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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Kansas Has Great Mineral Wealth

By Raymond C. Moore
State Geologist for Kansas



IF YOU could know the best places to drill for oil and gas; if you could know where mineral wealth lies hidden, and could learn how most efficiently to develop it; if you could add to skill in farming all that science can learn about the soil; if the good roads to be built in Kansas might be made with greater efficiency and economy; if Kansas natural resources were conserved more wisely; in short, if you and your community might be a little more prosperous now and in future, would you grasp the opportunity?

To pay the cost of our victory and to win the greatest possible future development of our state and country Kansas must now turn to its natural resources. This it may do by utilizing more thoroly its geological department—after that department has been placed on an efficient business basis.

The state's geological survey is, in a sense, a state commercial agent. It studies the state's chief stock in trade—the earth—and helps develop it, advertise. It does for the state what the industrial departments of great railroads do for them. It is a trustworthy scientific advertising manager of the state's goods. It points out opportunities and advises against failures. Very frequently the investing of large amounts of capital depends on the advice of the state geological survey.

The state geological survey is an information bureau concerning the state's natural resources, its minerals, rocks, soil, waters, topography and their peculiarities. It tells of these thru bulletins, pamphlets, maps, letters, and its museum and library.

The state geological survey is an educational institution available for instruction to any citizen of the state. We live in the world only once. Let us learn about it.

A live state geological survey will benefit you by scientific study of the soil on your land and in your community. The constitution, chemical character and other features control the productiveness of the soil. Experience has demonstrated the importance and value of soil surveys.

A live state geological survey is a necessity of the good roads program. Good roads are one of the most urgently needed state improvements. They link the country with the city, the fields with the markets. They cut transportation costs and increase comfort—add to your prosperity. Good roads require good materials. Geologic investigation means better roads at lower cost.

A live state geological survey will benefit you by study of

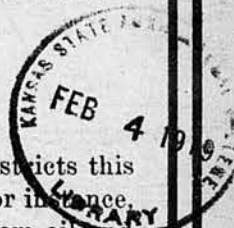
water supply conditions in your region. In many districts this is a very serious problem. In parts of the oil fields, for instance, water supply is being contaminated by salt water from oil and gas wells. The solving of this problem in which the oil companies and the public are deeply concerned must rest finally on investigation undertaken by a trustworthy geological survey.

A live state geological survey will benefit you by answering your inquiries concerning state resources, rocks, minerals or other materials. As rapidly as field work can be completed it will answer questions about your land and your neighborhood's.

Therefore, if any department in the state can do these things by being reorganized—made live—energized—made 100 per cent efficient, then Kansas ought to have that department. Did you know that right now Kansas gets more than 50 million dollars a year from its mineral resources and that including the products of the soil this income amounts to approximately 500 million dollars annually? Investigations to conserve and make even larger this revenue and to get it more cheaply and with less effort certainly demand most vigorous support. Oil and gas corporations spend, sometimes, $\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars yearly on geologic work and consider the money spent an excellent investment.

In Kansas a geological survey has existed for years but it has not been an adequate survey because it has been almost completely lacking in funds. To investigate the oil and gas, coal, lead, zinc, gypsum, salt, clays, cement, soils, roads and water supply requires money. About \$40,000 is the lowest estimate of the money needed to begin this work in Kansas. The yearly cost of a good state geological survey to investigate the conditions for success in developing the state's resources, to conserve its exhaustible mineral wealth and to add to the prosperity and comforts of its citizens is such a small part of a cent that no one would notice the payment. Numerous states spend \$200,000 a year thru their geological surveys. Kansas needs a geological survey in fact. The proposed reorganization of the present department will place it under a special commission composed of the governor, the chancellor of the state university and the president of the state agricultural college.

Your state senator and representatives will consider the organization of the survey at the coming meeting of the legislature. Will you acquaint them with your views and the needs of your section? The legislature will meet next month. Think about this.



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plow, completes a plow that will permit turning more acres per day and plowing deeper—with less fuel, labor and repair expense. It gives any tractor the surplus power necessary to break new ground; plow hard, dry soil; plow up hill; or plow extra deep; without undue strain or excessive fuel consumption.

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6748A



Country Talks Fresh from the Farm

Rural Folks Discuss Economy, Guaranteed Wheat Prices, County Roads, Conserving the Water Supply and Other Important Matters

MY FARM is very small, so I am growing small hogs in a small way. Last year I had three litters of pigs, numbering 29. There was a good local demand for my pigs at weaning time, but I raised hogs enough to butcher about 2,000 pounds of pork. This lot was not sold as "round hog," but was put up and cured as breakfast bacon, pickled pork, hams and shoulders. Certain parts were prepared and sold fresh as sausage, souse and scrapple.

I am keeping and prefer the Essex breed, for, altho they are a small breed, they are good growers for the small amount of feed consumed. They are also very quiet, and easily transferred from one pen to another. The young pigs can be handled without disturbing the mother sow. Two of my pens are in a basement under the stable. They face the morning sun and are protected from the cold winds of winter. These are used in winter for brood sows. In summer I have small lots, each fenced with a 20-rod bale of hog fence. One lot has a house 10 by 6 feet, made in five pieces out of half-inch lumber; four pieces for the sides and ends, held together when set up by pieces of smooth fence wire; one piece for the roof, held down by wire. These pens are moved to fresh ground every year, and you should see the crops grow the following year on the ground thus fertilized.

I endeavor to have some green crop for the pigs all the year. In summer, either rape, peas or sorghum; in winter, turnips and the refuse from sweet potatoes; at fattening time, some corn on the ear.

At butchering time, a few little conveniences are very helpful, such as a set of tackle blocks—one triple, one double—fitted with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rope. I hang this from a 2 by 8-inch piece of lumber, projecting from the barn, about 14 feet above the ground. I also have a strong table 20 inches high and about 5 feet square, and a 50-gallon kettle for heating the water.

As a rule, I butcher in the afternoon, and when the work is almost completed I take off the head and split the animal at the backbone and open the forequarters wide apart. This helps to cool the meat thru quickly. The carcass then is raised up out of the reach of dogs, and left over night. I cut it up the next day, but do not pack down until the day following. In curing by this method, two barrels are essential, one for the back strips, or pickled pork. This requires a brine as strong as salt will make it. Fill the crevices between the pieces with more salt, cover with a smaller barrel head, and on this put about 15 pounds of clean stone to keep the meat from floating, and then turn on the brine. Let it remain until you want to use or sell it. The hams, shoulders and bacon strips are packed in another barrel and covered with a weaker brine, which is boiled and skimmed and is made in the following proportions:

Salt, 8 pounds; light brown sugar, 2 pounds; saltpeter, 1 ounce; water, 4 gallons.

Weight down and turn the brine in when cold. Let it remain in the solution about six weeks, take it out and wash each piece, let it hang in a dry place, away from flies, about two days, when it should be hung in the smokehouse to smoke. Use corn cobs and green hickory wood.

Many farmers permit too much of the hog fertilizer to go to waste, especially during the fattening period. I use plenty of dry absorbents and keep it under shelter until it is spread on the land. To keep the animals free from lice and mange I rub them over with a mixture of cheap oil, or melted lard, and kerosene oil, in about equal parts.

Thomas Johnson.
McDonald Co., Mo.

Guaranteed Price for Wheat

How can the government maintain a guaranteed price for the 1919 wheat crop when it never was fixed by law?

The Food Control Act provides that "the termination of the act does not af-

fect the existence." The purchase of the wheat crop of 1918 is such an obligation. The fixing of a guaranteed price for the wheat crop of 1919 would be another obligation. But the Food Administrator never fixed any price for the wheat crop of 1919; it was simply an act by proclamation of the President, by no authority vested in him by Congress thru the Food Control Act.

Then again if the Food Administration comes to an end at the conclusion of peace then also will the Food Administration Grain Corporation cease to exist as the purchasing agency of the government.

The only thing that will ever keep up the so-called guaranteed price of wheat will be the foreign demand and if that is not sufficient to keep the price up the government will never be out a dollar to maintain the price because it never guaranteed to maintain it.

Wellington, Kan. H. B. Malone.

How We Economized

As my sister and I are orphans, we have to work for our living and the present high prices on everything made it imperative that we must either make more money or else we must cut down the cost of living.

My sister and I are stenographers, and we make the sum of \$10 a week, and as we were living in a boarding house and paying a dollar a day each for board and room, it cost us \$60 a month to live.

After paying \$7 a week for board we had \$3 a week left for carfare, laundry and other sundries. We agreed that we would have to make a change in our mode of living, so I hunted around town until I found an apartment that suited me. It had two small rooms and the water, lights, and gas were furnished for \$15 a month.

The apartment had a stove, table, cabinet, chairs and a bed in it, but there were no dishes or linens furnished. We purchased most of our cooking utensils at the 10-cent store, which cost us \$4.10. Next we bought muslin for our sheets and pillow slips which was \$7.80. I then purchased \$3.20 worth of groceries and we moved into our new home.

Our groceries cost us \$20 the first month, and our dishes, linen and rent came to \$26.90, making a total of \$46.90, so you see we saved \$14.

The next month we saved \$12.50 apiece. Of course our carfare and our laundry cost the same as before but we have been saving \$10 a month ever since, and that amounts to one week's wages each month.

Miss A. J. Henderson.

Galena, Kan.

Conserving the Water Supply

The large proportion of dry years since this century began reminds us that not only are forests and soil fertility exhaustible but our water supply as well. Old settlers tell us that the underflow lowers about 6 inches a year. The nearer the underflow is to the surface (in dry regions) the more productive the land is. Therefore, it is our plain duty to ourselves and to the state to do all in our power to keep flood waters from being wasted and to prevent floods. Nature's method of saving moisture is by mulching the land with decaying grass and leaves. Our common method is deep tillage but that does not save the surplus water from pastures, meadows and frozen fields. For saving this wasted water and the humus and fertility it contains, we should build dams enough to hold every bucket of water that falls on our own farm and as much more as our neighbors permit to flow from theirs. Powerful engines and pumps will soon drain the underflow and if it is not replenished with reservoirs water will be sold by the gallon on the streets of our towns within 25 years. With a 15-inch rainfall a year we raise 15 bushels of wheat an acre. Therefore, 1-acre-inch of water is worth 1 bushel of wheat, ordinarily worth about a dollar. When 1 inch of water is wasted on 160 acres

of land the farm loses \$160 in water alone, not counting the lost sediment which may be worth that much more. This \$160 would pay for four good earth dams. We should save the runoff water as we would a crop. Conservation of natural resources (like charity) should begin at home. What a government can do at conservation is only a drop in the bucket compared to what its millions of people can do, each in a small way. A reservoir covering several square miles might benefit a few capitalists, while a multitude of ponds on high, dry divides, made at small cost by the farmers themselves, would be of greater benefit to more people. A system of dams on a rough upland farm will have a tendency to level the farm by catching sediment. All grass, sod and stubble should be cleaned away before the dam is started, for a seep under the dam will soon wash it away. The width of an earth dam should be three times its height. The wider the better, for the waves will wear it away. Make it the full width at the start or the team will crowd and make the work more difficult. Do not take any soil out of the bottom of the pond within 40 feet of the dam, for that may start springs below the dam. Be sure it is high enough for it will settle the first time it is filled. Never let water flow over the dam but thru a spillway as far away as convenient. Cut short-grass sod the size of potatoes and plant on the dam.

Our present civilization requires large quantities of water and the best watered states and nations are making the greatest progress. Pond water could be used for watering livestock, irrigation, ice, fire protection and engines. There would be no abandoned farms on the dry plains if there were one pond to every 20 acres of upland. The ponds should first be made at the head of the draw or creek and near enough one to the other to hold absolutely all the water, for this western soil melts and runs away like sugar, so it is useless to make ponds in large creeks and none should ever be made on bottom land. The loss of the crop on the flooded land would be more than paid for by the better crop on the banks and ridges. Plant fruit trees, hickory, walnut and oak around fields and ponds for timber, wind break and shade and to beautify the farm and for the mulch and fertilizer the leaves are to the fields. Frosts, blizzards, dust storms and hot winds do less damage near timber and ponds. Pond water could be run to the underflow by means of "seepage wells" and the bottom of the pond planted to crops. Dig a well in the pond down into the sand, removing the soil taken out, and fill this well with gravel, sand or cinders, leaving a mound of sand over the well to strain back the sediment. This well will drain the pond in a short time into the underflow. As an experiment I bored test holes to the first layer of sand (10 feet deep) in buffalo wallows in the pasture and filled each with sand and they drain the wallows in a few hours after each rain. There are hundreds of acres of shallow lagoons in Western Kansas and Colorado that could be drained that way and made productive. Evaporation is said to carry off 6 acre-feet of water in a year and in Western Kansas loam soil the seepage will take 1 inch of water a day and on sandy land more.

If the water were available the seepage would in time fill the underflow until it would be nearer the surface.

Atthol, Kan. Edward Lind.

County and Township Roads

I worked my poll taxes on the road a few weeks ago. Two new wooden culverts were put in where I worked and about 100-foot fills were put over them about 2 feet high. The trustees promised us cement culverts next year, and as the old ones were rotted and filled in they had to be taken out and replaced with new wooden ones for the present. Almost all the culverts in this district are of cement or tile. There is one very bad corner just a mile south of my

farm that needs attention but as the county road crosses the township road at this place neither one claims it and the result is that it remains in bad condition. There is a ditch washed across the township road and extending parallel with the county road and as it is even with the cut on the county road the township refuses to claim it, while on the other hand, the county contends that the water which washes the ditch comes from a small hill in the field cornering with the two roads. This leaves us in a bad dilemma until the dispute is settled.

D. M. Hessenflow.
Belleville, Kan.

Price Fixing is Unjust

In answer to R. M. Davidson's letter of Durham, Okla. I would hate to admit that I was so narrow minded as to say that I voted only one certain party ticket, and not for the man, regardless of what party he belonged to.

I would like to know if Davidson paid from \$5 to \$10 a day for hired help in Cleveland's administration, also 26 to 27 cents for twine, 15 cents a bushel for threshing, \$75 to \$80 for a set of harness, \$130 for gang plows, \$125 or \$130 for wagons, and \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel for corn, also have to give away half of this high price of production for rent, or have to pay from \$100 to \$150 an acre for a farm, that possibly would not produce more than a yearly average of 13 bushels an acre.

I think that government price fixing is all right, as long as the prices are fixed on everything in a just proportion; but when we have to produce pork at a loss, and wheat at not more than cost, or possibly a loss, while the steel corporations, packers, millers and many other corporations are allowed to profiteer in such large amounts, then, I say, "price fixing is unjust."

G. F. Andes.
Windom, Kan.

Nation's Geographical Center

Permit me to inform you and the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that the geographical center of the United States is located at Ellsworth, Kan., and not at Kanopolis. The center is marked by a monument located in a school yard in the center of the city.

This monument consists of two shafts of stone. It bears this inscription: "U. S. Geographical Survey." If you remember when the boom was started to make Kanopolis a great manufacturing center, the promoting company said among other advantages that Kanopolis was not only the center of Kansas, but also was the center of the United States. However, anyone who desires to ascertain the truth in regard to this matter can do so by inspecting these shafts which bear inscriptions stating that the spot on which they are located is the center of Kansas, and also the center of the United States.

Arthur Patterson.

Ellsworth, Kan.

Makes Money With Rabbits

I was much interested in the letter of Henry Montgomery concerning rabbits in the issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for December 1. I, too, am a breeder of Flemish Giants and think they are the real solution of the meat problem for city people especially. And I have found them a mighty good money making proposition on the farm. It has been found by experiment that with alfalfa hay at \$35 a ton, rabbit meat can be produced at 7 cents a pound. Is there any other meat that can be produced that cheap? Alfalfa is their chief article of diet and \$35 a ton is about three times its usual price. I would like to see a rabbit department in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Frank L. Downie.

Turning is the hardest part of driving, and changing habits the hardest part of living.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Square Deal

RIGHTLY or wrongly there are a great many persons who labor under the impression that they have not been getting a square deal. Possibly, they themselves are not entirely fair, and it may be that they have drawn some conclusions not warranted by the facts, but they see vast profits gathered by a few while so far as they are concerned the struggle seems as hard as it ever did, and in some cases harder. This is especially true of men with fixed incomes from salaries. Possibly they have had some raise but it has not been in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. Here, for example, is a letter from William Wells, of Quinter, Kan. I know nothing about his financial circumstances, but he feels that there has not been a square deal. He says that in his opinion there never has been a time when the little fellow was imposed on so much as he has been during the last 18 months or when the moneyed man had so fat a chance as during the same period. Now I believe this is an exaggerated statement. There have been, relatively speaking, perhaps as great opportunities for men of small means to make money since the war began as there ever were in the history of the country. I think it is also fair to say that while there has been most reprehensible and abominable profiteering permitted, the rich have been more heavily taxed than they ever were before, and more in proportion to their incomes than ever before.

Mr. Wells complains because so many lawyers are sent to make the laws. I might say that the proportion of lawyers in Congress and in the various legislatures is no greater than in past years, but there are too many and not enough of the producing classes, but that is the fault of the producing classes. There are not enough lawyer votes to elect anybody. The lawyers are elected by the voters of other occupations.

Profits, Legitimate and Otherwise

I have here a letter from a reader, D. H. Johnston, of Clayton, N. M. Mr. Johnston is, I presume, a Socialist who believes that all profit is illegitimate, and should be abolished, as I gather from this extract from his letter, the second, by the way, I have received from him. He says: "You see, Mr. Editor, one man's prospective profit is many men's prospective loss, and the same prospect of profit that spurs the endeavor of one necessarily destroys incentive and discourages human endeavor in the many, from whom the prospective profit is to be taken."

I have found that most Socialists base their theory on the same assumption as that of Mr. Johnston, viz: that profits are derived only by taking from some or many, a part of their earnings, by the person or persons getting the profit. In other words, they assume, as Mr. Johnston puts it, "One man's profit is another man's loss." In my opinion that assumption is an error. The theoretical Socialist seems to draw no distinction between legitimate profits and illegitimate profits, while I think there is a vital distinction, and that it is not so hard as one might suppose to draw the line. There is such a thing as making a great profit which works no man an injury but on the other hand adds to the human good. I do not know what Mr. Johnston's business is, but for the purposes of illustration let us suppose that he takes a tract of New Mexico land in the arid district. In a state of nature the land is almost worthless. The land possesses the elements of fertility but unless water is applied and the land put in a state of cultivation it would require 50 acres of it to support a cow. Then suppose that Mr. Johnston, looking to future profits, constructs a dam or digs wells from which to irrigate the land and as a result of his labors the land is made productive so that it will yield four or five tons of alfalfa to the acre, or other crops in proportion. The result of the venture is or ought to be profitable to Mr. Johnston. Has any other person lost by reason of Mr. Johnston's profit? On the contrary, while he has made a profit he has added to the wealth of the world and helped to feed his fellow men from land which yielded nothing before. I might multiply illustrations indefinitely but it is not necessary.

It may be said that practically every improve-

ment in the way of living, nearly every comfort that we enjoy, has been brought about by the prospect of profit. We heap criticism on the great business organizations such as the packing companies and the Standard Oil company. I think a great many of the criticisms are just. The methods employed by these great corporations have been despotic, often heartless and utterly indefensible, but despite all the just criticism that can be made of them, the fact remains that they have been a benefit to the world. The world is better supplied with light and food by reason of the fact that these organizations were formed. They have to a very large extent eliminated waste. They have created a multitude of useful products, which add to the comfort and convenience of mankind which we would not have had if it had not been for them. It was the incentive of prospective profits that caused the building of every railroad, of every bit of improved, labor saving machinery. It is at the bottom of every productive industry. It may be that some time some other incentive will be found sufficient to induce men to experiment in the endeavor to improve conditions, give us better methods of transportation, better machinery, more comforts, but it is certain that until now the prospect of profit has been the most powerful incentive, and I think it is likely to continue to be.

There are, however, illegitimate profits which are simply taking from some and adding to the wealth of others without those getting the benefit rendering any service to the world in return for the profits they accumulate. It is these illegitimate profits which have caused a large amount of the suffering in the world. There are a great many people who are trying to get a living from the world without rendering any service of value in return and unfortunately a great many of them manage to get by with it. Then there are those, the big business corporations of which I spoke, who while they have really rendered the world a valuable service, have taken advantage of their wealth and power to exact unreasonable profits, and for this great wrong they deserve punishment, and because they have abused their power, it should be drastically curbed. But to lay down the general proposition that one man's profit is necessarily other men's loss is to my mind a palpable fallacy.

How About the Bolsheviks?

Within the last week I have received several letters from subscribers who are interested in the Bolshevik government which is being tried out in Russia and ask for my opinion about it. I have found it so difficult to get what seems to me to be reliable information concerning Russia and the present situation there, that I hesitate to write about it. Reports come from that unhappy country which utterly contradict one another, and to write without being reasonably sure of your facts is unsatisfactory, and likely to lead to error.

I have read a number of articles criticizing the Bolsheviks bitterly, especially the leaders of the movement, Nicholas Lenine and Trotzky. Also, I have read one or two articles defending them, and have listened to a lecture by the well known writer, Lincoln Steffins, who spent several months in Russia and became pretty well acquainted with these leaders, and was disposed to be friendly to them. I have also read carefully the report of government secret service men who procured certain documents which bore on the relationship between the German imperial government and these men. I have read the terms of the treaty negotiated at Brest-Litovsk, and agreed to by Lenine and Trotzky. From all these things I have drawn certain conclusions which may not be entirely accurate, but which I believe are reasonably so.

First, what is the Bolsheviks, and what does the word mean? In Russian, I am informed, the word means the majority. The leaders of the party declare they represent the proletariat and that the proletariat constitutes the majority. Back in the 90's the Social Democratic party was formed in Russia. It was founded on the general principles taught by Karl Marx. The party split into two factions in 1903, afterward known as the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks. The former was the radical party led by Nicholas Lenine; the latter was the Moderate Socialist party led by George Plekhanof, a leader of revolutionary movements

for many years, a profound scholar and brilliant writer. Both Plekhanof and Lenine were of noble birth, and both were men of great natural ability. Plekhanof had one object in view, the overthrow of the czar and the establishment of a democratic form of government. To do this he was willing to co-operate with the liberal elements in all parties, holding that each step was toward the goal at which he aimed.

After the disastrous war with Japan in 1905 there was such great dissatisfaction in Russia that the czar might have been dethroned and a constitutional monarchy or a democratic republic organized in its place if all the revolutionary forces had joined hands. But Lenine would not agree. He ridiculed the movement as "bourgeois," and by dividing the forces of revolution permitted the autocracy to triumph.

When the Great War began Plekhanof supported the allies because he saw that the contest was between autocracy and democracy; but Lenine denounced the war as a "bourgeois" war, merely a struggle between two sets of capitalists.

Banished from Russia, Lenine took refuge in Switzerland and remained there until the revolution of 1917 which overthrew the czar, but which organized a government which remained loyal to the allies. Here the German government saw an opportunity to use Lenine, and Lenine saw an opportunity to get control of Russia. The German government permitted him to go back to Russia thru Germany and supplied him with abundant cash to spread his propaganda. About this deal there does not seem to be any doubt. Lenine himself does not deny it.

The Russian people were weary of the war. Their losses had been frightful. They were hungry, and there was the old passion for land among the ignorant peasantry. They wanted peace, bread and land. The revolutionary government had failed to give them any of these things and when Lenine and Trotzky came offering all if they would support the Bolsheviks they obtained the support of the troops which had left the front and were averse to going back. So, by military force, Lenine and Trotzky overthrew Karsensky and his government, and established their own. True, they did not give the Russian people either the peace or bread they had promised, but the Bolshevik troops got most of what food there was. This kept them loyal, and so long as they were loyal they were able to force their rule on the Russian people in those districts where the troops, the "Reds," were located.

Karsensky had put the machinery in motion to elect an assembly by secret and universal ballot, and this assembly was to formulate a constitution for the new republic. Lenine and Trotzky had denounced Karsensky for delaying this election, and vociferously demanded that it be held at once, but when it was held and the votes were counted it was found that the anti-Bolshevik forces had elected a very considerable majority. This did not suit Lenine and Trotzky who, with the army at their command, proceeded to suppress the convention by violence just as the czar had suppressed the first Duma. After denying to the duly elected representatives of the Russian people the right to frame a constitution Lenine and Trotzky proceeded to frame a constitution of their own. In the way of granting autocratic power that constitution would excite the envy of the most hardened autocrat. It makes no pretension of representing all the Russian people. It is frankly a government of a class and a comparatively small class at that. All professional and educated classes and all employers are excluded from the privilege of voting. Even the peasant farmer who hires any help is excluded. Under this constitution all business men, such as merchants and bankers, would be deprived of the right of suffrage. All preachers, too, are shut out from participation in the government.

It may seem strange that this constitution provides for compulsory military service, but it is not universal. Only men belonging to the "laboring classes" can belong to the army. At the same time it provides for the complete disarmament of the propertied classes, frankly stating that this is done "to insure authority for the working classes and to remove every possibility for the re-establishment of the authority of exploiters."

In other words, the government established by Lenine and Trotzky is not a democracy or a republic, but a military autocracy, or perhaps it

might be more nearly correct to say military oligarchy, altho at present the autocratic authority is lodged with two men. To recapitulate briefly, Bolshevism is not what the word implies, the rule of the majority, but the rule of a class, and that class confessedly the minority. It is a military despotism, more despotic than was the German military despotism which has just been overthrown. Lenine, the leader, does not deny that he entered into a bargain with the German government to disrupt Russia, take it out of the war and so render invaluable aid to Germany. Lenine and Trotzky agreed to the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which not only placed Russia politically and commercially in the power of Germany, but which required the Bolshevik government to pay to Germany a very large indemnity.

In short, Lenine and Trotzky gave to Germany all the aid it was possible for them to render, and it was so vital that it would have insured the triumph of Germany if it had not been for the intervention of the United States. Lenine says it was his purpose after causing a sudden end of the war to spread the Bolshevik doctrines in Germany, and finally to overthrow the German government, but if Germany had triumphed there is nothing to indicate there would have been any revolution. On the contrary, German militarism would have been so powerfully established that its overthrow would have been impossible for many years to come.

If we believe that we were right in the part we took in overthrowing German militarism then we must condemn Lenine and Trotzky, who by their timely aid, very nearly accomplished what the Kaiser had set out to do. A great many will say that Lenine is a grafter and a hypocrite, but that does not follow at all. He may be sincere and honest. He justifies his deal with the German government on the theory that it was the only way in which he could establish his ideal workingman's government in Russia, and he may have believed that even if Germany should win the war, he would be able to spread his theories in Germany as he had in Russia until he would be able to overthrow the German government.

It is quite possible for an autocrat and tyrant to be entirely honest. Some of the most cruel tyrants the world has ever seen were in all probability honest. They believed that it was best for their subjects that the will of their tyrant be imposed on them rather than that they should be permitted to have liberty of choice. Lenine, I think, is that kind of a tyrant. He believes that it would be best for the world that his particular theory of government should be imposed on the people whether they want it or not. He does not believe in permitting the people to rule any more than did Kaiser William. But the fact that he may be sincere and honest makes him only the more dangerous.

Homesteads for Soldiers

R. A. Rogers, of Selden, Kan., is interested as we all ought to be in seeing the returning soldiers get homesteads. His idea is that the government should supply the homesteads as far as possible, and then provide the money necessary to put on the improvements, a house, stable, windmill, chicken house, and fence. He estimates that this would require a loan of perhaps \$1,500 or \$2,000, which the homesteader would be given 20 years to pay back with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 5 per cent, the payments to be divided into 20 equal payments. It seems to me that this is virtually the plan suggested by Secretary Lane with some variation of detail.

The Secretary's plan, if I understand it, is this: He would open the homestead lands and cut-over timber lands for entry. He would employ the homesteaders to do the work necessary to put the lands into a state of cultivation. In the case of the cut-over timber lands for example, it will be necessary to blast out the stumps and cut out the undergrowth which has sprung up since the timber was cut off. He would employ the homesteader and his family in doing this work, the government providing the necessary powder and teams and machinery for doing this. When the land has finally been cleared of stumps and brush and rendered tillable the government will figure up the entire actual cost and charge this as the price of the land to the homesteader. He will then be given 40 years to pay for his land in equal annual installments with a small interest added, I presume.

The same policy will be pursued if the Secretary's suggestion is followed, in the case of the swamp land and irrigable lands. This will insure the soldier and his family of a comfortable living while he is getting his homestead ready for cultivation and then will give him a long time and easy payments by which he will finally become the owner of the land without incumbrance.

A Democrat Writes Me

In your issue of November 2 you criticize the President for what you denominate "his partisan appeal," even going so far as to try to distort his meaning by reading into it that the Republicans were disloyal, and therefore none but Democrats should be elected; whereas a man of your intelligence and observation must have known that it was the studied purpose of the Republican leaders in Congress under the leadership of Senator Lodge to embarrass and discredit the President, both here and with our allies, for their own partisan purposes; which led him to make that appeal.

Now let us examine the other foot awhile. In the same issue referred to, as well as in his several other papers, Governor Capper makes an appeal as

governor to the voters of the state to vote the straight Republican ticket. Fearing, I assume, that they might make some mistake in trying to do so, he goes so far as to name the men for whom they should vote. Did any one notice that the governor was criticized by the editor for doing what the President did, and which was so horrifying to the editor's sensitive, non-partisan soul? Eh?

Oh, no; of course the governor was actuated only by the purest, non-partisan, patriotic motives! Was it, or was it not partisan politics which influenced the editor's attitude in these cases?

In your issue of November 16 you say, "The decisive character of the greatest Republican victory for years in Kansas is particularly satisfactory because of efforts made to impugn the loyalty of the Republican party in the present world crisis."

That the statement was made solely for no other reasons than the rankest partisanship, is too evident to require argument, for no such effort was made by any responsible party, and no one knows this better than the editor.

"It is a victory for clean politics and an honest discussion of the issues, opposed to the old-fashioned smudge-pot sort practiced 30 years ago."

Hear ye him. Honest discussion of the issues! Bah! There has never been a more false and dishonest campaign waged by any political party in the whole history of American politics than that waged by the Republicans in the recent campaign. When you or your party raised the sectional issue in the matter of cotton, thereby arousing the sectional prejudices engendered by the Civil War, which has been a half century dying out, you raised a false, dishonest and damnable issue, and you know it.

I have no defense to make of the price-fixing policy of the administration. On the other hand, I have always condemned it. In my judgment it is indefensible. But if you and your party had been honest in your criticisms you would have applied them to the failure to fix the prices of corn, rye, oats, the main products of the farms of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and other states. But no; a criticism of that kind would not serve your partisan political purposes as would the digging up of a false sectional one which it was hoped was buried along with the bloody shirt.

Therefore, the politics that you so frequently assert is in it there for the reason that you and your partisan conspirators have injected them into the question for your own partisan purposes. You say in the issue of December 7, "I think I know that politics kept cotton from coming under the same rule as wheat." Now you, in fact, know nothing of the kind. If you do, why do you not apply your expert knowledge to the countless other things on which the administration failed to fix the price? The reason is obvious; you can use this one article, as it happens to be a product of the South, more effectively in making your partisan political medicine. Now really, is this not the true answer?

Now, my dear editor, you can pose as an independent non-partisan editor and get by fairly well with it between elections, but the old cloak has become threadbare and transparent, and at each recurring biennial election the old hidebound elephant is plainly visible.

As to price fixing as an economic governmental policy, I fully agree with Mr. Magiffin, that the "arbitrary fixing of prices is wrong in principle," with these qualifications: If we are not ready to abandon private ownership and private production, unless we are ready to go to the extreme of communism and become a nation of mollycoddles; if we are not ready to accept the torch of the anarchist as the light to guide us, the principle of price fixing by governmental authority is absolutely wrong. The fixing of the price of cotton could not atone for the wrong done the wheat grower any more than can the fact that the price of wheat was arbitrarily fixed by a Democratic administration make that action right, and the man that upholds the one act for partisan reasons and the man who censures the administration for the same reasons are on a par and are so blinded by partisan prejudice that they are not safe counsellors. The editor is an example of the one and there have been several correspondents from time to time that fit the other case. The real facts are that the whole scheme of price fixing was one of the most colossal blunders, economic and political, that has been pulled off by any administration, within the memory of man, while in all fairness it must be conceded by all unprejudiced minds that the same administration has put over many of the greatest and most commendable achievements of any administration in our history.

Now, friend Tom, I trust that you will not take offense at anything contained herein, for it is written more in sorrow than in anger, and I love you with all your faults. Yes, I do, and I hope that in case you deign to take editorial notice hereof, that you will publish the communication in full and accord me the privilege of a reply to whatever comments which you may see fit to make. In closing I desire to offer a kindly suggestion. In your issue of November 23, in referring to the letter of some ardent Democrat, you say, "To my mind the most amusing cuss on earth is the hidebound partisan."

"No, my dear editor; permit me to give you a parting word of friendly admonition. When you weary with your irksome and onerous tasks and you feel yourself in need of some amusement to divert your mind, why just walk before your mirror and behold the 'Amoosin Kuss.' It would be more convenient and much cheaper than the movies or vaudeville."

C. D. SWAIM.

Geuda Springs, Kan.

Most of the utterances Mr. Swaim has attributed to me are not mine. I am pleased to know that despite my faults he loves me still, but when he quotes me he at least ought to try to be accurate. I did not particularly criticize the President for his letter, but did undertake to forecast the probable effect of his appeal. The election results certainly justified my forecast. Neither is it true that I have confined my criticisms of politicians to Democratic politicians. I have criticized Mr. Roosevelt and other prominent Republicans more severely than I have ever criticized Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has many admirable qualities, but he is intensely partisan. I believe he is the most intensely partisan President who has occupied the White House in the last half century or more. However, that is not his greatest weakness. Mr. Wilson is so constituted that he cannot or does not take other men or very few at least into his confidence. The most severe criticism of the President I have heard was made to me by a Democrat. Democratic Senators complain that he ignores them as well as Republican Senators. Perhaps it might be argued from this that the President is not partisan. This does not follow. Mr. Wilson is a partisan but he insists on being the party himself. It will be remembered that while his appeal to the

country was to elect only Democrats he made the appeal on the ground that he wanted members of Congress who would support his wishes.

But with all the faults that may be justly charged up to him I am of the opinion that he will go down in history as one of the great Presidents of the United States. I have not criticized his going to Europe to attend the preliminaries of the great Peace Conference. On the contrary I am rather glad he has gone, and believe that his presence there will be in the interest of a lasting worldwide peace. I have no doubt that in point of intellectual ability he will rank with the foremost statesmen of Europe, and that he will be able to present the American idea more forcibly by reason of the fact that he is President, than any other man could do.

I do not believe because a man is possessed of great ability and occupies an exalted station that any American is called upon to fall down and worship him, and on the other hand the fact that a public man has some marked faults is no reason why he should not be given credit for those traits in his character that are entitled to admiration.

We ought all to pray to be freed from intolerance and to be gifted with the power to judge our fellow men fairly, not forgetting the faults which all of them have, and not forgetting either to credit them with whatever virtues they possess. The best of men are very fallible, and the worst of men possess something of good, smothered perhaps by the evil which has been permitted to grow rank and unchecked, but still a vital spark that might possibly be fanned into a blaze.

In this connection I quote from a letter received from H. W. Goff, of Albany, Mo., who, after expressing his strong opposition to the militaristic program of building up a great army and navy after the war, says: "Here is hoping that Mr. Wilson makes no mistakes, but succeeds in impressing his high ideals on all nations."

And that, I may add, is or ought to be the wish and hope of every right-thinking American.

Empty the Camps Boys Safer at Home

Governor Capper to the Secretary of War

My Dear Mr. Baker: By way of emphasizing the plea made in my former letter urging the early release from military duty abroad and from the camps in this country of every American soldier not urgently needed, especially the men from agricultural states, I am making a Kansas farmer's letter just received, a part of this letter. It expresses definitely what many others are writing to me daily and gives most valid reasons for the request it prefers. The writer says:

I notice you have made a strong appeal for the return of the troops from Europe, and I am with you on that, but I wish you would make a still stronger appeal for the return to their homes of the soldiers in the cantonments in this country. It would gladden the hearts and relieve the minds of many fathers and mothers whose days and nights are spent in anxiety for fear of the death messages that come to so many of them these days from the camps. In this little community we have recently had three such messages, one from San Antonio, one from Lawrence, and one from Funston. All three were as fine young men as ever grew to manhood in Kansas.

Now the war is over, and the purpose for which they enrolled themselves has been fought out and won, why not let these boys come home? The shops and the farms need their help. I have a nephew at Kelley Field No. 2, San Antonio, who was farming for himself, and when he enlisted hired his brother to look after his interest on the farm, or as much of it as he could manage. I want to tell you, Governor, that boy is needed right here. Many thousand other boys have done as he did, and should be mustered out as soon as possible.

While the war was on I had no patience with the knocker or the slacker, as I believed it was the duty of every man and woman to get behind the Government and fight to a finish. Now that has been done, we are anxious as well as eager to see the boys come marching home. So if you can do anything to speed up the home-coming of these boys you will earn the gratitude not only of the people of Kansas, but of other states.

R. 2, Republic, Kan.

Away from the dust and crowding of the cantonments, there can be no question, I think, that these boys would be much safer from the more or less deadly winter diseases of the camps and the prevailing influenza. Illnesses would be much less likely amid their wholesome home surroundings, and if incurred would be detected and treated earlier with better chances of recovery under the cheerful influence of home and its loving care.

Furthermore, the West never has had such need of its young farmers. Active farming begins in the Southwest early in February. Spring planting depends absolutely on having these young farmers on the job as soon as they can possibly be mustered out. Useful, vitally important work is awaiting them here and is waiting for them.

Besides these reasons, urgent enough in themselves, the nation owes its fathers and mothers a debt of gratitude it never can repay, and I am sure you will agree that a prompt response to their wishes in this particular by those in authority is the least that can be asked of us at this time.

Arthur Capper.
Governor.

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THE GAS tractor is receiving so much attention during these times of its rapid development that its old brother, the steam traction engine, has been relegated to a position of apparently secondary importance. However, there are a great number of steam tractors scattered about in the West that are still ready to do duty and to neglect them entirely would be almost a crime, especially in view of the prospective wheat harvest that is developing.

Recently while taking a 150 mile train trip the writer saw five steam traction engines standing unprotected, in apparent disuse. Here was an investment in the neighborhood of \$10,000 on which the depreciation was running up so rapidly it would soon counter-balance and overcome any possible returns that might be made during the coming harvest season. Some people seem to think that it does not hurt a steam tractor to leave it out in the weather all winter until the next season. If five such tractors could be found so easily there must be thousands of such sights to be seen throughout the country just now. The fact remains, in spite of this evidence to the contrary, that exposure does injure the tractor, for wind and rain are very destructive agents and they are certain to do great damage, altho such damage may not be readily perceptible.

In some regions the steam tractor is used more or less thruout the year. This is especially true in the great corn belt states where corn shelling is almost as important a part of farm power work as is threshing. In the wheat belt of course the preponderance of work comes after the grain has been harvested, altho many operators find ensilage cutting and plowing very profitable. Under such conditions the time to put the tractor in trim is all the time. In other words, keep it in trim. Do not let any little trouble go until it becomes magnified into one that is very difficult and expensive to remedy. The proper time to give a steam tractor a good over-hauling is of course in the fall; after a hard season's work it is likely to have developed a number of ailments which do not materially interfere with its operation but which will if neglected become serious. The man who has done this will find that the trouble taken then is a saving of more trouble of getting the engine ready later on. It is a plain case of applying the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine." Sometimes a tightened nut or lever may save a whole machine.

The first step to take in going over an engine of this kind is to give it a thoro cleaning, scraping off the rust and the dirt. Straighten or replace the warped and cracked woodwork. Clean out the fire box and smoke passages, especially the latter, for the lining of soot which accumulates is one of the worst agents in reducing the efficiency of fuel combustion. The inside of the boiler is a place where some good efforts should be applied. All scale and sediment should be removed, and the sooner that this is done the better for if left it will harden and become very difficult to remove. The heat from the fire cannot readily pass thru metal which is incrustated with scale and a corresponding waste of fuel results. It takes considerable more fuel to generate the same amount of steam in a scale-caked boiler than with one with all of its heating surface smooth and clean. Another danger lies in a scale-covered surface in that it may become over-heated because the water cannot take the heat away rapidly enough. Often the crown sheets and flues fail simply because of this action. The fusible plug should be examined, for the safety of the boiler depends upon it. If it is free from scale it will respond quickly should the

crown sheet by any mischance happen to become uncovered with water.

After having ascertained that the entire machine is clean inside and out, see that all cleaning out plugs are screwed into place and are leak tight. The hand-hole plates should be examined and fitted with steam-tight gaskets. The blow-off cock should work smoothly and have a good grip in the boiler plate. Examine all the valves to see that they operate freely and are steam and water tight. The injector which is a rather carefully constructed piece of apparatus should be clean from all lime and grit. By all means ascertain that the safety valve works freely and at the proper pressure and that the steam gauge is registering accurately. If you are not sure about the latter have it tested by someone who knows how to do it. Both connections to the water glass should be clean and open and the gauge cocks should be in good working order.

If the engine is comparatively new the valve and its seat are not likely to need attention. They should seat closely so that they will be steam tight. The piston rings should be tight so that steam will not leak past it. If there is steam leakage past the rings it may be necessary to put in new rings at least, or if the cylinder has worn out it may have to be bored out again before it will be steam tight. The packing should be looked after at all points. If it has to be replaced because of wear it should be made to fit the stuffing box perfectly. If prepared packing is used the joints should be cut at an angle if they are to be tight. All bearings should be carefully examined to see that they fit snugly and where necessary wear should be taken up. Every nut, screw and bolt on the engine should be gone over, making replacement where necessary and screwing everything up tight.

See that the feed water line to the boiler is clean and working. The check valve should be clean and should set properly and the suction hose should be clean and whole. The governor valve should be working freely and the belt should be examined to see that it is in good working condition. Go over the gears and replace any that are broken or badly worn as they interfere with the efficient operation of the machine. After all this is done complete the good job by giving the machine a coat or two of paint.

Make provisions now for your season's supplies in the way of oil, grease and other material. Buy good standard products that are recommended by the manufacturers of the engine and buy them of dealers of known responsibility. Then, when you know that you are ready for the next job that comes along don't leave your engine out in the rain or wind but put it under some sort of shelter where it will get the protection it deserves.

A recent article regarding the use of farm tractors in a leading agricultural organ of Scotland says that the result of the season's working with tractors is that about 17,000 acres have been plowed, 2,500 acres cultivated, 5,000 acres grubbed and 4,300 acres harrowed. The acreage harrowed would have been much greater if the disk harrows had been available earlier in spring.

Early in the year the Board of Agriculture for Scotland consulted the different district agricultural committees as to their probable requirements for harvesting operations, in view of the greatly increased acreage that had been cropped. Each committee supplied the board with an estimate of the number of binders that would be required in its district and arrangements were made forthwith for the supply of not only that number of binders, but a reserve equal to about 50 per cent of the estimated requirements. Timely delivery of these machines was given, and it is gratifying to state that practically the whole number has been utilized.

(Continued on Page 25.)

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

— BY HARLEY HATCH

**Christmas Week in Coffey County.
Battling with the Snow Drifts.
About Compulsory Military Training.
Tom McNeal is on the Job.
Fear Lends Wings to the Feet.
The New Senator from Kansas.
Cost of Road Improvements.
Plenty of Gravel Available.
How to Sow Kentucky Bluegrass.**

CHRISTMAS week was certainly a white one down here in Coffey county. About 6 inches of snow fell and a strong north wind piled this into the roads from the shorn meadows and wheat fields. Along each road is to be found a fringe of tall grass which stops the snow exactly in the road—the very place of all where it should not stop. One real necessity in road work from this time on should be the burning or mowing of this fringe of grass so that the east and west roads will not be blocked with each fall of snow.

A meeting of those who help to make the Capper farm papers was called in Topeka December 27 and that date found the east and west roads impassable in this locality. As we live 8 miles from the nearest railroad point it was a problem for us to determine the best way to get to the railroad—not the railroad we really wished to reach, but to any which would get us to Topeka. As Hartford lies almost due north of this farm the road to that place presented the least difficulties. To make it we had to go 1 mile west and that road was entirely blocked so we went thru Jim Baker's farm, thru his cornfield, across his wheat and his kafir field, kicking down the fences as we came to them. Of course we asked his permission before doing so but had no hesitation in asking as we knew Jim would go across our farm in the same way if he needed to.

After three hours of snow wading we reached Hartford and that night arrived in Topeka. The trains were loaded, largely with soldiers and sailors returning to their stations after spending Christmas at home. Having the question of universal military training in mind and knowing that the farmers are strongly opposed to it I took the liberty of asking the soldiers I conversed with their opinion of the matter. To my surprise, I found them virtually all opposed to it. Their attitude may well be expressed in the language of one Western Kansas private: "To h—l with universal military training; that's what we enlisted to get rid of."

I am happy to be able to tell my readers that Tom McNeal is well and looks good for many more years of impartial truth telling. In addressing us he said that while we might suppose ourselves younger than he it was only supposition on our part; that he was really as young as anyone there and in a larger sense that was true for there never has been and never will be anything of the old fog about Mr. McNeal. Those of us who enjoy his writings—and that comprises all who read the Farmers Mail and Breeze—can always be assured of finding him abreast of the times and usually a year or two in advance of them. To get much farther ahead may be heroic but is not practicable.

Every energy of those who make the Capper farm papers will be directed toward making them better all the time. And we would all like to enlist every reader in the cause; if you know of anything which in your opinion would make your paper better, let us hear about it. We don't ask for praise and are not fishing for compliments; what we wish is to know how to make the paper more valuable to you and your neighbors. Now that the war is over those who use much print paper are expecting better times; in fact, there was a universal spirit of optimism that was called out by the fact that the war is ended. And all were thankful that it ended with so much to the credit of the American army; the "Furor Teutonicus" with which the Germans threatened us at the beginning of the war seemed to expend itself mostly in shouts of "Kamerad."

And while on the subject of the war I would like space to tell a story as it was told to me by one of the soldiers returning to Funston from his Christmas vacation. He said that a number of boys with whom he was well acquainted came back from the front in France not long ago and that he had had many talks with them. They told him of one young man whom they all knew as a noted foot racer; no one in the whole countryside could keep up with him. In one of the assaults on the German line they got the enemy going back pretty fast and these boys said that this foot racer was unable to overtake a single German altho he put on every pound of steam he had. This illustrates the truth of the old saying that fear lends wings to the feet.

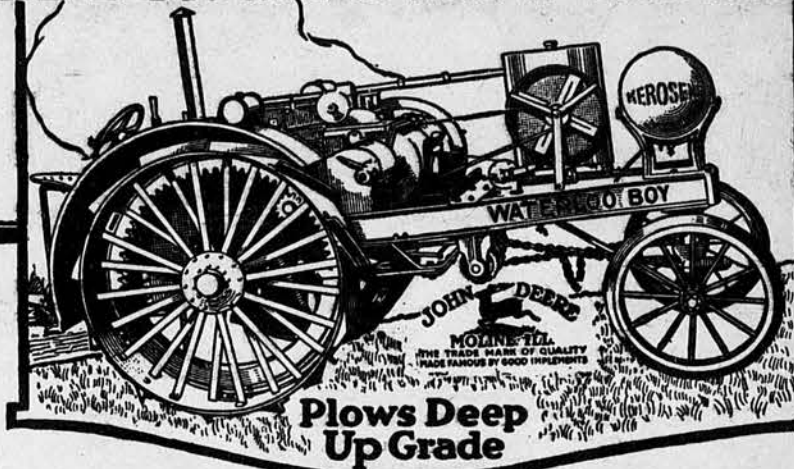
Governor Capper met with us for the last time before he goes to take his seat in the Senate and that may mean, perhaps, the last similar meeting in years. The farmers of Kansas can be assured that so long as Mr. Capper is Senator they will have a sincere friend in Washington; I think they know that and appreciate it. Senator Capper will not represent the state as a Republican but as a Kansan and men from both Nebraska and Missouri whom I met in Topeka told me that they considered Mr. Capper as much their Senator as he was ours; that they considered their interests were the same as ours. I think the whole West is of like mind in this matter. My opinion is that Senator Capper is of full presidential size and that the country will find it out before long. I believe he would make much the same sort of president that Ben Franklin would have done had he been given the chance. Mr. Capper does not know that I think this or had any intention of writing it; probably he will never see it, but I believe I am not alone in thinking as I do of him.

Some time ago a meeting was held at Burlington to consider the question of hard surfacing some of the main roads of Coffey county. I was not present at that meeting but what was done there was reported to me. J. Frank Smith, so I am told, gave the assurance that with our gravel supply our county roads could be graveled for about \$3,000 a mile and further said that \$10 for each quarter section a year for the period of 10 years would, with what outside aid the law afforded, pay not only the first cost of the road but all interest beside. This of course means each quarter section in the road benefit district which is 3 miles wide on each side of the road. There has been much objection to hard surfacing the roads here based altogether on the supposed cost. No one would, of course, object to the road itself if it cost nothing; all objections to road improvement are based entirely upon cost. But I have heard many say since Mr. Smith made his talk that his figures seemed too good to be true; that if they could be sure that the cost would be no greater than \$10 a quarter section they would want work to start just as soon as the condition of the ground would allow. So I believe if we could be made certain down here that the cost would be no more than the amount stated virtually every land owner would be in favor of graveled our main roads.

In a deal like this I believe it would be a wise plan to gravel 1 or 2 miles of main road near town as an object lesson. That would soon tell what the cost would be and the use of such a road would quickly prove to us whether or not it was what was wanted. There is plenty of gravel in this part of the county for all road purposes which lies at an average distance of not more than a 3-mile haul. This gravel is well suited to road construction as it contains sufficient clay to act as a filler and binder. Mr. Gearhart, our former state engineer, told the township board here that our gravel was well suited for road making just as it came out of the hills; it contained clay of the right sort and in the right proportion to make a good road. Some think such a

(Continued on Page 25.)

THE LEADING 3 PLOW TRACTOR



WATERLOO BOY ORIGINAL KEROSENE TRACTOR

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Waterloo Boy reserve power insures a smooth, even job of plowing in rolling land or varying soil conditions. Its two-speed motor, 2 1/4 and 3 miles per hour, enables you to turn the furrow at varying speed for best results in any kind of soil; quick change of speed and 12-foot turning radius permits close work in irregular fields and at corners.

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because it is the right size for the widest range of profitable operation—supplies ample power for the heavy work, economical power for the lighter work—available for all work. Many Waterloo Boy owners are keeping their tractors busy most of the year—at draw bar or belt.

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the Slant
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For eight years these rings have stood the test—made good.

By creating uniform pressure on the cylinder walls, McQuay-Norris Leak-Proof Piston Rings stop piston ring leakage, increase power, decrease carbon and save fuel and oil.

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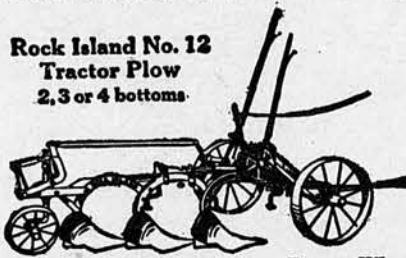
HEIDER TRACTORS give you a world of power—but only the Heider Friction Drive gives you the *right* power for every job on the farm. It has a steady, dependable pull for a three-bottom plow, with plenty of reserve power. It throttles down to just the right power for a cream separator. It travels four miles an hour—or it backs up to a load a fraction of an inch at a time—that's *flexibility*.

Seven speeds forward and reverse, all with one lever for traction or belt work. 11 years' actual field work. Two models, C 12-20 and D 9-16. Write for catalog.



Rock Island No. 38
One-Man
Tractor Disc

Built exclusively for tractor work. Extra strong construction. Close-up position permits one man easily to operate tractor and barrow. Extremely flexible. Close coupled. Light draft. Two sizes—8 and 10-ft. cut. Fits any Tractor.

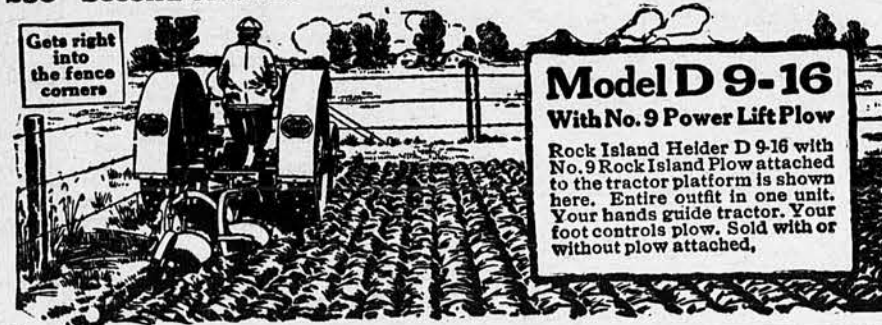


Rock Island No. 12
Tractor Plow
2, 3 or 4 bottoms.

The tractor plow with "Front Furrow Wheel Lift" and "CTX" Bottoms. Ready for any soil and the pull of any tractor. Extra high clearance. "CTX" Bottoms turn furrows slices clear over—prevent air spaces stopping moisture.

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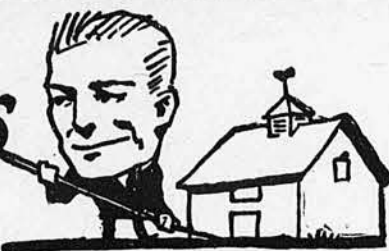
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Model D 9-16
With No. 9 Power Lift Plow

Rock Island Heider D 9-16 with No. 9 Rock Island Plow attached to the tractor platform is shown here. Entire outfit in one unit. Your hands guide tractor. Your foot controls plow. Sold with or without plow attached.

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—that he used to think he was getting more for his money by buying a big plug of ordinary tobacco, until he ran across Real Gravely. Now you couldn't make him switch back to the ordinary plug again. Gravely has that

good taste that every man wants. It lasts so much longer that you get the tobacco satisfaction you are looking for without extra cost.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND
Real Gravely Chewing Plug
each piece packed in a pouch

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Last FOREVER
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
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Erect Early
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Making Money in Union

Truck Growers Get Profits Thru Co-operation

BY FRANK OHLHOUSEN

Address Delivered before the State Horticultural Society

EVER since the old gentleman called his sons together and with a bundle of sticks demonstrated to them the truth of that old adage "That in union there is strength" the value of co-operation or organization in any line has been conceded. We found it useful in the early development of the country and we found it useful in the unpleasantness over there.

It has long been conceded that the price of any article of produce is regulated to a great extent by the law of supply and demand, but the secret of getting the proper price is based on our ability to place the article of produce where the demand is, to use a common expression, "we must put it where it ain't." In order to do this you must in some way get in touch with the markets you can reach with your produce whether it be fruit, vegetables or baled hay.

In my opinion the simplest way in which this can be accomplished is by forming co-operative associations in your community selecting one of your number to keep in touch with the markets and to advise you as to methods of grading and packing your produce in order to obtain for you the highest returns and satisfied customers. So universal has this idea become, that the anti-trust laws of the United States have been amended and these associations have been given legal standing under Section 6 of the Clayton Amendment. And while we may not have an organization with a capital stock yet in order to get a working capital a membership fee can be charged and yearly dues collected, and while we may not run these associations for profit, we may charge for service given to the member in the sale of the produce and at the close of the season any money in excess of that required for expenses must be returned to the member in proportion to the amount of business contributed by him, so that if these associations are properly conducted they are legal.

My Plan of Marketing

But does co-operative marketing pay? Unhesitatingly I say yes, either on a large or small scale. Let me give you my personal experience in Leavenworth. Six years ago I became a market gardener. The first season's crop I marketed at home, and on counting up results at the close of the season found that while I had made a living yet with the capital invested, the business had been conducted at a loss. The second season I began to watch the markets in adjacent cities and discovered a wide range of prices in markets that were close together and under a proper application of the law of supply and demand these markets should have been more uniform, but in all cases they were higher than the local market. I tried a little shipping on my own account and on checking up at the close of the season found a slight surplus. Continuing the third season, I began to establish a line of customers that not only promised the highest prices but actually paid them. However, I soon discovered that I was unable to supply these customers with their requirements and the need of co-operation became apparent.

Shortly after this I found a call in the papers for a meeting of truck growers for the purpose of perfecting an organization. I attended this meeting and found seven growers, and they were discouraged because the man who had been doing some shipping for them on his own account refused to attend the meeting, saying that he did not need advice on how to run his own business. Then they started out wrong and were trying to organize a stock company at \$25 a share. Very few truck growers care to put up \$25 on an experiment. I suggested that they organize an association and that each member pay a fee of \$1 and agree to provide enough produce to load cars or fill orders. The idea was adopted and I was elected secretary and manager. Today we have the Leavenworth Fruit & Truck Growers association, with 116 members, 16 of whom have member-

ship fees of \$25 paid in full and are not subject to yearly dues; the others having credits toward membership fees ranging from \$1 to \$20 and all accumulated from fees collected from the members in excess of amounts required to transact business, so that we have a neat little capital with which to purchase supplies in carlots and at times when the market is best. We charge 10 per cent to transact business for a member, but find it actually costs about 6 per cent. At the close of the season all funds in excess of the \$25 membership credited to the account of each member is returned to him.

Some of the Advantages

The first season we were in business, the Dunlap and other similar berries sold in Leavenworth for 60 cents to \$1.25 a crate of 24 boxes, and Aroma berries at \$1.50. At the close of a very satisfactory season I visited the Northern markets, selected a line of houses I believed would be safe to do business with, recommended a change in the style of our berry crate and at the beginning of the berry season had a buyer in Leavenworth who bought every Aroma berry we could supply and paid us \$3 for 24-quart crates on track at Leavenworth. As soon as a car was loaded we had a sight draft on his house for the car. Ten days after the season closed I was enabled to place in the hands of every grower a check for his berries. The price of Dunlap and other berries not adapted to long shipping advanced to \$2 for 24-quart crates that season. During last season it was \$2.50 for Dunlaps and \$3.25 for Aromas. Can you in the face of these facts deny the advantage of co-operative marketing?

But admitting that a greater part of this increase was on account of natural causes, or to the law of supply and demand, one of the good things about co-operative marketing is the saving of time to the grower, by our plan a grower brings his produce and puts it where our manager tells him to leave it and goes back to work, no worry about prices, hunting for customers or collecting his accounts, but back to his patch where in the berry season his presence is worth that of any two hired hands. Nor is this the only good feature of co-operative marketing because we also do co-operative buying. By anticipating our needs and watching the markets we saved to our growers 3 cents each on 1/2 bushel of Climax baskets which we use for tomato and vegetable shipments. Thirty dollars saved to a grower on a lot of 1,000 baskets is a big item in an expense account.

Good System for Shipping

The principle of co-operative marketing is adapted not only to perishable products, but can be extended to every product of the farm dairy or garden and the sooner the producer realizes these facts and takes advantage of them, the sooner will the Farm Journal's "Good Living and 10 Per Cent" be realized. There is no reason in the world why a few growers of any article of produce in any community should not co-operate, select one of their number to act as manager, keep in touch with markets, advise as to style and condition, and what kind of bag, bale or package the trade demanded and the proper time to sell. If you do this, in a short time you will be building elevators for your corn and wheat; you will be building cold storage houses for your apples; you will have money that can be advanced to your growers on produce held for better market conditions, and you will eliminate to a great extent the profit that goes to the middleman and speculator.

Just one more suggestion. Use common sense business methods in your farming or gardening; put up the best grade or pack of an article that is possible to produce, but know what it costs you to grow and market a bushel of wheat, a crate of berries, a bundle of radish or a bale of alfalfa, and when the proceeds from the sale of that article does not net a profit, try something else.

Feed Costs More than Pork

Capper Tells Government Millers Rushed Up Prices When Control Was Discontinued

Copy of letter to Edward N. Hurley, Chairman Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., and to the Federal Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and chairmen of Senate and House Committees of Agriculture.

THE farmers and stockmen of Kansas and of other states are facing ruinous losses and the wreck of their plans to increase livestock production because of the huge and sweeping advance in the prices of mill feeds made by the milling industry directly following its release from government control by the Food Administration, December 17. These prices make feeding enough shorts to produce a pound of pork cost much more than the pork will bring on the market, and are quite as damaging to the dairy and cattle-men. The mill feeds, for which these great increases are now asked, are the product of the same priced wheat from which this feed was milled at prices from 36 to 83 per cent lower under government control.

Mill feed is more plentiful than it has been. The cancellation of the "milling extraction rule" which, during the war, diverted a considerable proportion of the wheat formerly used for feed into flour, has resulted in more mill feed instead of less. Therefore, such an extreme and abrupt advance by the mills immediately following the letting down of the bars by the Food Administration, has all the appearance of a profiteer raid on the buyers of feed. It looks as if farmers are being compelled to pay much more for mill feed than its intrinsic value, and far more than its worth as feed.

The situation is so critical that I am moved to submit the facts to any and every agency of the government whose powers afford promise of relief. The following extracts from letters of first-class farmers present the case. I am getting scores of such letters from all parts of Kansas:

The Food Administration released the milling industry December 17. As a result the mills generally have hiked the price of all mill feeds out of sight. The Lincoln mill advanced bran from \$1.65 to \$2.25, shorts to \$2.75.

I am informed by the Food Administration that it can offer no aid, merely suggesting that the little retailer who runs a feed store should be watched to see he does not take too much.

I learn that on January 2 the Food Administration will release the grain exchanges and the grain gamblers can then go to it. Grain men say 90 per cent of all the wheat is now in the hands of elevators and mills and prices can be put to \$3 a bushel, which would mean flour at about \$5 a sack. If the Food Administration is going to make this release it is time some action is being taken. I trust you may find some way to help the people of Kansas.

E. A. McFARLAND.

Lincoln, Kan.

On Saturday, December 21, our mills announced that the government restrictions had been taken off. They immediately advanced the price of shorts from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a hundred-weight.

The shorts the mills have been turning out for months are coarse and poor, and will not produce to exceed 11 to 12 pounds of pork a hundred pounds of shorts fed. Twelve pounds of pork at the present market price bring \$1.92. This is less than the cost of the feed, to say nothing about a margin for labor, risk, interest, taxes and incidentals.

With many others we tried to meet the government's call for increased pork production and enlarged our herd about 100 per cent over 1917, spending about \$500 for equipment. We have paid an average of \$1.75 a bushel for corn, which means a loss of about 20 cents a bushel on the corn fed. If the mills are permitted to hold the present prohibitive price on shorts, it means the average farmer will be compelled to dispose of his hogs. He will not be able to "finish" his shots at the loss he must take.

A. L. WYLIE & SON, Swine Breeders, Clay Center, Kan.

Our farmers in Ford county are much distressed over the advance in the price of mill feeds. The price of bran was advanced last week from \$1.25 to \$2 a hundred-weight; shorts from \$1.35 to \$2.10 a hundred-weight. As the mills have possession of the greater part of the wheat in the country, and have already paid for it, the rise of \$15 a ton in the price of feed is rather a strong advance.

L. J. PETTIJOHN.

Dodge City, Kan.

December 21 the regulation price on mill feeds was removed. The mills instantly jumped the price up 60 cents a hundred-weight. It is just 90 cents a hundred higher today than before the regulation price was taken off. I cannot see any fairness to the farmer and stock raiser in letting mills buy wheat at a price set by the government, then having the government remove the fixed price on mill feeds and so

allowing the mills to demand such huge profits. The effect is bound to discourage the production of pork and beef which is now so vital.

Glen Elder, Kan. S. S. HUMES, President Kansas Duroc Jersey Association.

Press dispatches from Washington announce that concerted price fixing by any industry after the government ceases to exercise price control, will be regarded as in restraint of free competition. I am hoping this construction may offer a means of relief from this general increase over night by the milling industry of from 36 to 60 per cent for bran and from 55 to 83 per cent for shorts, prices which make it impossible for a farmer to continue feeding his stock except at a loss that virtually is prohibitive.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

Tractor Show at Kansas City

The special building being built for the Fourth Annual National Tractor Show, to be held in Kansas City the week of February 24 to March 1, is to be much larger than at first planned. The original 90,000 square feet of floor space is to be increased to over 100,000. Guy H. Hall, secretary of the Kansas City Tractor club, says: "By December 15, reservations for space exceeded the entire show of last year, and since then, over 30,000 square feet have been reserved by wire and mail. The endorsement extended to the tractor show by the show committee of the National Association of Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers has created greater interest and prompted many additional manufacturers to exhibit. Increased interest is also being displayed by the great agricultural population of the West and Southwest. Many farmers will wait until the tractor show before deciding on just what tractor they will buy. We expect over 100,000 visitors to the National Tractor show for 1919. Both the manufacturers and the farmers are awakening to the economic and educational value of our great annual events."

Last year the Tractor Show building had to be enlarged twice after the contract had been awarded. This year, however, the Tractor club officials thought that their original estimate was ample to handle even the increased reservations and bigger crowds expected. But the demand was so great that it necessitated an addition of over 10,000 square feet in order to take care of the reservations made after December 15.

Armenian and Jewish Relief

BY CHARLES DILLON

This is the 100 per cent efficiency plan used in the distribution of funds for the Armenian and Jewish relief: Prior to September, the organization committee collected \$12,321,145.92. From its collections, the organization sent \$12,371,145.92 to the starving and needy people of the Near East. Fifty thousand dollars earned from daily balances on subscriptions had been added by the committee to the original contributions.

The remarkable thing in the Armenian and Jewish relief campaign is the fact that every dollar reaches the people who need food, clothing, shelter and seed for the next year's crops. Of the 4 million sufferers, all will receive some direct aid as a result of the 30-million-dollar subscription campaign January 12-18. Thousands of dollars have already been sent from Kansas. Yet Kansas with her bumper crops and record per capita wealth, has only started. She must give \$600,000 to the fund or face the embarrassment of failing for the first time to respond to the call of suffering humanity.

Our Two Best Offers

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

All waste straw and manure make valuable fertilizers.

More Work—and Fuel Costs Less than Feed

IN everyday use on hundreds of farms the Huber Light Four has proved its ability to do work economically. Fuel costs less than horse feed. The Huber costs nothing when it is idle. Time that would be used to take care of horses can be used for work that pays. The Huber works steadily without resting time.

In a competitive demonstration in Maryland a Huber Light Four plowed and disced a plot of ground with 61½ gallons of kerosene, while nine other tractors required from 9½ to 12½ gallons.

The Huber Light Four gives ample power for economical operation of a buzz saw, feed grinder, silage cutter, small thresher, corn husker and hay baler.

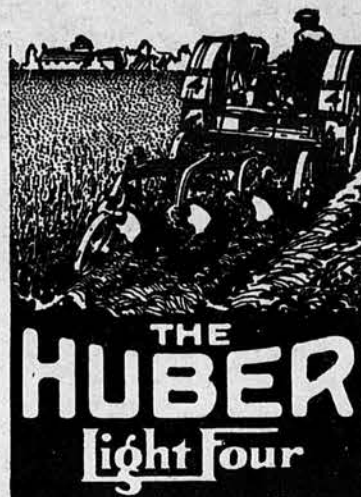
Write for the name of your nearest dealer and "Doing the Impossible", a booklet.

THE HUBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

639 Center Street, MARION, OHIO.

Established over 40 years.

Canadian Branch, Brandon, Manitoba.



Here is Huber Economy

"I plowed 35 acres of blue grass sod at a cost in fuel and oil and labor at 86 cents an acre—and did the best work of any year since I've been farming." C. L. Mitch, South Vienna, Ohio.

"It costs \$20 a day to work two men and twelve horses in our neighborhood. We do the same amount of work with our light four for \$10." W. S. Foster, Gilman, Montana.

"With my Huber Light Four we filled six silos in 7½ days. We fill a 16 x 32 Silo on 18 gallons of kerosene." C. O. Malmquist, Road City, Minn.

In the 5,000 pound class; pulls three 14" plows; 12 h. p. at draw-bar; 25 h. p. at belt; Waukesha four cylinder motor; perfect radiator; Hyatt Roller bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds 2¼ and 4 miles per hour.

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The Everlasting Kind

Built with hollow Flint Tile blocks. Absolutely guaranteed. Keep ensilage perfect. Cost Less. Thousands in use today.

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Cut faster with less power. All sizes for smallest to largest needs. Low Prices. Write for FREE Catalog.

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"The recollection of QUALITY remains long after the PRICE is forgotten" Trade Mark Registered.

—E. C. SIMMONS

The Special Sale- By-Mail is on Now!

The 60-Day Special Sale-By-Mail Book should have reached you sometime ago. Its 120 pages are full of money-saving opportunities, of which this bargain is an example:

Boys' Blue Chambray SHIRTS
Three for \$3.39 \$1.15 Each

These shirts are made of durable chambray, coat style, with double stitched seams. Low, attached lined collar and button cuffs, with faced sleeves. Sizes, 12 to 14½. Order direct from this ad, if you wish.

Remember—Everything you buy from us is backed by our guarantee of satisfaction—or money back.

If your copy of this Sale-By-Mail Book has not reached you, send us your name and address and we will mail you another copy at once.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
(Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back)

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY
FORT WORTH PORTLAND, ORE.

Please write house nearest you



Is largely a result of a healthy udder and teats. Any condition that makes a cow restless interferes with the milk flow and makes milking hard.

To keep the udder and teats always in the pink of condition use BAG BALM, the great healing ointment. A sure, quick remedy for Caked Bag through its soothing and penetrating effect on the tissues. Great for any external hurt, chapping, cuts or inflammation.

A 60c package is a good investment. Druggists and feed dealers sell it.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM
MADE BY THE KOW-KURE PEOPLE

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½.
Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY
Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on 30 Days' FREE TRIAL.

and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

Address: J. H. Bush, President. Dept. A-68, Alhough-Dover Co., 2177 Marshall St. Chicago.



Shipped on Approval

This Five Passenger 35 H. P. car, 116 in. wheel base, Goodrich 32 x 3 1/2—Deico Ign.—Dyneto Stg. and Ltg. Write at once for particulars of shipment and my 48-page catalog. Agents wanted to drive and demonstrate. Territory open. Prompt shipments. Big money. Cars guaranteed or money back, 1919 cars ready. Address: J. H. Bush, President. Dept. A-68, Alhough-Dover Co., 2177 Marshall St. Chicago, Illinois.

With the Home Makers

Is Your Home Comfortable in Cold Weather?

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

OUR usual planning for winter comfort on the farm centers around wood piles or coal bins and cellar supplies. And indeed, much of the pleasure of living in winter is due to a cheery fire and to good food that fits us for resistance to cold. Meat in the barrel, and apples and potatoes in the bins; fruit and vegetables in the cans fit the farmer with supplies that prevent long, cold trips to town for provisions. If, in addition, he has a keg of sorghum or honey and his own hand mill to grind whole grain, I am not sure but that he could bid his grocer goodbye, in the autumn, and, like Jerry Muskrat, not appear again until spring.

It is possible, however, and often is the case, that with all these provisions for comfort, the farm family is very uncomfortable. Winter housework on the farm is often done with great hardship and suffering. Farm children are more likely to have colds and sickness than those in town. Most or all of these disadvantages may be overcome by careful planning for winter comfort.

The winter clothing of a family is a subject worthy of study. One woman saves her children much suffering from the cold in their long walks to school by lining their mittens and coats with the paper from which paper flour sacks are made. This paper is tough, yet soft and pliable. Paper is less porous than cloth and so helps wonderfully in excluding the wind. Also several thicknesses of paper in the shoe soles, even wallboard cut and tacked on, will keep the cold of the ground from affecting the feet. Probably a Kansas woman's experience in, Dakota is even better in suggesting what comfort may come from being well shod. She cut pieces the shape of her shoe soles from some wornout furs. These she inserted in her shoes and never knew cold feet all winter. Wise mothers make leggings or tights for babies from their own long black stockings. These same wise women make foot covers of eiderdown or felt for children who must climb cold stairs to go to bed. Wrappers of tennis flannel or similar material will save many a chill for a child in a nightgown. White cotton flannel gloves kept for hanging out clothes will prove a blessing and comfort whenever cold weather would sting soft, water soaked hands.

Fighting the Cold

Personally, I have suffered more with the cold in Oklahoma, where two degrees below zero is uncommon, than in Northern Wisconsin, where 40 degrees below is expected. In fact, this expectation of cold weather leads people to prepare for it in a way that reduces suffering from cold to a minimum. If the basement or foundation of the house is not perfectly tight, it is the custom to "bank up the house." This is sometimes done by throwing dirt up around the stone foundation; sometimes by running a small board casing like a form for cement work and filling in the space with straw. Any material that will prevent circulation of air thru the foundation will help to keep the cellar and the floor of the house warmer. A dead air space under a floor or in doorways and windows is one of the best ways of keeping a house warm. One who renews a floor could not do better than to leave the old floor and place the new one an inch higher. If both are tight, the floor will not be cold in winter.

Means of saving fuel should have consideration from two or three standpoints. From personal experience, I know that storm windows and doors have saved their cost in the first year of installation. I have heard some persons oppose storm windows on the ground that they prevented fresh air from entering the house, but the usual storm window makes it possible for one to admit fresh air at will and to control its circulation.

Lacking storm windows, one may cover a sash screen with muslin and

admit fresh air in the bedroom without allowing a gale to blow in. Similarly, screen doors may be converted into storm doors. Some persons use heavy tar paper over the screen wire; others, oilcloth. One woman reports the best results from the use of cement sacks—cleaned, opened and painted. She said they were light enough not to cause the door to sag and yet wind and rain proof. The only fault one may find with these homemade storm doors, other than rough appearance, is that they exclude light as well as wind and cold. The best storm door I have seen was in an Iowa home. This door was fitted to serve as a screen door in the summer and storm door in the winter. There was a screen panel that fitted in the wide board casing of the door and fastened with thumb nuts. In



the fall, this screen panel was removed and a glass panel took its place. The trouble of hanging and removing doors was avoided and the cost of the door was little more than that of any door with glass.

Many cold floors could be remedied by new door jams within the house. A strip of felt tacked to the bottom of a door is better than an open space. Good jams, tho, are one of the marks of a house well kept and in repair.

Store Kindling, Also

Those who have a convenient summer kitchen or woodshed in which to store wood and coal should not neglect to store also a supply of kindling. Our pastures and roadsides abound in sumach—the best of kindling. Even when somewhat damp, sumach has enough of resin or turpentine in it to start readily. We are asked to save oil. One of the best ways we on the farms can do so is by preparing a large supply of kindling. The comforts of winter may be found partly in removing the hardships from building fires.

A woodbox may be a nuisance or a convenience. I have known housekeepers who preferred to open the door and go outside for each stick of wood needed rather than have a woodbox in the kitchen. In many new or remodeled farm homes, the woodbox is built in the house with a door outside by which wood may be placed in the box without going into the house with each armful. In these boxes, the inside part of the box is generally covered and serves as a seat. There is nothing to prevent anyone from making such a woodbox as the inside part of the built-in box. A box with a cover and with rollers is a great convenience. Another box that suits some persons is a tall, narrow woodbox with two shelves at the top. These shelves are handy places to dry husking gloves. Hooks on the side are often useful in hanging wet caps or garments.

Try Some of This Rabbit Pie

A good healthy rabbit not more than a year old can be made into dishes that are exceedingly good. Soak the rabbit 2 hours, then put it on to cook in cold water with 1 teaspoon of soda to 2 quarts of water. Let this come to a boil and boil from 5 to 10 minutes, then use as other meat. When

put thru a grinder rabbit meat makes good hash, croquettes and meat loaf.

Rabbit pie is one of the best of the rabbit dishes. Season the meat after it is removed from the bones with salt, pepper, butter and celery seed. Cook in water until tender. Make a thin gravy with flour and cook a few minutes, then pour the mixture into a large shallow pan and cover with biscuits made of rich biscuit dough. Bake until the biscuits are browned nicely.

Mrs. N. L. Rucker.
Pawnee Co., Kansas.

Good Things to Eat

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

Butterscotch Pie—Cook together in a double boiler until thick 1 cup of sugar, 2 cups of milk, 3 egg yolks, 2 tablespoons of flour, 1 teaspoon of vanilla and 1 tablespoon of burnt sugar sirup. Put into baked crusts. To make burnt sugar sirup, burn 1 cup of sugar in a pan, then pour on ½ cup of boiling water.—Mrs. Virden Ralston, Labette Co., Kansas.

Perfection Cake—Boil 3 minutes and let cool 1½ cups of sirup, 1 cup of water, 1 cup of raisins, and ½ cup of lard, then stir in 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, ½ teaspoon of baking powder, and ½ teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Bake in a loaf in a moderate oven and cover with icing made as follows: Put in a bowl and beat until like whipped cream 1 cup of powdered sugar, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 1 tablespoon of cold coffee and 1 tablespoon of soft butter.—Mrs. B. B. King, Neosho Co., Kansas.

Rabbit Stew—Cut 1 pound of rabbit meat into 1-inch cubes, brown in 1 tablespoon of butter or suet, remove from the fire and add 2 tablespoons of flour, 2 cups of tomato juice, 1 cup of hot water and 1 onion mixed well together. Season with salt and pepper and cook slowly 1 or 2 hours until the meat is thoroughly cooked.—Mrs. N. L. Rucker, Pawnee Co., Kansas.

Put Shelf Paper in Layers

When fitting papers to shelves cut several thicknesses all for one shelf after the same pattern at the same time, leaving the raw edges turned at the back to prevent shabbiness. Then one layer is removed at a time when soiled.

To Make Meat Go Farther

Combining meat with other foods is an excellent economy for the dish has the meat flavor and is as savory and nutritious as if meat alone had been used. The recipes here given are from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Stew with Dumplings—Make stew from small pieces of meat and vegetables. Serve with dumplings made as follows: For a stew using 1 pound of meat mix a little more than ½ cup of flour with 1 teaspoon of baking powder and a pinch of salt, work in a rounding teaspoon of butter and mix with enough milk to form a medium stiff dough. Cut into small pieces and cook in a buttered steamer over a kettle of boiling water or remove enough gravy from the stew to expose the meat and vegetables, and place the pieces of dough on these solid materials to cook.

Meat Pie—Meat pies are made most satisfactorily by first cooking the meat and vegetables as for a stew. Line a pan, earthenware dish, or casserole with biscuit dough rolled fairly thin, put in the meat, vegetables, and gravy, cover with dough, and bake in a hot oven.

Meat Turnovers—Place any chopped cooked meat available on circles of biscuit dough about the size of a saucer. Fold the dough over the meat, crimp the edges, and bake in a hot oven. Vegetables may be combined with the meat filling as desired and the whole may be served with gravy.

Veal or Beef Birds—Cut very thin meat into roughly rectangular pieces of a sufficient size for individual servings. Place on each a stuffing of bread crumbs, seasoned with chopped onions and other flavoring vegetables and herbs. Fold or roll up the meat, and skewer in place with toothpicks. Brown the rolls in fat, remove and make gravy from the fat, flour, and stock, if available. Place the rolls in the gravy and cook slowly until tender in a covered baking dish, a steamer, or a fireless cooker.

When Baby Has a Cold

When baby has a cold do not make matters worse by filling him with medicine. Most drugs given for colds upset the stomach, more or less, and when an infant's or small child's stomach and digestion are disturbed not enough nourishment is retained to keep up the child's strength and combat the cold. The most effectual method of treating children's colds, according to an article in the People's Home Journal by Marianna Wheeler for 15 years superintendent of the Babies' Hospital in New York, is by the inhaling of steam and by the application of mustard or some other equally good counter-irritant. The steam lubricates and soothes the irritated and inflamed passages which lead down into the lungs while the mustard paste affords relief by drawing the blood from the congested air cells in the lungs to the surface of the skin.

For a cold in the head, provided there is no fever, there is usually little to do except to see that the child has plenty of fresh air, that the feet and hands are kept warm and the body protected from drafts. One or 2 teaspoons of castor oil—in one dose—given at the very beginning is often helpful as it cleans the mucous out of the stomach and bowels so that it does not have a chance to interfere with the digestion.

When the child has a cough which seems to be confined to the throat and bronchial tubes that lead to the lungs, the steam treatment is the surest and quickest remedy. Make a large cornucopia of stout brown paper, place the small end over the teakettle spout and hold the child so that it can inhale the steam from the large opening of the paper funnel. This method rarely fails to give relief in from 10 to 20 minutes.

When the cough seems to come from the lungs and a wheezing and rattling sound is heard as the child breathes, try putting a mustard paste on the chest. This is made of 1 teaspoon of mustard to 4 or 5 of flour and mixed with cold water to make a moderately thin paste. Spread this on a double thickness of cheesecloth or a single thickness of old cotton cloth. The cloth should be large enough to fold in the paste without allowing it to ooze out. The plaster should be from 4 to 6 inches long and wide enough to reach from shoulder to shoulder. Place it on the chest as high up as the point where the collar bone meets the throat. It should remain on about 10 minutes or until the skin becomes a deep pink. It is always best to look at the chest every few minutes. To prevent the skin from blistering, rub the chest with vaseline before applying the plaster or else mix the mustard and flour with the white of an egg instead of water. Cover the plaster with a piece of cloth to prevent its dampening the clothing and after removing the paste, wipe the chest dry.

For croup, there is nothing more helpful than the steam inhalation. If the attack is sudden and you have to wait for the kettle to boil, in order to lose no time in relieving the child try putting sponges or cloths wrung out with hot water, on the throat. Change them constantly, as it is the continuous heat that helps to break up the mucous or phlegm which is congesting the air passages and interfering with the child's breathing.

Everyday Uses for Paraffin

There is nothing the modern woman finds more useful and handy, in the kitchen, than a generous supply of paraffin. There was a time when the cookbooks told us to cover the jelly with papers dipped in brandy; but even our aversion to alcohol need not be invoked to prompt us in the substitution of a thick coating of hot paraffin. The brandied paper simply does not keep out mold, and the paraffin does, if it is used properly. Jelly or rich preserves, put up in small containers, should be allowed to become perfectly cold before the boiling paraffin is poured over them, and the glass must be absolutely clean, else the wax will not form a tight union with it.

Never throw away the wax covers, as you remove them from the glasses, but wash them and when you have a dozen or more on hand, melt them and pour into a dish to harden for next year's use.

When the wax becomes badly dis-

colored, it may be saved for other purposes. You can make a novel lid for a dish or glass, by soaking a thick cloth in hot paraffin, shaping it down over the receptacle to be covered, and allowing it to harden in position. Needless to say, it will lose its shape if heated. I have such covers for my rice jar, my borax box and several jelly glasses whose lids have been lost. They were all made of discolored wax. I always save the scrapings from the bottom of the melting pan to aid in kindling a fire.

A small piece of clean paraffin should be added to the starch when it begins to boil, and a quarter of an ounce, shaved up and placed in the boiler, will whiten the clothes and save much rubbing. When used alone for polishing the iron, it is not quite satisfactory, but it may be melted with the beeswax, in equal parts, and the result is all that could be desired. Airtight covers for hams, homemade cheese and sausage may be made of cheesecloth soaked in hot paraffin, and for this the old, used-over wax is just as good as the pure white supply. Finally, I stop a mouse hole with a plug of cloth soaked in this wax to which arsenic or strychnine has been added. The mouse may nibble once, but that nibble is his last.

Emily Grant Hutchings.

Children Grow Old so Fast

Let us make the hour around the evening lamp the most pleasant hour of the day. If the children study in the evening, let them have a little recreation after the lessons are done—a song, a story, a game, a few minutes of laughter and then the goodnight caress. Never forget that. The caress of a parent is like a soothing balm and the little one will sink to rest with joy in his heart. Never chastise a child just before retiring. How it tortures our hearts to remember the times we cried ourselves to sleep!

Parents, let us make our children's lives as happy as possible. They will not be children long and we know by experience that when they are men and women they will have many sorrows, cares and disappointments. Men and women who cannot look back upon a happy childhood have missed one of life's greatest joys.

Arkansas. Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Candied Orange Peel

Dip the whole orange into hot water and wipe with a soft cloth. Rub with lump sugar to extract the oil. Roll the sugar fine and set aside. Peel the oranges, throw the skins into boiling water and cook until tender, changing the water twice. Drain well, cut into strips and weigh. Allow 1 pound of sugar (2 cups) and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water to every pound of peel. Boil sugar and water together a moment, add peel and simmer until transparent. Drain and roll each piece in sugar. Place in the open oven to dry. This sirup may be made thinner and used for candied fruits. We tried the candied apples last year and liked them very much. These were quartered and boiled until transparent in a sirup made of 2 cups of sugar and 1 cup of water. These quarters were taken from the sirup with a slit spoon and laid on plates to dry for a day. They were then rolled in granulated sugar and a day later, rolled again. One may make a pleasing variety of candied fruits by using canned pineapples, cherries or pears, or carrots and sweet potatoes in the vegetable line.

We mean to try the Illinois State Council of Defense rule for making gum drops, also.

The directions are quoted: 3 tablespoons of granulated gelatine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of cold water, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, 2 cups of light brown sugar, and 1 cup of hot water. Soak the gelatine in the cold water for 3 minutes. Then stir the cornstarch thoroughly thru the soaked gelatine. Place the brown sugar and cup of hot water on the fire and when the sugar is dissolved, add the gelatine. Boil slowly for 25 minutes. Remove from the fire and when partially cool add the desired flavoring and beat for about 5 minutes, or until the mixture has a cloudy appearance. Pour in a pan, cut in cubes and roll in powdered sugar.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

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The Canadian Pacific is not a real estate dealer, in the ordinary meaning of the term. Its prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the settlers along its lines of railway. To get good settlers and to make them keep prosperous, it offers terms and assistance which would otherwise be impos-

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In Southern Alberta the Canadian Pacific Railway has developed the largest individual irrigation undertaking on the American continent. The irrigated lands are sold on the same easy payment terms—prices range up to \$50 an acre.

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The Watch on the Rhine

There's a new watch on the Rhine,
A lank lean visaged man,
Well knit and straight
And brisk of gait—
Each inch American.

There's a new flag on the Rhine,
Red, white and blue with stars,
Without a smack
Of pirate black;
Just freedom's glorious bars.

There's a new song on the Rhine,
"My country, 'tis of thee,"
A chorus grand
Enthrills the land,
Our hymn of liberty.

There's a new watch on the Rhine,
White-souled American—
"Come be ye free!"—
Wide flings his plea
To the brotherhood of man.
—The Epworth Herald.

Helps for the Housewife

The United States Department of Agriculture is a friend of the housewife and in order to help her in the preparation of her meals and in the keeping of the home, the workers in this department have prepared the following bulletins for her use. These bulletins may be had free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every woman should have them in her library.

- 34—Meats: Composition.
- 142—Nutritive Value of Food.
- 249—Cereal Breakfast Foods.
- 256—Preparation of Vegetables for Table.
- 270—Modern Conveniences for Farm Homes.
- 291—Evaporation of Apples.
- 293—Use of Fruit as Food.
- 295—Potatoes and Other Root Crops as Food.
- 363—Use of Milk as Food.
- 375—Care of Food in the Home.
- 391—Economic Use of Meat in the Home.
- 413—Care of Milk and Its Use in the Diet.
- 487—Cheese and Its Use in the Diet.
- 536—Sugar and Its Value as Food.
- 553—Popcorn for the Home.
- 559—Use of Corn, Kafir and Cowpeas in the Home.
- 565—Cornmeal as a Food and Ways of Using It.
- 607—The Farm Kitchen as a Workshop.
- 644—Manufacture and Use of Unfermented Grape Juice.
- 653—Honey and Its Use in the Home.
- 712—School Lunches.
- 717—Food for Young Children.
- 758—Muscadine Grape Sirup.
- 771—Homemade Fireless Cookers.
- 807—Bread and Bread Making.
- 808—Selecting Foods; I What the Body Needs.
- 817—Selecting Foods: II Cereal Foods.
- 824—Selecting Foods: III Foods Rich in Protein.
- 841—Drying of Fruits and Vegetables.
- 853—Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables.
- 859—Preservation of Muscadine Grapes.
- 861—Removing Stains from Clothing.
- 871—Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as Conservations of Other Staple Foods.
- 881—Salting, Fermentation and Pickling of Vegetables.
- 900—Homemade Fruit Butters.

New Coats from Old

I made good coats this winter for my 6-year-old boy and my 10-year-old girl from an old dark brown broadcloth overcoat of my husband's and a black and white checked wool coat of mine. I ripped them apart, washed and pressed the material, sewed them up and when they were finished they looked as good as new. The boy's coat cost nothing, and the only expense for the girl's coat was for saffron lining and material for collar, cuffs and belt. Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kansas.

Do You Know the Dictionary?

Did you ever read the dictionary thru? Ordinarily one does not think of this book as entertaining reading, but an unabridged, international dictionary is delightfully absorbing. Any one desirous of broadening their mental horizon will not make a mistake by beginning with "A" and reading straight thru. Once started you will be surprised at the rapid progress you are able to make by filling in spare moments in this way.

In reading the dictionary you will find many words, of course, for which you have no especial use and those you may hurry over with but cursory attention. You are certain to come upon many words "in between" which hold you spellbound.

Glancing at random thru the A's one reads of Leigh Hunt's beautiful poem, Abou Ben Adhem, which teaches that love for mankind is love for God. Under "Aceldama" is the story of the first potter's field. "The money taken by Judas for betraying Christ was used to buy a burying place for strangers"; "Abraham's bosom"—"the abode of bliss in the other world"; "Absalom"—"King David's favorite son who rebelled against his father and was killed by Joab." You learn that Abraham was the father of the Hebrew race and that "acedia" means sloth and is one of the "seven deadly sins." If you

are not well versed in the theology you ask what are the seven deadly sins and under "deadly" you find they are "pride, covetousness, lust, wrath, gluttony, envy and sloth."

It is a good plan when reading a dictionary thru to have a small notebook and of it make an epitome—an individual working vocabulary. You will find many good and forceful words which you are permitting to go to waste. A new and useful word should be purposely used about four times. You can practice on the baby or the cat. After that the word belongs to you and will fall naturally from your lips.

Someone has called the dictionary "a sort of shorthand encyclopedia of the world's experience." Certainly it is dull only for those who have not learned to appreciate it.

Pearl Chenoweth.

Decatur Co., Kansas.

Those Puzzling Questions

I am thinking of buying a fireless cooker. What should I notice about those at which I look to be sure I get a good one?—Mrs. B. J. N.

See that the compartments are free from seams, and that there is an automatic steam escape valve.

We are building a new bathroom. Will you please suggest the best method of finishing the walls?—B. N. O.

A wide variety of glazed papers in marbled and tiled effects which will stand any reasonable amount of splashing and washing may be had at very reasonable prices. I believe you would find such paper satisfactory.

I have black hair and blue eyes. Will you please tell me what colors I may wear?—E. L. T.

You may wear cream and pure white, chestnut and golden brown, navy blue, warm shades of gray, crimson, maize or amber, old rose, and black with cream or a touch of bright color.

[Address questions to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be no charge for the answer.]

With the New Roll Collar

Ladies' and misses' waist 9133 has the new roll collar. The fastening is at the left side-front, under one of the plaits. The sleeves may be long or short. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

The jacket of boys' suit 8236 is single-breasted and fastens on the right



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THE CORONA MFG. CO.
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Every farm should have a small orchard.

For Our Young Readers

Grandpa Tells Why Crows Winter in Northland

BY FRANK MAXWELL CHASE

THE FIRST snow storm of the year had come, and Gladys and Anna were disappointed because they could not go outside to play. As they stood with their noses flattened against the window panes, watching the snowflakes sailing to the ground, Gladys spied a big, black crow flying swiftly over the field across the road.

"Oh, Grandpa," she exclaimed, "Don't the crows go South for the winter with the other birds? Here's one out in this terrible storm. I wonder how it gets enough to eat in such weather as this."

"You need not worry about the crow," replied Grandpa Somers. "He is one of the wisest of birds, and so long as there is anything at all to eat you may count on him to get it. Would you children like to hear how the crows came to spend the winters in the North?"

"Yes, yes; please tell us, Grandpa," said Anna, clapping her hands.

"A great many years ago," began Grandfather Somers, "there were two lazy old crows that kept putting off their departure for the South. When the other crows flew away in the fall, in great black flocks that nearly darkened the sky, these two old crows said: 'No, we do not wish to go now. The weather is so nice that we should like to stay here a while longer. We shall come a little later.'"

"Thanksgiving Day passed and the crows had not gone. Even on Christmas Day they had no trouble to find plenty of corn and other morsels for a good feast.

"New Year's Day came, and still the ground was not covered with snow. But on this day the older of the two crows said to his mate: 'Really, we cannot risk staying here any longer. Tomorrow we must surely start for the South.'"

"All right," said his mate. "But about midnight they were awakened by the blowing of a strong wind thru the trees, and on looking around they saw snow falling very fast. In the morning everything they could see was white with snow.

"What shall we do now?" inquired the younger crow as soon as she had shaken the snow from her feathers. "We can't find a single kernel of corn under all this snow, and I am so hungry and cold that I know I cannot fly South without my breakfast."

"I know a haystack where one of Farmer Brown's hens has her nest," said the older crow.

"Leaving his mate on a fence post a safe distance from the stack, the older crow flew swiftly to the nest. In a minute he returned from the side of the stack holding a large egg on his bill. A moment later his mate joined him and they flew hastily to their retreat in the big oak tree. There they ate the egg, tasting every bite twice because it tasted so good to them.

"If we could have eggs to eat every day I should be willing to stay in the North all winter," said Mrs. Crow, as she picked up the last piece of the shell.

"So should I," replied the other. "By the following day the storm had ended, so Mr. Crow waited until it was growing dusky in the evening before he went on his second visit to the hen's nest. This trip also was successful, and after that one of the crows made a visit daily to the haystack.

"Eggs agreed wonderfully with Mr. and Mrs. Crow, and both of them got very fat. On some days, of course, they had other things to eat as well, for when the snow would melt they could still find some grain in the fields.

"When the crows that had spent the winter in the Southland returned in the spring and saw the pair which they had left behind in the fall, they could hardly believe their eyes. 'We thought that you foolish things would surely starve to death from staying here all winter,' they said with much cawing, 'but now we find you fatter and happier than any of us. How do you account for this?'"

"Then, while as many of the returning crows as could do so flocked around to listen, the two crows told how they had lived thru the winter. Quickly the news spread among all the crows,

and many of them said: 'How foolish we were to go South when there was better food at home. Next winter we shall stay in the North, too.' And that is how some of the crows, as the one Gladys saw a few minutes ago, came to stay in the North all winter."

An Odd Checker Set

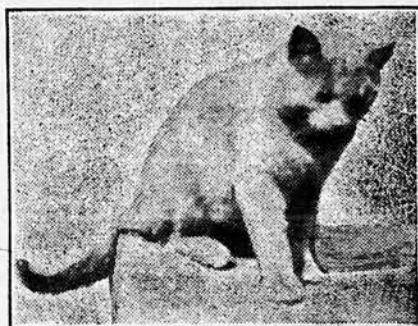
An unusual set of checker men can be made from the limbs of trees; in other words, from wood that has been rounded by nature rather than by the lathe. Select different kinds of wood for the "white" and the "black" men. Select from different kinds of trees two limbs about 1½ inches in diameter and at least 16 inches long, without knot, scar or blemish. Season the wood for at least six months.

With a very fine saw cut each limb into twelve pieces, each piece about ¾ inch thick. If you wish to make them thinner, a writer for the Youth's Companion says, you can usually do so by working with much care. But sometimes it is hard to keep the bark in good condition on a small piece.

Sandpaper the checkers very thoroly, first with sandpaper of medium fineness, then with No. 0 or 00. Soak them for a few minutes in raw linseed oil, and when the oil has dried, apply a coat of shellac. When the shellac is dry, rub it down with fine sandpaper and apply a second coat of shellac. Rub that down with rottenstone and an oiled rag.

Muff Comes to Meet Her

The most interesting thing on our farm is my kitten. Her name is Muff. Every evening when I come home from school, she comes to meet me and tries

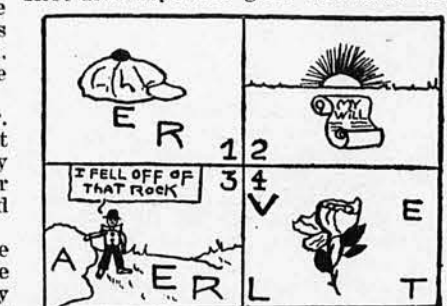


to open my dinner pail to get the scraps. She is 5 months old and a good mouser. She caught five mice in one day.

She is a beautiful Persian gray, the same color as her mother. Madison, Kan. Eugenia Kates.

Here are Names of Four Men

Four noted men are represented in these pictures. Can you guess who they are? If you can, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first five boys and girls who send correct answers. Give your name, age, county and complete address. This puzzle was designed by Albert George-son, one of our young readers.



Solution December 28 puzzle—Four trades: 1, sailor; 2, carpenter; 3, blacksmith; 4, plumber. The prize winners: George Larmer, Kansas City, Kan.; Clarice Sinex, Optima, Okla.; Marguerite Wilson, Atchison, Kan.; Frederick McClure, Valley Falls, Kan.; Elsie Smith, Burlingame, Kan.



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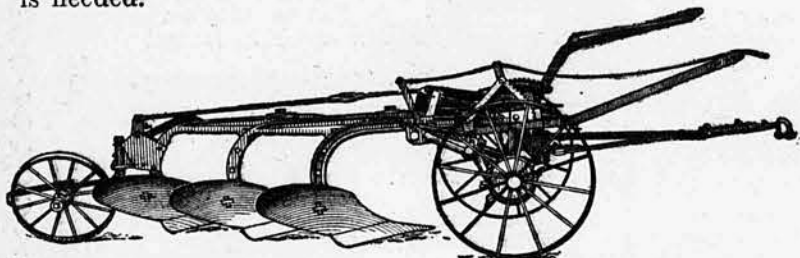
A story of the building of this great canal; 86 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing **Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.**

A Break-Down At Plowing Time

is costly even when you use horse-drawn plows. It's doubly so when your tractor plow gets out of fix, for then an expensive outfit is idle when every hour is worth a two-dollar bill. Therefore, select a tractor plow free from unnecessary "trigger work"—one with strength to spare where strength is needed.



B. F. Avery & Sons' Tractor Plow

has axles, beams, beam braces and coulter stems of extra size.

Lifting Device connects directly to furrow lever, doing away with chains and sprockets.

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Levers within easy reach—you can change depth of plowing without stopping tractor. Convertible two or three bottom.

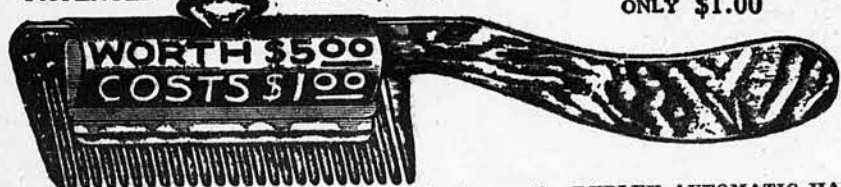
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We Will Send You a Pair of Dandy Gloves FREE



These gloves are made Gauntlet style from Automobile top material and trimmings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary leather gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfortable as they give plenty of finger freedom and they are

WATER PROOF

These gloves are just the thing for automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable. We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers and we want you to write for your pair today.

FREE OFFER: We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer. **FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. M 94, TOPEKA, KAN.**

Farmers Want Good Roads

Address by Governor Capper Delivered at the Meeting of
the Kansas Good Roads Association

THE biggest, most vital thing now before Kansas is roads, all-year-round permanent roads. The one thing at this time which will do most for the general welfare of Kansas and its people is the building of such roads on a systematic, rational, comprehensive plan. Just now nothing else means quite so much to Kansas progress. This is the next step, the most logical step in our development. It is warranted as well as demanded by our great increase of motor traffic, and by our great need of motor roads and of motor transportation in getting our products to market at all times of the year.

Thruout the United States, this is a coming nation-wide development for which forces long have been gathering, and which conditions have been making more and more urgent. It has taken our war needs to make us realize sharply that we have outgrown our railway facilities, that these facilities have a limit. Railway building must depend on heavy traffic, dense population and long hauls. Railways cannot profitably radiate thru countless country neighborhoods and little market centers. They have about reached the limit of their development in most states. They can go little or no farther except thru the double-tracking of existing lines and thru team-work, co-ordination and efficiency of operation. The existing lines must now be supplemented by trolley lines and by motor truck transportation. And permanent road building and motor traffic come first because all the people may use the roads and the benefits are more wide-spread and general.

The agencies for this new development are all here about us except the roads. And now that this great American nation is going to see such an era of road-building as no country ever experienced before, Kansas must not lag behind, for the time is ripe and the same conditions are here and even more markedly here than in many other commonwealths. I know nothing else just now which is going to do so much for rural America and for the welfare of Kansas.

Wait on Development

In Kansas, to a great extent, our further progress as a people now waits upon this development. At this time the building of permanent roads on a systematic, rational plan, is the one thing which will do most for us as a state. Kansas now has nearly 200,000 motor cars and trucks, representing an investment of nearly 200 million dollars. The yearly increase of motor vehicles in Kansas runs into the thousands, and the daily operation of these trucks and cars has a most important bearing on the prosperous development of our farming industry. These cars are ending the isolation of country life, while enhancing all its wholesome benefits and improving its commercial educational opportunities.

A system of state roads, connecting all our market centers, will add new life-blood to all our activities. It will intensify production, bring better prices, increase population, make better social conditions. It will ameliorate or remove more adverse conditions than any other agency.

Kansas is no laggard. Our general trend always has been upward. We have led the nation in many innovations now accepted without qualifications. We have an immense territory that needs linking together. It was quite natural that our first consideration should have been the construction of towns, which included court houses, public schools, educational and eleemosynary institutions and libraries. Public utilities, such as electric light plants, telephones, water and sewer systems are prevalent thruout the commonwealth. We are now confronted with the problem of co-ordinating these centers.

An elaboration of a system of highways which will make possible communication at all times of the year and in all kinds of weather, between these trading points, means that those living between and around them will have an improved economic and social

life which will redound to the best interests of the state as a whole.

I am proud that during my administration as governor, the people established a state highway commission to work out these construction problems from a state-wide viewpoint and to take advantage of federal aid which the government has so generously offered. Every state in the Union now has a highway commission and I am glad to say that the administration of the Kansas commission has been most effective. While the amount of funds at the commission's disposal has been most modest and it has had no money with which to aid directly in road and bridge construction, the commission has worked out a system of highways, connecting the counties, which reaches 85 per cent of our population and 92 per cent of the taxable property.

Under the benefit district law, the commission has approved plans for 335 miles of hard-surfaced roads. The estimated cost will be \$10,140,925.69, towards which \$1,592,530.17 federal aid will be appropriated.

Bridge plans have been approved for 548 bridges and culverts, totaling \$762,740.85. Of these, 77 bridge plans were provided by the commission. The construction cost will be \$159,259.84. Many counties have made use of the standard plans and specifications published by the commission.

Provide Work for Many

Taking into account that war conditions made it necessary for the federal government for many months to prohibit our use of building material, I think this record of the commission in connection with the work of the counties is most satisfactory.

But the nation is now getting ready for a reconstruction program which not only will make up for lost time during the war, but will utilize the immense force of men who are returning from overseas and who are coming home thoroly converted to advantages of stable construction in highway work.

The state of Illinois at the recent election, by a vote of 6 to 1, voted to issue 60 million dollars in bonds for building hard-surfaced roads, all of which will be paid for out of the motor car fund. If the state of Illinois can build a system of 4,800 miles of hard-surfaced roads out of her motor car fund and pay the interest and principal of this fund in 20 years, Kansas can do likewise, as Kansas has more motor cars per capita than Illinois and we have just as good cement plants as our sister states. The funds for such work will be spent for work and wages and materials within our own borders and a greater part of the money will come back to us. In the meantime it will have supplied greatly needed employment to men just out of army service.

There are only four states in the Union—Georgia, North Carolina, Florida and Kansas—which do not give state aid for road construction. I believe that the legislature should submit a constitutional amendment to enable the state to make appropriations for state aid in road building. Kansas, next to Texas, has the largest road mileage of any state in the Union, but we are virtually at the bottom of the list in the number of miles of hard-surfaced roads. I think we should provide that wherever a paved road becomes a part of the state's highway system, the state shall reimburse the county for the cost of building the road.

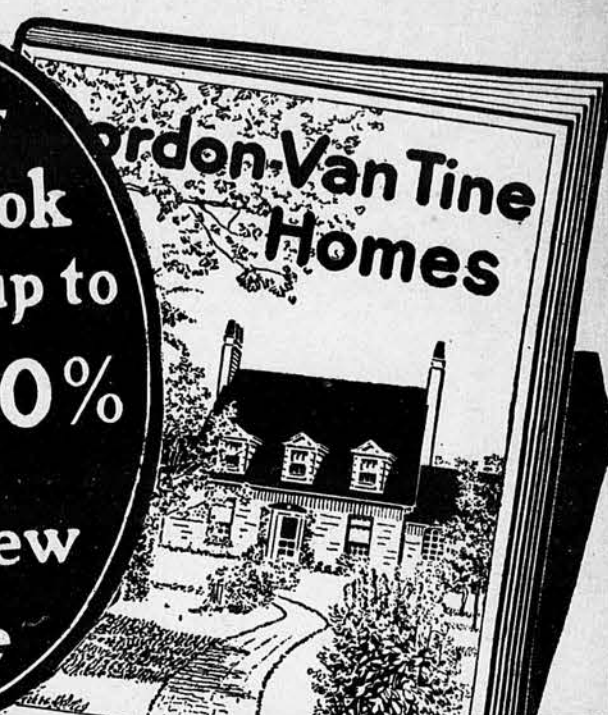
Time to Act Is Here

I feel sure that the people of Kansas believe the time has come to begin a road-building program. Congress has before it today, a bill to greatly increase the federal appropriations for road construction. This bill has the unqualified support of the President and his cabinet officers. Our highway commission stands ready to push any plans the government may wish in connection with its reconstruction program and I believe we shall be derelict in our duty if we are not fully alert to our opportunities.

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Why It Pays to Build Now

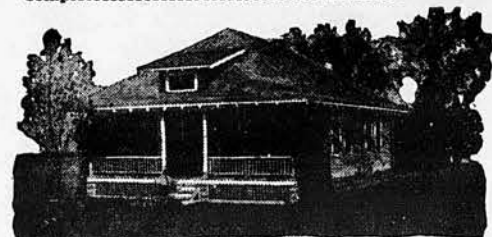
So much building has been put off that, with peace re-established, there will quickly be a mad rush to build. And prices of building will then go very high. They will likely stay high for years. Our free book can now save you easily up to thirty, forty or even fifty per cent. Get it and select from our 200 tested plans. Each one proved by repeated building. Many adapted from designs by the best architects in the country. Perfected in every detail. All at wholesale prices. Get the book right away.

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by Many Progressive Farmers in Kansas

FARM implements of every kind have many valuable uses to which they may be put when handled properly. Sometimes we find fault with the tools we use, but more often the trouble rests entirely with us. The kind of farming in which we engage no doubt will have a large influence in determining what we consider the most useful farm implement. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze we give the opinions of a few of our readers and others will appear in subsequent issues of this paper. If you have not written us about your favorite farm implement do so today. The letters that follow no doubt will be of interest to you altho you may not agree with the writers in all of their statements.

Likes the Disk Harrow

Without proper preparation of the seedbed a good crop cannot be raised. For the preparation of the seedbed I know of no implement equal to the disk harrow. Fundamentally the disk harrow owes its superiority to the fact that the distance between the disk is so slight that all the cut surface is thoroly loosened and pulverized. No large clods are left. There are also many other advantages that might be mentioned.

It leaves the ground level with no ridges or furrows. This is true only where double disking or "lapping half" is practiced. We are obliged to do everything possible to leave our ground level here, in order to facilitate irrigation. Probably in dry farming regions in which the soil blows, single disking will be the better method.

If the disk is the implement first

used in the spring it kills practically all the first crop of weeds, thus preventing them from robbing the soil of fertility and moisture before the use of the plow. When used before the plow, thoroly pulverized soil is turned under and the large clods left by the plow remain on or near the surface, where they may be broken up easily by the harrow.

Much of the planting in this locality is done late in the spring from May 15 to June 15, or even later. Usually in such cases the ground has remained for some time in a state of thoro preparation. During this time the main crop of weeds has sprouted. These weeds are killed by a light disking which also breaks up any crust that may be formed.

If the soil is loose it may be packed by setting the blades straight and putting on heavy weights.

Ralph Brown.

R. 1, Rocky Ford, Colo.

The Tractor Lightens Work

Never before has there been a time when farming played so important a part as it does at the present time. Time and labor-saving devices are in greater demand than ever before. Men are scarce and so are horses. To meet this great demand for more and better farming, it is necessary that we lay aside the old method of doing things and look for a shorter and better way to do our work.

It will pay any farmer to utilize labor saving machinery and implements which will make possible the most thoro preparation and cultivation. No matter how small the farm may be, in order to save time and labor the

farmer needs a disk plow, a large turning plow, a spike-toothed harrow, a weeder and a good cultivator. One man, while riding on one of these implements can do the work of two or more men walking behind one of the old fashioned implements.

I own a small farm tractor, and it is the handiest implement that I have on my farm. It dispenses not only with the use of horses but is a time saver as well. It is much cheaper to operate a tractor than it is to feed the horses required to do the work. A very good tractor can be purchased for \$400, or as much more as you care to pay. So the original cost is not as much as a good team would cost.

One great advantage in having a tractor is, that you have plenty of power. You can plow in the early summer when it is impossible to plow with horses. You can plow ground when it is frozen so hard that horses cannot pull the plow.

Besides dispensing with a lot of extra labor in plowing the ground, the tractor is a profitable investment. I have had my tractor for two years and the first summer that I had it, I made more than \$300 besides paying for the tractor.

I used it to drag the county road, I pulled binders, hay loaders, mowers, operated wood saws, filled silos, shredded corn and pulled stumps, besides doing my own work on my farm.

The tractor can be given this credit; when the wheels stop the expenses stop. No one can ask for more than this. When it becomes necessary to rush the work in order to get a crop planted or harvested at the best time and in the best condition, the tractor appears to be one of the farmer's best friends.

A. J. Cavanaugh.

Praises the Hoe

There are many, very many, implements, on the farm that we could mention as being useful and without which it would be difficult to farm, but taking into consideration the small first

cost, its upkeep and the great amount of work that can be done with it, also what its work accomplishes, I have made up my mind that the hoe is the most useful farm implement on any farm. Last season I used to hoe around young fruit trees where I could not reach with the plow and cut away all the weeds and grass, digging up loose earth and creating a mulch, that caused the trees to grow rapidly. Then in the garden after the horse and cultivator had done what they could, the hoe, bright and sharp, was applied in a dexterous manner to the remaining grass and weeds until but few of these plant pests were left to hinder or deter the growing garden truck.

Then in the lawn or dooryard among the flowers think what wonders it accomplishes in removing unwelcome weeds in the hands of an industrious worker. Nothing is more healthful, invigorating and profitable for the time spent than after supper in the growing season to spend an hour with the hoe in the garden or among the flowers. The hoe is also a very useful implement in the corn field as a cocklebur eradicator. Go thru the field after the corn is laid by and shave off the growing plants that may be left by the cultivators. In the truck patches and many other places where weeds are growing nothing will surpass the hoe for sure and certain destruction of these pests. Also by loosening up the earth around the hills it creates a mulch that is very necessary especially in a dry season such as we had last year. To use a hoe briskly all day is hard work, but it may be used in spare hours, say an hour or two in the cool morning and again late in the evening. The hoe is a tool that can be used in nearly every nook and corner on the farm where weeds are likely to grow, and where no other tool would do the work so successfully as does the modern hoe.

The first hoe I used in my boyhood days was a large cumbersome and heavy affair with a large eye thru which the handle was thrust. This was a piece of walnut timber about the size of a man's wrist while the hoe of today is light and neat with a smooth handle about the size of a broom handle attached to the hoe by means of a ferrule on a crooked neck. A hoe should be kept bright and sharp as a knife in order to do nice, clean, and quick work. It should be oiled and hung up in the barn during the winter season. I wonder how many readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have read that poem of long ago, about "Hoe Out Your Row," which ran something like this:

One lazy day a farmer's boy
Was hoeing along his row.
And moodily he listened
To hear the dinner horn blow.
The welcome blast came at last
And down he dropped his hoe.
The farmer shouted in his ear;
"My boy, hoe out your row."
M. M. Maxwell.

Hopeful Farm.

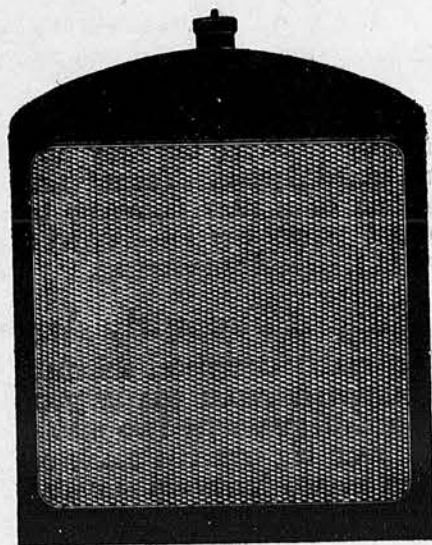
Recommends the Harrow

A great Kansas agriculturist once said: "If I were going to preach a sermon on the corn crop, I would take the harrow for my text." He was right. If there is any piece of farm machinery that is not appreciated it is the harrow. It can be put to more uses than any other tool on the farm. As a weed destroyer it is surpassed only by the cultivator.

In the cultivation of sowed cowpeas and single or double-rowed peas, the harrow is the only implement needed. If the peas are harrowed three times at intervals of five days, beginning when the young plants are a few inches in height, little trouble from weeds will be experienced. Many farmers lose money in raising cowpeas because they are afraid of pulling up the young plants. If harrowing is done during warm part of the day but few plants will be destroyed. The harrow is very useful in the cultivation of cotton, if used about the time the cotton is beginning to break thru the ground, and again when plants are a few inches in height especially if the cotton is flat planted. This is not only good cultivation for the young plants by helping them to break thru the ground but it is invaluable for the preservation of moisture so much needed during the hot dry months that follow.

The corn crop is more dependent upon the harrow than upon the row cultivator. Its use should begin long before

(Continued on Page 39.)



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Better Dairy Sires Needed

Co-operative Associations Will Help To Improve Herds and Cheapen Cost of Purebred Animals

DAIRYMEN who would like to use purebred bulls to improve their herds but who cannot afford to purchase such animals should investigate the advantages of a co-operative bull association.

These organizations are formed by farmers for the joint ownership, use, and exchange of purebred bulls. The purchase price and cost of maintenance are distributed according to the number of cows owned by a member, thereby giving the dairyman an opportunity to build up his herd at a minimum expense. The organization also helps its members to market dairy stock and dairy products, to fight contagious diseases of cattle intelligently, and in other ways to assist in improving the dairy industry. Farmers' Bulletin 993, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives directions for the organization and operation of bull organizations, together with constitution and by-laws necessary for such an organization.

The typical co-operative bull association, as recommended by the dairy specialists of the department, is composed of from 15 to 30 farmers who jointly own five bulls. The territory in which these farmers live is divided into five "breeding blocks," one bull being assigned to each block. As many as 50 or 60 cows may belong to the farmers in every block, and the bull in the block should be kept on a conveniently located farm. To prevent inbreeding, each bull is moved to the next block every two years. If all the bulls live, and if all are kept until each has made one complete circuit, no new bulls need to be purchased for 10 years. In this way every member of the association has the use of good purebred bulls for many years, at a cost of only a small part of the purchase price of one good bull—usually less than is invested in a more inferior bull owned by individual dairymen.

Type Recommended

In a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on 1,219 farms in eight districts in Iowa, Minnesota and Massachusetts, in which there were no associations, it was found that there were 817 bulls, having an average value of \$76. Had the owners of these cheap bulls been organized properly the same investment would have purchased the necessary bulls of an average value of \$283. In one association having more than 100 members the original cost of good purebred bulls to every member was only \$23. When questioned regarding the value of co-operative bull associations, 150 farmers in Maryland, Michigan, and Minnesota estimated that the use of bulls belonging to the organization increased the value of the offspring in the first generation from 30 to 80 per cent, with an average of 65 per cent.

The selection of the bulls for an

association is one of the most important considerations. A good purebred bull will make rapid and marked improvement in the herds, and the association interest increases in proportion to the improvement obtained. If a poor dairy bull is used the milk production of the members' herds is sometimes reduced, the interest is lessened, and these conditions may lead to the breaking up of the association.

Success in the operation of an association depends a great deal on the care that is used in its organization. Dairymen contemplating forming an association should consult the local county agent, write to the agricultural college, or to the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for advice and assistance.

A good dairy barn and comfortable quarters should be provided for the dairy bulls owned by the co-operative bull association. Good dairy sires are too scarce and too valuable to be given poor care. Equally good care should be taken of the dairy cows.

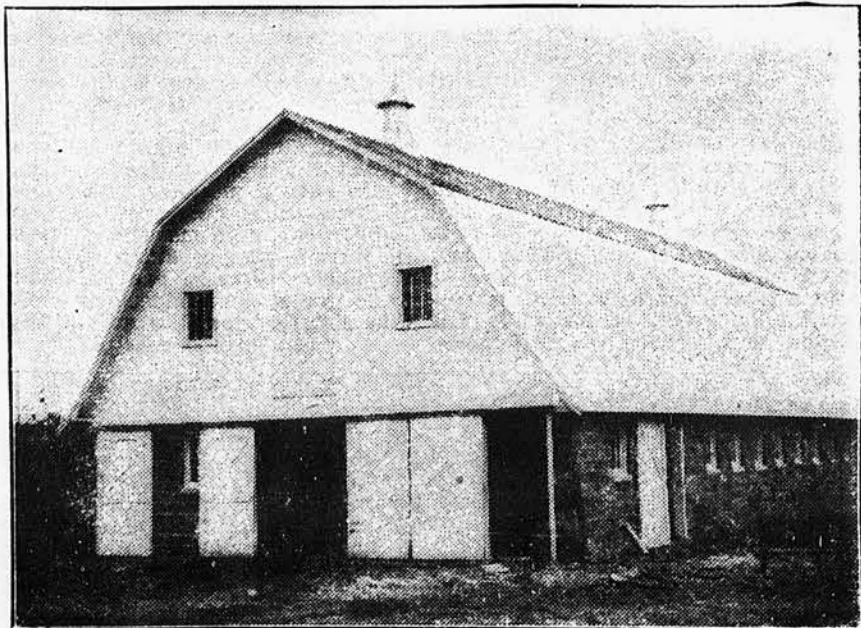
Care of Breeding Animals

It is now the time of the year that breeding animals should receive more feed and special care and attention than they usually receive. The herd bull should not be permitted to run with the herd during the winter, but should be kept in a separate box stall with outside paddock for exercise. If he is inclined to be restless a few dry cows or heifers should be kept with him. The bull should receive sufficient nutritious feeds to keep him in good breeding condition. Unless silage is provided, a small allowance of grain should be fed in addition to the roughages.

The breeding cows, especially those bred to drop calves in the spring, should receive enough feed to keep them in good physical condition. Silage and nutritious hays, such as clover, alfalfa, and other legumes, should be used for the cows and calves and the coarse, cheap roughages utilized for wintering dry cows, stockers, and feeders. The breeding cow, if only in moderate condition, also should have a small amount of grain. Unless legume hay is available, 1 or 2 pounds of cottonseed meal may be used to good advantage. Protection from cold and wet weather should also be provided, especially at time of calving. When the calf is old enough to eat, see that it gets sufficient feed to make a satisfactory growth. To withhold feed from a growing calf is to waste it. The calf that lies down at night without having made some gain has largely wasted the feed that it received.

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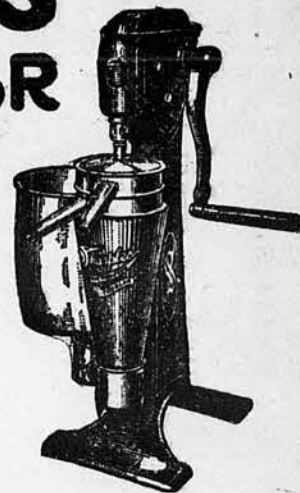
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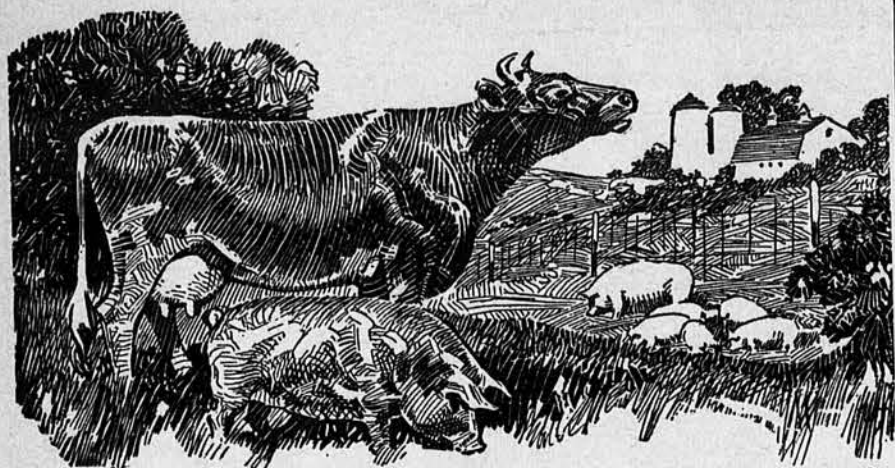
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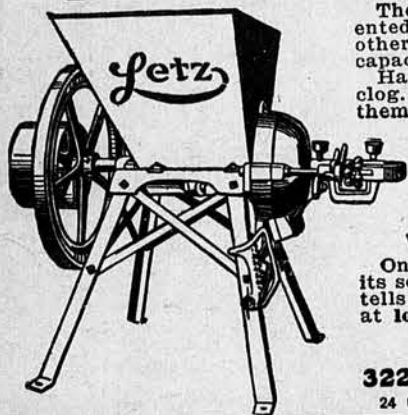
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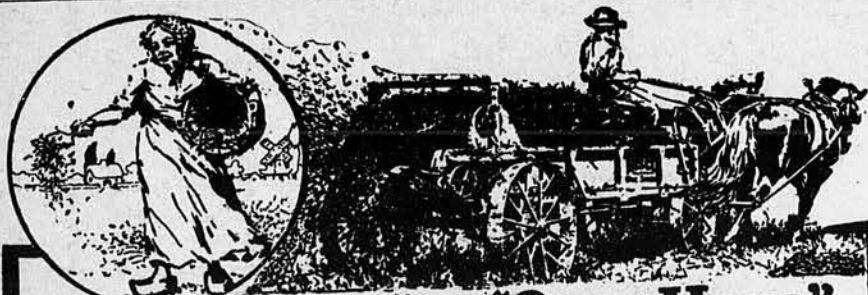
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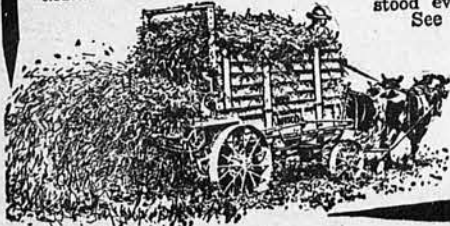
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Care of the Brood Mares

Every Farmer Should Keep Good Breeding Stock

BY W. L. BLIZZARD
Specialist in Animal Husbandry

EVERY farmer should have the desire not only to raise the best crops, but also to raise the best stock of all kinds, and especially horses. If he has the best teams in the neighborhood they will attract a great deal of attention. The farmer's son certainly will be interested a great deal in a good team of mares and the colts they raise. It would stimulate and encourage him to put forth his best efforts for their care and management. It is usually conceded that not more than half of the horses are of the right type, conformation, quality and action; that is, not more than half of the horses are being raised to meet the demands of the market. The horse-raiser should keep in mind the market demands. There are many who have the idea that the average farmer cannot succeed in raising draft horses. This is a great mistake and without foundation. By the exercise of ordinary intelligence, draft horses are as easy to raise as any other stock on the farm. Much depends upon the breeding, care and feeding.

In raising horses it is certainly necessary to have the right breeding stock. In selecting the breeding stock we must keep in mind the old rule,

some or all of the following feeds are available for the brood mare: Corn, barley, oats, kafir, bran, oil meal, alfalfa hay, oat straw, Sudan hay and prairie hay. A few suggestions in feeding these feeds to mares are the following:

Corn and alfalfa hay are a good combination for the work horse, but have a tendency to heat during hot weather, and they do not provide sufficient protein for the mare.

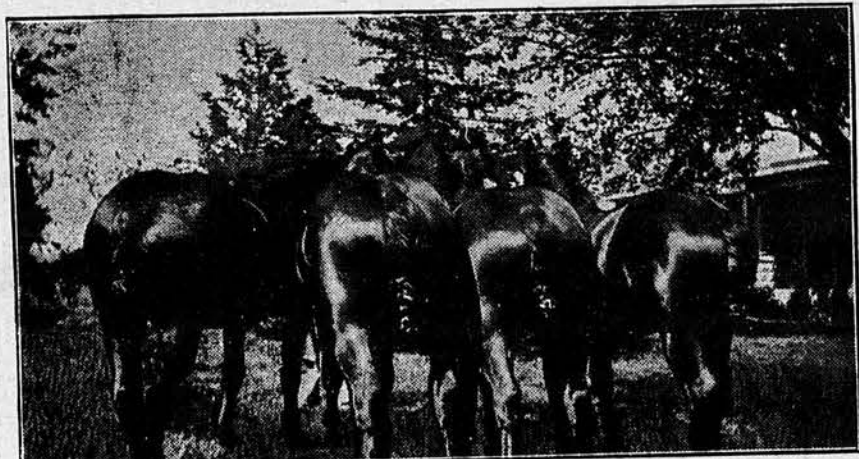
Oats and bran, with a little corn and kafir added, come more nearly meeting requirements of a brood mare and counteract the tendency to heat. Corn, barley or kafir will give better results if combined with some oats, bran and a little oil meal.

Oats added to any of these feeds will increase their efficiency. Oats alone make a better feed than either corn, kafir or barley by themselves. Oats and bran combined, half and half, are especially well suited for a brood mare and growing horses or mules.

The following combination of feeds, has been found entirely satisfactory for feeding brood mares:

Ground or rolled oats.....	40 pounds
Bran	40 pounds
Chopped hay	20 pounds

Oats and bran make an excellent



A Quartet of Purebred Percheron Fillies Which Soon Will be Ready to do Their Share of the Farm Work.

that like produces like. The principal applies to the brood mare as well as to the stallion. The bad qualities in the mare are as likely to appear in the colt as are the undesirable qualities possessed by the stallion. The influence of the mare in transmission of qualities to the colt is, as a rule, very much underestimated, and sometimes entirely ignored. The farmer who keeps worthless mares for breeding will not be able to compete with his neighbor who keeps only the best brood mares, even if they both use the same stallion. Once in a while he may get a very excellent colt from an inferior mare, but this is very rarely the case, and no one can afford to breed horses for this exceptional chance of getting a good one.

Mares, if they are worth keeping, are entitled to the best of feed and care. How to combine feeds that will give good results is a matter of great importance. A combination of several feeds has the following advantages: 1. It provides succulence and, if the feeds are combined properly they will add bulk; 2. It gives variety and therefore increases palatability; 3. The combination should provide a balanced ration.

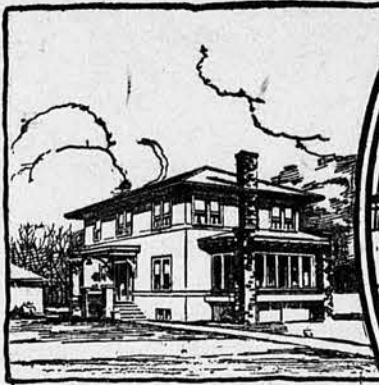
How to combine feeds that are economical no doubt is unusually important at this time. On most farms,

combination. Bran is especially good as a conditioner. The chopped hay or chaff may consist of alfalfa hay, Sudan hay or bright oat straw. These hays when reduced to a fine-cut form and mixed with a grain not only add bulk to the ration but they reduce the cost. The big mare needs a bulky ration in order to build capacity. After the cut hay has been thoroughly mixed with the grain the whole mixture should be wet with one-sixth water by weight at the time of feeding. A sprinkling of oil meal added to this ration will increase its efficiency. The quantity of feed that the mare will consume should be regulated by the way in which she cleans it up. The mares should be fed in such a way that they will always have a keen appetite. The feeder should study his mares carefully, and he can govern the amount that they need largely by the way the mares are doing. It is advisable to give the mare a bran mash every Saturday night. The bran mash should consist of 1½ to 2 gallons of bran, to which have been added 2 to 4 ounces of Epsom salts, dampened with warm water. This bran mash helps to keep the mare in good condition and loosens the hide. No mare can be expected to do well if she is hidebound. If the skin and flesh handles well it is the

(Continued on Page 29.)



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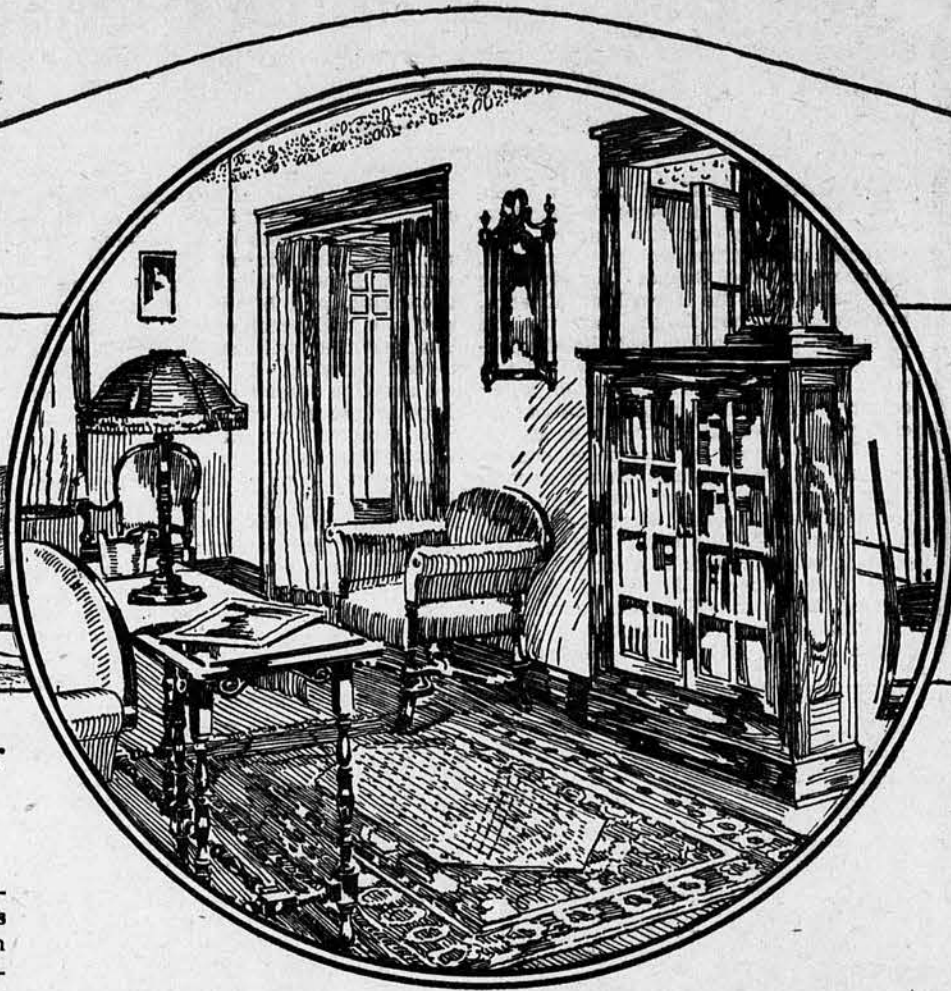
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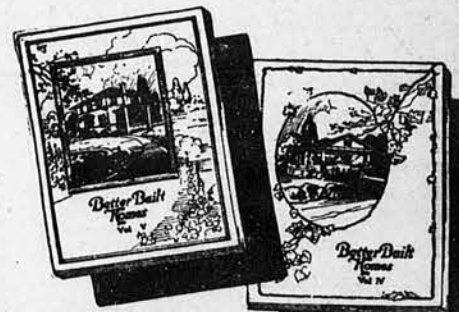
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BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

AN ORGANIZATION always must be training its younger members as leaders for the future if it expects to continue to be successful. Members of the Capper Pig club for 1918 have done the finest kind of work, but we must not forget that we are lining up now the hustling, hard-working fellows who this year will share with old members the honor of being county leaders and prize winners. A club member doesn't have to be in the game two years to become a county leader. If your county hasn't a complete membership, get out and tell some of your friends what they're going to miss if they don't line up. If your county now has 10 members, show your own especial brand of pep by getting in touch with your teammates and letting the club manager know you're on the job. Old members who

in good condition if her shed is warm and plenty of clean bedding supplied. And while we're introducing new members, meet Howard Elkins, of Clay county. Howard's in the game to make a winning, and his Duroc Jersey contest sow will receive the kind of care and feed that will enable her to make a good showing. Lined up with Howard are five other boys who plan to put Clay at the top of the list this year. How soon will we have the four members needed to fill up this county? As county memberships become complete the names of the members will be published, and this will provide a fine opportunity for teammates to get one another's names and become acquainted. Jefferson had the honor of being the second county in the state to line up 10 members for 1919, while Atchison and Reno were close behind. Here are the boys who will make club history in the three counties this year:



Howard Elkins of Clay County

are back in the game for another year should make an extra effort to welcome new boys into the club and make them feel at home in our big family.

I'm proud of the way new club members are taking hold of the work. "My sow is just getting along fine," writes John Brady of Ellsworth county. "I am feeding her shorts sloop morning and evening and corn at noon. She is registered, and I think I ought to have some pretty nice pigs." And here's a peppy message from Leslie Eldred of Phillips county: "Since I wrote you last I have earned enough money to buy the material to build my pen. I moved a little log cabin into our large chicken lot and built a pen around one side, while the other side is formed by the chicken lot fence." Let's hope Leslie's sow doesn't develop the taste for chicken that most club boys have. Leslie says he is working for members in his county, and I'm sure we shall have a live team out there by the first of March. All club members should follow the example set by this hustling chap in getting a warm place ready for his contest sow. Whether or not the sow is to farrow during the cold months, she will do much better and take less feed to keep

Several other counties, including Lyon, Pottawatomie, Kingman and Shawnee, lack only one or two boys, so applications for the remaining places should be sent in at once.

One of the best proofs of the profit and pleasure to be obtained from Capper Pig club work is the re-enrollment of a large majority of the members of the father and son department for 1918. E. M. and Monroe Simpson, of Cloud county, are back in the game. "Dad" Simpson, as the boys up there call him, had his own good share in winning the pep trophy for Cloud, and there's no boy in the county any prouder of the honor. "I would rather be the dad of one of a bunch of boys that could win that prize in the bully old state of Kansas than to have won all the cash prizes that Governor Capper or any other mortal man could hang up," writes Mr. Simpson. "While the cash prizes are nice to win, I think a bunch of boys that can win the pep trophy over all Kansas counties can produce the pork to win the cash prizes when the seasons are favorable to raise the feed."

Two other dads who have done just as earnest work in their respective counties as possibly could be asked for

are J. C. Stewart, of Lyon county, and Frank Holtman, of Riley county. J. C. is back in the game for 1919 with Harvey Stewart, the Lyon county leader, who did so much to put his county at the top in the race for the pep trophy in both 1917 and 1918. The Stewarts made an excellent showing in competition for the \$50 father and son prize last year. Frank and "Doc" Holtman are the partners who carried off the \$50, and they're back in the game with the firm intention of repeating the feat.

If you're one of the fellows who haven't talked to their dads about getting in line for the father and son work, get down to business right now. There are \$150 in prizes to compete for in this department, but that's a small part of the value to be obtained from a father and his son going into partnership on the farm. "Dad's sure a good old scout, and I think it was mighty fine of him to go into the game with me," says Clark Jenkins of Miami county in sending in the report of Jenkins & Son for 1918. And that's the way every boy feels when he and his father have worked together in the club for a year or two. There's no need for worry about keeping the boy on the farm when he once has gotten interested in his father's business by owning a part of it himself. Ask your father if that isn't right. If you're not just sure what the work of the father and son department is, write to the club manager about it.

Of course, every member of last year's club is on tiptoe to learn who are the winners of the cash prizes and the prize pigs. I wish I could tell you now, but the Farmers Mail and Breeze for January 18 will contain the big story. Be on the lookout for it.

How's hunting nowadays, fellows? These big snows have made me wish I could shoulder my shotgun and get out where I might take a crack at a cottontail or jackrabbit. Don't suppose I could hit him, but there'd be lots of fun in it. I know from personal experience, tho, that some of our boys are successful rabbit hunters. Just the other day the parcel post man came in with a fine young rabbit for the club manager from Evert Wilson, of Shawnee county. Then came two big jackrabbits from away out in Stafford county. Edward Slade sends one each to Director of Club Work Case and Club Manager Whitman. "We've been snowed in out here for three weeks, so we couldn't start these for Christmas and they'll be late for New Years, but I know you'll like 'em just the same." We sure do, Edward, and I'm here to say that Stafford has good rabbits as well as club members who can make the rest of the state hustle when it comes to competing for pep and pork prizes.

Poultry Show at Junction City

Fifteen hundred birds, entered by 300 breeders, were on exhibition at the sixth annual show of the Kansas State Poultry federation, which was held at Junction City, Kan., last week.

In the grand championship list the following are prize winners: A. M. Durbon, Junction City, owner of champion hen, a White Orpington; E. P. Miller, owner of champion cockerel, a White Leghorn; championship cock and pullet, the former a light Brahma and the latter a Single Comb Rhode Island Red, owned by E. H. Inman, Fredonia, president of the federation. The championship pen award went to Frank L. Brower, Junction City, for his flock of Buff Orpingtons.

The Jackson county poultrymen won the special cash prize for the largest number of entries from one county.

Aggie Colleges Meet

The Kansas State Agricultural college will be represented at the annual meeting of the "Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations" by Dr. William M. Jardine, president; A. A. Potter, dean of engineering; F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture, and Harry Umberger, acting dean of extension. The meeting will be held in Baltimore, Md., January 8 and 9.

Doctor Jardine is chairman of the station section and will speak on "The War Service of Land Grant Institutions." Dean Potter will speak on the work of the students' army training corps.

Hold to the cow, sow, and hens.

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.

Johnson Girls Excel in Pep

Winners of County Leader and Special Prizes

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary



Capper Poultry Club Girls in Johnson County Helped Make the Inter-county Picnic Held at De Soto a Success. Two Hundred and Fifty Persons Attended.

THE BEAVER is a rare little animal. He works with so much energy and steadfastness that folks who attain the objects they set out to attain deserve to be compared with him. If you could watch a colony of beavers in icy northern waters, working with united purpose, sometimes building a dam in a single night, you would have as much admiration for them because of their energy as for their beautiful fur.

"Busy as beavers," the girls of the Capper Poultry club who have come out ahead, have worked untiringly. There have been many of the beaver class. The annual reports and stories for the contest of 1918 show that there were comparatively few slackers in the Capper Poultry club.

Until the time when the county leader reports arrived there was much doubt in the secretary's mind as to which county leader and her group of girls would carry off the pep trophy. Even the reports requested some weeks before the close of the contest from the three counties in the lead showed that so far as the main factors were concerned, Johnson, Atchison and Crawford counties were running neck to neck. But when the points were totaled and averaged, and the main factors balanced, Johnson county stood in the lead. There were several other respects in which the Johnson county club was ahead. For months these girls tried to think of original ways in which they could boost their county. The work of the club was constantly kept before the public thru the local press. Whenever a monthly meeting was held notice of it appeared in several local papers—not merely a notice either but a lengthy article giving the entire program, and signed by the county leader, Ollie Osborn. Everyone in the community came to know what the Capper Poultry club stands for. "Oh, yes, I've been reading about you for a long time," Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So would say, upon being introduced to one of the club members. "How's the club work getting along and how many chickens have you raised to help Uncle Sam in his food fight?"

Of course, it was Ollie Osborn, who, as leader, was behind nearly all of the boosting given the Johnson county club, but it was not Ollie alone, for the team work in Johnson county is not to be excelled. "Every girl a county leader," was the watchword of the club.

Good team work resulted in the Johnson county club having an average attendance of 65 persons at the monthly meetings, not including the inter-county picnic which was attended by about 250 persons. Members of the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs, their parents and other members of the families all enjoyed these community meetings. Before the social hour and program, the pig and poultry clubs held their business meetings separately. Johnson county girls were the first to line up with a complete membership for the club of 1919. Nine mothers have entered the mother's division.

And so the handsome silver trophy cup, which you who attended the fair at Topeka saw on display, will be awarded Ollie Osborn. It is engraved "Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership," and it will bear Ollie's name and the names of her team mates: Helen Andrew, Norma Reynolds, Mabel Shaw, Ethel Agnew, Nola White, Myrtle Buckingham, Leone Moll, Mable Hardy and Gladys Bryan. Besides the silver trophy cup, Ollie will receive the county leader first

prize, \$10. There will be \$5 for each of her team mates.

Atchison county with Lillian Brun as leader came in second in the race and Crawford county, led by Letha Emery, followed a very close third. Monthly meetings in both of these clubs were always well attended and full of interest.

Not only Lillian Brun but every one of her team mates sent a story telling about the work of the Atchison county club during 1918, which goes to show that Lillian, too, had the support of the other girls in her club. Attendance was good at all of the meetings. As

in all of the leading clubs, the work of the mothers in the Atchison county club has been one of its strong factors.

On two joyous occasions Crawford county girls had an opportunity to display pep when Arthur Capper was in their part of the state. "I didn't know Governor Capper was to be in Girard until 11 o'clock in the morning," Letha Emery said in her county leader story. "I at once telephoned to all of the girls whom I could reach by phone and told them to come to Girard to hear Mr. Capper speak. Seven of the girls and the parents of some of them came. Later in the summer when I heard Mr. Capper was to be at Pittsburg we held a picnic at Lincoln park. Mr. Capper was our guest for a short time and made us a fine talk."

The standing of the 10 winning county leaders and the prizes they will receive follow: Ollie Osborn, Johnson, \$10; Lillian Brun, Atchison, \$8; Letha Emery, Crawford, \$7; Naomi Moore, Stafford, \$6; Lillian Milburn, Douglas, \$5; Laree Rolph, Cloud, \$4; Margarette Todd, Clay, \$3.50; Bessie Sell, Wilson, \$3; Hazel Horton, Linn, \$2; Mabel Peterson, McPherson, \$1.50.

There's one other group of prize winners that I'm going to announce this week and with that announcement there'll be 10 happy girls. Crawford county girls win the special county prizes, having made the highest grade for a county club. Those composing the club are Letha Emery, Marion

Gregg, Nina Hosford, Genevieve Walker, Leah Miller, Leafy Burroughs, Nina Williams, Anna Painter, Clara Armstrong and Mabel Hodges. Each of these girls will receive \$5.

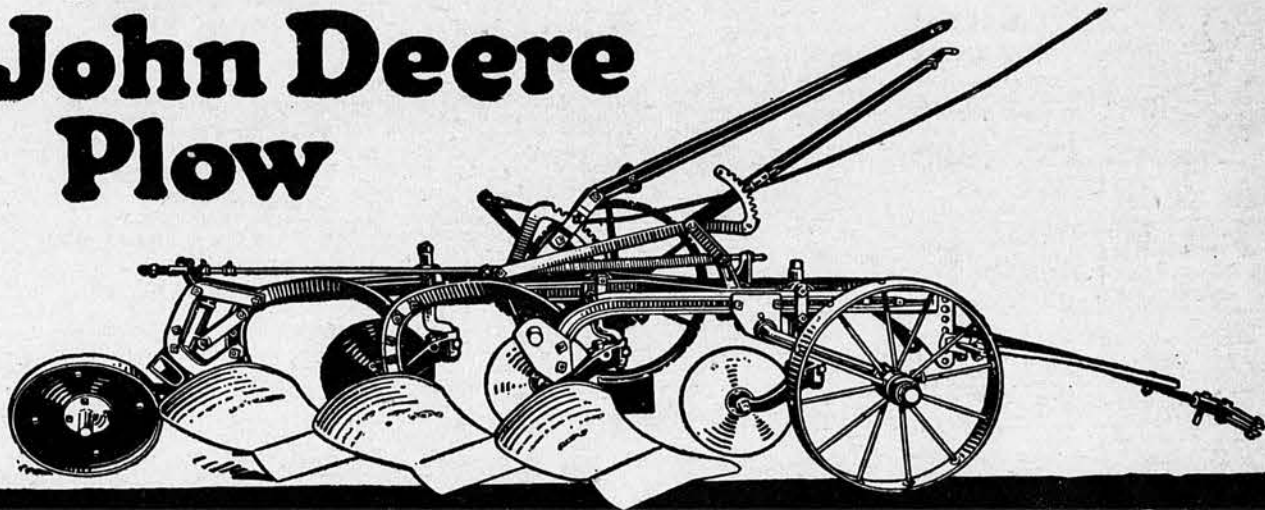
Of course, every girl in the club is wishing to know her standing and whether or not she is a prize winner. I regret that I cannot make all of the announcements this week, but the names of the prize winners in the open contest will appear in the special poultry number of the Farmers Mail and Breeze of January 25.

Girls who have enrolled for the new club are eager to begin work. In a few days letters will go to every member, urging that the contest chickens be penned February 1 and record keeping be begun at once. "It's the early bird that gets the worm," you know, and it's the early chicken that brings the high price. Those who start their work earliest have the best opportunity of coming out prize winners when our present contest closes next December. While winning prizes is not the only factor of importance in the club work, yet every girl who enters the contest hopes that she will be a winner. Monthly report blanks, enough to last for the entire period during which the contest fowls are to be penned, will be sent to all members. Isn't that an excellent plan?

If your county has not completed its membership, don't waste any time in obtaining new members.

Plenty of roughness saves grain.

It's a John Deere Plow



FOR many years farmers everywhere have associated the name "John Deere Plow" with special plow quality—with better and longer plow service. Getting this quality is especially important when you buy a tractor plow. A tractor plow does work on a big scale—the quality of the work counts in proportion. A tractor plow must stand heavy strains—its ability to keep on doing good work year after year counts strongly in making plow profits. Remember, you get this special quality when you buy a

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR PLOW

Equipped With Genuine John Deere Bottoms—the kind that have an established world-wide reputation for long wear, good scouring and thorough seed-bed making. You can get the shape and type suited to your soil.

Holds To Its Work At Uniform Depth—It is locked into the ground at plowing depth through the action of the power lift. And here's another mighty important feature assuring the John Deere's good work—the land wheel is set back, balancing the weight of the plow over all three wheels, just as on your sulky or gang plow. Makes plow run steady and assures plowing at uniform depth in uneven ground.

Quick Detachable Shares—Strong and close fitting. Loosen one nut to remove the share. Tighten the same nut and the share is on tight. It stays tight.

Extra Strong Construction—Extra heavy beams of special John Deere steel. We guarantee them not to bend or break. Heavy beam braces, long lapped and securely joined to beam with heavy bolts and lock washers.

High and Level Power Lift—Lifting mechanism is simple, strong and positive. Parts move only when plow is being lifted or lowered—practically no wear.

Three Sizes—Two-bottom, three-bottom and four-bottom. One of the sizes suits your tractor. And, remember, the adjustable hitch adapts the plow for use with any standard tractor.

Farmers Everywhere are making sure of continued good plow service behind their tractor by getting John Deere Tractor Plows. You can't afford to get less than that behind your tractor. WRITE TODAY for full information.

Get Acquainted With the John Deere Full Line

Let us send you free our big 156-page book, "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them." Full of valuable farming information. A book to which you will often refer. 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:
Feed Mills	Walking
Grain Drills	Wheel
Grain Elevators	Tractor
Harrows:	Stalk Cutters
Disc	Wagons
Drag	Farm Engines
Spring Tooth	Farm Tractors

To get this valuable book, state the implements in which you are interested and ASK FOR PACKAGE T-19.

JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

GET QUALITY AND SERVICE



JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH



Get Those "Extra" Chicks With Old Trusty

With valuable eggs and big profits at stake you need Old Trusty more than ever this year. Don't overlook the fact that Old Trusty is built at the hub of the poultry world. Was invented by a practical engineer and poultry raiser, and now has 800,000 satisfied owners from coast to coast.

Let Me Send This A, B, C of Poultry Raising FREE

and tell you about the special plans I have for 1919 Old Trusty Owners. I want you to make a BIG income this year. Raise more poultry—you want the profits—the public wants the produce. I believe we have the key to your success this year. Write and let me tell you about it.

H. H. Johnson, "Incubator Man."

M. M. JOHNSON CO.
Clay Center, Nebr.

Tell Me Your Poultry Troubles

Sell More Poultry

Help feed the world and make more money for yourself with time-tested

SUCCESSFUL

Incubators and Brooders

26 years' experience. Cabinet-made—scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant. Write for Free Catalog—ask about poultry and eggs, and "Successful" Grain Sprouters. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10 cents.

J. S. Gilerest, President and General Manager
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 346 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

\$10.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls, Fibre Board, Self-Regulated. With \$6.35 Hot Water 140-Chick Brooder—both only \$15.95.

Freight Prepaid East of Locust

My Special Offer provides ways to earn extra money. Write for book, "Hatching Facts." It's free and tells all. J. R. H. N. Co.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Eggs Cost 12c a Dozen

Any poultry raiser can get his hens to lay eggs at 12 cents a dozen by feeding Mayer's Egg Tonic. In which a half cent's worth of this wonderful egg producer is used for 12 hens. Two big boxes of over 200 doses is sufficient to last 100 hens for three months and they will be sent prepaid for \$1.00. Money back if you are not absolutely satisfied. Dealers' or agent's price ten packages for \$3.75.

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

Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone

Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 5 book Poultry Library.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 407, OMAHA, NEB.

The World Calls For Poultry At Big Prices

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

SURE HATCH

The Money-Making Incubator

This is the year of years for big poultry profits. Send for our Free Sure Hatch Book. Full information on this best and cheapest incubator. Interesting pictures, valuable pointers. This worth-while book free. Send for it today.

Our Guarantee and Challenge

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

Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.

62 BREEDS Most Profitable Pure-Bred Chickens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Hardy fowls, eggs, and incubators at lowest prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm. Write for valuable Poultry Book FREE.

F. A. NEUBERT, Box 303, Mankato, Minn.

You Take No Risk With An Ironclad 150 Egg Incubator

Both \$14.75

30 Days Free Trial 10 Yr. Guarantee Freight Paid

Think of it! You can now get this famous Ironclad Incubator and California Redwood Brooder on 30 days trial, with a ten-year guarantee, freight paid east of the Rockies.

150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tanks, nursery, egg tester. Set up ready to run. Brooder is roomy and well made. Order direct from this advertisement—money back if not satisfied. Send for free catalog.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO.
Box 67, Racine, Wis.

Capper Poultry Club

Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas in 1917

SECOND OFFERING OF PURE-BRED POULTRY

796—Cockerels—796

418—Pullets—418

Write for the Capper Poultry Club catalog to the secretary of the breed club representing the kind of chickens in which you are interested. After receiving the catalog, write to the girl nearest you who has the breed of chickens you desire. Prices will be quoted on application and prompt shipment will be made. All members live in Kansas.

RHODE ISLANDS, Rose Comb and Single Comb Reds and Rose Comb Whites, Vangie McClure, Secretary, R. A., Jetmore, Kan.

ORPINGTONS, Single Comb White and Single Comb Buff, Eva Romine, Secretary, Box 391, Ashland, Kan.

BRAHMAS, Light, Agnes Wells, Secretary, Meade, Kan.

LANGSHANS, Black, Helen Andrew, Secretary, R. 2, Olathe, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Barred, White Buff and Partridge, Anna Greenwood, Secretary, Madison, Kan.

LEGHORNs, Single Comb Brown and Single Comb White, Bessie Sell, Secretary, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES, White, Golden Laced and Silver Laced, Credit Loy, Secretary, R. 3, Fredonia, Kan.

ANCONAS, Single Comb Mottled, Berniece Johnson, Secretary, R. 1, Assaria, Kan.

Capper Poultry Club, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Kill the Chicken Lice

All Fowls Must be Kept Clean and Healthful

BY I. B. REED
Specialist in Poultry Husbandry

WE are living in an age of progress. Chicken lice are no longer a necessary nuisance. True, we have known methods, in times past, which would destroy the lice, if we would use them. There were very few of us, however, who could surmount the difficulties of that big "if," for the methods recommended in the past required a great deal of time, and a great deal of labor. In most cases they also required a great deal of expense, and were usually associated with a great deal of uncertainty as to whether the job was thoroughly done. But—as stated in the first sentence of this paragraph—we are living in an age of progress.

F. C. Bishopp, a member of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, deserves a place in the poultry-raiser's "Hall of Fame" for having removed the "if" from the problem of the thorough eradication of poultry lice. Thanks to the discovery of Mr. Bishopp, we know that sodium fluorid will effectively, thoroughly, and cheaply destroy lice.

Use Sodium Fluorid

Sodium fluorid—not sodium chlorid; be sure to get the name right—is a white powder which can be obtained thru your druggist. Any druggist who does not carry this material in stock can obtain it thru the wholesale drug houses, and it should not cost the purchaser more than 50 or 60 cents a pound. There are two grades of sodium fluorid, known to the druggist as "commercial" and as "chemically pure." The commercial grade is best for the poultryman, for it is cheaper, and being in the form of a fine powder it is applied more easily than the chemically pure material. Don't forget; it is very necessary that you pronounce the name plainly, or better still, spell it out to your druggist—"fluorid."

There are two methods of applying sodium fluorid; it may be used as a dust, or it may be used as a dip. The dusting method is usually advisable, altho the dipping method may be used if large numbers of chickens are to be treated.

In using the dusting method, it is not necessary to use such large quantities of the material as has been the case with the old forms of louse powders. It is better to use what Mr. Bishopp has designated the "pinch method." Place the fowl on a table, over an open vessel to catch the powder which may fall. While holding the fowl with one hand, with the thumb and forefinger of the other hand, take up small pinches of the sodium fluorid and place the powder among the feathers, and work it well down next to the skin. Place a pinch of the powder among the feathers at the back of the head, one down among the neck feathers, two pinches in the back feathers, one on the breast, one among the feathers just below the vent, one at the base of the large tail feathers, one among the feathers of each drumstick, and one scattered among the heavy wing feathers when the wing is held open. When releasing the powder, move the thumb and forefingers thru the feathers to get a good distribution of the powder.

The action of this dry powder is slower than that of some of the pow-

ders which we have been accustomed to using. If the treatment has been thorough, however, the birds will be absolutely free from live lice after five or six days. If one bird escapes without treatment, it will reinfest the whole flock in a short time. If treatment is thorough, the lice will be eradicated, and reinfestation cannot take place until lice are reintroduced by bringing in infested birds, or until lice are brought back from other flocks by sparrows, pigeons, or other birds.

If the dipping method is desired, it is necessary to select a warm, sunny day so that the fowls will dry quickly and will not contract colds. Provide warm, or tepid, water. To each gallon of water, add and dissolve 1 ounce of the commercial sodium fluorid, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce of the chemically pure sodium fluorid.

Grasp the fowl by the wings, using the left hand. Hold the bird under, but let its head remain out of the liquid. With the right hand, open, or ruffle, the feathers so that the solution can penetrate to the skin.

After the feathers are thoroughly wet with the solution, duck the head under two or three times, then lift the bird out and permit the surplus liquid to drain back into the tub. The bird may then be released. With a little practice one will be able to dip in the neighborhood of 100 chickens an hour.

Remember—the presence of lice on chickens means reduced egg production, reduced fertility of eggs, increased number of chicks "dead in shell," increased mortality among young chicks, and decreased vitality with the consequent greater susceptibility to disease.

Let me repeat, we are living in an age of progress. Let us all keep abreast of the times. Do not countenance an armistice with the lice; demand their unconditional, and immediate surrender.

New Poultry Federation Officers

The following officers were elected at the annual business meeting of the Kansas State Poultry federation, which was held recently in Junction City:

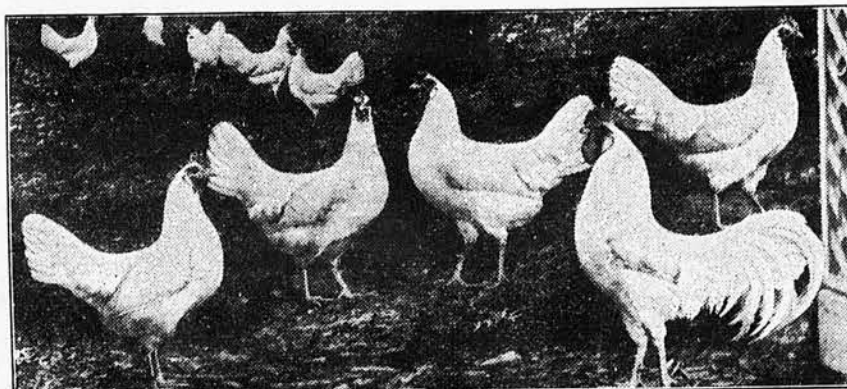
President, R. P. Krum, Stafford; vice-president, Fred J. Klem, Seneca; secretary, A. M. Durbin, Junction City; treasurer, Frank L. Brower, Junction City; organizer, A. T. Modlin, Topeka. The executive committee, composed of one poultry breeder from each congressional district of the state, was elected as follows:

First district, Ralph Searle, Topeka; Second district, Mrs. Henry Karr, La-Cygne; Third district, E. H. Iman, Fredonia; Fourth district, F. J. Horton, Emporia; Fifth district, Roy E. Sutton, Minneapolis; Sixth district, Joe Brada, Great Bend; Seventh district, W. W. Pressley, Meade; Eighth district, H. F. Hicks, Cambridge.

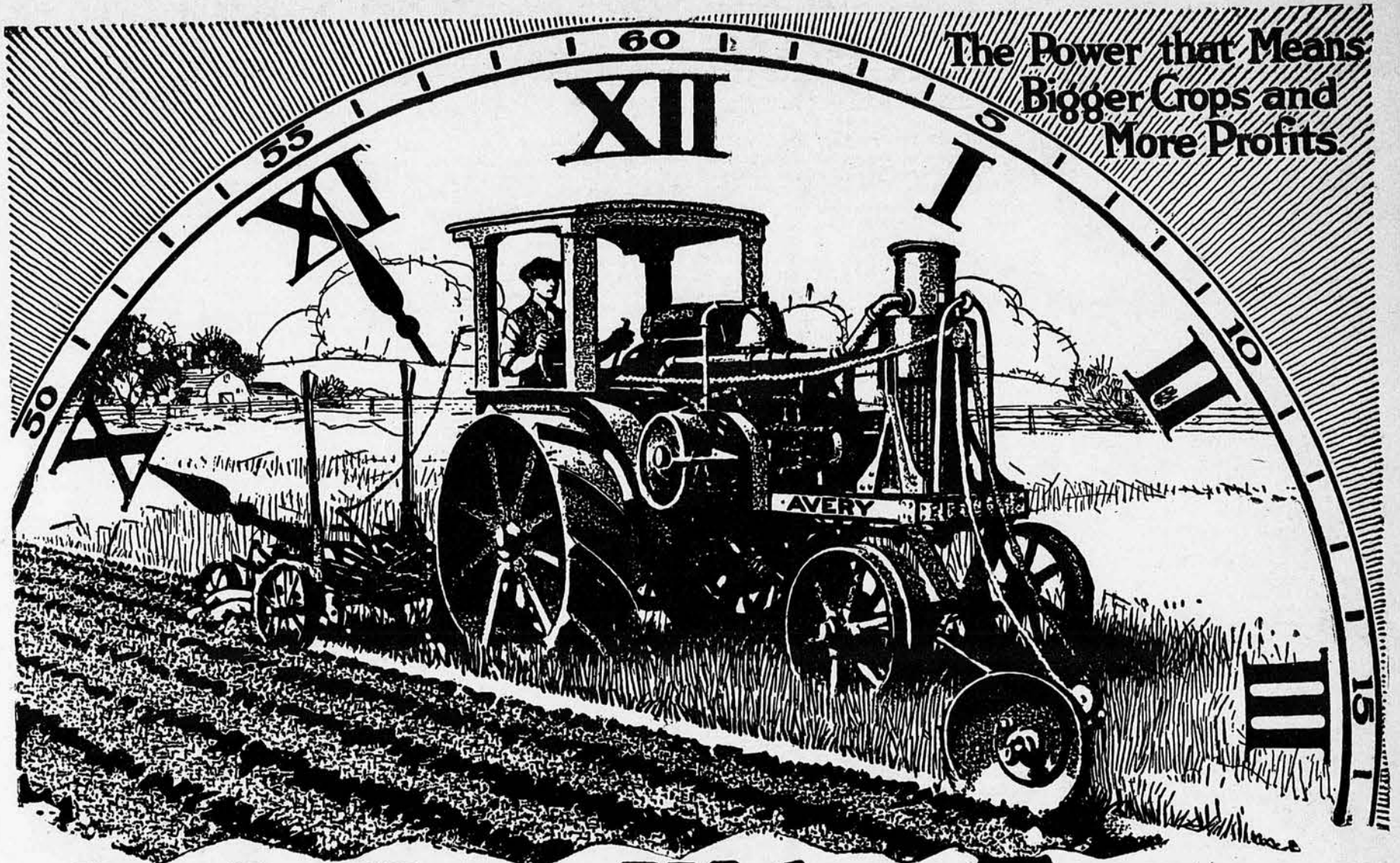
The date and location of the next annual convention and show will be decided later by the officers and executive committee.

What was your most profitable crop in 1918? Write us a short letter about this.

He who does as well as he knows how today will know how better tomorrow.



A Little Sodium Fluorid or "Dope" Will Help to Keep Down the Lice. Also be Sure to Disinfect the Hen House Thoroughly.



Do In Hours With a Tractor Work That Takes Days With Horses

PLAN your time this year in hours of tractor work instead of days of horse work. Start this year's work with a tractor and get your plowing done at exactly the right time and raise bigger crops. Do your work with less hired help, or farm more acres with the same help. Let an Avery tractor make you as much money in a few hours this year as you made in a day before, with horses.

What You Get In An Avery Tractor

You get a tractor with a "Draft-Horse" Tractor Motor built in our own motor factory *especially* for tractor work and *only* for Avery tractors.

You get a tractor with a "Direct-Drive" Transmission that is the simplest tractor transmission system built and which delivers more of the power of the motor to the belt wheel and drawbar.

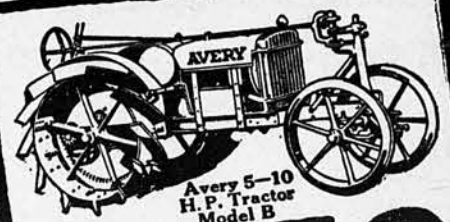
You get a tractor with these Avery exclusive and protected features—renewable inner cylinder walls, adjustable crankshaft boxes, duplex kerosene and distillate gasifiers, double carburetor, practically unbreakable crankshafts, round radiator, sliding frame transmission, universal self-cleaning, non-slipping lugs, etc.

You get a tractor that is built complete in the three large Avery factories which insures one high standard of quality; a tractor that is backed by national tractor service through our branches, distributors and dealers which insures prompt and permanent service; and a tractor that is successfully used by farmers in every state of the Union and in 61 Foreign Countries.

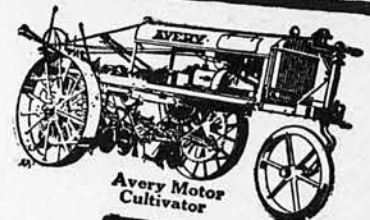
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Get all the facts about the complete line of Avery Tractors, built in sizes for every size farm, with the smallest size tractor selling at only \$550.00, f. o. b. Peoria—the Avery Motor Cultivator with which you can cultivate corn, cotton, etc., with motor power—and the complete line of Avery Grain Saving Threshers and Plows for every size tractor.

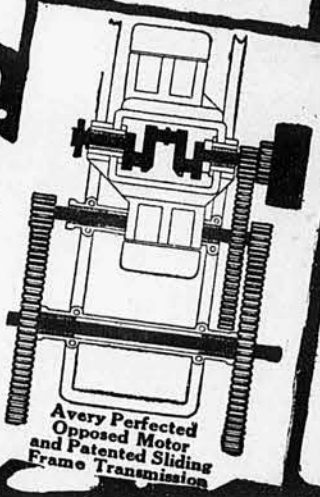
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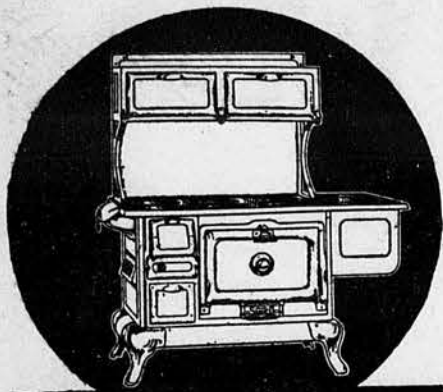
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Tractor for
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Five Sizes—the
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**Handsome, —
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HERE'S a range that will brighten up any kitchen, make it a more pleasant place to work in. The convenience of this range, as well as its beauty, will make Mother's work more pleasant.

The Sanico Range is the wonder range—rust-proof inside and out, a perfect baker, economical of fuel, convenient, no blacking—simply wipe clean with a damp cloth. It's a beauty—azure blue, snow white, or lustrous black trimmed with white.

Insist on seeing the Sanico Range. No other affords so many advantages. Write for illustrated circular and dealer's name.

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Largest makers of ranges, furnaces and stoves in the West

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Thousands of sore, lame and useless horses have been permanently cured by owners who first sent for our 96-page **FREE** book. It is a mind-settler on diagnosing and treating 58 kinds of lameness. You need it for reference—it's the sifted-out results of over 24 years' experience in treating so-called incurable lameness.

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is no "cure all," but it is backed up to do the things we claim for it by a Signed Guarantee-Bond—"money refunded if it fails" on SPAIN, Ringbone, Thorpin, or Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease—horse works. Keep it on hand for emergencies. Used and unqualifiedly endorsed by breeders, and owners of the most valuable horses in the world, such as Geers, Murphy, Cox, etc. No blistering, no firing—the humane remedy for sore and lame horses. Write us today about any horse ailment and get our **BOOK, Copy of Contract and Advice—ALL FREE.**

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 315 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with **CONTRACT**, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

\$25 MORE per ACRE

Every acre will yield more if you spread straw. Prevents wheat, clover, rye and alfalfa from freezing out—stops soil blowing and escape of moisture from the soil. Straw rots and enriches the soil.

EAGLE STRAW SPREADER
The tested and proven successful straw spreader. Thousands in use. Attach it to any wagon—drives and travels on own wheels. Spreads 8 ft. wide. Boy can run it. **WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG.**

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MADE FROM PURE MODIFIED BUTTERMILK
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A postal brings free booklet and valuable information. Write today. Dept. G
THE MILKOLINE MFG. CO.
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Kansas Law Makers Meet

New State Legislature Will Organize January 14. Many Old Members are Back Again with New Ideas

WHEN the reading clerk of the house of representatives mounts the stand in hall of the house of representatives this winter to call the roll of the members, his first word will be "Amos." That is the name of W. M. Amos, representative of the Thirty-fifth district, Topeka, and Mr. Amos will be expected to be in his seat and start off the roll call in proper manner. The roll of members is called alphabetically.

The Smiths—the biggest family in Kansas—are this year without representation in the house. The only member who may be considered distantly related to this fine, old Kansas family is William Schmidt, the grand old man of Rice county, who is one of the 48 "come-backs" of the 1917 session.

Some of the Folks

It was not always this way with the Smith family, for in other years they came in droves of four and five. In 1887 they held the balance of power and elected A. W. Smith, of McPherson, speaker widely known as "Farmer Smith." He recently died in Topeka.

Another big Kansas family—the Joneses—will have two members in the new houses. They are Robert L. Jones and J. E. Jones, and they come from the adjoining counties of Lyon and Osage. The Campbells are coming, too; that is, two of them, William Campbell, of Bourbon, and A. M. Campbell, of Sedgwick. Two of the Johnson boys—W. E. Johnson, of Nemaha, and N. L. Johnson, of Norton—are in the "come-back" crowd. One is a Democrat and the other a Republican, but they got along fine two years ago. It was said, however, that they refused to admit blood relationship. The two Scott boys—P. D. Scott, of Rooks, and Buel Scott, of Stanton—will have to get acquainted, but as they both belong to the Republican brotherhood, formalities will be dispensed with. It will be the same way with the Caldwells—Fred B. Caldwell, of Elk, and W. S. Caldwell, of Ottawa. The two Shannons in the house—John Shannon, of Ellsworth, and J. N. Shannon, of Wilson—may view each other with alarm at first and refuse to admit relationship, but they are expected to warm up before the session is over. One is a Democrat and the other a Republican. Delbert Uhl, of Edwards county, is expected to ask his Republican brother, J. L. Uhl, of Johnson county, why he added an "s" to his name.

Real Greetings Ahead

When the house organizes on January 14, it will be a meeting of old friends, and it will be, "Howdy, John?" "Hello there, Bill!" "Glad to see you, Sam." "Tom, how are you?" and, "By George, Jim, you don't look a day

older!" etc., etc. That's the way old friends and acquaintances—in Kansas—greet each other. All this will happen because probably a majority of the house members have served in former sessions. Forty-eight of the members who served in the 1917 session are coming back, and some of these have been emulating Tennyson's brook in their service in the house, notably, R. M. Noble, of Labette county.

In spite of the Republican landslide which swept Kansas from Baxter Springs to St. Francis, and from White Cloud to Elkhart, six Democrats scratched into the house who were here two years ago. Under the circumstances, it must be conceded that they are good fellows; and they are all so remembered by their Republican colleagues. They are: E. W. Jeffrey, of Chase; J. E. Uplinger, of Cheyenne; John Shannon, of Ellsworth; T. G. McKinley, of Geary; D. C. Sullivan, of Grant, and W. E. Johnson, of Nemaha.

The Lucky Ones

The Republican members of the house of 1917, and who have been returned, are: Smith L. Jackson, of Anderson; Ira D. Brougher, of Barton; William Campbell, of Bourbon; K. M. Geddes, of Butler; J. E. Brooks, of Chautauqua; W. W. Harvey, of Clark; A. C. Graves, of Crawford; J. W. Railsback, of Decatur; Elmer E. Brown, of Douglas; Fred B. Caldwell, of Elk; Charles D. Gorbam, of Finney; E. D. Sampson, of Gove; R. A. Collins, of Graham; J. W. McReynolds, of Gray; H. F. Graham, of Jackson; W. J. Carlton, of Jewell; Thomas W. Bruner, of Kearney; R. M. Noble, of Labette; Benjamin F. Endres and J. M. Gilman, of Leavenworth; D. A. N. Chase, of Linn; S. F. Paul and A. A. Nork, of Marshall; J. O. Evans, of Mitchell; F. M. Watkins and S. H. Piper, of Montgomery; C. D. Foster, of Ness; N. L. Johnson, of Norton; J. E. Jones, of Osage; J. E. Whitman, of Pratt; F. L. Martin, of Reno; William Schmidt, of Rice; S. A. Bardwell, of Riley; Cyrus E. White, of Saline; A. M. Campbell, of Sedgwick; L. H. Neiswender, of Shawnee; F. A. McIvor, of Sheridan; L. H. Finney and E. McDougall, of Sumner; H. F. Kline, of Trego; H. J. Taylor, of Wabaunsee; W. E. Ireland, of Woodson.

State Grange at Newton

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas state grange was held at Newton, January 7, 8 and 9, and delegates from all parts of the state were present to attend the annual convention. This was a postponed meeting, which was cancelled in December because of the influenza ban.

Farm Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Profitable Economy

Pennywise and pound foolish never did pay when health was the stake. It is always the part of wisdom to keep a firm grip upon your strength, the body fit and the resistive powers strong.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

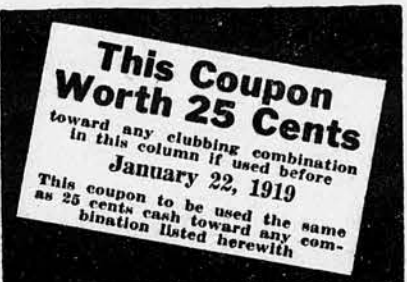
is the economical way of conserving strength in that it offers a means of quick nourishment, plus definite tonic properties that help Nature maintain the body-forces.

Scott's Emulsion fortifies and builds up strength.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 18-33

Farmers Mail and Breeze Money-Saving Clubbing Offers

Good to January 22 Only



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Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
Household \$1.50
People's Popular Monthly...
All for \$1.25 or \$1.00 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 11
Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
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Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
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All for \$1.75 or \$1.50 cash and the 25c coupon.

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Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
Modern Priscilla \$2.75
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Calendar FREE

With every order received before January 22, 1919

Note If you do not find your favorite magazine in clubs listed above, make up your own combination of magazines and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any two or more magazines providing they are clubbed with our publication.

Jan. 22 the Last Day

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

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Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 6.)

The demand for assistance in harvesting the crops was much in excess of what was anticipated, and the work performed by the tractors has given the greatest satisfaction. The acreage returns for binder operations have not yet been completed, but it is noted from those received that the performances in most cases are very creditable, the quality of the work being of a high standard. In most cases the binders were supplied with both tractor attachments and horse poles, so that they were used with tractors or horses as required.

So far as the supply of machines and implements is concerned, the prospects for next season's operations are very good. As was the case last year, the board has arranged with a Scotch firm to purchase the whole of that firm's output of 3-furrow tractor plows and delivery of 60 of these plows is now being given. Twenty 2-furrow plows of an American make have also been obtained. Additions have been made to the stock of tractors. The board has also made arrangements for a further supply of cultivators and grubbers for next season.

In 1914 there were in Canada 67,415 motor cars and in 1917 about 189,320. It is estimated that the number of cars in use at the close of the present year will be approximately 250,000. With an estimated population of 8 million this gives a proportion of one car for every 32 inhabitants, as against one for every 118 inhabitants four years ago. The number of cars in use in Ontario this year is estimated at 110,000. Statistics have been compiled showing the occupations of car owners throughout the country, and from this it is apparent that 90 per cent of all the cars in use are owned by persons whose occupations are such that the motor car in their hands is a utility enabling them to do more and better work. Nearly one-half the cars in use are owned by farmers.

Jayhawker Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 7.)

road would not stand up under heavy traffic; the thing to do then, is to make a mile or so of road and give it a trial. If we can get an all-the-year road for a cost no greater than \$10 a quarter section for 10 years added to what aid we would get from the county and government I believe almost everybody would say, "Go ahead and build us some main roads to town!"

From Spring Hill, Kan., comes the following: "I want to sow 8 or 9 acres to Kentucky bluegrass next spring; the land to be sown is at present in hog pasture, wheat and a small corner in alfalfa. Now I wish to know how much to sow, when to sow and how to prepare the ground. I want to know if I can leave these crops standing and sow the grass seed among them and have it grow. What is bluegrass seed worth and where can I get the seed? Will someone who has had experience please answer these questions?" Spring Hill lies in a region much better adapted to Kentucky bluegrass than most of Kansas but even there I think getting a good stand will be a matter of several years. The seed in this locality does best when sown very early in spring, say some soft time in February or early March. It can be sown on pasture and the tramping of the stock will help carry the seed into the soil. It seems to come well where tramped for all of us have noted that this grass does best in the fence corners where stock gather and tramp most. The seed will have to be sown and the land then turned over to pasture and the result awaited for it is seldom this grass comes up at once and makes a sod; a good stand is a matter of several years waiting. It also does best in the shade of trees of open nature such as the walnut. Will some reader who has had experience with Kentucky bluegrass please answer the questions asked? By so doing you will confer a favor on more than one farmer.

According to the British Board of Agriculture the amount of hogs in Germany now numbers about 5 million as compared with 27 million before the war.

Feeding the World

Food! To supply enough for hungry millions stricken by war is one of the most vital of all the problems confronting humanity.

Production must be tremendously increased if the world is to be saved from starvation.

Europe, despoiled and depopulated, has become a continent almost entirely of consumers.

It remains for America to feed the world.

Last year, meeting its obligation, America furnished to other countries almost twelve million tons of foodstuffs.

But the need increases. And in 1919 America alone is pledged to contribute twenty million tons to hungry humanity abroad.

To accomplish the mighty task every acre must be made to produce its maximum capacity.

The shortage in man power and horse power that menaces the undertaking can only be offset by mechanical power.

We must have tractors. And with them we must have tractor tillage implements that fit the ground best—that have the built-in quality to withstand the strains of racking service day by day.

Oliver, as the world's largest manufacturer of plows and other tractor implements, is deeply conscious of its responsibility in the emergency.

And Oliver will rise to that responsibility even if it means producing a plow a minute every working day.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works
South Bend, Indiana



"Oliver Plowed Fields
Bring Greatest Yields"



We want 500 good letters on poultry raising. Tell us your experience.

Thoro milking tends to develop the young cow's udder.

Write us your experience in raising and marketing poultry.

The Prince of Uneedus

Northern Man Makes a Fortune from Pine Lands

BY GUY G. MEANS

TWELVE YEARS ago W. L. Houlton and his brother after having made a small fortune in timber operations in Northern Wisconsin were looking around for a new location where by the use of judgment and ability they could develop a new field. They finally located at Houltonville and Lake Ponchartrain in the "Sunny South" and soon bought several thousand acres of pine land. In the last 12 years, they have cut out their holdings and become millionaires.

Uneedus was the seat of Will Houlton's part of the enterprise; namely, the logging operations. It is a hustling little town belonging to Mr. Houlton and now being developed into one of the show farms of the South. When the Houltons left Wisconsin 12 years ago, they practically gave away and let go for taxes all their cut-over land, amounting to several thousand acres believing that it was worthless.

In those 12 years, they have seen that land increase in value from nothing to \$50 or \$60 an acre for agricultural purposes. Mr. Houlton made a fortune by not making the same mistake twice. He resolved to get out of a destructive business and become a builder and constructive citizen. In other words, he began clearing his cut-over land and putting it into cultivation. Up to last year, he had 500 acres of land ready for the plow, and on that 500 acres last year, he raised crops to the value of \$30,000. This figured a profit of nearly \$15,000 on the second year's crops.

Mr. Houlton, of course, realized that he would have to sell land to smaller farmers if he ever expected to make productive his vast holdings of 70,000 acres of cut-over land—land which he

told me was superior in fertility and with a climate far superior to that of the land he left 12 years ago in Wisconsin.

The first problem, of course, was what to do with the stumps. He tried every scheme, including digging, stump pullers, his monster log skidder and dynamite. He finally found the cheapest and most satisfactory method to be what is known as "splitting and burning." He first splits these long leaf pine stumps with one cartridge of a low grade dynamite and then sets them on fire. He finds that this is the cheapest method except for the stumps close to his railroad tracks. These he pulls with the log skidder and then splits them up into convenient size for handling with the low grade powder. However, he is now planning to put up a monster wood reduction plant to make various tar and turpentine products from the wood after it has been blown out. This will give him a profit on the clearing of his land.

Mr. Houlton already has on this farm six silos with a capacity of 1100 tons. He uses Ribbon cane for the ensilage material. He has now in course of construction two extremely large barns, one for cattle and the other for horses. He has a large dairy in operation and keeps purebred Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey cows as well as native cows and good grades. Along with these he has some fine Aberdeen Angus cattle. He has gotten some quite remarkable results in grading up the native "piney woods" cattle with his Angus bulls. He has some very good purebred hogs also of the Jersey Red and Mule Foot breeds. One of his interesting experiments was the growing and maturing of one pig

on no feed at all but spineless cactus grown on his farm. This hog, matured and fattened on this plant before unknown in this section, reached a weight of 160 pounds when 6 months old.

Mr. Houlton has made a thoro study of farming conditions all over the country and also of all colonization schemes and has come to the conclusion that he will not sell a foot of this land until he has gotten rid of the stumps on it in order that the purchaser may be able to go to work and make a crop the first year that he is on the land. All thoughtful students of the cut-over land problem agree that the greatest drawback of this movement among lumbermen has been the fact that the land was sold to men who did not have sufficient working capital left to clear the land and thus became discouraged and bankrupt before they could get the land in condition to make a profitable crop. Mr. Houlton's plan solves this problem and is especially good because he can clear the land much cheaper than could the small purchaser because of his efficient organization and his large buying power.

The Houlton Plan

Mr. Houlton has grown corn, hay, alfalfa, oats, rye, rice, sweet and Irish potatoes, all sorts of vegetables, and is planting an extensive acreage of pecans, while on the lawn of his beautiful bachelor quarters, oranges were blooming on March 27 last year when I had the honor of taking dinner with one of the best men I have met and a man who deserves the praise of a nation for his peace time patriotism in starting out to make by his own efforts, a land or productive farm land from a little principality of 70,000 acres of pine stumps. That America is a land of opportunity is proved by Mr. Houlton's life. A man not more than 60 years old he has risen from a poor boyhood to a commanding figure in the lumber markets of the world and to be a millionaire.

But most praiseworthy of all is his

determination to make from the waste land a place that will help feed thousands and a country that will provide a happy prosperous life for hundreds of good farmers. Mr. Houlton's life proves that the main things needed for success are honesty, nerve, vision and work. Mr. Houlton has succeeded in all his farming experiments where most others have failed and I think that when a man is down on his luck and feels that there is no chance for a "pore feller" that he should visit "Uneedus" and get from a millionaire in flannel shirt and heavy boots, some of the philosophy of life that has made a man with millions to spend, decide to spend his money and last years in a warfare on an army of stumps, numbering over 4,200,000.

But friends, isn't it worth while to know that at least one of our millionaires who has made his millions out of the exploitation of our natural resources has realized his duty to the nation and intends leaving to posterity a monument of thousands of acres of well cleared, fertile land? To me this man has the right idea of patriotism and a clear vision of the point at which is to be found happiness. Go to Uneedus and there you will find that if business success is your ambition that you really need the same viewpoint which has made the man who is going to make of Uneedus a principality worthy of the allegiance of the best of men. While others talk of war on men and nations, Mr. Houlton is waging war on stumps in order that peace loving men may have a chance to own a home for which he is willing to fight.

Umberger Succeeds Dean Johnson

Harry Umberger, county agent leader, has been designated as acting dean of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Umberger will serve as dean until a successor to Edward C. Johnson, who resigned to go to Washington State college, is selected.

Mr. Umberger, who was graduated from the college in 1905, spent a number of years with the United States Department of Agriculture, and then engaged in farming in Kansas. He has been in the college extension division for nearly two years.

Dean Johnson, who is now dean of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station, Washington State college, is well known as a scientist and as an extension worker. He came to the Kansas State Agricultural college from the United States Department of Agriculture in 1912, and was dean of extension here from 1915 until his recent resignation.

Dean Johnson performed important service in the development of farm bureaus in the state, the number of which increased many fold during his administration of the extension work. He was a member of the Kansas council of defense and was a leading factor in the successful handling of the farm labor situation and the seed wheat loans. He was in wide demand as a public speaker.

State Power Over Railroads

There is going to be a collision between the state and federal authorities in the matter of the control of the railroads. In speaking of the matter, Governor Capper said: "The federal government, thru the director general, has usurped every right with which the people of Kansas and other states have brought about the regulation and control of public utilities. Kansas has been working out this problem for 30 years and more, and the states should not be made subservient to the rules of a Director General of Railroads." But the Director General holds an opinion directly adverse to this, and no doubt will undertake to run the Kansas railroads according to his own idea. When he does that, and declines to permit the state to have anything to say in the matter of the conduct of her own business, there is going to be a clash. The courts will settle the matter, of course, and here is a guess that the courts will say that when the war and its necessities are ended, the right to control things within their borders along this line will be given back to the states.—Lawrence Gazette.

Send us photographs of your farm scenes.

Those Needed Farm Buildings

NOW that war is over, the entire country is thrilled by the prospect of unprecedented prosperity. But opportunity must be grasped. Men with widest vision and greatest courage will reap the choicest fruits in the Good Times Harvest. The farming interests of America face a period of prosperity never before experienced. Prepare yourself to meet it. War time restrictions need no longer delay the construction of new barns, cribs, granaries, silos, stock sheds, and all other improved and enlarged facilities that increased production and high prices for farm products make necessary.

Prepare too for the returning soldiers. Decide you will make life on the farm attractive for them. Provide proper tenant housing, as all progressive farmers are doing in order to attract and hold really efficient farm help.

You will best meet this demand for new farm structures by choosing as the material that most available, most economical and most dependable of all woods—

Southern Pine

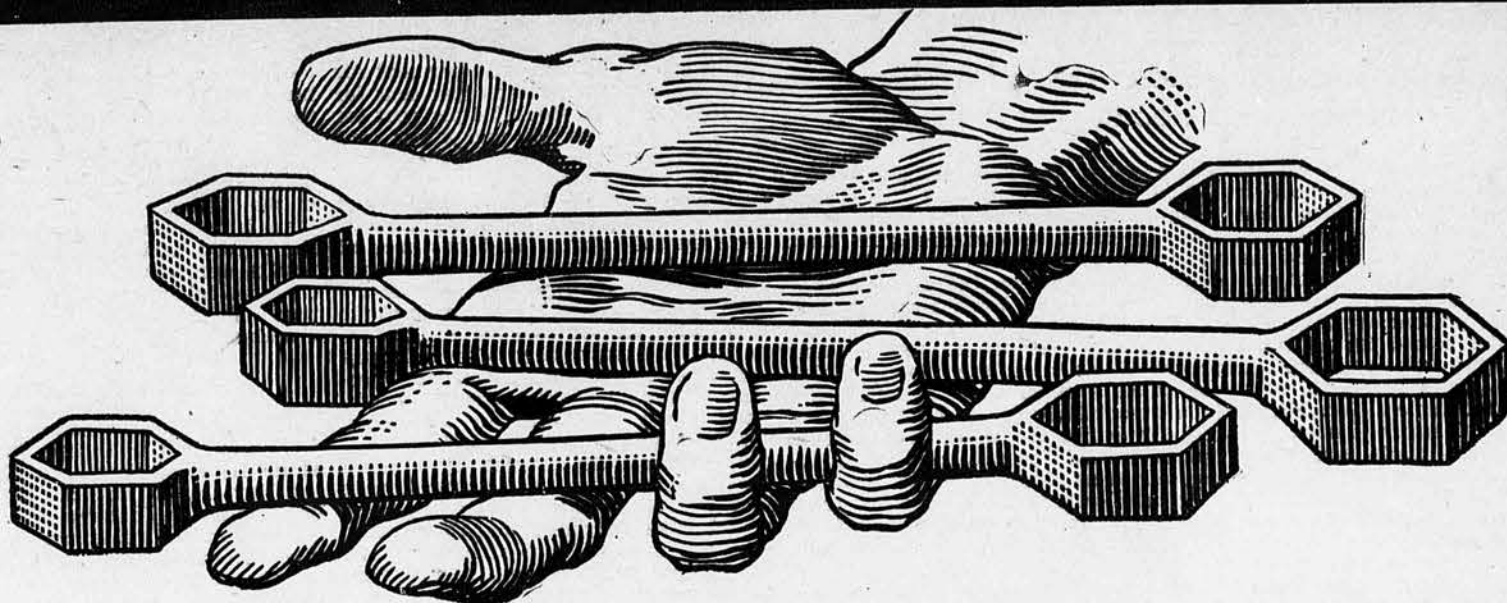
"The Wood of Service"

Southern Pine is the most inexpensive of all lumber yet the most adaptable to all uses as well as the most workable and possessing definite advantages in durability and strength. Consult your home dealer and he will help you plan the solution of your farm building problem.

Southern Pine Association

New Orleans, Louisiana





Things We Like To Talk About

We like to call attention to the fact that the Samson is so simple that the tool kit contains three box wrenches—and nothing else.

We like to talk about the safety of the Samson—safety absolutely assured by a uniform distribution of weight.

We like to call attention to the fact that you can throw away your oil can—that you don't need it with the Samson because the oil is applied at only two points, and distributed from these points to all moving parts.

We like to talk about the fact that the Samson (Model M) will pull two 14-inch plows at all times—and three 14-inch plows under favorable conditions.

We like to talk about the fact that all moving parts on the Samson are enclosed and self-oiling, waterproof and dustproof. No moving parts exposed except the four wheels.

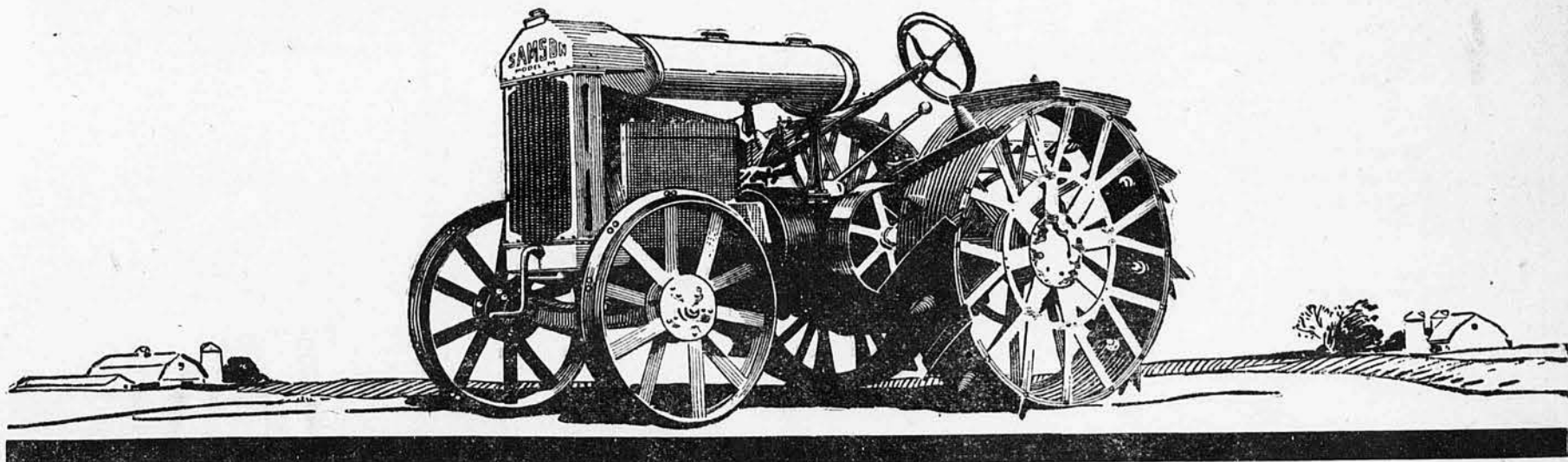
We like to talk about these things because they help to make the Samson (Model M) the biggest money's worth in the world today.

SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

SAMSON *MODEL M* \$650

*Capable of pulling two 14-inch plows at all times;
three 14-inch plows under favorable conditions*

*F. O. B. Janesville, Wis.
Complete with automatic power
take-off and automatic control*



Land Banks Ask More Power

The Federal Loan Board Requests Grant of Authority to Write Fire Insurance on Good Farm Property

FARMERS appreciate the efforts made to obtain loans for them on more favorable conditions, but most of them think that the power of the Federal Land Banks should be increased and that they should be empowered to undertake more extended activities than at present are accorded to them. Smaller loans, longer time, lower rates of interest, and smaller yearly payments on the principal, with less red tape and useless formalities are what many farmers desire. A good start has been made, but there is room for many necessary improvements and changes. The Federal Land Banks themselves also desire a number of changes in the present law. In the report just submitted to Congress the Federal Land Loan Board advocates increase in the lending power of Federal Land Banks and the grant of authority for them to write fire insurance on farm property. Modification of the Federal Farm Loan act so as to make the minimum loan \$500 instead of \$100, and maximum loans \$25,000 instead of \$10,000 also

was urged by the Federal Land Banks. The report, which was the second made by the Federal Land Loan Board was described as covering "the first year of operation" of the Federal Farm Loan System, the first year of the Federal Land Loan Board having been spent in organizing.

"The year was one of very evident progress," declared the report, which contained a table showing that farm loan associations increased from 1,839 to 3,439 during the year; that the capital of the 12 Federal Land banks increased from \$10,488,230 to \$16,250,285; that loans in force increased from \$29,816,304 to \$140,004,439; that joint stock land banks increased from four to nine, and that their loans now amount to \$7,380,734, and that interest rate of the Federal Land Banks was 5 or 5½ per cent, and that of stock land banks was 6 per cent.

"Interesting information as to the applications by borrowers of loans from the banks was given in a detailed statement, dealing with about one-third of all the loans closed by the banks. This

statement showed that 8 per cent of the proceeds of the loans were used to buy land; 10 per cent for buildings and improvements; 60 per cent to pay off existing mortgages; 10 per cent for payment of other debts; 5 per cent for purchase of bank stocks; 4 per cent for purchase of livestock, and 3 per cent for implements and equipment.

"The landing of over 150 million dollars has been of distinct and direct benefit to more than 64,000 borrowers," declared the report, "and has been of indirect benefit to every applicant for a farm loan thru private agencies."

"A distinct reduction, not only of the rate of interest of such loans; but also in the accompanying charges, was manifest immediately after the passage of the act. When general conditions made necessary in December, 1917, an advance of one-half to 1 per cent in the rate charged by Federal Land Banks, there was a proportionate increase in the rates charged by most of the private agencies, but these rates, even in these days of stringency and stress, are little, if any, higher than they were in the normal times of easy money prior to the establishment of the Federal Farm Loan System, and in many localities even lower. There could be no more conclusive proof of the regulatory effect of the system."

"While the loans made by Federal Land Banks in the last year probably represent only about one-eighth of the

total loans made by all agencies, they are far greater than any other single agency. Another illustration is, therefore, afforded of the truth that a market can be usually controlled by one large buyer or seller, if all the rest of the buying and selling is split up into small lots."

Despite the large production and high prices, net returns of agriculture in the 1918 crop year "was much less than is popularly supposed," declared the report, which explained that big profits were eliminated by the scarcity of farm labor, its high cost, as also that of fertilizers, implements and machinery.

Roosevelt is Dead

Theodore Roosevelt, for seven years president of the United States, died at his home at Sagamore Hill at Oyster Bay, N. J., at 4:15 o'clock Monday morning, January 6.

The famous American exponent of "the strenuous life," who had fought in the Spanish-American war, and risked death in hunting big game and exploring the jungles of Africa, and South America, died as a result of a blood clot in the lung and inflammatory rheumatism traceable to an infected tooth from which he suffered 20 years ago.

To the very last Colonel Roosevelt was active in the interests of his country. His program of public addresses, intended to help hearten the nation for its part in the war and to strengthen the resistance to enemy propaganda and pacifism, was interrupted late in the fall when he entered a hospital for treatment of his long-standing ailment, but he redoubled his efforts in the writing of editorials and public statements, one of the latter having been read only the night before his death at an assemblage arranged by the American Defense society. His last day was spent about his home, reading and writing.

Colonel Roosevelt was preaching preparedness long before it was believed the United States would enter the Great War, and when the historic step was taken, his four sons and a son-in-law were among the first to volunteer for military service. Quentin, a lieutenant of aviation, died fighting above the German lines, and Archie, a captain of infantry, was sent home with his left arm paralyzed by a wound. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is with the army of occupation in Germany, and Kermit, a captain, originally with the British forces, now is an American officer in France. Dr. Richard Darby, who married the former president's daughter, Ethel, is a major in the army medical corps. Nicholas Longworth, who married Alice Roosevelt, is a congressman from Ohio. The death of Quentin, youngest of the Roosevelt children, and the injury to Archie, were serious blows to the colonel's vitality, his physician said, and he failed to respond with his old time vigor to the treatment administered at the hospital. Colonel Roosevelt was 60 years old. He was one of our greatest leaders and his death is regretted by all.

Birge Succeeds Van Hise

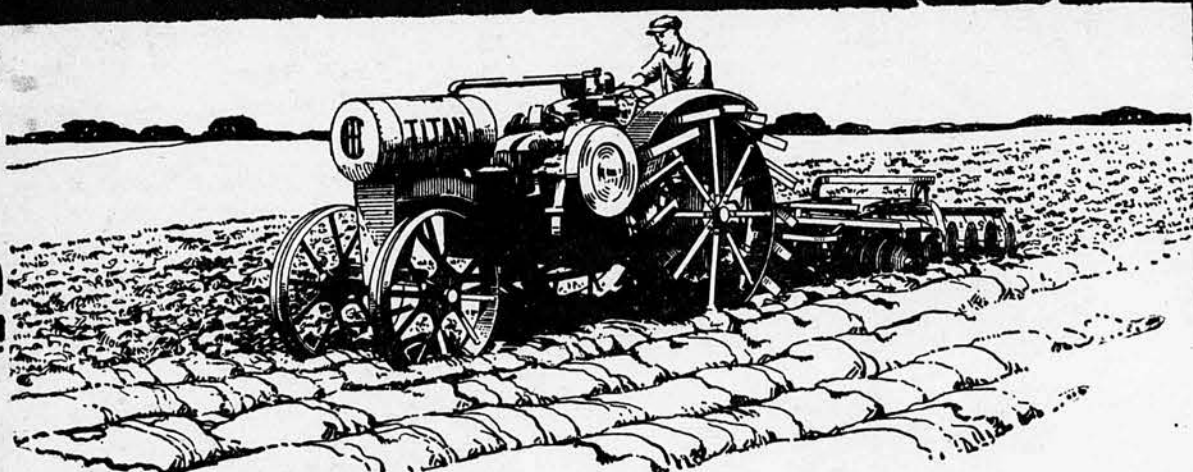
Dr. Edward A. Birge, who has been dean of the college of letters and science in the Wisconsin university for the past 27 years and member of the faculty for 43 years, was on December 17 elected president to succeed Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, who died on November 19.

The election was unanimously voted at a special meeting of the board of regents called to hear the report of a committee appointed on December 4 to consider the matter of the presidency.

Dr. Birge will assume the office of president at once, inasmuch as he has been acting president since the death of Dr. Van Hise, as well as during part of last summer, from 1900 to 1903, preceding Dr. Van Hise's administration, and at other times during recent years.

Dr. Birge first came to Wisconsin university in 1875 as instructor in natural history. He became professor of zoology in 1879 and in 1891 he was made dean of the college of letters and science.

"By the time a man has lived long enough to know how to give advice," said Uncle Eben, "he's done lived long enough to know dat tain't no use wastin' de time."—Washington Star.



The Tractor to Buy

ARE you one of the many farmers who need more power to handle the farm work properly? Do you have to work with less help than you need?

If so, you need an International kerosene tractor. The size that gives you power for your heaviest load will handle all the work. Internationals use only as much fuel as the load requires. They are made to work with farm machines—the kind you are now using—and special hitches are provided for all kinds of field and road work. Their belt pulleys are large enough to prevent slippage, run at correct speed, and are set high enough to keep the belt off the ground. They all use kerosene or other low-grade fuels which means a big saving in operating expense.

come back some day and sell you some other machines in the long list you see in this advertisement. In every sale we try to build for the future.

Tractor Service Whenever Needed

In line with this policy, we have developed a service organization which now consists of 89 branch houses and many thousands of loyal local dealers, wide awake and attentive to the needs of their customers. Service is a very essential part of any tractor sale. When you buy an International kerosene tractor you buy with it the assistance of an organization that brings a well stocked branch house or a live, local dealer within telephone call, fully equipped to keep your tractor working steadily.

International Tractor Sizes

International tractors, all using kerosene for fuel, are made in 8-16, 10-20, and 15-30 H. P. sizes. A line to the address below will bring you full information about all our tractors and about any other machines you mention in the list shown in this advertisement.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines

Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers
Reapers Shockers
Threshers

Tillage Implements

Disk Harrows Cultivators
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows

Planting & Seeding Machines

Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills
Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer & Lime Sowers

Haying Machines

Mowers Tedders
Side Delivery Rakes
Loaders (All Types)
Rakes

Combination Side Rakes

and Tedders
Sweep Rakes Stackers
Combination Sweep Rakes
and Stackers
Baling Presses
Bunchers

Belt Machines

Ensilage Cutters
Husk and Shredders
Corn Shellers Threshers
Hay Presses
Stone Burr Mills

B. Machines—Cont.

Cream Separators
Feed Grinders

Power Machines

Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

Planters Drills
Cultivators
Motor Cultivators
Pickers
Binders
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers
Husk and Shredders

Dairy Equipment

Cream Separators
(Hand)
Cream Separators
(Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Motor Trucks

Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attach.
Farm Wagons
Farm Trucks
Stalk Cutters
Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches
Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO U S A



More Good Cisterns Needed

Every Home Should Have Good Drinking Water, But too Often This Matter Receives Very Little Attention

DRINKING water that is wholesome and safe should be provided on every farm, but too often this important matter receives little thought. Shallow wells and poorly constructed cisterns are a menace to the health of the family wherever found. In Kansas many cisterns are not walled but have only a thin veneer of cement on the surface of the dirt walls. In a short time this thin coating of cement cracks and thru these cracks, surface and drainage water will seep. Many cases of typhoid fever and other serious diseases can be traced to this source. Cisterns should be walled with brick, stone or other durable material. Thick concrete walls are easily constructed thru the use of molding forms and are very satisfactory. When cisterns are so constructed and the water is filtered properly they may be considered reasonably safe.

Notwithstanding the serious objections to cistern water for all household use, thoroly constructed cisterns are a boon, and their more extensive use is advised.

Vital features of a cistern from which the water supply is obtained, are absolute water-tightness for the top, sides, and bottom, and close screening of inlet and waste pipes; provision for excluding from the cistern the first portion of every rainfall until the roof or other collecting area has become rinsed thoroly; a first-class filter of clean, well-selected sand and thoroly burned charcoal. The flow in the filter should be downward, and the top area of the filter bed and the rate of flow to the bed must be so harmonized and regulated in order that slow, effective filtration (not rapid straining) may be obtained. A waste pipe should be provided which removes surplus inflow from the bottom of the cistern, where impurities tend naturally to settle. Periodic and thoroly cleaning of the cistern and filter is necessary. From time to time the clogged sand should be raked or removed from the filter and the dirty charcoal replaced.

Dosing Water Helps Little

The practice of throwing charcoal into cisterns to absorb the odors of decaying organic matter is of little advantage. Boiling cistern water and "dosing" it with chemicals to sterilize it, altho they are safe precautions, injure the wholesomeness of the water and should be regarded as emergency measures—never as suitable substitutes for the best possible construction and operation.

If rain water is filtered effectively the keeping qualities will be improved and large-sized cisterns may be used. That method of filtration which resembles most nearly the slow percolation of rainfall into the ground will give the greatest degree of purification. Such a filter can be constructed with a barrel or large galvanized-iron tank, placed above the ground so it can be cared for easily and so it can be filled with some suitable filtering material. The water as it drains from the roof should pass thru this material before it enters the cistern, the rate being kept down to 1 pint in 4 minutes (45 gallons in 24 hours) for every square foot of area in the filter bed.

Use of Filter Materials

Sand is one of the best and most available filtering materials, and well-burned charcoal is most useful in removing color, taste, and odor. Fine sand removes minute particles to a greater extent than does coarse sand, but on the other hand it clogs more quickly. Crushed quartz and thoroly clean pit or river sand, such as is used in mixing mortar, are employed extensively. The size of the grains should be quite uniform and should be such that all could be sifted thru holes made in a sheet of paper by a medium-sized awl or knitting needle. A depth of 2 feet of carefully selected sand free from clay, loam, and vegetable matter, is preferable to a greater depth of sand of indifferent quality. As the thin surface layer becomes clogged with continued use, it may be scratched or furrowed or a half-inch or so may be scraped off with a trowel,

until eventually the bed is reduced to 12 or 15 inches in thickness. The sand removed either should be washed and returned, or be replaced with new sand. It is advantageous to place about 6 inches of well burned charcoal under the 2-foot bed of sand. Triple-burned, triple-ground wood charcoal, the pieces averaging the size of wheat grains, has given excellent results and costs are reasonable.

Kansas Sheep Breeders Meet

Kansas sheep breeders no doubt are much interested in knowing something more about the wool situation since the government purchases of wool have ceased. This will be discussed at the next meeting of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' association which will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college in Manhattan, February 6, 1919. A representative of the Mustion

Wool Commission company has promised to take part in the program that will be given at that meeting. W. A. McKerrow, specialist in livestock extension work from the Minnesota university, and Charles Herren, sheep salesman for Clay, Robinson and company also have consented to take part in the program.

The department of animal husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural college desires to have as many sheep raisers and farmers as possible to attend the meeting. Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to be present.

New Stallion Licenses Required

BY F. W. BELL
Kansas Livestock Registry Board

All stallions used for public service during 1919 must have new licenses.

Under the lien law service fees cannot be collected unless the stallion is licensed by the Kansas State Livestock Registry Board.

Be sure to read carefully the instructions on the back of the license.

Plan to have a bigger and better garden this year.

Care of the Brood Mares

(Continued from Page 18.)

best indication that the mare is doing well.

Some advise feeding hay once a day, others suggest feeding hay not more than twice a day. If cut hay is added to the grain ration properly, feeding of hay once a day will be sufficient. There is no certain amount that can be provided, but the mares should receive about all the feed that they will clean up. The hay should be bright and of good quality and free from dust. Do not feed one kind of hay one day and another kind the next. Changes are not advisable, but if necessary they should be made gradually.

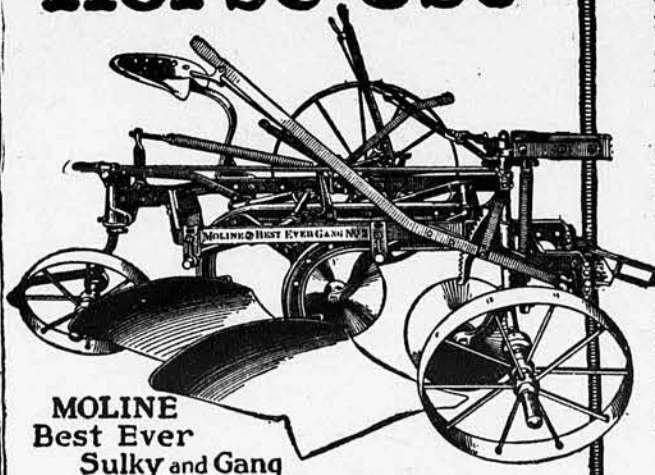
The most satisfactory way of providing salt is to keep it before the brood mares at all times. The pure salt is the best. A careful feeder can supply salt by adding it to the grain ration, but when it shows up as brine in wet feed, too much salt is being used.

"What do you think of a man who will constantly deceive his wife?"

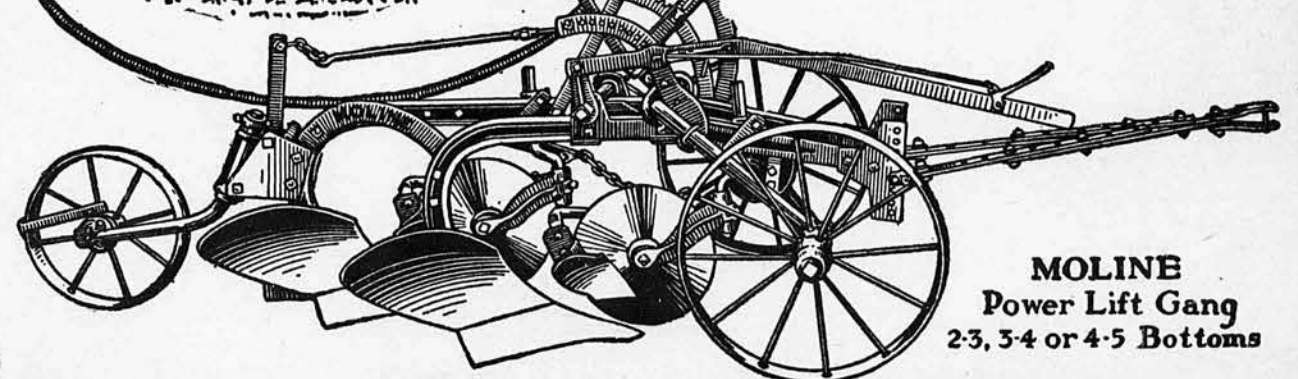
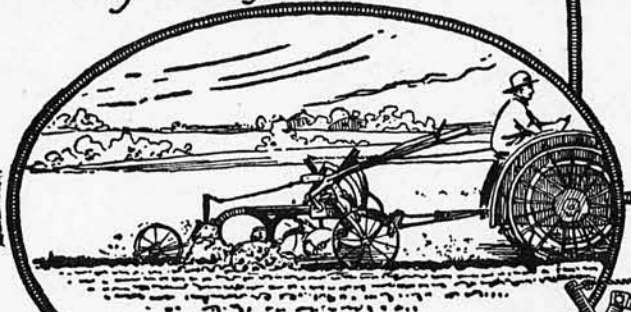
"I think he's a wonder!"—Cassell's Journal.

MOLINE PLOWS

For
Tractor
or
Horse Use



MOLINE
Best Ever
Sulky and Gang



MOLINE
Power Lift Gang
2-3, 3-4 or 4-5 Bottoms

IF you need a walking, sulky, gang or tractor plow, buy a Moline and you will never regret it. They are backed by 54 years' plow building experience.

The Moline Best Ever Sulky and Gang have long been famous for good work, ease of handling and light draft.

W. V. Clark of Winterset, Ia., says: "My Best Ever Gang runs easily one horse lighter than my other gang." "My four horses handle my Best Ever Gang easier than they did the sulky plow I had," says W. C. Moore of Martel, Neb.

The Moline Power Lift Gang is the ideal tractor plow for work behind any size or style of tractor. A tractor owner with a Moline Power Lift Gang will never have occasion to find fault with the work of his outfit. It is equipped with a positive power lift. By simply pulling a cord you can raise the plows, full depth out of the ground, or any intermediate distance to vary the load in difficult conditions to prevent stalling of the engine. This is only one of several equally useful features you get with Moline Power Lift Gang.

All Moline Steel Plows are equipped with Moline Quick Attachable Acme Shares which are warranted against breakage—another exclusive Moline feature.

See your Moline dealer, or tell us your conditions and we will be glad to give you information on the Moline Plow best for you. Address Dept. 23.

MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

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.

Poland China Associations

Are the American Poland China and the Standard Poland China Record associations the same? If not who is the secretary of each association? SAMUEL JARBOE, Collyer, Kan.

They are not the same. W. M. McFadden is secretary of the American Poland China Record association and you may address him at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Ray Davis is secretary of the Standard Poland China association, and you may address him at Maryville, Mo.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Raising Skunks

I have caught a few skunks and have decided to try to raise them on account of their value. Where can I get information on this subject? RALPH L. AMES, Madison, Kan.

Read the Farmers Mail and Breeze for January 4. On page 28 in the fourth column you will find a short story by Dr. Robert K. Nabours that gives the information you desire.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Wheat Elevator

I am thinking of building an elevator on my farm to hold about 7,000 bushels of wheat. Would like to have you give me some suggestions regarding its construction. Can I use a wagon dump with it? I would like to have the elevator rat proof if possible. I. P. C., Lewis, Kan.

In constructing the elevator you desire we suggest that you build it of concrete. If there is someone in your

neighborhood who has monolithic silos forms it might be possible that he could build your elevator for you. The concrete will be satisfactory so far as being a building material for elevators is concerned, for experience has shown that grain will keep in concrete elevators with absolutely no trouble.

So far as the elevator fixtures are concerned your implement dealer should be able to refer you to a number of manufacturers making small dumps and elevators which could be used very nicely in connection with this elevator.

One big advantage of concrete as a construction material is that it is rat proof and rot proof and that its cost for maintenance is practically nothing. K. J. T. Ekblaw.

Treatment for Garget

We have a milk cow whose udder has swollen up three or four times in the last six weeks and the milk has lumps in it. When we clean the separator and wash it out we frequently find that the milky water forms in strings. Please tell me what the disease is and suggest treatment. Alta Vista, Kan. O. L. BURTON.

I believe your cow is affected with garget, and I would recommend that you give her a mixture consisting of 1/2 ounce of formalin in a quart of water. This is to be repeated daily and kept up for 10 days. If the disease reappears at any time the treatment is to be reapplied. R. R. Dykstra.

Skunk Oil

Please tell me where I can sell skunk oil. Also please mention some of its uses. Jetmore, Kan. MRS. MOORE.

I do not know for what purpose skunk oil could be used. It is reported that the Indians used skunk oil and musk to keep away diseases, but it is very probable that there was no real virtue in the remedy. I do not know whether any scientific test has been made to determine the curative power of skunk oil and musk. It is altogether likely, as in many other instances, that the extremely disagreeable odor caused people to think that

there must be some good in it, since a good many of the beneficial medicines were also ill smelling.

Robert K. Nabours.

Motor Car Trouble

My car has a magneto operated by gears. When the engine runs slow, these gears seem to kick back, making a lot of noise. What is the cause and how can it be overcome? A. V.

Worn gears are the cause of your trouble. The "pull back" is caused by the pull of the magneto of the armature of the magneto; if you ever have rotated a magneto or generator armature, you will know how at certain points it pulls and releases suddenly. If the engine is running slowly, this is what causes the gears to jerk, and if they be worn, a rattling noise will result. A new magneto drive gear and an idler gear should be put in. Sometimes new gears make a humming noise when running; this will gradually disappear as the gears wear, or it may be remedied by applying carefully a small quantity of graphite paste to the teeth of the gears. K. J. T. Ekblaw.

Grass for Permanent Pasture

What would you think of a grass mixture of 5 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, 8 pounds of Red clover and 5 pounds of timothy for seeding for a permanent pasture on a sandy loam soil? Red clover grows well on this land. Our purpose is to get a permanent bluegrass pasture. If you have any other suggestions to make as to good mixtures I would be glad to have them. E. H. L., Holton, Kan.

The only suggestion that I would make regarding the mixture that you proposed is to recommend adding a few pounds of Brome grass and a few pounds of Orchard grass to the mixture. I would prefer to sow about 8 pounds of Brome, 5 pounds of Orchard, 3 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, 5 pounds of Red clover, 2 pounds of Alsike clover, 1 pound of White clover, and 5 pounds of Timothy. The Brome grass and the Orchard grass will provide more pasture during the summer than the bluegrass, and, in my opinion, will improve greatly the carrying ca-

capacity of the pasture. If the farmer, who expects to seed the pasture, does not object to Sweet clover, I would recommend adding to the above about 5 pounds of Sweet clover to the acre.

This seed should not be bought mixed. Seedsmen, who make a business of selling mixed seed, usually put their inferior seed into mixtures.

Some of the seed can be mixed in seeding. The different varieties of clover could be mixed together and sown at once. Brome grass should be sown alone. The Orchard grass and Kentucky bluegrass could be mixed together, but you would get a more even distribution if they were sown separately. Timothy should be sown alone when sown with these types of grasses. L. E. Call.

About Sudan Grass

I would like to know the feeding value of Sudan grass. Is it good for dairy cattle? When should it be planted and how much should you sow to the acre? How many times can it be cut during the season? Narka, Kan. N. N. S.

Sudan grass is a very satisfactory crop to grow for hay for cattle and horses. For dairy cattle, it cannot be compared with alfalfa hay because it does not contain as much protein. It is, however, considered better than cane hay or prairie hay for cattle. For the best results for hay, Sudan grass should be planted with a grain drill, sowing about 20 pounds of seed to the acre. The ground should be plowed and well prepared, and the Sudan grass sown after the ground is warm. Usually it should not be sown until 10 days to two weeks after corn planting time.

The largest amount of hay will be produced on a given area of Sudan grass if the crop is cut about the time the first heads begin to appear. Ordinarily two good crops of hay can be cut in a season, and sometimes three, and the crop will provide good pasture from the time the last crop of hay is cut until the crop is killed by frost. L. E. Call.

Sowing Alfalfa on Wheat

I desire information on sowing alfalfa on fall wheat next March or April. What do alfalfa men of your state think of this way of seeding? I am greatly interested in easiest and best way of getting a good stand. Burlington, Mo. WROE CARPENTER.

A number of our farmers in Eastern Kansas who have farms above the average in fertility have been very successful by seeding in the manner that you describe. The results obtained by this method seem to depend entirely upon the fertility of the soil and the weather conditions during the late spring and early summer. On soils in a high state of fertility, alfalfa does well when seeded in this way, providing weather conditions are favorable following harvest. On soils in a low state of fertility, the alfalfa apparently does not make a sufficient vigorous growth to become well enough established to carry the crop thru the critical period following harvest.

Alfalfa is a crop that requires an abundance of available plant food during its early stages of life, and if a soil is sufficiently fertile to provide the wheat the plant food that it needs, and to have a reserve left for the alfalfa, good results usually are obtained. Where this is not the case, it is better to sow alfalfa without a nurse crop. L. E. Call.

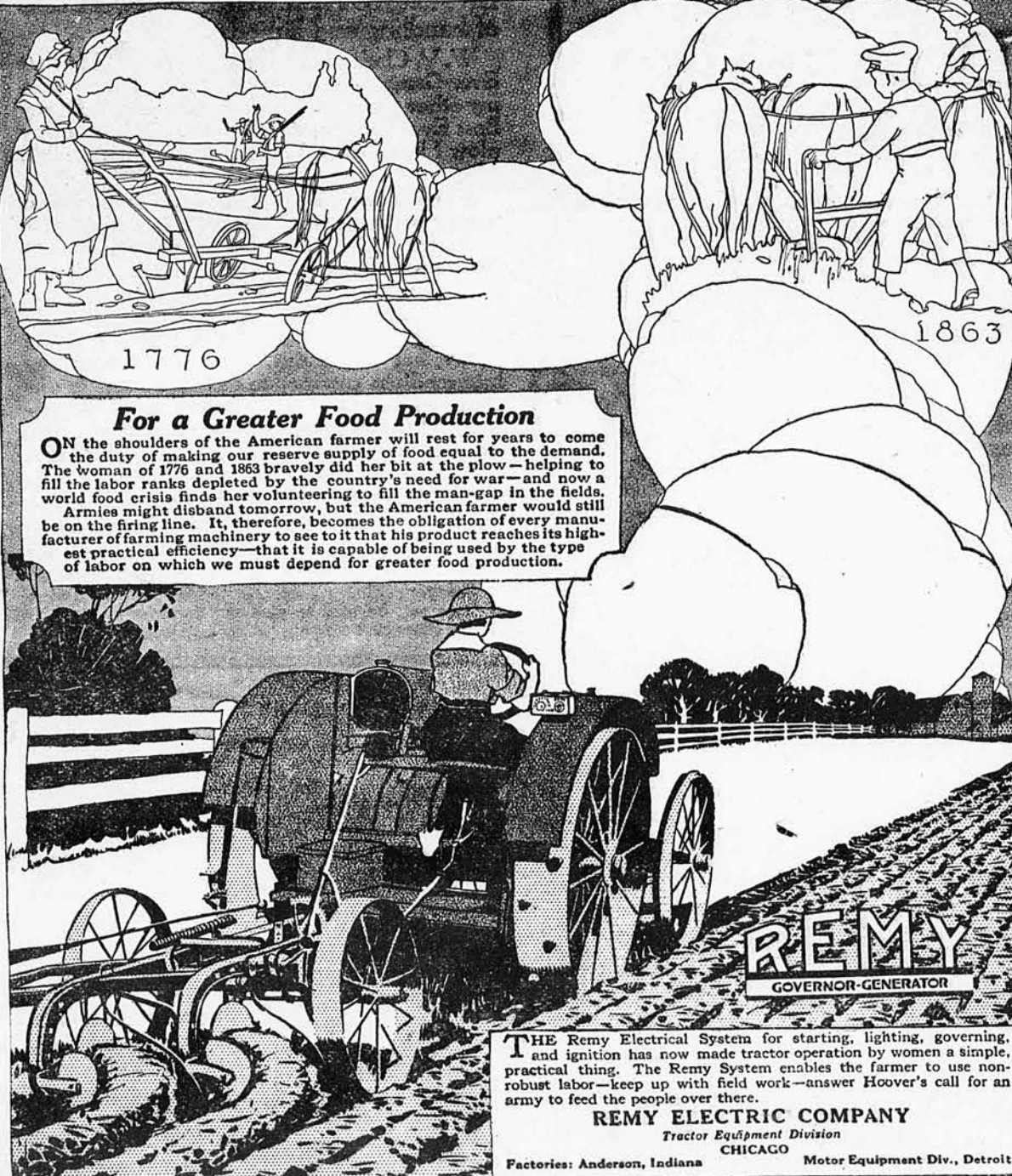
Spaying Dogs

I have been a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for many years and have been helped by it on many occasions with good advice. I have a purebred Collie dog that I wish to have spayed. Can I with proper instructions do this myself? W. G. LONG, Fravel, Kan.

I believe that in order to get the best results such an operation should be performed by a competent graduate veterinarian, as the work is of an exceedingly technical character. The instruments used for the operation must be thoroughly sterilized by boiling for 10 or 15 minutes, the operator's hands must be surgically clean, and the operative area on the dog must be shaved and disinfected.

The operation should never be performed excepting when the animal is under the influence of a general anesthetic such as ether. To perform a major surgical operation of this kind without previously anesthetizing the animal, would be extreme cruelty. R. R. Dykstra.

Better be polite to every boy you meet. He might be your colonel some day.—Jewell Republican.



For a Greater Food Production

ON the shoulders of the American farmer will rest for years to come the duty of making our reserve supply of food equal to the demand. The woman of 1776 and 1863 bravely did her bit at the plow—helping to fill the labor ranks depleted by the country's need for war—and now a world food crisis finds her volunteering to fill the man-gap in the fields. Armies might disband tomorrow, but the American farmer would still be on the firing line. It, therefore, becomes the obligation of every manufacturer of farming machinery to see to it that his product reaches its highest practical efficiency—that it is capable of being used by the type of labor on which we must depend for greater food production.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY
Tractor Equipment Division
CHICAGO

Factories: Anderson, Indiana Motor Equipment Div., Detroit

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Change in Mail Route

Congressman Connelley and the postmaster at Oakley changed our mail route because one person wanted it changed. It was done without petition or asking the consent of anyone. They moved it one and a half miles away from me. Can this be done?

H. J.

The Postoffice Department seems to have supreme authority in such cases, and evidently this change has been approved by the department.

Depends on Lease

A moves from a farm in August leaving a growing crop of kafir. B moved on and allowed his stock to destroy a fairly good seed crop. Can A collect any damages?

SUBSCRIBER.

That would depend on whether B had the right to possession. Ordinarily A would have the right to hold possession of the field until he harvested his crop, but he may have made a lease which required him to give full possession at a given date in which case he could save only such crops as were matured at that time.

Laws of Cemeteries

By what laws are cemeteries controlled, by state laws or the by-laws of the cemetery association? Can cemetery lots be taxed? When a party deeds a tract of ground for cemetery purposes who is it deeded to, the state or a cemetery association? E. E. K.

Cemetery associations usually are corporations authorized by state law. There may be, however, burying grounds owned by persons who are not incorporated. A lot in a cemetery is exempt from taxation. The deed should be made to the association. The state is not engaged in the cemetery business.

Is He a Soldier?

John Jones, a young man within the draft age, had passed all the requirements for entering the service except making his final report to his local draft board. This was to be made November 14, but was called off by reason of the armistice. Would this young man be considered a soldier of the United States just the same as if he were actually in the service? Of what does the final report to the local board consist?

A READER.

The young man is not considered a soldier of the United States until actually mustered into the service. The final report is simply reporting for service when called.

Meaning of Bolshevik

I notice in the issue of December 7 a definition of the word Bolshevik. I have looked in many dictionaries but have never found the word. I think you will agree with me that it means a government by the people, or majority rule. Would not that be democracy pure and simple? READER.

Yes, if the government of the Bolshevik is in fact a rule of the majority. While it seems impossible to get the truth concerning the Russian situation the best information we are able to obtain seems to indicate that the Bolshevik government, such as it is, is run by two or three men. The people generally are not consulted. That is oligarchy, not democracy.

The Girl's Majority

Is a girl of age at 18 or 21? If of age at 18 can she marry and take up a homestead? QUERIST.

In Kansas formerly girls reached majority at 18 and had the right to marry and transact other business within the state without their parents' or guardians' consent. This has now been changed by statute so that girls do not reach their majority until they are 21, and are subject to the same restrictions concerning marriage that male minors are. A woman must either be 21 years old or the head of a family before she is permitted to take up a homestead.

The Bolshevik

1. When and by whom was the Red Cross organized?
2. Why was it called the Red Cross?
3. What are the objects of the Bolshevik?
4. Why are they given the name of the Bolshevik?
5. Who is the main leader of the Bolshevik?

R. A.

The Red Cross movement was started at an unofficial international conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1863. The next year 14 nations negotiated a treaty which led to the formation of the first societies.

The Cross was chosen as the world-wide emblem of mercy and suffering. The red on white background was selected as a most striking and conspicuous marking.

It is so utterly impossible to get

the truth concerning the conditions in Russia that your third question cannot be answered certainly and intelligently. The alleged object is to establish the rule of the laboring class by whom all property is to be owned thru the government. Private ownership of industries and land is to be abolished. In short it is an attempt to establish a government according to the theories of the most radical of the socialists. The name means the majority.

The main leader of the Bolshevik movement is Nicolai Lenine, or Lenin, as it is sometimes spelled.

Taxation and No Return

I live just inside of the corporation limits. The city will not supply us lights or water but we have to pay taxes to help pay for these things. Is there any way to get out of the corporation? E. J.

Waverly, Kansas.

The legislature might pass an act taking your addition out of the city limits, but it is entirely improbable that such an act could be passed. The city municipality has the power to change the corporate boundaries and

might let you out, but it is entirely improbable that it will do so. There is no way that I know of in which you can force the city to let you out.

Keeping Title Clear

A dies, leaving B, his wife, and C, his son, the only heirs. A's estate consists of a quarter section of land, no debts or mortgages. C is renting the land giving B $\frac{1}{2}$ rental. It is agreeable to both to continue this way. Now is it necessary to have letters of administration issued by the probate judge of this county? If it is not administered will it affect the title in any way in case the farm is sold? READER.

The Kansas law seems to make it mandatory that the estate shall be administered. The widow will be appointed administratrix unless she is incapable of performing the duties, in which case the son will be appointed. Administration would be necessary in order to give a clear title in case of sale.

Can Carrier Be Held?

Rural route No. 1 runs from L to S. Between the two postoffices live myself and Mr. T. Hearing that he has a horse for sale I visit his ranch for the purpose of

buying horse. We differ as to the value. He gives me until the next day to consider the matter and to send check if I conclude to come to his terms. I do accept and deposit check in stamped envelope directed to T. The carrier takes letter from my box and carries same past T's place to S, where stamp is cancelled and letter left at T's box next day, too late to fill my contract. Had carrier the right to carry the letter past T's box? A. J. M.

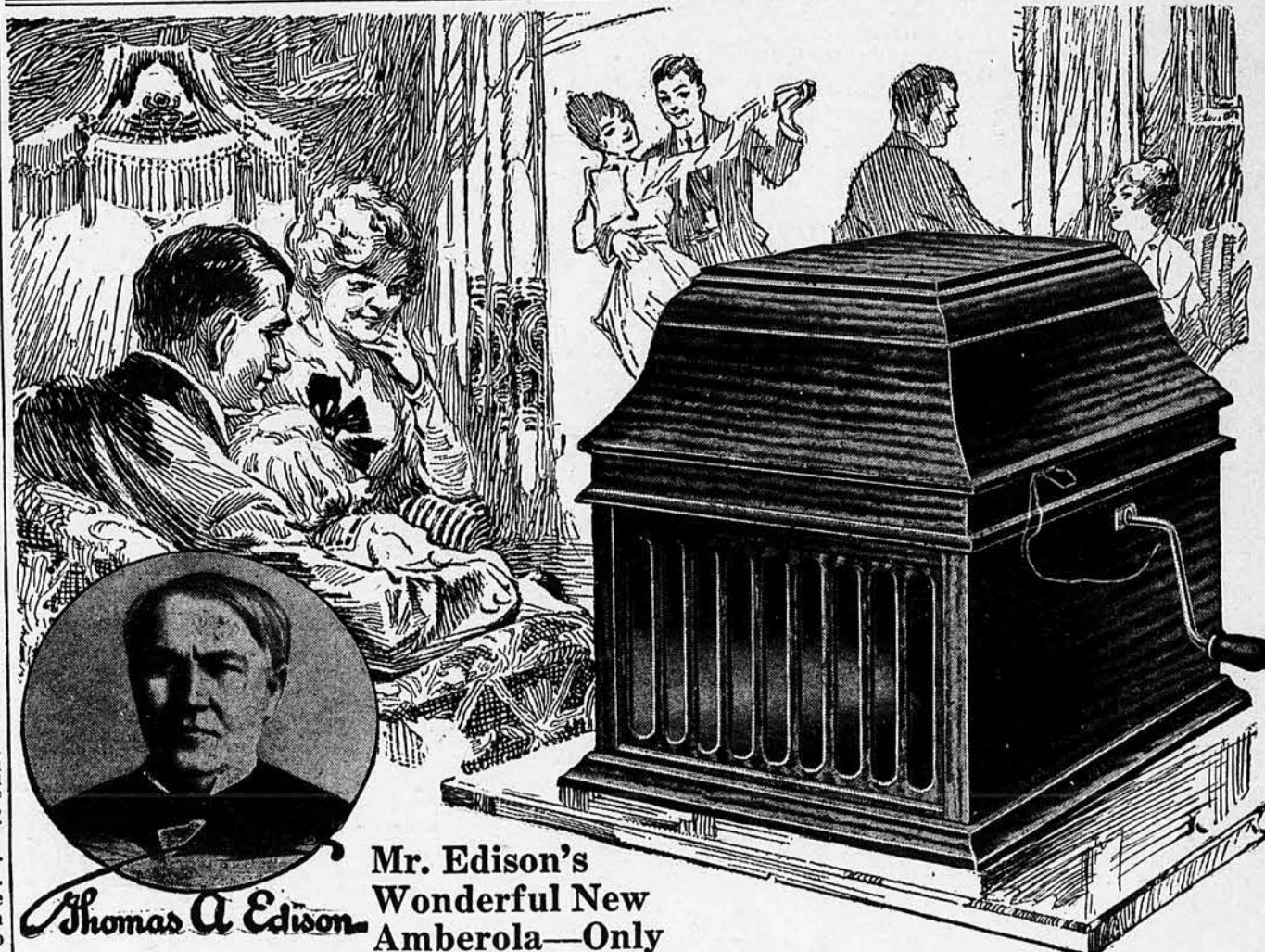
The rural carrier should have delivered the letter at T's box, and if the attention of the Postoffice Department were called to the matter, probably would be reprimanded for carelessness. However, you would not be able to recover damages from him for failure to deposit letter in T's box.

Did this carrier have any right to deliver this letter without the postage being cancelled? As I understand it, this carrier had to carry this letter by T's place in order to get the stamp cancelled.

RURAL ROUTE CARRIER.

The carrier was authorized to cancel the stamp himself and should have done so and then deposited letter in box of person to whom it was addressed.

Every farm should have a good barn.



Thomas A. Edison

Mr. Edison's
Wonderful New
Amberola—Only

\$100

Edison's Favorite Invention

For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last his efforts have been crowned with success. Just as he was the first to invent the phonograph, so is he the only one who has made phonograph music life-like. Read our great offer.

Get the New Edison Amberola in Your Home on FREE TRIAL!

Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits, with your favorite, old-time melodies—with everything from grand opera to comic vaudeville. Roar with laughter at the side-splitting minstrel shows. Then after trial, send it back if you choose.

month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all musical results of the highest priced outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first! No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon now for full particulars of this great offer

**New Edison Catalog
FREE!**

Your name and address on a postal or letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Find out about Mr. Edison's great new phonograph. Get the details of this offer—while this offer lasts. Write NOW!

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Dept. 4661, Edison Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

CANADIAN OFFICE: 355 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

After Trial!

Yes, we will send the New Edison Amberola, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records, on free trial without a penny down. On this offer you can now have the genuine Edison Amberola, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. Seize this opportunity! Send coupon now for catalog.

**Rock-Bottom Offer
Direct!**

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.

Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1 payment and a few dollars a

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Kansas Horse Breeders Meet

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

An unusually interesting program has been arranged for the annual meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' association which meets at Manhattan, Wednesday, February 5.

Geo. M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who was a member of the commission appointed to investigate livestock conditions in Europe, will present first hand information regarding the horse situation across the seas. This is a matter of vital interest to the horse raisers of Kansas and every horseman should hear Mr. Rommel.

Another address that should be heard by every horse raiser in the state will be the one to be given by Harry McNair on the subject "The kind of a horse that brings the high dollar on the open market." Mr. McNair is a member of the firm of Ellsworth and McNair, of Chicago, that has bought more horses than any other firm in the country.

A. P. Coon, of Lincoln, Neb., will present a plan for government and state aid to the horse breeder that merits the support of every horseman of the state. Such aid can be obtained by the united effort of those interested in raising better horses. Plan to attend this meeting and help with this progressive movement.

A number of Kansas breeders will relate their experiences in raising purebred horses. One in particular will present figures showing that the purebred figures showing that the purebred horses he raises as a side line on a general farm have returned a greater net income than all the remainder of

his farm operations combined. He has had inquiries from Canada, the Pacific Coast, the South and even the horse raising centers of Iowa and Illinois. What this man has done others can do.

Several matters affecting materially the horse situation in Kansas will be presented at this meeting. Every horseman that is interested in the future welfare of his business should plan to be present to help adjust these matters in such a manner that the progressive horseman of the state may be protected and encouraged in the work of building up the purebred horse business of the state and make Kansas rank third in quality as well as in quantity of purebred horses.

This meeting will be held during the farm and home week at the Kansas State Agricultural college thus giving horsemen an opportunity to attend other livestock meetings that will be held during that week. For further information write C. W. McCampbell, secretary Kansas Horse Breeders' association, Manhattan, Kan.

Automotive Engineers Meet

There are few subjects of more pressing importance today than that of engine fuel. Less than 25 per cent of the petroleum underground reaches the pipe line. At the meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers to be held in New York February 4-6, President C. F. Kettering will give a summary of the situation with particular reference to the need for improving the thermal efficiency of automotive engines. An analysis of the immense supply of petroleum in the United States will be made by a representative of the United States Geological Survey. There will be a discussion of the status of re-

finery practice, with special reference to engine fuel. Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, of the Bureau of Oil Conservation of the United States Fuel Administration will present an interpretation of the engine fuel problem. An authoritative statement will be made with regard to the new "Liberty" engine fuel.

The aircraft industry is here to stay. Problems before the aeronautic engineers, including those involved in the production of lighter, less expensive and more efficient aircraft engines, are to be considered at the coming meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers. Engines with radially arranged cylinders of the fixed type will be discussed. J. G. Vincent, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of the Airplane Engineering Division of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, will give additional information as to the Liberty engine from historical and engineering standpoints. A paper on proportioning airplanes to their engines is in course of preparation by an authority.

Several very timely and important papers on automobile subjects have been arranged for. One of these will be by Henry M. Crane on the effect of aeronautic practice on automobile design and construction. A paper on Better Truck Performance by Major Arthur B. Browne is scheduled. A. Ludlow Clayden will forecast future development in the production of lighter and more efficient passenger cars. D. McCall White will treat of light-efficiency automobile engines.

The papers to be presented on tractors and tanks will be of rare interest in that they will probably be the occasion of making public for the first time a number of engineering features of

these new types of war apparatus, from which many lessons have doubtless been learned that are applicable in commercial practice. Tractor engineering is an increasingly important phase of automotive engineering from a surprising number of standpoints.

Europe's Big Food Shortage

The hunger map of Europe which is a basis for the work Herbert Hoover has been asked to undertake for all the allied nations is classified into five sections. These are conditions of actual famine; food shortage approaching the famine point; serious existing food shortage; sufficient present food but future serious; and countries already receiving American aid. A sixth section, unclassified, comprises Germany and Austro-Hungary.

A mere glance at this map shows that by far the greater geographical extent of all Europe is in classes one and two; either actual famine conditions, or conditions approaching famine. The former includes Finland, Poland, the whole of Russia except Siberia, and also except the Ukraine and a narrow belt north of the latter territory. All of Siberia is in the condition of approaching famine. The Ukraine is in the third class, of countries with a present supply, but the future serious.

In southern Europe Rumania and Greece are in the same condition as Siberia, of approaching starvation. The new nations of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs (former Bohemia, Serbia and adjoining provinces) are in the condition of inner Russia, of actual starvation. Turkey, Bulgaria and all of Italy are in the third class, of countries without even a present adequate food supply, a condition of present serious food shortage.

The only parts of Europe and North Asia as well as Turkey in Asia that are classified as having a present adequate food supply, tho in every case with the future serious, are Portugal, Spain, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

The war has left the oldest and wealthiest civilization of the world in a state bordering on famine and anarchy.

Hickory Smoked Pork

Upon the way sugar-cured pork is smoked depends in large measure whether or not it will keep and how long, says the meat expert in the animal husbandry department at Iowa State college. Poor smoking may spoil meat, no matter whether it is cured by the brine or the drip method.

If the meat to be smoked has been in brine, take it out of pickle and soak over night in clean water. The next day rinse it off and hang in smoke house to smoke. Almost any small, clean, dry building, where the meat can hang about 8 or 10 feet above the fire, can be used for this.

Almost any wood except that of the pine family may be used for making smoke. The pine might give the meat a resinous taste. Hickory will give the meat the best flavor. A slow smoke is the most satisfactory. If the temperature of the room gets up to 120 degrees F., the meat will absorb the smoke too rapidly and will drip out lots of fat.

It is well to build a little fire each morning for three or four days, keeping a low fire all the time, if possible. Then put some hickory sawdust on the fire and smoke until the meat is a light brown color.

Meat that has been dry cured is smoked in exactly the same manner. Smoked by this method, meat should keep a year if the smoke house is dry, dark and mouse proof.

Lyon County Builds Roads

Twenty-four miles of hard-surfaced road will be built in Lyon county, according to the recent action of the board of county commissioners. The improvement will extend over the new Santa Fe trail on Sixth avenue in Emporia from the east line of Lyon county to the west line, which is the most important east-and-west highway in the county.

A petition bearing more than 250 names of land owners adjoining and close to the road was presented to the commissioners, and the vote for the hard-surfaced road was unanimous.

Don't waste the manure. It is too valuable.



DELCO-LIGHT

Blazed the Way

Delco-Light has carried the conveniences and labor-saving efficiency of the city to the farm districts.

It has proved that electric light and power on the farm multiplies man-power and saves both time and labor.

Delco-Light is accomplishing these results today on more than 60,000 farms.

It is a good investment because it actually pays for itself.

Delco-Light is a Complete Electric Light and Power Plant;—

It furnishes power to operate the fanning mill, grind-stone or washing machine—to milk the cows, operate the cream separator or tumble the churn—to pump fresh running water to all parts of the house and barn.

It supplies bright, clean, safe electric light—makes it easy to do chore work after dark without the bother and danger of old-fashioned lamps and lanterns, thus reducing the fire hazard.

Delco-Light runs on Kerosene. The same coal oil or Kerosene formerly used in lamps and lanterns now furnishes both light and power.

Thousands of testimonial letters prove these things in actual experience of Delco-Light Users

The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.
Makers of DELCO-LIGHT Products

A Complete Electric Light and Power Plant for Farms and Suburban Homes—Self-Cranking—Air Cooled—Ball-Bearings—No Belts—Thick Plate Long Lived Battery.

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To Investigate Grain Grading

Efforts to reconcile the different methods employed by federal and state grain inspectors in determining the quality of wheat was made at a meeting of Kansas shippers with federal and state inspectors in Salina recently.

The meeting was called by Charles J. Brann, chief of the United States bureau of markets, with reference to the inspection on a consignment of Kansas wheat shipped by the Farmers' Co-operative association, of Osborne. When the wheat reached its destination at Los Angeles, Cal., it is reported, the licensed federal inspector docked the car of wheat 4 per cent, claiming that it consisted of cracked wheat in violation of the government rules.

In addition to the Los Angeles complaint there are five other similar ones growing out of shipments by the different co-operative associations to Minneapolis, Minn., and Cairo, Ill. In every instance the licensed inspectors of Kansas failed to find any dockage and the state grain dealers' association, thru E. J. Smiley, secretary, asked the chief of the bureau of markets to instruct inspectors at the destination of shipments to issue new certificates in order that the shipper might recover.

Among the officials who were on hand at the Salina meeting were George Livingston, of Washington, D. C., head of the department for grain supervision; R. T. Miles, Federal Supervisor at Kansas City; George B. Ross, Chief Grain Inspector for Kansas, and about fifty shippers from different parts of the state.

Governor's Inaugural

The one big social event all Kansas is looking forward to is the biennial inaugural reception to be held Monday night, January 13, in the state house when Governor and Mrs. Henry J. Allen and other state officers will be welcomed in their official capacities by Kansas citizens. It will be a "peace" inauguration.

Invitations are being sent to leading citizens of Kansas to take part in the inaugural ceremonies. Special invitations are being mailed to former governors and their wives. Maj. Gen. Leonard M. Wood has been extended an invitation to be an honor guest of the state that day. If able to arrange his duties at Camp Funston so as to be in Topeka for the inaugural festivities he will do so. He will be a prominent figure in the receiving line that will be composed of all state officers, all members of the state supreme court and retiring state officers and their wives.

Plans for the 1919 inauguration are in the hands of a committee of which Charles L. Mitchell is chairman. Other members of the committee are Gov. Arthur Capper, Col. L. M. Penwell, W. D. Ross, Charles H. Sessions, S. M. Brewster, A. J. Carruth, Jr., Curtis M. Meyers, J. T. Botkin, William A. Biby, Maj. R. Neill Rahn and H. H. Motter.

National Convention

The Woman's Land Army of America is issuing its first call to state divisions to send their elected delegates to join in convention with the directors, members of the advisory council and members of standing committees, at Philadelphia, January 14 and 15, according to a message received by Mrs. Theodore Saxon, state chairman of the Woman's Land Army. Mrs. Saxon states that she thinks neither herself nor Miss Lucretia Campbell, of Humboldt, the delegate she had appointed to attend the convention, would be able to make the trip to Philadelphia at this time. However, Mrs. Saxon said that interest in the Woman's Land Army in Kansas was not dwindling and plans for spring work would be announced soon.

County Agent for Shawnee

W. W. Wright has been elected to the office of agricultural agent of Shawnee county by the executive board of the Shawnee county farm bureau, and will assume the duties of that office February 1.

Mr. Wright has been located in Greenwood county for some time and is well qualified for the position he will occupy as county farm agent.

Since Mr. Folker's resignation last

July, the office has temporarily been in charge of Miss Nally Fox, but she has resigned and is teaching school at Dover. Miss Fox has been commended for her efficient work while in temporary charge of the office by the farm bureau, the Kansas state agriculture department and the farmers of Shawnee county.

Make Road Building Easier

BY A. H. HARRIS

Everyone knows the value of good roads and the pleasure and profit they afford to all, but there is much to do to the average road before it can be called a good road especially if it has not been so much as graded. Trees, stumps, rocks, banks and other obstructions must be removed and these are sometimes great tasks requiring much labor and capital.

Therefore, it is necessary to employ a competent contractor or overseer who understands how to save the public's money that is being entrusted to him as well as doing the remainder of the work.

No grade should be left so steep that a motor car will have to be shifted from high to low gear to climb it.

The average person knows such grades are harder on teams pulling vehicles over them but does not for one minute consider the inconvenience of the traveling public who must daily pass that way.

When the gears have to be shifted from high to low, a loss of time and speed and a greater consumption of gasoline is the result and if the engine should not be working exactly right, one is likely to stall.

It is much better to make a curve around a hill a little longer distance than to go straight over a hill up an excessive grade. Where it is necessary to remove the tops of these hills, I have found that by the liberal use of low-grade, slow-acting explosives such as 20 per cent ammonia dynamite, they are easily removed.

By placing holes about 3 feet apart and a half pound of explosives loaded into each hole and the whole amount of charges fired by a blasting machine, the earth can be carried away by the scoops or by other means without any of the hard team work of plowing it up.

High banks that have to be removed easily succumb to this treatment. Here the charges should be placed 5 or 6 feet back of the edges about the same dis-

tance apart and within a few feet of the desired depth to blast. Load the cartridges by placing them on end on top of each other.

High, bumpy places are quickly removed by loading a string of charges into them and firing electrically.

No contractor should be employed who does not thoroughly understand how to use dynamite for it is one of the most reliable and cheapest things on the job when properly handled.

Use Care in Removing Silage

Often much silage is wasted or its feeding value impaired by improperly removing it from the silo. No more silage should be removed from the surface than is required for one feeding or, when weather conditions will permit for one day at most. In removing silage from the silo, about 2 inches should be removed on the average from the entire surface, loosening no more silage than is removed. The surface should be kept level and compact at all times.

If unsatisfactory results are obtained from feeding silage, it usually is from feeding improperly a good product or from feeding moldy, sour, or frozen silage.

For the folks
at home



The Victrola's
priceless service
in home and camp

For the boys
in the service



Measured by every standard, what could be more *valuable*, more concretely *useful*, as well as more delightfully entertaining than the Victrola?

Second only to the actual physical needs of the body is the imperative hunger of mind and spirit for their essential "foods"—music, literature, inspiration, education, comfort and laughter. The Victrola is their tireless servant, bringing to them at any place, any time, the greatest art and entertainment of the whole world.

Victrolas by the tens of thousands are in daily use by our military forces on land and sea. In more than 25,000 public schools the Victrola is helping to build Young America into a better citizenship. The Victrola has taught French to our soldiers, wireless to our sailors and aviators. In millions of homes the Victrola is educating, refining, uplifting our mighty democracy.

Send the Victrola to the boys in camp to cheer and inspire them! Place it in the home for the benefit and pleasure of old and young folks. Prize it for its *value*, its *usefulness*, its *service*, as well as for its unlimited, wholesome pleasure.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety from \$12 to \$950.

Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear. Write to us today for the handsome illustrated Victor catalogs and name and address of nearest Victor dealer.

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One of America's great contributions
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Monmouth Plow Factory, 121 So. Main St. Monmouth, Ill.

Another View of Dairying

I was much interested in a letter that I read in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of December 28. In this letter the author spoke of having a few cows which were, as he expressed it, "a veritable gold mine."

I keep a few cows myself, and while I believe they are the best paying line of farming that a farmer could follow, my books show that they are by no means a "gold mine." I believe that if we kept books; and I will venture to say that the author of the letter does not, if we farmers kept books the year 'round, charged interest against our investment, as they do in other lines of business, allowed our helpers (our wives and sons) a fair wage for the work they do, and our-

selves a salary, like a business man allows himself, for managing a business, which requires no more ability or capital than the average farm has, we would find that there are no gold mines on the farm, and I am no pessimist either. I believe that the farm is the best place for a man and his family, who are willing to work and save. But the farmers are a long way from coming into their own. And such letters as my farmer friend wrote last week only make it more difficult for the farmers to get justice. You know, and I know that the farmer is not allowed to set the price on anything he sells, and many times he sells his products for less than it cost to produce them, as with hogs. Of course war times have been the exception, but war times don't last long.

During the war we received a fair price for our produce and wheat. But only since the war started have we had the benefit of this exception. A rule should govern and not the exception. While during the war we have received a fair price for some of our products, we have been fleeced on every side by the trusts and profiteers. The last month or two you editors of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, as well as the editors of other farm papers, have been advising and urging farmers to get together and organize that we may better protect ourselves against the injustices which are sure to be perpetrated against the farmers if we do not insist that our congressmen represent us in these reconstruction days. I take your advice seriously. I believe it is good, but just suppose

I write to my congressman and senator. I tell them to the best of my ability of the needs of the farmer and the unjust treatment of the past. I can just imagine that for his answer to me, he would clip the letter to which I refer out of your paper, or one of the many similar ones, out of the many farm papers and send it to me with a note reading something like this: "Get a few cows and you will have a gold mine." His language would probably be polished and polite, but that would be the gist of his answer.

Now we have some representatives in congress like Mr. Capper who know what the conditions are on the farm, but many of them have entirely wrong notions about farming. Such letters are not only injurious to the farmer, but they mislead the city man, who refers to such letters to prove that the farmer is the most favored class in the world; and that we are receiving more than we deserve. Consequently his sentiment is against us.

Then there is another way the city man looks at such letters. He thinks that he has been working in the city at a fair salary for a number of years, and he is getting tired of his job; he thinks that he can take that \$1,000 he has laid up for a rainy day, buy a few cows and have a gold mine. He quits his job, buys his cows and rents a farm at a high rental. He farms one year; finds conditions are not as they were pictured and when he figures up, he finds he is badly "bent," if not "broke." So he wakes up from his Utopian dream, goes back to the city to find his job gone, and he has to begin at the bottom.

In conclusion let me say, I believe in farm papers and I believe the editors do right when they set aside a page that the farmers may exchange letters of mutual helpfulness, but let us stick to the facts, and not pull shingles off our own roof or misrepresent our own condition by writing bragging, boastful letters.

A business man does not advertise the easy money he is making, why should we advertise our small successes?
A. W. Campbell.

Earlton, Kan.

Suggestions for Saving Feed

The type of steers used in the feed lot and not the breed largely determines the success of feeding operations. The type of steer that makes the best use of the feeds consumed usually puts on the most meat in the region of the valuable cuts.

In fattening steers it is advisable to use a variety of feeds in the ration. Sudden changes in the ration, either in quantity, quality, or form of feeds used, should not be made. To do so not only wastes feed, but may seriously affect the health of the animal. The ration used must pay expenses before it can begin to give returns on the investment. A means of cutting down expenses is to limit the unnecessary feeding operations. Feed the steers in groups rather than in stalls. The feed should not be cut, shredded, or ground when they give practically as good results without such preparation. Broken ear corn in the ration, when the cattle are followed by hogs, gives better returns than when fed as ground corn.

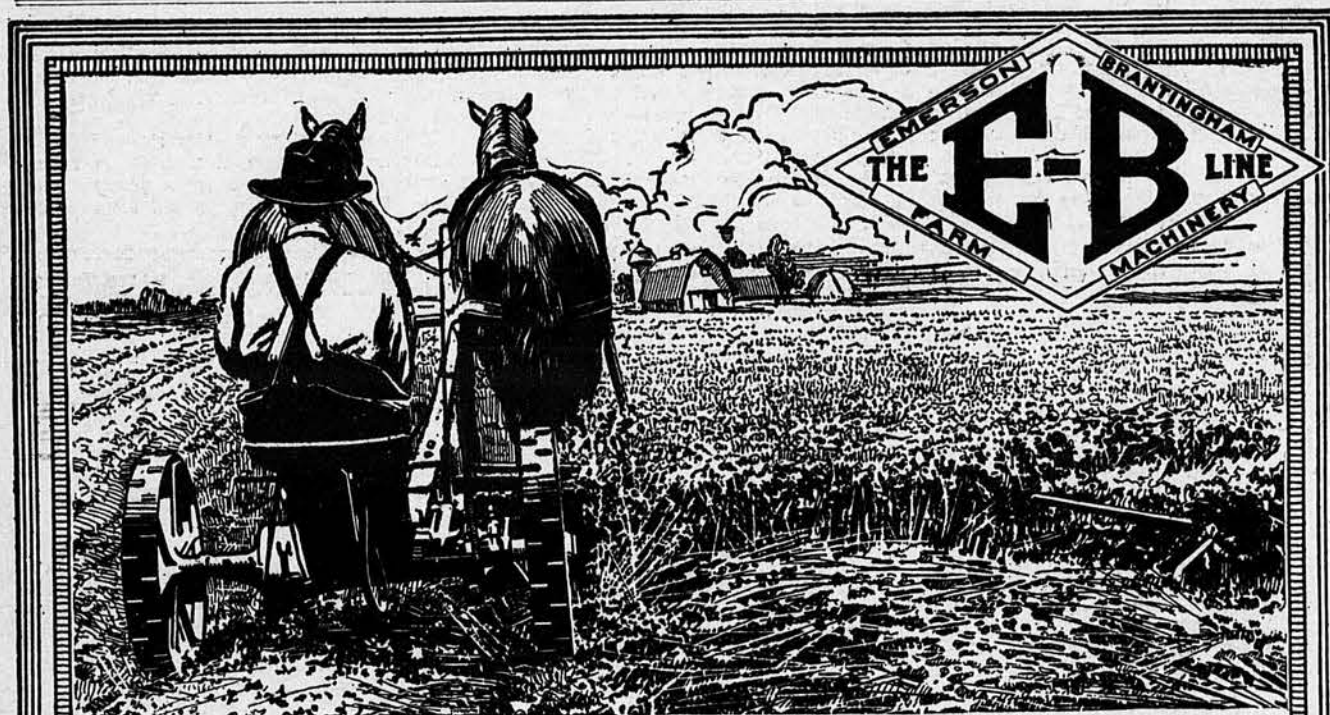
Save the Manure

"With manure worth \$8 a ton, it is essential that the whole amount be conserved by hauling it right from the barn to the field which is to go into corn next spring," says Emil Truog of the soils department of the University of Wisconsin.

"This statement is not true for the specialized farmer who has rough or hilly land from which the manure will wash off before planting time. On the hilly farm the manure should be saved carefully under sheds or in manure pits and then used next spring on acres sown to corn. It has been estimated that at least one-third the value of a ton of manure is lost by improper care, such as dumping the fertilizer outside and letting it remain there and leach over winter.

"The specialized farmer, such as the truck gardener, probably can make the best use of the manure by composting it. The well rotted manure of the compost pile will supply best the requirements of the garden in the spring."

Put out a few fruit trees in the spring.



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Labor saving and crop saving are going to be more important than ever before in the history of the world.

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See your E-B dealer and have him explain all of the points of E-B Mower construction.

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E-B Side Delivery Rake

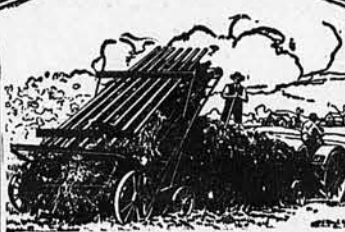
Rakes Three Acres in the Time of Two

Three swaths instead of two, three acres while others rake two, that is the story of the E-B Side Delivery Rake.

Labor saving, time saving, when time means the difference between a good crop and a poor one. Light, fluffy windrows that allow the hay to cure gradually and thoroughly.

Teeth can be changed from seat for wet hay or dry. Lever changes from rake to tedder instantly.

See your E-B dealer for complete facts.



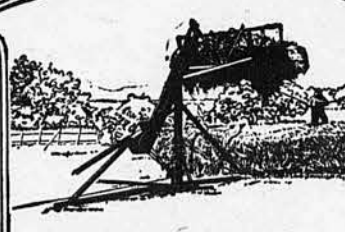
E-B Hay Loader

Gets All the Hay - Without Wadding, Rolling or Twisting

The E-B Hay Loader cleans the windrow as it goes along. It handles the hay gently—does not tear stems and leaves or thresh out seeds. 66-inch sweep of rakes parallel to ground assures clean raking and easy action.

Continuous push upward prevents hay being drawn off rack—hay may be allowed to accumulate at rear of rack without clogging. Put an end to the hardest work of haying by putting an E-B Hay Loader on your farm.

Get complete facts from your dealer.



E-B Swinging Stacker

Lifts the Hay High—Places It Where You Want It

Building a firm, well-shaped stack is easy with the E-B Swinging Stacker.

Simple in construction, with strong wood frame and powerful steel angle plate and cast hinge block.

Load of hay received from rake after being carried upward is easily swung into any desired location by operator and dumped.

The rapidly increasing number of E-B Stackers used by the most progressive farmers in the country is proof of their being practical for your farm.

To Check Soil Wastage

BY J. K. RODGERS

The thaws of late winter and early spring will send the water running down ditches already formed, and will start new gulleys, which, if not checked, will rapidly eat their way thru the earth with the coming of heavy rains.

On account of its porous condition of the surface, resulting from alternate freezing and thawing, soil washes easily in late winter and early spring. It is not unusual for tons of the rich surface soil to be washed away within a few days' time, and the prevention of this waste is a problem of interest to everyone interested in the conservation of productive soil. Careful planning, and hours of patient effort are required to put ditches and gulleys in proper condition so that they will fill gradually instead of being washed deeper.

Where the surface of a field is rolling, ditches are likely to start in the fields. From small "ruts" which jar the driver of a manure spreader when he crosses them, these ditches can be deepened gradually and widened by surface drainage until they will hide a cow or horse. The sooner small ditches in a field are filled up, the better for the land owner. If the gulleys are shallow, throw in old hay or straw and plow the sides down level with the field's surface.

Where a ditch is of medium depth, it may be checked by building small dams of waste hay and straw across it. The more dams used, the faster the ditch will fill. If the straw and hay does not hold the current, use rows of stakes to strengthen the dam.

Brush makes good "filler" for ditches and it is especially suitable for use when the gully is deep. Lay the brush with the tops of the limbs "up stream." Stake the brush dams securely, and throw in some hay or trash to assist in catching and holding earth particles which are mixed with the flowing water. When ditches are handled in this manner, the force which cut them in the earth's surface will fill them.

A dam built of logs is preferable for a large, deep ditch which drains considerable territory. Brush may be packed in behind the log dam.

When warm weather comes, various kinds of seed may be sown in and alongside the ditch; The roots of the growing plants will hold the earth particles together and check washing. Sweet clover is an excellent plant for the purpose.

If the field slopes sharply, it is a good plan to seed the ground to alfalfa or Sweet clover. Crops of this nature do much to check the formation of a system of lateral ditches which often leave a field rutted and devoid of fertile soil.

Hog Cholera Losses Decrease

Losses from hog cholera declined greatly in the four years—1914 to 1917—and a further reduction is expected for 1918, says a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to Addison T. Smith, a member of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary calls attention to the necessity for state co-operation in the federal government's campaign against this destructive animal disease.

The losses for 1914 totaled 6,304,300 animals, which, valued at \$10.40 a head, made a monetary loss of \$67,697,461; for 1917, 2,952,144 animals, valued at \$11.73 a head, a monetary loss of \$32,475,190. During the four years the number of animals taken by the disease was 18,835,901, representing a value of \$188,448,643.

Farm Meet in Washington

Representatives of farmers' organizations met in Washington January 7 and 8 for a "conference on economic reconstruction in America and international reconstruction." At the conference a program for reconstruction drafted by farm leaders late in November was discussed, amended and voted upon. The program adopted by the conference will be submitted to farmers' organizations thruout the country for ratification.

Help Out Farmers

A farm service division in the United States Employment Service has been created to direct the special farm labor supplying efforts which the De-

partment of Labor will make during the coming season. M. A. Coykendall, of Nebraska, who has been chief of the farm section, has been appointed director of the new division. John T. Connell, of Mississippi, has been made assistant director. Thru this division and regular and special offices in the field, the Federal Employment Service will recruit and distribute harvesters for the western wheat belt, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. It also will be concerned with farm labor supplying in other sections of the country.

New Honor for Potter

A. A. Potter, dean of engineering in the agricultural college, has been appointed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to membership on the committee to revise the power tests codes on complete steam power plants. This is one of the most important committees of the organization.

Big U. S. Oil Production

Preliminary estimates of the geological survey just made public, indicate that the quantity of petroleum marketed from oil wells and field storage tanks in the United States in 1918 amounted to more than 345,500,000 barrels, an apparent gain of 3 per cent over the record output of 335,315,601 barrels in 1917.

The surface reserve of crude oil held by producers and pipe line companies at the end of 1918 was estimated at 123 million barrels, compared with 150 million barrels at the end of 1917.

Minerals Worth 10 Billions

More than 10 billion dollars' worth of minerals were mined in the United States in 1917 and 1918. This was shown by preliminary estimates for this year combined with final figures for 1917, just made public by the geological survey.

The total for this year was estimated at 5,160 millions against 5,011 millions last year and \$3,513,972,000 in 1916. The 1918 output of metallic products, including pig iron, copper, ferro alloys, lead, zinc, gold, silver and aluminum was valued at nearly 2 billions of dollars.

Rough Feed for Cattle

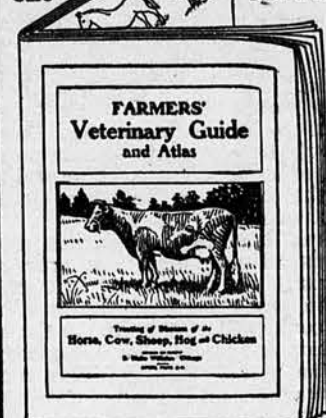
Every ton of straw, every ton of corn stover, and every ton of coarse, cheap hay produced on the farms should pass thru the cattle or be used as bedding after having been offered to them. Beef cattle, especially steers and dry cows that are being wintered, may be given cheaper feeds than grain, such as well-cured corn stover, straw, and hay, with 1 or 2 pounds of cottonseed meal. They should be given all of such roughages, however, that they will consume with a relish. Breeding cows and young growing animals should be given sufficient feed to enable them to make a satisfactory growth. Most of the feed is wasted when given to a young animal that does not make some growth.

Farmers Should Store Ice

Where ice, and sawdust or other insulating material for packing the ice, is available it is most unfortunate for any farmer not to have a full supply of ice for the many purposes needed. In the northern dairy sections most of the farmers do this and find the cost is very little, altho it may involve some hard work. A special ice house is not at all necessary. One square in a barn or shed, tightly boarded, is suitable, but double boarding is desirable to provide dead-air space. The blocks of ice should be packed solid in the center, leaving a space of 18 inches on all sides for sawdust or other insulating material. If snow is available, be sure to fill all spaces between the cakes of the bottom tier of ice with it and the spaces of each tier above as the mass is built up. This will exclude air and the ice will keep much better. The ice mass thus forms one large solid block covering a space about 10 feet square with a height of 10 to 15 feet. The insulating material then to be packed around the mass should be tramped down as firmly as possible for each foot of material added, then the top should be covered with the same material to a depth of not less than 18 inches. Handled in this way, a good supply of ice is inexpensive.

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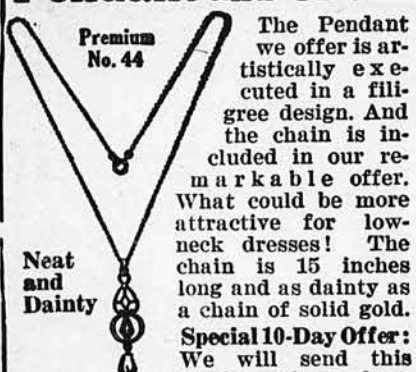
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THE HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
Dept. M-44, Topeka, Kansas

Gasoline Tax is Unfair

Most of the Motor Vehicles are Used by Farmers

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW
Farm Engineering Editor

STRANGE, isn't it, how deeply concerned so many of our financiers and big business men become over what they call the shiftless methods of the farmer? If they only had their way, they would show just how farming ought to be done so that there never would be any grain loss or meat shortage, or milk famines, or anything that might occur to interfere with their gastronomical equanimity.

Of course, business is business, and business is all right; but the average farmer has to put more trust in Providence than any other business man on earth. Providence is part of the farmer's capital, and unless he has plenty of it in the way of good weather conditions for crops, he is not going to get a very heavy return on his investment. Even if a farmer may grumble, he doesn't really kick very much. He simply takes what he gets; if it be much, he usually puts it back into his business in the way of new equipment or buildings, or something; if it be little, he just keeps his mouth shut, tightens up his belt and hopes for better times.

Farmers are Not Privateers

Now we are not proceeding to "kick"—we are just discussing a situation. Evidently the framers of the new war revenue bill are secretly strong in the belief that the farmers of the country are unmitigated privateers; for it looks as if the farmers are going to pay taxes here, there, around the corner, and everywhere. Of course the taxes will be paid, no question of that; but the apportionment of the taxation might be a little more equitable.

Take gasoline. First a 10 cents a gallon tax was proposed, which on the face of it was ridiculously high; later consideration brought it down to 2 cents a gallon. This is not so bad, but why even 2 cents? It has not been very long since gasoline could be purchased for 9 cents a gallon, and you can just bet your bottom dollar that the oil companies were not losing money at that; for did you try to buy some Standard Oil shares two or three years ago? If you did, you know just about what gasoline profits might have been at the time.

It seems to us that we are already paying our share of the tax when we buy the gasoline. The trouble is that the government is not getting it—it is going into the pocket of some one else—perhaps the 80 per cent excess profits tax may take it out of that pocket and put it where it belongs. In a little trip which we recently took, we paid anywhere from 22.3 cents to 34 cents a gallon for gasoline, none of it highest, either. It seemed peculiar to us to drive from one state into another and find five cents a gallon difference in price, but since our car would not run on its reputation all the time, we just submitted with as good grace as we could.

Supposing the tax be laid on gasoline? Such a tax is ostensibly designed to be a luxury tax. How many farmers will consider it such? Will it really be a luxury tax? Do you know that a big manufacturing concern making tires, collected statistics showing that neither merchants nor manufacturers are the biggest users of commercial motor vehicles in the United States, but that to the farmers belong the honor. The number of trucks engaged in the haulage of grain, produce, truck and livestock in rural districts was, in 1917, practically 80,000. Manufacturers came next, employing less than 65,000. In 1917, 90,000 commercial vehicles were manufactured. It is estimated that, aside from those planned by the government for war purposes, at least 100,000 will be put to running through the present year. The farmer, fully alive as he is to the possibilities of the truck and the advantages to be gained from its use, will undoubtedly take a major share of this year's production.

The number of trucks is increasing tremendously every year and practically the entire output of the truck factories, with the exception of the machines going into the governmental service, are going to be operated on

farms. The American farm is becoming motorized; how rapidly, it is difficult to say. As a consequence of the constantly augmented internal combustion engine horse power in use by the farmers, it can be readily seen that liquid fuel consumption in the rural districts is reaching tremendous figures.

According to the data collected by the best authorities, there are at least 5 million motor vehicles in use in the United States. The same authorities estimate that 53 per cent of the cars sold go to the farmers, which means that about 2,650,000 automobiles are farmer owned. If the farmer would have to get along without his motor car he would have to have at least one driving horse to take its place and since, according to government figures, it requires the total production of 5 acres to keep a horse, it would take the yield of 13,250,000 acres to feed these horses. Assuming that on each acre we would raise 15 bushels of wheat, we should have 66,250,000 bushels or about 80 per cent of the amount exported to our allies.

We think we should like to keep the motor cars instead of buying such an inefficient means of transportation as the horse, but we certainly do not feel that we should be charged extra simply because we are really doing something which amounts to a substantial saving. A gasoline tax will in all probability work to reduce the amount of motor travel, when as a matter of good business, motor travel should be encouraged.

A great deal of medium distance travel is accomplished by the use of the motor car and a reduction in motor travel will undoubtedly be accompanied by an increase in railway travel. It has been estimated that motor car passenger mileage is 60 billion miles yearly as compared to a railway passenger mileage of 35 billion. Should 10 per cent of the motor travel be diverted to the railways, it would mean an increase of 17 per cent in railway passenger travel, and probably a great deal more, since in the latter case, the direct routing accomplished by the motor car could not be effected. This in itself, is proof of the business value of the motor car.

The Farmer's Vehicle

Only the unreasonable will insist that the farmer's motor car is a pleasure car. Just ask any farmer who owns a car how he would like to run his farm without one. Of course the farmer will take his family on a pleasure ride in the motor car just as the

Cash for Poultry Letters

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to get a number of good letters on poultry farming and marketing. Tell us your experience in raising chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons, and discuss their winter care and feeding. What feeds have you found best to make hens lay? What success have you had in marketing eggs and poultry? We will give a number cash prizes for the best letters.

Keeping Books—For the best letters on Keeping Books and Poultry Records \$5 will be given for the first prize, and \$3 for the second prize.

Poultry Equipment—For the best letters on Housing, Nests, and Equipment we offer \$3 for the first prize, and \$2 for the second.

Incubators—For the best letters on Incubators and their Management \$3 will be given for the first prize and \$2 for the second prize.

Directions—Write only on one side of paper. Letters of 50 to 100 words are preferred, but no letter should exceed 500 words in length. All articles should reach us not later than January 10. Send us any photographs you may have that would be of interest. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Poultry Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

city man takes his family to the park or beach on the street car. Then why not tax the street car system in the cities as a pleasure vehicle? Yet who would think of doing such a thing?

A straight tax on gasoline would work a hardship on the manufacturers of machines using this as fuel in comparison with manufacturers of vehicles using kerosene or other sources of motive power. If a tax be laid upon gasoline, a proportionate tax should be laid upon kerosene and upon feed and forage for horses.

Naturally, even if a tax be laid upon gasoline and not upon the other commodities mentioned, the farmer will go ahead, pay his tax and meet the situation as best he can. There is no class of people in the country who are so truly loyal in the support of the government as are the farmers and none respond more readily and willingly to any demands made by the government. No farmer is opposed to a just and properly apportioned tax and he will pay such a tax without a question. However, in view of the fact that there is not only plenty of gasoline for present needs but that there is no immediate probability of anything like a shortage, it would seem that the gasoline tax measure as a plain revenue producer is not at all just nor equitable. Neither does it seem that the passage of the measure would be wholly in accord with the administration's policy of increasing industrial efficiency. The curtailment of the use of gasoline which would no doubt result from the increasing of the price due to the taxes, would, actually mean a reduction in agricultural efficiency.

In spite of the well meant concern of the "revolving chair" capitalists of La Salle Street and Wall Street, the American farmers are, taken as a whole, a pretty shrewd bunch. They realize that they alone cannot maintain the integrity of the nation, but that it requires the combined effort of all classes and kinds of men for such an accomplishment. Even if they do feel resentment at the apparent injustice, they are not noisy nor obstreperous in their objections. They believe that deeds rather than words count, and when once our agricultural resources have been thoroughly organized, such a policy will put the American farmer where he belongs.

Indian Raises Valuable Hogs

R. A. Welch, member of a prominent Choctaw family, has a fine herd of Poland Chinas at Red Oak, Okla. On his farm is the ancient council house of the Choctaws and around it roam purebred porkers that sell for record-breaking prices. At his recent sale, all young sows sold for \$363.63 each, 20 others averaged \$314 and 40 head averaged \$258. This is one of the best six sales reported anywhere in the entire country this year. While most of these hogs went to Oklahoma and Texas hog men, others were bought by men from the best parts of the cornbelt.

Welch, last year, went to Illinois and paid \$2,250 for a young boar and \$2,000 for a pig to a Missouri hog man. These are world record prices for pigs of these ages. Hogs worth \$500 are common on the Welch place. Twice he has sold hogs for more than \$1,000 each at public sales.

Another Indian whose efforts are attracting wide attention is J. A. Chiders, of Broken Arrow. He owns many fine Duroc Jerseys and is said to be the only fullblood Indian that ever has shown hogs against the white man at the big state fairs. At the Oklahoma Free State Fair and other fairs he took nine prizes on hogs, in addition to premiums on cotton, chickens, horses and oats. Recently he paid \$500 for just one good sow.

Mules in British Army

Large numbers of mules imported from America were used by the army for moving the field artillery. In every case and particularly in the big advance the animals did all that was expected of them, keeping the guns right along as the allied armies pressed forward on the heels of the retreating Huns. Mules show intelligence in military services and remain cool on the firing line while horses stampede. The mule is also tougher than the horse and hence endures the hardships of war better.—The Pathfinder.

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German Grenadiers taken captive.
Scene at Signing of Ukraine peace.
German machine gun in action.
Three German women captured while operating Boche machine gun.
Close up view of Island of Heligoland.
Submarine mothership, Vulcan.
Devastated country left by the Huns.

German bombing plane in flight.
Inside a German waterproof trench.
Searching skies for enemy planes.
Advancing Huns using flame throwers.
Zeppelin attacking British fleet.
Aeroplane photo of burning of Rheims.
Belgian soldiers in enemy's wire.
Street fighting scene in Malines.
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German dead in front line trench.

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PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS for \$8. They are nice birds. J. A. Lahman, Bluff City, Kan.
FULL BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12 and \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. E. Gaughan, Earleton, Kan.
THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Hens, \$7; TOMS, \$10 and \$13. Ralph Mariner, Fredonia, Kan.
GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Thrifty range-raised birds. TOMS \$10-\$15. Hens \$5. W. H. Streeter, Dighton, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. PRIZE winning stock, big boned and thrifty. Five to ten dollars. Mrs. A. Burg, Lakin, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. PRIZE winning blood, from hens 18-25 lbs. Gold-bank sire. Mrs. James Altken, Severy, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WHITE TIP wings and tall. TOMS, \$6.50; average 20 lbs. Hens, \$5. Mrs. Montie Brown, Modoc, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE, PARENT STOCK. Tom, 42 lbs. Hens, 20 to 25. Good markings, \$5 to \$12. Ceell McArthur, Walton, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM the finest strains in America. Bred for vigor, size and quality. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.
PURE BLOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Sired by a son of the "World's Frisco Exposition tom." Satisfaction guaranteed. Dona Dally, Scottsville, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS \$10.00 to \$15.00. Pullets two for \$12.00; three for \$15.00. The best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb.
WHITE LANGSHAN AND RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, Single Comb, \$2 each. Mrs. H. A. Ritter, R. 2, Goodman, Mo.
FINE BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, White Leghorns. Cockerels, geese, ducks, guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, EMBDEN geese and Pekin ducks for sale cheap if taken soon. Mrs. W. T. Holligan, Emmett, Kan., R. 1.

GAME BIRDS.

CHINESE RINGNECK PHEASANTS, pairs, trios; wild Mallards, pairs; "Goldbank" turkeys; "Ringlet" Barred Rocks. Booking orders eggs of above; also Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst pheasants, peafowls, Japanese silkies, Buff Cochins bantams. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Lindsborg, Kan.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR geese, ducks and turkeys. Coops furnished. Write us. Shelton Poultry Co., Denver.
PAYING FOR No. 1 HENS AND SPRINGS, 23c. Geese and ducks, 18c to 20c. Old pigeons wanted February 5th, \$1 dozen. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

DOGS.

ALL MY COON HOUNDS SOLD. ROY Zehner, Onaga, Kan.
COLLIE PUPS FROM NATURAL HEELERS. Farm raised. Males, \$5; females, \$3. Lonnie Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kan.
FOR SALE—EXTRA LARGE MALE RUSLAN wolf hound, a real coyote killer. Rabbit broke, good teeth. Price, \$25. Joe McKittrick, Wilson, Kan.
FOR SALE—TRAINED THOROUGHbred Scotch Collie female, natural heeler. Price, \$25, or will trade for 2 extra grey hounds 2 years old. Joe McKittrick, Wilson, 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 PURE HONEY, ALFALFA-clover extracted. Two 60-pound cans, \$35. Sample, 15c. Reference: First National Bank, Boulder. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

PATENTS.

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.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

CANE SEED FOR SALE. 2,000 BUSHELS of good black seed. C. F. Kellin, Trenton, Neb.

CHOICE, PROLIFIC SEED CORN, \$3. FIVE bushel lots, \$12.50. Ear or shelled. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF CHOICE RED fodder cane seed at \$5 per hundred. H. E. Morton, Oberlin, Kan.

KAFFIR OR MILO SEED FOR SALE IN car lots or less. Good cane seed. Farmers Elevator, Wilburton, Kansas.

PURE GOLD MINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, \$4 per bu. Choice alfalfa, \$11 per bu. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

SEED CORN—GET SOME OF MY NEW variety, matures in 75 to 80 days. Send for circular. C. J. Woodrick, Holmesville, Neb.

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.

TREES AND SEEDS—DON'T PLACE YOUR order until you see our prices and terms. Save agent's commission and get wholesale prices. Write today for catalog. Seeds fresh and tested. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, 2131 Schell Building, Wichita, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, NORTHERN GROWN, free from Johnson grass, 20c per lb., bags free, postage, express or freight extra. White Sweet clover, scarified, 30c. Alfalfa, \$8 per bu. and up. Order early. Supply short. Quality guaranteed satisfactory. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

SEED CORN—MEXICAN JUNE CORN FOR sale. We have a small amount left that we are selling at \$3.00 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Nothing sold less than one bushel. Cash must accompany order. Maize, feterita, Sudan and cane seed. Write for prices. C. E. Parks Grain Co., Lubbock, Texas.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, Red Top and Golden cane, Duro, Hegari, Shrook and Red kafir, \$7. Dwarf and Standard cream and red maize, feterita, Amber, Orange and scarlet cane, dwarf and standard white kafir, \$6.50. Sudan, \$20. All per 100 pounds, freight prepaid. Prepaid express, \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS, CARLOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO HOLE NEW CORN sheller. Never been used. John Duggins, Uniontown, Kan.

JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG 8 BOTTOM with sod bottoms nearly new. George Rahenkamp, Hooker, Okla.

FOR SALE—SHARPLES TWO SINGLE unit milker, used eight months. Price, \$200. B. F. Axtell, Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—RUMELY OIL Pull tractor and 5 bottom self lift plow. A-No. 1 condition. M. L. Johns, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE—OIL AND GAS LEASES, 1/4 interest in lease well now drilling for gas. Also good stallion. Two jacks. Address E. A. George, Earlton, Kan.

BEANS FOR SALE—GOOD WHITE NAVY beans, 10c per pound in lots 120 lbs. sacked. F. O. B. Rushville. From grower to consumer. F. C. Kohout, Rushville, Kan.

LEAF TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S BEST, 2 yrs. old, chewing or smoking 3 lbs., \$1.50; 7 lbs., \$3; prepaid. Special prices on large quantities. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—COMPLETE ADVANCE—Rumely threshing rig, 18 H. P. engine, 32-52 separator, out 4 years, in good shape, \$2,500. Henry Langhofer, Route 6, Marlon, Kan.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS OF ALL makes, \$15 up. Salina rebuilder makes good. Write for price list of typewriters and office supplies. Salina Typewriter Co., Dept. F, Salina, 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.

THROUGH A TRADE, I JUST OBTAINED a 15-25 Wallis Cub Junior tractor, for which I have no use. I offer it for quick sale at 10 per cent discount from \$1,600, the present list price. Address, A. H. Hagood, 1522 Lister Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

CASH OR WORK HORSES AND COLTS wanted for the following property: One registered Percheron stallion, 1 Mammoth Jack, and 3 tractors as follows: 1 Mogul, 10-20, 1918 model, used 1 season; 1 Emerson, 10-20, model L, used 2 seasons; 1 Hart-Parr, 10-20, 1915 model, used 2 seasons. Bargain for a quick turn. C. L. Davenport, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

LANDS.

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—540 ACRES. GOOD SPRINGS, pasture, timber. 60 acres meadow, 140 acres plow land. Two sets improvements. Located near mountains, healthy. No crop failures. Excellent dairy or stock proposition. Near good markets. Price, \$25. Owner, Box 208, Monument, Colo.

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.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

Favorable Crop Outlook

Reports from Kansas and all other states of the Union show a favorable crop outlook for 1919. The December monthly crop report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed a condition of 98.5 per cent and forecasted a possible production of 760 million bushels of wheat for 1919. The production this year of the United States was about 558 million bushels. The average yearly production for five years preceding the Great War was 495 million bushels. The highest production for any one year was 685 million bushels.

The rains in November and early December of 1918 followed by the snows of December and January have put considerable moisture into the soil and make farmers feel reasonably certain of good crops for 1919. With a moderate amount of rain thru the spring and summer Kansas will have the largest crops ever known. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Atchison—A great deal of snow has fallen during the last two weeks but has nearly all blown off some wheat fields, while again other fields have a good covering. Bottom fields have a fair covering but hills are nearly bare. Hard wheat is worth from 16c to 18c above government prices, while red is 28c above. Butterfat, 70c; potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2.25 a hundred pounds; white or yellow corn, \$1.48; mixed, \$1.47; oats, 63c; alfalfa, \$30; prairie hay, \$30.—Alfred Cole, Jan. 3.

Cherokee—The weather man presented Cherokee county a white Christmas, a holiday week of good, old winter weather and an icy New Year's day. The sun shines each day but the ice still remains, for the nights are from 6 above to zero. As yet there is no way of knowing if the wheat is damaged or not.—L. Smyres, Jan. 4.

Coffey—We are having severe wintry weather. The thermometer has registered as low as 13 degrees below zero. We have about a foot of snow. This has drifted a great deal and roads extending eastward or westward have been blocked with snow so that no traffic is possible. It has been impossible for the mail carrier to make all of his route. Most of the wheat is well protected by snow. Nearly everything is selling at a high price. Not many public sales are being held.—A. T. Stewart, Jan. 3.

Cowley—The fields are covered with 12 inches of snow and the roads are passable only to horse drawn vehicles. Farmers have been going after their own mail as the carriers were unable to make their routes. About all the farm work being done is the

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnston, Ohio.

SALESMEN WANTED—EARN \$25 TO \$50 weekly taking orders for nursery stock. Steady employment. Weekly payments. Experience unnecessary. F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABORTION PREVENTED BY R. HAROLD, Manhattan, Kan.

PINTO BEANS, 100 LBS. F. O. B. HERE, \$8.00. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

KODAKERS—ANY SIZE ROLL FILM DEVELOPED and six prints made for 25 cents. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

TO TRADE—ONE REGISTERED JACK for 8-16 tractor or registered bull or Ford car. Tom J. Myrick, Mapleton, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST, MULBERRY and catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, care Mail and Breeze.

AGENTS TO SELL AMERICA'S WAR FOR Humanity. Price \$2.00. Agent's commission, 50 per cent. Sample outfit free. Mid Western Co., Topeka, Kan.

PHOTO FINISHING—TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED and six prints, only 25c silver. Professional work, prompt returns. Reed Studio, Dept. "B," Norton, Kan.

WANT A BELT POWER TRANSMITTER for your Ford? Then don't pay more than \$12.50 for it. Buy the Simplex. Simplest, handiest, most practical. Circular free. Frank R. Weisgerber, Salina, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

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.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

FREE—A 78 LB. HOG OILER. REGULAR price, \$13.50, free. We want you to protect your hogs by using our germicidal, disinfectant, lice-killing, scurf preventing medicated non-freezable chemical. Keep this preventive agency with your hogs day and night. 50 gallon steel bbl. oil, regular price \$30, and the oiler free. Number limited so order now. Saltonic Company, 21 South 21st St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

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.

chores and making the stock comfortable. Feed is in great demand. Cream is quoted at 59c; eggs, 50c; hogs, 16c; wheat, \$2.20; kafir, \$1.35; alfalfa, \$24; prairie hay, \$22.—Fred Page, Jan. 4.

Crawford—It has been very cold here, and was 6 below on January 3. The ground is covered with snow, sleet and ice, but the stock is not suffering much. Pasturing wheat has been stopped as the ground is not frozen under the snow. Eggs, 60c; chickens, 16c; geese, 15c; ducks, 18c; turkeys, 25c; corn, \$1.70; oats, 72c; wheat, \$2.05; hogs, \$16.50; cattle, from \$5 to \$15; hay, \$25; oat straw, \$15.—E. R. Lindenberg, Jan. 3.

Elk—It is down to 12 below zero this morning and we have about 11 inches of snow and sleet on the ground. Very few have wood sawed. Eggs, 55c; cream, 68c.—Chas. Grant, Jan. 3.

Finney—We now have about 24 inches of snow on the ground. This will be excellent on the wheat and insures a bumper crop next year, but is very hard on the cattle men. It is almost impossible to get feed hauled to the cattle as the snow has to be scooped from around the stacks before the hay can be used. I haven't heard of any losses of stock yet but expect to before this cold spell ends. Eggs, 60c; butterfat, 70c; bran, \$2; milo, \$2.75. Roads are almost impassable.—S. A. Altus, Jan. 3.

Geary—We are having real winter weather. We had 7 inches of snow on December 24 with a temperature of 7 below zero, and another blizzard on December 30 with the temperature 17 below zero on January 2. The roads are almost blocked with drifts. It is warmer today but it is snowing and the snow is drifting worse than any time in years. This weather very hard on all kinds of stock. There is not much feed to spare.—O. R. Straun, Jan. 4.

Gove—Prospects for crops are excellent. We have had about 4 inches of moisture in the last two weeks. Rough feed is scarce and high. Cane is selling at \$18 to \$20; hay, \$25; corn, \$1.61. Stock is in pretty good condition considering the long cold spell. Butterfat, 68c; eggs, 60c; heavy hens, 19c.—Newell S. Boss, Jan. 2.

Grant—The heaviest snow storm in many years started December 16 and at this time there is 2 feet of snow on the level and in places it is badly drifted. Everybody is having a hard time trying to haul feed for their stock as nothing but a slip sled can be used. I have only heard of a few losses.—C. W. Mahan, Jan. 2.

Miami—Wheat is pretty well covered with snow. Cattle are doing very well. Not many farm sales at present. Cattle are selling fairly well but horses are hard to move at any price. Eggs, 60c; butterfat, 68c.—F. J. Haeefe, Jan. 4.

Morton—Nearly everyone is doing their traveling and hauling feed on sleds. The snow has not drifted for several days and the roads are quite passable with sleds. The mail carrier has not been around for 13 days. The train was stalled in a snow drift for four days. Cattle are doing well. Eggs, 50c; bran, \$1.75; butter, 50c.—E. Rae Stillman, Dec. 30.

Pawnee—We are having real winter now with lots of snow and cold weather. The roads are bad; drifts are worse on east and west roads. Stock is not doing good; it is too cold. Mail routes are impassable for cars but sleighing is good. Wheat is covered up fine. Temperature was 14 below zero on the third. Markets are as follows: Eggs, 60c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 67c; hens, 19c; hogs, \$16.—C. E. Chesterman, Jan. 4.

Phillips—On December 23 a drifting snow covered everything. Our county has enough feed, if evenly distributed, for all its stock. An increasing interest in purebred cattle, hogs and chickens is being shown. Some farmers are trying a few head of sheep. Many bidders and good prices at public sales.—A. D. Sutley, Jan. 4.

Saline—We had a 17-inch snowfall during the holidays. The roads are badly drifted, but the fields have a good covering. It has been very cold most of the time. No public sales are being held. Feed for stock very short. Hogs, fat, \$16 to \$16.20; eggs, 60c to 62c; butter, 50c to 57c; butterfat, 71c; corn, \$1.62.—J. P. Nelson, Jan. 4.

Stevens—The snow is about a foot deep; roads almost impassable and it is hard to haul feed for stock. Not one-fourth of the threshing has been done yet. Maize and kafir turning out from 10 to 20 bushels an acre and selling for \$2.20 a hundred. Before this last snow we had 4 inches of moisture so we are sure of a good crop season next year. Stock is doing very well.—Monroe Traver, Dec. 30.

Crop Reporters Wanted

Crop reporters are needed in the following counties: Allen, Chase, Chautauqua, Comanche, Greeley, Jackson, Kingman, Lane, Pottawatomie, Rice, Smith, Stanton, Wallace, Washington, Wichita and Wyandotte. We will make an attractive offer to anyone who will act as crop reporter for the Farmers Mail and Breeze in these counties. For full information in regard to this work, address, John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Peace Congress Program

The peace conference, according to the Petit Parisien, will proceed as follows:

First—A conference of the four great powers.

Second—Representatives of Belgium and Serbia will be admitted for a study of the general situation.

Third—Admission of the other allies for conferences on the problems interesting them.

Fourth—Presentation of conditions successively to Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, German-Austria and Hungary, and the signing of the peace preliminaries.

Fifth—A general conference concerning the questions of a league of nations, freedom of the seas, limitation of armaments and related topics.

Help the Armenians

BY CHARLES DILLON

There are 170,000 farms in Kansas. Of this number more than 100,000 have contributed funds for the relief of Armenia and Syria. The average remittance has been more than a dollar, but there are very many instances, indeed hundreds in which farmers have sent \$5, \$50 or \$100. In many cases these contributors have sent in Liberty Bonds for \$50 or \$100. An entire colony of Russian farmers adopted this plan 10 days ago, every man sending in the Liberty Bond he had bought during the war.

The work of organizing the rural communities went much more smoothly than in the towns and cities, so that the campaign will begin Sunday, January 12, with an excellent outlook for the 30-million-dollar goal to be reached by January 19. Some of the Western states have decided to have a tag day for Saturday, January 18, with instructions to continue it into Sunday's activities to close the campaign.

This will be, perhaps, the final appeal for help from the nation. With the war at an end, the relief workers of the Armenian committee are following the British and French armies of occupation into the Ottoman empire and are continuing their relief work among the refugees left in the towns. British and French military men are assisting the American relief workers.

C. V. Vickrey, national secretary, says 4 million dollars of the 30 million dollars to be raised in this country during the week of January 12-19 will be devoted to the building of orphanages for the stricken children. The incident cited by Mr. Vickrey to stress the need for orphanages follows:

"Everybody is dead but us," sobbed two little brothers, when they were discovered living alone in a dug-out. There are more than 1/2 million of these orphans without food or clothing.

Kansas Livestock Increases

BY J. C. MOHLER

Secretary State Board of Agriculture

There have been increases in the numbers of all kinds of livestock in Kansas with the exception of mules and beef cattle. On March 1 there were 4,300 more horses, 103,000 more milk cows, 70,000 more sheep and 110,000 more swine on hand. The values of all livestock except that of horses have increased over those of last year, as follows: Mules, \$5 higher, or \$140 each; milk cows, \$7 higher, or \$82 each; other cattle, \$4 higher, or \$54 a head; sheep, \$1.50 higher, or \$12.50 a head, and swine, \$2 higher, or \$22.50 each. Horses have decreased an average of \$9 each and are now valued at \$111 a head. The aggregate value of livestock increased \$9,204,000 over that of 1917.

Kansas has 1,053,000 horses valued at \$116,883,000; 227,745 mules and asses worth \$31,884,300; 683,211 milk cows valued at \$56,023,302; other cattle, 2,239,717, worth \$120,944,718; about 249,928 sheep worth \$3,124,100, and 1,467,082 swine valued at \$33,009,345. The total value of the livestock is \$361,868,705.

Useful Farm Implements

(Continued from Page 16.)

fore the corn is planted. If winter plowing is done, and it should be, the disk followed by the harrow used both ways will make a splendid seedbed.

The harrow, as well as its use, is often neglected. After the first year the teeth should be turned half around and this repeated as often as necessary to keep sharp edges of the teeth turned in the direction the harrow is drawn. An old harrow may be filled with new teeth and clamps at little cost.

The harrow is very useful after the heavy rains in the spring when the ground is likely to bake and it should also be used on ground that is cloddy. Many fence rows may be cleared of dead weeds in the spring by using the harrow both ways and then burning. It is often very useful to stop blowing of sand and the soil during windy months of spring when crops are small. Whole fields may be saved by harrowing every alternate two rows.

James M. Staten.

"Cash and Carry" savings equal the interest on a safe investment.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice All advertising 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

160 A. IMP., \$87.50 a. 80 a. imp., \$100 a. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa lands and stock farms at bargain prices. Write for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

160 A., new imp., 70 cult., bal. pasture, \$50 a. Good bargain. Severns & Hettick, Williamsburg, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Shas 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.

160 A. Anderson Co., Kan. Well imp., 60 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; abundance of water, good pasture, \$60 acre. TRIPLETT LAND CO., GARNETT, KAN.

HARDWARE AND GROCERY. \$16,000. Good business, good town, never been traded, want farm equal value. MARTIN, 213 HOYT, WICHITA, KANSAS.

WELL IMPROVED 160 acres, Stevens county, Kansas. Some grain and feed goes with farm. Price, \$3,600. Good terms. P. Pearcey, 1001 N. Kan. Ave., Liberal, 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.

80 ACRES, seven-room house, cellar house, fruit, large barn, 30 hog pasture, 8 wild meadow, 42 cultivation, \$65 acre, \$2,200 handle. Town school. P. H. ATCHISON, WAVERLY, KAN.

80 ACRES, 1 mi. of Ottawa, all tillable, 80 a. wheat, 6-r. house, good barn, gas for fuel. \$125 per acre. Write for our farm list. CASIDA CLARK LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

3 SECTIONS, cattle ranch, improved, abundance water, controls large amount grass. Priced at \$13.50 per acre, no trade. Write for list farms. W. V. YOUNG, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

FARM. 400 acres southern Kansas. 180 acres alfalfa, good improvements, some pasture. Seven miles county seat. Bargain \$50 acre. MARTIN, 213 HOYT, WICHITA, KANSAS.

CHOICE WELL IMPROVED 160 ACRES 160 a. all tillable, fine corn, wheat and alfalfa land. 8 a. alfalfa, 30 a. wheat goes with farm. 8-room house, large barn, plenty of water. A big bargain. Only \$60 per acre. M. T. SPONG, FREDONIA, KANSAS.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED RANCH 800 acres, 3 miles shipping on Santa Fe, 15 miles from Emporia; extra good buildings, 100 acres in alfalfa, well watered, \$50 per acre. Write for list of farms and ranches. T. B. GODSEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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.

100 ACRES, one mile pavement, 2 sets improvements, good, all tillable, bottom land, wheat and alfalfa. \$150 acre and worth it. For immediate sale owner will put in \$1,000 personal property. 160 acres, one mile shipping point, lays well, 6-room house, fair barn, 70 acres cultivation, \$45. Write for descriptive list other bargains. DICKEY LAND CO., OTTAWA, KAN.

320 A. CREEK STOCK FARM, 2 1/2 mi. from Hartford, Lyon county. 120 a. in good pasture; 200 a. 1st and 2nd creek bottom farm land; large new house, 8 r.; 2 large barns, new; never failing well with windmill and water system. All lots hog tight. Everything up in good repair. A dandy stock farm. Price, \$65. ED. F. MILNER, HARTFORD, KAN.

AS ADMINISTRATOR I am authorized to sell the Peltier's estate, consisting of one-half section of land, all under cultivation except 20 acres of pasture on the quarter that is improved. It's level enough that it could be all plowed with a tractor going around the whole half section. There are good improvements on one quarter, one seven-room house, one barn for twelve horses, good well and windmill, granary, etc. On the other quarter there is a big granary that holds seven thousand bushels of grain, that has a driveway. This farm is a quarter of a mile south and four miles west of the city limits of Concordia, Kansas. This is one of the best farms of Cloud county and it never was offered for sale for the last 36 years. I will sell one quarter if desired. And also a seven-room house with electric and bath. This house is in the best location of the city of Concordia. It is 2 1/2 blocks east of postoffice on Seventh street. Will not consider any trade. For further information write or see WILFRID PELTIER, CONCORDIA, KAN.

FOR SALE 80 ACRES. 80 acres cultivation, 40 acres bluestem pasture, 33 acres black lime stone upland, 7 acres river bottom, good six-room house, small barn, double crib, chicken house, 3 mi. town, phone, R. route, school 1/2 mi. \$37.50 per acre. Geo. A. Eby, Owner, New Albany, Kan.

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. F. LONES, Ness City, Kan.

160 ACRES FOR \$3,200 Near Wellington; improved; good loam soil; 70 wheat, 20 alfalfa, 35 pasture, 20 hay; possession. Only \$9,600; \$3,200 cash, \$500 year. R. M. MILLS, Schewler Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

IDEAL SMALL FARM 53 a., 2 1/2 miles Iola on main road; good 5-room cottage; nice barn and out bldgs; no waste land; price, \$6,000. \$2,000 cash, balance terms. IOLA LAND COMPANY, Iola, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH Square section, 8 miles railroad, 80 acres cultivated, balance bluestem grazing land, nice stream, timber, fine water, good buildings. Fine for the stockman. Price \$32,000. Liberal terms. J. E. BOCOCK & Son, Cottonwood Falls, 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.

320 ACRES Well improved, Marion county, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles county seat, 130 wheat, 30 rye, 6 alfalfa, balance grass. \$87.50 per acre. Would take small farm. HENRY LANGHOFER, OWNER, Route 6, Marion, Kan.

320 A., \$70 CASH \$7,400 down, \$15,000 12 years, 5 1/2 %. 53 a. wheat, 12 alfalfa, 200 cultivation, good water, mile to shipping point. Good improvements. 1,140 a. close to town, 90 is bottom alfalfa land. Improved, \$42. JAS. C. DWELLE, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

IMPROVED QUARTER, \$3,200 \$1,000 Cash, Balance Easy Terms Fine farm land, 65 acres cultivation, 1/2 in wheat; house, barn, granary, well, orchard, fenced, 1 1/2 mile to school, church, railroad market. 9 1/2 mi. from Liberal. Immediate possession. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

35 ACRES WHEAT FREE 160 acres, Franklin county, Kansas; 6 miles town; 7-room house; new barn; well located. Price, \$12,500 for immediate sale. 760 acres, very fine, modern improvements. Write for particulars. FRANK MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.

BIG FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAIN 240 a. 4 miles town, good improvements; splendid water; 75 acres wheat; 1/2 mile school. Only \$60 per acre. Owner changing business. Ask for full description and free descriptive booklet. Choice farms for sale. Write today. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kan.

400 ACRES, Butler Co., near town, 320 acres fine meadow; all lays level, plenty of good water; good house, and other improvements, 60 acres in cultivation, \$16,000. 400 acres near Wichita, 160 acres in wheat, about 100 acres in alfalfa; good improvements. A bargain at \$80 per acre. For further information write JOHN FERRITER, WICHITA, KANSAS.

NOTICE I own land in the following counties. Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Kearney, Anderson, Bourbon, Greenwood, Coffey, Kansas. Stanley Co., So. Dakota, Taney Co., Mo. Crawford Co., Ark. Will sell all or any part. Will consider trade on all or any part of it. 160 & 240 Hodgeman Co. twenty five dollars acre. For General Merc. 4 room house Kinsley Clear for western 160. Buick six for clear quarter. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kans.

Hartford, Kansas

Lyon County—Better quality land at prices \$25 per acre, cheaper than any where in the U. S. Tell me what you want and I'll get it for you. Any size farm, 40 to 640. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

REAL BARGAIN FOR SALE

400 acres of smooth land near Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas. 240 acres good grass, never been pastured, 160 acres wheat. Easy terms, low rate of interest. Address, J. F. RESSEL, Colony, Kan.

MISSOURI

COME TO MISSOURI—FINE FARMS

Good soil, good water, sure crops. I have farms for sale in Cass, Jackson and Johnson counties Missouri. Good clover, corn, alfalfa soil and the land of blue grass. All of these farms are improved.

240 acres, lays fine, 85 in wheat, \$110 per acre.
218 acres, 50 in wheat, a dandy, \$110 per acre.
185 acres, 30 in wheat, a bargain, \$85 per acre.
120 acres, close to town, lays good, \$125 per acre.
80 acres, on state highway, \$100 per acre.
120 acres extra quality, a very fine dairy equipment, a modern dairy barn with litter carrier, electric lights in every building, a water system, everything first class, just 1/4 mile from town, 5 minutes drive from milk station paying 36c per gallon for milk. The owner of this farm has sold 4,300 worth of milk from 18 cows the last 11 months. Price \$160 per acre. A real snap. See me for any size farm.

P. J. YENNIE, Strasburg, Missouri

COFFEY COUNTY FARM

120 acres near town, 50 acres bluegrass pasture, 15 alfalfa, 20 wheat, all tillable, living water, good buildings. Extra well fenced. Part bottom. Splendid farm. Good home. \$75 per acre, half terms. A. J. SANDERS, Halls Summit, Kansas.

ONE OF THE GOOD BARGAINS IN EASTERN KANSAS

240 acres, 1/2 mile from railroad station, 4 miles from town of 5,000 people, on main automobile road; 120 acres in cultivation; balance meadow and pasture; 220 acres tillable land; 1 story, 5-room house, frame stables; land leased for oil and gas; has 2 nice oil wells paying a nice revenue at this time. The land owner gets one-eighth. More wells to be drilled. Absolute fortune for some one from the oil alone. The top of the ground is as good as Illinois land that you pay \$250 an acre for. Price for immediate acceptance, \$57.50 an acre; \$1,500 cash, balance 5 to 20 years at 6%. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

50 A., 1/4 mi. R. R. town, this county. 40 in cult. Good land. Good imp. Good terms. Possession at once. \$40 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES of good bottom land, level and all tillable. About 40 acres in grass, balance in cultivation. A good corn, alfalfa, wheat and cotton farm. Fair improvements, good fruit county, 3 mi. of good town, 9 of county seat. This farm is located in Washita Co., Okla. Write quick for price as it's a bargain. Owner, McMANAMAN, HARPER, KANSAS.

FARM BARGAIN 320 acres, 3 1/2 miles from railroad station in Grant county, Oklahoma. 100 acres in pasture, the rest in cultivation, 175 acres of wheat in extra good condition, now growing on the farm. Two good wells, one windmill. Good five-room house, good new stock and grain barn 34x56. The land is rented until July 15th, rent contract goes with the sale of the farm. The reason this farm is on the market at a sacrifice price, the owner has moved a long distance from it and wants to get his property accumulated where he lives. Price, \$16,000. I. H. RUTH & CO., Medford, Okla.

Attention Farmers

We have for sale two hundred choice farms located in Northeast Oklahoma for a small payment down and the balance of purchase money on easy terms, and at a low rate of interest. Parties wanting to buy farms for home and investment, it will pay them to answer this ad. Write

James P. Allen

Care Virgil Chane, Claremore, Oklahoma.

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.

LITSEN, dandy improved 160 acres, \$4,000, terms, improved 80, \$1,600. Improved valley 40, \$1,400. McGrath, Mountain 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.

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.

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.

BIG BARGAIN—1040 acre ranch, 720 fenced, at \$10 per acre. Terms. 80 acre good farm only \$40 per acre. Terms. 40 acres only \$600. Terms. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

340 ACRE STOCK FARM. A real bargain. Good house, large basement barn, fine springs. Cheap and easy terms. Send for description and photos. Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, 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.

MISSOURI

Livestock Advisor for Packers

Murdo MacKenzie, former president of the American National Livestock association, and one of the best known cattle raisers in the United States, will become associated with Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson and company, in a livestock advisory capacity and will try to bring about a better understanding between producer and packer.

Mr. MacKenzie will take up his actual work as soon as he returns from a trip to South America which he will take at an early date in the interest of the Brazil Land and Cattle company. He is also a director of the Matador Cattle company, one of the largest cattle companies in the United States.

Mr. Wilson, in a statement issued at his office in the Union Stockyards, states that he selected Mr. MacKenzie for this important position because of the knowledge Mr. MacKenzie has of livestock production problems both in the United States and abroad. The association is in line with the policy of Mr. Wilson to bring about eventually a better understanding between the producer and packer with a view of an improvement of the entire industry.

"Both the producer and the packer have big problems to solve," says Mr. Wilson, "and both must consider the problems of the other. Often in the conduct of our own business we lose the viewpoint of the other man. Frequently misunderstandings arise which cause much trouble that never could occur if there was a better understanding between the producer and the packer."

Snow Hard on Livestock

Stockmen of Cottonwood Falls say that they have been having a difficult problem on their hands caring for their livestock, following the big snow storm of last week, which made roads and feed lots almost impassable. In order to get feed to their stock, many farmers have been compelled to use sleds and then what was formerly a brief task of an hour or two has in many instances been drawn out to an entire day of hard work.

German royalty, having started on the road to oblivion, is likely to shatter the world's non-stop record.—Chicago News.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

COLORADO

COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. S. Brown, Seibert, Colorado.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE or exchange; ranch, improved 320 acres deeded, 1,700 acres leased; all choice level land. Price \$4,800. Write H. P. JONES, SYRACUSE, KANSAS.

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 TRADE

236 acres of Missouri timber, pasture and mineral land. Located near town on main line of Rock Island. For Western Kansas, Colorado or Texas land. PRATT ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT CO., Pratt, Kansas.

FARM LANDS.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Irrigated Lands

The finest soil in the world. Unlimited supply of water. Twelve months growing season. Crops never fail. The land produces several hundred dollars per acre per year. Write or call and see us.

GARLINGHOUSE REALTY CO.

107 W. 6th Ave.

Phone 1606

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

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NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK ADVERTISERS.

The War Industries Board has directed publishers to discontinue sending out all free copies, sample copies and exchanges. Publishers are permitted to mail to advertisers only such issues of the paper as contain their advertisements. We are compelled, therefore, to suspend entirely our complimentary list.

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.

Draft Horses

Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 14—H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kan.
 Feb. 19—C. G. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan.
 March 5-6—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McKillip, Mgr.
 Mch. 26-27—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.
 Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.
 Apr. 17—Andrew and Shallenberger, Cambridge, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

Jan. 25—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.; sale at Kansas City.
 Jan. 29—Nebraska Polled Hereford Breeders' Ass'n; sale at So. Omaha; Boyd Radford, Newark, Neb., sale manager.
 Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.
 Mch. 4, 6 and 8—American Hereford Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Kansas City; R. J. Kinzer, Sec'y.

For 50 Herefords, \$192,250

A world's record for a Hereford cattle sale was announced in a telegram received at this office on closing date. The record average is \$3,845 on 50 head sold at auction by Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb., January 7.

The season of 1918-19 has been prolific of high records in Hereford sales. Among the highest auction sales were the following:

The dispersion of the S. C. Hayter herd in England, in which 84 lots averaged \$2,660; the annual sale of W. T. McCray, of Indiana, in which 75 lots averaged \$2,722, and the association sales at the "American Royal" and "International" livestock shows, in which averages of \$1,367 and \$1,563 were made on offerings of 65 and 50 head respectively.

That high prices are not monopolized by any one breed is shown by the fact that in the Shorthorn association sale at the last "International" an average of \$2,307 was made on 44 head. At the sale of Anoka Farms, in Wisconsin, a week earlier 49 head averaged \$1,844. Owen Kane, of Nebraska, made an average of \$1,170 on 44 head. In the last big annual bull sale at Buenos Aires, South America, 28 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$4,700.

Build 24 Mile Road

The county commissioners of Lyon county have approved a petition for a "brick or concrete" road entirely across the county along the New Santa Fe trail passing thru Emporia, with a spur of 2 miles down to Neosho Rapids and also a 2-mile spur south of Emporia to the cemetery. The total distance is 24 miles.

The remarkable thing about this petition is that it was signed up in three weeks after it was put into circulation by sufficient land owners to make it a legal petition. The district contained about 56,000 acres and when the petition was filed had about 45,000 acres. Of the resident land owners more than 90 per cent are on the petition. This shows how strong the farmers of Lyon county are for a good road.

This is the second section of the New Santa Fe trail to be assured of a paved road. Reno county has a paved road approved across that county on this trail.

Plenty of roughness saves grain.

Mch. 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n at Alma, Kan.; Emmet George, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Jan. 14—Henry C. Glissmann, Sta. B. Omaha, Neb.
 Jan. 18—B. E. Totten, Farmdale Ohio, at Topeka, Kan. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., manager.
 Jan. 18—B. E. Totten, Farmdale, Ohio, Topeka, Kan.; Ben Schneider, Sale Mgr., Nortonville, Kan.
 Feb. 11—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sales Co., Dwight Williams, Mgr., South Omaha, Neb.
 Feb. 12—Leavenworth county consignment sale (high grades) Leavenworth, Kan., W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.
 Feb. 13—Leavenworth county breeders sale, Leavenworth, Kan., W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.
 Feb. 15—W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan.
 Feb. 15—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Mch. 12—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
 Mch. 25—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
 Mch. 26—A. B. Wilcox & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
 W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.

Polled Durham Cattle

Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 14—H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan.
 Jan. 28—Frank L. Downie, Hutchinson, Kan.
 Jan. 29—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
 Jan. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., in Abilene, Kan.
 Feb. 1—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
 Feb. 1—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale at Oberlin, Kan.
 Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
 Feb. 5—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
 Feb. 6—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
 Feb. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
 Feb. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
 Feb. 10—Otto A. Glee, Martel, Neb.
 Feb. 11—O. B. Clemenson, Holton, Kan.
 Feb. 11—B. E. Ridgely, Pickrell, Neb.
 Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
 Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
 Feb. 18—F. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.
 Feb. 19—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
 Feb. 20—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
 Feb. 21—Brus Hunter, Lyons, Kansas.
 Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.
 Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.
 Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 18—Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Feb. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.)
 Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Courtland, Neb.
 Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
 Jan. 21—J. T. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb.
 Night sale, at Lincoln, Neb.
 Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
 Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
 Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
 Jan. 24—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale, at Gothenburg, Neb.
 Jan. 24—E. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
 Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
 Jan. 25—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
 Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
 Jan. 28—H. W. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
 Jan. 30—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
 Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising City, Neb.
 Feb. 4—R. W. Wile & Son, Genoa, Neb.
 Feb. 4—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
 Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
 Feb. 6—A. L. Wylie & Son and W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.
 Feb. 7—Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders Asso. sale, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
 Feb. 12—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.
 Feb. 13—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
 Feb. 13—Finerty Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.
 Feb. 14—W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.
 Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
 Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, 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. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
 Feb. 28—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
 Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
 Mch. 3—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
 Mch. 4—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
 Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 3—Lindgren & Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
 Feb. 28—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Nebraska City, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., has a choice lot of young Duroc boars that will give satisfaction and he also offers at private sale an unusual line of bred sows and gilts. With the large number from which Mr. Shepherd has to select, he can suit either farmer or breeder. If you want Orion Cherry King, King Col. Pathfinder, Golden Model or almost any of the leading popular strains you will find it here. For either boars, bred sows or gilts at prices where you can afford, write Mr. Shepherd today describing what you want. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Great Selling Opportunity.

The third Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Horse Show will be held in Wichita's new \$500,000 exposition building, which is being advertised as the largest municipal building in the world. \$30,000 in cash has been guaranteed for the premiums and expenses. This will insure a splendid display of all kinds of livestock. \$5,800 is offered in premiums for the evening horse show. The premiums are so liberal that it is possible for one Percheron stallion, mare and two of their foals to win \$540 in cash, and six silver medals, which are offered by the Percheron society. The public sales are the big feature at the "Kansas National."

It is a matter of record that a larger number of registered livestock was sold at the "Kansas National" last February, than was sold during the season at any other show held in the United States. The Percheron sale was considered to be the best sale of the kind held in America last year. J. C. Robison, owner of the St. Louis World's Fair champion, Casino, and W. S. Corra, owner of the \$40,000 International champion, Carnot, were the largest consignors. Both of them have made entries to the coming sale and this proves that they were pleased with their sales last year. The sale of Holstein-Friesians was very successful. Dr. Axtell, of Newton, Kan., consigned ten head and this year is consigning a like number to the sale. Other breeders who have a surplus will find this a splendid place to sell. F. S. Kirk is superintendent of sales. He wants more entries of Herefords, Holsteins, Polands, Durocs, jacks, jennets, Percherons, coach, saddle and trotting bred sheep. No place in America has a stronger demand for good livestock than the territory to which the Kansas National show and sales are central. Remember the time and place—February 24 to March 1, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

Breed's Duroc Sale Feb. 3.

J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla., will sell at auction, Monday, February 3, 50 Duroc bred sows and gilts that should interest every Duroc breeder in the southwest. Especially the last two years Mr. Breed has succeeded in attracting national attention to his herd. The great boar, King of Orion Cherries, to whom these 50 sows and gilts are either sired by or bred to, was the sire of both 1st and 3rd prize boar pig at the Cedar Rapids National Prize Show, 1918. Mr. Breed has also bought foundation brood sows from the best herds of America on which this great sire has been used. This sale should especially interest those who are interested in selecting the best in Duroc breeding animals. Read display ad this issue and write for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan., is advertising some Angus bulls and some heifers in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look up his advertisement and write him for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., offers Chester White bred gilts and spring boars and September and October pigs for sale in his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., offers just a few spring gilts that he reserved for himself but has too many. Some of them are already bred. He also offers boars and gilts farrowed this fall. Only the tops offered. They are bred right and are right in every way.—Advertisement.

Last Call, Holstein Sale.

This is the last call for the E. E. Totten public sale of registered and high grade Holsteins at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., Jan. 18. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., is managing the sale and will send you a catalog if you

write him at once at Nortonville. There will be 75 head in the sale, 40 cows in milk and 10 open heifers and one or two bulls. The balance will be heifer calves. Write Mr. Schneider for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

Holsteins for the New Year.

Never has the popularity of the Holstein cattle been stronger in the Southwest than it is right now and a growing demand is all the time for better animals. In anticipation of this demand the live firm of Lee Bros. & Cook, of Harveyville, Kansas, has made a steady and important improvement in quality of animals produced and offered for sale, the character of which is set forth in the new advertisement which this firm started last week. Lee Bros. & Cook have a catalog of their Holsteins ready to send to all inquirers. Please ask for it and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Wylie-Jones Combination Sale.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., is a Duroc Jersey breeder that likes to offer nothing but the best in public sales. His recent decision to sell a consignment with A. L.

50 GRADE HOLSTEINS At Auction, Jan. 17

Owing to a change of business, the entire herd of O. O. GROVES will be sold without reserve on January 17. This herd is well known in Lawrence vicinity as one of the best producing herds in this prosperous dairy community. This herd averages 4% fat, and milk tickets for sale of this milk will prove this to you on sale day. Herd also averaged above 3 1/2 gallons per day thruout last season, with many heifers with first calf.

This herd includes 38 head milking, all good ages. Big, straight, level rumped, square uddered cows, the kind we all like. A number recently fresh and milking heavy. 23 head of big springers.

Eight head choice yearling heifers and a few nice heifer calves. One big fine 3-year-old purebred herd sire will be sold.

Many cows in this herd produce 50 to 65 pounds per day under every day dairy conditions. This herd has been carefully selected during the past 3 years and none but the most profitable ones have been retained.

Dairymen desiring profitable additions to their herds will make no mistake in purchasing some of these good cows.

O. O. GROVES, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Get Them While You Can

Draft Stallions and Mares Imported and Home-bred.

Belgians, Percherons, Shires

Coming 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-olds and a few aged stallions, including our champions and prize winners. They have extra bone, weight, quality and breeding. No better lot ever assembled in one barn. Come and see them. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you.

WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.
 Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.



Breed's Champion Duroc Sale

Hydro, Okla., Monday, February 3

50 Bred Sows and Gilts

Daughters of KING OF ORION CHERRIES, or bred to this great sire.

KING OF ORION CHERRIES Sired 1st and 3rd prize boar pigs at CEDAR RAPIDS NATIONAL SWINE SHOW, 1918.

He also sired

- 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize boars
- 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize sow pigs
- 1st prize young herd
- 1st and 2nd prize young herd owned and bred by exhibitor
- 1st prize Get of Sire
- 1st prize Produce of Dam
- Junior Champion Boar
- Junior Champion Sow

My herd has won more 1st prizes and champions at Oklahoma State Fair the past three years than any two herds in the Southwest.

Hydro is 67 miles west of Oklahoma City on the Rock Island. Write for catalog.

J. R. BREED, Hydro, Oklahoma

Wyle & Son, at Clay Center, Feb. 6, was made because he realized the fact that in this way he could pick the tops from his bred sows and he and the Wyles could be sure they were making an offering worthy of the position they hold the day following Gwinn's great sale at Washington and the big association sale at Manhattan the day following. Consequently Mr. Jones will have more sows left on his hands than he desires to keep and has decided to hold another sale there March 5. He will not have enough and would like to hear from anyone who would like to put in a few with him. Don't forget the Wyle-Jones sale at Clay Center, Feb. 6, will be a humdinger. The advertising will appear soon.—Advertisement.

Come to Carl Miller's Great Sale.

Did you read Carl Miller's invitation to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and all who are interested in Hereford cattle to attend his big Hereford sale in the fine stock pavilion near the livestock exchange in Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 25. Read it in this issue and if you are interested write for the illustrated catalog, which will be mailed promptly. In all of Mr. Miller's former sales he has advertised liberally in farm papers because he believes that the farmer should own the best Herefords and that the beginner should start right by buying the best. Carl Miller has been brought up in the Hereford business, and his big Hereford farms in Wabaunsee county are now the home of "Miller Herefords." The cattle in this sale will be in the best possible condition to give the purchaser good results. It is expected that they will sell within the reach of all who want good breeding stock. It is a Kansas offering, made by a Kansas breeder that is in the business in Kansas to stay. If you buy "Miller Herefords" from Carl Miller you will never be sorry for it. Send him your name today for the catalog and go down to this sale. Address, Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., for the catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. R. Huston's Big Dispersion.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., Lyon county, has bred Duroc Jerseys for a number of years and has always been ready to spend plenty of money for good breeding stock. He owns one of the well improved farms in that part of the country and his ambition has been to build to the top in the Duroc Jersey business. The death of Mrs. Huston last spring altered all of his plans and he has decided to disperse the entire herd at Richard's sale barn in Emporia, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 28. Forty tried sows and fall gilts and 20 wonderful spring gilts, all bred and in the very prime of their usefulness go in the sale. There will also be 10 selected fall gilts and three spring boars that are choice and five this fall boars. Every breeder of Duroc Jerseys that can possibly do so should attend this sale. It is an offering worthy of support and coming as it does a little early there is sure to be bargains in it. But the great sacrifice that Mr. Huston is prepared to make and knows he is in for is in the sale of his two great herd boars, Pathfinder's Image, a great last September yearling by the great Pathfinder and out of a Proud Col. dam. The other is Great Wonder 2nd, by the famous Great Wonder and out of a Grand Model dam. He is two years old in February. These boars are really worth a good many times more than they will sell for in this sale but they will positively sell in the sale as Mr. Huston is leaving the farm. The sows and fall gilts in the sale are mostly by old Taylor's Model Chief, a boar that I believe sired more good sows than any other boar in central Kansas. He was brought to Kansas by Dr. E. N. Farnam, of Hope, Kan., from whom Mr. Huston bought him in his dispersion sale. The 20 big spring gilts were sired by Great Wonder 2nd. Everything is bred to the two great boars included in the sale. The catalog is ready to mail. Write W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., for it tonight. The sale is in Emporia. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Moser's Sale January 23.

F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan., opens the Duroc Jersey sale season in the sale pavilion at Sabetha, Thursday, Jan. 23. In this sale Mr. Moser is selling 50 sows and gilts. I had the pleasure of seeing them recently and I want to say to the breeder that has made up his mind to buy something good this winter that he should be at this sale. There will be sows and gilts in this sale that will be superior in breeding and in individual merit that will sell for several times less than sows of the same kind will sell for before the winter is over in eastern sales. So take this tip and attend the Moser sale. Whether you buy or not you should come. "Fern" Moser is the best little Indian in the world and will welcome you as his guest just the same. In the advertisement I have given you a line up of the sows showing what they are by and the number by each sire. Because of limited space I was not able to tell you all about the breeding. The catalog is ready to mail and will supply all this information and you had better write for it at once. The two boars to which these sows are bred are certainly of the right breeding and they are certainly going to be big enough when they get to be growing. The Reaper, sired by the great champion "Scissors" and out of a Pathfinder dam, was the top boar in a wonderful litter. You can't beat that for popular breeding and he has the individuality and size. Goldfinder was out of the famous litter of 17 sired by the great Pathfinder and out of Big Lizzie, the sensational top in the Hanks & Bishop sale at New London, Ia., last winter. This boar like his sister included in the sale was outstanding from the start and I heard Fern Moser refuse a price that would be the price of some herds for the pair. In conclusion I want to make the statement that I have known Fern Moser ever since he has been in the business, which was a number of years ago, and that he is one of the most honorable of men and the fairest man to deal with I ever knew. That is not advertising but a plain statement backed up by the facts. This sale is sure to be full of bargains. Kansas breeders won't pay a Kansas breeder as much as they will a breeder somewhere else for the same breeding. Get the catalog at once if you are interested. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. Address, F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb., breeders of Duroc Jerseys, have a large herd of fine specimens of the breed. They have at the head of their herd Gano's Golden Model, by Reed's Gano, and King Crimson, by Model's Crimson Wonder. They bought another young boar at the F. E. Gwin & Sons sale at Morrowville, Kan. He was sired by Cherry Orion, by Orion Cherry King.

His dam, King's Lassie, by King's Col. This is one of the greatest prospects of the season in a spring pig, a giant in size, extra heavy bone, right up on his toes, and a back that is simply great. They have recorded him as First Quality. They have only bred a few gilts to this pig, but will spare part of them. They hold no public sale, but offer at private treaty about 35 gilts. They also have a nice lot of September pigs for sale in pairs not akin. Mention the Mail and Breeze when writing them.—Advertisement.

Willey's Big Ox Poland Sale.

W. E. Willey, of Steele City, Neb., announces his annual sale of registered Poland China bred sows to be held at his town, February 4. He sells 60 head, including five spring gilts sired by the \$10,000 Col. Jack. The others are sired by and bred to his great line of big boars that are well known all over the corn belt. Write him for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

A Noted Duroc Jersey Boar.

Earl Babcock and C. B. Clark, Nebraska breeders, now own the great Duroc Jersey breeding boar, Jr. Orion Cherry King. This is one of the best bred boars now in service and he has sired some of the pigs for sale shown at Kansas and Missouri state fairs the past two years. He was sired by Orion Cherry King Jr., the grand champion boar at the National Swine show, 1916. In his pedigree appear the names of such noted boars as Jack's Friend, Morton's Top Col., Tax Payer, etc. This boar will be a big factor in the sales to be held by these breeders at Fairbury, Neb., Feb. 12 and 13.—Advertisement.

Disturber of Sterling.

In a recent page advertisement in Nebraska Farm Journal Mr. Theo. Foss's great breeding boar, Disturber of Sterling, was referred to as Disturber of Idelwild. Disturber of Sterling is a son of Disturber of Idelwild and promises to be a greater breeding boar than his illustrious sire. Remember the Foss sale to be held at Adams, Neb., the night of Jan. 20. D. Boesiger & Son sell the same day and J. T. Whalen & Son sell the following night at the State Farm at Lincoln. Parties desiring a catalog of these sales should write at once to the parties making the sales and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Their Usual Great Sow Offering.

T. F. Walker & Son, of Alexandria, Neb., will have their usual fine offering of Poland China bred sows for their sale Feb. 6. Among the attractions will be 25 head bred to the great boar, Blue Valley Big Bone, the greatest son of old Blue Valley. He is a boar of great size and his get stamps him as one of the most valuable sires ever owned by this firm. Number 1 in the sale is a litter brother to this boar. Sixteen head are daughters of Big Russell, a sire of great merit bought especially to nick with the type of sows in the Walker herd. This is the last chance to buy his daughters, as he is now dead. In the sale is one litter sister to the noted boar, Maple Grove Big Orange. Numbers 23 and 32 inclusive are litter sisters to Blue Valley Bob, a \$1,000 son of Blue Valley, with a Big Bob dam. The offering does not include a poor individual. The catalog, which will be sent upon request, contains the breeding and actual photos of the animals that are to sell. Write for it and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

E. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

Hampshire Bred Sow Sale.

In this issue the Longview Stock Farm, Marion, Iowa, is advertising its public sale of 75 Hampshire bred sows and gilts to be held January 31. The females in this sale will sell bred to Cherokee Parole, 41383, Longview Stock Farm's \$2,500 herd boar, and to Lookout Archlight 54961, that was sold at auction for \$500 when under six months of age. Write Longview Stock Farm, Marion, Iowa, for catalog, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Martin's Angus.

J. D. Martin & Sons, of Lawrence, Kan., have a number of Aberdeen Angus cattle that they are selling at private treaty. They are offering 15 bulls, ranging in age from 15 to 22 months, most all of them sired by Lewis of View Point 4th. They can also supply you with females of most any age. They have some cows with calves at foot and heifers either bred or open. If you are in the market for Angus it will pay you to see these cattle.—Advertisement.

Al Smith's Jacks.

Al Smith, of Lawrence, Kan., is in better shape than ever to supply the country with those big black jacks. His barns are full of the long eared beauties, and talk about your big, mammoth jacks, those in the Smith barn stand 15 to 16 hands, with bone and feet like a Belgian horse. Every one is black and every one is guaranteed a performer and a foal getter. Al is also pretty strong on the Percherons. They are the same high class stuff as the jacks and he can fit you out with most anything you want if you want good and you can take it from me. Write or stop off and see him. Don't forget to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY WILLIAM LAUER.

Holt & Sons Sell Durocs Jan. 25.

H. C. Holt & Sons, of Kearney, Neb., have changed the date of their bred sow sale to Saturday, January 25, following the H. D. Geiken sale at Gothenberg, on Friday night. Note this change and write for catalog if you have not already done so.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Polled Herefords at Auction.

On the 29th of January, at the sale pavilion, So. Omaha, Neb., the Nebraska Polled Hereford Breeders' Ass'n will hold their first annual sale and you can take it from me that they are going to show and sell a real offering. Nothing but high class breeding and good individuals go in this sale for they have given one of the best judges the job of picking a limited number of the best in their herd. These prominent breeders have succeeded and they have cataloged 60 head of their best and they are a credit to any group of breeders to list such a valuable lot of cattle. The Nebraska Polled Hereford Breeders' Ass'n are at the top for they have bought the tops of their breed. One of the breeders that is consigning cattle to this sale has bought the highest priced cow of the breed to place in his herd for the production of better Polled Herefords in Nebraska. One of their herds holds the record

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one? Four weeks term opens Jan. 6, 1919. Tuition \$85. Life scholarship. Write for free Annual; 59 photographs.

Missouri Auction School

(Largest in World) 818 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.

REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, Fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.

HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

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.

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. 8, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

Hampshires On Approval

Won highest honors at Kansas state fairs, 1918. For sale: Boars and gilts weighing 225. Gilts open or bred to a champion. Fall pigs, either sex, in pairs and trios. I ship on approval.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

MESSINGER BOY BREED

Service boars. Spring boars and gilts. Weanling pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kansas.

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.

Chester Whites

Two boars, three gilts, 125 pounds. Long smooth, good bone, immune, pedigreed, \$35 each, for quick sale. Two bred gilts, \$40 each. Dr. C. E. Ackerman, Stewartville, Missouri

Sunflower Herd Chester White

swine offers 20 head of large type boars and gilts 4 months and older. Registered free. Lloyd Cole, Route 5, North Topeka, Kansas

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, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Big Type O. I. C's Registered sows, open and bred, boars ready for service, young boars and gilts. Reasonable prices. I. T. HAMMOND, Moundville, Mo.

Chester Whites 15 good gilts and a few boars for sale. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

30 O. I. C. Sow Pigs

Big smooth kind. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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

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. Immuned and priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

McCLASKEY'S DUROCS

Twenty head Duroc sows and gilts bred for spring farrow for sale. Most of which are sired by Valley Col., and bred to Golden Orion. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. W. McCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS

IMMUNED DUROCS

June boars and gilts also fall pigs both sex by a son of The Old Hero, Orion Cherry King. A few March boars Col. breeding. Good individuals at farmers prices. GLEN PRIDDY, ELMONT, KANSAS

DUROCS. Weanlings. Sired by grandson of Orion Cherry King. Sept. sows registered. G. Fink, Hiattville, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Woody's Durocs

A fine bunch of spring gilts for sale; King's Col., Pathfinder, Uneeda Model, Gano and Orion breeding, bred for March farrow to Pathfinder Orion, the largest, smoothest young boar in Kansas. Price, \$50 and \$60. Some extra good fall pigs, either sex, \$20 each. All immune and pedigree furnished.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

UNEEDA HERD

Durocs and Holsteins

"Size and Quality Kind." Heavy boned, high backed and high classed "Golden Chief" April boars, wt. 150 to 200 lbs., and not fat; prices low. Two extra good registered bull calves, 11 and 4 months old; ½ white and beauties; but few better at double our price. Also a bargain in a good 11-months-old roan Shorthorn bull. Write us at once.

TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KANSAS

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs. Registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. Open and bred gilts; also a few tried sows.

James L. Taylor, Prop., Olean, Miller County, Missouri, Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm.

Duroc-Jerseys

For Sale—One extra good spring male by grandson of World's champion sow, St. Louis. Extra good weanlings by grand son of Orion Cherry King, REGISTERED. Out of well bred sows.

G. FINK, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS.

John Orion 42853 (a)

40 sows and gilts bred to this famous champion (wt. 1040) in our Feb. 5 bred sow sale at Washington, Kan. 20 young sows by famous sires. Write for our sale catalog today.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kansas.

250 Duroc Bred Gilts

We offer 250 gilts guaranteed in farrow and immune, big type, best of blood lines, pedigrees recorded. Will sell one or a car load. Better get our prices. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F. C. CROCKER, Box B, FILLEY, NEB.

Bancroft's Durocs

Bred gilts \$65. Tried sows \$75. March boars weighing 180 to 210 pounds \$45. Guaranteed immune and sows and gilts safe in pig. Pairs and trios not related of choice Sept. pigs \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs, and recorded pedigree with each animal sold.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS OF QUALITY

Choice March boars, sired by the great herd boar, Reed's Gano, first prize boar of Kansas and Oklahoma State fairs. Also Illustrator 2nd, and Golden Model. Fine growthy boars, well built and nice color. All immune. Priced to sell quickly.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immuned 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.

McComas' Durocs

Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides with litters by champion and sons of champions. If you want spring boars and gilts, something good, write

W. D. McCOMAS WICHITA, KANSAS

Otey's Duroc-Jerseys

Thirty head of big, rugged early spring boars priced at 25% reduction for immediate sale. These are good and must go soon. Write, wire or come.

W. W. OTEY & SON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

40 Duroc-Jersey Boars

Cholera immune and of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Grandsons of the two grand champion boars of Iowa. None better. Special prices to close them out.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., Lyon County.

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

Very choice spring boars sired by King's Col. 6th and out of Orion Cherry King dams. Write for further descriptions and prices.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

HARRISON'S DUROC JERSEYS

Sows and gilts bred to farrow in March from champion boars and sows. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

CHOICE IMMUNED DUROC-JERSEY

boars for service. FRANK HAYNES, Grantville, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs

25 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.

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. Glits 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 immuned, 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 topy herd boar prospects write for information. G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

BRED SOWS, \$60, \$65

BIG-TYPE POLANDS
Fine big stretchy spring glits out of 600 to 800 lb. sows and 1000 lb. boars. Bred for March and April farrow, registered, and guaranteed to please. They are worth \$100 but for the next 30 days \$60 and \$65 each. First check gets the pick. Fall pigs, \$29 each; 3 for \$55.
S. E. Wait, Blue Mound, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS

All ages, either sex. Bred sows, fall and spring glits, 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

Eight Fine Spring Glits

Weight, around 200. By Chief Miami and Gerstdale Jones Again and A Big Wonder. I picked 22 for myself out of 132 but have too many. Some are bred. Descriptions guaranteed. Also five this fall boar pigs and 10 glits. Just the tops.
Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas.

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 glits, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immuned and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me.
ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

For sale, a few big glits, either bred or open, sired by Jumbo Timm and Col. Bob; also a few boars of same blood. Also an extra fine March yearling sired by Jumbo Timm. SULLIVAN BROS., MORAN, KAN.

20 Head of Big, Smooth Fall

yearlings, spring glits 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.

CAPTAIN BOB

Have forty sows and glits 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.

Old Original Big Boned Spotted Polands

Spring boars, bred glits, fall pigs.
ARTHUR SPENCER, TESCOTT, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(PIONEER HERD)
Spring boars, spring glits, bred or open, pigs just weaned in pair 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 immuned.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

Budweiser Spotted Polands

Extra quality boars and glits ready for breeding purposes. By Oak Hill Lad by Kane, Chief and from sows by Longford Chief by Panoramias Son by Budweiser (3164). Priced to sell.
A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, KANSAS

CHOICE SPRING BOARS

also two extra good yearling boars. Sired by Spotted Duke and Moser's 5th. Spot, out of sows by Spotted Jumbo; Brandevine and Spotted King. I am pricing these boars in line with their breeding and individuality. No sows or glits for sale.
O. S. JOHNSTON, BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

For sale. Eligible to register; weight 300 pounds at seven months. Inquire of
Albert Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kansas

Boars For Sale From Sunnyridge Herd

sired by Big Bobby Wonder 78405 and Blue Valley Timm Jr. 85062, out of big smooth sows. Priced to move them.
W. A. PREWETT, Asherville, Kansas

SPOTTED POLANDS for sale, with blood lines running back to famous herds, Spring boars and fall pigs.

FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

WEANLING PIGS \$20.00

Delivered to your station.
SPRING PIGS \$40.00
E. Cass, Collyer, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA GLITS of big type bred to Mars Chief 76072.

Aug. J. Cerveny, Ada, Kansas.

for the highest sale average, the highest priced yearling bull and for the top prices secured for heifers in the National association sales for two successive years. With evidence of this kind before the buyer it ought not to be hard to convince him that Nebraska is the place to buy Polled Herefords. Most of the best producing families of the breed are represented in this offering and if any breeder, or beginner, wants to secure real foundation stock he cannot go wrong in attending this sale and getting some of this good seed. By honest and right dealing with their fellowmen they expect to establish a standard for Nebraska Polled Herefords that will endure all the time. Plan to attend this great event and plan on taking home some of these top Polled Herefords. Write today for catalog, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Champion Breeding in Widdle's Sale.

Never before have the Duroc Jersey breeders of the West had such an opportunity to buy sows sired by grand champion boars and mated just right to produce grand champions. R. Wilde & Sons, the dependable breeders, of Genoa, Neb., sell in their Feb. 4 sale, 54 tried sows and fall yearlings, nearly all of them sired by the grand champion boars, Critic B and Critic D. They comprise, individually, one of the greatest offerings of sows ever sold in one auction and a big per cent of them will be bred to Orion King E, the greatest son of Orion Cherry King, and one of the biggest and smoothest boars now in service. This great boar had demonstrated his greatness as a sire before he came into the hands of this firm, by siring grand champions. He was bought especially to cross on Critic sows and in making the selection much care was given to his blood lines, and his great individuality was taken into consideration. He stands today as one of the great sires of the breed and Critic sows have never been excelled, either as producers or in the show ring. They have won in the best shows, in the strongest kind of competition, and the Orion Cherry Kings stand second to no family in this particular. This cross has already made good for the Widdle's and the writer can think of no mating more to be desired than one of the big, motherly Critic sows mated to Orion King E. The glits that sell, sired by Orion King E, are very desirable. This great sale should attract the attention of the best buyers in Nebraska and Kansas. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

The Week's Market Report

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication. All quotations are from the Kansas City market.)

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, nominally \$2.32 @ 2.35; No. 2 dark hard, nominally \$2.29 @ 2.31; No. 3 dark hard, sales \$2.25; No. 4 dark hard, nominally \$2.18 @ 2.21.
No. 1 hard, nominally \$2.31 @ 2.33; No. 2 hard, sales \$2.28 @ 2.29; No. 3 hard, sales \$2.24 @ 2.25; No. 4 hard, sales \$2.20; No. 5 hard, sales \$2.10 @ 2.16.
No. 1 red, nominally \$2.45 @ 2.46; No. 2 red, nominally \$2.43 @ 2.44; No. 3 red, nominally \$2.38 @ 2.40.
No. 2 mixed, sales \$2.20.
No. 1 Northern spring, sales \$2.33.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.55 @ 1.56; No. 3 mixed, sales \$1.54 @ 1.55; No. 4 mixed, sales \$1.54 @ 1.54½; No. 5 mixed, sales \$1.53.
No. 2 white, nominally \$1.56 @ 1.57; No. 3 white, sales \$1.55; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.53 @ 1.54.
No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.56 @ 1.57, sales \$1.56; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.55½ @ 1.56, sales \$1.56; No. 4 yellow, sales \$1.54½ @ 1.55½.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 72½ @ 73c; No. 3 white, nominally 72 @ 72½c; No. 4 white, nominally 71½ @ 72c; sample white, sales 71½c.
No. 2 mixed, nominally 71½ @ 72c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 71 @ 71½c.

No. 2 red, nominally 78 @ 82c, sales 82c; No. 3 red, nominally 76 @ 78c.
Kafir and Milo—No. 2, nominally \$2.77 @ 2.80; No. 3, sales \$2.70 @ 2.78.
Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.53 @ 1.55, sales \$1.55.

Barley—No. 4, nominally \$1.00 @ 1.01, sales \$1.00; billing, \$1.03.
Bran—Nominally, sacked, \$2.40 @ 2.47.
Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$2.50 @ 2.60.
Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked, \$2.42 @ 2.50.

Corn Chop—Nominally, sacked, \$3.05 @ 3.15.
Hogs—Bulk, \$17.10 @ 17.45; heavy, \$17.00 @ 17.60; packers and butchers, \$17.15 @ 17.65; lights, \$16.90 @ 17.50; pigs, \$10.00 @ 13.50.
Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$18.00 @ 20.00; dressed beef steers, \$13.00 @ 18.00; western steers, \$12.00 @ 16.00; southern steers, \$7.00 @ 13.00; cows, \$7.00 @ 14.00; heifers, \$8.00 @ 14.50; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 @ 16.00; bulls, \$7.00 @ 9.50; calves, \$7.00 @ 14.00.

Sheep—Lambs, \$12.50 @ 16.35; yearlings, \$11.00 @ 12.25; wethers, \$9.50 @ 11.25; ewes, \$8.50 @ 10.00; stockers and feeders, \$6.00 @ 16.50.

Hay—Alfalfa, choice, \$33.00 @ 34.00; No. 1, \$31.50 @ 32.50; standard, \$27.50 @ 31.00; No. 2, \$24.50 @ 27.00; No. 3, \$18.00 @ 24.00.

Prairie, choice, \$29.00 @ 30.00; No. 1, \$27.00 @ 28.50; No. 2, \$22.50 @ 26.50; No. 3, \$13.50 @ 22.00.

Midland prairie, No. 1, \$19.00 @ 20.00; No. 2, \$10.00 @ 18.50. Lowland prairie, No. 1, \$13.00 @ 15.00; No. 2, \$6.00 @ 12.50.

Timothy, No. 1, \$28.00 @ 28.50; standard, \$16.50 @ 23.50; No. 2, \$24.00 @ 26.00; No. 3, \$16.50 @ 23.50.

Clover, mixed light, \$27.50 @ 28.50; No. 1, \$25.00 @ 27.00; No. 2, \$17.50 @ 24.50. Clover, No. 1, \$26.00 @ 27.00; No. 2, \$15.00 @ 25.50.

Packing hay, \$6.00 @ 10.00. Straw, \$12.50 @ 13.00.

Change in Angus Fieldmen

Aberdeen Angus association interests will be looked after in what is known as Central and Western territory by E. T. Davis, who as a breeder of Angus cattle always stood high. Mr. Davis's territory includes Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Idaho, Wyoming, as well as a half dozen more distant states.

The Eastern and Southern territory, including about 30 states, among them, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, is assigned to Dr. C. D. Lowe. M. A. Judy, formerly a representative of the association has been retired.

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, \$16.50, and 45 ewe lambs at \$16 per head. Come and see them.
J. R. TURNER & SON, Harveyville, Kansas

We Have For Sale 70 Head

of extra high grade Shrop yearling ewes for sale bred to registered Shrop rams, to commence lambing the 25th of January; also yearling and ram lambs. Come and see them if you want good ones.
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

Having Sold My Farm, I will sell my

flock of black face bred ewes, 1 to 4 years old; also a few high grade Holstein cows.
V. E. CONWELL, WETMORE, KANSAS

Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes

bred to high quality imported sires. Also yearling rams. Prices reasonable. E. S. LEONARD, Corning, Ia.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

World's Fair Jack Blood

50 Jacks from weaners to 6 yr., 60 good big registered Jennets bred to "Kansas Chief," our world's fair grand champion Jack. We want all first premiums offered on Jacks at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Can sell you as good a Jack as grows. Annual sale March 25th.
H. T. Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.

DIAMOND VIEW STOCK FARM

For Sale: A real prospective herd stallion, Darcco, a black coming 2-year-old Percheron. A prize winner himself, and from a family of winners. His full sister, Francine, age 3 years, having won 15 State Fair championships. His dam has seldom been defeated. If interested in something classy with excellent blood lines you will find it in Darcco at a reasonable price. Am also offering the great brood mare, Dove, in foal to Kaption, reserve champion stallion, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. THIS AD WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.
A. F. LOOMIS, DIAMOND SPRINGS, KANSAS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE—3 registered Guernsey cows.
R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kansas

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)

Simpson's Red Polls

My herd contains the same blood as did the winners of the recent International Livestock Show. Am offering some real herd headers for sale now.
O. F. SIMPSON, HAMILTON, MISSOURI

Sunnyside Red Polls

T. G. MCKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS

We now offer a few bulls from our big milk cows.
CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORAN & GAMBILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Foster's Red Polled Cattle

15 Young Bulls, 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Another "Black" International

Aberdeen-Angus Won Grand Championships Over all breeds on SINGLE STEER, Steer HERD, CARCASS and BOYS' and GIRLS' Calf, losing only Fat Carlot (first time since 1909). The interbreed Grand Championship standing of the world's greatest show is now 11 out of 17 for Single Steer, 12 out of 15 for Steer Herd, 13 out of 17 for Fat Carlot, and 16 out of 17 for Carcass, in favor of the Aberdeen-Angus. Write for "Results of Internationals."

ABERDEEN-ANGUS: First in War, First in Peace, First in Reconstruction.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

817 EXCHANGE AVE., CHICAGO



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.

Elm Leaf Stock Farm

Am offering my Angus herd bull, Elmleaf Black Vernon 194070, a double Black Bird, 4 years old, weight 2,000 pounds, is as good a bull as there is in the state of Kansas.
F. W. SCHAEDE, YATES CENTER, KAN.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Kentucky Jacks and Horses

Big bone Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, easy riding saddle horses, stallions, mares and geldings. We guarantee safe delivery. Write us describing your wants.
THE COOK FARMS, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

A BIG BLACK SPANISH JACK. Extra quality, weight, bone and a sure breeder.
R. E. Shunn, Scottsville, Kan.

LARGE BLACK JACK, coming five-year-old; registered.
Fred Corley, Westphalia, Kansas

HORSES.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions 1 to 5 yrs. old; grown ourselves the ancestors for 5 generations on dam side; sires imported. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

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

Ton Belgian Stallion

For sale; 8 years. Black Jack, 4. Cheap if taken soon. Wm. Crome, Bremen, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Two registered Percheron stallions, 3 and 4 years old.
Alex. Justus, St. Marys, Kansas

TWO FINE REGISTERED Percheron stallions, grey, coming two and five.
Charles Breuninger, Frankfort, Kan.

THREE PERCHERON STALLION weanlings for sale. Casino breeding.
Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.



THE Jersey is famous for the little money it costs to keep her compared with the big yield she gives in return. Owing a Jersey is like having money invested with sure interest. It has required 200 years to develop her perfection—to-day she is supreme. Write breeders for prices and pedigrees and let us give you valuable facts, free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
355 West 23rd Street New York City

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).

Jerseys For Sale

20 registered Jersey cows and heifers, some fresh, some springing.
GEO. E. HINEMAN, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

FOR SALE—Some excellent Jersey cows and heifers. Both grade and purebred.
R. E. Newell, R. F. D. 3, Manhattan, Kan.

POLLED JERSEY CATTLE. Breeders' names, sale dates, etc. Chas. S. Hatfield, Secretary, Box 54, Route 4, Springfield, Ohio.



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.

BROM RIDGE ANGUS—8 bulls and 10 heifers for sale. (Marion county).
Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SYCAMORE SPRINGS SHORTHORNS

Headed by one of the highest ranking sons of Avondale, as proven by pedigree and production. Master of the Dales

RICHEST OF BREEDING. Requiring Ancestry Excelling Both in Performance and Individuality.

PLAINEST OF CARE consistent with proper development of form, size and reproductive ability.

Material for herd bulls and herd foundations for sale. A range of values to meet a variety of needs. Send for catalog and private sale lists, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

H. M. HILL, LA FONTAINE, 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)

ValleyView Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

10 bulls 10 months old. Reds and roans by Diamond Searchlight 208837 by old Searchlight. Some choice cows and heifers bred to Victoria's Baron by Secret Baron.

POLAND CHINAS

10 cracking good March boars sired by Timm 3d by Big Timm. Out of mature sows.

R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANSAS
Republic county.

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

Pioneer Republic County Herd
Established in 1878

For Sale: 20 bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Also special pure Scotch herd bull offer. 20 cows and heifers bred to pure Scotch bulls. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.

A choice lot of reg. Poland China boars and gilts for sale. Strictly the big kind.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.

Shorthorn Beef Records

An Illinois load of yearling Shorthorn steers made the world's market record at Chicago, Oct. 3, selling for \$19.60 per cwt. An Iowa load of Shorthorns sold for \$19.50 Sept. 16, averaging \$308 per head, the previous record. A Wisconsin Shorthorn load made the Wisconsin record at \$18.35 and a Shorthorn load bred in Montana made the record for range steers at \$18.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 mi. 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.

Shorthorns

A few great young bulls by Auburn Dale 569935. Reds and roans. Also a few choice heifers by Village Knight 398231. Also two or three young cows with calves at foot and bred back.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kansas.
(Osborne County)

CEDAR LAWN Shorthorns

Offers choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls from six to 15 months old. A pleasure to show our herd. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

10 Registered Shorthorns

\$110 around. One roan heifer, easy worth half my price on the bunch in some big breeders' hands. Ed. Ralston, Holton, Kan.

Shorthorns For Sale

Fourteen cows, 9 heifers, coming two years. Dual purpose bull, General B.; grand sire, General Clay. Low price for quick sale. Ranch sold.

HAYHURST, CODY, NEBRASKA

SHORTHORNS

One young Scotch bull (a herd header) and 8 young Scotch topped bulls for sale.

H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS

1 fine roan bull 14 mo. old, 6 roan and red bulls 6 to 9 mo. old.

CHARLES HOTHAN, SCRANTON, KAN.

Miller Herefords

100 HEAD

The one opportunity to procure Echo Lads and Echo Lassies as only such sires as Gay Lad 9th and Laredo Boy can produce.

Sale in the fine stock pavilion, near the livestock exchange, beginning at 12 o'clock prompt,

Kansas City, Mo.
Saturday, Jan. 25

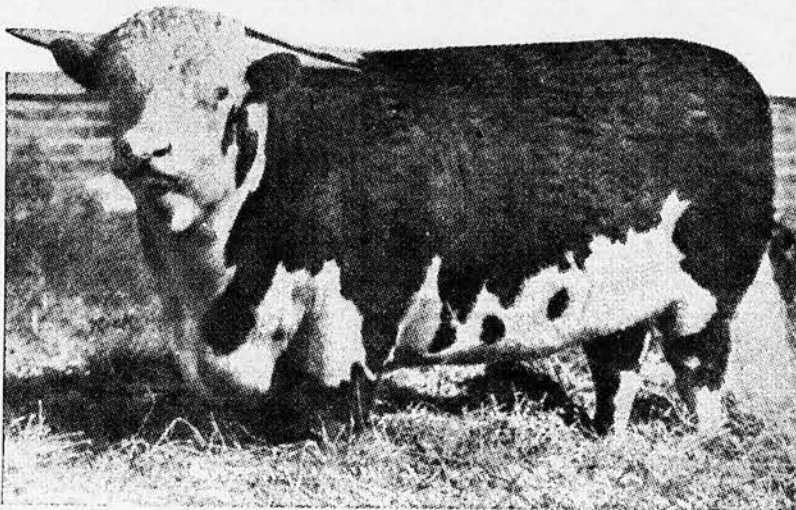
The offering will consist of 100 head—70 females and 30 bulls. There will be 25 open heifers; 50 bred 2-year-old heifers and young cows, about 10 calves at foot by such sires as **GAY LAD 9th**, a grand champion himself and the sire of the 1917 grand champion female at the International at Chicago, and also the sire of the 1918 grand champion female at Chicago, and also the sire of the highest priced American bred female ever sold at public auction in America; **Sir Paul 387866**, by **Beau Premier**, an intensely **Anxiety** bred bull throughout, will be represented by a good share of the offering, and last, but not least, **Laredo Boy**, the line-bred **Beau Donald** bull, will have his share of the good ones to offer. The cattle will all be in good condition.

The bull offering will include sons of **GAY LAD 9th**, a son of **Beau Blanchard**, a son of **Woodford's 5th**, and sons of **LAREDO BOY** and **SIR PAUL**, and will be a strictly choice lot throughout. Most of the bulls will run from 12 to 15 months old, and every one will be in good useful condition, and just the kind to buy that will make bulls fit to go anywhere.

The sale will be held the same week as the Western Stock Show at Denver, Colo., and arrangements will be made to have a thru sleeper from Denver to Kansas City for the buyers' interest, and Hereford breeders. Write Mr. Miller today for the illustrated catalog. Address

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kansas

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.



Gay Lad 9th, himself a grand champion, and the sire of the grand champion females at the International in Chicago in 1917 and 1918.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

1886—TOMSON SHORTHORNS—1918

Sires in Service: **VILLAGE MARSHAL**, **BEAVER CREEK SULTAN**, **IMP. LAWTON TOMMY**.

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families; also a limited number of the best Scotch topped sorts.

FOR SALE NOW

20 Extra good Scotch bulls of serviceable age.
15 Scotch cows and heifers, bred or with calves at foot.
10 Scotch topped cows with calves at foot.

Our large number of select cattle offers an unusual opportunity for the beginner to select such foundation stock as he should start with and for the breeder to make additions that will strengthen his herd.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. **DOVER, KAN.**
(Ry. Sta., Wakarusa, on Santa Fe.) (Ry. Sta., Willard, on Rock Island.)

Good Shorthorn Cattle

20 Scotch topped cows, 3 to 8 years old, bred or with calves at foot and some rebred. 10 Scotch topped heifers, bred. 15 choice yearling heifers. 3 yearling bulls. Will Sell Carload, Or What You Want.

O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service. **Imp. Bapton Corporal** and **Imp. British Emblem** (1st in senior yearling class, American Royal 1918). High class Scotch and Scotch topped cattle, most popular families, cows, heifers and young bulls, the kind that will strengthen your herd. Write or call on

PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

Ten Head Shorthorn Bulls

Seven to 15 months old. They are good farm range bulls. Inspection invited. Very reasonable prices on them.

Theo. Olson & Son, Leonardville, Kansas

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

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. **J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.**

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.

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by **Maxwalton 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.**

HUNT BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have 20 head of Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 6 to 18 months old, reds, roans and whites. Some of these are Scotch topped, all are good individuals.

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, 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**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Spring Creek Herefords

4 Hereford bulls for sale from 9 to 14 mos. old. I price them to sell.

S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kansas.

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

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

For sale. 13 bull calves and 7 heifer calves, price \$85 per head. 12 coming two-year-old heifers, price \$200 per head. Will also sell one of our herd bulls.

HANSEN BROS., AULNE, KANSAS

Clear View Hereford Farm

Some good registered Hereford cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Priced for quick sale.

C. E. Dieffenbaugh, Mgr., Talmage, Kansas

For Sale Cheap

3 registered Hereford bulls, 3 registered bred cows, 4 registered heifers; also 2 Belgian mares.

C. D. Wolfe, Flagler, Colorado.

Ocean Wave Ranch

Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, **Anxiety 4th** breeding.

A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, 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.**

BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

ALPINE FARM DAIRY BROWN SWISS BULL

calves from good producing dams at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

Dahlem & Schmidt, R. 2, El Dorado, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

FASHION PLATE HERD

Registered Galloway cattle. Bulls for sale. Address, **V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kansas.**

Registered and High Grade HOLSTEINS

**75 Head to Be Sold by
B. E. Totten, Farmdale, Ohio**

At the Fair Grounds in the Pavilion

Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 18

The offering consists of registered and high grades. There will be about 40 cows in milk, 10 open heifers and only two or three bulls and the rest will be heifer calves. Some of the heifers are bred to a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., Manager
Write him for catalog or any other information about the sale.

B. E. Totten, Owner, Farmdale, Ohio

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan., Frank Regan, Nortonville, 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. 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.

BLUE RIBBON HOLSTEINS 3 BRED HEIFERS AND A REGISTERED BULL \$350

200 Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—200

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 25 fresh cows, 75 springing cows and heifers, 40 open heifers, 25 purebred bulls, one 34 pound bull, one 30 pound bull, one 27 pound bull and one 24 pound bull, all priced to sell. We also have an extra nice bunch of purebred cows and heifers most all A. R. O. with records up to 27½ pounds. Bring your dairy expert with you, we like to have them come. Calves well marked high grade either heifers or bulls from 1 to 6 weeks old, price \$30 delivered to any express office in Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas. We invite you to our farms, come to the fountain, we lead others follow. Herd Tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee. We have a few choice purebred bulls and heifer calves from Fairmount, Johanna, Pieterje 78903, one of the best BULLS in the U. S. A. A calf from him will start you on the road to prosperity. The war is over and Victory won, get into the milk business. Butterfat 75 cents per pound, Milk \$4 per hundred. **LOOK AT OTHER HERDS THEN LOOK AT OURS.**

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., KANSAS

Wire, Phone or write when you are coming. Write for Beautiful Catalog. It will be mailed free.

SUNFLOWER HERD

Headquarters for herd bulls, hand picked and no culls. Several ready for service. Big, fine individuals with lots of breeding. Visit my herd and make your selection, or write for full particulars. Also young bull calves of the very best producing blood lines.

COME TO LAWRENCE
for your herd sire.

F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, 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 & Skults, Independence, Ks.

DR. L. E. SHAY'S FARM

offers registered Holsteins, two-year-old and yearlings, bred heifers, also one bull 8 months old ¾ white, royally bred. ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
DR. L. E. SHAY, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service.
IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DO YOU WANT

104 pounds milk per day in the pedigree of your herd sire? We are offering some splendid calves with that kind of backing. For full description and prices write
A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Service bulls. Their heifers will outyield the dams 10-50%. Surplus females sold.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

For Sale Holstein Bull Calf
three months old, sired by a great grandson of King Segis and Johanna De Kol Van Heers. Good individual. **H. H. DOWD, CLEARWATER, KANSAS.**

VALLEY BREEZE HERD

A grandson of world's record cow. Also A. R. O. bulls ready for service.
ORIN R. BALES, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEINS

Heavy springing, 3-year-old heifers, will freshen within 30 days; also some January springers and a few fresh cows priced to sell. **W. P. Perdue, Carlton, Kan.**

Holstein Bulls Registered

Some out of A. R. O. dams, some sired by Sir Rag Apple Superba No. 207682.
LILAC DAIRY FARM, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale: 1 purebred and registered; good size; good form and well marked; age 15 months. 1 grade, age 12 months. Larned State Hospital, Larned, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEIN

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

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. backing. **H. H. Holdeman, Meads, Kansas**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS \$100 TO \$500

Roans and reds. Halter broke. Roan Orange, weight 2500 lbs. in flesh, and 3 other choice bulls in service. We crate, deliver at Pratt, furnish both certificates and transfers, meet trains and return free. Phone at our expense.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.**

Frank Downie's Poland China Sale

Hutchinson, Kan.,

Tuesday, January 28

3 TRIED SOWS, 8 FALL YEARLING GILTS, 29 SPRING AND SUMMER GILTS

Thirty of these sows and gilts are bred to either Captain Bob, by the champion Caldwell's Big Bob, Liberty Bob, a grandson of Big Bob Wonder, or Wonder King, by A Wonderful King. Included are four fall yearling gilts by Jumbo Bob and 12 granddaughters of Gerstdale Jones.

The tried sows include a daughter of Black Prince and a daughter of Iowa King.

These sows and gilts have been kept only in good breeding condition and not pampered for show or sale. The young gilts that sell open are by our good herd boars named above. All immunized.

Farmers as well as the breeders are cordially invited.

Frank L. Downie, Hutchinson, Kan.

Auctioneers—Jesse Langford, P. W. McCormack.

Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

75 Hampshires at Auction

Marion, Iowa, January 31

Longview Stock Farm sells as above, 75 bred sows and gilts, cholera immunized and of the best blood lines and individuality the Hampshire breed affords. The consignment of this sale are bred to two of the greatest boars the breed knows today. Cherokee Parole 41383, our new \$2,500 herd boar, and Lookout Archlight 54961, the only Hampshire boar pig under six months old, selling for more than \$500 at public auction. Write for complete catalog now ready, mentioning this paper.

Longview Stock Farm, Marion, Iowa

J. H. Brown's Fifth Annual Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Oberlin, Kan., Saturday, January 18

instead of on Feb. 1 as previously planned.

We offer 34 head consisting of 2 tried sows, 26 gilts all bred, and 6 real herd header boars. All cholera immune and strictly big type. More prize-winning blood than any herd this far west. There are many attractions. Our sows are large and prolific weighing up to 900 pounds. We extend the glad hand, and a hearty welcome to all. Catalogs are ready. Usual terms and accommodations.

J. H. Brown, Owner, R. F. D. 5, Selden, Kansas

Col. George F. E. Sotton, Col. C. M. Bobbit, Auctioneers, H. O. Douglas, Clerk.

WILLEY'S BIG OX POLAND SALE

Steele City, Neb., February 4

60 head of immunized bred sows and gilts. Daughters of Big Bone Ox, Smooth Ox and Willey's Ox. 5 extra good spring gilts sired by the \$10,000 **COL. JACK**. Mostly bred to sons of **KING JONES**, litter brother to Gerstdale Jones. Few to Big Bone Ox and others to a great son of Big Bob. Write for catalog. Mention this paper.

W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

AUCTIONEER, COL. H. S. DUNCAN.

A PRIVATE SALE HOLSTEINS — HOLSTEINS

We will sell our entire herd of Holsteins, consisting of registered cows and heifers, also high grade cows and heifers. Some fresh now and others to freshen in forty days or less. Registered bulls, any age, and best on the market. Write or wire for full particulars.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, 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.

NEBRASKA POLLED HEREFORDS

First Annual Sale Under the Auspices of the Nebraska
Polled Hereford Breeders' Association

South Omaha, Neb., Wednesday, January 29



60 Head

40 Females

20 Bulls

The Consignors Are:

J. H. Smith, David City	Hoppe Bros., Columbus
E. H. Gifford, Lewiston	Rasmussen Bros., Elba
J. C. Hatz, De Witt	H. W. Pitzer, Plainview
L. R. Maytock, Bladen	H. J. Smith, Bellwood
Radford & Sons, Newark	Henry Smith, Octavia
John Harrold, Lewiston	Peter J. Smith, David City
H. E. Darwin, Virginia	

This sale is being made for the purpose of putting Nebraska Polled Herefords on the map. These cattle have been inspected and picked by a prominent breeder and good judge. The result of his work is that a great offering is being cataloged for this sale at South Omaha. The offering is strong in the blood of the leading Polled families, on foundations from the horned families as the Disturbers, Correctors, Peerless Wiltons, Beaumonts and others.

In the bull offering there are many youngsters that look like they will develop into real herd headers, and real cattlemen should be able to pick future herd bulls and grow them to their own liking.

The females are bred or will have calves at foot by the noted herd bulls that are in service in these noted herds. The material is there, and you set the price. Square dealing and honest values are their principles. They will establish a standard for Nebraska Polled Hereford Breeders that will endure all the time. For catalog, address (mentioning this paper) either—

Sec. B. O. Gammon, Des Moines, Iowa or Boyd Radford, Sale Mgr., Newark, Neb.

Fred Reppert and others, Auctioneers. Wm. Lauer will represent the Capper Farm Papers.

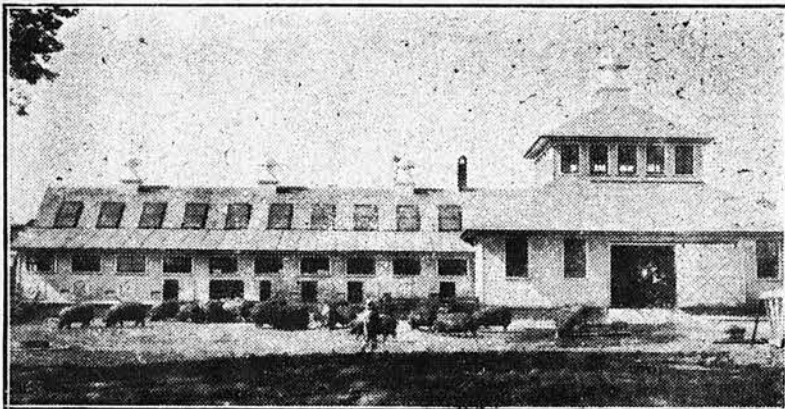
N. B.: POLLED HEREFORD BREEDERS MEETING AT THE CASTLE HOTEL THE NIGHT BEFORE THE SALE.

Walker's BIG POLAND SOWS

AT AUCTION

In sale pavilion on the farm near

Alexandria, Neb., Feb. 5



58 HEAD, Double Immunized; Right for Results.
10 TRIED SOWS, 18 FALL YEARLINGS, 30 SPRING GILTS.

They are sired by Blue Valley, Blue Valley A Wonder, Blue Valley Orange, Grand Master Bob, Blue Valley Big Bone and Big Russell.

25 are bred to BLUE VALLEY BIG BONE, the greatest boar ever farrowed on the farm. 19 are bred to BLUE VALLEY TIMM; 12 to JUMBO LONGFELLOW; 2 to BLUE VALLEY BOB, the \$1,000 Blue Valley and Big Bob bred boar now heading a good Iowa herd. Four of his litter sisters go in the sale.

Write tonight for catalog. It gives pedigrees and actual photos of the animals selling. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send bids to Mr. Johnson with this paper.

T. F. WALKER & SON, Alexandria, Neb.

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.
(Wm. McCurdy sells Poland Chinas at Tobias the night of this sale.)

THE THIRD ANNUAL Kansas National Livestock Exposition Horse Show and Registered Livestock Sales Wichita, Kansas, February 24 to March 1

\$30,000—In Cash for Premiums and Expenses—\$30,000
\$5,300—For the Evening Horse Show—\$5,300

It is the largest livestock event of the season. 600 head of registered livestock will be sold. If you have any good stock for sale, write at once, describing what you have.

We are anxious to receive more entries of Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, Percheron mares, jacks, jennets, trotting, saddle and coach horses, Polands, Durocs, Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. Each sale is limited. Write today or you may be too late. Premium list and entry blanks mailed free on request.

F. S. KIRK,
Supt. of Exhibits and Sales
Livestock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

Moser's Greatest Bred Sow Sale

50 SOWS—The grandest lot of champions and daughters of champions ever offered in a public sale in Kansas. Young sows and wonderful spring gilts, daughters of the most famous sires and dams of the breed, purchased, and selected from his herd and representing a fortune go in this greatest sale.

In Sale Pavilion in Town Sabetha, Kan., Thursday, January 23

Introducing a Galaxy of 50 wonderful Duroc Jersey sows and gilts. Study this Mr. Breeder.

1 by Great Orion, Grand Champion 1918, bred to Reaper, by Scissors, Grand Champion 1917.
1 by Scissors
3 by Pathfinder
1 by Brookwater Principal

1 by Prospector
1 by Great Pathfinder
1 by Critic D.
1 by King's Col.
1 by King's Col. Jr.
1 by Chief B.

1 by Pathfinder Giant
1 by Taxpayer 13th
1 by King's Col. Again
1 by King Orion
1 by King Orion, Jr.
1 by King Orion E.

6 by Chief's Col., Fall Yearlings
10 by High View Chief's Col.
11 by Defender Top Col.
2 by Diet's Illustrator II
3 by Sensation Wonder III

All are bred to the two great herd boars owned by Mr. Moser.

THE REAPER, by "Scissors" and out of a Pathfinder dam. The greatest from a wonderful litter.

GOLDFINDER by Pathfinder and out of Big Lizzie, a famous sow by Proud Col.

These two great boars stand approved in breeding and as individuals. The catalog is ready to mail. Address

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS

and tell him where you saw his advertisement. He likes to have this information. Auctioneers: W. M. Putman and others.

"Fern" Moser has moved to his new farm close to Sabetha. You are invited to be his guest on the 23rd whether you buy or not. J.W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will attend this sale. Orders to buy sent to him should be sent in care of F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kansas.

Widle's Sale Combines the Blood of Champions Sale at Genoa, Neb., Feb. 4

THE GREATEST COLLECTION OF CRITIC AND CHERRY KING SOWS EVER OFFERED

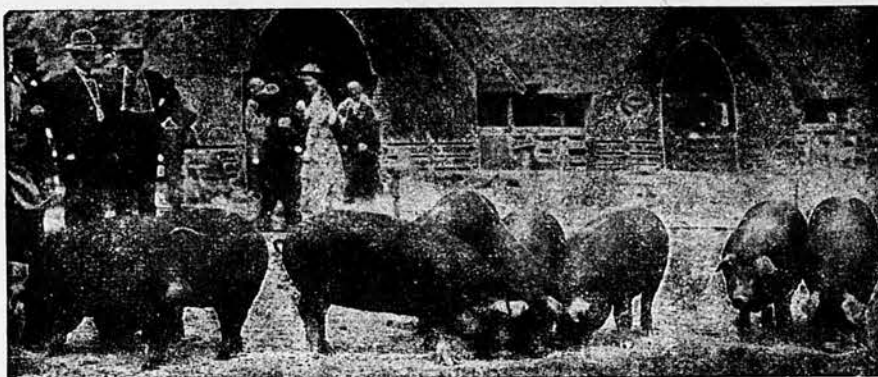
60 HEAD

54 TRIED SOWS AND FALL YEARLINGS

6 SPRING GILTS by ORION KING E and Great Wonder

Sired by the great GRAND CHAMPION BOARS **CRITIC B** and **CRITIC D** mostly bred to **ORION KING E**, the greatest breeding son of **ORION CHERRY KING**, and one of the largest boars of the breed now in service. The offering includes a fall yearling sired by **ORION CHERRY KING**. This is one of the greatest sow prospects that we ever sold in one of our sales. Remember we bred and developed the great **CRITIC** boars and had a real "boar hunt" to locate just the right boar to cross on sows sired by them. We have him in **ORION KING E**. The world's champion sows in 1916 and 1917 were **CRITIC** sows. **CRITICS** and **ORION CHERRY KINGS** have been the greatest winners at both National shows.

This is our best and best mated offering and we have bred Durocs for over a quarter of a century. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse R. Johnson or William Lauer representing this paper.



R. WIDLE & SONS, GENOA, NEB.

Auctioneers: Col. N. G. Kraschel, Col. W. M. Putman, Col. A. W. Thompson. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Huston's Sensational Dispersion Sale

60 HEAD Duroc Jerseys representing the best breeding in America. 20 great tried sows, 20 big, fancy spring gilts, all bred and 10 fancy fall gilts and 10 boars. **60 HEAD**

In Richard's Sale Pavilion Emporia, Kan., Tuesday, January 28

The 20 tried sows and fall yearlings are of exceptional values and are by my former great herd boar, **Taylor's Model Chief**, winner at the Missouri State fair and the American Royal. The 20 big, fancy spring gilts are mostly by **Great Wonder 2nd.**, a wonderful two year old boar by the famous **Great Wonder**.

The 40 sows and gilts are bred to **Pathfinder's Image** by the great **Pathfinder** and **Great Wonder 2nd.**, the wonderful son of **Great Wonder**. Important to breeders is the sale in this big dispersion of these two great boars. **Pathfinder's Image** is a yearling last September and sired by the famous **Pathfinder** and out of a **Proud Col.** dam. **Great Wonder 2nd.** is two years old in Feb. and a wonderful individual. He is by **Great Wonder** and out of a **Grand Model** dam. Boars like these will be selling for big money again next spring.

Three choice spring boars and five top fall boar pigs will be sold. Catalogs are ready to mail.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Wood & Crouch, Emporia.

J. W. Johnson will be at this sale and will handle orders to buy for those who cannot attend. Address him in care of Mr. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

160 HENS- 1500 EGGS

AS AMERICA'S foremost poultry expert I predict that eggs are going to retail for a dollar a dozen this winter. Right now the retail price is from 50c to 75c per dozen in some of the large cities. At a dollar a dozen poultry raisers are going to make tremendous egg profits. You, too, can make sure of a big egg yield by feeding your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs" tonic.

This product has been tried, tested and proven. It is acknowledged the best and most successful egg producer on the market today. Every day that you don't use it means that you are losing money. Don't delay. Start with a few cents worth of "More Eggs" tonic now.

Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

That's the experience of one poultry raiser who wrote me. A. P. Woodard of St. Cloud, Fla., writes: "I get from 40 to 50 eggs a day now. Before using 'More Eggs' I was getting only 8 or 9 eggs a day." Here are the experiences of a few others of the hundreds who write me:

"160 Hens—125 Dozen Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Waverly, Mo.
I have fed two boxes of More Eggs Tonic to my hens and I think my hens have broken the record for eggs. I have 160 White Leghorns and from March 25 to April 15 I sold 125 dozen eggs.
MRS. H. M. PATTON.

"15 Hens—310 Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Turner Falls, Mass.
I used your More Egg Tonic and from December 1 to February 1, from 15 hens, I got 310 eggs. Your remedies are just what you claim them to be.
MRS. C. R. STOUGHTON.

"More Than Doubled In Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Mendon, Ill.
I am very much pleased with your "More Eggs" Tonic. My hens have more than doubled up in their eggs.
L. D. NICHOLS.

126 Eggs In 5 Days

E. J. Reefer: Salina, Okla.
I wouldn't try to raise chickens without "More Eggs" which means more money. I use it right along. I have 33 hens and in 5 days have gotten 10 1/2 dozen eggs or 126.
MRS. J. O. OAKES.

Well Pleased With "More Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Rochelle, Va.
I received my "More Eggs" Tonic about the 8th of January and am so well pleased with it I am mailing you \$1.00 for another box. I have about 150 hens and get anywhere from 80 to 100 eggs daily, and one day over 100.
MISS VERA BOWMAN.

"Selling Eggs Now"

E. J. Reefer: Hebo, Oregon
I was not getting an egg when I began the use of the "More Eggs" Tonic. Now I am selling eggs.
MRS. J. F. BRINK.

"Gets Winter Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: Wilberton, Kan.
It is the first time I got so many eggs in winter. When I began using "More Eggs" I was only getting from 1 to 3 eggs per day and now I am getting 11 to 13 eggs per day.
MRS. JULIA GOODEN.

18 Hens—12 Eggs a Day

E. J. Reefer: Luray, Va.
Six weeks ago I began giving "More Eggs" Tonic and I was not getting an egg from 18 hens, and now I am getting 10 to 12 every day. You can quote me as saying that it is the best chicken tonic in the world.
E. L. REYNOLDS.

"Layed All Winter"
Dear Mr. Reefer:
I gave the tablets to my hens and in three weeks they began laying and layed all winter. I never saw anything like them in the world.
Yours truly,
MRS. ALBERT SMITH,
Penna R. R. Ore Docks

"37 Eggs a Day"
E. J. Reefer: Elwood, Indiana
That More Eggs Tonic is simply grand. When I started using it they did not lay at all, now I get 37 eggs a day.
EDGAR E. J. LINNIGER

"Increase from 2 to 45 Eggs a Day"
Reefer's Hatchery: Derby, Iowa
Since I began the use of your More Eggs Tonic 2 weeks ago I am getting 45 eggs a day, and before I was only getting 2 or 3 a day.
Yours truly,
DORA PHILLIPS.

"Doubles Egg Production"
E. J. Reefer: Paradise, Texas.
I have been using More Eggs Tonic 3 or 4 weeks and must say it is fine. My egg production has been doubled.
J. C. KOENIGER.

"48 Dozen in One Week"
Dear Mr. Reefer:
I can't express how much I have been benefited by answering your ads. I've got more eggs than I ever did. I sold 42 1/2 dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some and had 1 1/2 dozen left. From your friend, MRS. LENA McBRON

"Increase From 8 to 36 Eggs a Day"
E. J. Reefer: Shady Bend, Kansas.
I am well pleased with your More Eggs Tonic. I was only getting 8 or 9 eggs, now I am getting 36 a day. Yours truly, Wm. SCHMIDT.



A Million Dollar Guarantee

Absolute Satisfaction or Money Back

National Bank of the Republic

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
I hereby guarantee that Mr. Reefer will carry out his agreement *** and this bank further agrees to return to the customer the total amount of his remittance, if Mr. Reefer fails to do as he agrees.

Very truly yours,

W. H. H. H.
President.

More Eggs Makes Layers Out of Loafers

This is a concentrated tonic, not a food. It consists of every element that goes toward the making of more eggs. A perfect regulator, aids digestion, stimulates egg production and builds firm bones and strong muscles. The foremost authorities in America and poultry raisers from every state endorse Reefer's "More Eggs" tonic.

Results Guaranteed!

Here is the facsimile of the guarantee of a million dollar bank that "More Eggs" will produce results. This million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not satisfied. You run no risk. So don't delay. Every day you wait you are losing money.

Order Today

Send a dollar today for a full-sized package of "More Eggs" tonic; or better yet send \$2.25

at extra special discount and get three packages. Three packages is a full season's supply. Don't put it off. Order now and start your hens making money for you. Remember, you run no risk. A Million-Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not satisfied. [Whether you order "More Eggs" now or not, at least mark the coupon for Mr. Reefer to send you absolutely free his valuable Poultry Book that tells the experience of a man who himself has made a fortune and is helping others to make money out of poultry.] Act NOW. Don't wait. Pin a dollar bill to the coupon. Or send \$2.25 which will guarantee your winter's egg supply. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer NOW. Today! It has helped thousands of others and will help you, too.

E. J. Reefer

4661 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

E. J. REEFER, 4661 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed find ☐ \$1.00 for one full size package of "More Eggs" Tonic. ☐ \$2.25 for three full size \$1.00 packages of "More Eggs" on special discount.

(Mark X in the square opposite order you want.)

Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way.

Name _____

Address _____

Poultry Book Free ☐ If you don't want to try this Bank Guaranteed Tonic at least mark X in the square for me to send you my valuable poultry book free