be even more anxious to see their Harris Home quickly erected and ready for occupancy with the least possible delay. Building Material sources will be taxed to their fullest capacity. So don't delay! Get in touch with us now.

### THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS

### NOW is the Time to Buy

**Watts No. 4**  
**\$77.10**  
Capacity 75 to 125 Bushels Per Hour

**WATTS CORN SHELLERS**  
All Sizes Now Yours At Big Cut Prices!



Mail the Coupon for Our SPECIAL BOOK of THIS Great CORN SHELLER Sale

Watts No. 1 Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn only for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H. P. engine, now \$38.30. Order No. J. R. 900.

Watts No. 4 Corn Sheller, built for the man who shells for himself and a few neighbors. Cleanly shells 75 to 125 bushels per hour with a 3 H. P. engine. Cleans and loads all the corn. Stacks the cobs, now \$77.70. No. J. R. 901.

Watts No. 7 Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, cob stacker, type "R" feeder, on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bu. per hour, now \$300.00. Order No. J. R. 903.

Watts No. 8 Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work, with standard equipment, wagon box elevator, swivel cob stacker and feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bu. per hour, now \$436.50. Order No. J. R. 905.

Mail the coupon for our special book of this great sale.

### INDOOR TOILET



Improved chemical indoor closet, fitted with regular shaped closet seat and cover, finished in birch mahogany. Cast in metal frame and base, steel casing enameled in azure blue, complete with exhaust pipe and chemical, ready to install. No. J. R. 1816, each \$12.75.

### One-Piece Sinks

Size 18x30 inches \$15.95  
Size 20x36 inches \$16.25  
White Porcelain Enameled one-piece roll rim sink and back, two nickel plated faucets and strainer; lead "P" trap. No. J. R. 6520—20x36 in. \$16.95. No. J. R. 6530—18x30 in. \$15.95.

### Stickney Gas Engines \$43.00

We are now prepared to make quick delivery of this celebrated high-grade, guaranteed, perfect gasoline engine in sizes ranging from 1 1/2 to 16 horse power. Take advantage of this opportunity to buy these famous Gas Engines at money saving prices.

Write today for special catalog illustrating full line.

### 1 inch Iron Pipe Per Foot 7c

Good Iron Pipe in random lengths, complete with couplings in all sizes are now offered at prices that save money. Suitable for the conveyance of water and all liquids. No. J. R. 204—1 in. per ft. 7c. No. J. R. 205—1 1/4 in. per ft. 9c.

### COBBLER Outfit \$1.95

Complete cobbler outfit consisting of reversible iron stand, lasts, hammer, knife, sewing awl, haws, needles, rivets, heel plates, leather and rubber cement, clamp, punch, soldering copper, thread and wax. Order No. J. R. 54.

### CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

### NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR ROOFING



### We Can Ship Your Roofing Promptly — Order NOW!

This is your big chance to buy Prepared Roofing. Steel Roofing and Siding at an unusual saving. But you must act quickly to get your share of these savings. ORDER THESE SNAPS Direct From This "Ad"!

Ajax high grade rubber surfaced roofing; put up 108 sq. ft. to the roll. Complete with nails and cement. No. J. R. 302, 3-ply, per roll \$1.44. 2-ply, per roll \$1.32. 1-ply, per roll \$1.07.

Rawhide stone faced Gold Medal Roofing, guaranteed 15 years. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. No. J. R. 303, per roll \$2.20.

Our Famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3-ply, guaranteed for 12 years; a high grade covering. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. No. J. R. 304, 3-ply, per roll \$1.84; 2-ply, per roll \$1.64; 1-ply, per roll \$1.34.

10,000 rolls of extra heavy high grade roofing; red or gray slate coated, rock faced, brown pebble coated, double ended, mineral or mica surfaced. No. J. R. 305, per roll of 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included \$1.94.

Corrugated Metal Roofing Sheets! 28 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled siding sheets; 5 1/2 ft. long. No. J. R. 306, per 100 sq. ft. \$2.00.

26 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled roofing sheets. No. J. R. 307, per 100 sq. ft. \$3.00.

24 gauge extra heavy painted, 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled sheets for roofing barns, granaries, etc. No. J. R. 308, per 100 sq. ft. \$3.50.

### Bath Room Outfit \$75.00 Complete



Consists of porcelain enameled 5 ft. bath tub, half circle lavatory size 18x21 inches, and low down closet outfit with golden oak, heavy copper lined tank and syphon wash down vitreous china closet bowl; seat and cover of closet finished to match the tank. The outfit is furnished complete with all nickel-plated fittings above the floor line, bath cock, faucets, supply pipes, etc., ready to install.

No. J. R. 1742—Bathroom Outfit, \$75.00. No. J. R. 1743—Bath Tub with fittings, \$35.00. No. J. R. 1744—Half Circle Lavatory with fittings, \$17.50. No. J. R. 1745—Closet Outfit, complete, \$27.00.

### "PRESTO-UP" Bolt-Together GARAGES and HOUSES

Presto-Up Buildings come to you in convenient interchangeable sections. Quickly erected. No carpenter work. Patent exclusive features from foundation to roof. Made of best lumber, guaranteed in every way. Mail coupon for complete description of Presto-Up Sectional Garages and Houses.

### HARRIS BROTHERS—OWNERS

### NOW is the Time to Buy

### the Original. Genuine SHARPLES

### CREAM SEPARATOR Famous Tubular "A"

Just a limited few of these splendid Cream Separators, the World's Best, now remain for quick buyers at the big reduced prices below. Our first announcement of this great sale brought us thousands of orders from leading farmers and dairymen everywhere.

### Your Old Separator Taken in Payment!

We will take your old Separator off your hands and make a liberal allowance for it towards the purchase of your new Sharples. You can pay for your machine under most liberal terms and try it for 30 days at our expense. A double guarantee goes with every Sharples. Mail the coupon for our special Sharples Sale Book or better still, order direct from this "ad."

### Look at the BIG SAVINGS!

Prompt shipment assured if you act quick. Note the big savings in our low sale prices below:

Order No.	Size No.	Capacity lbs. per hour	Sale Price	SPECIAL Discount of 3% If Cash Accompanies Order!
J. R. 20	2	300	\$42.50	
J. R. 30	3	400	47.50	
J. R. 40	4	500	55.00	
J. R. 60	6	700	67.50	
J. R. 90	9	900	75.00	

### HOG TROUGHS

8 ft. long, each \$3.14  
In lots of 8 each \$3.04  
In lots of 6 each 2.94  
Non-tip troughs made of heavy galvanized iron, painted black. Heavy iron bar, cross brace and legs. Strongly riveted; 14 in. wide, 6 ft. long; capacity 20 gals. No. J. R. 514, each \$3.14. In lots of three, each \$3.04. In lots of six, each \$2.94.

### Guaranteed Ready-Mixed Paint

Our guaranteed House Paint of 2 1/2 gal. best formula, spreads farther, wears longer and costs less than any other paint at such a remarkably low price. White, black and 26 non-fading colors to choose from. No. J. R. 206. Put up in 1 gal. cans, 5 gal. kits, 25 and 50 gal. barrels.

### Guaranteed BARN PAINT

Guaranteed quality Barn Paint, a lasting preservative for everything about the farm; six colors. No. J. R. 207, per gal. \$1.30.

### Barbed Hog Fencing, 33c Per Rod

Special barbed bottom galvanized fencing. Made of No. 11 top wire and No. 14 intermediate line and stay wires. Stays spread 6 in. apart. J. R. 209, 26 in. per rod 33c. J. R. 210, 32 in. per rod 39c. Galvanized Wire, 100 lbs. \$3.50. Galvanized Wire Shorts, 8 to 14 gauge at \$3.50 per 100 lbs. and up. Suitable for every farm use, put up in 100 lbs. J. R. 207

### MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

HARRIS BROTHERS CO., Dept. JR-57, Chicago, Ill.

Mark an X in the square below to show which books you want. They are FREE and sent postpaid.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Roofing, Siding and Ceilings           | <input type="checkbox"/> Wire and Fencing Catalog                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Paints—Varnishes and Supplies        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harris Home Book of Plans, Barns, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> "Presto-Up" Portable Houses and Garages            | <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture—Rugs and House Furnishings |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Watts Corn Sheller Catalog                         |   |

Name..... Town.....

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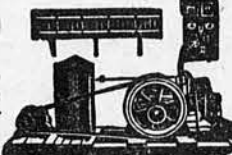
### 27 Years of Honest Public Dealing!

Every Article Sold By Us Is GUARANTEED To Satisfy!

### ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

\$210

75 light Rume-ly falk electric light outfit, complete with Willard rubber jar storage batteries, 80 volts. An excellent Lighting Plant for the farm. Guaranteed to give excellent service and satisfaction. A few of these plants from a big purchase come this way are offered for quick sale at low price. No. J. R. 213.



### For more than a quarter century,

we have been well and favorably known to countless thousands satisfied customers who have found pleasure and profit in dealing direct with the Chicago House Wrecking Company—"The Great Price Wreckers." Direct dealing with us means more than just a big money saving. It means guaranteed satisfaction as to quality and fair "square" treatment in ALL your dealings no matter how large or small. Owing to market conditions, all prices in this announcement are subject to changes. We hope that your order will be received by us in time so that we may give you the benefit of these wonderful bargain prices. Don't delay a moment. Get your order off today!

### ROBINSON HAY BALER

\$225

Here is your chance to get the best Hay Baler made at a tremendous saving. Biggest capacity: built to run from a large tractor or a small gas engine. Hand feed, size 16 x 18 in.  
J. R. 215, 16 x 18, Junior.....\$225  
J. R. 216, 16 x 18, Standard.....260  
J. R. 217, 17 x 22, Standard.....275



HARRIS BROTHERS CO., 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO