

*Manhattan, Kansas*

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# The FARMERS MAIL

## AND BREEZE

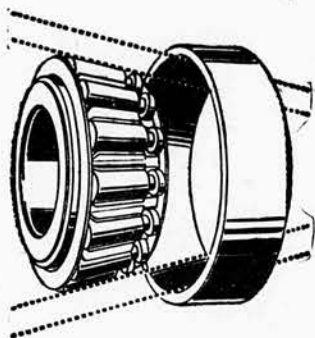


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# TIMKEN TAPER



Dotted lines show how the inside of the "cup" of a Timken Bearing is tapered to fit over the tapered rollers.

## Does It Really Cost More?

Does the added safety and durability that the manufacturer puts into his car when he specifies Timken Tapered Bearings actually mean a bigger outlay on his part for the item of bearings?

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THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY  
Canton, Ohio





# Iowa Cattle Feeders' Day, a Big Event

*A Careful Comparison of the Corn Belt Ration with Some of the Commercial Feeds Shows Some Very Important Results*



By John W. Wilkinson

**C**ATTLE feeding that will insure good profits is a matter of interest to stockmen everywhere. Land values are increasing, labor costs are becoming greater, freight rates have advanced, and the prices of grain and all kinds of feeds have become so high that only skillful and intelligent management in feeding will enable farmers to realize a fair return in the production of beef for the market. In states like Iowa where the best farms sell readily at \$300 to \$350 an acre, it is evident that all feeding operations if not conducted intelligently will result in serious losses. In order to protect farmers against such contingencies the Iowa Experiment station has been conducting a number of special feeding tests for the past two years that will be of interest to feeders everywhere. This work has been under the direction and supervision of John M. Eyvard, Russell Dunn, W. H. Savin, H. H. Kildee and H. D. Van Matre of the animal husbandry department of the Iowa Experiment station.

## The Feeding Tests

The economic possibilities of molasses feeds for fattening cattle were among the interesting features brought out in the tests. The possibilities of the limited grain ration, and one containing no grain were also very instructive. The results of these various tests were made public on Cattle Feeders' day, April 29 at the Iowa State Agricultural college. Fully 1,000 farmers and feeders were present, and a program of unusual excellence was given. Among those who made addresses were C. F. Curtiss, John M. Eyvard, H. H. Kildee, Russell Dunn, H. D. Van Matre, and W. H. Savin of the animal husbandry department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, A. H. Sykes, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association, E. A. Tamblin and T. H. Ingwersen of Swift & Company, and J. R. Lush of Clay, Robinson & Company of Omaha. Short talks also were made by the representatives of the Douglass company of Cedar Rapids, Ia., Milligan & Company, the Peters company of Omaha, U. S. Stock Food company of Kansas City, Mo., the Tarkio company of Tarkio, Mo., and other commercial feed manufacturing companies.

The results of the feeding tests were discussed and explained by Prof. John M. Eyvard in a very interesting and convincing address. "To demonstrate the value of molasses feed, limited corn gluten feed, and no grain rations, the practical feeding experiment," said Prof. Eyvard, "must be resorted to. No other method satisfies. Actual experiment counts high in forcing the correct decision. Therefore we invited the manufacturers of five different molasses feeds and also the manufacturer of corn gluten feed to participate in the experiment. All the companies in the contest last year entered

this year except the Tarkio company. For the experiment in fattening 2-year-old steers, 35 cattle weighing 1,000 pounds were bought in Omaha. These steers cost \$12.75 a hundred-weight delivered in Ames, Ia., December 27, 1918, the day on which the test began. The prices of the feeds used were estimated on the following basis: Shelled corn showing only 14 per cent of moisture at \$1.45 a bushel; whole oats 64 cents; linseed oil meal \$70 a ton; Douglass Corn Gluten feed, \$57.40; C. J. Milligan's Alfalfa-Molasses feed \$44.50; Peter's Alfalfa-Molasses feed \$37.40; Golden Rule Molasses feed \$51.10; corn silage \$12 a ton; alfalfa hay \$30; oat straw \$10; block salt \$1 a hundred-weight; Sal-Tonik salt \$5 a hundred-weight. Sacks were credited at \$2.50 a ton for commercial feeds only."

Seven feeding groups were arranged and five steers were fed in each group for a period of 120 days. Many of the cattlemen of Iowa as well as several representatives of the commercial feed companies insisted that the number of steers placed in each group was too small to make the results conclusive and absolutely reliable. The only answer made to this objection was that the funds of the animal husbandry department were not sufficient to permit the purchase of a larger number of steers. With such a small number of cattle in a group it is evident that should one or more of the cattle have some constitutional trouble restricting growth and development the general average showing for that group would be lowered considerably despite any excellence there might be in the feeding ration, and as a consequence the results shown for that particular lot would be an unfair basis for comparison with other lots free from such handicaps. However the conditions for each lot of cattle in the feeding tests were made as nearly uniform as possible, and no one expressed any doubt as to the intention of the college authorities to make a fair and impartial test of the value of all feeds used.

## Fair Treatment for All

Each company participating in the feeding tests was given a good lot in which the cattle were fed according to the instructions of the company. The manner or method of feeding in the lots was left entirely to the pleasure of each commercial feed company represented, but the college authorities requested each company to limit any additional feeds used as far as possible to those feeds used by the college in lots 1 and 7.

The cattle in Group 1 received the Standard Cornbelt Full-Fed ration consisting of shelled corn full-fed twice daily, 3 pounds a head of linseed oil meal given in two feeds and fed on

corn silage, corn silage hand full-fed twice daily, and all the alfalfa hay that they would clean up over night with free access to block salt. Each steer in this group consumed daily 15 pounds of shelled corn, 27.4 pounds of corn silage, 9 pounds of alfalfa hay, 3 pounds linseed oil meal and .03 pounds of block salt.

Cattle in Group 2 were fed the Douglass Corn Gluten Feed ration consisting of an average of 3.3 pounds a head daily mixed with an average of 1.8 pounds of linseed oil meal, 40.5 pounds of corn silage, 2.6 pounds of shelled corn, 1 pound of alfalfa hay and .02 of block salt. The corn gluten feed was mixed with linseed oil meal for the first 60 days. During the last 60 days the shelled corn was given in the mixture with gluten feed and oil meal in open bunks. The corn silage was hand full-fed twice daily. The cattle were fed all the alfalfa that they would clean up overnight and they were given free access to block salt.

## Commercial Feeds

Steers in Group 3 were fed the Champion Molasses Feed ration consisting of a daily allowance of 5 to 7 pounds of Champion Molasses Feed for each steer given in mixture with shelled corn 8 to 10 pounds a head daily in open bunk, plus corn silage hand full-fed twice daily, plus all the alfalfa hay that the cattle would consume during the night, plus whatever block salt they desired. These cattle consumed a daily average of 8.7 pounds of shelled corn, 6.6 pounds of molasses feeds, 31.8 pounds of corn silage, 1 pound of the alfalfa hay and .02 pounds block salt.

Cattle in Group 4 received the Alfalfa-Molasses Feed ration manufactured by the C. J. Milligan company of Sioux City, Ia. This ration consisted of 4 to 5 pounds a head daily of the Milligan Alfalfa-Molasses in mixture with shelled corn started at 6 pounds and increasing to a full feed daily for each steer, given in two feeds in open bunk, plus 2 to 3½ pounds of linseed oil meal given in two feeds on silage, plus corn silage limited to 15 to 20 pounds a head daily given in two feeds, plus alfalfa hay at free will, plus Sal-Tonik block salt at free will. On this basis each steer consumed 9.9 pounds of shelled corn, 2.4 pounds of linseed oil meal, 4.5 pounds of Milligan-Molasses Feed, 17 pounds of corn silage, 6.5 pounds of alfalfa hay, and .01 pounds of block salt.

Steers in Group 5 were fed the Peters Alfalfa-Molasses ration consisting of 2 to 4 pounds of Alfalfa-Molasses a head daily given in two feeds on second silage allowance given after grain morning and evening, plus shelled corn during the last 90 days,

gradually increasing to 6 pounds a head daily. This was fed in two feeds in open bunk, plus linseed oil meal 3 pounds a head daily given in two feeds on the first silage allowance. This was fed before other feeds were given every morning and evening, plus corn silage hand full-fed twice daily, plus oat straw and block salt at free will.

Cattle in Group 6 were fed the Golden Rule Molasses Feed ration prepared by the U. S. Stock Feed company of Kansas City, Mo. This ration consisted of 5 to 9 pounds of Golden Rule Molasses Feed fed daily in two feeds on silage, plus shelled corn limited to about 2 pounds daily for the first 60 days, then increased to approximately 6½ pounds, next increased to 30 pounds, and then full-fed or approximately 12 pounds the last 30 days given in two feeds daily with silage, plus whole oats 4 pounds a head daily beginning the second 30 days, 6 pounds the third period of 30 days, 1 pound the fourth period of 30 days given in two feeds on silage, plus corn silage full-fed twice daily, plus alfalfa hay consumed at night, plus block salt at free will.

Group 7 contained steers that were fed the "No Grain" ration composed of straight linseed oil meal, corn silage, alfalfa hay and salt. These cattle were fed 3 pounds of linseed oil meal a head daily given in two feeds on silage, plus corn silage full-fed twice daily, plus all the alfalfa hay that the steers would eat during the night, plus block salt at free will.

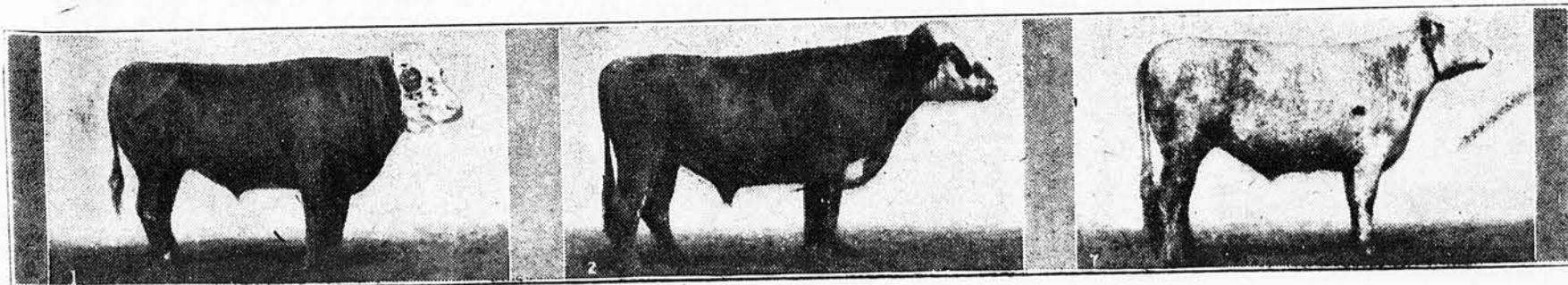
## The Most Rapid Gains

In all the groups, silage in both morning and evening feeds was given the first thing, then grain was fed and finally with those cattle not limited on silage, a second helping of this popular feed was given, provided the cattle showed an appetite for it. Many interesting points were brought out in these feeding tests. The Standard Corn Belt ration produced the most rapid gains, 2.98 pounds daily.

The best Commercial Feed ration averaged only 2.51 pounds and the poorest 2.20 pounds daily. The Standard Corn Belt ration produced the highest finish and the most weight so that the cattle were appraised at \$16.50 a hundred at Ames, Ia., which was \$1.50 a hundred above the least valued Commercial Feed ration, and 75 cents a hundred above the best of all groups. The Standard Corn Belt ration permitted a margin to each steer above feed costs of \$20.39 after crediting feed saved by hogs. Each lot was followed by three hogs to pick up waste materials. The margin in this group was exceeded only by one other group, the "No Grain" group in Lot 7 which was fed practically in the same way as Group 1 with the exception that no corn was given.

The "No Grain" group ranked second in gains with 2.74 pounds daily.

(Continued on Page 26.)





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

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**ADVERTISING RATE**  
 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000

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

## The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

### OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

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

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

# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

## Vultures Will Gather

**I**T LOOKS now as if Kansas will have the best crop year and the best prices in all its history. Of course we all understand that a crop never is sure until it is harvested. Some widespread calamity may destroy most of the wheat. Dry weather may come before the oats are matured and there may be no crop. The season may be unfavorable for corn, and so all down the list, but barring unusual and unlooked for conditions Kansas will have the greatest crop of wheat ever grown in this or any other state, and get the biggest price for it.

Money is going to be more plentiful in this state than it ever has been. The human vultures know all this as well as anybody in Kansas. Within two months they will be here in such numbers as never were seen. They are the smoothest liars that ever came down the pike. They are as devoid of conscience as a coyote, and as merciless as so many hawks. They will make any representations necessary to catch the easy marks, but generally they will keep within the law and avoid the penitentiary.

Our blue sky law helps a good deal, but it must be remembered that no law has ever been devised that will protect the guileless from the rapacious scoundrel. The object of our blue sky law is to prevent, so far as possible, the sale of stock in illegitimate concerns, but it cannot prevent the sharks from using the mails; neither can it prevent men from selling their individual stock no matter how worthless the stock may be. There is only one safe rule to follow: Buy no stock in any concern until you have either made a careful personal investigation or have had a report on it from some person whom you can trust. If you cannot learn about the stock in either of these ways let it alone. There are plenty of sound investments which will pay a moderate rate of interest, and which can be turned into cash at any time. They will not pay huge dividends but they are safe. Then there are investments, such for example as notes secured by first mortgages on good real estate, which may not have a regular market but which always have an established value. If you have money to spare invest in some of these. I have advised buying government bonds, and do so again. Either buy bonds of the Fifth loan which will net you 4% per cent or go on the market and buy bonds of some of the previous issues at the prices for which they are offered. But in any event let the professional stock seller alone. The proper place for a majority of that class is the penitentiary.

## Sin of Selfishness

I get a good many human interest stories. Here is one from a farm hand up in Nebraska who has been hired with his wife to work on a place owned, evidently, by a selfish and thoughtless man. The man and his wife had just got their few household goods unloaded and not yet in the house when the wife was ordered to prepare a meal for a lot of hungry men. She was tired, and not yet settled. This thoughtlessness on the part of the landowner sticks in the mind of that woman, and makes her and her husband sore. The boss, as he calls the landowner, his employer, rides about with his family in a comfortable automobile while the best the hired man and wife can do is to go to town in a farm wagon. No arrangement is made for the comfort or convenience of the hired man or of his wife. Now, it is quite possible that the landowner does not intend to be unjust. It is more probable that he is just thoughtless, but his thoughtlessness is causing a growing bitterness in the hearts of the hired man and his wife, and no man or woman who is not a willing worker can be a very efficient worker.

## Bolshevism and Economic Disease

Lenine is said to be a man of great ability. Evidently he has certain qualities of leadership, but if he is quoted accurately he must either be a fool along certain lines or he has gone crazy. He is quoted as saying the presses of Russia are turning out paper currency as fast as they can print it. He does not pretend this currency will maintain a purchasing power. On the contrary he de-

clares it is his purpose to destroy its purchasing power to demonstrate the needlessness of money. In short he proposes to destroy money, declaring the only proper equivalent for value is labor.

There are different theories about money. There is, for example, the intrinsic value theory which holds money can be made only out of material that has intrinsic value, and which all people everywhere recognize as having intrinsic value. Another school of finance holds the sole function of money is to act as a medium of exchange. Both schools agree on one point, that money to be useful must be capable of being exchanged for things that have real value. The advocate of what is called fiat money would not want currency which he could not exchange for other things he needs and desires. Lenine, however, proposes to destroy money, and as a result would revert to the days of barter. That would mean necessarily the destruction of all organized industry and commerce for manifestly it would be impossible to carry on commerce without some common medium of exchange. Suppose the Russian farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat. In order to live he must exchange his surplus wheat for other articles, clothing, machinery, foods which he needs but which he cannot raise on his own farm. Manifestly it is impossible for him to haul his wheat to the places, some of them entirely outside of Russia, where the things he needs can be obtained, and make the exchange. Lenine's program means simply a reversion to primitive savagery.

## New York Appeals to Kansas

Here is a question from a farmer in New York addressed to the editor of the Rural New Yorker, one of the foremost agricultural papers in America, and here, also, is the answer:

How can we best get back of Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, to repeal the "new time" law? Who will suggest a plan? Speak up. Wayne Co., N. Y. JOHN C. DENEFF.

The Rural New Yorker printed this reply: The best plan is to write to Hon. Arthur Capper at Washington, D. C., and give him facts about this daylight saving. Your opinion about it may help, but what he wants is a statement of facts—showing just why this law is injurious to farmers. We must build our case solidly on facts, and these can be obtained. Do this, and get everyone you can to help. It is apparently no use appealing to the Senators from New York. Go to Senator Capper of Kansas. So far as we know he is the first man in the Senate to take up a plain, definite question of farmers' social rights and make an issue of it. The others seem to wait until they find what the party is likely to do. Mr. Capper is close enough to country people to know that they are working away from the "party" issues when it comes to a question of daily life. We are in favor of giving Senator Capper all the ammunition he can get.

## The School Problem

H. F. Rickenberg of Sylvan Grove, Kan., writes me at length concerning the school problem. I always am pleased to get the views of a man like Mr. Rickenberg, even if he disagrees with me, which in this case he does. He is intelligent, educated, and a thinker. He may be right. I shall restate, briefly, my plan and the objections advanced by Mr. Rickenberg.

I would divide the state into districts, each embracing approximately a congressional township, altho that would not be a hard and fast rule by any means. In some cases the district would include more than that amount of territory and in other cases less. In every district would be established a consolidated grade and high school, and there would be connected with every district an experimental farm of not less than 80 acres, and if the land could be obtained at a reasonable price, 160 acres where not only the most up-to-date methods of cultivation would be employed, but the best varieties of stock obtainable would be kept. The farmers of the entire district would have the benefit of this purebred stock for breeding purposes. I would have the farm superintendent, the best that could be obtained, live on the school farm all the year, and in fact the school would be in session all the year 'round.

Mr. Rickenberg's objection to my plan is prin-

cipally the expense. He figures it would entail a bonded debt of \$30,000 for every district, which may not be an exaggerated estimate, altho I think a plan could be worked out to reduce that somewhat. Secondly, he objects to the experimental farm as unnecessary because every farmer is running an experimental farm of his own. However, Mr. Rickenberg admits that the rural schools are not at all what they should be, and in reading thru his letter I do not find where he has proposed any adequate remedy. He admits, also, that despite the fact the school tax is 40 per cent of the total tax levy in his locality, the schools are not giving satisfactory service.

Now, my opinion is that if the plan I have suggested were put into operation under efficient managers the school taxes would not be increased, while on the other hand the district would receive benefits that would far more than offset the school taxes. I think it can scarcely be denied seriously that our farms are not producing on the average anywhere nearly what they should produce, and can be made to produce. I think, also, it is safe to say more than half the stock on the farms would not show a profit if an accurate account were kept of the cost of feed and care, while at the same time good stock would show a profit. I am pretty certain that by proper cultivation Kansas farms could be made to produce twice as much as they do produce. I cannot believe that as intelligent a man as Mr. Rickenberg really thinks nothing could be learned from a model experimental farm that would benefit the people of that district. If, as a result of careful experiment and demonstration, the production of the farm lands in one of these districts was increased to the value of \$1.50 an acre it would pay the entire bonded indebtedness Mr. Rickenberg fears, and leave a surplus of \$4,560 in a single year.

Now, this matter is not all speculation. There has been a remarkable demonstration in the little country of Denmark of what schools can do for a people when they are properly correlated with the industrial life of the nation. Denmark was counted, 75 years ago, as one of the poorest countries in Europe. Its lands were steadily decreasing in fertility, and the people were sinking deeper and deeper into poverty. It was a land of renters and landlords, but as a matter of fact neither class was prospering. Then the government took hold of the problem thru the rural high schools established in connection with the national university. The transformation has been one of the marvels of the age. Of course the great world war interfered seriously with the trade and prosperity of Denmark but at the beginning of that war the people of that little country had risen from their state of discouragement and poverty to the highest level of prosperity of any people in Europe, and the transformation had been wrought very largely thru the system of rural high schools. Of course there was a system of general co-operation, with the government at the head, which aided greatly in marketing the Danish products, but the foundation of this new prosperity was the rural high school. To these schools came not only the children of Denmark but the fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers as well.

So my plan is not just a wild, untried experiment. Here is Mr. Rickenberg, acknowledging that our present school system is almost a failure, and yet it takes out of the pockets of the taxpayers 40 per cent of all taxes, state and local, they have to pay. Is it wise to continue such an expensive failure?

## Bolshevism

"I just want to tell you," writes a Western Kansas subscriber, "what I think of Bolshevism. When the czar was pushed off the throne and a new bunch got control they did not go strong enough, but tried to have a free government in fact as well as in name. The masses were too ignorant to realize what it meant and along came Lenine and Trotzky with what is called Bolshevism. The only thing the Russian can understand is a boss of some kind. We read of Bolshevism coming to this country but I do not believe it and do not fear it. \* \* \* Our law makers and business men talk about Bolshevism and seem to fear it. They should know that it is not coming in this country as it is in Russia. If it comes



here it will come in a way that will work, for the reason that most of the people over here have sense enough to know that if production is stopped very long somebody is going to be hungry, and they are liable to be among the hungry ones. Capital is making a foolish and desperate fight. Note the attempt to defeat the state loan plan for the benefit of tenants in our legislature, and the attempt to do away with the general primary and the attempt to defeat the tax amendment."

I think the subscriber is largely right. The majority of the people of the United States are sensible, hard-headed people, who believe in fair protection of property rights, and do not take to communism or to class rule. If, however, the reactionary elements of this country undertake to stop the wheels of progress they may bring about a dangerous condition.

### Approves the Plan

"I wish to express my appreciation of your sane, strongly expressed views on the educational problems of the state," writes the Rev. D. A. Crist of Quinter, Kan. Mr. Crist refers to the plan of establishing a student's loan fund from which any Kansas young man or young woman of good moral character might borrow sufficient money at low interest to pay his way thru college, in which case the borrower would be expected to pay the cost of his higher education. Mr. Crist says:

If put into practice your plan would not only save Kansas many millions of dollars, but would instill in the student self-responsibility that every one needs. Instead of getting all their education C. O. D. (call on dad) they would learn to help themselves which would afford them much satisfaction thru life.

I am with you in your stand on the L. of N., and also fully in accord with your views against compulsory military training. Three cheers for Arthur Capper for his stand as a Senator on this nefarious doctrine. I do not agree with you fully on your ideas about cremation, or your graduated land tax, which would not be a good thing for our semi-arid Western Kansas, where it takes 10 acres of short grass to feed a cow a year, and where a man must farm several hundred acres to make a living. Nor do I quite agree with you about a majority of folk being right, as observation of the past proves differently but on the big things of the present day you are certainly right.

I am pleased to know that Mr. Crist agrees with me in so many things, and disagrees with me concerning so few. In regard to at least one of the matters about which he differs there is in my opinion no moral principle involved. I am in favor of cremation because it seems to me to be the sane, sanitary manner of disposing of the bodies of the dead. It also seems very much less repulsive to me than burial and should be far less expensive. However, if any one prefers his body buried I am not going to quarrel with him about it.

In regard to another matter Mr. Crist evidently has misunderstood me. I have never meant to say the majority of people are always right. On the contrary the majority is often wrong and the minority is often right. Great reforms in government, religion or social life are never originated by the majority, but always by a minority, and generally by a very small minority. What I intended to say was that a majority of people intend to do what is right as they understand the right, that is a majority of people mean to be honest and kind and just. Very often they are not, because they are filled with superstition and false education and false ideas. I think that Mr. Crist will see the distinction between being right and being honest, for example. The person who is right is always honest, but the person who is honest is not always right by a long shot.

### The North Dakota Plan

I said, several weeks ago, that the Non-partisan League party in North Dakota, had appropriated \$200,000 for outside propaganda, and had also provided for the subsidizing of newspapers within the state. I received a letter from one of my readers asking my authority for that statement. Apparently the reader believed I was talking thru my hat. At that time I was depending on Associated Press reports but sometimes the A. P. sends out untrustworthy news—not very often, however. Now it is not my purpose to say anything about the North Dakota experiment that is not true. My attitude toward that experiment is one of watchful waiting. I am an interested spectator, willing to withhold judgment until I can see how the thing works.

Thinking, possibly, I had made a statement not warranted by the facts I wrote the secretary of state of North Dakota, Thomas Hall, asking him whether such laws had been passed by the recent Non-partisan legislature and received this reply:

Replying to your favor of April 17, the laws to which you refer are the immigration bill, house bill No. 123. This law creates the office of immigration commissioner and makes an appropriation therefor of \$200,000.

The printing bill, senate bill No. 157, creates the printing commission and authorizes the commission to appoint an official paper in every county, and requires that practically all legal publications shall be published in the official paper. Popular edition of the session laws is now ready for distribution. The price is 50 cents.

Thomas Hall, Secretary of State.  
Bismarck, N. D.

This letter shows the A. P. report was wrong in this: It gave the impression that a definite

sum was appropriated in the way of a subsidy for a paper in every county. That, evidently, was not true. It is true, however, that this commission, located at the state capital, will control a paper in every county in the state, and subsidize it with official publications, which probably will amount to \$2,000 or more a year as there evidently is to be no cut rate in official printing.

While the official who handles the \$200,000 fund is called immigration commissioner, there is not much doubt that he is expected to use the money for propaganda purposes. I do not regard this as so objectionable as the subsidizing of the newspapers thru the printing commission. Some one may rise here and say the press of the country has been subsidized by the big financial interests and that the Non-partisan League has as much right to go into the subsidizing business as the big financial interests. I believe the reports concerning the subsidizing of the press of the nation by the big financial interests have been very much exaggerated, but granting they are not one evil does not justify another evil. It is, in my opinion, a very dangerous power to lodge in the hands of a partisan commission. We all know how many scandals have been connected with county printing deals. To give a single board state-wide authority to subsidize newspapers opens a fairly wide door for corruption and scandals. It is my prediction that within the next three or four years the Non-partisan leaders in North Dakota will regret the passage of that law.

### Mistaken About John

Perhaps you remember reading a letter a few weeks ago from a Kiowa county landowner who had accumulated a few thousand acres, as he declared, by hard work and economy. In the course of his letter he took a shot at my old time friend, John Lichlyter, of Barber county, who had previously made the assertion in the Farmers Mail and Breeze that it was the rapid increase in land prices that was creating the landowner and renter problem.

The Kiowa reader evidently jumped to the conclusion that John Lichlyter was one of these ne'er-do-wells, shiftless, lazy renters, always grumbling, and at the same time responsible for their own condition of poverty. The fact is that John is quite a prosperous farmer, owns his land and livestock, and is making a success of raising alfalfa. So you see you cannot always tell by the way a man writes what is his financial condition. John is personally prosperous but has not changed his mind concerning the tenant problem. He says:

It is too difficult for a renter to buy a farm, and too easy for a landowner. Tenants are increasing at a great rate. Give them a chance to get homes of their own. Peasants and peons have nothing to lose in a rebellion. Most land is increasing in value annually from 5 to 20 per cent. How can a man buy with nothing to start with? Present laws virtually pay a landowner for not keeping up improvements. Renters bear practically all of the expense.

"A section of tillable land ought to be the limit for any family, big or little," writes H. M. Nichols of Westphalia. "The big landowners are a menace to society, order and government."

The amount of land that one person should be permitted to own, it seems to me, should vary widely according to different conditions. In some places much less than a section would be as much as one man should be permitted to own, while in other places it might be difficult to make a living off a section of land.

### A Renter Who Prospers

All renters who write me are not complaining. Quite a good many seem to be doing pretty well, and are satisfied. Mr. and Mrs. John O. Deeds are renters living on a 320-acre farm near Belpre, Kan. Belpre is a prosperous little town down in the Southern part of Edwards county, and is surrounded by a beautiful country, subject of course, to the uncertain weather conditions of that part of Kansas. Mr. Deeds writes:

We are renters, not landowners, but expect to own land sometime. We have farmed only three years, and in that time have had one good crop, and a poor one. When we began we went in debt for everything we had, horses, cows, implements. Now we have 10 good mules, two horses, 10 head of cattle and pigs, turkeys and chickens; all the farm implements needed to farm any farm, and a car. The bills for these are all paid. We rent a 320-acre farm, which includes pasture. We know many renters who are doing the same and buying farms. We do not spend a cent foolishly; save wherever it is possible without depriving our family of home comforts. Our children are three boys ranging from 18 months to 10 years old. We work according to the old time. We expect to make a payment on a farm if our crop does not fail. Prospects now are for a bumper crop of wheat in this part of the country.

I am pleased to get that sort of letter filled with courage and optimism. Of course it is true the personality of the renter and his wife has very much to do with their success. I take no stock in the opinion expressed in some letters I receive, that all landowners are grasping and merciless, trying to wring the last possible penny out of their renters, and willing to do nothing to make the condition of the renter comfortable. As I have known them, landowners and renters, in the matter of honesty and willingness to accommodate, average up about the same. Some landowners are willing to take any advantage possible

of a renter, and some renters are willing to take any advantage of the landowner.

A reduction of rentals would not bring prosperity to all renters by any means. I have known men who would fail utterly, if they had the best farm in the Kaw valley, fully stocked and furnished with all the modern farm machinery necessary to run a farm. They would fail just because they lack the ability to manage any kind of business. Some of these men would do fairly well if working under an efficient boss who understands them, and knows how to manage them. There are others, and I take it that Mr. and Mrs. Deeds belong to that class, who are born to succeed. They have the elements of success within themselves, and they can start in business under what seem unfavorable conditions, and still thrive remarkably.

### One Man is Satisfied

"I see," writes C. D. Terwilliger of Encampment, Wyo., "there evidently is some dissatisfaction among the farmers regarding the Daylight Saving law. I am a farmer and stockman. It doesn't hurt my feelings a particle. We just go on the old time, as we find that better for our business, especially in haying and harvesting, owing to the dew and dampness in showery weather."

"Now, in regard to the poor devil who lives in the city. I can see where it benefits him, especially the man who works inside. He can have more continuous hours of daylight for gardening, pleasure and recreation after his day's hard work in an office or a store. I spent my early life in the city, and believe I can see both sides. As to business saving, I have not been able to figure it out."

It occurs to me that Mr. Terwilliger takes a very broadminded and sensible view of the matter. However, why have a law that discommodes a good many persons, and apparently benefits very few if any?

## Run the Reds Out of the Country

Another bunch of alien red-flaggers is being rounded up on the Pacific coast by the government for deportation from America. This is the best remedy. It should be promptly applied in every case.

These enemies of everything we stand for as a people are as out of place here as a tribe of cannibals would be, and their practices are even more monstrous and barbarous. America is steadily becoming more radical and progressive, but it is the safe and sane radicalism of reason, good will and humanity, not the kind which has to wreck everything—the good with the bad—before it can begin work.

Red-flagging is as foreign to this country as Prussianism and is as unwelcome. This fact is reassuring, that as yet we have no fertile soil in America for the cult of destruction. Wherever red-flag radicalism has shown itself in this country, wherever it is traced and run down to its source, that source is found to be an alien agitator. The 38 infernal machines mailed in New York the other day to various personages in the United States were addressed in the faulty English of a foreigner.

Among others to whom these bombs were sent was New York's commissioner of immigration, the man whose chief duty is to guard the gateway of this country against the entrance of just such human mad dogs as were responsible for this bomb plot.

Another was mailed to Congressman Burnett, chairman of the committee of immigration in the lower house of Congress.

Another intended victim was Federal Judge Landis, who sentenced "Big Bill" Haywood, chief ruffian of the I. W. W.

Another was Senator Overman, who had charge of enforcing the Espionage Act during the war and was chairman of the special Senate committee investigating pro-German and other enemy propaganda.

If this nation had to be reformed by such reformers and by reform methods that combine Prussian kultur with Bolshevism, our case would be hopeless.

This country is going to work out its problems, but it is not going back to the Dark Ages to make a start. It is going to build on the foundation of reason and light that it has obtained. It is going to see that every man gets a square deal.

The power to do these things is in the hands of the people and they are using it. They are under no necessity of groping their way thru a long, dark labyrinth of murder, bloodshed and rapine to gain an end or to enforce a protest. There is the radicalism of sanity and order, a radicalism as opposed to the radicalism of insanity and murder as water is to consuming fire.

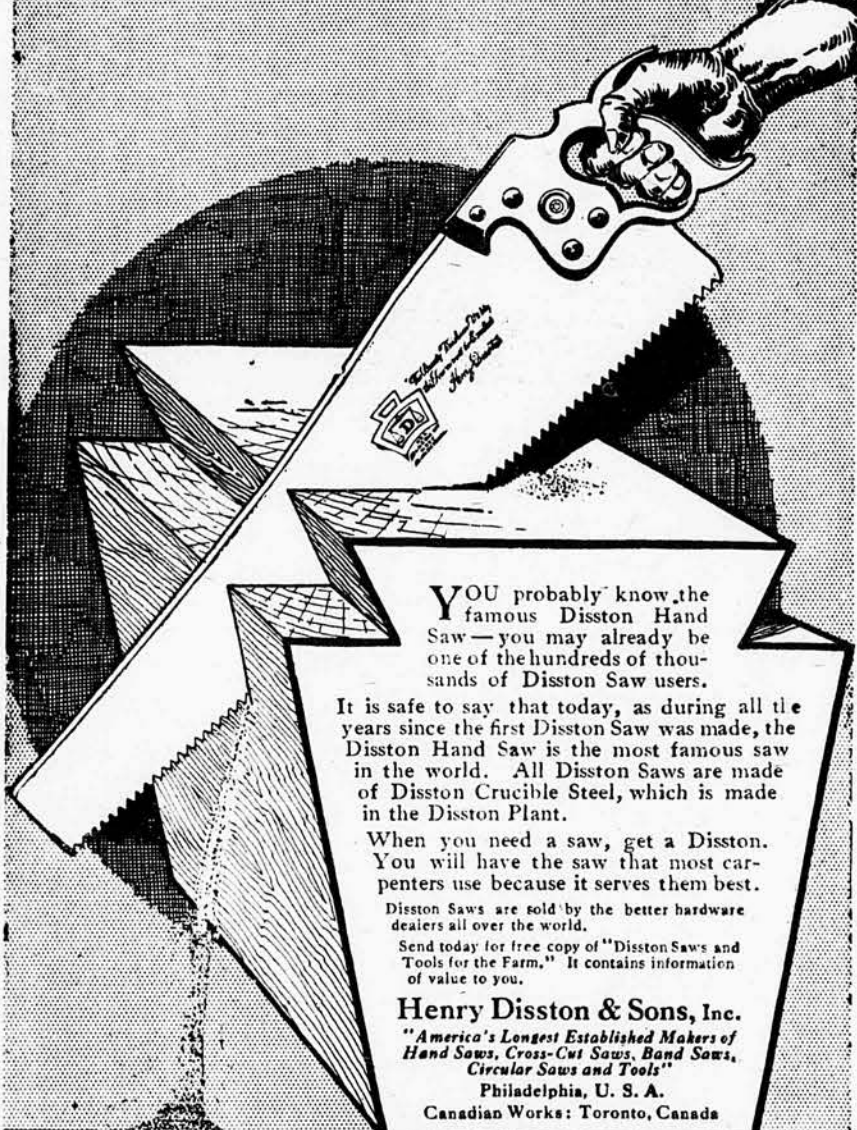
If there is one country in the world that does not have to find its way to the stars thru barbarism and crime it is the United States of America.

*Arthur Capper.*



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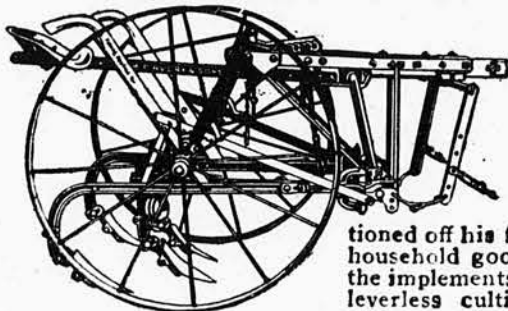
**DISSTON SAWS AND TOOLS Standard for Nearly Eighty Years—and Growing Faster Every Year**

## A Jury of Farmers Rendered the Verdict

The surest way to find out the real opinion of farmers as to the comparative merits of competing farm implements is to attend a few farm auction sales and listen to the bidding. Here is an incident that shows the standing of the

### B. F. AVERY AND SONS LEVERLESS CULTIVATOR

where farmers have seen and noticed its work in the field.



Mr. Martin Thompson, a farmer living near Millard, Neb., held a farm sale in February, 1919 at which he auc-

tioned off his farm implements, household goods, etc. Among the implements sold were two leverless cultivators, both of which were bought in the Spring

of 1918. One was a B. F. AVERY & SONS Leverless, the other a well-known competing cultivator.

The first farmer to bid on the AVERY offered \$40.00 and it was sold finally for \$53.00 to Mr. Gus Biels, whose post office address is Station B, Omaha, Neb. The other cultivator sold for \$25.00.

The Avery Leverless enables you to do a better and easier day's work. If there is no Avery dealer near you, write

**B. F. Avery & Sons Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo.**

## Feeding the Young Pigs

A Balanced Ration Must be Provided

BY CHARLES F. JOHNSON

KANSAS farmers everywhere on account of the present corn shortage in the state are asking: "Shall we limit the grain fed to weanling pigs while on pasture?" In traveling over the state and talking with hog raisers I find that information on this subject is somewhat limited. Many farmers think it is an economical saving to limit the grain fed to pigs while on pasture. They believe that the pigs make a better growth and that there is really a saving by thus forcing the pigs to eat more green pasture. In some instances I have known farmers who have fed almost no grain during the summer months, and you may rest assured that the pigs showed the lack of feed at the end of the season. Alfalfa for instance, makes splendid pasture, but at no time does it provide a full ration for hogs. They cannot be fattened on pasture alone neither can they be kept growing. The result of this method of growing hogs will be the stunted and runty kind. An experiment carried out at the Iowa Experiment station by Prof. John M. Evvard, chief in swine production, is of interest in this connection. Four lots of pigs, five in each lot, were fed while running on good blue grass pasture, and the project was run 120 days.

The first lot was fed 1 per cent of shelled corn, twice daily. The second lot was fed 3 per cent of shelled corn twice daily. The third lot was full fed shelled corn twice daily. The fourth lot was self-fed shelled corn and tankage in separate feeders, free choice method. All of the groups received the same amount of tankage, this being the same amount as that eaten by the self-fed group. The average weight of the pigs at the beginning was 41 pounds. The average daily gain of the first lot was .25 pounds. Their final weight was 72 pounds and the average daily grain eaten was 1.03 pounds. The average daily gain of the second lot was .83 pounds. Their final weight was 141 pounds and the average daily grain eaten was 2.97 pounds. The average daily gain of the third lot was 1.20 pounds. Their final weight was 185 pounds and they ate an average of 4.41 pounds of grain a day. The average daily gain of the fourth lot or the self-fed group was 1.35 pounds. Their final weight was 204 pounds and they ate an average of 5 pounds of grain daily.

It is interesting to note the difference in weight between the first lot and the fourth lot. The first lot weighed 72 pounds, final weight, and had gained only 31 pounds in the 120 days. They were only fairly good feeder pigs so far as size is concerned, but probably were stunted and runty.

The second lot with a little more corn made a better gain and growth. The third lot which received about all of the corn and tankage they would eat twice daily made good gains and came out of the experiment weighing 185 pounds. The best gains were made by the fourth lot which were self-fed, free choice method. Their final weight was 204 pounds or a total gain of 163 pounds, making a daily gain 1.35 pounds a pig. Of course, they ate more grain than the other lots, consuming an average of 5 pounds a day for each pig.

The farmer who follows the self-feeder method and has a 200-pound hog

in early fall probably feels satisfied, especially so, when he compares it with his neighbor's pigs that weigh only 72 pounds apiece. His neighbor probably says: "Well, this may be true but what have you to say about the cost? You have fed a big lot of corn costing \$1.75 a bushel and several sacks of tankage costing \$5.50 a hundred." Well, let us look into the cost of feed. In order to make this experiment applicable to this summer I have taken the amounts of corn and tankage consumed at the prices which probably will prevail throughout this summer. Corn undoubtedly will cost somewhere around \$1.75 a bushel and tankage is now worth about \$5.50 a hundredweight, so these are the figures used.

For 100 pounds of gain in lot No. 1: which were fed only 13 pounds of shelled corn a day it required 221 pounds of corn valued at \$6.90 and 186 pounds of tankage valued at \$10.23, making the total cost of producing 100 pounds of pork by this method of feeding \$17.13. It is scarcely fair to say that this is feeding for pork production, it is rather feeding to maintain life in the pigs.

In the second lot it required 302 pounds of corn valued at \$9.44 and 57 pounds of tankage valued at \$3.14, making a total \$12.58, to produce 100 pounds of gain. In lot No. 3 which were full fed it required 328 pounds of corn valued at \$10.25 and 39 pounds of tankage valued at \$2.15, making a total of \$12.40, to produce 100 pounds of gain. In the fourth lot, where the self-feeder was used the pigs ate 334 pounds of corn valued at \$10.43 and 35 pounds of tankage valued at \$1.92, making a total of \$12.35, for each 100 pounds of gain. The cost of producing 100 pounds gain was the lowest in the self-fed lot, the full fed bunch coming in a close second. Considering the amount of labor the self-feeder saves this method of feeding is without a doubt the best.

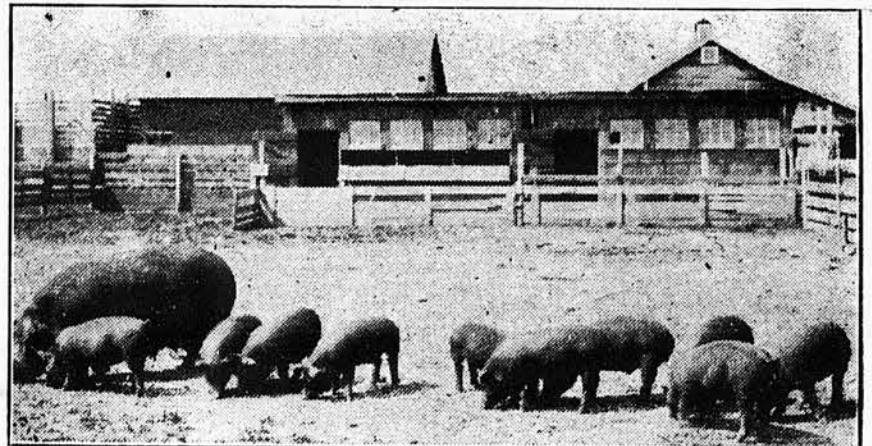
This experiment would indicate that pigs ought to be fed the limit and placed on the market as soon as possible. The market conditions may change the profits, however, and in some instances the pigs fed on a limited feed bring the farmer more money owing to a sudden rise in price. This, however, is speculative and the farmer who "holds his pigs back" in order to market them at a certain time assumes an extra risk. He knows from the start that his hogs will cost him more in feed and labor.

### Praise from Oklahoma

I wish to say if Arthur Capper were to drop into my home, he sure can put his feet under my table any old time. A man such as he is I consider a true friend to the poor, and I wish the country could put all good men of heart in office. We would all be assured of being protected against graft. Okmulgee, Okla. Wm. F. Myers.

"Yes," said Simpkins, "I wanted to do my bit, of course, so I thought I'd raise some potatoes."

"Well, I thought I would do that," said Smith, "but when I looked up the way to do it I found that potatoes have to be planted in hills, and our yard is perfectly flat."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.



Hog Production is Developing Rapidly in Kansas Especially on Farms Where Plenty of Alfalfa Pasture is Available for the Animals.



# Sweet Clover for Pasture

Drouth Resistant Legumes Better Than Grasses

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

SWEET CLOVER undoubtedly will prove of greatest value in Kansas as a pasture crop. It makes excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. It very rarely causes bloat and for this reason is preferable to alfalfa for pasturing cattle. Because of its vigorous growing habits, Sweet clover will pasture, especially on the poorer types of soil, more stock an acre than most other pasture grasses or legumes. Many farmers say that an acre of Sweet clover pasture is equal to 2 to 3 acres of native grass. Sweet clover is about equal to alfalfa and Red clover in feeding value, and stock pastured on it make gains that compare favorably with those made on the latter crops.

## Supplements Other Grasses

Sweet clover can be used to a good advantage in supplementing other pasture. It produces early and late grazing, survives the midsummer drouths, often providing succulent pasture during the time regular pasture grasses are dormant, and will produce fairly well on some soils that would otherwise be practically barren. Sweet clover may be grown along river bottoms, on land where the water does not stand, even if the water table occasionally rises within 2 feet of the surface of

pastured on the Sweet clover during the first year, it often is necessary to ring them to prevent them from digging up the roots of the young plants.

Maximum returns in pasturing Sweet clover where the pasture enters into a rotation can be obtained by maintaining two fields, one of which is seeded the year following the seeding of the other. Newly seeded Sweet clover will provide pasture after it makes a growth of about 12 inches. Ordinarily, it does not attain this height until some time in June in Eastern Kansas and midsummer in Western Kansas. The Sweet clover can then be grazed for the remainder of the season if not pastured too heavily. The second year, Sweet clover makes a rapid early growth and will provide pasture from very early in the spring until the new seeding is available. The stock can then be transferred to the new field and the old field left for seed production or for hay, or it may be pastured alternately with the new field. By seeding a field to Sweet clover every spring, this method of pasturing Sweet clover may be continued indefinitely. When handled as suggested, Sweet clover pasture is available thruout the growing season and for a longer period than can be had from other pasture grasses, Kentucky



Sweet Clover Makes a Good Pasture Crop as Well as an Excellent Hay Crop for Kansas and More Farmers Should Try It.

the soil. Because of this fact, it is an important pasture crop on low river bottoms not suited to alfalfa.

On rough limestone lands where the soil contains too many stones to produce a full stand of native grasses, Sweet clover will thrive and provide a much greater amount of pasturage than the ordinary pasture grasses. Pastures which contain this type of land can be improved greatly by seeding to Sweet clover the rocky areas where grass is thin or is entirely lacking. Stands usually can be obtained by seeding Sweet clover in the early spring at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds an acre. During 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college co-operated with farmers thruout Eastern Kansas in conducting numerous tests in seeding Sweet clover on rocky hillside areas in pastures. Satisfactory results were obtained in the majority of these tests. Good stands of Sweet clover were obtained which increased greatly the pasturage produced on these areas.

As a rule, livestock have to acquire a taste for Sweet clover before they can be induced to eat it. The best way to accustom them to the crop is to pasture them upon it early in the spring, before other forms of green feed are available.

For best results the Sweet clover should be pastured heavily enough to keep down the growth, so that at all times there will be an abundance of fresh shoots for grazing purposes. Where the grazing animals are not numerous enough to keep the plants pastured down, it may be necessary to clip back the old growth once during the second season to stimulate the development of fresh shoots. If hogs are

bluegrass excepted. With ordinary grazing, Sweet clover will readily reseed and if a permanent pasture is desired, no difficulty is experienced in maintaining it.

## Daylight Law Hurts Churches

I'm glad Senator Capper will make the repeal of the so called Daylight Saving law one of his first duties as Senator. We are not in favor of it, and all farmers and some town folk we have talked to do not like it. It certainly works a hardship on farmers in a good many ways. One thing I don't like about it is this: In the summer fast time makes it almost impossible for farmers and their families to attend Sunday school and church, and especially the Christian Endeavor and night service. Chickens and files do not go to bed any earlier because the clocks are turned forward, so unless we leave the little chickens out and run the risk of rats getting them, and also leave the cows to be milked when we return, we can't attend the evening services, or anything else that happens to be going on in town. It certainly is not very agreeable for the men folk to have to change their clothes and do the chores after returning from church. And I know one church worker who found 20 of her little ducks killed when she got home from church. Somehow Senator Capper is always on the right side, and if this old world only had more men that did and said what they thought was right we'd all be better off. We shouldn't need to fear Bolshevism. We hope Senator Capper can get this silly law repealed.

Mrs. David H. Thistlethwaite.  
Tonganoxie, Kan.



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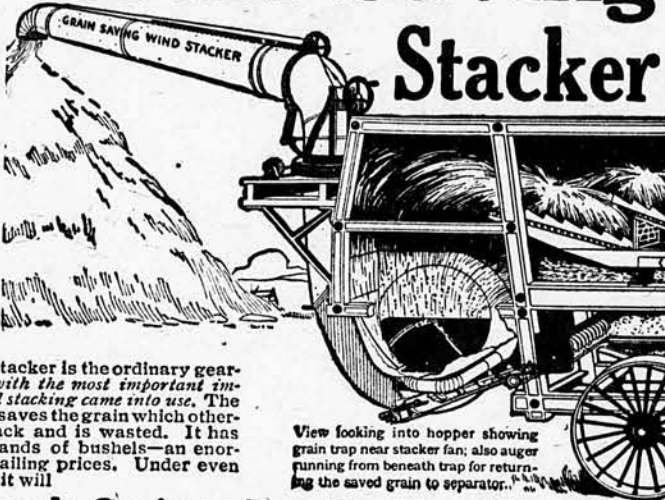
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# The Grain-Saving Stacker

"I found the following saving with the Grain-Saving Stacker: Wheat, 10 bu. to every 1000 bu. threshed; oats, 25 bu. to the 1000; barley, 15 bu. to the 1000." Report of F. L. Kennard, Agronomist, University of Minnesota.



The Grain-Saving Stacker is the ordinary gearless wind stacker with the most important improvement since wind stacking came into use. The device in the hopper saves the grain which otherwise goes to the stack and is wasted. It has saved many thousands of bushels—an enormous gain, at prevailing prices. Under even average conditions it will

View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

## Save Enough Grain to Pay the Threshing Bill

The manufacturers of America's standard threshing machines named below are prepared to furnish machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Full information will be given you by any in this list, many of whom you will recognize as the manufacturers of the best-known tractors and farm implements. Write any of these for descriptive circular.

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|---|--|
| <b>United States</b>                                | <b>Port Huron Engine &amp; Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.</b> |
| Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, O.       | The Russell & Co., Massillon, O.                               |
| Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.                             | Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.                   |
| A. D. Baker Co., Swanton, O.                        | Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill.           |
| Banting Manufacturing Co., Toledo, O.               | Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Ind.                         |
| Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y.                 | The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y.                       |
| Buffalo Pitts Co., Buffalo, N. Y.                   |  |
| Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.                  | <b>(Canada)</b>  |
| J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.      | Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaford, Ont.          |
| Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.            | Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont.                 |
| Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.   | Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario                     |
| Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.             | John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.                 |
| Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Ill. | Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ontario                          |
| A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa.                       | MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.                  |
| Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa.                          | Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.                        |
| Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Ill.            | Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.                 |
| Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, O.                 | Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick.                  |
| Keck-Gonnerman Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.                | Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.                        |
| Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.   | R. Watt Machine Works, Ridgeway, Ont.                          |
|   | George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ont.                    |

The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

## To Stop Livestock Losses

Disease Control Would Save 100 Million Dollars

BY HENRY M. GRAEF

**D**RAINS that livestock diseases impose on the average pocketbook every year are easy to estimate from data supplied by the experts in the Bureau of Animal Industry. It amounts to about \$2 each for every man, woman and child in the country. That is the direct loss, and there is more, to be sure, that we have no means of getting at in any accurate way. However, every householder may be sure that if it were not for these losses and risks meat and milk would be supplied at a lower price.

The big three that cause about half of the 200 million dollars disease loss are Texas fever, tuberculosis and hog cholera. The first one we are going to be rid of very soon and our veterinarians have found ways of successfully combating the other two. There is reason to hope that they will, with the co-operation of farmers and breeders, finally eliminate them or at least make the losses negligible. But there is a long list of what in ordinary times are minor diseases that ring up a grand total of 100 million dollars on the debit side of the national account. Some of them are being fought to the last ditch right now, but others are still so little understood that at present sanitation and common sense are the principal weapons in use against them.

Foot and mouth disease, which was almost a household word in many localities a few years ago, can scarcely be classed as a disease of American livestock since it was thoroughly cleaned out. But it causes expense even now as the Field Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry maintains a constant patrol to prevent a recurrence of this dreaded plague that at the last appearance, in 1914, caused a total direct and indirect loss that could not have been less than 20 million dollars. Whenever a report of a suspicious case comes to headquarters one of the special experienced men in that section is sent post haste to make sure.

Out in the range country there is a contagious blood disease of breeding horses called dourine that has caused big losses in some localities and occasionally it has spread to farming sections. Dourine strikes at a vital spot in the industry as where it exists colts cannot be raised. There is no remedy for the individual. Animals that react to the blood test must be killed to make the others safe. In 1918 more than 1,000 infected horses were killed.

The Bureau veterinarians who fight this disease must not only have scientific training, but they must know how to rope a horse and must be supplied with plenty of nerve. To draw a blood sample from the jugular vein of a bucking, biting broncho is no child's play. It is dangerous for the man and for the horse. This versatile veterinarian must have a knowledge of values so as to be able to act as one of the appraisers, for the Federal, state and county governments pay for the horses that are killed, and then he finally may be called upon to do the actual killing of the reactors. In recent years dourine has appeared in the draft horse breeding states of Iowa and Nebraska, but has been driven out, and steady progress is being made toward final elimination in other states.

There are some diseases of animals that attract our attention more forcibly than others when they are close at hand for the very good reason that they may kill men too. Among these is the deadly anthrax whose spores live in the soil perhaps for 20 years. Nearly all of our domestic animals are susceptible to it. The biggest losses have been in the Gulf Coast states and in California, but it has appeared in various parts of the United States. In 1917 four Texas counties alone lost 40,000 animals from anthrax. There is a vaccine that prevents a fatal form of the disease if given before hot weather, the usual time of an outbreak. Stockmen need suffer little loss from this cause if they avail themselves of the assistance of the vaccine. Every carcass of an anthrax victim should be burned—not buried. That one rule will have much to do with preventing losses in the future.

The disease known as glanders has been known for ages as one of the great enemies of the horse. This animal often gives the disease to his master. Not many years ago it was quite prevalent in the West and also in the large cities. During the war when large numbers of horses were brought together there was an increase, but there is now little reason to believe that it will not soon be eradicated. In the past one of the greatest spreaders of disease was the public watering trough in the cities. Most of them have been eliminated as a result of campaigns by veterinary officials, but some cities still keep them and those cities still have what they might expect to have—more glanders than other cities.

If cattlemen would all take advantage of the means now at hand for fighting blackleg, the yearly loss of 6 million dollars could, according to one of the Federal veterinarians in charge of eradication work, be reduced almost immediately to 1 million dollars. Even the present big loss is 50 per cent less than it was 15 years ago. The Government scientists have developed a vaccine that is effective and is quite generally used, but owners frequently delay its application until they have lost one or two animals. In infected localities all young cattle should be vaccinated before the time blackleg usually makes its appearance. Cattle owners know when it comes in their locality. The Bureau is now preparing to make free distribution of large quantities of vaccine, a move that should do much to reduce the loss towards the vanishing point.

One disease that ought really to be classed with the big three mentioned in the beginning is contagious abortion of cattle which, it is estimated, annually causes a loss of 25 million dollars to the beef and milk producing industries. It is with difficulty that progress is made against this insidious disease for no dependable preventive has been found and there is no cure except gradually acquired immunity.

Altho about nine-tenths of the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry are scattered far and wide over the United States, there is a large staff of men in Washington. Much of the experimental work on diseases is done there. Stock growers do not

(Continued on Page 26.)

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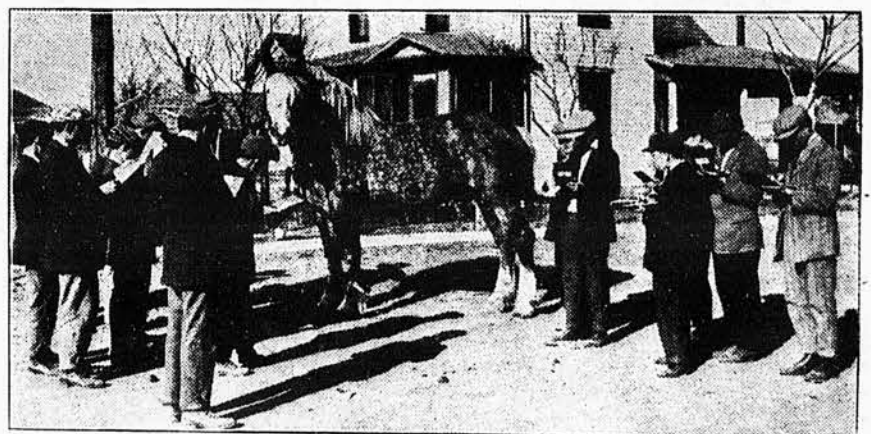
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# Growing Apples in Kansas

Every Farm Should Have a Good Orchard

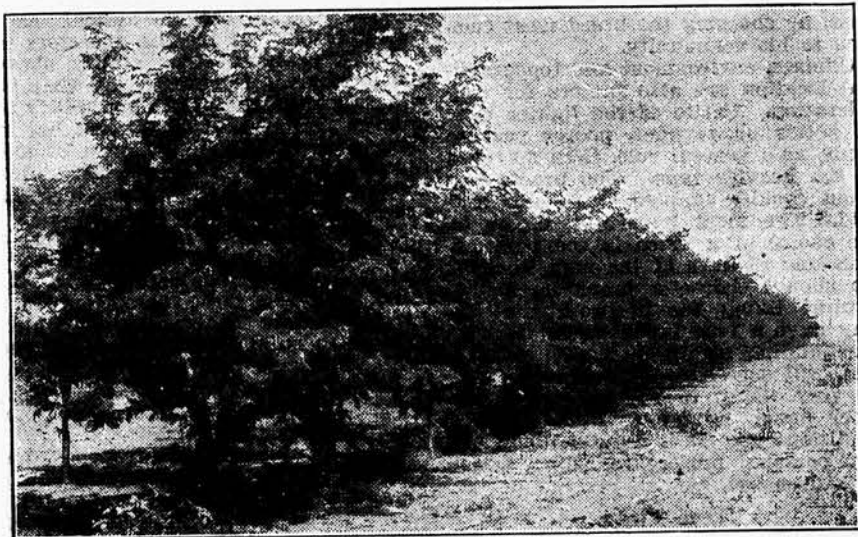
BY F. L. MARTIN

MANY orchards were planted in Reno county, Kansas, about 25 years ago. The young orchards in the Cow Creek Valley were very successful at that time. Since then conditions resulting from codling moth, canker worm, blotch, frosts and other troubles, have abated the interest except among a few who have studied diligently and learned how to meet such adverse conditions.

I began planting orchards a third of a century ago, and for more than 15 years planted in the valley, but had only moderate success. Sixteen years ago I began planting orchards near Hutchinson on the south slope of the sand hills, where the altitude is about 100 feet above the valley. We have a sandy soil with clay subsoil. Rows of forest trees were planted east and west about 40 rods apart. The fruit trees were planted between these rows of forest trees. Originally, the idea was to plant forest trees such as mulberry, cottonwood and catalpas as a wind break, and this timber is very important for this purpose. Time and experience has proved that this manner of planting forest trees creates a trap for the snow. With a very slight

does not grow an excess of wood. It is not a heavy forage, growing land. When planted in corn the stalks are small. The fruit tree in such land does not grow rank, thick foliage. The fruit spurs appear upon the trees when they are young. It requires less pruning. The tree is easy to spray. As it heads close to the ground, the wind does not have an opportunity to shake off the apples. If the apples do fall on the ground, they are not bruised so much as if they fell from a tall tree. It is a little more difficult to pick up the cider apples that fall on the ground, but this is more than offset by the fact that the apples on the tree may be picked with greater ease. The idea that apples are better in the top of a tree 30 or 40 feet high, is erroneous. If the tree is open, so the sun can shine on it, you can have as good apples within 4 feet of the ground, as you can within 30 feet of the ground.

In this locality spraying with arsenate of lead and Bordeaux, is quite essential. The Bordeaux should not be used on Jonathan apple trees, and is not so important on the Winesap; but on Ben Davis, Gano, Maiden



A Windbreak on the Colby Experiment Station Which Has Given Good Protection to the Orchard; Western Kansas Needs More Trees

snow fall, when the wind is blowing, we have a deep drift of snow in the orchard, which greatly increases the amount of moisture. The sandy soil absorbs this moisture. The clay subsoil prevents it from draining away, and intense cultivation and the wind breaks in the orchard, prevent it from being taken up by evaporation. The result is our orchards do not suffer from drouth. In the last five or six years, we have had very dry, hot summers, but notwithstanding that fact, have produced excellent apples.

## Best Type of Tree

Experience has taught us that a man can stand on the ground and pick at least twice as many apples in a day as he can pick where he has to climb up and down a ladder. More than 25 years ago we began planting the smallest 2-year-old nursery trees we could buy. These were from 3 to 4 feet in height. This tree costs less at the nursery, the freight is less, it is easy to plant, and on our land will come into bearing sooner than the larger trees. We can head it very close to the ground. We plant more trees to the acre; and altho such a tree is of shorter life it will bear better fruit than any other. The amount of root on a tree when it is planted is only important so far as the growth of the tree for the first year or two is concerned. The tree soon grows new roots anyhow. A thrifty, large tree, growing a lot of wood, will have too many roots. This delays the time when the tree will bear fruit. Years ago we were disturbed greatly when a gopher ate off half the roots of a tree and it was blown over to one side by the wind. These trees are unsightly, and hurt our pride and feelings, but they grow more fruit than a fine, shapely tree that grows too much wood. Our land

Blush, Cooper's Early, Grimes Golden, and Missouri Pippin, it is very essential to control blotch. The spraying should start when the trees are in full bloom. We put the Bordeaux mixture and the arsenate of lead in the same tank. Spray with both three or four times. In that way we control the codling moth and the blotch and scab. On the low, heavy land, the scab is very bad on the Winesap. On sandy land, that is high and where the sun shines brightly, scab does not trouble us very much. Whether to spray with Bordeaux for scab, is a question which the grower must determine each year by close observation and experience. The best varieties for this climate are Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Grimes Golden and Jonathan, and for early apples, Cooper's Early and Maiden Blush, altho Stayman, Wealthy and other varieties do very well here.

In this climate, keeping apples except in cold storage is a hazardous process. Many persons buy the apples from the orchard about October 15 and keep them very well in common storage. Usually the fall months are too hot and dry for our apples, and the keeping quality greatly deteriorates before the winter begins. We think it best to put the apples in cold storage at prevailing charges, or even if the prices were higher. The important thing in packing and preparing apples for storage is to transfer the apples fit for storage from the tree to the cold storage house, promptly. It is a great mistake to pick apples and put them in heaps on the ground, or to pile them up in a dry building and pack them at odd times, and then transfer them to storage. Every day that an apple is delayed in getting to storage, after it is taken from the tree, shortens its keeping

(Continued on Page 30.)



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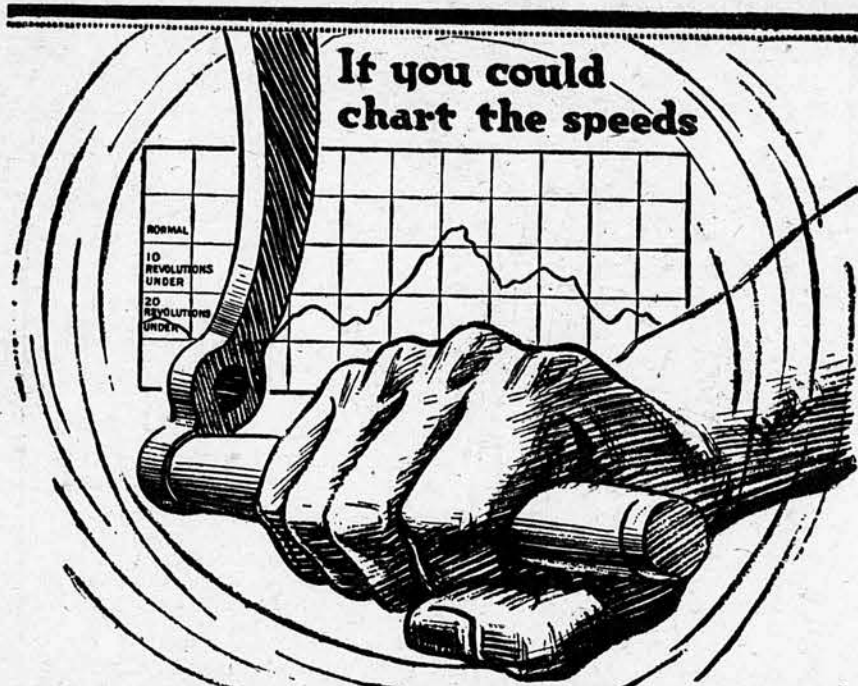
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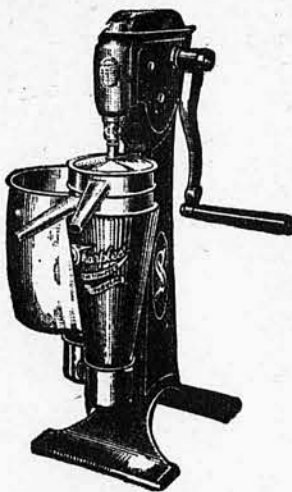
## SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

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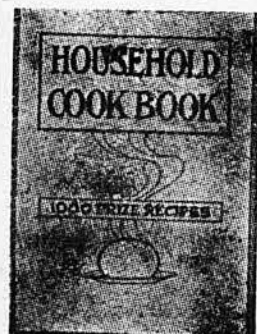
Before you buy a separator, ask if it will *skim clean at any speed*—as otherwise you are going to lose money. Ask if it is American invented, American perfected, American owned. Meanwhile write for Sharples catalog and Sharples Book of Old Songs to nearest office, addressing Dept. 15

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## Starting the Dairy Herd

Purebred Sires and Dams Give Best Results

BY A. W. FOSTER

**S**TARTING a dairy herd is a serious matter that must receive careful attention. One of the first things to be decided is the choice of a suitable breed. Several factors enter into the selection of the particular breed to be used, and the purpose to which the products are to be put is one of the first considerations. It is generally conceded by dairy authorities that those breeds which give milk containing a high percentage of fat can produce that fat cheaper, pound for pound than can those breeds giving a milk which is low in fat. Likewise, those which produce milk of low fat content can produce whole milk cheaper, pound for pound than can the others. However taken from every viewpoint I do not believe that these facts should have as great an influence on the choice of a breed as is commonly given to them.

### The Best Breed

The breed most common in the community where the dairyman is located has a bearing on the choice. Thru the common methods of co-operation such as bull associations, community sales and advertising plans and county breeders' associations, a man can derive benefits, which otherwise he would miss, by choosing the breed most common to his community.

Climate, environment and topographical location are also factors for consideration. Cattle of the lighter type do better on rougher, poorer pasture lands, as a general rule, than do those of the heavier type. The breeds are about equally adapted as to heat and cold. The most important factor in the choice of a breed is the personal likes and dislikes of the man himself. He should choose a breed he has a natural liking for in order that he may have a true breeder's interest in the building up of his herd. A man that will succeed with one breed will be very likely to succeed with any other breed, as far as other outside conditions go. It is mainly up to his own personal preference, which breed he will choose.

### Three Plans

There are, we might say, three methods of starting up a herd: First, starting with scrub or grade cows and a purebred bull; second, starting with a few good purebred cows and building up with the natural increase from these; third, buying a purebred herd outright.

The first method, under the proper management will lead to the development of a herd of high grades but to one which never will be purebred, while the latter two methods result in purebred herds. The second method is the best, for several reasons, namely; a man gains experience in handling purebreds gradually and at the least expense. The high producing dairy cow is a highly specialized and to a certain extent, artificial animal and unless a man fully understands her care and management he might just as well not make the investment. This method costs less than the third and gives the same results in the long run; the owner will know and understand his animals better and will have a greater interest in his work.

The buying of the bull is a most important consideration in the starting of the dairy herd since there is much truth in that time honored expression, "he is half the herd." He must be a good bull and by "good bull" I mean one that has the power to produce daughters that are, in a large majority of instances, better than their dams. Heifers that are better producers than their dams do not come just by chance. As a rule they are the result of breeding thru a sire that has the ability to get producing individuals. The sire is either helping to build a herd that will be a source of financial gain or he is a traitor, undermining all efforts towards more efficient dairying.

### Selecting the Bull

There are two ways of selecting a bull to head the herd. One, by a study of his pedigree and the other by his record of performance. The former is the only available means of choice open to one who is buying a young and untried bull. However, the pedigree is nothing more nor less than a picture story of the performance of his ancestors and with careful study one can judge with a fair degree of accuracy the value of the animal under consideration. If all the ancestors in a bull's pedigree show ability above the average it is safe to say that he will transmit that producing ability in a large majority of instances; but if there are in his pedigree, poor or mediocre producers, the chances of his transmitting the better characteristics are lessened to a marked degree.

By all means, whether starting a grade or a purebred herd have a good bull to head that herd, for to him you must look for those daughters that are, better than their dams, with which you are to build up and improve your herd. Remember, he is either helping to build up your herd, or he is a traitor, undermining all efforts, on your part to better that herd.

The next step toward efficiency, for truly the ultimate aim of our building up and breeding process is more efficient production, is the keeping of milk records. Daily records, obtained by the use of a small spring balance and tabulated on a convenient wall chart are the best. The percentage of fat may be obtained, accurately and economically by taking a composite sample of 2, 3, or 4 days' milkings at the same time each month and testing with the Babcock tester.

Milk records enable the dairyman to check up on the production of each individual cow and point out to him the poorer producers in his herd; they afford him a means of judging the work of the different milkers; he can detect minor disorders in a cow thru her record of daily milk production which might otherwise be overlooked; and lastly, they afford the feeder a basis for feeding and enable him to feed at the least cost and with the greatest efficiency. Let efficiency be the watchword and judgment and care, the method of starting and building up the dairy herd.

The person who hurries over much in this world is likely also to hurry out of it.



This is a Type of Dairy Cow That Has Proved Very Satisfactory on Many Kansas Farms. We Published Her Record April 26, 1919.



### Raising Dairy Calves

In modern dairy farming, calves usually are not permitted to suck the cow for more than two or three days.

The newly-born calf should have the milk for the first few days. This is the colostrum milk, and aids in putting the digestive system of the calf in good working order.

A calf should be taught to drink from a pail three days after birth, unless it is very weak and puny. Two quarts of its mother's milk is enough at a feeding until after the first week.

The following general rules may be used as a guide in calf-feeding: First Week.—A 60-pound calf may be fed 4 quarts a day of its mother's milk, warm from the cow.

Second Week.—Increase feed to 5 to 6 quarts a day. This does not need to be mother's milk.

Third Week.—Feed as for second week, except substitute 1 quart of skim-milk for 1 quart of the whole milk.

Fourth Week.—One-half the milk may be skim-milk. Feed 6 quarts a day.

Fifth Week.—Feed all skim-milk if the calf is thrifty. Increase the amounts gradually until 3 months old, when it may receive 10 or 12 quarts a day.

Large calves will need a little more milk. Experience will have to govern changes from the above rules. Calves should never be over-fed. The general tendency is to feed calves too much.

A little grain should be fed as soon as skim-milk feeding begins. Two parts by weight of cracked corn and 1 part bran makes a good mixture. This grain can be sprinkled in a box and fed after the milk.

Every calf should be provided with plenty of roughage, such as alfalfa or mixed hay, as soon as it will eat it. Calves will do well on pasture when it is available.

### Food in Milk

From 100 pounds of skim-milk 15 pounds of cottage cheese may be made, with a protein value equal to 22.5 pounds of pork. In other words, a quart of skim-milk makes more than a third of a pound of cottage cheese. When 100 pounds of skim-milk is fed to a pig the skim-milk is converted into about 4.8 pounds of dressed pork, when combined with other feeds to the best advantage. For every 100 pounds of skim-milk fed to pigs instead of being used for human food in the form of cottage cheese, there is a food loss equivalent to the protein in 17.7 pounds of meat. That is not all; after the manufacture of cottage cheese, the whey remains and is available for stock feed. From 100 pounds of skim-milk made into cottage cheese there is a residue of about 80 pounds of whey, which is regarded as having a feeding value of about half that of skim-milk, and on that basis, when properly combined with other feeds, will produce 1.9 pounds of pork. So, by making cottage cheese and feeding the whey to pigs, the human food produced from 100 pounds of skim-milk has the same protein value as 24.4 pounds of meat, or 19.6 pounds more than when all the skim-milk is fed to pigs.

### Greatest Holstein Cow

Again a dairy cow has given evidence of the astonishing amount of food that she is capable of producing in one year, and again it is a Holstein-Friesian that has beaten all previous records for production.

Tilly Alcartra has been in the limelight of the dairy world before. One feat was a seven-day record of 40 pounds butter from 729.1 pounds milk.

Her production for 1918 amounts to 33,424.8 pounds milk, from which the butterfat is equal to 1,322.25 pounds butter. She averaged over 42 quarts of milk a day for the whole year, and her total production if sold at 9 cents a quart would bring a return of \$1,400! For four years she has an average of 27,629.4 pounds milk, 1,185.92 pounds butter, and for six years her average is 26,129 pounds milk and 1,023.18 pounds butter; while the total production for the six years is 156,776.1 pounds milk, 6,141.36 pounds butter. By this demonstration she has proved beyond all doubt that she is the greatest and most wonderful milk cow the world ever has known.

The nearest competitor to Tilly Alcartra is the Jersey cow, Sophie 19th, of Hood Farm, whose six years' produc-

tion is 75,920.8 pounds milk, 5,217 pounds butter; the milk being less than half that given by the Holstein. "Tilly" is 10 years and 3 months old; she has had six calves, and is a sister of 13 cows that have been a credit to the Holstein breed. Two of these have exceeded 20,000 pounds milk and over 900 pounds butter in a year, and six have records from 732 up to 796 pounds butter.

She is a daughter of Alcartra Polkadot Corrector 30624 and out of the dam, Tilly Lou 2d 82057. Alcartra Polkadot Corrector is a son of Alcartra Polkadot, a 29-pound cow having five A. R. O. daughters, two with records of more than 33 pounds butter each in seven days and one more than 31 pounds. "Tilly" was bred by McKay Brothers, of Iowa, and was purchased as a 2-year-old by the A. W. Morris Corporation, of California, in whose hands she has made all her big records.

### Clean Milk Utensils Thoroughly

Need for thoroughly washing and sterilizing milk utensils is shown in a striking manner by investigations conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the principal sources of impurities in milk.

Among the results announced by the Federal dairy experts in Farmers' Bulletin 1019, "Straining Milk," are the following:

Strainer cloths containing 35 million bacteria a square inch have been found in use on dairy farms.

The average strainer cloth, of which about 36 square inches is in contact with the milk, is likely to contain fully a billion bacteria if it is not washed and sterilized after each milking.

If the cloth is folded, the number of bacteria is likely to be still greater.

Milk produced under conditions where utensils were not sterile was found to contain more than 666,000 bacteria a cubic centimeter.

When all utensils were sterilized, the average bacterial count was only about 31,000 a cubic centimeter or less than one-twentieth

Bacteria in milk are not necessarily injurious to health, but they reduce its keeping quality. Certain kinds of bacteria, if too numerous, also effect its palatability. For the production of clean milk the Department of Agriculture urges strict sanitation in every dairy operation.

Utensils and strainer cloths should be thoroughly washed with warm water and washing powder, then rinsed in clean water and sterilized by boiling or steaming for five minutes. After sterilization, the utensils, including pails, cans, strainers, and strainer cloths, should be hung in a clean place where they will be protected from flies and dust. Milk as it leaves the udder of healthy cows is clean and pure and may be kept so by following the methods outlined.

### State Institution Buys Ayrshires

The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, Kan., has recently purchased a foundation herd of Ayrshires. The cattle were purchased in Vermont by F. W. Atkeson of the department of dairy husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural college and Clyde N. Smith of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The shipment consisted of two car loads, 30 head of high grades and nine head of registered cows. The animals were all young cows heavy with calf. Every animal purchased passed the tuberculin test, which was conducted by a representative of the federal government. The cattle all came from near St. Albans, Vermont, with the exception of six head which were bought near Rutland, Vt.

The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory has on hand about 20 head of red cows and the present plan is to mate these with an Ayrshire bull and gradually grade them into Ayrshires. For the past year they have been using an Ayrshire bull, a son of Canary Bell 25748, the champion cow of Kansas for both milk and butter fat, with a record of 19,863.1 pounds of milk and 744.5 pounds of fat. The first calves sired by this bull are well marked and are a very promising bunch of youngsters.

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They fail to realize what a very little difference means in the use of a cream separator twice a day every day in the year, and what a difference it makes in first cost whether a machine lasts three years or fifteen years.

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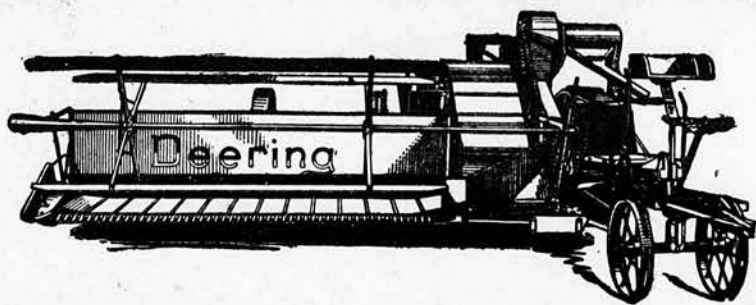
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Modern grain handling means harvesting and threshing in one operation wherever weather conditions permit, turning the threshing expense into clear profit, doing away with the big threshing bill and burden, saving time and long-drawn-out labor.

Deering and McCormick Harvester-Threshers are Western necessities. They cut a 9-foot swath, harvest 15 to 18 acres per day, and thresh as clean as any thresher. Require 8, 10, or 12 horses, and one or two men, depending on attachment used. In most cases, an International Ker Sene tractor can be used to best advantage.

The harvester-thresher has proved that it is designed and built right in every particular—strong and lasting, simple, of light draft. It can be used as a stationary thresher, too, by adding cylinder and beater pulleys, which are supplied at extra cost. A 10-h. p. engine does the work. Capacity 30 to 50 bushels of wheat per hour. Write us for interesting folders on Deering or McCormick Harvester-Threshers and on any other machines in the list below.

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## Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

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A Fanning Mill for Every Farm.  
How to Remove Weed Seed.  
Grading Grain is Important.  
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Advantages of Roller Bearings.  
The Saving in Lubricants.  
Effect on Tractor Efficiency.  
Questions and Answers.

**W**OODEN fence posts undoubtedly will be the great standby of the American farmer for many years to come, unless something extraordinary happens. Steel and concrete are of course desirable materials for fence posts, but the present prices of both these materials are so high that farmers are reluctant to use them. Wooden posts are reasonably durable, can be obtained with very little difficulty and the increase in the cost of wood is much less than that of steel and concrete posts.

Wood varies a great deal in durability. Everyone is, perhaps, familiar with the common Osage orange. A wood which apparently would last for centuries when placed in the ground. Instances are on record where posts of this material have been used for many years with very little sign of decay. However, such woods have disadvantages as well as advantages, and because of the tendency to crack and check Osage orange is not very generally used. Softer woods are more often used for posts because they have sufficient strength to overcome ordinary strains to which they are subjected, and in addition to this their holding power of nails and screws driven into them is great enough to fasten securely any kind of fence. For instance in tests made at the Watertown Arsenal it was shown that it required a pull of nearly 125 pounds to pull a 6-penny nail out of a piece of ordinary white pine. Five-inch spikes driven 4 1/4 inches into dry cedar required a pull of 857 pounds to remove them.

Cedar posts are used very extensively on many farms for supporting both wire and board fences. These posts can be obtained either round or half round and of varying sizes to suit requirements. White cedar has a transverse strength of almost 10,000 pounds which is very near to that of many woods that are so expensive as to prevent their use for posts. The durability of the softer woods can be increased greatly by giving them some sort of preservative treatment and in fact many of the soft woods have advantage over the expensive hard woods in that they give better results in absorbing the preservative. It has been found by tests that when preservatives are used, it is the quality and amount of preservative absorbed by the wood, and not the wood itself which determines the approximate life of wood. The Iowa Experiment station made a number of tests on various kinds of wood and they found with regard to white cedar that the average period of service was at least 14 years. This could be increased by preservative treatment, and by resetting the posts and putting the top into the ground, the time of service of the posts would be much extended. It is also interesting to note that the same station says that a 6-inch cedar post properly treated will last slightly longer than a 4 1/2-inch post of similar treatment yet the difference is not very marked.

It is doubtful whether more than one farmer in three has a fanning mill, and of those who have them, probably only a few really know how to get the greatest efficiency out of their machines. A little consideration will show that this machine is just as important in promoting successful agriculture as is the mower or the self-binder. Clean seed means better germination, more even growth, better yield and greater freedom from weeds.

Weeds, especially, are a very undesirable addition to the growing crops. They take up valuable room, and they

absorb plant food and moisture needed for the regular crop. Weeds grow more easily than anything else, and as a result they kill out the weaker plants, and reduce the yield of all the others. When weeds are grown in oats or wheat they, of course, must be harvested with the rest of the grain, and consequently are responsible for an increase in the labor and power of cutting, and in the consumption of twine. Usually they are not a desirable addition to straw or hay to be used for feed, nor do the weed seeds increase the value of the grain to be sold. A good fanning mill, properly operated, will effectively remove weed seeds. If the seeds are not removed and are sowed with the grain, it means there will be a perpetuation of the nuisance, and in time a farm may become thoroughly grown up to weeds instead of to good crops.

The chief reason more farmers are not getting the best results out of the fanning mill, is that they do not understand its adjustment and operation, nor can they make the best combination of screens and sieves for taking care of the work in hand. There are many types of seed graders for fanning mills, but a complete discussion of them would not be possible here. Most of these machines will fulfill two purposes, that of grading the seed, and that of cleaning it. By grading the seed is meant the separation of the larger and better seeds from the smaller and lighter ones. Various experiments have been conducted to determine just the desirability of sowing the best seed and virtually all conclusions reached indicated that large, well developed seeds are much more productive than small weak ones, which is to be expected. The sowing of light seed means the reduction in quality of seed, because the grain produced will partake of the qualities of the parent stock.

If a farmer is at a loss how to adjust the machine and there is no way of getting an expert to show him, he may send in a sample of his grain to the manufacturer of his mill, and an expert will test the sample, and be able to advise him what screens or combinations of screens ought to be used, and what adjustments ought to be made. The chances are that when this is done, excellent results will be obtained. When once good results are obtained for certain conditions, a careful record should be made of the screens and adjustments used, so that when the same conditions arise again there will be no difficulty in getting good results.

In many instances the fanning mill is not used very many days during the year and consequently stands idle and is neglected during a large part of the time. If an examination were made of all the fanning mills in a neighborhood, the chances are that 90 per cent of them would be in such a poor condition that good results could scarcely be expected. The mills are likely to be racked and lose joints, with hooks and screens loose; with rusted screens, that may be bent or torn, and with bearings dry and rusty. Perhaps the manufacturer may be at fault a little in not making a better machine that would inspire the owner to keep in good working order. But the average farmer should realize that if a machine is to give good service, it ought to have reasonably good care.

If a fanning mill is not a part of the equipment on the farm where small grain is grown, the farmer should buy one, use it intelligently and carefully, and see whether the investment does not pay for itself in one year. Often it pays for itself several times over in a single season. If we can clean our wheat so that we plant only strong kernels, and by increasing the yield by one-half bushel to the acre, it can be seen readily that it takes only a small acreage of wheat to pay for the cost of the mill.

(Continued on Page 30.)

## Bump! Bump! Bump!

Every time you go over a bump your starting and lighting battery gets a jolt—

—that is why so many batteries go to pieces—they are not built to stand dirt road conditions.

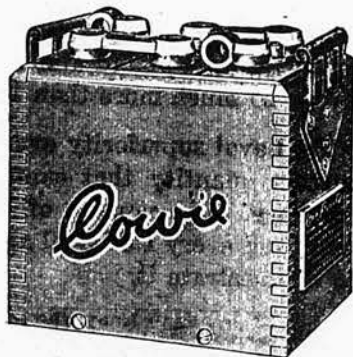
Cowie Guaranteed Batteries are made of more sturdy materials—to stand up under the roughest roads and usage.

Every cell in a Cowie Guaranteed Battery is cushioned against shocks by a layer of asphalt mastic which surrounds and underlies them.

For long life—a quick start—and a hot spark demand a Cowie Guaranteed Battery.

Drive to your dealer's and look for this signature on the battery—it's your protection, because if a Cowie doesn't make good—we will.

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**Cowie Electric Co.,** 1812 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.  
1234 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.



## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Weather is Unfavorable for Farming.**  
**Smart Weeds are Troublesome.**  
**Suggestions on Raising Chickens.**  
**Poor Showing for Calves.**  
**Qualifications for the Grange.**  
**What is a Ranch?**  
**The Use of the Hay Loader.**  
**Saving Time in Pitching Hay.**

**W**EATHER during the first part of the week which ended April 26 was warm enough to give most farmers, including those on Jayhawker farm, the corn planting fever. Having our ground plowed we started planting on April 23 with the weather as warm as summer but by the next day a heavy duck coat felt very comfortable. We have about 8 acres left to plant and that ends our corn planting for 1919 for the first time. A large part of the small acreage to be planted in this county will not now go into the ground until next week.

After our plowing was completed two harrowings left the soil in good condition for the corn. Altho the land seems almost free from weeds and grass, my neighbors who have plowed early say that in low places many smart weeds are starting. They are without doubt from seed which grew in 1915. I know by experience that smart weed seed will remain dormant in the ground for several years and will then grow when conditions are right, or when there is plenty of moisture. For this reason we did not drill corn on our plowed land but checked it so as to enable us to cultivate the field both ways.

With about enough chickens in sight to supply the demand for pullets this year we felt safe in selling the roosters this week and so they took a trip to town where they brought 12 cents a pound. They were all about 1-year-old and their average weight was 7 pounds each. We do not think that it pays to raise chickens to sell for what they will bring on the market. Our plan is to raise just enough so we can supply the place of the old hens with pullets. Out of 150 laying hens

we intend to sell about 75 every year, keeping no fowls that are more than 2 years old. In order to supply 75 pullets we hatch about 200 chickens and that usually brings us about 75 pullets to an age where they are pretty sure to live.

We sold the calves that we have had on feed this week for \$11 a hundred at the farm. This is not so good a price as we received for fat calves last year by \$1.50 a hundred but the calves were not as good. There were four "pail" calves among them and those running with the cows last summer that were not nearly so good. Those we raised the year before. For this, the season can be blamed. So far as gain in weight was concerned I could not see but what this bunch gained as much as those we fed last year.

Counting alfalfa hay at \$25 a ton at the farm, oats at 70 cents a bushel, fodder at 60 cents a shock and corn at \$1.60 a bushel this bunch of calves made us a net profit of \$5 a head if we consider them worth \$35 a head last fall, which was about the price such calves would have sold for if they could have been sold at all. This did not make us rich, of course, and probably just about paid us for our work in caring for the calves. We could not, this year, see that we saved the hauling of the hay or grain for it could all have been sold at the prices given right on the farm. But we have left a good lot of manure which is worth a great deal if we intend to keep the soil producing.

A friend of mine has bought a "ranch" in California and is about to go into the chicken business. If we had heard that some one had bought a ranch in Kansas we should have regarded him as the owner of any amount of land from 500 acres up. In Texas a "ranch" would mean a body of land of 5,000 acres or more. In Cali-

fornia anything over 5 acres seems to be classed in the ranch column and I am not so sure but what an even smaller amount would pass a man in as a ranch owner. In Vermont the word "dairy" takes the place of the word "ranch" in the West and it is amusing to a Western man to hear the farmers in the Green Mountain state talk about "horse dairies." By that they mean farms where horses are raised.

From Marshall county comes an inquiry regarding the qualifications of a member of the Grange. This inquirer has been told that one does not have to be a farmer in order to join the Grange but that men in any business can join. This is true only in part. Any one who has farming interests can become a member of the Grange even if they live in town and are engaged in other business besides that of farming. For instance, one of the most valued members of our Grange is Capt. M. L. Stockton of the United States Army who has been for years the friend and doctor of virtually every man, woman and child in Liberty township. Captain Stockton is not a farmer but owns two farms and is as much interested in the welfare of the farmer as any man in the county. It would be worse than folly to keep these men out of organizations such as the Grange. I would not care to belong to an organization which would not admit such men as members.

From Osage City, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding hay loaders. Our inquirer says that he never has operated a loader or seen one at work at close hand. On this farm we have a loader which has been in use every season since 1905 and I cannot see but what it is in just as good condition as when it was bought. It is made largely of wood, as the loaders of that day were, but it always has been kept under cover when not in use. The cost of that loader in 1905 was \$58; probably the cost of one today would be twice that amount but it would be a better loader, better made and of better material, being mostly of steel while our loader is made of wood.

Our friend wishes a loader to work in alfalfa and plans to load it on wagons in order to haul it to the barn. It is in handling alfalfa that the loader shows best. The cylinder type of loader will not shatter the leaves. It compresses the hay as it goes up, permitting a much larger load being built, and it can be operated in weather so windy that hand pitching would be impossible. We prefer to rake the alfalfa up in small windrows before it is entirely dry and let it finish curing in the windrow. While the loader will handle large windrows it is hard on the men in the wagon if the team walks at even a slow gait. Alfalfa put on with a loader, forks off much better at the barn than if it is pitched by hand. While there can be no question but what slings are better in handling prairie hay into the barn I much prefer the fork for handling alfalfa. With the common grapple fork a good load of alfalfa can be taken and there are virtually no scatterings.

While the quality of the work done by the loader is better than that of hand pitchers there is still more difference in the quantity. One loader drawn by a team over a windrow of average size and at an average gait will put more hay on a wagon than two men on the load can take care of. The loader will put as much hay on the wagon as four men could pitch at a time. There is a knack in putting on a load after a hay loader but that is not hard to learn. Two good horses will pull loader, wagon and all easily because the horses have to walk slowly or the men on the load would be covered up. Of the two types of loader, the cylinder and rake-bar, I prefer the cylinder but both have their good points. The fact that both are made and sold proves that both find friends. On this farm, however, I am convinced that the cylinder type is best suited for our use.

All of the feeding tests conducted last year at the various experiment stations show that silage is an indispensable feed for livestock.



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A dose of Johnson's Carbon Remover, the engine laxative, will cure 80% of engine troubles. It will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration—stop that knock—quiet your motor—save your batteries—cut down repair bills—and reduce your gas and oil consumption.

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### JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

is an absolutely harmless liquid to be poured or squirted into the cylinders. It contains no acids and does not affect lubrication or interfere with the oil in the crank case. Recommended by many of the leading car manufacturers including the Packard and Studebaker Companies.

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**\$28.00**



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**FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER**

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then in the cities, then in the nation's great metropolitan centers, until today it is demanded everywhere, and sold everywhere, as America's greatest health drink for table use. You can get from your grocer

### The Original POSTUM CEREAL

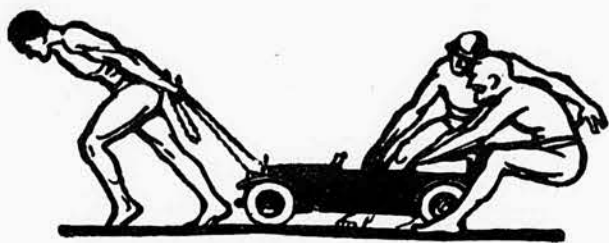
Boil it just like coffee—15 minutes after boiling begins.

It doubles the enjoyment of the meal with its rich, invigorating flavor; and, unlike coffee, it never upsets nerves, stomach or heart. Children as well as grown folks can drink Postum freely.

**"There's a Reason"**

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Your transmission and differential are the go-betweens in the constant fight of Power against Resistance.

Power—from the motor—is constantly endeavoring to move your car forward.

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And it stays on the gears just as faithfully when they are not moving as when they are in action. It makes your whole car run easier and last longer.

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Ask for booklet 56-G.

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### SUNSHINE HOG HOUSE WINDOWS

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you that winter pigs must have sunshine for best growth. Don't take chances this season. Equip your hog house with Chief Sunshine Windows now.

## 4 HOUSE PLANS AND HOG RECORDS FREE

Write for our special Hog House Plans. Blue Print modern hog house designs. Complete in every way, prepared by experts and embodying ALL the features you want in your hog house. Full details and specifications. Also complete set of Hog Record Blanks—simple and convenient. Fill for the asking. Ask about Chief Sunshine for scientific ventilation.

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

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The new-born chick is too weak to be able to choose and get its own feed. Old Mother Hen is a poor rustler, but that's no excuse for losing 92 out of every 100 of her own or incubator chicks before they reach full feather. You can keep your little chicks by feeding

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It beats all others. Beats the hen. It saves the little ones—practically all of them. Contains wheat, oats, beef meal, and enough "Crys-co" to provide plenty of grit for the baby chicks. Get it of your dealer.

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MILLWORK and general building material at

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to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and pay the freight.

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Any Tire You Want at Wholesale Cost. No Seconds or Off-Brands—All Guaranteed New Stock. We Pay the War Tax. Buy direct from one of the largest tire jobbers in America—we have no agents, salesmen, no hotel, traveling or salary expenses. You get the saving. No matter what tire you want (Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, Capitol, etc.), guaranteed up to 6000 miles) we can save you money. We legally guarantee every tire. Write today for prices. A. H. JENNINGS & SONS, 16 08 North 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas.

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and quotes you lowest Factory Prices on high grade farm fence, gates, lawn fence, barbed wire, etc., 100 styles. Postal brings Biggest Fence Bargain Book ever printed. Write today. Sample to test and book free, post paid.

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Full gauge wires; full weight; full length rolls. Superior quality galvanizing, proof against hardest weather conditions.

Special Book Sent Free. Dealers Everywhere.

**AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.**  
CHICAGO NEW YORK

## Farm Talk about Poultry

FARM women and other readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who have poultry are requested to write us about their experience in raising chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and other farm fowls. How do you market your eggs and what prices are you getting? How do you dispose of your spring chickens and who are your best buyers? Tell us what breeds of chickens, turkeys or ducks you have found the most profitable and satisfactory. Your experience may be of interest and of great help to some one else who is trying to succeed with poultry. Address all letters intended for this department to the Poultry Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Why I Raise Leghorn Chickens

Until 10 years ago, we always had raised the larger breed of chickens, mostly the Barred Plymouth Rocks, which are as satisfactory as one could wish. For my flock of more than 100 purebred pullets were beauties and they couldn't be beat.

It was the same complaint over and over that my husband would make and quite often he would say, "Those chickens of yours are eating their heads off. They don't begin to pay for the grain they eat."

After a time I began to study poultry magazines to try and find out what the trouble might be and to learn what breed to get if I made a change which I had about made up my mind to do. I read about all the good qualities of the different breeds but finally decided to try Brown Leghorns. I liked this color because the fowls would not be seen so readily by hawks, and because when they were out in rainy weather or when they were wading thru the mud in the pig pen the dirt on them would not be so noticeable as with fowls having a white or some other light color.

The browns I decided on were the Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Why? The first reason altho not the most important was the color. The second reason that influenced me was the wonderful egg production and their ability to rustle for their own supply of food stuff.

I sent away and bought 200 eggs that spring. On November 1 I found I had 47 excellent brown pullets but not nearly so large as my Plymouth Rock pullets. But I had learned several things during my research. One was that it wasn't the number of pounds of chicken one produced but the number of dollars from them that counted in the long run.

The pullets were not very early and did not begin laying until about Thanksgiving. I sold most of my Plymouth Rock hens keeping several to eat and also for mother hens the next spring. I bought the best cockerels I could find the next spring. The next season I did so well that when Thanksgiving came again I had 225 fine pullets and hens, having sold about 150 cockerels on the market besides having all the family wanted to eat. I had also learned that I could make a Leghorn chicken weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds in a very short time and this counts for a great deal unless you are going to keep them to sell for breeding purposes.

Talk about eggs, we certainly got them last year and kept getting them all summer. The eggs were equal in size to those the Plymouth Rock pullets laid. I have kept nothing but Leghorns ever since and not once have I heard my husband complain of their getting feed he thought he had put where they couldn't get up to it. There are different strains of the Brown Leghorns, some are small and the eggs are small but the ones we have are of good size and the eggs are large. To be sure I could make the statement that I have taken 150 selected eggs that were ready for the incubator of both breeds and weighed them and that the Leghorns weighed several ounces the most. Therefore I don't hesitate to say that my Leghorns will produce twice as many pounds of eggs during the year as the larger breeds of chickens. I have heard some say,

"I had Leghorns and they didn't lay at all." My answer is that they must have had the wrong kind.

As a usual thing they don't set during the pullet year and not very early at any age but when they do they make the finest of mothers. The third year I decided to advertise both eggs and cockerels. I have been very successful, did well with both, disposed of all my eggs that would do for hatching and the others were sold on the market. I never have been able to raise enough cockerels to supply the demand that I have for them in January and February.

I advertise only in the Farmers Mail and Breeze as that brings such results no other advertising is needed. A few years ago chickens were considered just a side issue on a farm but not so today. On the average farm only about enough chickens were kept to supply the home with eggs and young chickens for frying and if there were any surplus fowls they were sold.

It was nothing unusual to see about as many colors in a flock of chickens as there are in the rainbow. But now we talk of chickens with as much pride as we do of our hogs and they are nearly as valuable considering the money invested. To have a flock of 200 to 300 hens all of one kind and color is something to be proud of.

Erie, Kan. Mrs. E. B. King.

### A Simple Operation

One of my purebred Langshans that I had penned became crop-bound. I put her in a coop and after giving her some castor oil, massaged her crop until I thought the food would pass down. I did not think to tell Hazel, my little girl, about her and she thinking it was one that wanted to set, gave her two heads of kafir, which the hen ate. This made her crop so full that it was useless to try to massage it, so we decided to open the crop. It was really a very simple operation. I cut thru the outer skin, and then thru the crop. We used a silver spoon handle that was slightly curved to remove the food. This seemed to be all kafir, and I am sure I took out 1½ pints. We then sewed both openings up with white silk thread and used weak hydrogen peroxide to disinfect. In a few days she was able to be turned out with the others, altho it will be some time before she will lay. It seemed to make her very poor, altho she was crop-bound only a couple of days. While she was recovering, I fed her only soft food, but now she is eating grain again.

Mrs. C. T. Horton.  
Blue Mound, Kan.

### Likes Rhode Island Reds

In a former issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze E. J. Klocke states that he got from 20 to 30 eggs a day in February and March from 250 White Leghorn hens that he kept thru the winter and spring. In another issue of the paper, Mrs. Anna Nelson tells of getting the same number of eggs from 70 White Plymouth Rock hens during the month of March. I have a flock of 40 Rhode Island Reds that laid 684 eggs in January, 714 in February and 770 in March, making a total of 2,168 eggs received during the three months. The eggs sold on an average of 43 cents a dozen and the total amount received was \$77.68.

My coop has glass windows on the south side. We have a straw litter a foot deep of kafir, cane and corn in which the chickens may scratch when the weather is damp, and they are busy all the time. We feed them a mash made from soaked oats and bran in the morning and a food that they will have to scratch for at noon.

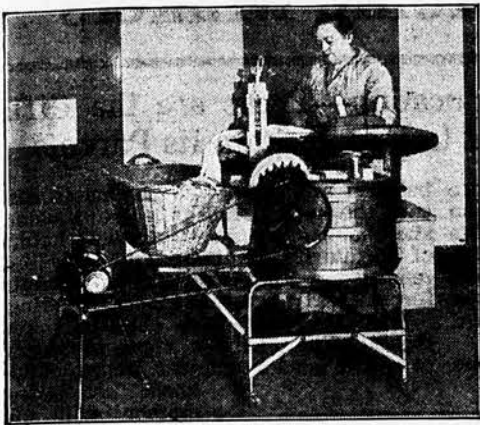
Mrs. W. C. Dolliver.  
Washington, Kan.

### We Want You to Have One

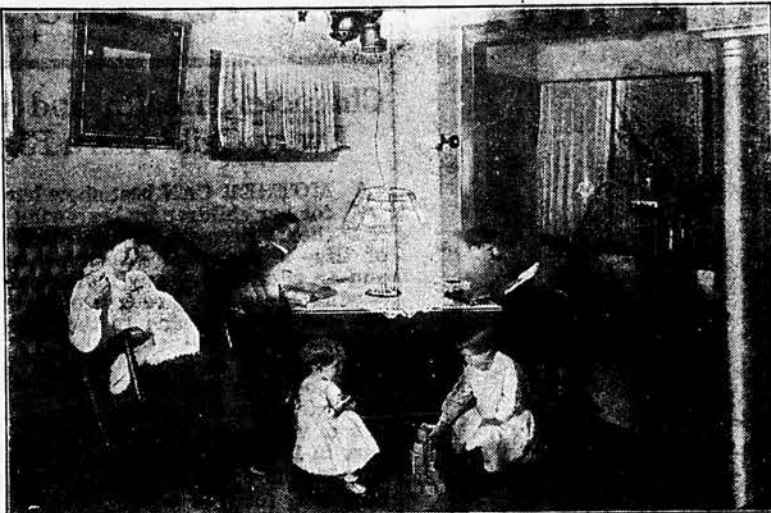
Have you received our latest Catalog containing premiums for our Club Raisers? Send us your name and we will be glad to forward our list of offers without obligation to you. Send for it. We want you to have one. Just say, "Send Catalog." A postcard will do. Household, Topeka, Kansas.



# DELCO-LIGHT On The Farm—Some Of The Things It Will Do



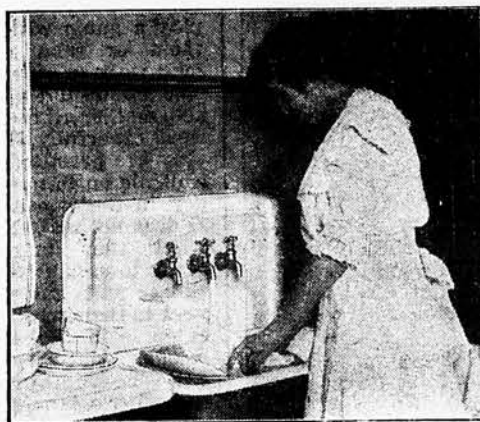
1—Electric power supplied by Delco-Light runs the washer or wringer continuously for an hour at a cost of one cent.



2—More than 70,000 Delco-Light installations are bringing help, comfort, contentment and lasting cheer to farm homes. You can light five 20-watt lights for 2 hours at a cost of only one cent.



3—Delco-Light is safe around the barn. Frank Weber, St. Charles, Mo., says his Delco-Light plant removed the fear of fire from his mind.



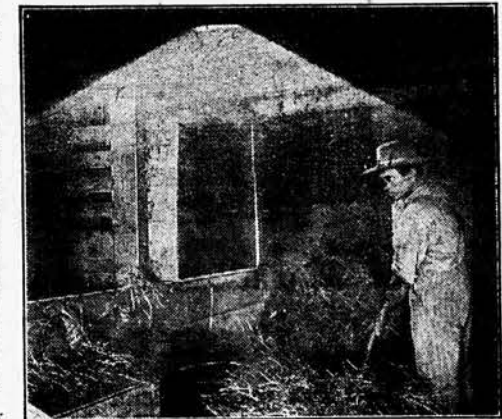
4—The Delco-Light Water System gives you running water under pressure. You can pump 600 gallons on a 50 ft. lift for one cent.



5—Delco-Light supplies dependable electric power for turning the separator.



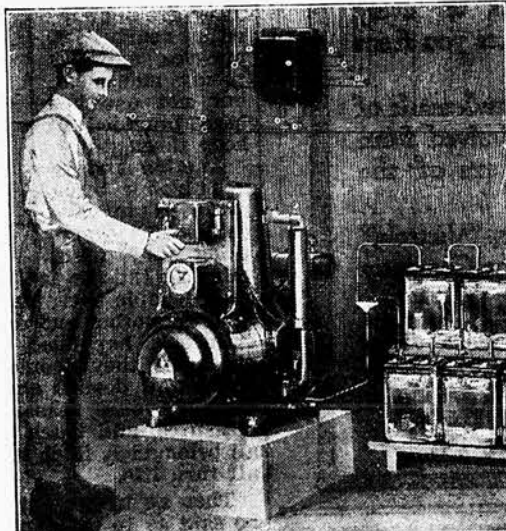
6—It is no longer necessary to churn by hand. Do it electrically with Delco-Light.



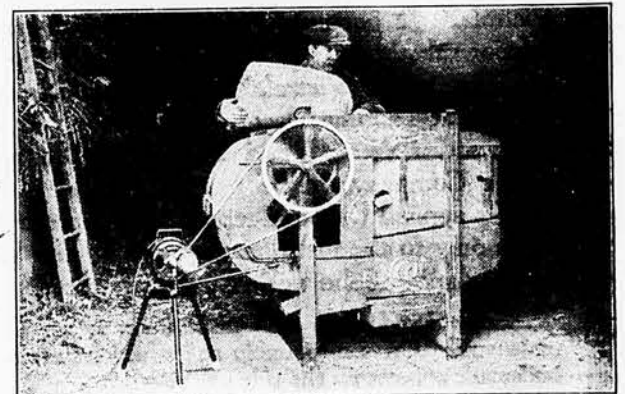
7—Delco-Light means bright, safe electric lights for mows, stables and entries at minimum cost.



8—An electric iron saves the housewife endless steps and hours of work and worry over a hot stove. Delco-Light will heat it for nearly an hour at a cost of only one cent.



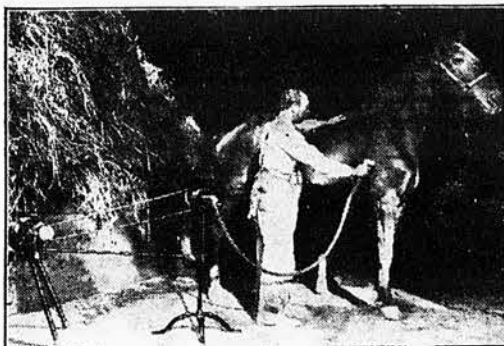
9—Delco-Light is successfully air-cooled. It runs on kerosene, and this is the fuel that should be used. Over 70,000 satisfied users. More than 2,000 in the state of Kansas. Delco-Light is a proven success.



10—The fanning mill and other light machinery may be operated economically with the Delco-Light power stand. Easily moved from one job to another.



11—An electric fan means summer comfort in the farm home. Delco-Light will run a 9 inch fan five hours for a cent.



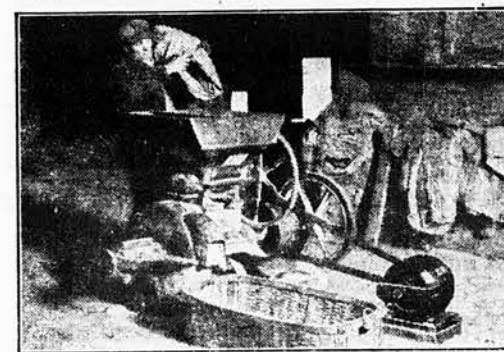
13—A vacuum sweeper operated by Delco-Light, the modern and sanitary way to sweep.



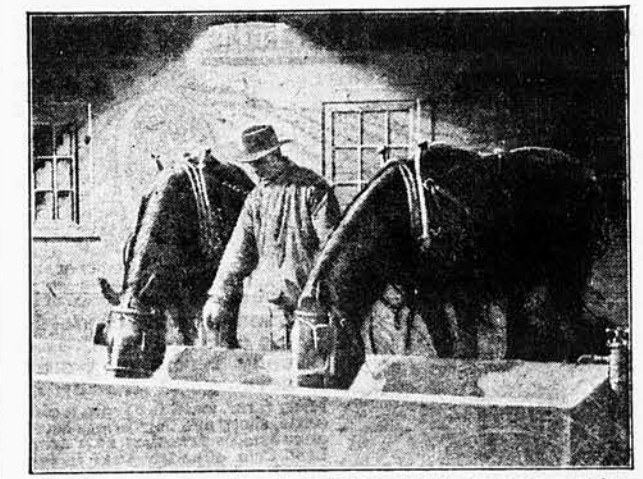
14—Running water, under pressure means water for garden and flowers.



15—A modern bath room is a Delco-Light convenience that means more comfort and better health for every member of the family.



16—Grinding feed with an electric motor run by Delco-Light is more economical than paying the miller to do this work.



17—No more pumping or carrying water by hand. Delco-Light will pump it where you want it at minimum cost.

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For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to Supt. of Immigr., Ottawa, Can., or

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Canadian Government Agent.

## With the Home Makers

Character, Health and Education—These are the Gifts Every Child Has a Right to Expect from Its Parents

A MOTHER CAN best show her love for her children by bestowing upon them three of the greatest gifts of life—a beautiful character, health and an education. Any individual possessing these can live a useful, happy life and be a blessing to those around them.

It is true that the mother alone does not form the character but she has a very great part in it. Obedience should not be taught by force or nagging. Parents as a rule give too many orders. If they would only think before they speak they would see that many commands are unnecessary. Children grow tired of orders and threats and soon fall into the habit of paying no attention. Keep them busy and happy. Take the "n't" off of "don't" and see how much easier the boys and girls are to control. They are supplied with nearly 500 muscles to give them movement, but not one has been provided to keep them still.

Another mistake mothers often make is to give children everything they wish, thinking thus to make their childhood an enjoyable one. The world is not so kind as mother and for the sake of the children's happiness and strength of character they should learn to sacrifice a few desires and pleasures. Let them have a reasonable amount of pleasures, and teach them to care for all belongings. Such lessons are needed all thru life.

Then as to health; how much could be said as to the care of children and how many, many mothers know practically nothing about it. Surely there is a great need in every community for a visiting nurse. So many young mothers depend on mother's and grandmother's advice in rearing their children. Why do not girls preparing to teach school go back two or three generations for their advice? Simply because the educational world has advanced beyond those old methods. Is the training of the mind of any greater importance than a strong, healthy body? Because grandmother allowed her children to eat everything at all hours of the day and they are all alive is no sign that there is not a better way. There are dozens of free books and bulletins based on the knowledge of leading physicians and nurses on the care of children so there is no excuse for any mother making an experiment station out of her baby.

A mother who gives her children the desire for the good and beautiful, a perfect understanding of the value of health and the best education the family finances permit surely proves her love.

Mrs. B. Ausherman.  
Dickinson Co., Kansas.

### Mother Owes Much to Her Child

(Prize Letter)

Every mother should give her child a glad welcome into this world. The environment should be pleasant, the mother's health should be good, and her mind free from care. A mother may show her love for her child by teaching it good habits. A little baby requires a great deal of sleep and if it is well and not disturbed it will sleep all day except during its feeding and bath hours which should come at regular periods. The mother should

be firm and not allow anyone to disturb the baby. And as it grows older, she should continue to teach it habits of regularity, truthfulness, industry, temperance and cheerfulness. Habits formed early in life are usually lasting.

We all admit that children have rights. They have a right to plenty to eat, a good bed and a happy childhood.

A loving mother will endeavor to make her children happy in every way she can. She will lay aside her work and play a game with them or take a long walk or ride. The children will help mother all the week cheerfully, if they are promised a picnic on Saturday in the woods. It does not matter what they take along to eat; anything will taste good to them when eaten in the woods. And they will remember those little jaunts all of their lives, and so will mother.

If a child loves flowers it should have an abundance of them. If it has a talent or love for any work it should be aided and encouraged in that line. Young men and women never make a success of anything

they do not like. Children often reach maturity before they find out what their talent is. It is not love but ambition, when a mother says, "My oldest son must be a minister, and my second a lawyer." How does that mother know, while her sons are in the cradle, what profession they will choose? The eldest may like farming and if he does, he will not be successful at anything else. The second son may despise the law, and have a great desire to study medicine, and so on.

I know a young man who first tried farming and he despised that; then he tried teaching school and made a failure at that; he contracted with a blacksmith to learn the trade, but he only stuck to it about two months when he decided he would be a painter, but this did not last long. Everyone except his mother said he never would be any account. But this same young man got a job at an electric light plant and there he stuck and climbed up. He had found his talent. His salary was soon \$200 a month. He has been in business for himself now for more than 10 years and is making good. His mother's love and faith in him helped him over many a rough place before he found his life's work.

S. E. B.  
Arkansas.

### Give Chickens the Surplus Fats

I always have thought that much of the fat used for homemade soap could be more profitably utilized in some other way. Like many other things we do to save, soap making is misdirected zeal.

Judging from my own and the experience of others, there is no waste in butchering except the cracklings, provided everything is clean and the fat rendered as usual at home.

As to the use of cracklings; one woman grinds them in the food-grinder and uses them for shortening, another uses them with cornmeal and for seasoning vegetables. Of course, when butchering is done on a larger scale there probably are more cracklings than can be used for cooking. In that case I would use them for chicken feed as they supply the fat which is



so necessary for the balanced ration and increase the egg supply. Enough money will be obtained from the sale of the larger number of eggs to buy more than enough soap for all the needs of the household and the housewife is saved the work of making it at home.

I inquired of our local packing plant where butchering is done on a large scale what was done with the surplus fats and was informed that no soap is made but that the cracklings are sold to poultry men for chicken feed at 5 cents a pound.

I have come to the conclusion that it does not pay the busy farm woman to make soap unless, by accident or otherwise there is waste fat which cannot be used in any other way. When our mothers and grandmothers made soap, conditions were entirely different. Home rendered lard was cheap, some hardly salable. Now any cooking fat is 30 cents a pound while soap sells for about 16 cents a pound, so all clean fats should be used for cooking.

There should be a reason for everything we do. The farm woman should figure in her business the same as the business man does in his. All unprofitable work should be eliminated so we can have more time with our children, more time to read, visit and beautify our homes. Mrs. W. H. Penix, Saline Co., Kansas.

### The New Box Coat

9243—Ladies' and Misses' Sleeveless Blouse. The front is in one piece, the back in two sections. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9258—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. This model is made along the box lines, with a neat roll collar and separate



vestee. Sizes 16, 18 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9262—Child's Dress. A graduated panel is set in from neck to hem at the front. Side fronts are slashed so the narrow sash can slip thru and tie in a jaunty bow at the back. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.

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

### Bad Weather for Chicks

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

Had the weather man told us that March would be a very pleasant month and April a cloudy, rainy, chilly period, we should have let the ambitious hens sit in February. There were a number of hens that were evidently better weather forecasters than we. These were placed in a pen and broken of their desires. Those that hatched out chickens in the last part of March and first of this month have had uphill work in raising them. We have given each hen but a few to care for but the necessity of keeping them housed has caused the death of some.

More fortunate was the town post-

mistress who hatched a dozen little chicks in February and sold them in April when they weighed about 1½ pounds each. They brought 65 cents a pound or \$1 apiece.

One of the latest converts to the use of a bread mixer is a woman with a large family. The ease with which she managed to mix her bread suggested to her the use of the mixer for the large cakes and batches of cookies that she makes. She writes that for pork cake and fruit cookies, the mixer saves much time and energy.

We have tried the mixer in making oatmeal cookies and find that it lessens the work, especially if one uses it immediately after placing bread in the pans before the mixer is washed. Our best cookies are made by running the rolled oats and raisins thru the food chopper. We warm the butter and lard but do not melt it. The ingredients may be placed in the mixer in any order and are: 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of lard and butter mixed, 1 cup of seeded raisins, 2½ cups of flour, 2 cups of rolled oats, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon each of vanilla and cinnamon, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in 4 tablespoons of sweet milk, a pinch of salt. Mix thoroughly and drop in pieces about the size of a walnut an inch apart. Bake in a slow oven to make them crisp.

Those who are fond of greens of any kind should can a few cans for later use. The task is not a difficult one and the result is well worth the effort. The greens should be washed and prepared as carefully as for table use. The next step, blanching, should be done by steaming. If one has not a regular steamer, she may use any kettle that has a close-fitting lid. Place a small amount of water in the bottom; set some basin or tin can in the water to keep the greens up out of the water and steam. If the greens are in a sack or folded dish towel, they may be taken from the closed kettle and plunged into cold water. Beet greens should be steamed until the skin will slip off the little beets when chilled. Ordinarily, 15 or 20 minutes is sufficient. The cold dip should be real cold for every vegetable beet especially for greens. Cold dipping is the step in canning that sets the color and in greens, one certainly wishes the green color retained. Of course, cold dipping does more than set the color; it helps to kill bacteria, contracts the bulk and loosens the skin. After cold dipping, the greens should be placed in a well scalded or sterilized can, rubber and cap in position and boiled for 2 hours. The lid should be screwed on tightly and the can set in a dark place to prevent fading.

Greens do not require water; they do need a teaspoon of salt to a quart of the product. Slices of fried bacon may be added.

### Three More Prizes Offered

Prize winners for April letters to the women's department are Mrs. S. E. Bandy, Arkansas; Helen Ella Hughes, Mitchell Co., Kansas; Mrs. J. W. Pugh, Ellis Co., Kansas.

A prize of \$1 will be awarded in May for the best letter from a farm woman who has used a fireless cooker, gasoline iron, oil stove, pressure canner, hot-water canner or other tool which makes the work easier for the housewife in warm weather. Describe the article, tell the benefits derived from it and whether or not you would advise other women to get one.

A \$1 prize will also be sent to the person writing the best letter telling about the canning exhibit of their club at a township, county, or state fair last fall. Give the number of jars shown, number of exhibitors, prizes won; tell how the exhibit was arranged and add other items of interest. Send a photograph of the exhibit if possible.

A third \$1 prize will be awarded for the best letter on any of the following subjects: favorite summer desserts and drinks; important points to remember in jelly making; or how I sell produce by parcel post to the city.

Address all letters to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by May 27.

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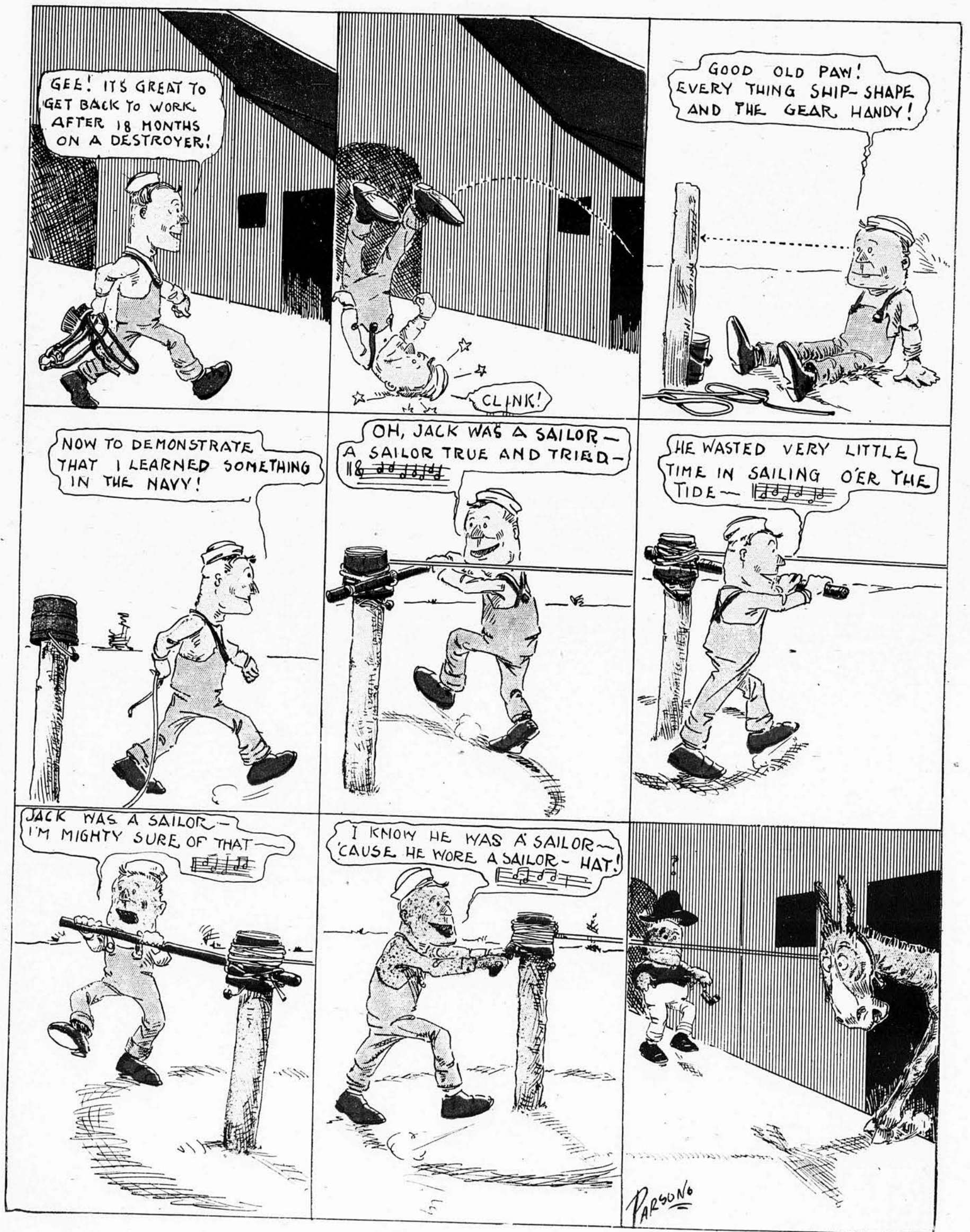
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*Billy Was A Sailor, and Trained to Strictest Rule, So He Used A Home-made Capstan on the Hoover Family Mule*





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## For Our Young Readers

### What the Children Planned for Mothers' Day

BY KATHLEEN HAY

DOWN in the apple orchard Jack was swaying back and forth in the swing. Around him the bees hummed drowsily in the warm May sunshine, and the birds sang gay little songs. Jack was thinking very hard, and did not hear Netta's footsteps behind him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she cried, laughingly jumping up close beside him. "I've been standing here for a minute and you didn't know."

"I was wondering what we could do for Mothers' Day. There is only tomorrow, and we haven't thought of anything."

Netta looked away toward a distant swamp and then in the opposite direction to where a few houses were dotted around.

"I have an idea, Jack—a beautiful plan."

"Netta drew her breath in sharply and clasped her hands suddenly together. "And here it is. Tomorrow we'll have all of the boys and girls to meet us out here, and then after planning some things for the day, we can all go to the swamp and gather green ferns and flowers, and make up as many bunches of them as there are mothers around us, and then about dusk we can lay the flowers on each of their doorsteps."

Netta paused and Jack drew a deep sigh of relief.

"Well—it takes a girl to plan good things after all!"

The next afternoon found them all assembled in the old apple orchard.

The sunlight shone down on a group of merry faces. Netta, in the center, had explained the mission that they had planned.

"Let's all resolve to be more willing to help our mothers," said Edith Blake, in a quiet voice.

"And to try to keep Mothers' Day, not only for the appointed time, but for all the days between."

"I think that's a lovely suggestion," Netta's smile was very bright as her eyes met Edith's. And so with the new resolve in their hearts they set out merrily for the swamp.

Dusk was beginning to set in as they finished gathering and tying up great bunches of beautiful flowers and ferns.

We bring you flowers, sweet and pure,  
Because they seem like you;  
We hope your lives will like them be  
All the long years thru.

And when another May day comes—  
Fresh flowers at your door we'll lay;  
To greet you once again in love,  
For a joyful Mothers' Day.

"Hurrah for Netta's verses!" someone cried, while caps flew gaily up into the air. And the boys and girls were happier for their new resolve as they sped merrily on to fulfill the beginning of it.

### Lessons in Geography

Do you know what Kan-sas?  
Who does Colorad-o?  
What did Dela-ware?  
Did you ever hear Long Island Sound?  
Who Rhode Island?  
Where did Chic-a-go?  
What made Wiscon-sin?  
What did Connecti-cut?  
What did Tennes-see?

### Young Reader Sends Conundrums

I like to read the young folks' page in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and to work the puzzles. I have made up some conundrums which I would like to see in print if you think them worthy. They are to be answered by the names of counties in Kansas. What county is: 1. an occupation; 2. the make of an automobile; 3. a color; 4. name of a general in the Civil War; 5. name of a governor of Kansas; 6. name of a president of the United States; 7. a meadow; 8. passage by a roadside; 9. name of an American poet; 10. breed of chickens; 11. principal food of Chinese; 12. a diamond; 13. officer in a city; 14. name of a former president; 15. form of government of the United States; 16. an im-

port from South America; 17. an animal; 18. kind of soil; 19. in a hurry; 20. to run after something?

The answers are: 1. Barber; 2. Ford; 3. Gray; 4. Grant; 5. Allen; 6. Wilson; 7. Meade; 8. Lane; 9. Riley; 10. Wyandotte; 11. Rice; 12. Jewell; 13. Marshall; 14. Lincoln; 15. Republic; 16. Coffey; 17. Elk; 18. Clay; 19. Rush; 20. Chase.

Ottawa, Kan. Gladys Eberhart.

### They Like Sunshine

Here is a picture of some of our little lambs. We have 52 now but the picture was taken before we had such a large number.

The lambs are out in the sunshine.



They are having a good time together, for they like the sunshine better than anything else. Their mothers are away, but what do they care?

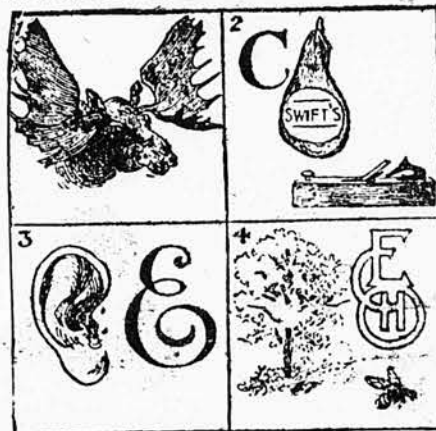
Ransom, Kan. Philmon Meyer.

### To Make a Japanese Lantern

Use white drawing paper, 6 inches by 9 inches, to make a Japanese lantern. With water color brush make it very wet. Then fill your brush with red paint and touch the paper in several places. Hold up the paper, allowing the color to run. Do the same with blue paint, then yellow, allowing the colors to blend together. When it dries paint a black band an inch wide at both the top and the bottom and also a black stripe for a handle. Fold in the center. Cut from center fold to black stripe in strips about 1/4 inch wide; open. Paste sides and handle.

### What Four Lakes

What four lakes are represented in this puzzle? Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls sending correct answers.



Solution April 26 puzzle—Evolutions: 1. Hume; 2. home; 3. hole; 4. hold; 5. held; 6. weld; 7. weed; 8. seed; 9. seer; 10. sear; 11. wear; 12. Weir. The prize winners: Jessie Wilson, Mound City, Kan.; Elaine Toburen, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.; Myrtle Miller, Winfield, Kan.; Frank Miller, Winfield, Kan.; Don J. Bartell, Elkhart, Kan.; H. Spoelstra, Briggsdale, Colo.

### Wants Daylight Law Repealed

We appreciate the stand Senator Capper is taking in the Daylight Saving law, and hope you will push it to the fullest extent.

Holton, Kan. Albert H. Haag.



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Erected in 2 Days

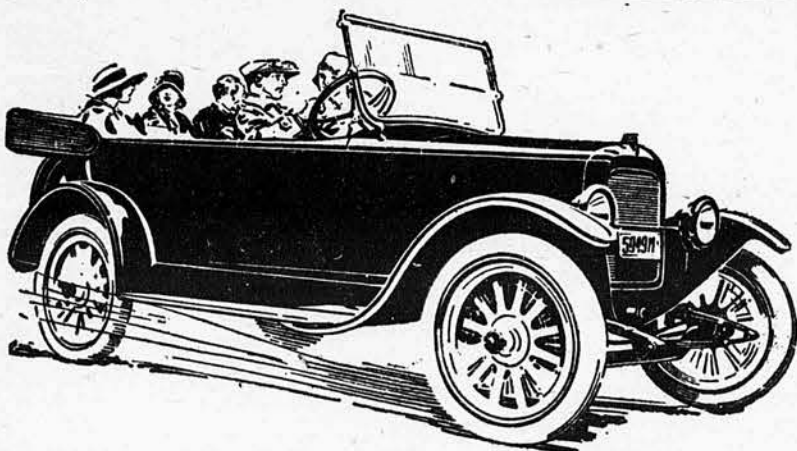
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# BRISCOE

## Capper Poultry Club

There's Going to be an Election This Month

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT  
Club Secretary

**N**O STATE election of any kind will create more excitement among those directly interested than the annual election of breed club officers in the Capper Poultry club this spring. The club of 1910 is by far the best organization in the Capper Poultry club's history. Interest in every department is keyed up to a high pitch. county spirit is keener and even girls in the counties where only one member is enrolled are striving to make competition in the open contest closer than ever before. Isn't that a bright outlook for our year's work?

Selecting breed club officers is a matter of great importance—especially the selection of president and secretary. Presidents will suggest plans for boosting their breed of chickens and

home. Miss Talcott, the home demonstration agent, gave us a fine talk and then she presented each of us with a bulletin on "The Important Diseases of Poultry."—Lillian Brun, Muscatine, leader Atchison county.

My chickens laid 190 eggs in one month. I think that is doing very well. I have some little chickens and some eggs set.—Clara Long, Idana, Clay county.

Six or seven eggs a day is the usual number I get from my contest hens. I set 75 eggs in April.—Esther Buhler, Abilene, Dickinson county.

You couldn't have chosen a better county leader than we have. Our April meeting was the peppiest one we have had. We are invited to meet with Cloud county in May and we will hold our Clay county meeting with Clara Long. We are invited to Lucile Field's, Dickinson county, in June.—Margaret Todd, Longford, Clay county.

I have about 30 more little chickens. They are growing fast and they eat so much. I am planning to get some fountains for my chickens.—Myrtle Dirks, Latham, leader, Butler county.

My chickens are certainly doing fine. They couldn't be nicer. I have 39. I have not lost one yet.—Pearl Taylor, Turon, Reno county.

I have set 59 eggs—15 under one of my own hens and 44 under three of mamma's hens. During March I gathered 21 eggs from my hens and during April, 98. I feed a warm short mash in the morning; for dinner I feed green grass, tops of onions, chopped up, and table scraps; for supper I feed one ear of corn; oyster shell and grit are kept before them.—Elsie Reynolds, Ozarkie, Jefferson county.

### Beth Beckey's Story

Beth Beckey of Leavenworth county won eighth place in the contest for 1910. This excellent contest story shows why she was one of the prize winners. Beth raised Single Comb Buff Orpingtons.

"From my contest entry of 20 baby chicks in 1917 I raised eight pullets, just the number for the club in 1918. These with a cockerel were yarded, February 1. We fed feterita heads in the morning; at noon a dry mash which contained 3 parts bran, 2 parts shorts and 1 part of chops and from 5 to 10 per cent of meat scraps. This was placed in a self-feeder. Sand and oyster shell and clean water were kept before them all the time. Scalded alfalfa leaves and sprouted oats were given as green feed. Coops were carefully cleaned and sprayed often. At least once a week, at night, we dusted the chickens with insect powder.

"After the chickens were hatched they were given to hens to brood. The Orpington hens are kind good mothers. I did not feed the baby chicks for 48 hours; then hard boiled eggs and dry bread crumbs, put thru the food chopper, and sprinkled with sand, was the first feed. Clean water with the chill taken off was given them in dishes that they could not dabble in. I kept a deep litter of chaff in their pen for the first few weeks. After the first week I ground wheat and feterita and this with millet seed was scattered in the chaff. A dish of bran mash was placed in their pens each day at noon to which a little meat scrap was added, when the chicks were 3 weeks old.

"Hens were allowed free range in good weather in corn field, orchard and alfalfa fields; in this way they devoured many insects and weed seeds and the waste in the orchard.

"While the chicks were growing they were frequently examined for lice and greased with a little lard and never allowed in the sun after greasing for sometimes this kills little chicks. When the hens weaned the chicks, to avoid crowding and piling up in corners which often makes crooked breasts and starts diseases, we built a roosting frame 18 inches from the floor with sloping approach and all covered with mesh wire. This they seemed to like and it kept them out of the filth.

"When the chicks averaged 5 pounds they were carefully graded; all culls were sold to the dealer and the best marked were kept to sell for breeding stock.

"I look forward to this year's club with much pleasure, altho I know what the work means. I think the boys and girls will all agree that nothing ever has been started which is so interesting, helpful and profitable as the Capper Poultry and Pig clubs and we wish for our good governor in his greater work as Senator as great a place in the hearts of the men of the nation as he holds in the hearts of the boys and girls of Kansas."



Nellie Powls of Linn County

secretaries will mail out poultry club catalogs next fall.

All of you have been reading extracts from letters with increased interest this year. I hope, too, that you have clipped out the club stories for a scrapbook so that these extracts can be referred to without difficulty when breed club elections take place. They will help you to make the best selection of officers.

Poultry club scrapbooks prove valuable in a great many ways. Lenore Rosiska, leader of the Clay county club, tells about how she made use of her scrapbook recently: "In one number of the Farmers Mail and Breeze last year, you told us of Mrs. Luengene's instructions for making a brood coop. In looking over my scrapbook I found it and immediately set to work to make one. I have it finished and like it so well that I am going to tell all of the new members about it so that each of them can make one, too.

"The county agent visited schools here a short time ago and told the girls about raising poultry," Lenore continues. "He said the only way to raise chickens and make a real success of it, is to use glass front brood coops. He also told of the care of baby chicks and said to give sweet milk and clabbered milk to young chicks and to feed a cracked grain litter in the scratch litter. This will keep them vigorous and active. It was indeed a fine talk. I am planning to have him speak to the poultry club girls when we have the meeting at my house.

### Work and Win

"We have chosen as our motto: 'Work and win.' We are going to have uniforms of white middie and skirts. Our colors are red and white; we are going to make bands of red, just big enough to go around our arms, and embroider 'Clay' on them. We plan to have a club paper called 'Clay County's Pep.' Each girl will tell all about her chickens, tell funny stories and ask any questions she wishes. She will also tell what she wishes to sell and for how much.

"This is our club yell:

Cluck, chick, chee!  
Capper Poultry girls are we,  
Clay county boosters  
With prize getting roosters  
Cluck, chick, chee!

There's going to be another election in May besides the election of breed club officers. At about the same time county leaders will choose their state officers. That is another reason why county leaders should read the extracts from letters carefully.

Eight of the girls and five mothers were present at our meeting held at Mrs. Bishop's





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**LEE UNION-ALLS** are all in one piece—so easy and comfortable you'll be glad you own [a suit every time you put it on. Remember too that **LEE UNION-ALLS** cover your body from head to foot, protecting your skin from dirt, grime and chaff. Superior quality features make **LEE UNION-ALLS** the most economical work garments manufactured. All seams are triple-stitched, all strain points are reinforced; buttons are riveted to the cloth; button holes are rip and ravel proof. Many other features insuring long, satisfactory wear. If your dealer does not handle **LEE UNION-ALLS**, write for further information and tell us his name.

DEPARTMENT 2095.

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Kansas City, Mo.  
South Bend, Ind.



Kansas City, Kan.  
Trenton, N. J.





## Full Sacks— Empty Stacks

You worked hard for your grain crop. Don't let the thresherman waste it. You can't afford to let a single bushel of it be lost to the straw stack.

You insure your grain crop when you hire the man with the

## Red River Special

He has the thresher with the famous "Man Behind the Gun" that beats the grain out of the straw. Doesn't wait for it to drop out as in other threshers but goes after every kernel and saves it for you. That's why the Red River Special saves the farmer's thresh bill.

O. J. Kindig and three others of Roanoke, Ill., write Nov. 25th:

"In 1916 we purchased one of your 30x46 Red River Specials and it has done more and better work than we expected. We threshed as high as 3,500 bushels of oats in one day and it saved all the grain. It beats them all."

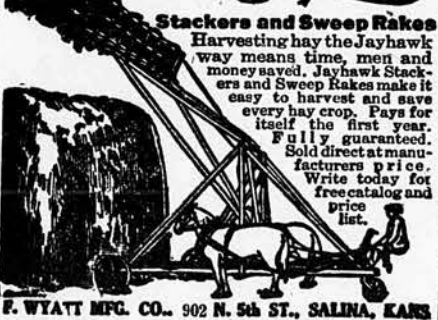
Saving grain costs less than growing it. Look for the man with the Red River Special. It will pay you.

Write for Circulars

**Nichols & Shepard Co.**

In Continuous Business Since 1848  
Builders exclusively of Red River Special  
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,  
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Battle Creek Michigan

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**Stackers and Sweep Rakes**  
Harvesting hay the Jayhawk way means time, men and money saved. Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes make it easy to harvest and save every hay crop. Pays for itself the first year. Fully guaranteed. Sold direct at manufacturers price. Write today for free catalog and price list.

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

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cuts faster with less power; inward shear cut, thin straight knives. Channel steel construction. Sent on Free Trial. Write today for free catalog and lower prices on Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Building Tile. Address Dept. D—Nearest Office.

**W. W. COATES COMPANY**  
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## NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now. Erect Early. Immediate Shipment. No Blowing in. No Blowing Down. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.**  
305A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Help Get the Boys Home

Several thousand Kansas soldiers have been brought home, but more than half of the number who went overseas are still in France, and nobody knows when they are coming. Nearly a million American soldiers are still in a foreign land. Let's get out of Europe and Russia as quickly as possible and then stay out.

It is now rather definitely known that large numbers of drafted men in Europe who have been looking forward to an early home-coming, will be retained in the service for the full period allowed by law, which is said to be 4 months after peace has been declared. The War Department has announced these men will be held until a satisfactory number of enlistments have been obtained for increasing the regular army to 1/2 million men, and these enlistments are coming in slowly. This is as much as to say that large numbers of these men will be held overseas until 4 months after the articles of peace have been signed, ratified by the respective governments, and peace has officially been declared from Paris. If this is true, it means many men won't get home much before Christmas.

When the President and Secretary of War return from Europe there may be a radical change in this policy.

There is quite likely to be if the people insist there shall be, and it is time that their wishes and the great desire of the men to get home and be about their own business, should rule.

A chaplain exhorting a large group of Yankee boys in France the other day, mentioned incidentally that they were going to go home. Almost with one voice the men shouted, "How soon!" But this was more than he or anybody else in camp knew.

With the purpose of helping the people to make known their wishes that every citizen soldier should be brought home from Europe as fast as ships can carry them, I append a form of petition. This may be used to obtain signatures by cutting the heading from the paper and attaching it to a blank sheet. I intend to present these petitions in person, when I go to Washington. As many such petitions as possible should be circulated and then sent to me at Topeka. I shall continue to do everything in my power to have all the boys brought home at the earliest possible moment.

*Arthur Capper*

## Petition Urging Immediate Return of American Forces From Europe

TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR—The welfare and business prospects of our men overseas demand their immediate return home. They are being sacrificed by their prolonged stay in Europe. The men themselves feel their usefulness there has ended and that meanwhile their interests at home are suffering. Their present situation is unbearable. Every Western man is urgently needed at home, and knows it. Some have farms with no one to till them. Others have families or aged parents needing their support and care. Many left jobs paying four times as much as their army pay. And now they have fulfilled their mission overseas, all wish, and rightly, to be about their own business. We strongly urge and request that our young men be returned home without a single day of avoidable delay.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES:

## Pink Kafir Yields Well

BY RALPH KENNEY

The unusual amount of snow and moisture during the past winter caused a great deal of loss to grain sorghum growers who had grain in the shock or stack. The greater part of the kafir and milo grown in Southwest Kansas could not be threshed until drying weather came that followed the severe storm of April 7. Elevators were taxed to capacity to handle the grain delivered late in the third week of April and this was made more difficult by the high moisture content of the grain. These conditions following the dry summer of 1918 afford an excellent opportunity for comparison of the real worth of different varieties of sorghums in that section of the state. E. B. Gaskell at Moscow found Pink kafir to be the driest of all grain sorghums passing over his scales. Peterita was the poorest of all with White milo a close second. Dwarf Blackhull kafir also arrived in very poor condition.

From the crops delivered during the past few years Mr. Gaskell states that there are just three grain sorghums worth growing in that section and these are: Dwarf Yellow milo, Pink kafir and Standard Blackhull kafir.

Farmers about Moscow have taken a great liking to Pink kafir and 10 to 20 times the acreage grown in 1918 will be planted to Pink kafir this spring in that section. E. W. Withrow, who grew a small field of Pink kafir last year has the following to say of Pink kafir grown under his observation. "It's the best kafir I ever grew and I'm going to plant 100 acres this year. My Dwarf kafir burned in

the boot and headed out in poor condition while the Pink kafir just kept on pushing out and was far enough out to keep well in the shock all winter. When I threshed, most of my neighbors asked for 2 bushels of seed and now they are coming back and want 5 bushels of seed." This will plant 100 acres at the ordinary rate used by better farmers in Stevens county.

These observations are a sample of many others from Central Kansas and from the uplands of Eastern Kansas. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment station at Manhattan in co-operative variety tests carried on for eight years covering nearly every county in the state, records an average acre yield of 13.4 bushels for Standard Blackhull kafir, 16.8 bushels for Pink kafir, 18.1 bushels for Dwarf yellow milo and 15.9 bushels for Peterita in Central Western Kansas. E. H. Simmons near Dwight, Kan., harvested 50 bushels of Pink kafir an acre in 1917 and 29 bushels an acre in 1918. Very few fields of other kafir matured in Morris county during either of these two seasons. Last year his Pink kafir was mature and in the shock before the early frost which ruined many other varieties of kafir in the state last fall. Pink kafir matures 10 days to two weeks earlier than Standard Blackhull and is fast finding favor with grain sorghum growers.

## W. S. Sage is Dead

W. S. Sage, a prominent breeder of Nowata, Okla., died recently as a result of injuries inflicted by a dairy bull in his herd.



## There is a Fortune in Drilling Wells

Men with no previous drilling experience write us they clear \$25 to \$75 a day with Armstrong Drills—drilling water and oil wells. Drillers everywhere are months behind their orders! It's a chance of a lifetime. Farmers, engineers, threshermen—men who walk of life—are grasping this remarkable chance to get into this big paying business. Get started at once.

## Armstrong Machines

drill more hole at less cost than any machine on the market. The ARMSTRONG—built for service since 1887—furnished in traction or non-traction style—operated by our famous special kerosene drilling engine.

The Armstrong Drill is a marvel of simplicity, efficiency and durability. 3 right hand levers complete every operation. Many beginners average 80 ft. per day. On hard tests it has averaged 92 ft. per day through solid rock, using only 64 gals. fuel—figure the profit possibilities out for yourself. Get full information. Special consideration to men returning from Service.

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## WHY ZONE POSTAGE RATES SHOULD BE REPEALED THEY MEAN DOUBLED SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

**R**EPEAL of the Zone postage is of interest to every American who reads, since the Zone rates already have forced increases in subscription rates and put many periodicals out of business, and according to the law they increase still further each year for three more years. Present subscription prices must be doubled or tripled, if the Zone postage plan is not repealed by the force of public opinion.

Here is a condensed statement of facts:

### The Situation Now.

The United States Senate inserted a provision in the new Revenue Bill repealing the Zone postage rates on newspapers and periodicals. In conference with a committee of the House, this provision was thrown out, owing chiefly to the bitter personal opposition of Congressman Claude Kitchin, who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

### Who Is Right?

The Senate's judgment on any question of broad statesmanship is usually good. The Senate members of the Conference Committee patriotically yielded when Mr. Kitchin declared that he would see the entire 6 billion dollar Revenue Bill fail rather than let justice be done to the reading public and the publishers.

### Will the New Congress Repeal the Zone Rates?

Yes, if the American public, who never asked for the Zone rates and do not want them now, will make their will felt thru their own Congressmen and Senators.

### Who Wanted the Zone Rates if the People Were Opposed to Them?

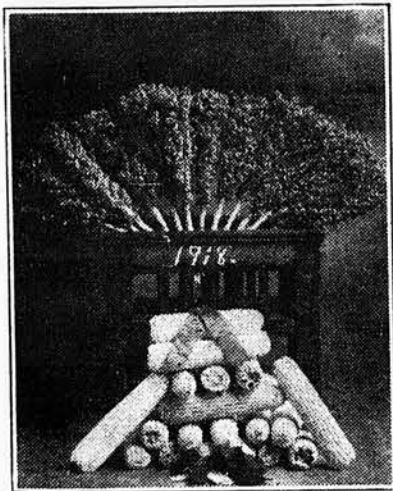
Several groups of men, some of whom are opposed to all periodicals for business reasons of their own, some others who can only be described as illiterates and friends of illiteracy, and a larger group who sincerely believe that the Post Office Department loses large sums of money on the carrying of periodicals in the mails.

### Does the P. O. Lose Money Carrying Periodicals?

Nobody knows exactly; but there is good evidence to show that at the old uniform rate of 1 cent a pound the Post Office Department was losing very little if anything.

### A Successful Farmer

The grain shown in this illustration is a sample from the farm of E. E. Spottsville of Garnett, Kan. Mr. Spottsville is one of Anderson county's most trustworthy farmers, a negro whose ambition is to set an example in industry for his race, a good citizen whose experiences in the University of Hard Knocks have served to stimulate



Exhibits That Show Results.

his determination to make good in his chosen business. In a test in Oklahoma, recently, Mr. Spottsville's seed corn brought the highest price. When the National Seed Growers' convention meets in Kansas City, next fall, he will have an exhibit there which is certain to be a credit not only to his farming system, but to the whole of Kansas.

### Favor a League of Nations

I find quite a difference in opinion on the League of Nations question.

### Doesn't the P. O. Know How Much it Loses?

No. The latest figures the Post Office has were gotten in 1910, and two years later, in 1912, a Commission, headed by Charles E. Hughes, declared after careful examination that these figures proved nothing, and could not be relied on as a basis for establishing fair postal rates.

### Was it These 1910 Figures That the Present Zone Rates Were Based On?

Yes—as far as they were based on anything.

### They are Still Using These 8-Year-Old Figures, Which the Hughes Commission Declared Were no Good Even When Fresh.

Exactly so. Do you blame publishers for protesting?

### What do Publishers Want?

First, to repeal the Zone postage rates. Second, to appoint an impartial Commission to find out what it really costs to carry periodicals, and then to establish fair rates, uniform thruout the country, based on actual cost, with due regard to the value of public education and enlightenment.

### Do Publishers Want Any Subsidy?

Not for themselves. But they want rates that will enable them to keep reading matter low in price for the general public, not a luxury for a small privileged class. If there is any subsidy the public gets every cent of it and always will.

### Do You Want Me to Do Anything?

Yes—to write at once to your Congressman and Senators (your new Congressman if there is one in your district) and state plainly that you do not believe in the Zone postage plan, that the great majority of Americans oppose it, and that you want it repealed and repealed now.

Everyone is in favor of general peace. Some are for the League of Nations as it stands. Everyone here I think without exception is strong for Senator Capper's judgment on the matter. He has without doubt made a deep and serious study of the matter and the people I find willing to stand by him, knowing he will do what he thinks is best for our country.

S. H. Rickart.

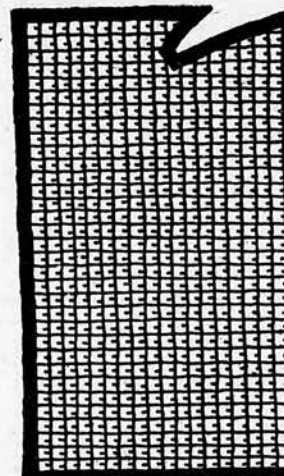
Secy. and Treas. Farmers' Equity Union.  
Rolla, Kan.

### "Beating Swords Into Plowshares"

Uncle Sam now will use the raw stuff that was to blow Germany off the map for fertilizer. Instead of making high explosive shells out of it he is putting it on the land to raise food and cotton. Over 150,000 tons of nitrate of soda, released by the War Department, is speeding from 18 United States shipping points to farmers thru the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. In view of the number of orders for early shipment being received the nitrate distributors say that spring must be on the way. Farmers who did not want to accept deliveries in February and the first half of March now want immediate shipments, and the Bureau of Markets will try to ship 100,000 tons in the next 30 days.

Orders have already been issued from Washington for the shipment of over 75,000 tons in small lots, and Savannah and Wilmington report daily shipments of over 1,000 tons each. Announcement that all applications for nitrate will be filled for the full amount was made but it was pointed out that applicants should appreciate the impossibility of filling all orders simultaneously, though every effort is being made to have the nitrate reach all applicants in time for use this season.

—Always  
Signifies  
Highest Quality



This trade-mark on tools and cutlery tells you positively that they are of the highest quality. The best materials, the most modern design, the highest efficiency in use are always found under the KEEN KUTTER brand.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY

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

"See here," says the Good Judge

I want to remind you about that small chew of this good tobacco.

It tastes better because it's good tobacco. Its quality saves you part of your tobacco money. It goes further and lasts longer.



### THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Write for our **BINDER TWINE** "Cricket Proof" BRAND  
Low Prices on

Don't fail to get our low prices on our famous "Cricket Proof" brand of Binder Twine. For 19 seasons this better, cheaper twine has been growing in popularity with the American farmer. "Cricket Proof" Binder Twine is scientifically made of best grades of material—uniform in size, runs smooth and has extra strength.

**We Can Supply You Promptly** Rush orders quickly handled (by telegraph when necessary) from ample stocks at our numerous centrally located warehouses. Farmers and farmers' organizations can get this BETTER twine at a considerable saving. Write today for our low 1919 prices.

**COOPER CORDAGE COMPANY, Hartford Bldg., CHICAGO, ILLS.**



### Dickey Glazed Tile Silos

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"

SPECIAL OFFER to those who write now.

**W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo.  
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\$22.00

Sweep Feed

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Galvanized

Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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610 E. Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas.



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Every boy longs for a real, sure-enough watch. Here is an opportunity for every boy to get one free. The watch has American movement and is guaranteed. Given Free for distributing only 10 beautiful patriotic peace pictures on our special offer. Fill in coupon or send postcard and just say "I want one of your watches. Send 10 pictures as per your offer."

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Send me 10 patriotic pictures in colors to distribute on your special watch offer.

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Stem Wind Stem Set



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### Feed Your Hogs and Poultry SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

Semi-Solid is pure creamery buttermilk with nothing added—only the water is taken away. It is NOT MODIFIED by the addition of sulphuric acid or any other preservative. Its own NATURAL LACTIC ACID keeps it fresh.

#### ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

We guarantee that SEMI-SOLID Buttermilk is pure and unadulterated—sterilized and pasteurized. It's a safe feed and you will be satisfied with the results from feeding it.

#### SAVES GRAIN—SAVES TIME—SAVES MONEY

Semi-Solid is put up in 500 lb. barrels at 4c per pound. One barrel of Semi-Solid makes 1,000 gallons of buttermilk. We have factories in ten different states, will ship from nearest point, saving you freight charges. You pay on receipt of the goods. SEND YOUR ORDER TO

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## Kansas Stockmen To Meet

Manhattan Will Entertain the Farmers May 13

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

STOCKMEN in Kansas are interested very much in the feeding tests that have been conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural college during the past year. The present high price of farm lands and the difficulty of obtaining economical feeds has made cattle feeding an extremely risky proposition even for experienced feeders. "The livestock man," says President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college, "is usually a better stockman than he is a farmer. This should not be, for the average livestock man has more capital tied up in his land and buildings than he has in his herds. If a livestock grower has a \$75,000 business, \$50,000 of which represents his land and improvements and \$25,000 his livestock, it is essential that he make as high a rate of interest on the \$50,000 as on the \$25,000, if he is to be a good business man. The livestock business is a most difficult one, for the operator must not only be a good judge of livestock and understand the principles of economic feeding, but he must know the most economical feed crops to grow and how to manage his soil so as to obtain maximum yields and yet conserve soil fertility. The successful livestock man must be a good business man and his work embraces livestock production as well as crop production."

### Feeding Tests

Kansas cattle feeders fully realize that the principles governing the work of feeding must be understood thoroughly before profits can be expected. For this reason they are looking forward this year to the Kansas Cattle Feeders' meeting with a great deal of interest. This will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college in Manhattan, Kan., Tuesday, May 13, 1919, and an excellent program has been arranged for this occasion.

One of the most interesting features of this meeting according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college will be the report of the results obtained by the Kansas Experiment station during the past winter in feeding both calves and 2-year-old steers. The baby heaves have made a gain of 3 pounds daily at the end of 90 days, and incidentally it is being found in this test that silage made from sorghum which did not mature grain has practically the same feeding value, pound for pound, as silage made from corn that did not mature grain, and the sorghum made 2.6 times as much silage an acre as the corn during the past season.

The 2-year-old steers have been fed four different rations. At the end of 90 days Lot 1 receiving corn, alfalfa hay, and 3 pounds of linseed meal daily had made a daily gain of 3.25 pounds at a cost of \$21.57 a hundredweight. Lot 2 receiving corn, alfalfa hay, 3 pounds of linseed meal daily and sorghum silage made a daily gain of 3.61 pounds at a cost of \$18.38 a hundredweight. Lot 3 receiving a one-half corn ration, alfalfa hay, 3 pounds of linseed meal daily and sorghum silage, made a daily gain of 2.89 pounds at a cost of \$17.82 a hundredweight. Lot 4 receiving no corn, alfalfa hay, 3 pounds of linseed meal daily and sorghum silage, made a daily gain of 3.29 pounds at a cost of \$11.42 a hundredweight.

These cattle will have been on feed 110 days when the Cattle Feeders meeting is held May 13, at which time they will be appraised by buyers from four different markets. Every one attending the meeting will have an opportunity to study and compare the cattle in the different lots.

Another feature of the meeting will be addresses by representatives of the Bureau of Markets, livestock exchanges, livestock associations and producers.

The Saddle and Siroin club, consisting of animal husbandry students, is preparing a luncheon for 3,000 visitors. The members of this club never do things by halves and the luncheon that they will serve will meet every expectation and requirement. The program for the meeting on

Cattle Feeders' day will be in charge of George Donaldson of Greensburg, Kan., who is president of the Kansas Livestock association. The address of welcome will be given in the College auditorium at 10 a. m. by Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Other addresses in the forenoon will be delivered by Louis D. Hall of the United States Bureau of Markets; Ed Houx, president of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange; and J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner, and secretary of the Kansas Livestock association. At noon the luncheon prepared by the Saddle and Siroin club will be served in the Livestock Pavilion.

In the afternoon the following addresses will be given: Problems of the Cattle Producer and the Banker, J. C. Hopper, Hutchinson, Kan.; Livestock Production in the Future, H. J. Waters, editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star; Relation of Livestock Production Problems to Marketing, F. D. Farrell, director of the Kansas Experiment station; and Review of the Livestock Experimental Work of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The program will close with a tour of the college farm for the inspection of the experimental and breeding herds. All farmers and stockmen of Kansas should plan to attend this meeting.

### Edible Oil From Sumac

BY JOHN GLEISSNER

During the war the attention of persons everywhere was forcibly called to the fact that fats constitute one of the most important everyday necessities of life. Governments took control of supplies, and regulated the amount of fats each person might have. In famine areas there was constantly the cry: "We must have fats." Every possible source of fats was utilized, and there was a largely increased consumption of vegetable oils of various kinds, even in America. Imports to this country increased enormously, and the number of various lard substitutes and margarines put on the market in a short space of time was remarkable. There is every indication that all kinds of fats, including the vegetable oils, will remain high in price and in great demand. Therefore it is important that every source be utilized.

It was recently shown by Dr. H. W. Brubaker, associate professor of chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, that the berries of the common sumac (*Rhus Glabra*) contain a good percentage of a mild tasting oil which has a food value and possessing properties which would make it of service to the paint industry.

"Whether it will ever be practicable to utilize this oil will depend largely upon whether some of the industries equipped for extracting and handling vegetable oils become interested enough to take care of the berries that might be sent to them," said Doctor Brubaker. "The seeds contain about 11 per cent of a beautifully clear yellow colored oil which has a mild pleasant flavor and might readily be used in the place of cottonseed oil or corn oil as a salad oil and in cooking."

The sumac berries were gathered in February, the husks removed, the seeds ground in a mill, and the oil extracted with ether. The oil obtained was a very pure product, of specific gravity .92575, refractive index 1.471, at 20 degrees Centigrade, acid value .9, saponification number 193 and iodine value 127. The high iodine value of the oil shows that it should have fairly good drying qualities.

Comparative tests of its drying qualities made with other oils show conclusively that it can be placed in the class of semi-drying oils which are used to some extent when mixed with linseed oil as a paint vehicle. One ton of the husked seed will yield 25 gallons of oil.



## State Fairs for 1919

The following is the membership roll of the "International Association of Fairs and Expositions," and the dates listed for 1919:

National Tractor Show, July 14-19, W. E. Holmes, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
 Arizona State Fair, Phoenix, Nov. 3-8, Charles F. Price, Secy.  
 Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Sept. 22-27, J. L. Beaman, Mgr.  
 Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 14-20, John C. Simpson, Gen. Mgr.  
 Interstate Fair, Fargo, N. Dak., July 21-26, F. W. McRoberts, Secy.  
 Interstate Livestock Fair Assn., Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 15-20, Joe Morton, Secy.  
 International Wheat Show, Wichita Fair & Exposition, Wichita, Kan., Sept. 20-Oct. 1, E. F. McIntyre, Mgr.  
 Iowa State Fair and Exposition, Des Moines, Aug. 20-29, A. R. Corey, Secy.  
 Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Sept. 13-20, A. L. Sponsler, Secy.  
 Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Aug. 29-Sept. 7, G. W. Dickinson, Secy.  
 Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, Minn., Aug. 30-Sept. 6, Thos. H. Canfield, Secy.-Mgr.  
 Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Aug. 9-16, E. G. Bylander, Secy.  
 Montana State Fair, Helena, Sept. 8-13, H. S. Ensign, Secy.  
 North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks, July 15-19, D. V. More, Secy.  
 Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, Sept. 29-Oct. 4, Ethel Murray Simonds, Secy.  
 Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, Sept. 20-27, I. S. Mahan, Gen. Mgr.  
 South Dakota State Fair, Huron, Sept. 8-13, C. N. McIlvaine, Secy.  
 State Fair of Louisiana, Shreveport, Oct. 22-27, W. R. Hirsch, Secy.  
 State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Oct. 6-19, W. H. Stratton, Secy.  
 Texas Cotton Palace Assn., Waco, Nov. 1-6, S. N. Mayfield, Secy.  
 Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, A. Higby, Secy.

The following is the roll of membership of the "American Association of Fairs and Expositions" and the datings for 1919, naming the secretaries:

Alabama—State Fair, Birmingham, Oct. 6-11, 1919, J. L. Dent.  
 California—State Fair, Sacramento, Aug. 26-Sept. 9, Charles W. Paine.  
 Canada—Calgary, Industrial Exposition, Canada's Great Eastern Exposition, Sherbrooke, Aug. 23-30, Sidney Francis; Canadian National Exhibition association, Toronto; Edmonton Exhibition, Edmonton, Alberta, July 7-12, W. J. Stark; Quebec Provincial Exposition, Quebec, Aug. 28-Sept. 6; Geo. Morisset; Vancouver Exhibition, Vancouver, Sept. 8-13, H. S. Ralston; Western Fair association, London, Can., Sept. 6-13, A. M. Hunt.  
 Colorado—National Western Stock Show, Denver; State Fair, Pueblo, Sept. 22-27, J. L. Beaman, Mgr.  
 Florida—State Fair and Exposition, Jacksonville.  
 Georgia—Southeastern Fair association, Atlanta, Oct. 11-21, R. M. Stripling; State Fair, Macon, Oct. 22-31, Henry C. Roberts.  
 Idaho—State Fair, Boise, Sept. 22-27, O. P. Henderson, Northwest Livestock association, Lewiston, Nov. 6-13.  
 Illinois—State Fair, Springfield, Aug. 15-23, B. M. Davison; Illinois-Indiana Fair, Danville, Aug. 24-30, Geo. M. McCray; Inter-State Fair, Kankakee, Aug. 25-30, Len Small; National Implement & Vehicle Show, Peoria, Sept. 12-20, Geo. H. Emory.  
 Indiana—State Fair, Indianapolis, Sept. 1-6, Charles F. Kennedy.  
 Iowa—Inter-State Livestock Fair association, Sioux City, Sept. 15-21, Joe Morton.  
 Kansas—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Sept. 8-13, Phil Eastman.  
 Kentucky—State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 8-13, F. T. Kremer.  
 Louisiana—State Fair, Shreveport, Oct. 22-27, W. R. Hirsch.  
 Minnesota—South St. Paul Stocker & Feed Show, South St. Paul.  
 Mississippi—Mississippi-Alabama Fair, Meridian, Sept. 29-Oct. 4, A. H. George; State Fair, Jackson, Oct. 20-25, Mabel L. Stire.  
 Missouri—American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, W. H. Weeks; State Fair, Sedalia, Aug. 9-16, E. G. Bylander.  
 Montana—Midland Empire Fair, Billings, Sept. 16-19, F. M. Lawrence, Mgr.  
 Nebraska—State Fair, Lincoln, Aug. 31-Sept. 6, E. R. Danielson.  
 New Jersey—Interstate Fair, Trenton, Sept. 29-Oct. 3, M. R. Margerum.  
 New York—State Fair, Syracuse, Sept. 8-13, J. Dan Ackerman, Jr.; Rochester Exposition, Rochester, Sept. 1-6, Edgar F. Edwards.  
 North Dakota—Grand Forks Fair, Grand Forks, July 15-19, D. V. Moore.  
 Ohio—State Fair, Columbus, Aug. 25-29, E. V. Walborn, Mgr.  
 Oklahoma—Free State Fair, Muskogee, Sept. 29-Oct. 4, Ethel Murry Simonds.  
 Oregon—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, North Portland, Nov. 13-22, O. M. Plummer.  
 Pennsylvania—Erie Exposition, Erie, Aug. 18-23, C. R. Cummings.  
 South Dakota—State Fair, Huron, Sept. 8-13, C. N. McIlvaine.  
 Tennessee—Chattanooga Inter-State Fair, Chattanooga, Sept. 29-Oct. 4, Joseph R. Curtis; East Tennessee Division Fair, Knoxville, J. W. Russwurm; Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Sept. 20-27, Frank D. Fuller.  
 Texas—Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Mar. 10-15, M. Sansom, Jr.; South Texas State Fair, Beaumont.  
 Utah—State Fair, Salt Lake City, Oct. 6-11, D. W. Parrett, Mgr.  
 Vermont—State Fair, White River Junction, Sept. 9-12, F. L. Davis.  
 Virginia—State Fair, Richmond, Oct. 6-11, W. C. Saunders.  
 Washington—Inter-State Fair and Livestock Show, Spokane, Sept. 1-6, W. L. Tennant; State Fair, Yakima, Sept. 15-20, Frank Meredith.  
 Wisconsin—State Fair, Milwaukee, Sept. 8-13, Oliver E. Remy.  
 Wyoming—State Fair, Douglas.

This is a list of other fairs not enrolled in either of the foregoing circuits:

Arizona—State Fair, Phoenix, Nov. 3-8, 1919, Charles F. Price, Secy.  
 Arkansas—State Fair, Hot Springs.  
 Canada—Central Canada Exhibition association, Ottawa; Saskatchewan Industrial Exhibition, Saskatoon, July 14-19, C. D. Fisher.  
 Connecticut—Connecticut Fair association, Hartford, Sept. 1-5, H. C. Parsons.

Illinois—District Fair, Galesburg; International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 29-Dec. 6, B. H. Heide.  
 Iowa—National Swine Show and Exposition, Cedar Rapids; State Fair, Des Moines, Aug. 20-29, A. R. Corey; Tri-State Fair, Burlington.  
 Kansas—National Livestock Show, Wichita, Feb. 24-Mar. 1, C. C. Miner.  
 Louisiana—National Farm & Livestock Show, New Orleans, L. B. Rennyson.  
 Massachusetts—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Sept. 13-20, J. C. Simpson.  
 Michigan—State Fair, Detroit, Aug. 29-Sept. 7, G. W. Dickinson; West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, Sept. 15-19, Lyman, A. Lilly.  
 Minnesota—State Fair, Hamline, Aug. 30-Sept. 6, Thos. H. Canfield.  
 Missouri—International Farm Congress & Soil Products Exposition, Kansas City, last half of September, W. L. Drummond, managing director.  
 Montana—State Fair, Helena, Sept. 8-13, Horace Ensign.  
 Nebraska—Ak-Sar-Ben, Omaha, Sept. 24-Oct. 4, J. D. Weaver.  
 North Carolina—State Fair, Raleigh.  
 North Dakota—Inter-State Fair, Fargo, July 21-26, F. W. McRoberts.  
 Oklahoma—State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, Sept. 20-27, R. T. Hemphill.

Oregon—State Fair, Salem, Sept. 22-27, A. H. Lea.  
 Texas—State Fair, Dallas, Oct. 6-19, W. H. Stratton, Cotton Palace, Waco.  
 West Virginia—State Fair, Wheeling, Sept. 1-5, Bert H. Swartz.  
 Wisconsin—Inter-State Fair, LaCrosse, Sept. 23-26, C. S. Van Auken.

## Packers to Keep Up Wages

Heads of Chicago's five leading packing companies recently gave assurance to labor and the government that there would be no reduction of wages in their plants for at least one year after the signing of peace.

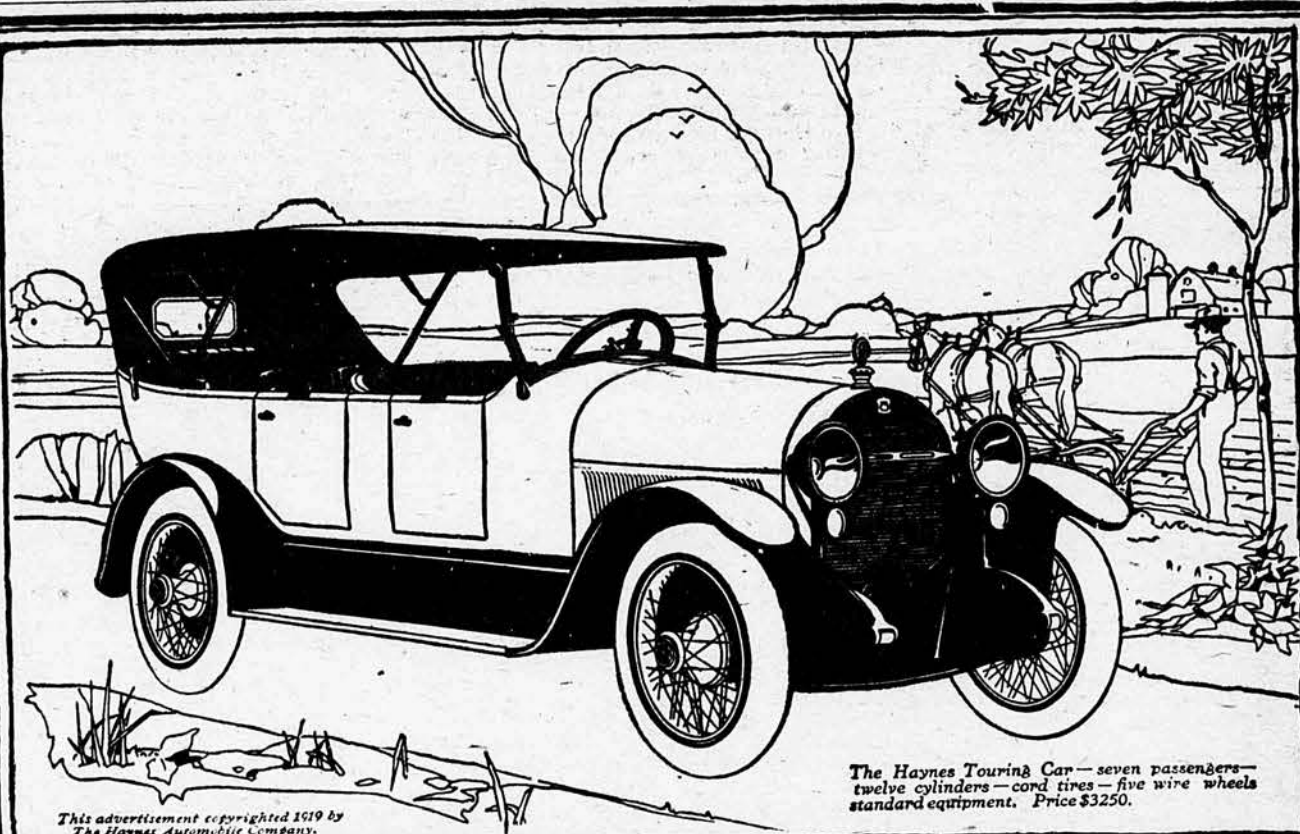
They gave their pledge in a letter mailed to Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. Their action means that 200,000 workers, at present receiving wartime wages, the highest paid in the history of the packing business, will continue to receive not less than

the present scale during the critical first year of readjustment after peace treaty has been signed.

Representatives of the packing companies made the announcement after J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co., Louis F. Swift of Swift & Co., Edward Morris of Morris & Co., Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Co., and E. A. Cudahy of Cudahy & Co., had signed the letter.

## Capper for President

We have filled the coupon in the paper, and hope this will be of some little help in opposing the Daylight Saving law. We hope we can give Capper two Republican votes in the future for President of the United States. Jewell, Kan. Roy E. Wallace.



The Haynes Touring Car—seven passengers—twelve cylinders—cord tires—five wire wheels standard equipment. Price \$3250.

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BEAUTY—STRENGTH—POWER—COMFORT—these are the four factors of character which combine to place the new series Haynes in its superior class. The dependable, velvety power of the Haynes engine, the sturdy strength of the Haynes chassis, the easy comfort of the roomy seats—all these are augmented by the classic beauty of the car itself.

The new series Haynes is sold at a price you can afford to pay, at a price which is economically consistent with the genuine worth of the car.

Deliveries are being made as rapidly as possible, but we ask you to bear in mind the fact that no Haynes car leaves our plant until it has the full approval of the responsible heads of departments whose duty it is to certify that the car in every respect is up to Haynes standards. If you have no Haynes dealer near you, write us and we will advise you where to buy your new Haynes.

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## Iowa Cattle Feeders' Day

(Continued from Page 3.)

This group excelled all of the commercial feeding groups that received any grain. This group returned a margin to each steer after crediting the hog feed saved of \$22.64. Even if the cattle were valued at \$1.20 a hundred lower than those in the Standard Corn Belt ration, the big difference was not enough to efface the advantages gained thru economical gains.

The Commercial Feed ration returning the largest margin for each steer was Corn Gluten Feed ration that returned \$15.91 as contrasted with the next best in Group 5 that showed a margin of \$12.78 a steer. The Commercial Feed ration that made the poorest showing according to Prof. Evvard was the ration fed by the C. J. Milligan company in Group 4. This showed a loss margin of \$7.31. The Golden Rule Molasses Feed ration showed a loss margin of \$1.75. "These two groups ranked low," said Prof. Evvard, "for two fundamental reasons: They showed the highest cost of gain and the least selling values."

"Our approximate figures," con-

tinued Prof. Evvard, "showed that it now takes practically \$19 a steer to cover interest, labor, bedding, housing, fencing, water, risk and miscellaneous expenses which should be deducted from the given margins for each steer above feed cost, if one does not credit manure. The manure credit at 5.6 tons a steer if valued at \$3.75 a ton in the field amounts to \$21. The present spotted condition of the cattle market is reflected in the wide range of values among these groups, emphasis being placed on the heaviest and best finished cattle as developed on the Standard Corn Belt ration."

The best steer from each group of cattle fed with commercial feeds is shown in the pictures at the top of page 3. They represent groups 3, 4, 5 and 6. The best steers from the other groups are shown in the picture at the bottom of page 3. The steer marked 1 is from Group 1, and is the fattest of all the cattle. Note the finish, but bear in mind that with full grain feeding this high condition costs real money. The steer marked 2 is from Group 2 in which the cattle were fed the Limited Corn Gluten ration. He shows the effect of feeding, but is not so fat as the steer in Group 1. The relative

profit depends on the selling value, altho the cost of gains is highest on the heaviest grain rations. The final market tells the tale. Steer No. 7 is from Group 7, fed 3 pounds linseed oil meal, full feed of silage, alfalfa hay and salt with no grain. This steer makes a good showing, and is fatter than the steers in Group 2 receiving the Corn Gluten ration, but he is not so fat as the "pushed grain" steer. This ration in all recent experiments has been recognized as a "money maker."

## To Stop Livestock Losses

(Continued from Page 8.)

hear of much of this work that veterinarians, pathologists, chemists and bacteriologists are doing until something has been discovered that will give practical results. But they should be interested in knowing that one division—the Biochemic—spends much of its time hunting for more information on hog cholera, examining dips and disinfectants, and searching for better methods for the disinfection of hides to help stop the spread of disease. The men in this division make hundreds of thousands of doses of tu-

## Grange Notes

BY ERNEST McCLURE  
Greeley, Kan.

I have been requested to say something concerning our treatment by the present management of the railroads. War times is hardly a fair trial. All the persons interviewed said that owing to war conditions last year cars could not be had when needed, but by careful inquiry I found these points much in evidence:

That the management is bad.  
That it is better than three years ago.  
That in many places the local agent is at fault.  
That cars are more equally distributed than ever.  
That higher rates is the chief complaint.  
That the railroads in many places have new and inexperienced help, as in other industries.  
When asked if they did not always complain of the railroad service, several admitted that such a thing was considered legitimate.

Several complaints are made of high rates, many of which are due to overcharges. These can be adjusted, but it takes a competent man to figure freight rates, and this item is often left unattended to because of that fact. One who manages a co-operative establishment should learn how to figure the rates, especially if he does much shipping.

Another thing discovered was that the railroads all wished to place the blame on McAdoo. If anything was lost, or a careless employe was to blame he shifted the whole responsibility, no difference how trivial, to the chief at Washington. In fact I could find so little difference in the complaints of today and those of a few years ago that to make a case against either would simply draw too hard upon the imagination.

The most general complaint is that the railroad employes were given higher wages and back pay and this was charged up to the expense of the railroads. This one feature seems to stick in every one's craw who has anything to do with shipping. They all feel that there should have been a more equitable adjustment for all concerned.

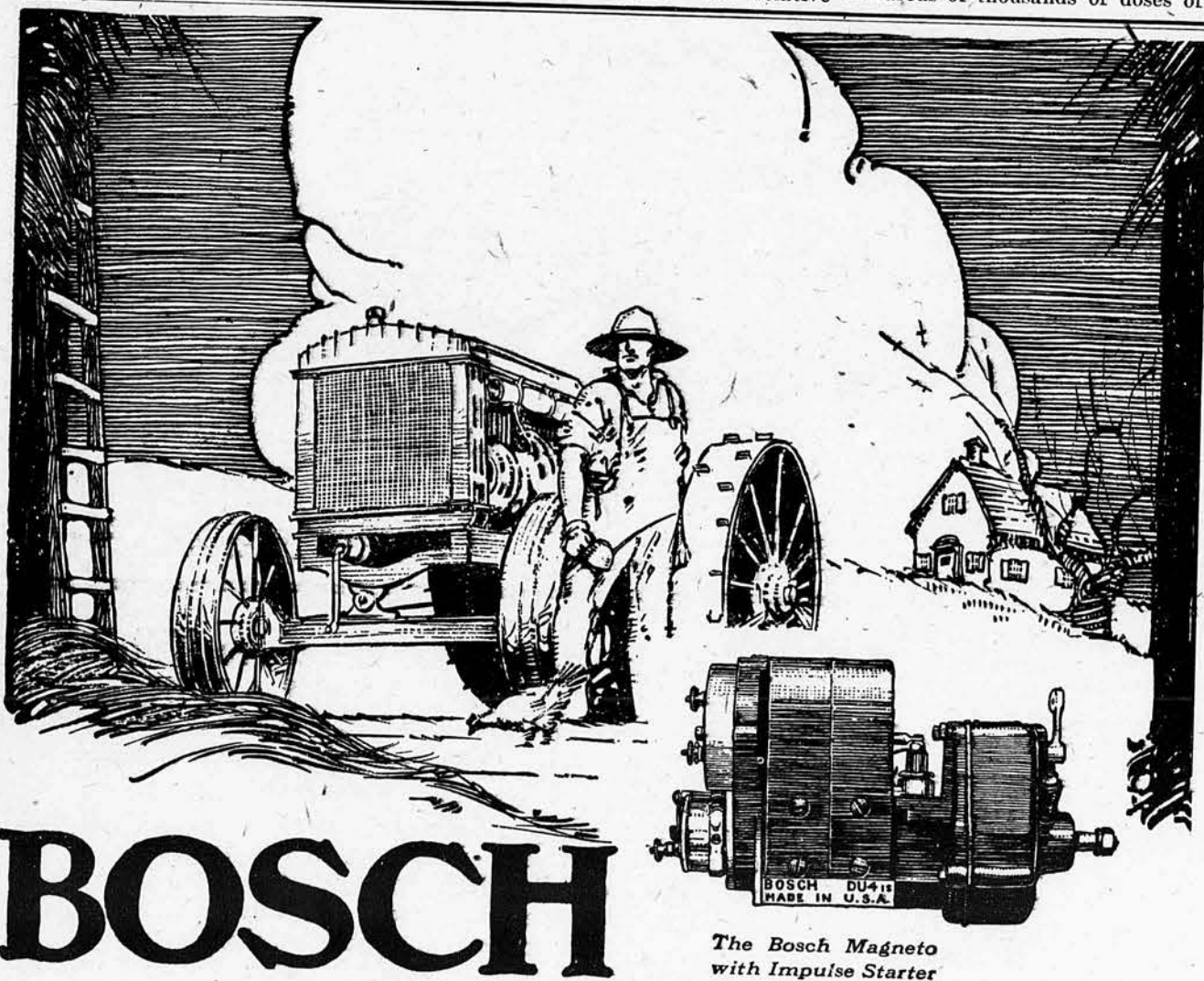
This brings us to the agreement the railroad magnates tried to have the livestock association make recently at St. Louis. The livestock association did not fall over itself to approve this agreement so left it to the railroad alone. This agreement would have provided for a different adjustment of claims against the companies—the companies wishing to absolve any responsibility in shipment other than what clear proof the shipper may present hidden behind many provisos and much red tape. The rules asked for would not permit the shipper to accompany the stock shipped. It was said that the railroad managers were very eager to have these rules adopted before the government turned back the roads. This would make the government the goat and give the railroads a free hand in handling claims against it for accidents to livestock shipments when the management is turned back to them.

## Praises Senator Capper's Efforts

I am sure most every man in this section will appreciate Senator Capper's efforts to have the Daylight Saving law repealed. I am glad to find one Senator at least in favor of repealing it and thank you for your interest in the matter.  
W. B. Horton,  
President Dairymen's Local League,  
Perryville, N. Y.

## Record for Government Railroads

J. L. Griffiths of Riley, Kan., writes: "I waited 3 weeks to get a car to ship my stuff to market and that put me behind. I have 20 head of bred gilts here in town waiting for a car to get them out and it may be two weeks before I get it. It is almost impossible to do anything on account of the railroad service."



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AMERICA'S SUPREME IGNITION SYSTEM

MOTOR TRUCKS - TRACTORS - AIRPLANES - MOTOR CARS - MOTOR BOATS - MOTORCYCLES - GAS ENGINES - ETC.



## 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.

## How to Measure Hay

How may hay or cane be measured in the stack, and how many cubic feet are there in a ton? W. L. BACUS, Marienthal, Kan.

Rules for measuring hay in the stack vary according to the length of time the hay has been stacked, and the kind and quality of hay, also according to the character of the stack. One of the rules used is to measure over stack with rope, subtract from this width of stack and divide by 2, multiply by the length of the stack and then multiply by the width. Divide this amount by the number of cubic feet in a ton.

Another rule used for long stacks or ricks is to throw a line over the stack measuring the distance in feet from the bottom of the stack on one side to the bottom on the other; add to this, the average width of the stack in feet, divide this sum by 4 and multiply the quotient by itself and this product by the length of the stack in feet. This will give the number of cubic feet in the stack which may be divided by 512, 422, or 343, the number of cubic feet in a ton, according to the material used, in order to find the number of tons.

For small, low ricks, the rule is to subtract the width from the over, divide by 2, multiply by the width and multiply the product by the length, dividing the result by the number of cubic feet in a ton.

The number of cubic feet reckoned for a ton should vary according to the kind of hay, shape of stack and the length of time the hay has been stacked. With hay that has been stacked for 30 days, it is usual to compute an 8-foot cube or 512 cubic feet as a ton. When the hay has been stacked five or six months, usually a 7½-foot cube or 422 cubic feet is calculated for a ton. In old fully settled stacks, it is usual to allow a 7-foot cube or 343 cubic feet for a ton, or sometimes in very large stacks or mows, only 216 cubic feet or a 6-foot cube is allowed a ton in weight.

In a stack 37 feet long, 12½ feet wide, and an over of 21 feet, assuming that the average width is 9 feet, there would be practically 5 tons of hay, 422 feet being allowed for a ton. As you are familiar with the stack in question, it might be that you would get different results than those mentioned when using these rules. Even at the best these rules give only approximate amounts. B. S. Wilson.

## A Balanced Ration

We have a fine bunch of high grade Holsteins with an extra purebred herd sire, and also a few red cows. Would you use a balanced ration of these feeds at present prices? Alfalfa meal, alfalfa meal and molasses, barley, bran, oats, corn, cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal. What would be the best feed for my purebred bull and heifer? What should be fed to calves from 6 to 8 months old, running on wheat pasture and getting prairie hay for roughage? Norwich, Kan. EARL JOHNSON.

From the feeds mentioned and prices quoted I suggest this grain mixture: 200 pounds ground barley, 200 pounds oats, 200 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of oil meal; this mixture to be 1 pound of grain to every 4 pounds of milk produced daily, in addition to what alfalfa hay and silage the cows will eat. Cows that are not giving more than 1½ gallons of milk a day will need little if any grain, but will get sufficient nutrients from the silage and alfalfa. They should be fed, however, so that they will calve in good condition; it may be necessary to feed a little grain when the cows are dry.

When the cows run on wheat pasture it will, reduce the amount of silage and hay they will eat. You can expect better results when you start to feeding silage than from a ration made up without silage. Alfalfa hay and silage may be sufficient for the bull and purebred heifer if they are in good condition. The grain mixture

fed to the cows can be used if grain seems necessary.

Skimmed milk if available should be used in feeding calves up to 6 months old. In addition to this they should receive alfalfa hay and a little of the foregoing grain mixture (½ pound a day). After 6 months old they will eat alfalfa hay and silage, and will need very little grain.

R. R. Dykstra.

Manhattan, Kan.

## In Feeding Alfalfa

Does it pay to feed cattle alfalfa when it is selling for \$30 a ton, or would it be more profitable to sell both the alfalfa and cattle? Would a ration of oats, straw and alfalfa bring as satisfactory results as a

ration of all alfalfa? I have a cow that is giving 32 pounds of milk a day on just the bright alfalfa. Is that good, or can I look for more milk from a different ration? How do Shorthorn cattle compare with other breeds as milkers, and from whom can this breed of cattle be bought? Goessel, Kan. P. B. SCHMIDT.

1. As nothing was said regarding the age, weight or kind of cattle you are feeding, it will be impossible for me to give you definite information. If you will give me some information in regard to these matters, I shall be very glad to give you the best information we have.

2. Several Kansas men are breeding Shorthorn cattle. You can buy good cattle at as reasonable prices from them as anywhere in the country.

Watch the advertisements. A few of the leading breeders are Park Salter, Augusta, Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, J. C. Robison, Towanda, L. M. Nofsinger, Osborne and T. J. Dawe, Bendena, Kan.

Shorthorns are larger, thicker fleshed and a better type of cattle than red Polled cattle and are just as good milkers. The milking ability of Herefords has not been exploited or advertised. In fact very little attention has been given to the milking ability of Hereford cows, however you will find many excellent milkers in this breed. C. W. McCampbell.

Manhattan, Kan.

# When Market Prices Come Down We Reduce the Cost to You

When the price of any commodity comes down, we immediately reduce the cost to our customers. It has always been the rule of this house to give the customer the benefit of every price reduction regardless of the price quoted in the catalog from which the order is selected. This advertisement shows just a few of the hundreds of money-saving opportunities offered in our latest Price Cutting Bargain Catalog. You can order from this advertisement or from your regular catalog. You always get our lowest price.

Send for this Price Cutting Catalog—  
It's FREE

## Bleached Muslins

### Bleached Muslins

All 36 inches wide. We are offering here the choicest qualities of bleached muslins at attractive prices, which are made possible by large and early purchases.

1665000—An inexpensive but serviceable muslin. Shipping weight, 10 yards, about 1½ pounds.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$1.45

1665001—A very good muslin at this price. Shipping weight, 10 yards, about 2 pounds.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$1.55

1665002—A selected muslin of excellent construction. Shipping wt., 10 yards, about 2½ pounds.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$1.35

1665003—A better quality, closely woven and bleached soft. Shipping weight, 10 yards, about 2½ pounds. Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665004—Our best quality. Very closely woven and nicely finished. Shipping weight, 10 yards, about 2½ pounds. Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$2.35

### Unbleached Cheesecloth

Width, about 36 inches.

1665018—Unbleached cheesecloth. Ship. weight, 10 yards, about ¼ lb. Special Sale. Price, per yard.....6c

1665019—Better quality. Shipping weight, 10 yards, about 1 lb. Special Sale. Price, per yard.....9c

1665020—Best quality unbleached cheesecloth. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 1½ lbs. Special Sale. Price, per yard.....11c

1665021—Soft English long cloth. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 ounces. Price, 10 yards.....\$1.85

1665022—A good quality cotton long cloth. Bleached pure white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$1.95

1665023—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

## Take Advantage of This Big Sale

### Pillow Tubing

No side seams necessary in making your slips from this durable and strong tubing.

1665024—Pillow tubing. Reduced to about 42 in. wide. Weight, per yard, about 5½ ounces.

Price, 6-yard piece.....\$2.28

1665027—Pillow tubing. Reduced to about 45 inches wide. Wt., per yard about 6 ounces.

Price, 6-yard piece.....\$2.40

## Prices Reduced

### Unbleached Muslins

The numbers quoted below are carefully selected standard unbleached sheetings of good quality.

1665021—Yard wide. Our lowest priced muslin. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 2 lbs.

Price, 10 yards.....\$1.15

1665022—Yard wide. A low priced brown muslin, but not the usual coarse grade. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 2½ lbs.

Price, 10 yards.....\$1.35

1665023—Yard wide. This grade outshines all others. Medium weight. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 3½ lbs.

Price, 10 yards.....\$1.55

1665024—Yard wide. Stout and heavy. Known for strength and durability. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 3½ lbs.

Price, 10 yards.....\$1.85

1665025—Unbleached Muslin. Width, about 40 inches. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 3½ lbs.

Price, 10 yards.....\$1.95

## Unbleached Muslins

Compare Prices with 90 Catalog Prices

### Bleached Wide Sheetings

A standard quality of bleached wide sheetings of excellent quality and finish. Will launder nicely.

1665008—Width, about 42 in. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 3½ lbs.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$3.05

1665009—Width, about 45 in. Shipping weight, 10 yards, about 3 pounds.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$3.65

1665010—Width, about 72 in. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 5½ lbs.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$5.05

1665011—Width, about 81 in. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 5½ lbs.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$5.45

1665012—Width, about 90 in. Ship. wt., 10 yards, about 6½ lbs.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$5.65

### Unbleached Wide Sheetings

Under these numbers we quote a standard quality of unbleached wide sheetings in all the widths that are most in demand.

1665013—Unbleached Sheet. Width, about 45 inches. Weight, 10 yards, about 3½ pounds.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$3.05

1665014—Width, about 54 in. Weight, 10 yards, about 4 pounds.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$3.65

1665015—Width, about 72 in. Weight, 10 yards, 5½ lbs.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$4.65

1665016—Width, about 81 inches. Weight, 10 yards, about 6 pounds.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$5.05

1665017—Width, about 90 in. Weight, 10 yards, about 6½ pounds.

Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$5.45

## White Longcloth At Reduced Prices

### Bleached White Longcloth

Width, about 36 in.

1665005—Soft English long cloth. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 ounces. Price, 10 yards.....\$1.85

1665006—A good quality cotton long cloth. Bleached pure white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$1.95

1665007—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

### White Longcloth

Width, about 36 in.

1665006—A good quality cotton long cloth. Bleached pure white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Sale Price, 10 yards.....\$1.95

1665007—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665008—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665009—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665010—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665011—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665012—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665013—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665014—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665015—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665016—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

1665017—A good standard quality. Soft, English finish. Bleached white. Weight, per yard, about 3 oz. Price, 10 yards.....\$2.15

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Dept. 3-F-10

Northeast Sta., Kansas City



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

### To Get the Statutes

Where can a copy of the latest statutes of Kansas be obtained, and at what price? SUBSCRIBER.

The revised statutes of Kansas, 1915, can be obtained by sending the secretary of state \$2.50.

### Inheritance Tax

If a man dies leaving his property to his nieces and nephews can the state collect an inheritance tax, and if so how much? SUBSCRIBER.

Yes. The state can collect 5 per cent on the first \$25,000, 7½ per cent on the next \$25,000, 10 per cent on the next \$50,000, and 12½ per cent on the next \$400,000.

### Wife's Property

A wife has become heir to some money from her mother. Is it possible for her to will all to her children without the husband coming in for a share? What, in your opinion, would be the safest investment to make with the money? The husband wants her to put all she has into a farm, but she objects as she knows that he would come in for half if she were to die first. INTERESTED.

She may give all of her money or other personal property to her children before her death, but if she leaves it in the shape of an estate her surviving

husband would inherit half. As safe an investment as she can make is to buy government 4½ per cent bonds. She can buy these at a rate that will yield her net a little better than 4½ per cent. In most places in Kansas this is equal to a 6½ per cent first mortgage note; taxes in most places amounting to nearly or quite 2 per cent. The government bond is not subject to tax of any sort unless the owner has enough of them to yield \$5,000 a year or more with interest. In that case the surplus over \$5,000 is subject to income taxes. It is also reasonable to expect that within the next two years these bonds will rise in selling price 7 or 8 per cent.

### Non-Partisan League

You made the statement in regard to the Non-Partisan League that newspapers are subsidized with state money, and that a large fund is appropriated for propaganda work in other states. Can you verify that statement? A. J.

This statement was published, and I have not seen it denied. The legislative record can be obtained I presume by writing the secretary of state at Fargo, N. D.

### When Can He Get Out?

How long can the government hold a boy in the navy who enlisted for the duration of the war? MRS. D. S.

The war is not formally ended until peace has been declared. How soon that will be I, of course, do not know.

There is still technically a state of war between this country and Germany. I presume your son enlisted with the agreement that he should be discharged not more than four months after the signing of the treaty of peace.

### What Should Renter Pay?

Suppose you were given all you could make off a farm. Would you have to pay taxes and food expenses; the owner making his home with you? M. W.

Your question is indefinite. Whether the user of the farm would have to pay the taxes under such conditions would depend, of course, on the contract, written or verbal, between him and the landowner. If, as you say, the owner supplies everything and gets nothing in return except his board and room, it would, at least seem reasonable that the renter should pay the taxes.

### Oil and Gas Lease

I leased my 80 acre farm in Kansas to an oil and gas company for five years at \$1 an acre for every year, but have received no payments. Can the company hold the lease? A started to high school without taking his ninth grade work in the country school. Can he get a high school diploma when he has finished the high school course? If so why is the ninth grade given in the country schools? A. READER.

Certainly not. If the payments have not been made the lease is forfeited. If the pupil in high school takes the studies required for graduation he is entitled to his diploma entirely regard-

less of how many years he has spent in school. If the pupil has passed thru the grades in the primary school he is admitted generally to any high school upon presenting his certificate or diploma showing he passed thru the grades, but the high school authorities might refuse to admit him without examination. They have the right also to admit him on examination if he shows the requisite qualifications, regardless of the length of time he attended the grade school.

### High School

Can a boy who has taken all the studies in the common school but who has not passed the county examination go to high school? READER.

Every high school would have the right to fix the requirements for admission so far as graduating from grade schools is concerned, but if the boy can show that he has taken the required number of studies he is entitled to admission. He might have to stand an examination, however.

### Washington's Portrait

I have had for many years a picture of George Washington printed or painted by C. J. Smart. There has been some inquiry about it, and I have been asked the price. Can you give me any information? Americus, Kan. E. H. YEAKLY.

I do not know anything about the value of this picture. I publish this in order that if it happens to fall into the hands of some one who does know, he may get in touch with Mr. Yeakly.

### Wants Part of Property

A and B were married; lived together for 10 years with B's folks because B would not live anywhere else. B abandoned A asking for a per cent of the property which A paid B. B then went before a notary public, and signed a paper acknowledging that she was satisfied with the division of the property. There were no children. Now A wants a divorce. Can B get any of his property? KANSAS SUBSCRIBER.

That will be a matter for the court to decide.

### Husband's Rights

My daughter married, and less than a year ago she died. I had gotten her a cedar chest, and helped her do her fine linen work and other beautiful things. Her husband brought her to Kansas, and promised if this climate did not agree with her health to let her go to Colorado again where her home was; but he feared if she went he would have to go to war. In November she died leaving a request that I, her mother, should have her things as I had paid for all of them myself. When the funeral was over I told her husband that she had given me the chest and her clothes. I gave my son-in-law \$350 to help pay funeral expenses, supposing that he had agreed to follow my daughter's wishes about the chest and clothing. Now he keeps the chest. Has he a right to do so? His mother wants to keep the chest and clothing, as she knows they are costly ones. They are well-to-do people and have more than plenty. READER.

I am inclined to think that the court would hold that this was a gift made by your daughter to you during her life time, and if so you could hold the chest. The question is so close, however, that you would better consult the best lawyer of your acquaintance. If he believes he can show this, he will replevin the chest and clothing. You have still another chance to recover on the ground that in consideration of your payment of \$350 the husband relinquished all claims he might have to this property of his late wife.

### Washington's Birthday

Please give particulars about change of time which caused Washington's birthday anniversary to be celebrated February 22 instead of February 11, and in what year the change was made. M. E.

The old Julian calendar provided for a year of 365¼ days which was 11 minutes and 14 seconds longer than the true solar year. This difference gradually led to a change in the date of the equinox until by 1582 it fell on March 11, 10 days earlier than it should. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII determined to correct the discrepancy by dropping 10 days from October. By this arrangement the day that would have been October 5 in the Julian calendar became October 15, and the next equinox was restored to its proper date. Under the Julian calendar a single day was gained in about 400 years. To correct this discrepancy the Gregorian calendar omits the additional day in February in century years not divisible by 400. This makes the calendar and astronomical years differ only to the extent of 25.95 seconds.

Here religion played a part. While it was evident that the Gregorian calendar was more nearly correct than the old Julian calendar the protestant countries very generally refused to make the change, while the Roman Catholic countries adopted it almost immediately. Finally almost all the countries except those in which the

**AT THE END OF THE DAY—WHICH?**  
**THIS ————— OR THIS**  
**The Amount of Fuel Saved is Determined**  
**BY THE HEAT OF THE SPARK**

The measuring stick tells its own story. Many tractor owners have found a big saving in fuel bills after changing to a K-W High Tension Magneto, due to the hot, fat, intense spark a K-W develops at all speeds. Your cost to plow, fit the seed bed and seed one acre depends to a great extent upon the heat of your spark.

### Why a Hot Spark SAVES Fuel

Greatest power is obtained from your engine when the hot, intense spark fires the mixture rapidly—that is, when complete combustion takes place in the shortest time. Rapid expansion of vaporized fuel develops maximum power at the piston—slow expansion reduces the power at the piston. Engineers know that the hotter the spark, the more rapid the combustion.

You can readily see that when combustion takes place the piston is traveling away from the driving force of the gas and that the quicker the combustion, the quicker the energy is liberated and greater is the power delivered to the piston, because the full force acts before the piston can get away from it.

### The K-W Gives the Hottest Spark Known

As a result owners of K-W equipped tractors can fire leaner mixtures and still get full power from their engines which means a material reduction in fuel bills. They are also able to fire the lower and cheaper grades of fuel because a K-W magneto fires all fuels;—and more, it gets maximum power out of every drop used, regardless of how slow or fast the engine runs.

Turn ordinarily wasted fuel into useful work by making sure the tractor you buy is K-W equipped. Look for the K-W Trade Mark. Write today for a list of K-W equipped tractors and free illustrated booklet, "Plow This Additional Acreage Without Fuel Cost." If your present tractor is not K-W equipped and you want to plow additional acreage without fuel cost, write us,—a K-W Magneto will do this.

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**High Tension MAGNETOS**

**Fire Any Kind of Fuel and Get Maximum Power Out of Every Drop Used**



Greek church prevails adopted the Gregorian calendar. Germany adopted it in 1770 but England did not make the change until 1752 20 years after George Washington was born. By that time the "old style" or Julian calendar had gained almost another day, and as a result George's birthday anniversary was set back 11 days. I have wondered sometimes whether the Father of our Country didn't get mixed up on his birthdays, or maybe he had the unusual privilege of celebrating two every year. Unless the revolutionists have changed it, Russia still goes by the old Julian calendar.

#### Corporal Punishment

Has a teacher a right to whip a child with a board, strap or rubber hose? Has she any right to say when the children can come back after the noon recess? Can she keep children after the closing hour, 4 o'clock? READER.

The teacher has a right to inflict reasonable corporal punishment. The court probably would hold that striking a child with a board or rubber hose was not reasonable punishment, but even then it would depend on the size and physical condition of the child, the size and physical condition of the teacher, and the size of the board. If the so-called board was a small shingle applied with moderation where it would do the most good the court would not decide that the teacher had employed unusual and cruel punishment. In case a strap was used it would again depend on the kind of a strap, the manner in which it was applied and the physical condition of the child.

The teacher has control of the pupils during school hours and has a right to require them to return to the school room at the close of the recess hour. The general rule that permits the teacher to inflict reasonable punishment also permits her to punish by keeping the pupil after the regular school hours.

#### Setting Aside a Will

A man in Kansas makes a will leaving all his property to his wife during her life then to be sold and distributed by the administrator, giving a son \$200 less and a daughter \$55 less than the other heirs. If all the heirs agree to set aside the will, hold the property in common, and sell it themselves can they do so? Or if the administrator sells the property what will he get in the way of commission? If he buys his bond will the heirs have to pay for it? Can he sell the land before the heirs wish? If so can the heirs hold it at the appraised value by paying administrators commission? How will the deed be made? Can the administrator take 10 per cent for collecting this year's rent? C. W. E.

The heirs have a right to agree among themselves concerning the division of property provided the decision is unanimous. The fees allowed the administrator are allowed by the probate court. No percentage is fixed by law. Concerning the bond I assume that you have in mind that the administrator may get a bond from a bonding company. The court in all probability would consider this a legitimate expense and allow it.

If the heirs reached a unanimous agreement the court undoubtedly would respect that agreement concerning the sale of the real estate. In case the land is sold to the heirs, they would have the right to have the administrators deed made to them in accordance with their agreement. The compensation of the administrator for collecting the rent would like his other allowances be fixed by the probate court.

#### Question of Damages

A and B own pasture land with public road between the two tracts; both tracts are well fenced. A is a breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. B takes in cattle to pasture by the season and looks after them in the way of salting, counting and so forth. Among the stock taken in is a scrub Hereford bull belonging to C. A finds this bull among his registered cows, the animal having come thru two fences, but does not know how long he was with his cows. He notifies B who comes and gets the bull. In 284 days two of A's cows have brockle faced calves. There was no other bull in the pasture. Can A collect damages, and if so who is liable, B or C?

A rents a farm thru which a railroad passes. He has a private crossing with gates. B's cattle break out and while wandering on the public road go thru A's land to the right of way. A having left one of the gates open. A valuable cow is killed by a train. Is A liable for damages either to B or the railroad company on account of having left his gates open? SUBSCRIBER.

A is entitled to damages if he has a lawful fence but the question as to whether B or C is liable depends on the contract between B and C, and the condition of B's fence. If he had a lawful fence the probability is that he is not liable, for the reason that he only contracted to use ordinary care and diligence in caring for the stock

belonging to C. If his fence was out of repair or was not a lawful fence as designated by the statute, he would be liable because he did not use reasonable care and diligence. He would not be obliged, however, to keep up an extra legal fence for the purpose of restraining this bull unless at the time of taking the animal to pasture he knew that it was breechy and liable to break out. If he took the animal knowing that fact he would obligate himself to use extra diligence in caring for it.

In my opinion A is not liable. B's cattle, by being on the public highway, lose their rights, so to say. If they had broken into A's field thru a lawful fence and had done damage to A's crops A could have collected damage from B. If A left his gate open and the cattle got into his field thru the gate, A could not collect damages, but on the other hand he would not be liable for damages. Suppose they wandered into A's field and mired down in a bog hole or had eaten green cane and died from the effect A could not be held liable. If he could not be held liable directly he could not be held liable indirectly. Neither do I think

the railroad company can be held liable unless it can be shown that the cow was killed on account of negligence on the part of the employees of the company.

#### Right of Negro to Vote

The question has arisen in our school as to whether the negroes can vote in all Southern states. If they cannot what is the reason? MISS E. M.

No state has a right to bar any citizen from voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Negroes are deprived of the right of suffrage, however, in a number of the Southern states by one device or another. Generally they are barred by an educational clause in the state constitution which provides no one shall vote who is not able to read and understand the constitution. On the face of it this qualification would apply to whites and blacks alike but there is another clause which provides that this qualification shall not apply to persons whose fathers or grandfathers were voters prior to 1868. While color is not mentioned that, in effect, would permit all white men whose ancestors were voters prior

to 1868 to vote regardless of their educational qualifications but would not permit negroes to vote unless they could stand the educational test, because their ancestors were not voters prior to 1868. Then, in administering the law the judges of elections, all white, pass on the qualifications of the voter. They can ask him to read and explain a part of the constitution, and then decide whether his explanation is satisfactory. In this way highly educated negroes have been barred because the white judges decided that the explanation of the constitution was not satisfactory. Of course all this is a most unjust subterfuge, a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution of the United States.

#### Government Lands

Please tell the places where government lands can be homesteaded, or where there are tree claims. G. E. S.

Write the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for information concerning homestead entries and lands still open to entry.

Cowpeas and soybeans do well in Kansas and there should be a large acreage of these crops planted.

## How They Praise

*They Compare the New Light Weight Car to High Powered, High Priced Automobiles*

## Essex Performance

Essex performance is now talked of so generally among motorists that you should know what they are saying.

Hundreds of thousands have seen the Essex.

They have admired its costly car appearance. They speak of its completeness in appointment and how it differs from other light weight, moderate priced cars.

But they grow enthusiastic over Essex performance. A car at its price and of its weight was never expected to possess such hill climbing and acceleration capacity. The standard it sets has been known only in the large high priced field.

And in speed and easy riding qualities it also matches the cars which sell at two or three times its price.

You hear on every side how steadily it holds the road at speeds difficult to maintain

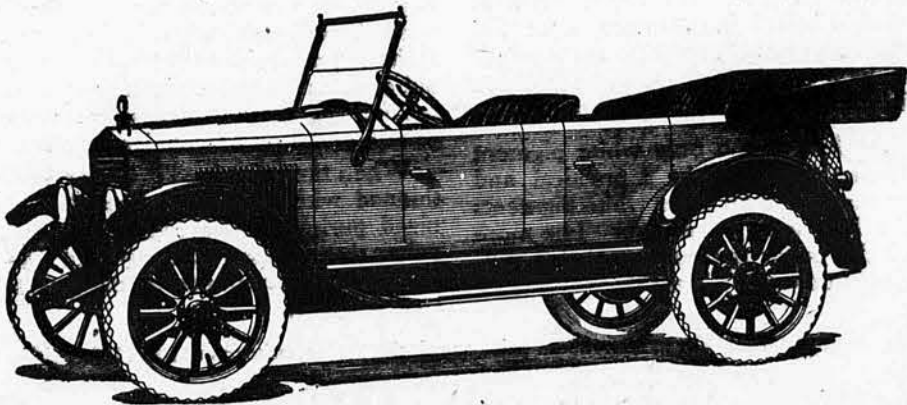
even with some larger cars. And as for ease of riding there seems no standard known to motor cars that the Essex does not surpass.

Remember these are not our claims. They are the frank and voluntary praise of tens of thousands. You can find Essex friends wherever you go.

We advertise merely to induce you to ask about Essex and to arrange to take an early ride in it. You will surely become one of its friends. Perhaps you will want to own an Essex, and if that is so the sooner you learn to know it the better.

Sales already are far in excess of production. If you delay you might have to wait a long time to get your car.

The price is \$1395 for a five passenger model at Detroit.





**Farm Engineering**

(Continued from Page 12.)

Great as has been the advance in the development of farm machinery in the United States, it has been only in recent years that designers have given their attention to the reduction of friction in the various machines. Every one knows that a very large amount of power required to operate machines is absorbed in bearing friction, and in farm machines this loss of available power is especially great, because the machines are constructed roughly and quickly.

In plain bearings, in most farm machines, there exists what is known as sliding friction in the bearings, that is one part slides over the other and naturally this is very great, because even on smooth surfaces there will be slight projections which will catch against similar projections on the adjacent part and thus retard motion. The amount of power required to overcome this friction will depend to a large extent upon the degree of finish given the bearing.

Friction can be reduced very greatly by changing sliding friction into rolling friction. If a loader hay rack were placed upon sled runners and were pulled over a dirt road, it would be found to have very great resistance, however, the same load placed upon an ordinary four-wheeled wagon can be moved very easily by a team of horses. This illustrates just the difference between sliding and rolling friction. The more sliding friction can be changed into rolling friction the greater will be the saving in power required to operate machines.

Several years ago one of the largest manufacturers of roller bearings, after having made a careful study of the agricultural field and its possibilities, decided to make an effort to supply these bearings to agricultural machines. A careful study was made of all machines in which there might be a chance to employ roller bearings. Machines were then equipped with the bearings and very careful dynamometer tests were made to determine accurately the power saving accomplished. The results of the tests were startling and as a consequence, manufacturers of farm machinery throughout the country moved rapidly to equip their machines with friction-reducing bearings. For instance, it has been found that the use of these bearings in a binder, reduced friction to such an extent that it is possible to pull a 10-foot binder with the same power that would ordinarily be required to pull a 6-foot binder equipped with plain bearings. Similar economies are effected on mowers, reapers, threshing machines, ensilage centers, and even in the center bearings on disk plows.

Not only is there a saving accomplished in the amount of power required but the amount of oil necessary to lubricate the machines has been greatly reduced, for roller bearings require much less oil than plain bearings. Even with the higher speeds that are possible when roller bearings are used, the life of the machines is greater than with plain bearings, for there is not so much strain on the supporting parts.

The development of the modern tractor scarcely would have been possible without the use of friction-reducing

bearings. It is safe to say that almost any tractor would have an efficiency of not more than 50 per cent of its present efficiency were it not for the modern bearings with which it is equipped. Bearing manufacturers have given a great deal of care and time to the development of this very important part of farm machinery and the farmers are getting the advantage of it.

**Another Use for Motor Cars**

The possibility of making practical use of motor cars for tractor service in plowing, cultivating, and other farming operations has been brought to my attention, and I am writing to ask you to put me in possession of such facts as you may be willing to give regarding the use of attachments for the purpose indicated. C. W. Detroit, Mich.

A year or two ago there seemed to be a tremendous development of power appliances, to be used in connection with motor cars. Some of these were used for field work, and others for belt work and sawing. Their main use has been rather questionable. Their popularity was in the main, due to their cheapness rather than to possible efficiency, the extravagant claims were made by some of the manufacturers of these appliances. The idea appealed to the man who possessed a motor car and who had need for more mechanical power to take care of his farm operations.

It was discovered very quickly that certain modifications had to be made before the attachments could be used successfully. For instance, there were dozens of attachments to be used, with a well known low priced car and invariably it was necessary to increase the amount of radiation in order to prevent excessive engine heating. This was natural since the car radiation

was designed for taking care of the engine when driving the car under average road conditions and for abnormal conditions during short intervals. When the same radiation was subjected to heavy requirements, of course the car could not stand up under the strain.

It is significant that the number of such devices is considerably fewer this year than last. Undoubtedly, there will be a good field for attachments which are properly designed and which are backed by responsible companies.

**Growing Apples in Kansas**

(Continued from Page 9.)

qualities from five to 10 days. If the apple can be picked, carefully packed and taken to storage the same day, it will keep without repacking if proper temperature is maintained, until the following summer.

**Proper Methods of Storage**

We have had much experience in storing apples, and have practically eliminated scald. In my opinion apple scald in storage is the result of fluctuating temperature and bad ventilation. Until the storage space is filled with apples, the proper temperature of 31 degrees cannot be, and should not be, maintained. The room should be held at a temperature of 40 or 50 degrees. It is better to maintain an even temperature of 50 degrees, than a fluctuating temperature because of the heat in the apples coming from the orchard of from 35 to 60 degrees. If the apples are brought from the orchard at a temperature of 70 or 80 degrees and held for two or three weeks at an even temperature of 50, and the temperature then is brought down gradually to a temperature of 31, and the room is kept free from carbonic acid gas and foul air, it is wholly unnecessary to re-pack the fruit. It will go in good condition to market without repacking, the following April or May.

In our storage room we have made provision allowing nature to purify and cool the rooms. When the first north wind comes in the fall, and the temperature goes to freezing, we open our doors and vents and fill the room full of pure, fresh air, from the out-of-doors, driving out all foul air and carbonic acid gas, which forms from decaying fruit. Where rooms have been ventilated properly in this way, we very rarely have scald on a red apple. The scald on green or yellow apples is very slight.

In my opinion there is no venture in fruit growing that is more attractive or profitable than planting orchards on the sand hills in Central Kansas, provided the soil is adapted to the growing of cottonwood trees, and the subsoil is composed of clay and sand. Since we have so many motor cars there is a market in most of our orchards for the fruit as it is picked from the tree. Without a doubt this is the best way to market fruit. It is satisfactory to the purchaser, and saves the grower from the expense of packing and storage.

At the present time, when we have only 40 per cent of a crop in this territory, we do not raise enough apples to supply more than 20 per cent of the demand. Our competitors have to pay from 40 to 55 cents a box freight, and thus we have a great advantage. There is plenty of hard work in growing apples in Reno county, but it is an attractive and profitable crop when given proper attention.

**Lindsborg Sends a Petition**

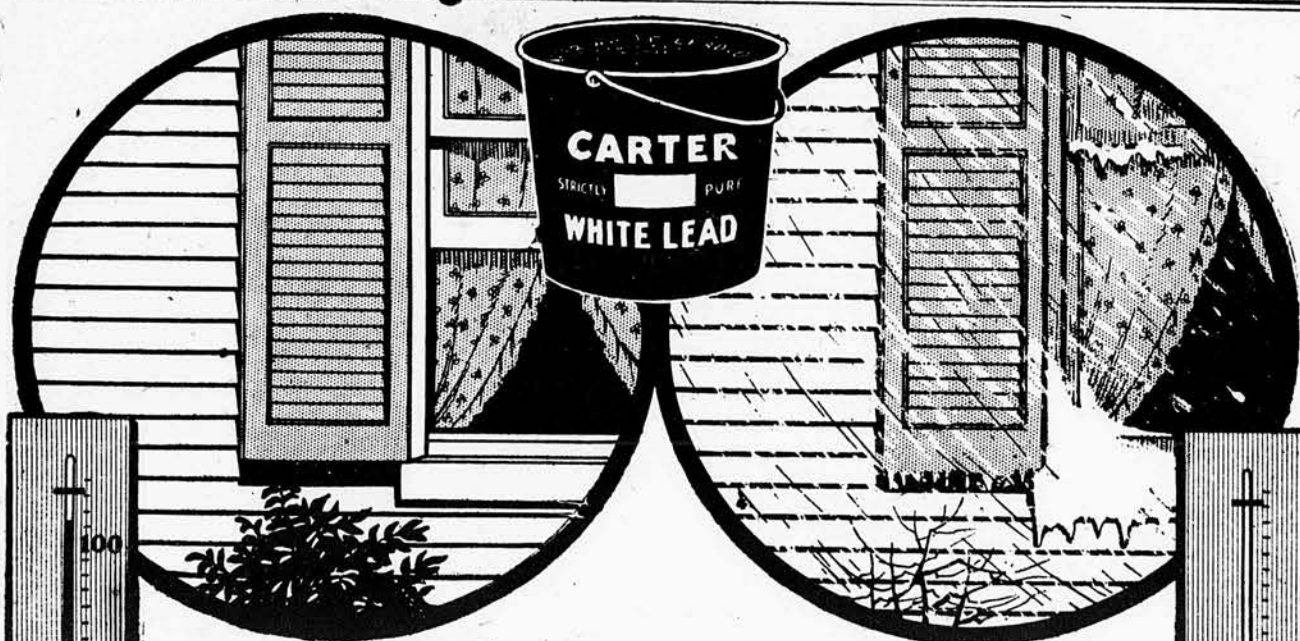
I herewith send you a list of names who are only a few who oppose the Daylight Saving law. The list contains about 75 names.

We have great faith in Senator Capper and are going to watch his work in Congress with great interest.

Lindsborg, Kan. Arvid Dahlsten.

**A Valuable Offer**

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



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**FIRE** is more speedy but not more surely destructive than the decay that starts when the paint on your building washes off, cracks or peels. Nor can rotted wood, any more than charred wood, be repaired. It must be replaced, and no building can be replaced today for its original cost.

For a temporary shack almost any paint will answer, but any permanent building that is worth the protection of fire insurance is worth protecting from the weather and should be painted with pure white lead and linseed oil, the paint of greatest endurance.

Pure white lead is the only white pigment used by itself that will make a practical and satisfactory paint. To all other white pigments some white lead must be added. The more white lead the better the paint. Better still, all white lead and that "Carter."

Many things may—and do—happen to paint. It may not dry properly; it may wash off, or crack and scale, or blister and peel. If there is no moisture behind the paint and the old paint on the surface is in good condition for repainting, these troubles are prevented by painting with pure white lead and linseed oil.

When the paint used is Carter White Lead, thinned with a brand of linseed oil of recognized purity, you have provided the very best paint that money can buy and you will get your weather insurance at the lowest possible cost per year.

Is there anything you would like to know about paint or painting? If so, write to our Paint Information Bureau.

**CARTER WHITE LEAD CO.,**

12032 So. Peoria St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.



# Harvest Hands are Scarce

## Wheat Belt Farmers Organize at Hutchinson

BY OUR CROP CORRESPONDENTS

**W**EATHER conditions have been somewhat unfavorable for spring work on farms, but wheat is making excellent growth and is regarded as being 100 per cent of the normal. Oats and barley are in good condition. Corn has been somewhat backward on account of the wet cool weather, but a few days of sunshine and warm weather will give it a good start. Pastures everywhere are in excellent condition, and many thousands of cattle are being shipped into Kansas to get the benefit of the grass.

Just now the matter of getting harvest hands is the thing that is troubling Kansas farmers. With 11 million acres of wheat to be harvested it is realized that every possible source of labor in the state will have to be utilized. Thirty-five counties of the 52 in Western Kansas sent representatives of the wheat growers to Hutchinson May 3 on the call of E. E. Frizell, labor commissioner to discuss the situation and to take whatever steps might be necessary to protect the interests of farmers. A permanent organization was effected to be known as the Wheat Belt Harvest Labor association. J. R. Chittenden of Hays was chosen chairman, and G. E. Piper of Manhattan, secretary. O. F. Whitney of Topeka, and E. E. Frizell of Larned were named to act with the chairman as a permanent committee on organization. The business meeting of this organization will be held every year on the first Tuesday in May. Other meetings will be held as may be necessary. The annual meeting for 1920 will be held at Hutchinson. The association recommended that the pay for harvest hands be set at 50 cents an hour for 10 hours or \$5, with extra pay for overtime, this to apply to shockers, bargemen, pitchers and helpers around stacks. Drivers of headers and binders are to receive the same as shockers and pitchers. The wage for men and teams was fixed at 70 cents an hour, or \$7 a day of 10 hours, board and feed. Stackers are to receive \$6 a day, or 60 cents an hour. The time shall begin when the header starts in the field, when the harvest hand is employed by the hour. When paying overtime the wages are to be computed on the same basis as for the regular day.

Local conditions of crops in the state are shown in the county crop reports that follow from our correspondents.

**Allen**—Good mules are scarce and high, \$700 being paid here recently for one pair. Cattle doing well. Wheat is in excellent condition, and corn is coming up. A good crop of pigs and chickens will soon be ready. Land is selling at an advance of \$10 to \$20 an acre. Farmers are happy over prospects and boosting Victory Loan. —T. E. Whitlow, May 3.

**Atchison**—A good rain fell last night, but it was not needed as the ground was almost dry enough to work. Alfalfa is looking good. Ground is ready for planting, which will begin next week. The county drive on gophers seems to have been worth while. —Alfred Cole, May 3.

**Brown**—We are having too much rain this spring. Ground is too wet to farm and very little corn has been planted. Wheat looks good, but is getting too rank and is going down in many places. Pastures are getting green, but oats are not growing well. Alfalfa crop will be heavy. —A. C. Dannenberg, May 3.

**Clay**—Wet weather has retarded farm work. Colt and mule crop will be light. Bad roads, are being leveled with King drags. Gardens are growing nicely, but potatoes are starting. Rye is heading. Some building is going on. Wheat, \$2.65 to \$3; flour, best grade, \$6.50; butterfat, 72c; country butter, 60c; creamery butter, 65c; eggs, 37c; corn, \$1.80; shorts, \$2.40; bran, \$1.80. —P. R. Forslund, May 3.

**Cowley**—Wheat and oats look good, and were benefited by a shower which fell today. Corn planting is nearly completed but acreage will be smaller than usual. Usual amount of kafir planted. Grass is coming along slowly on account of cool weather. Eggs, 35c; hens, 26c; butter, 50c; hogs, \$19.75; corn, \$1.75. —L. Thurber, April 25.

**Cowley**—We are having more rain than we need. 4 inches having fallen in the past two weeks. Corn is not all planted, and very little kafir has been planted. Weather is ideal for wheat and oats, which never looked better. First alfalfa will be cut May 20. Pastures are good and rent at \$2 to \$3 a month a head. Butter, 38c; eggs, 36c; hens, 26c; hogs, 17 to 18c; cows, 7 to 9c; wheat \$2.65; hay, \$18 to \$22. —Fred Page, May 4.

**Dickinson**—Weather has been pleasant for four days, after nearly a week of rain. Very little corn has been planted because of wet fields. Wheat is a foot high and is 100 per cent of the normal. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. A number of farms are changing hands at high prices. —F. M. Larson, May 4.

**Edwards**—Considerable rain has fallen and fields are too soft to work. Oats and wheat have necessary amount of moisture.

Pastures are good. Eggs, 37c; cream, 56c; bran, \$2; shorts, \$2.50.—Charles Grant, May 3.

**Gove**—We are having a good many rains, and the weather is cool. Wheat, oats and barley are in good condition. Some corn has been planted. Grass is getting green, and some cattle are on pasture. Gardens are growing slowly. Eggs, 38c; butterfat, 68c; seed corn, \$2.50 to \$3; hens, 25c; oats, 55c. —Newell S. Boss, May 3.

**Gray**—Cool, cloudy weather prevails. Several light showers, last week benefited wheat, and it is making excellent growth. Old residents say prospects were never better at this season. Cattle are doing well, and grass is in good condition. Farmers are planting corn, and other rowed crops will follow. Eggs, 36c; butter, 65c; oats, 56c. —A. E. Alexander, May 2.

**Hamilton**—Victory Loan subscriptions are coming in slowly. Grass is growing rapidly, and cattle are gaining on pasture. Farmers are beginning to plant spring crops. Seed of all kinds and feed are high. Corn, \$3.20; wheat, \$3; oats, \$1.25; alfalfa hay, \$30 to \$40; eggs, 35c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 57c; hens, 22c. —W. H. Brown, May 3.

**Hodgeman**—Last week of April was rainy. Condition of wheat is favorable for a good crop. Cattle on grass. Butterfat, 66c; eggs, 37c. —W. B. Severs, May 2.

**Lincoln**—Soaking rains have been falling for the past four days. Wheat is getting rank and is jointing. Cattle are on pasture, but grass is short. A few warm days and sunshine will benefit grass. It is too wet to plant corn. Barley and oats are making a good start. Wheat, \$2.50; corn, \$1.80; cream, 68c; eggs, 36c. —Frank Sigle, April 28.

**Lyon**—Weather is good for growing crops. Wheat in excellent condition and oats looks good. Corn is planted, and some is up. Alfalfa soon will be ready to harvest. We have plenty of pasture for stock. Country butter, 50c; eggs, 38c. —E. R. Griffith, May 3.

**Marshall**—A few wheat fields on bottom land are showing effects of too much rain. We have not had good growing weather. Corn planting has been delayed on account of wet weather. Early planted potatoes and gardens are up. A good many fruit trees have been planted this spring. Many old orchard trees are dead. Cattle are in good condition. —C. A. Kjellberg, May 3.

**Neosho**—We have had more than one week of cold wet weather. Corn planted during the last few weeks is rotting in the ground and will have to be replanted. Oats and pastures look good. Ground has been plowed for kafir and feed crops. Seed corn is high, costing from \$3 to \$5 a bushel. Early potatoes are 100 per cent, and nearly all peaches are killed. —A. Anderson, May 3.

**Osage**—Potatoes coming up and the striped bugs are giving them an early greeting. About 20 per cent of the corn is planted. It is too cold and wet for farm work. Corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa are in excellent condition. We have plenty of pasture, for grass came early. Hogs are doing well, and there is no disease. Milk calves are in great demand. Sudan grass seed is scarce and high in price. Eggs, 48c; cream, 62c; potatoes, \$1.70. —H. L. Ferris, May 3.

**Pawnee**—We had many storms and heavy rains last week, but the weather is warm. Wet weather has retarded spring planting. Wheat is very rank, and it is too cool for oats and barley. Some farmers need help. Wheat, \$2.70; corn, \$1.60; oats, 75c; butterfat, 67c; butter, 50c; eggs, 35c. —C. E. Chesterman, May 3.

**Reno**—We are having plenty of rain, and fields are three weeks ahead of last year. Little corn has been planted because of muddy fields. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. A great deal of hauling is being done. Corn, \$1.65; wheat, \$2.65; oats, 70c; hay, \$26; apples, \$8. —D. Engelhart, May 3.

**Rice**—Numerous wind and hail storms and heavy rains have done considerable damage. Wheat is growing nicely, and corn planting has just started. Many public sales are being held, and horses are selling cheap. Cows bring from \$60 to \$90 apiece and alfalfa \$20 a ton. Second hand implements sold at bargain prices. Cream, 66c; butter, 56c; eggs, 35c; corn, \$1.80. —George Buntz, May 3.

**Saline**—Fields are wet, but some corn has been planted. Oats and barley are small, but in good condition. Wheat is growing good but is lodging on bottom land. Rye is heading. We will have no peaches nor apricots, but other fruit and berries promise good crops. Gardens and potatoes are growing slowly on account of cold and wet weather. Few public sales have been held. Good horses bring as much as \$240 and

mules more. Milk cows do not sell as well as they sold last fall. Good ones bring \$90. Wheat, \$2.70; corn, \$1.90; potatoes, \$1.70; eggs, 39c; butterfat, 60c; chickens, 16 to 26c. —J. P. Nelson, May 3.

**Sherman**—Six work days were lost from the fields last week on account of continuous rain which measured 1½ inches. Seeding of spring wheat and barley is being finished. Rye jointing and early winter wheat soon will joint. Frost did not damage field crops, but cleaned out thistle in small grain. Cold rains caused loss of some cattle, but they are gaining fast as pastures are excellent. Plenty of home grown cane, millet and seed corn for home use. —J. B. Moore, May 2.

**Trego**—We had good rains last week and this week. Hail storm on May 2 did no damage to wheat, which is in excellent condition. Oats and barley are growing nicely, but were put in late. Pastures are good. Cattle are in fair condition. Corn planting has started. A good many public sales are being held and good prices are being paid. Some land is changing hands. —C. C. Cross, May 3.

### Not Much Wheat Held

The secretary of the state board of agriculture reports that of the 93,009,000 bushels of winter wheat produced in Kansas in 1918, on April 15 there was but 3.28 per cent in the hands of farmers, or 3,049,000 bushels, possibly held as reserve seed stock. This is a smaller percentage of the crop than was on hand at the same time in the last three years, but in April, 1918, only 1,600,000 bushels of wheat of the crop of 1917 were in the hands of farmers. The larger amounts are in the South-central part of the state, Reno county still having 155,600 bushels, McPherson 140,000, Barton 132,000, Stafford 129,000, Sumner 127,000, Dickinson 122,000 and Marion 116,000 bushels. These seven counties have practically ½ of the entire wheat not yet marketed.

Of corn but 3,868,000 bushels (8.7 per cent) is still on hands out of a production last year of 44½ million bushels. Compared with 1918 this is 16 million bushels less, but the production in 1917 was greater than that of 1918 by 62 million bushels. The greater proportion of the corn was produced in the North and Northeastern sections of Kansas last year, and these sections have by far the larger amounts on hand. Brown county leading with 312,000 bushels, followed in order by Nemaha with 301,000, Smith 268,500, Jackson 239,000, Jewell 204,000, Doniphan 204,000, Atchison 165,000 and Jefferson 159,000 bushels. The counties named have practically one-half of the corn which is still in farmers' hands.

Of oats there is 3,400,000 bushels less on hand than was on hand a year ago. Only 13.1 per cent of the state's production of 50 million bushels or

6,623,000 bushels is still in the hands of farmers. The larger percentages of the crop on hand are in the Eastern and Southcentral parts, Sumner county leading with 368,000 bushels, followed by Marion with 345,000, Sedgwick 318,000, Butler 236,000, Labette 210,000, and Jefferson with 211,000 bushels. Most of the counties in the sections named show from 10 to 20 per cent of last year's crop now on hand.

Of barley 9.4 per cent, or 518,000 bushels is on hand, compared with 204,000 bushels a year ago. Practically one-half of the barley left in the state is in the four Northwestern counties, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Sherman, and Thomas.

Reporters suggest that 17 per cent of the grain sorghums is on hand, compared with 11 per cent a year ago. Naturally the larger percentages are in the Western part of the state, where the growing is much more extensive, and where weather conditions have been such as to prevent the fullest amount of feeding of the crop raised on account of the heavy snow which covered the ground during most of the winter.

### Buttermilk Replaces Beer

Milk producers of Milwaukee county Wis., are preparing for greatly increased business after July 1 on the theory that the ice cream cone and buttermilk will in a large measure substitute for beer and other alcoholic drinks.

G. R. Rice, secretary of the Milwaukee Milk Producers association, says that this condition obtained in Detroit and other cities that adopted prohibition. Consumption of milk increased about 25 per cent in Detroit and ice cream dealers reported a 37 per cent increase in sales in the year of prohibition.

"At present Milwaukee does not use as much milk and butter as other cities of similar size," Rice said.

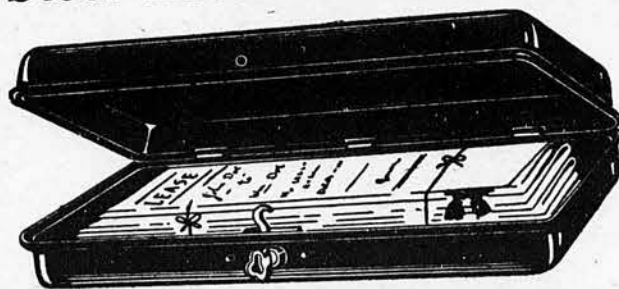
### Cattle Losses Grow

Reports keep coming in of heavy losses of cattle in the recent severe storm. Andrew Hargiss of Elkhart is reported to have lost about 500 head, which included his whole herd except eight. The Stonebreaker interests, owning the Point Rocks ranch, have lost 400. R. D. Stratton, a hardware merchant, and owner of a ranch south of Elkhart, has lost 100. Many of the smaller stock raisers also have sustained severe losses.

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11.....	88	3.08	11.....	88	3.08
12.....	96	3.36	12.....	96	3.36
13.....	1.04	3.64	13.....	1.04	3.64
14.....	1.12	3.92	14.....	1.12	3.92
15.....	1.20	4.20	15.....	1.20	4.20
16.....	1.28	4.48	16.....	1.28	4.48
17.....	1.36	4.76	17.....	1.36	4.76
18.....	1.44	5.04	18.....	1.44	5.04
19.....	1.52	5.32	19.....	1.52	5.32
20.....	1.60	5.60	20.....	1.60	5.60
21.....	1.68	5.88	21.....	1.68	5.88
22.....	1.76	6.16	22.....	1.76	6.16
23.....	1.84	6.44	23.....	1.84	6.44
24.....	1.92	6.72	24.....	1.92	6.72
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## POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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ANCONA EGGS, SETTING ONE-FIFTY, chicks thirty. D. R. Cloud, Salina, Kan.  
200-EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, R. I. Reds, Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. John A. Huber, LaCrosse, Kansas.  
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THOROBBRED BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$8. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.  
S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, GREAT LAYERS, large white eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$6.50, 100. John A. Huber, LaCrosse, Kan.

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TRIO BUFF BANTAMS, \$5. GOOSE EGGS, setting, \$2. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

## BRAHMAS.

THOROBBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, 12½ cents. Ernest Lindgren, Latham, Kan.  
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY chicks, 13c each. Mrs. Will Stagner, Plainville, Kan.  
50,000 BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, 15c; White Leghorns, 13c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.  
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strain, 15 cents. Order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.  
BABY CHICKS—25 LEADING VARIETIES. Via parcel post, postage prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. 100,000 capacity. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 666, Lancaster, Mo.  
BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns. Chicks, 15c to 20c each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.  
YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, shipped anywhere, 200,000 to sell. Orders filled by turns; 1st money gets 1st chicks. 15 cents each; 1,000 for \$149. All leading varieties. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

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SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15, \$2. POSTPAID. H. Vandegrift, Parsons, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS \$1.50-13. \$8.00, 100. John Huber, LaCrosse, Kan.  
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, twelve, \$1.50. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.  
WHITE EGGS BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, selected eggs from quality White Rocks. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6. J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.  
PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6. Anna Mooney, Ellinwood, Kan.  
PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 6c; 100, \$5. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS, \$1.25 15; \$5.50 100. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN eggs, 100, \$6. Postpaid. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

YESTERLAIID-YOUNG S. C. W. L. EGGS, 108, \$5. Chicks, 15c. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.  
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Kulp strain. 100, \$5. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.  
TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.  
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 6c each; \$5 100. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.  
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 A setting. \$5 per hundred. C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Neb.  
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. W. P. Duvall, R. 5, Concordia, Kan.  
BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 75c SETTING; \$4.50 per hundred. John Myer, R. 1, Box 51, Ponca, Okla.  
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.  
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 50, \$3; 100, \$5. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

EGGS—S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. H. N. Holderman, Meade, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, six dollars per hundred. Fred Holmes, Altamont, Kan.

GET OUR "BOOK OF BUFF" LEGHORNS. Eggs, \$2 15; \$5 45; \$10 120; postpaid. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100, \$5; 22, \$1.75. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs that hatch good healthy chicks, \$6 100. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Choice farm flock, \$6 100; pen, 15, \$2.50. Mrs. H. E. Gordon, Baker, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$5, 100. Chicks 15 cents. Mrs. H. W. Burnett, Osage City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$2.50 30; \$6 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. White eggs, \$5 100; \$3 50; \$1.25 15. Mrs. Roy C. Paul, Mildred, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Eggs, 100, \$5. Ten years careful breeding. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per hundred. Tom Barron stock. None better. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FROM MY high record egg strain, 6c hundred prepaid. Catherine Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS. 288 egg hens. Best value ever offered in eggs and chicks. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

BARRON'S PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs \$6.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Myrtle Whittington, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$5 hundred. Extra good stock. Farm range. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN CHOICE penned eggs, \$3 setting. Range, \$10 100. Chicks, 20c. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winning stock, heavy laying strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Geo. W. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from prize winning stock, 283 egg strain. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Geo. B. Eberheart, Sterling, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from the famous Yesterday strain mated with Tom Barron strain. Parcel post, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Lawrence Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF: THE LARGEST LEGHORN. Take advantage of 10 years' selection for "Frost Proof Combs" and winter eggs. Select eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Young, Ferris and Smith strains. Stock, \$5 each; chicks, 15 cents from winners and layers that pay \$8 each per hen per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

REDUCED PRICE ON WITMER'S S. C. Golden Buff Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5.50 per 100. Baby chicks, \$15 per 100. 220-285 laying strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

200 ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN hens, \$2 each. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. I have 600 laying hens on free range. Can fill all orders promptly. Order direct from this ad. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE YESTERLAIID SINGLE Comb White Leghorns mated with Ferris strain, seven dollars per hundred by parcel post. Ten extra with each hundred order. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Morris Bond, Rossville, Kan.

DO YOU WANT EGGS AND A CHICKEN that wins? Sure. Bear in mind Golden Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Guaranteed egg breeding, gold medal winners. One hundred at \$5.50 and 50 for \$3. Pens, \$5 and \$3. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, TRAP-nest bred to record 268 eggs; winners silver cups, sweepstakes, Kansas City, Sedalia, Topeka, etc. Hens, \$2.25. Cockerels sold. Eggs, \$3 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Dr. Clyde E. Ackerman, Stewartsville, Mo.

## LANGSHANS.

VICTORY BLACK LANGSHANS. 15 EGGS, \$1.50. Riley Lilly Olivet, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 10c; CHICKS, 20 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

THOROBBRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS from hens weighing ten lbs., cockerels fifteen. Eggs, \$3.20; hundred, \$11.20. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

## LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$7 100. GET my mating list of 4 pens. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

THOROBBRED BLACK LANGSHANS, FIRST class utility stock. High per cent hatches of strong, healthy chicks. J. Russell Jones, Route 9, Springfield, Mo.

## MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$6 100. R. C. Keiman, Arlington, Kan.

BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$7 HUNDRED; \$1.50 fifteen. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$7.50 per hundred. L. F. Edinborough, Irving, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Inez Wilson, Almena, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4.75 100. R. Vanhorn, Carlton, Kan.

PURE S. C. ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.25 PER 15. After May 1. John C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, HEAVY LAYING strain, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. E. L. Gerardy, Americus, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 SETTING; \$5 hundred. Baby chicks, 15c. Ralph Chapman, R. 4, Winfield, Kan.

THOROBBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Orpington eggs, \$1.50 a setting; \$6 per 100. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, winners. 13 years careful breeding. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

241 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$10 per 100. World's champion layers. Catalog free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—WE'RE THROUGH hatching and have 30 females and 5 males for sale. Prices \$3.50 to \$10. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON winning Buff Orpingtons, won at largest shows of Kansas and Missouri for last ten years, at \$5 per 100. Also hens and pullets at \$20 each. J. M. Clevenger, R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLOCK OF Sunswick strain of Buff Orpingtons in the west. Won at Nebraska State show, state fair, and many other shows in 1918. Your satisfaction is our pleasure. Eggs, \$2.50, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Order from this ad. Fairfield Buff Orpington Farm, Fairfield, Neb.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$8 100; \$2 15; \$3.50 30. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$7 PER 100. MRS. R. A. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. SEND FOR MATING list. Wm. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 100; \$2.50 15. Joseph Surdez, R. 2, Onaga, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1; \$5.50 hundred. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50-\$2 per 15. C. E. Duncan, R. 2, Hartford, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 per 15; \$5 100. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—RANGE, 15, \$1.25; pen, \$2. Postage paid. Will Love, Partidge, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—80 PREMIUMS. EGGS, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.40 15; \$5.50 hundred prepaid. Joseph Pospisil, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS. "Aristocrat" sires. Setting, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25. Prepaid. Mrs. Lester Benbow, LaCrosse, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, FIRST and second winners, eight shows. 15, \$1.75; 50, \$3.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS, \$2 per 15, prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCK HENS, \$3. Eggs, 100, \$7. Chicks, 50, \$15. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

LARGE BONE, YELLOW LEGS, HEAVY laying Barred Rocks. 100 eggs, \$6. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, PENS, \$3 per setting; range, \$4 hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY BLUE ribbon stock, \$3.50 for 48; \$5 72, prepaid. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

THOROBBRED BARRED ROCKS. LARGE, good layers. Eggs reduced, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. John Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICEST MATINGS. Parks 200 egg strain. \$3 15; \$5 30. Rates 100. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Pen quality. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Jno. T. Johnson, Lock Box 77, Mound City, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Fishel strain. \$1.50, 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS from the finest lot I ever raised. Setting, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS bred in line. Trapnested heavy layers. Five pens headed by prize winners. Eggs, \$2 prepaid. E. B. Derman, Paola, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS—SEVENTEEN YEARS successful breeding. Eggs, \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Light and dark matings, good layers. Special matings, \$5 per 15. Range, \$6 per 100. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS; BARRED Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, 17c; White Leghorns, 15c; live delivery; 50 or more prepaid. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS BY THE SETTING. \$2 per 15. Or \$10 per 100. From Superior Farm flock. Bred for egg production, vigor and fancy. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Ia.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, baby chicks and eggs for hatching from trap nest record of \$26 to 288 eggs. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$6 100. MRS. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5.50. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$7. Mrs. Lois Gilbert, Herington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$6. HEN hatched chicks, 15c. W. D. Alsapaw, Wisey, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS—EXTRA HEAVY laying strain. 100 eggs, \$5. Neil Kimble, Carbondale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS—FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Chicago and Kansas City. The dark red kind. 50 eggs, \$4; 100, \$7. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS FROM LARGE, WELL matured stock, \$7 hundred; \$3.50 fifty; prepaid. Mrs. L. S. Leckron, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—DEEP RED, Laying type. One fifty fifteen; seven dollars hundred. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

EGGS BALANCE OF SEASON FROM OUR choice R. C. Reds, one hundred, five dollars; fifteen, one dollar. C. A. Godding, Burns, Kan.

EGGS, SIX DOLLARS THE HUNDRED, from improved Big Buster Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Mary C. Shields, Route 1, Barnes, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB REDS—THE KIND that lay is the kind that pay. Eggs, \$6 100. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. Julius S. Olson, Eldorado, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. WINNERS AT MISSOURI and Kansas state shows. Trapnested. Pens, 15 eggs, \$3, \$5; 50, \$10. Range, \$6 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS. AT STATE SHOW, Wichita, 1918. I won 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet. Eggs from these hens and their pullets at \$3 per 15. F. L. Blaine, Nickerson, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching from a high-class, bred-to-lay free range flock. Setting, \$1.50; hundred, \$8. Infertile eggs replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Bean strain. Winners in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Eggs from matings A, B, C, \$5 per 15; D, \$1.50 15, or \$8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancy Simmons, Erie, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAYING strain, 15-\$1.50, 100-\$7. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$1.75; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

ROSE COMBED SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs, 18 for \$1.25, or \$6 per 100. John J. Kiell, Peabody, Kan.

FREE RANGE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4 50. Mrs. A. R. Taylor, Route 1, Parsons, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—CAREFULLY selected winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$3.50 50; \$6 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.25, 15; \$3.00, 50; \$5.00, 100. Partridge Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$4.00, 50. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAYING strain headed by 25 cockerels, \$3 per setting, \$10 per hundred. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM MY famous prize winning and laying strain, \$3.50 48, prepaid; \$7 hundred. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin-Keeler's strain. Great winter layers. 15 eggs, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Satisfaction, safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WORLD'S GREATEST laying strains. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$9; prepaid. Farm raised. Females mated with males from trapnested hens with annual records of 227 to 272 eggs. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, \$3 9. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.75 11, prepaid. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 per 11. Mrs. S. R. Hutcheson, Oakhill, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, GOOD big stock. \$4 for eleven, prepaid. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth



## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

HATCHING EGGS—ROCKS, REDS, LEG-horns, Cochins, Langshans, Anconas, Brahmas, Campines, Polish, Bantams. Free circular. Modlins Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

## POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS.

WRITE LOTTIE E. DANIELS, BOX 585, Gary, Ind., and she will tell you free how 16 hens laid 247 eggs in one month.  
BROILERS HIGHER NOW THAN LATER. Ship immediately. Good demand other poultry. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

## GUINEAS.

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 15, \$2. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

## RABBITS.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES. SOME with pedigree. W. Barrows, Galatia, Kan.  
HIGH CLASS HARES AND RABBITS ALL breeds: Guinea pigs; ferrets; white mice; rats; pigeons; blooded swine and dogs. Stamp for circulars. C. Louis Behm, Dept. F, Springfield, Ill.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SEED CORN, \$3. PINK KAFIR, \$2.25. Jacob Wolf, Quinter, Kan.  
SUDAN SEED, \$16 HUNDRED SACKED. J. A. Linke, Raymond, Kan.

MILLET SEED, RECLEANED, \$2 PER bushel. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.  
RECLEANED FODDER CANE SEED, \$1.50 per bushel. Claude Paddock, Oberlin, Kan.

CANE SEED—BLACK AMBER, \$1 BUSHEL. Sacks, 15c extra. Ralph Vitek, Kanopolis, Kan.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS, 55 CTS. a 100 prepaid. P. Heinschel, Smith Center, Kan.

ONE NEW 36 INCH THRESHING MACHINE feeder at a bargain. Harry Hyde, R. R. 2, Penokee, Kan.

ORANGE CANE \$2.50 BU. BLACK HULLED White Kafir, \$2.25 bu. Sudan 12 1/2 lb. Carl Cory, Little River, Kan.

BROOM CORN SEED, EARLY DWARF. If you want pure seed write for proposition. L. Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

NEW, RECLEANED PINTO BEANS, \$6.50 cwt. F. O. B. Stratton, Colo. Quality guaranteed. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

200 BUSHELS RECLEANED DWARF Maize, \$2.25. 80 bushels Golden and Siberian millet, \$2.75. Sacks free. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

PLANTS—MILLIONS OF PLANTS! 25 strawberry, 100 sweet potato, 50 cabbage, 50 tomato, 12 Mango pepper, all \$1, postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP SUGAR CANE yields 20 tons to the acre and makes bestilage, hay and molasses of them all. Seed for sale. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

PLANTS—ALL KINDS OF CABBAGE, sweet potatoes and tomato plants, 50c 100. Pepper plants, \$1.25 per hundred. Postpaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, No. Topeka.

GOOD PINTO BEANS, \$6.50; AMBER CANE seed, \$3. Dwarf broom corn seed, \$4; all per cwt. Recleaned in new bags, F. O. B. Lamar, Colo. J. W. Hoover, Joycoy, Colo.

GENUINE RECLEANED AND TESTED Black Hulled white kafir, \$2 per bushel. Black Amber and Orange cane seed, \$2 per bu., our track. Sacks free. Farmers Elevator, Russell, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES CABBAGE and tomatoes. Prices, 100, 50c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; postpaid, \$2 thousand express collect. Cash with orders. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Ark.

SEEDS—RECLEANED, DROUTH RESISTING feterita seed, \$3 per bu. and Sourless cane, the wonder forage crop, \$3 per bu. our track, sacks free. Limited quantity. Farmers Elevator, Russell, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, HAND picked, in dry since last fall. Excellent seed, \$5 per hundred in new grain sacks F. O. B. Wichita. Reference, Union National Bank. J. S. Brown, R. 3, Wichita, Kan.

LAST NOTICE OF MY CHOICE BLACK Amber cane. Germination 98. Special price, \$1.80 bu. sacked, 25 bu. orders, \$1.45. White cane, \$1.80. Emerick Cutter, Hugoton, Kan.

POTATO PLANTS, SOUTHERN QUEEN, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Yellow Yam, Bunch Yam, Triumph, Cuba Yam, Yellow Jersey, 100, 55c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4 postpaid. Prompt delivery. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

TESTED CANE SEED—NEW CROP Recleaned Amber, 3 1/2 c; Orange, 4c; Red Top or Sumac, 5c; black hull white kafir, 4 1/2 c; Darso, 4c; Sudan, 17c per lb. Jute bags, 20c. Seamless bags, 60c each. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

RECLEANED WHITE KAFIR, 4c; RED kafir, 6c; pink kafir, 7c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; mixed cane seed, 3c; Sumac, 7c; red millet, 5c; all per pound. Squaw corn, \$3.50; selected seed corn, \$3.50 per bushel. Sacks free. Track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

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.

HEMPHILL SEED HOUSE AT LEWIS, Kansas, in Edwards county carry a full line of field and garden seeds—cane seeds, kafir corn, alfalfa seed, millets, milo maize, seed corn, Sudan grass, Sweet clover, lawn grasses, pop and sweet corn, stock foods, tankage, linseed and cottonseed meal and cake, garden tools, poultry supplies. Write them. Mail orders solicited.

MEIER'S SEEDS GROW—ALFALFA, \$10 bu.; common or western millet, \$2; Hungarian millet, \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$2.65; African millet, \$3.25; Amber cane, \$1.75; red Amber, \$1.85; Orange, \$1.95; Sumac or Sourless cane, \$2.95; Schrock, \$3; white seed kafir, \$1.95; red kafir, \$3; feterita or milo, \$2.50; Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White or Silver Mine, \$3.25; Calico or Bloody Butcher, \$4; Sudan, 25c; 200 cwt. Sacks free. We ship everywhere. Order right from this ad. Satisfaction or your money back. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Meier Seed and Produce Co., Russell, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ORANGE CANE SEED—EXTRA SELECTED seed, \$4.50 per cwt. sacked. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS—ALL varieties, open field grown. 500 postpaid, \$1.50; by express 1,000, \$2; 10,000 lots, \$1.50 per 1,000. Sweet potato plants—all varieties—1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. All plants free from disease and packed in damp moss. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, Red Top cane, feterita and common millet, \$3; fodder Orange and Amber cane, Cream and Red Dwarf maize, and Dwarf kafir, \$5.50. All per 100 lbs.; freight prepaid; prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyman, Okla.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HODGE STEEL HEADER. Will Crouch, R. 6, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

NEW JOHN DEERE TWO ROW DISC kurler at wholesale price. Henry Martin, Goff, Kan.

FOR SALE—A CASE STEAM THRESHER, run thirty-five days. V. in care of Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—HEIDER TRACTOR 12-20, 3 bottom plow. Good condition. J. L. Mann, Quinter, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES CABBAGE and tomato, 50c 100 postpaid. Rude & Yost, North Topeka.

A SECOND HAND EIGHT BOTTOM JOHN Deere engine plow for sale in good repair. Address W. W. Webb, Fargo, Okla.

PAINTS—BIG SAVING. DIRECT FROM factory. Write for our many prices. Carbo Lastic Paint Co., 4323 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN DEERE BALER STOVER, 6 HORSE gas engine almost good as new; 12 horse steam engine, ready to run; all goes \$650. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN OR PART trade for good horses or mules—two 18-35 Rumely tractors, both reliable oil pull. C. L. Davenport, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

FOR SALE—SMITH FORM-A-TRACTOR attachments for Ford cars. Both old and new models. Closing out a business at a sacrifice. Price \$175 each F. O. B. shipping point. Write The Black River Lumber Company, Lorain, Ohio.

FOR SALE—BIG BULL TRACTOR equipped double manifold, kerosene burner and two bottom 14 inch J. I. Case plow, new. Take in trade, farm or town real estate, Ford car, cattle, young horses, mules. J. H. Goertzen, Route 3, Hillsboro, Kan.

FOR SALE—STEEL MULE TRACTOR, used two years for demonstrating only. Never been sold. Guaranteed to be in first class condition. Price \$900, worth \$1,500. Will take Ford or Dodge in trade worth the money. Address J. W. Whitmer, Norwich, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON REAL ESTATE, cattle, young horses or mules, a threshing outfit, 12-25 Avery tractor, 23-36 Aultman-Taylor separator, nearly new, in good working order. Will sell combined or separate. Goertzen & Janzen, Route 3, Box 35, Hillsboro, Kan.

TRACTORS—ONE BIG FOUR 30-60 IN first class condition, six John Deere plow tank and wagon. Quick sale \$1,700. Big Four 20-40, set of five Emerson plows, \$900. Twin City 15-30 in fine shape. Set of John Deere plows at \$1,500. Fred Mackey, Garfield, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE STEAMER, cost \$3,200, a 12 plow attachment, cost \$1,200; for quick sale will sacrifice all for \$1,700, only used about 2 years and good as new. Can be seen at Mr. Stones large ranch at Flagler, Colo., or address Wells & Hale, 122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—GOOD USED 8-16 MOGUL tractor, \$300. Good used and new Bull tractors, \$300 up; one two-row tractor lister, nearly new, \$125; one new Tractford attachment, will pull 2 plows, \$150. One 15-30 Wallis Cub Jr., fine shape 25% off list price. One imported Percheron stallion, weight 1950. Good Big Bull motor, \$200. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE PRICE FOR quick sale, two telephone exchanges, 220 telephones, first class working condition, two residences and offices combined. Interest in main toll line. Income of above \$5,000 a year. This property will invoice \$18,000 and we are offering it for quick sale at \$10,500. Six thousand cash, balance terms. No. B, care Mail and Breeze.

## AGENTS WANTED

FARM WITH YOUR FORD. DO 2 DAYS work in 1. Agents make \$100 weekly. Money back guarantee. Write today for free circular. Geneva Tractor Co., Dept. 17, Geneva, Ohio.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## HONEY AND CHEESE.

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

## TOBACCO HABIT.

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

## Kansas Fairs in 1919

This is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1919, compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler, state board of agriculture: Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, Sec., Hutchinson; Sept. 13-20.

Kansas Free Fair Assn.—Phil Eastman, Sec., Topeka; Sept. 8-13.

International Wheat Show—E. F. McIntyre, Gen. Mgr., Wichita; Sept. 29 to Oct. 11.

Allen Co. Agricultural Society—Dr. F. S. Beattie, Sec., Iola; Sept. 2-5.

Allen Co., Moran Agricultural Fair Assn.—E. N. McCormack, Sec., Moran; Sept. 3-5.

Barton Co. Fair Assn.—Porter Young, Sec., Great Bend; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Bourbon Co. Fair Assn.—W. A. Stroud, Sec., Uniontown; Sept. 9-12.

Brown Co., Hiawatha Fair Assn.—J. D. Weltmer, Sec., Hiawatha; Aug. 26-29.

Clay Co. Fair Assn.—O. B. Burtis, Sec., Clay Center; Sept. 1-5.

Cloud Co. Fair Assn.—W. H. Danenbarger, Sec., Concordia; Aug. 26-29.

Coffey Co. Agricultural Fair Assn.—C. T. Sherwood, Sec., Burlington; Oct. 5-10.

Comanche Co. Agricultural Fair Assn.—A. L. Beeley, Sec., Coldwater; Sept. 10-13.

Cowley Co., Eastern Cowley Co. Fair Assn.—W. A. Bowden, Sec., Burden; Sept. 3-5.

Dickinson Co. Fair Assn.—T. R. Conklin, Pres., Abilene; Sept. 16-19.

Ellsworth Co. Agricultural and Fair Assn.—W. Clyde Wolfe, Sec., Ellsworth; Sept. 2-5.

Ellsworth Co., Wilson Co-operative Fair Assn.—C. A. Kyner, Sec., Wilson; Sept. 23-26.

Franklin Co. Agricultural Society—L. C. Jones, Sec., Ottawa; Sept. 23-26.

Franklin Co., Lane Agricultural Fair Assn.—Floyd B. Martin, Sec., Lane; Sept. 5-6.

## LANDS.

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.

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.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SMALL THRESHING SEPARATOR. Must be cheap. J. C. Beesley, Gove, Kan.

BREEDERS—250 NOTEHEADS WITH ENvelopes, \$1.50 postpaid. Brashear, Council Grove, Kan.

STEAM OR GAS TRACTOR WANTED; also small grain separator. E. Hyatt, Hazelton, Kan.

WANT FIRST CLASS MOVIE OUTFIT. Have location. Write Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

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

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR FARM work. Experienced. State price first letter. V. E. Vindicator, Cleburne, Kan.

OUT OF SIGHT CATTLE POKE; BEST, cheapest and most effective poke made; \$1 per dozen; sample 10c. F. I. Burt, Shawlow Water, Kan.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734-A 8th St., Washington, D. C.

BUY GOOD U. S. STANDARD CLEANED Pinto (Mexican) beans direct from grower and reduce high cost of living. Write and get prices. E. L. Keller, Clayton, New Mex.

TOBACCO PLANTS—50, \$1. SAVE HALF your year's tobacco bill. Petunia and other garden and flower plants. Cultivat points free. Rock, 1526 Mulvane St., Topeka, Kan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED KANSAS farms. Liberal terms and payment privileges. No delay in closing. Give description of farm and when money is needed. Farm Mortgage Trust Company, 551 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

WE WILL SHIP, SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION, our 3,500 mile guaranteed tire at these low prices, 30x3, \$8.30; 30x3 1/2, \$10.30. Express charges prepaid when cash accompanies order. Standard Tire Co., 410 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 852 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER—LATH—SHINGLES—BUY DIRECT from mill. Save your time and money by sending us your list for freight-paid price. Quality and count guaranteed. Local-Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. Consolidation of Local Lumber Co. and Keystone Lumber Co.

Gray Co. Fair Assn.—C. C. Isely, Sec., Cimarron; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Greenwood Co. Fair Assn.—William Bays, Sec., Eureka; Aug. 26-29.

Harper Co., The Anthony Fair Assn.—L. G. Jennings, Sec., Anthony; Aug. 12-15.

Haskell Co. Fair Assn.—Frank McCoy, Sec., Sublette; about Sept. 15.

Jefferson Co., Valley Falls Fair & Stock Show—V. P. Murray, Sec., Valley Falls; Sept. 2-5.

Labette Co. Fair Assn.—Clarence Montgomery, Sec., Oswego; Sept. 24-27.

Lincoln Co., Sylvan Grove Fair & Agricultural Assn.—Glenn C. Calene, Sec., Sylvan Grove; Sept. 2-5.

Lincoln Co. Agricultural & Fair Assn.—Ed. M. Pepper, Sec., Lincoln; Sept. 9-12.

Marshall Co. Stock Show & Fair Assn.—J. N. Wanamaker, Sec., Blue Rapids; Oct. 7-10.

Meade Co. Fair Assn.—Frank Fuhr, Sec., Meade; Sept. 2-5.

Mitchell Co. Fair Assn.—W. S. Gabel, Sec., Beloit; Sept. 30 to Oct. 4.

Montgomery Co. Fair Assn.—Elliott Irvin, Pres., Coffeyville; Sept. 16-20.

Morris Co. Fair Assn.—H. A. Clyborne, Sec., Council Grove; Oct. 7-10.

Nemaha Fair Assn.—J. P. Koelzer, Sec., Seneca; Sept. 2-5.

Neosho Co. Agricultural Society—Geo. K. Bideau, Sec., Chanute; Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.

Norton Co. Agricultural Assn.—A. J. Johnson, Sec., Norton; Aug. 26-29.

Pawnee Co. Agricultural Assn.—H. M. Lawton, Sec., Larned; Sept. 24-26.

Phillips Co., Four-County Fair Assn.—Abram Troup, Sec., Logan; Sept. 9-12.

Pottawatomie Co., Onaga Stock Show and Carnival—C. Haughawout, Sec., Onaga; Sept. 24-26.

Republic Co. Agricultural Assn.—Dr. W. R. Barnard, Sec., Belleville; Aug. 19-22.

Rooks Co. Fair Assn.—F. M. Smith, Sec., Stockton; Sept. 2-5.

Russell Co. Fair Assn.—H. A. Dawson, Sec., Russell; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Smith Co. Fair Assn.—J. M. Davis, Sec., Smith Center; Sept. 2-5.

Trego Co. Fair Assn.—S. J. Straw, Sec., Wakeeney; Sept. 9-12.

Wilson Co. Fair Assn.—Ed. Chapman, Sec., Fredonia; Aug. 18-23.

## Farmers Get More—Pay More

If any one has the impression that what the farmer received for his crops in 1918 was largely "velvet," he should learn something of the enormous advance in prices paid by the farmer for nearly everything he bought. His commercial fertilizer cost him 70 per cent more a ton than he paid in 1914; the bonemeal price was 73 per cent higher, and lime 77 per cent higher; the dung fork was 74 per cent more costly, and the manure spreader 67 per cent. Gasoline for the automobile, truck, and engine cost the farmer 67 per cent more in 1918 than it cost four years before; 1-inch lumber was 74 per cent higher; shingles, 49 per cent; paint, 104 per cent; linseed oil, 165 per cent; coal, 43 per cent; hemp rope, 148 per cent; and so on thruout the long list of things bought by the farmer.

These percentages of increase are based on average prices paid by farmers thruout the United States and are figured by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

## Favors the Lord's Time

This neighborhood is for the Lord's time. We think the Daylight Saving law is a hardship imposed upon us without cause. We accepted everything during war and did everything in our power to help the cause but we cannot see any good in the new time, for we lose the best hour in the day at haying time, and it is a disadvantage all around. W. H. Zinn, Denison, Kan.

## California Shorthorn Prices

At the Calgary, Alberta, Canada, sale recently a Shorthorn bull sold for \$3,800, the record price for all breeds in western Canada. An April sale held in California by the California Shorthorn Breeders' association resulted in an average of \$659.50. A bull, College Model, consigned by the University of California, topped the sale at \$5,500. The entire offering was taken by California buyers.



## Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

### Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued or changed and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

### KANSAS

## NESS County, Kan.

### Land of Opportunity For Homes and Investment

**Location:** Ideal in Ness County. It is in the heart of the Great Wheat Belt (with 180,000 acres of winter wheat now showing over 100 per cent prospects). Adjacent to high priced lands.

**Soil:** A rich, dark loam, porous clay sub-soil, unsurpassed in state for small grains and forage crops.

**Water:** Inexhaustible, pure wells at shallow depth in addition to running streams.

**Climate:** Long beautiful summers, mild winters, even amount of moisture.

### Agricultural Opportunities

**Wheat:** Our banner crop, grown on rich land readily lending itself to the use of modern farming machinery.

**Alfalfa:** Gives 3 cuttings in addition to the seed crop.

**Dairying:** Products find a ready market thru the numerous cream stations.

**Purebred Livestock:** Both cattle and hogs are proven money-makers as a result of good climate, abundant pasture and cheap feed.

### THE TIME TO COME IS NOW

Good wheat and alfalfa lands can be bought at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Ness County extends a welcoming hand to you. Many are coming, but we have room for many more.

KEEP  
YOUR EYE  
ON NESS  
COUNTY

For further reliable information as to conditions, opportunities and property for sale in this wonderful Kansas county address at NESS CITY, the following firms:

Miner Bros.

Geo. P. Lohnes

Floyd & Floyd

Roth & Harkness

The Kansas Investment Co.

**80 ACRES SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS**  
1 1/2 miles from good country store, church and school; about 6 miles from nearest railroad town, in a good neighborhood, on rural route and phone line. One story, 3 room house, outside cellar, well, right good barn, half in cultivation; half meadow and pasture. Practically every acre tillable. Good, rich, limestone soil. Practically no stone. A splendid proposition, make some man a good home. Price \$3,750; \$500 to \$700 down, and balance on time.

Why rent? Why not own a home of your own? Land will advance \$20 an acre before January 1st. Come and see this farm at once. It will not be on the market long. One or two crops of wheat will pay for it. Send for further information. Address  
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,  
Iola, Kansas.

**FOR QUICK SALE**  
Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre.  
FOSTER LAND CO.,  
Independence, Kan.

### 160 Acres for \$1,000

Only 10 ml. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; \$12,800; \$1,000 cash, \$4,300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly.  
R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

### FOR SALE One of the Finest Farms in Shawnee County

155 acres part creek bottom and second bottom, cultivated to alfalfa for 15 years, soil very productive. 105 acres in wheat in choicest condition; on macadam road, 4 miles from center of Topeka, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles from Washburn college grounds. Two large hay barns 60 tons capacity each, barn for 6 or 8 horses and 3 cows, large corn crib and granary, implement sheds, wash house, 6 room dwelling with large yard and plenty of shade trees, buildings newly painted, well and wind mill of never failing finest drinking water.

Price \$200 per acre without crop, or \$225 per acre with wheat crop. Terms: one-half or more cash, balance mortgage at 6 per cent. Absolutely no trade. Address owner,

**J. C. HARMON**  
Drawer 639 Topeka, Kansas

### Eastern Kansas Farms Largest List Lyon and Coffey Co. for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

**JUST WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW**  
My reply to the many inquiries concerning Meade county land, is that we have fine alfalfa land from \$50 to \$150 per acre, wheat land from \$25 to \$75 and pasture land from \$13 to \$20 per acre. Many springs, hundreds of artesian wells and an unlimited quantity of the purest water in Kansas. The highest average for a half section of wheat is 42 bu. per acre. The greatest yield of alfalfa is two hay crops and one seed crop. We have some of the finest thoroughbred Hereford, Galloways, Holsteins, Percheron and Morgan stock in the state and a great variety of thoroughbred chickens and hogs. We can supply you with any of the above named stock or any sized tract of land. Write me for list.

**GEO. W. DAY,**  
Meade, Kan.

**800 ACRES KAW BOTTOM**  
One of the finest tracts of land on the bottom. The improvements cost \$50,000, all new and up to date. This farm is worth more than we ask, without any improvements. The income will pay 10% on the price asked. This is an estate, must be settled up soon. Price \$200 per acre. Terms: 200 a. bottom farm, 6 mi. east Lawrence. 125 a. wheat goes. Possession now. \$165 per acre. No overflow.  
140 a. 1 mi. from paved street of Lawrence. Fine improvements, every foot good rich soil. Price \$25,000.  
We have several small farms at big bargains.

**WILSON & CLAWSON,**  
744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan. Phone 642.

**BARGAIN**  
240 acres Franklin county, Kansas; 3 miles town; highly improved; 66 acres wheat; 24 tame grass; 4 oats; 14 for corn, remainder blue grass pasture; on state road; large grove; very fine. Price \$125 per acre. Possession at once. All crop goes.  
Frank Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

**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, \$20 per acre. Write for list and county map.  
GEO. P. LOHNS,  
Ness City, Kan.

## For Sale By Owners

One of the choicest upland farms in Republic Co., Kan., containing 280 acres more or less according to government survey. Known as "Alfalfa Ridge Farms," owned by Mrs. Mary E. Bushby and son H. A. Bushby of Rye, Colo. Located five miles due south of Rydal, Kansas, and ten miles southwest of Belleville, Kansas, the county seat.

1,500 rods woven wire fences, two sets improvements, three windmills, storage tank, hydrants, ninety barrel cement tank, large cement feeding floor, two large silos well constructed, one 16 by 44 feet, the other 18 by 44; poultry houses that accommodate 700 hens; large ten room house; in fact equipped for a first class stock farm.

This land is all tillable, all been well cared for and in splendid state of cultivation. Every acre ranks high in fertility. If you are looking for something "real cheap" this won't interest you, but if in the market for a choice stock farm priced well worth the money, investigate this one. Priced for the next sixty days at thirty-one thousand dollars, and if sold in that time will assign this year's lease to purchaser. Will accept bonds the same as cash, and will make some terms. Will not consider any trades.

The present tenant, C. C. Griffith, will show anyone desiring to look the places over. Anyone desiring information as to the terms of rent or terms of sale I'll answer the same by mail. I am located in the Rocky mountains at Rye, Colo., and don't feel like making a trip back unless I know you "mean business." Will come any time we can close up a deal.

If you want a choice stock farm that is hard to beat for fertile soil, improvements, and state of cultivation, look this one up. Address all communications to

**H. A. BUSHBY, Rye, Colorado**

**MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN**

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. Irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request. ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.

**ALL KINDS OF FARMS** for sale or trade.  
H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

**IMPROVED 160.** Moorehead 3 1/2 miles. Real stock farm. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

**160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms.** I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

**400 A., five miles out, stock and grain farm.** 3 imps. \$60 a. Write your wants.  
B. E. Antrobus, Eureka, Kan.

**FOR BARGAINS** in grain and stock farms write to  
Higberger & Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

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

**HALF SECTION,** good land, all in grass, 75 per cent tillable, no improvements, 7 1/2 miles Henry. Priced \$2,000.  
W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

**FINE LYON CO.** grain, alfalfa and stock farms. Rich soil, right prices. Sizes, 80 to 800 acres. Mention size wanted and address, E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—640 fenced pasture land close to town in Osborne Co., Kan. 125 a. in cult. 50 a. will grow alfalfa well. Price \$25 per acre. J. F. Baum, Salina, Kan.

**SEVERAL QUARTER SECTIONS** with from 40 to 160 acres in wheat, share with cash place if sold soon. Prices \$3,500 to \$4,500 each. Are genuine bargains.  
Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

**CASH FOR FARM**  
Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us.  
American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

**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.

**300 ACRES** creek bottom. Located in Lyon Co., Kansas. 7 miles of two R. R. towns, with two sets improvements. Price \$100 per acre. Have other good farms to offer. Write Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—320 acres good wheat land near Sharon Springs, Kan. All tillable, within eight miles railroad. Price \$20 per acre. Reasonable terms. J. P. Denny, 1706 Central Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Some fine valley farms, in Wilson and Montgomery counties. Good wheat and alfalfa lands. Nicely located, priced right, and terms to suit. Write for particulars.  
C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.

**FARM LAND AT AUCTION.** An unimproved river bottom farm in Chautauqua county, Kansas, to be sold May 14, all in cultivation. Part of crop goes with place. For particulars and terms write or see  
Forest J. Erhart, Niotaze, Kansas.

**2,880 ACRE** stock farm. Nothing better in Kansas. Well improved, living water, 600 acres bottom land, five miles town. Write for description. Free list farms and ranches, map and literature.  
F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

**IMPROVED HALF SECTION**  
1 1/2 miles good railroad town Seward Co. 100 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice mixed soil. Price \$7,000. Terms, \$2,750 cash, bal. to suit 6%.  
Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—80 a. all in cult., good imps. 5 room house, barn for 4 horses, cribs, etc. Well watered, 1/2 mi. school, 2 mi. railroad, good roads. Price \$80 an a., terms if desired on part; in Pottawatomie county, Kansas.  
A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

**IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,** well improved 135 acres; 60 acres wheat, all goes. Rest of crop planted. Well located. Easy terms. Write for description of any size farm wanted.  
Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

**950 ACRE WHEAT AND STOCK FARM**  
950 acre wheat and stock farm; 300 acres in wheat; 100 acres in other crops. Splendid water; new 8 room modern house, furnace, light plant. Fenced with four wires on stone posts; close to good school. This is a fine property and must be sold on account of age and my health. Terms if desired.  
Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kansas, or L. J. Ginther, Owner, Gorham, Kansas.

**FOR QUICK SALE**—Good 320 acres, five ml. from county high school, well improved, good pasture and alfalfa. All black land. A bargain. For particulars write  
J. L. Rinck, Owner, Altamont, 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.

**RANCHES FOR SALE**  
Ranches from 600 to 5,000 acres at from \$12.50 to \$15 per acre, with terms. Write for list.  
McKINLEY & ELY,  
Ashland, Kansas.

**CHOICE FARMS** of 160 to 1,000 acres in the wheat belt of southwest Kansas. Prices from \$30 to \$50 per acre, good terms. Choice ranches \$12.50 to \$15 per acre. 1/4 cash, balance 6%. Write for plats and descriptions.  
McFarland Realty Co., Ashland, Clark County, Kansas.

**NESS COUNTY**  
609 a. 8 ml. Ransom, 3 ml. market, fine wheat farm, well improved, running water, one-third 250 a. wheat goes; \$40 per a. Good terms.  
FOUQUET BROS.,  
Ransom, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—160 acres, well located, close to school and church. Has large nine-room house, good large barn, chicken houses and other outbuildings. Nice maple grove around house. Fine home. Price \$100 per acre. \$1,500 will handle this until March 1, 1920.  
C. J. Jasper, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

**KANSAS WHEAT FARMS AND RANCHES**  
We will make you money if bought right. We can help you buy right any place in central or western Kansas. Write us what county you are interested in and we will send you list of bargains. We buy, sell and trade.  
First National Bank Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

**960 ACRES**—800 acres in wheat, one-third goes. Improved \$40 per acre. 640 acres, all bottom land, none better in the state of Kansas. All wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Four sets of improvements, two cement silos. Town adjoins land; 14 miles from Wichita. Will sell in quarters, sections. This must be seen to be appreciated.  
John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

**90 ACRES,** 5 miles good town Franklin county, 5 room house; good, large barn; water, 25 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; 10 alfalfa; 10 spring crop. Small orchard. Bargain \$60.  
**160 ACRES,** 7 miles Ottawa, 2 miles good town, 1 to shipping point. Good house, 7 room, large barn and other outbuildings. Choice location, 40 acres wheat, 1/4 goes. 80 more in cultivation. \$100 per a.  
Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—80 ACRES  
1/2 ml. Halls Summit, town school, good improvements, 7 room house, cellar, with store house over, large barn, chicken houses, brooder house, plenty good water, 35 a. hog fenced pasture, with two wells and two ponds. Timothy meadow, native meadow, some alfalfa. Possession and crop goes. \$85 per acre. Terms  
C. W. Lusher, Halls Summit, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—80 acres near Ottawa, Kansas, at a bargain. Extra good improvements. Six room house, large barn with stanchions for about 20 head of cows and room for about 10 head of horses, cement floors, good cattle shed, implement shed, hen house and wagon scales. Nice young orchard, 25 acres in blue grass pasture, balance in cultivation. This will all grow alfalfa and is well located. Never failing water. Price \$110 per acre if sold at once.  
J. Ralph Dodsworth, Ottawa, Kansas.

### COLORADO

**WE ARE DEALERS** in Colorado ranch and farm lands and have many such properties for sale or trade also many very desirable city homes in Colorado Springs that we are offering for sale at reasonable prices.  
WELLS & HALE,  
122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

**COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES**  
I have a few of the Best-Cheapest farms and ranches in east Colorado for sale right. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, and people. You can never buy them cheaper; write for the truth and a list.  
R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

**ONLY A LIMITED ACREAGE ON WHICH WE BUILD IMPROVEMENTS FOR YOU**  
If you want to get started on an irrigated section of Colorado, and want one of our farms on which we build the improvements for you, you'd better write now, for the acreage and the appropriations for building are limited.  
The Costilla Estates Development Company  
Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

**LAND FOR SALE**  
1,280 acre tract, Kiowa Co., Colo. Near largest lakes in state. Best land for alfalfa, wheat, corn, anywhere. Ideal stock proposition. Open range adjoining. Two good wells, mill and tanks; also open ditch supply canal thru one quarter. On auto highway. Eads 14 miles, Willey 12 miles, Lamar 20 miles. Sacrifice, \$18 per acre. Half down, balance easy terms, 6% interest. Investigate. Genuine snap. Address  
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**THE NEW SHATTUCK BRANCH** of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate beautiful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.  
T. C. SPEARMAN,  
928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.



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

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

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

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

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FINE FARM FOR SALE 160 acres, nicely improved, all prairie, lays perfect. Price \$100 per acre. Terms. Write for list. Jennings-Daniel Realty Co., Centralia, Mo.

340 ACRES, 4 mi. of town, fenced, no improvements. Some fine timber, watered by creek. A good cheap ranch for somebody. A real snap. Price \$20 per acre, terms.

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WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

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J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Room 134, Washington, D. C.

## First Alfalfa to Be High

## Corn Slump of 12 Cents Was Week's Feature

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

NO FIRST cutting of alfalfa from Kansas ever entered a higher market than dealers of Kansas City probably will be able to obtain for the opening shipments of 1919. The harvest which has started in the Southern counties of Kansas, will find the market on a \$40-a-ton basis for choice alfalfa. No one, however, expects new alfalfa of the harvest of 1919 to continue selling for any length of time on that basis. A reaction, or, better, a readjustment to new crop conditions is in order. But with corn extremely high, with millfeed scarce, with cottonseed feed at a record level and prices of commodities in general very high, new alfalfa and other varieties of new hay are confidently expected to enjoy a market above the real bargain levels witnessed in the summers of recent years.

The outlook in Kansas is for a heavy first cutting of alfalfa. J. C. Robison of Towanda, for example, reports he never had so heavy a first crop. But the fact that the leading alfalfa state has a brilliant prospect for alfalfa and also for prairie is not necessarily a bearish market influence.

The market for hay in Kansas City the last week displayed a rather draggy tone, giving evidence of discounting new crop offerings. A decline of as much as \$6 a ton occurred on the cheaper grades of alfalfa, with the choice grades selling up to \$38 a ton, about \$1 a ton lower than a week ago. Dealers accounted for the apparent weakness in the market by the fact that most of the buyers are withholding purchases in the hope of sharing in the readjustment of prices from the old to the new crop basis. Only where hay actually is required are purchases being made; in fact, this has been true of the trade for several weeks, fear having been noticeable on the part of the buyers because of the extremely high level of prices, and uncertainty of the market.

According to well-informed dealers, never in the forage industry has the market entered into a new crop year with such low stocks of old hay. Farmers everywhere have reduced stocks of hay to a minimum, taking advantage of the 2-cents-a-pound level of prices. This, naturally, will stimulate demand for new crop hay.

## Government Out of It

Members of the trade who are bearishly inclined regarding hay prices lay particular stress on the fact that government demand in the new crop year will be insignificant compared with requirements of 1918-19. During the period of active fighting in Europe, the Forage Branch of the United States Army Quartermaster Department bought an average of 5,000 tons or 500 cars of hay daily. The volume of purchases by the army organization today is extremely light, owing to the sale of a large number of horses and

mules in domestic army camps. Kansas City dealers alone supplied an aggregate of 30,000 cars of hay to the army during the European war.

Growers of alfalfa in Oklahoma are reported to be asking \$30 a ton for hay in the stack, but no contracts for purchases on this basis have been made. One of the most extensive handlers of alfalfa on the Kansas City market declared large purchases will be made around \$20 a ton for hay on farms, but that contracts of such a speculative character will not be attempted until the season is more advanced.

Much depends upon the extent of the movement of new crop hay to market. Of course, a rush of hay to terminal centers doubtless will precipitate a decline in prices. There is a probability that growers of alfalfa, and other varieties of hay, in their eagerness to dispose of their yields at present high level of prices, will use every effort to move hay early. As a result, it is apparent, a congestion of offerings will be witnessed, with sharp declines in prices. But at any rate, the readjustment of prices for hay to the new crop basis will not bring values down to the low levels of other years.

A decline of as much as 12 cents a bushel occurred in the corn market in Kansas City last week in a single session. As forecast in these columns a short time ago, the opinion prevailed in the trade that a reaction in prices would develop before the market would continue its upward course. Speculative interests found the chance for this reaction in the forepart of the week, with the announcement by President Barnes of the Grain Corporation that bids be discontinued on the sale of straight flour for export, and that the government would resell its stocks of flour to domestic trade as a check on rising prices for wheat and flour in the country. Other influences in the radical slump in corn in the single session was the decline in hog prices, and a slackened demand for the grain in the face of a large movement at Chicago.

Cash corn prices in Kansas City, after selling down to \$1.63 a bushel, closed practically unchanged compared with a week ago, at a range of \$1.70 to \$1.75 a bushel. The movement of corn to Kansas City continued light, and while demand for carlots was irregular, owing to the uncertainty of the trade, buying was fairly active on the whole. Indicative of the attitude of producers was the fact that Des Moines, Iowa, reported sales of corn to feeders in nearby sections at \$1.70 a bushel, an unusual figure for such transactions.

Oats, too, followed an irregular trend of prices. Sales at the close were made at 68 to 73 cents a bushel, against 70 to 73 cents the preceding week. Oklahoma surprised the trade with a report that the acreage planted to oats within the state will show an increase of 15 per cent over a year ago, the larger acreage being in the cotton counties. According to a prominent crop authority the total acreage devoted to oats in the United States is 4 per cent smaller than in 1918. A moderate demand for oats was witnessed on the cash market in Kansas City, with Southern feeding sections supplying a broad outlet. Nearby districts also made purchases.

Action of the Grain Corporation in discontinuing the purchase of flour for export to Europe and announcement that re-sales would be made to domestic baking trade proved a check to the advancing market for wheat. Sharp declines occurred, but despite the activity on the part of government food officials in "bear-raiding" the market, prices rebounded quickly, which offered the best evidence of an acute shortage of the bread grain in the Southwest. At the close of last week, dark hard wheat was quoted up to \$2.87, compared with \$2.95 the preceding week. A good demand prevailed for the scattered arrivals.

The hobo knocked at the back door and the lady of the house appeared. "Lady," he said, "I was at the front—"

"You poor man!" she exclaimed. "One of war's victims. Wait till I get you some food and you shall tell me your story. You were in the trenches, you say?"

"Not in the trenches. I was at the front—"

"Don't try to talk with your mouth full. Take your time. What deed of heroism did you do at the front?"

"Why, I knocked; but I couldn't make nobody hear, so I came around to the back."

## Average Price of Guernseys

During 1918 there were 32 public sales of Guernsey cattle. There were, of course, undoubtedly, more sales held. In fact, there were several sales from which we solicited a report of the prices paid for cattle, but were unsuccessful in getting any data. All sales about which we could obtain any information were reported, however, and these sales show the following average prices paid for Guernsey stock.

There were 1318 Guernseys sold for an average price of \$330. The 220 cows sold brought an average of \$574 a head; 517 heifers averaged \$305; 167 bulls brought an average of \$284 each and 4,124 unclassified animals averaged \$252.

We have not seen brought together a compilation of data of this sort for all the breeds, but feel that we would be safe in assuming that this average is higher than that of any of the dairy breeds, as it has been in every compilation which has come under our observation.

These prices indicate that there is a keen demand for Guernsey cattle and the fact that the average price has risen steadily for many years shows that the demand is constantly keeping ahead of the rapid increase in numbers of cattle in the breed in this country, all of which speaks well for a continued bright outlook for the fawn and white breed for many years to come.

## Better for Livestock Farmer

The recent investigations of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, shows that the livestock farmer, who has been lauded as being one of the great factors in winning the war, has not profited by the advance in prices as has his brother the grain farmer. The report shows a steady loss on the part of the livestock owner from 1914 to 1917 with a slight regaining of the lost ground in 1918.

From 1914 to 1915 crop prices advanced 2 per cent while livestock prices declined 8 per cent. By 1916 crop prices were 17 per cent over prices in 1914 and livestock prices had not only regained the 8 per cent they lost in the first year but were 7 per cent above the 1914 prices. In 1917 crop prices were 88 per cent above 1914 and livestock 61 per cent above. This difference of 27 per cent was cut down in 1918 to a difference of 18 per cent, when crop prices averaged 106 per cent above 1914 and the livestock prices 88 per cent above.

The difference between the two relative gains in reference to 1914 was 10 in 1915, and 1916, 27 in 1917 and 18 in 1918. From this it can be seen that prices are turning slightly in favor of livestock.

## Alfalfa Kills Two Holsteins

Mott Brothers, Herington, Kan., had the misfortune to have some of their purebred Holsteins get into the alfalfa field the last of April. The result was that they lost two of their best cows and one extra good heifer. Mott Brothers feel that this one accident cost them no less than \$1,500.

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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE DEPT. E, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



# Pork Products Run Short

## Export Demand Exceeds Anything in Hog History

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**S**UPPLIES of pork products in packers' hands are lighter than a month ago or a year ago, while the export demand for the lard and meat from hogs is greatly in excess of any other period in the hog industry. From the standpoint of the consumers of the United States, the stocks are uncomfortably moderate. From the viewpoint of producers of hogs, the supply situation is bullish. Kansas City had 78,503,200 pounds of pork products in the hands of packers May 1 compared with 84,401,200 pounds April 1. Kansas City and Chicago together show pork holdings 39,171,159 pounds lighter than a year ago.

The outstanding influence in reducing stocks of provisions is the huge export call from Europe. In the first four months of 1919, the United States exported 1,156 million pounds of pork products, compared with an outgo in the same period of 1918 of 793 million pounds. This means an increase in foreign shipments of 363 million pounds. The gain in the export outgo is equal to the product of more than 2 million live hogs averaging around 230 pounds to the head.

Inadequate shipping facilities have checked the export movement of hog products to Europe in recent weeks. This temporary condition, with increased marketings from farms preparatory to a rush of spring work, has recently given packers a chance to hold the trade in check between the \$20 and \$21-level. But the signing of the peace treaties in Europe is expected to be followed by increased foreign buying, and it is known that recent shipments would have been larger than reported if ocean space had been available. Improvement in the shipping situation is expected.

### Needed at Home, Also

Besides the strong influence of the international demand, conditions among consumers in the United States are quite favorable. Labor is more profitably employed than expected and general business is improving. Consideration also should be given to the probability that May will be a month of light receipts, partly because spring work lately has been retarded on farms. Pessimism as to the hog market for the remainder of the month of May is therefore exceptional. June is expected to bring larger receipts and some recessions, but the outlook continues for a high summer market, in the opinion of the trade in general. It should be borne in mind that hogs at \$20 to \$21 are very high, and that advances after this level is reached are more difficult to accomplish.

Hogs declined 50 cents last week despite the fact that there was no increase in receipts. Absence of shipping demand was an adverse factor, giving the packers more influence in the trade. Pigs receded moderately, being affected sympathetically by the action of finished hogs. But there was a broad pig trade, with Iowa and Illinois the best buyers.

In the stock hog market, it is noticeable that experienced Kansans and other buyers who seek offerings are willing to pay the premiums asked on the heavier grades. Shotes weighing 110 to 120 pounds, which ruled largely between \$19 and \$19.25 last week, were preferred over offerings weighing 80 to 100 pounds which could be obtained down to \$18.50. Some commission interests urged their customers to buy the heavier weights. The reason for this is the fear that, at this season, stock hogs weighing around 80 pounds might prove to be stunted. It is difficult to distinguish the stunted stock hog as a rule, and to finish this grade means an added expense which makes the growthy 120-pound-shote a bargain in comparison. In addition, the 110 to 120-pound shotes are preferred because they make more rapid gains and are less susceptible to pneumonia after undergoing the treatment against cholera which is required under Federal regulations at all public stock yards.

The trade in cattle, last week, was surprised by a sharp increase in receipts at markets outside of Kansas City. One of the reasons for the larger arrivals was liquidation induced by

May tax collections in some states. Packers were extremely slow buyers, and forced beef steers down 50 to 75 cents, with instances of a decline of as much as \$1 on the poorer grades. Such recessions are sensational. They were entirely unexpected, and hope prevails that a recovery will yet be witnessed before the runs of grassers come in July. Light receipts are still expected to characterize markets until next July. Complaints as to dressed beef trade were a bearish influence, export demand being restricted. The export situation in beef is in sharp contrast with pork. It seems that Europe is getting beef more cheaply in South America. Shipments from California and Arizona continue, and Old Mexico is sending cattle into the United States. It is reported that 5,000 head are moving to Denver from Mexico for distribution to Montana, Wyoming and other Northern states. Mexican shipments are expected to enter ranges of the Southwest. The top sale on cattle for last week in Kansas City was \$17.90, against \$17.50 a year ago. Nominally, the top was quoted at \$18.75 at the close. But the bulk of the steers taken by packers sold at \$12 to \$15.75. Butcher cattle were also depressed, losing 50 to 75 cents. Canner cows, already low, were little changed. Veal calves lost \$1, closing with a top of \$12.

### Some Nervousness Apparent

Naturally, stockers and feeders were affected to a degree by the weakness in the trade with packers. But the market for this class was not affected as much as the killing grades. Stocker and feeder steers were only about 25 cents lower, while stock cows and heifers ruled firm. The desire for cheaper cattle for grazing increased with nervousness over the market, hence the relatively better tone in stock cows and heifers and also stock calves. Choice stockers and feeders continued to sell up to \$16.

While a majority of Kansans have been seeking cattle for a quick turn, E. S. Finney of El Dorado bought in Kansas City, last week, calves for grazing. He paid \$9 for 46 Angus calves averaging 425 pounds and \$9.10 for 45 Shorthorns averaging 510 pounds. His marketing plans depend on the course of prices. "There is more opportunity to make these calves pay out than in the purchase of heavy steers for grazing," said Mr. Finney. "If market conditions are not favorable in the fall, I shall carry them over."

Thousands of cattle reached Kansas during the last fortnight from Texas, the movement being to the grazing districts in the Flint Hills counties. Losses among the shipments are reported lighter than a year ago. There is, however, disappointment in market circles over the condition of grass, cool weather having retarded its growth. Markets are watching Kansas pasturing operations closely.

Sheep and lambs improved in tone last week, closing with gains of 25 to 50 cents. Even goats shared in the betterment. While prospects for runs from ranges of the Southwest for May point to larger offerings, the supplies in Colorado and in states immediately around Kansas City are lighter. Heavy lambs ruled at a discount, with the top for 77-pound offerings, which brought \$19.25. The Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, sold a shipment of 80-pound lambs at \$18.50. As they cost the college \$16, they proved profitable, having been on feed only 50 days. Clipped lambs closed at \$15 to \$15.30. Choice spring lambs closed up to \$19. Good wool ewes ruled at \$14.50 to \$15.50, and clipped offerings from \$12 to \$12.50. Wool wethers sold up to \$16.35; yearlings, \$17.50. Reduced receipts helped the goat market. Browners closed at \$9.25 for the light offerings and \$7 for the heavy goats. The lightest browners weigh 50 to 55 pounds, and the heaviest from 80 to 90 pounds.

Horse and mule dealers quote the better grades steady, with common offerings slow and irregular. As usual at this season, Southern horses are easier. The East shows slightly more interest in good geldings.

## LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Copper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE  
Director and Livestock Editor  
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### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**  
May 14—Crosbie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.  
May 15—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.  
May 16—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.  
May 22—Jefferson county breeders at Valley Falls, Kan. Jas. W. Mitchell, Sale Mgr.  
**Hereford Cattle.**  
May 12—Kansas Hereford breeders, Manhattan, Kan.  
May 14—W. I. Bowman & Co. and Erhart & Erhart, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.  
**Holstein Cattle.**  
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.  
June 10—Lewismonte Farms, Crescent, Mo.  
**Jersey Cattle.**  
May 31—Central Kansas Jersey Cattle club, White City, Kan. M. A. Tatlow, Sec'y, White City.  
**Angus Cattle.**  
May 27—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.  
May 28—J. C. Simpson, Eufaula, Okla.  
**Duroc Jersey Hogs**  
May 15—Deerslaugh & Siscoe, Topeka, Kan.

### Sale Reports.

**Mitchell County Shorthorn Sale.**  
13 bulls averaged ..... \$170  
27 females averaged ..... 206  
40 head averaged ..... 195

The Mitchell county Shorthorn breeders sale had to contend with the bad roads handicap but was well attended by breeders of Shorthorn cattle from adjoining counties and Mitchell county. The above averages were considered very good considering the bad roads and the further fact that the cattle were not in sale shape. Farmers in eastern counties can hardly realize how hard it was to secure feed in counties out even as far as Mitchell county. The top was \$500, paid by E. A. Cory of Talmo, Kan., for a beautiful roan heifer, pure Scotch, from the Geo. Beemis consignment. Mr. Cory and his neighbors were out in force and all were liberal buyers. L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., was a heavy buyer, securing seven head around the top. Will Myers, the livestock auctioneer of that section of Kansas, managed the sale to the satisfaction of everybody. In fact he proved very efficient in the conducting of sales. Below is a representative list of the purchases:

**BULLS**  
Violet's Search, 4 yrs., W. E. Sanders, Jewell, Kan. .... \$305  
Ury Dale, 9 yrs., J. H. Snider, Delvalle, Kan. .... 350  
Marsdale, 2 yrs., L. C. Kimport, Delvalle, Kan. .... 225  
Milton, 1 yr., C. Graves, Beloit, .... 130  
Spring Creek Sultan, yr., Will Myers, Beloit, .... 110  
Hisdale, 2 yrs., M. D. L. Williams, Beloit, Kan. .... 230  
Patriot, 1 yr., F. M. Kaul, Beloit, .... 180

**FEMALES**  
Roan Lady, 3 yrs., E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan. .... 500  
Cyrene, 7 yrs., J. B. Sherwood, Talmo, Kan. .... 185  
Lena 2nd, 12 yrs., J. H. Snider, Delvalle, Kan. .... 230  
Scottish Belle, 5 yrs., A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan. .... 250  
Maxine, 2 yrs., C. J. Lionberger, Jewell, Kan. .... 175  
Lola B, 2 yrs., W. B. Morgan, Ames, Kan. .... 155  
Maud Miller, 9 yrs., Pelletier, Concordia, Kan. .... 330  
Select Maid 2nd, S. N. Hamilton, Barnes, Kan. .... 150  
Jennie Oakland, 10 yrs., L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan. .... 300  
Jennie 6th, 1 yr., A. D. Hull, Woodston, Kan. .... 260  
Mary Ann, 7 yrs., Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Beloit, .... 200  
White Charmer, 9 yrs., Wayne Scott, Barnes, Kan. .... 245  
Charles Charmer, 4 yrs., Humes, .... 300  
Geneva, 1 yr., R. B. Donham, Talmo, .... 155

**Robinson & Shultz Holstein Sale.**  
73 head brought ..... \$24,535  
73 head averaged ..... 336

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., held their annual draft sale of registered Holstein-Friesians at their farm near that place April 29 with the above splendid results. It was one of the best sales of the season. Many of the lots sold were young calves. All but a few went to Kansas buyers and many of them were beginners. Two carloads went to Mulvane, Kan. The top price was \$925, paid by Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan., for Regola Schuiling Princess, an eight-year-old cow with a record of 25 pounds of butter in seven days. L. A. Burrows, Mulvane, purchased a four-year-old daughter of King of the Pontiacs for \$710 and her heifer calf a few days old brought \$400. It was a great sale and its close a disappointment to everybody as many more cattle could have been sold than were offered. Below is a representative list of the purchasers: Sales at \$200 and over are listed.

**FEMALES**  
Albechar Queen Juliana, Nov. 26, 1916, Mrs. R. A. Edgar, Iola, Kan. .... \$500  
Queen Korndyke Fobes, Nov. 13, 1913, A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan. .... 310  
Bergsma Oak Lawn DeKol, April 1, 1913, H. R. Taylor, Parsons, Kan. .... 405  
Pioneer Bessie DeKol, March 16, 1910, L. H. DeVries, Deerfield, Mo. .... 260  
Albechar Juliana Esther, Feb. 14, 1917, Eugene Swinhart, Mulvane, Kan. .... 350

### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## Poland China Fall Boars

Also fall gilts, bred or open. 160 spring pigs. Home of Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar. Nebraska State Fair 1918.

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

## Forty Poland Pigs For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of Big Bob Wonder. Out of dams weighing from 800 to 800 pounds. As good as the best but priced at farmer's prices. Booking orders for spring pigs at \$25. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS

## BARGAINS IN BABY PIGS

100 by Double Gerstale Jones and Victor Price. Pairs and trios at weaning time. Pedigree with each pig. Out of big mature sows. Write quick, Poland Chinas that get Big.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS

## Baby Pigs For Sale

Poland China pigs sired by Mow's Black Jumbo 2d and Swingle's A. Wonder and out of large prolific sows. Boars and sows not related. A few fall boars, same breeding, for sale.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kan.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Two good fall boars for sale and a few choice gilts bred or open. Also spring pigs either sex. Address

CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

## Poland China Boars

Some extra good pigs sired by Platte King and out of large sows. Priced to move them as I need the room.

O. H. Fitzsimmons, Council Grove, Kansas

## Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to

THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,  
A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

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We have a couple of extra good herd-boars for sale at almost port prices. Are also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at \$35 each or three for \$100.

Frank L. Downie, R. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)  
Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

## 50 Big Type Poland China

boars and gilts for sale. The best of breeding, furnish pair no kin. Immune and guaranteed at farmer prices.

Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times.

FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

## Original Spotted Polands

For sale, September boars, sired by Dodd's Spotted King. Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kansas.

**POLAND WEANLINGS FOR SALE**, single, pairs, trios, not related. Pedigreed. Priced right. F. Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

## W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

## Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? Write to day for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Car-genter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

## FRANK GETTLE

Purebred Livestock Auctioneer.  
Reference furnished on request.  
Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska

## L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

## WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock Auctioneer.  
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

## Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales.  
Secure your date early. Address as above.

## Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

## FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

Beryl Queen Dirkje, Oct. 2, 1914, Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kan. .... 400  
Queen Alta Berah, April 10, 1909, W. A. Wilkie, Derby, Kan. .... 300  
Hengerveld Tilda Bawn, April 3, 1913, Mrs. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan. .... 490  
Regola Schuiling Princess, March 10, 1911, Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan. .... 925  
Beauty Woodcrest Oakhurst, June 3, 1918, O. G. High, Derby, Kan. .... 325  
K. B. Topsy Theuna, July 9, 1917, Chas. S. Stewart, Independence, Kan. .... 270  
UnaDilla Artis Prilly, March 25, 1913, Geo. B. Appleton, Mulvane, Kan. .... 405  
Ormsby Clothide Judith, June 20, 1918, Lydia Greenwood, Bartlesville, Okla. .... 310  
Eldia Walker, March 20, 1918, McConnel Bros., Coffeyville, Kan. .... 235



# Central Kansas JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

## Public Sale

### 40 Head

25 Wonderful Cows,  
about half of them with regis-  
ter of merit records, balance in  
cow testing association.

## White City, Kansas May 31st



Torono Southslope, J. A. Comp &  
Son's great breeding bull.

SIX BULLS, two of them of  
serviceable ages. Don't over-  
look this bull opportunity.

10 BEAUTIFUL HEIFERS,  
from six months old to year-  
lings.

### CONSIGNORS:

(All members of the Kansas  
Jersey Cattle Club.)

J. A. Comp & Son.  
Everett Comp.  
M. A. Tatlow.  
Gladys Tatlow.  
H. M. Pierce.  
M. Frazier.

Catalogs ready to mail, ad-  
dress B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo.

**M. A. Tatlow, Sec'y**  
**White City, Kansas**

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCul-  
loch, Clay Center, Kansas.

Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

Pietje Leanova Pontiac, Dec. 26, 1917,	625
Chas. P. High, Derby, Kan.,	315
Woodmont Butter Girl, Netherland,	315
March 22, 1914, H. G. Penny, Ft. Scott,	355
Canary Pontiac Nell, March 25, 1918, A.	500
H. Nanderhaff, Neodesha, Kan.,	710
K. P. Queen, Nazia, Aug. 27, 1917, B. R.	340
Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.,	300
Flura Hamilton Pontiac, Jan. 16, 1916,	380
L. A. Burress, Mulvane, Kan.,	295
Small Hopes Moole 10th, Jan. 23, 1915,	
C. A. Redman, Ft. Scott, Kan.,	
Lady Lella Plolone Pontiac, Oct. 1, 1915,	
T. J. Decker, Coffeyville, Kan.,	
Friend Maid DeKol 2d, Jan. 7, 1914, A.	
Burboner, Oswego, Kan.,	
Aaggle Plolone Pontiac, Oct. 1, 1915, E.	
A. Stark, Independence, Kan.,	

### Field Notes.

BY ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY.

#### What Is a Bull Worth?

Frank D. Tomson of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, writes: Recently W. A. Cochel, formerly head of the animal husbandry department at the Kansas Agricultural college analyzed the above subject in a way that simplifies it and leaves little argument for the defense of the use of any bull that is not a prepotent sire. Mr. Cochel suggests as a basis that the average bull will sire at least one hundred calves in the course of his life. He draws attention to the increased value in the calves sired by the registered Shorthorn bull for instance over those from the same dams sired by a grade or scrub bull. If the increased value represented in the calves by the registered bull was \$5 the actual value of this bull to the owner would be \$500. If the increase was \$10 the bull would be worth \$1,000. If there existed an excess value of \$20 the bull's worth would be \$2,000. The interest on the original investment being the only increase in the cost over the poorer bull. There are so many instances where the actual value of the get of a good bull exceeds the value of those of a poor bull by \$50 per head, even from grade cows, that it suggests that we have really failed to comprehend what a good bull is really worth. This is not written to urge farmers to go out and invest one, two, three or four thousand dollars for their bulls but to draw attention to the actual safety of the investment. If they actually did do it. The price paid doesn't determine the real merit or value of a sire but it is rather an impressive fact that worthy bulls as a rule do command fairly liberal prices. This doesn't always apply by any means for many a valuable bull has slipped thru a sale at a fraction of his worth because the bidders were not then looking for bulls. Many a man has sat in a sale and allowed good bulls, the sort he needed, sell for a song because he had a bull at home. He failed to consider that his bull should go to the butcher or at least be kept away from the breeding herd. This is the day of the better types. There is profit in no other for the producer. The pure bred sire possessing size and quality is the only solution of the farmer's problem. A little increase in value on each calf makes the better bull not only worth while but, under the prevailing conditions, an absolute necessity. We are past the period when we were trying to make a bare living on the farms of this country. We are in business for profit now and the land we till and the types of livestock we employ must be considered in the light of an investment for this purpose. We don't buy bulls to save money but to make money. And when there is such a wide range of value in the sire shown by the few dollars on each calf we may well get our attention on the bull that will sire the kind with the added value.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan., starts a Duroc ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

W. D. Scruby, R. 4, Hanover, Kan., is offering a 4-year-old registered Holstein bull for sale in this issue. Look up his breeding in the ad.—Advertisement.

Chas. Cates of Lyndon, Kan., is booking orders on Chester White pigs. Write him for prices.—Advertisement.

A yearling Shorthorn bull, right age to show in the Junior class, is advertised for sale by T. B. Blake, Centralla, Kan.—Advertisement.

O. H. Fitzsimmons, Council Grove, Kan., offers some good values in big boned Poland boars. Look up his ad or better still, write him.—Advertisement.

The Guernseydale Farm, Ottawa, Kansas, is making an attractive offer to anyone who will buy a herd of Guernseys. They will also sell single animals. Look up their ad.—Advertisement.

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kan., is advertising Spotted Poland Chinas in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He can sell you fall boars or gilts. The gilts will be sold by open, to suit purchaser. He is also offering spring pigs, either sex, but will price the boars cheaper because he has more boars than sows in this spring crop of pigs. Write him for prices.—Advertisement.

#### Buys an Imported Bull.

Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan., has bought from Tomson Bros., of Carbondale and Dover, the imported Shorthorn bull, Lawton Tommy. This bull was one of Tomson Bros. chief sires in service and some of the best calves in this year's Tomson Brothers' crop are sired by him. In addition to Lawton Tommy, Mr. Nelson bought a Gypsy Maid cow with a calf at foot by Cumberland's Best. This perhaps explains his ability to persuade Tomson Bros. to part with the imported bull.—Advertisement.

#### Excellent Jersey Offering.

The Central Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, White City, Kan., is a splendid little organization of the Jersey cattle breeders of that locality. It does not have a large membership but it is a "pep" organization that is boosting the Jersey cattle game and at the same time protecting the good name of the little Jersey cow in every way possible. On Saturday, May 31, they will hold a sale at the Southslope Jersey Cattle Farm, which is the home of its president, J. A. Comp. The farm practically joins town. In this sale 41 head will be sold, consisting of 25 cows, about half of them registered of merit and the rest in the cow testing association. There will be six bulls, two of them of serviceable ages. No better opportunity to buy a bull of the best of breeding will be found in the west this year. Ten beautiful heifers from six months old

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## WHY NOT DO IT TODAY?

Mr. Duroc Jersey breeder, you that would like to buy a boar of popular breeding, you promised yourself last week to write Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., for prices and descriptions of fall boars they are advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write now.

Boars of this breeding selling high in the east.

One by Pathfinder, dam by Cherry Chief.  
Four by Great Sensation out of a 600-pound Watt's Model dam.  
Two by Great Wonder, dam by Model Gano.  
Three by Ideal Pathfinder, dam, Golden Model breeding.  
One by Cherry King Orion, dam by Indalwold's O. C. K.  
Three by John's Orion, dam by John's Orion.  
Also a few November boars by John's Orion.

Note: We have three good yearling boars, one by Pathfinder and two grandsons of Orion Cherry King. These are real herd boars and we will price them right. For prices and descriptions write.

**Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Washington Co., Kansas**

## 50 TOPS FROM THREE HERDS

20 Fall Boars, many of them show prospects.  
30 Fall Gilts bred to Pal's Orion Cherry King, a splendid son of Orion Cherry King.

These 50 select Duroc Jerseys are mostly by the great boar, Orion Model by Golden Model and out of Miss Joe Orion.

### Sale Pavilion, Fair Grounds, Topeka, May 15

You will find this sale a good place to buy a few very choice young sows bred to a great young boar. Likewise a good place to secure a real herd boar prospect. The breeding is very popular and the offering is worthy the attention of breeders everywhere.—J. W. Johnson.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address either

O. H. Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2, or A. E. Sisco, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2, or H. A. Johnson, Perry, Kan.

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, Topeka; Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.; J. W. Johnson, fieldman.  
Note: Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for catalog. They like to know where you saw their advertisement.

## QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.  
**FERN J. MOSEB, SABBETHA, KANSAS**

### HIGHLAND CHERRY KING 204165

Some choice fall boars by him and a few by King's son. Price right for quick sale.  
**RALPH F. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS**

### DUROC-JERSEYS

Bred July gilts, \$40. March pigs, \$10. Mature sows ready to breed for fall litters, \$25.  
**NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

### CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

**Kansas Herd Chester Whites**

20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fair 1917. 1 ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.**

### Chester Whites For Sale

Few good fall boars, improved. Am booking orders for spring pigs sired by Richards Wm. 52473. His litter brother was Jr. Champion at National Swiss Show 1918. His dam, Miss Lenora 4th, was Sr. Champion sow at same show. His sire, Wm. A., was never beaten in the show ring and has sired more show boars than any boar living or dead. Have several tried sows will sell.  
**E. M. RECKARDS, 217 Lincoln St., TOPEKA, KAN.**

### BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.  
**HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS**

**Western Herd Chester Whites** For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. **F. C. GOODIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

### Chester Whites For Sale

Gilts bred for September farrow; choice young boars; spring pigs. **C. H. Cole, N. Topeka, Kan.**

### BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS

Pairs and trios not skin.  
**HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.**

### PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

ready for June delivery. Chas. Cates, Lyndon, Kan.  
**CHESTER WHITES.** Five choice fall boars. Must be sold by May 10th.  
**E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas**

**O. I. C. BRED GILTS:** also booking orders for spring pigs. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.**

### JERSEY CATTLE.

### Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. **J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).**

### 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.**

### Registered Jersey Bull Calves \$50 and up

**Patterson's Jersey Farm, Fort Scott, Kansas**  
**REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS**  
3 weeks old to 1 year. Price \$35.  
**Chas. Long, Stockton, Kansas**

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75.** Oakland's Sultan breeding. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.**

**The JERSEY**

THE Jersey is famous for the little money it costs to keep her compared with the big yield she gives in return. Owning 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

## Shepherd's Big Durocs

Fine big March and May boars. Sired by King's Colonel I Am, King Orion, Illustration 2nd Jr. All from my big herd sows. These are big stretchy heavy boned fellows and smooth. Have a splendid lot of fall boars sired by K. C. I. A. and Great Wonder Model. These are good ones. Two gilts bred for July farrow. All immuned. Write quick.  
**G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

## Boars of Size and Quality!

Twenty big, stretchy summer and fall boars. Also fall gilts. Sired by Red's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col., and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell.  
**JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS**

## Royal Scion Durocs

10 choice fall boars for sale. Priced to move them. We are ready to book orders for spring boars. Address  
**G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KAN.**

## September Boars and Open Gilts \$40

Gilts bred to order for fall farrow, \$70. Early March pigs, trios not skin, weaned May 8, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. **D. C. Baneroff, Osborne, Kansas.**

## Duroc Pigs, \$20

Orion and other famous blood lines. Fine individuals. Immune to cholera. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**W. J. BARNES, RT. 5, OSWEGO, KANSAS**

## Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios.  
**G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS**

## Brookdale Durocs

A few good fall boars for sale. Also a good yearling herd boar. This boar is big and well bred. Several registered Shorthorn bulls around 12 months old.  
**A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS**

## McCOMAS' DUROCS

Several large September boars. Some are sired by a son of the mighty Pathfinder and out of champion bred dams. The best of blood with prices right.  
**W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KANSAS.**

## Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address,  
**B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS**

## Jones Sells on Approval

Duroc Jerseys of popular blood lines. Young stock for sale. Write me your wants.  
**W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

## Duroc Fall Boars

sired by state fair champion. Also extra good February pigs of Orion breeding. Priced very cheap.  
**G. D. WILLIAMS, INMAN, KANSAS**

## Registered Durocs

Gilts bred for May and June farrow. The quality and quantity kind. Price \$60. December pigs, either sex, \$25.  
**J. F. JONES, BEELER, KANSAS**

## 1883—Searle Durocs—1919

"Better every year." Two extra good fall boars priced to sell. Spring pigs, both sexes. Correspondence a pleasure. **Searle and Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.**

**Garrett's Durocs** For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery.  
**R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.**

**MUELLER'S DUROCS**—A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. **Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.**

**IMMUNED DUROC BOARS, BIG TYPE.**  
**Frank Haynes, Grantville, Kansas**



## HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

## Every Horse Goes



As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains.

**WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.**  
Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

## Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, Jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on Jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

**J. P. & M. H. Malone**  
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

## Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.  
Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charleston, Iowa.  
Above Kansas City.

## JACKS -- STALLIONS

50 head of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; big boned and registered; from 15 to 16 hands high. Also Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions. M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE**  
200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts. March pigs, good ones, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 2918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

## HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

**Herd Boars For Sale** Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of the undefeated Messenger Boy. Best of blood. Heavy bone. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

## SHEEP AND GOATS.



## FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service, priced worth the money. Also registered ewes.  
Howard Chandler, Charleston, Iowa

**For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire** ewes with lambs by side \$27.50 each.  
J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## Herefords and Percherons

30 cows and heifers, from yearlings up, good breeding and a good useful lot. All that are old enough will calve this spring. Some have calves at foot and are being bred to Dominick 56433, a son of Domino. As I have no pasture room I must sell and will make attractive price on the lot. In Percherons have 1 6-year-old, black ton stallion, must dispose of him as his fillies are in his way; 1 2-year-old grey, 1750, broke to service; 1 coming 2-year-old black, 1550, ready to use on a few mares and earn his way.  
MORA E. GIDDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS

## Registered Hereford Bulls

I have four nice young bulls from 11 to 23 months old for sale very reasonable. Address  
HENRY L. JANZEN, LOBBRAINE, KANSAS  
(Ellsworth County)

**Ocean Wave Ranch** Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.  
A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

## GALLOWAY CATTLE.

**REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE**, bulls or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

**AYRSHIRE BULL CALF** for sale. 6-months-old. Best of breeding.  
JAMES WAGNER, PERTH, KANSAS

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Registered Holstein Bull** for sale. 4-year-old; sire K. B. K. Prince de Kol of Harum; dam Miss Clem de Jong Pauline.  
W. D. SCRIBBY, R. 4, HANOVER, KANSAS.

## BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce.  
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**Young Registered Holstein** Bulls with good A. R. O. backing. H. M. Hildemann, Maize, Kansas

**A. R. O. BULLS** for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

to yearlings will be sold. I hope every Jersey cattle breeder that wants to buy, and that possibly can, will be at this sale. It is truly a wonderful lot of splendid cattle consigned by breeders who are really breeders, and not speculators who bring in cheap cattle from somewhere and sell them in competition with real Jersey cattle breeders in localities like White City. No apology will be made for any animal in this sale. I hope you will at least write for this catalog and, if you possibly can, come to the sale. It is an offering of the greatest merit and every member of the club consigning is back of his consignment. M. A. Tatalow, White City, Kan., is the secretary. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., is the sales manager. Remember the catalogs are ready.—Advertisement.

## Herd Bull Headquarters.

Parties interested in Shorthorn cattle will note the change in the advertisement of Tomson Bros., which appears regularly in these columns. Their chief stock sires are Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. Probably a son of one of them or of the imported white bull, Lawton Tommy, will be selected to assist. Breeders from all over the West are going to Tomsons for herd bulls and herd foundation material, and those familiar with the herd do not need to be told that Tomson Bros. use in their own operations the same select and proven material they offer for sale to their customers. Both in breeding and individuality their herds hold to the highest standard.—Advertisement.

## Some Good Shorthorns.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., have three pure Scotch bulls, yearlings, that they desire to sell to head good Shorthorn herds. They will be priced very reasonable. One is red and the other two are roans. They are by their Tomson bred bull, Auburn Dale, and are bred right and good individuals. Remember that Wm. Wales, the senior member of this firm has been in the Shorthorn business for more than 30 years and their herd, while not the largest, is without doubt one of the very strong herds in the west. Write them for prices on these bulls and a full description. You will get a square deal if you buy of them and you can depend on their description.—Advertisement.

## Jefferson County Shorthorns

Jas. W. Mitchell, Valley Falls, Kan., is manager of a sale of 40 Shorthorns which will be offered by the Shorthorn breeders of Jefferson county in a public sale at Valley Falls, Thursday, May 22. Twenty-five cows and heifers will be sold and 15 bulls. It is an offering of good honest cattle that have not been groomed for this sale but are in just ordinary flesh and in the best possible condition to do well in the average pasture this summer. The catalog is ready to mail and you can have it by addressing Jas. W. Mitchell, Valley Falls, Kan. Do it today and you will get it by return mail. The Jefferson county improved breeders association is one of the good pure bred stock county associations in Kansas and has a substantial membership in that county. Plan to be at this sale. See the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Durocs At Topeka

O. H. Doerschlag and A. E. Sisco, Rural Route 2, Topeka, Kan., and H. A. Johnson, Perry, Kan., are having combined for a big Duroc Jersey sale at the fair grounds, Topeka, Thursday, May 15. In this big combination sale they will sell 50 head, 20 of them fall boars (many of them show prospects) and 30 fall gilts bred to Pal's Orion Cherry King, a splendid son of the great boar Orion Cherry King. It is a splendid opportunity to get a boar ready for service cheap as they are not likely to sell high at this time of the year. The bred gilts are of real merit and of the same breeding as the boars. It is a good offering clear through and the best of the fall crops of these three breeders. Write either of them for the catalog which is ready to mail. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## Last Call for Neale Holsteins.

A. S. Neale's big Holstein-Friesian sale at Manhattan, Kan., is next Monday, May 12. If you have failed to see either of the full page stories that appeared in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze and the issue before you better look them up, if you are at all interested in "best" Holstein-Friesians. This big offering of 55 head is the greatest opportunity ever offered in the west to buy the best. It is a wonderful offering of the best to be found. You will not have time to secure the catalog before the sale but you can secure one from Mr. Neale as soon as you reach the barns which are near town. Manhattan has lots of railroads and you can get in and get out of there very conveniently. Your railroad agent can route you so you can make it easy. Free autos from the hotel to the barns. Look up the last issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for information about the sale offering.—Advertisement.

## 1883--Searle Durocs--1919.

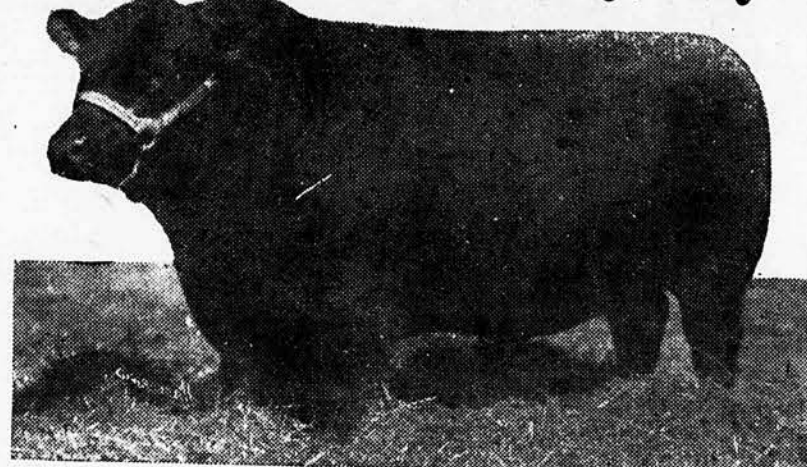
You can count on the fingers of one hand the pioneer Duroc Jersey breeders who, during the eighties, took up this then little known breed and pushed it into popularity. Prominent among them is C. H. Searle, senior member of the firm of Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas, whose advertisement with the above heading appears in this issue. The past few years while Mr. Searle has been state agent for one of the large fire insurance companies, H. J. Cottle, the firm being Searle & Cottle. The above partnership was recently dissolved, Mr. Cottle entering Y. M. C. A. work, and the Bonnie View herd is again exclusively "Searle." March 1 Mr. Searle resigned his insurance position, moved to Bonnie View Farm, eight miles southeast of Topeka, and expects to devote the rest of his life to "better Durocs and more of them." Two fall boars of unusual quality and a splendid lot of spring pigs comprise the present offering for immediate sale. Inspection and correspondence invited. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

## Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Organization.

At Beloit, Kan., Tuesday evening, April 29, the Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' association was organized. This was the evening before the Mitchell county Shorthorn sale at Beloit. Will Myers, of Beloit, who managed the sale the following day, had arranged a smoker for the occasion instead of the banquet which had been given up because of the rainy weather. Officers were

## Oklahoma's Great Angus Sale

L. R. Kershaw's First Annual Sale  
Muskogee, Okla., Tuesday, May 27



Plowman 221051, 2110 Pounds, 2 Years Old, 21 Times Grand Champion.

10 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS—Blackbirds and Ericas to head good herds.

65 FEMALES—the kind breeders need for foundation stock. Blackbirds, Ericas, Prides, and Mother Queens. A FEATURE OF THIS SALE WILL BE THE GREAT NUMBER OF ANIMALS Sired BY OR BRED TO GRAND CHAMPION BULLS.

These cattle are backed by a long line of great ancestors, individually and in show ring records. They cannot fail to meet every requirement for foundation animals, male or female.

All cattle tuberculin tested. Dr. C. D. Lowe, southern representative, E. T. Davis, central and western representative, of the Angus Association, and M. A. Judy, will be present to help buyers make selections. Write today for a catalog, mentioning this paper, to

**L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.**

Auctioneers—Herriff, Smithhiser, Hurt and Judy.  
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Note—J. C. Simpson, Eufaula, Okla., sells Angus at Muskogee May 28.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## HOLSTEINS PRICED TO SELL

An abundance of bulls, cows and heifers priced to sell. Write for descriptions and prices.

**BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.**

The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at \$30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Mo. Pacific—Santa Fe and Rock Island.

## HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

## Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write us your needs. We are glad to tell you about our Holsteins. Address

**LEE BROS. & COOK,**  
Harveyville, Kansas

## 50 Holsteins For Sale

High grade cows and heifers. Fresh and springers. 22 head nice yearlings. Will sell a carload of choice Holsteins.

**LONE STAR DAIRY, Mulvane, Kan.**

## WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Bulls of serviceable ages. Grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, Colantha Johana Lad, and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th; grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcorn, out of King Segis dam. Write for further information.  
**CHAS. C. WILSON, SUPT., EDNA, KANSAS**

## Three-Year-Old Daughter

of the \$25,000 Bull, Johanna McKinley Segis. Just freshened. Price \$300. Also young bulls from high record cows.

**G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

## BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy producing cows.

**IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS**

## Registered Holsteins

Bull calves for sale, grandsons of King Of The Pontiacs, 3 to 7 months old. One son of King Segis Pontiac old enough for service. Good individuals and priced to sell. **O. E. Riffel & Son, Stockton, Kansas.**

## CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.



## The World's Dairy Cows

The Holstein-Friesian Cow is found in more countries, occupying more territory, and probably producing more milk, cheese, and butter than all other breeds combined.

If interested in

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

**Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.**

## HOLSTEIN BULL

13 months old, ready for service. Sired by Mott Bros' famous Canary Butter Boy King. Dam, Susie Hengerveld Segis 2nd, a beautiful 4-year-old, unofficial record of 20 pounds butter in 7 days with 426 pounds milk. Price \$175.

**Triangle Holstein Farm, Hutchinson, Kan.**

## ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

**Albechar Holstein Farm**  
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

**HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES**, 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.



## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



## Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.



## Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

O.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

## Private Sale—Angus Bulls

Five extra good young bulls ranging in ages from 10 to 12 months old. All sired by Roland L. 187220. J. W. TAYLOR, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE Three-year-old heifer, bred 2 and 3-year-old heifers at \$150. Yearling bulls \$100. Two aged bulls at \$200 each. NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

## Angus Bull for Sale

Coming 2-years-old. Harmon Haag, Holton, Kansas.

## ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

Twenty cows and heifers, two yearling bulls. Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas

## EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for

sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls. D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

## POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



## 16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS

at \$200 to \$500 each. Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

## A Choice 15-Month Red Bull

For sale. Also a few females. S. R. BLACKWELDER & SONS, Pratt County, Isabel, Kansas

## Double Standard Polled Durhams

young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sulton. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

## FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

## 32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

## Bulls by L. S. Cremo For Quick Sale

Five Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are 12 months old. Short of room and must sell before FRAS. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

## RED POLL BULLS

From the oldest herd in Kansas. None better. D. F. VAN BUSKIRK, BLUE MOUND, KAN.

## Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

## Registered Red Poll Bulls

J. H. Ferguson, Gypsum, Kansas

## Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

## Guernsey Herd For Sale

All registered, some imported, some A. R. O. All or any part of 15 head consisting of six heifers (6-weeks to 2-years-old), five cows, four bulls (6-months to 6-years-old). Will make this especially attractive to parties desiring the whole herd.

Guernseydale Farm, Ottawa, Kansas

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## What is a Shorthorn Bull Worth?



If a registered Shorthorn bull during his life sires 100 calves worth \$5 more per head than calves from the same dams by a scrub bull he is worth \$500. If they sell for \$10 more he is worth \$1,000. If \$20 more, he is worth \$2,000. But suppose they sell for \$20 more—what is he worth? He is actually worth \$5,000 in gold. It will pay you to use a high-class Shorthorn bull. He will cost much less than his value. You get paid for quality and pounds both at the beef markets. Many a 1,000 lb. Shorthorn cow yields from 7,000 to 10,000 lbs. of milk per year.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

elected as follows: Will Myers, president, Beloit; Forest Booker, secretary and treasurer, Beloit; sales committee: E. A. Cory, chairman, Taimo, Kan.; Geo. Mealls, Glen Elder, and S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center. It was decided that the territory should comprise all the counties thru which the main line of the Union Pacific passed west to the Colorado line and east as far as Clay and Washington, including these two counties. Every Shorthorn breeder in this territory is urged to become a member by sending \$1.00 to the secretary at once. The sales committee will meet sometime soon and arrange for a sale this fall. It is expected that this association will hold at least two sales a year and possibly more. These sales will be held at different places in the territory as selected by the sales committee. Send your name and \$1.00 to the secretary, Forest Booker, Beloit, Kan., at once and become a member.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Shorthorn bull calves ten to twelve months old, are for sale by G. W. Mueller, St. John, Kan.—Advertisement.

The Triangle Holstein Farm, Hutchinson, Kan., is offering a very good young Holstein bull for sale in this issue. Look up their ad.—Advertisement.

A few fall Duroc boars suitable for string fall litters are advertised for sale by Geo. Mueller, St. John, Kan. Mr. Mueller is also booking orders for spring pigs.—Advertisement.

G. M. Shepherd has two corking good March boars one sired by King Orion, the Putnam herd boar, the other by Illustration 2nd Jr. Illustration 2nd Jr. sired the winning futurity litter in Kansas, 1917, and was grand sire of the winning litter 1918. The boar by him has as dam, Cherry Girl, the dam of the 1st prize under year boar of Kansas, 1916. He has also six splendid big boars of May farrow sired by King's Colonel I Am, these are big fellows and sure to please. Also a splendid lot of fall boars sired by K. C. I. A., a 1-000-lb. son of King's Col. and a few by Great Wonder Model, the 1st prize junior yearling boar of the Kansas State Fairs last year. See his ad in this issue and mention Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

## The Great Shorthorn Circuit.

The Crosbie-Suppes-Kramer Shorthorn sale at Tulsa, Okla., May 14, the Lookabaugh sale at Watonga, Okla., May 15, and the sale of Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., May 16, will be the greatest Shorthorn sale event ever held in the Southwest, or possibly in America. No Shorthorn breeder of Kansas or Oklahoma can afford to miss the opportunity of seeing these three great offerings sell at auction. The Tulsa breeders have put cattle in their sale that will do credit to their famous herds. No one who has seen Mr. Lookabaugh's cattle knows of as many great cattle selling in any one sale before. Park E. Salter offers as great an amount of imported blood as has ever been offered in any one American sale. You should arrange to attend all of these sales using the special Pullman service that has been arranged.—Advertisement.

## Kershaw's Angus Sale.

L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., will sell at auction Tuesday, May 27, 75 Angus cattle. This sale will afford the greatest opportunity ever offered farmers and breeders of the Southwest to buy foundation Angus breeding stock. It pays to buy cattle from a herd that consistently wins at all the big shows. No Angus breeder in America has won more prizes at the state and national shows the last five years than has L. R. Kershaw. The great feature of this sale is the great number of cows and heifers sired by and bred to the champion sires of this great herd. That Mr. Kershaw has made a nation-wide reputation as an Angus breeder proves that you may do likewise. No breed of cattle is better adapted to the climate and conditions of Oklahoma and the Southwest than are the Angus. Angus steers have won at the Chicago International 52 out of a possible 66 grand championships, over all breeds, in single steer, steer herd, car lot and carcass classes. The time for you to try what better cattle will do for you on your high priced land is now at hand. L. R. Kershaw has proven that the Angus makes good in Oklahoma. The Angus cattle listed in this sale are the kind to make more beef in less time and with less feed than the cattle that the average farmer has been accustomed to. It is worth a trip to Muskogee to see this great offering whether you buy or not. Mr. Kershaw extends to you a cordial invitation. Read the ad in this issue and send your name for a catalog, mentioning this paper. Remember J. C. Simpson sells the next day.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB.

Frank Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb., are offering weanling Polands for sale. They can furnish single pigs or pairs and trios, not related. A pedigree with every pig. Look up his ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

## More Money for Cattle

The money that will flow to the farms this year as a result of the unprecedented wheat acreage and the price assured along with the values for hay and other grains will have but one tendency and that is to place a higher valuation on improved cattle.

Many thousands of grade cattle have been sent to market during the past 18 months because the owners could not afford to feed them under present expensive conditions and they could cash them for more money than ever before. The effect of this has been to reduce the supply. In addition there have been greater losses during the past winter and in fact for two or three winters previous and as a result of the wide-spread drouths of the past three summers in large grazing areas, these losses have been greater than were ever known for a similar period. What is the result? Less cattle and along with the lesser numbers a demand of greater scope than was ever known.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Jefferson County SHORTHORNS

## 40 HEAD

Drafts from the best herds in Jefferson county

25 Cows and Heifers and 15 Bulls of serviceable ages.

Valley Falls, Kansas, May 22, 1919

The Jefferson County Improved Breeders Association is a going concern and the following Shorthorn members are making this sale:

Mark Lodge Herd, Valley Falls  
Adam Becker & Son, Meriden  
H. B. Keys, Valley Falls

Geo.-W. Ela, Valley Falls  
Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls  
Frank Gregg, Denison

While everything in this sale will be in just ordinary flesh every animal will have real merit and will be worthy your consideration as a Shorthorn breeder. For catalog address

Jas. W. Mitchell, Sales Mgr.,  
Valley Falls, Kansas

Auctioneer, Frank Blake. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

## Shorthorn Bulls—Scotch and Scotch Tops

17 bulls, reds and roans, from 12 to 14 months old. Sired by Village Heir 492859 by Imported Villager and Marengo Pearl 391962, he by Marengo's Choice tracing to Imported Lavender 38th. These bulls are in just ordinary flesh and not conditioned to sell but will thrive and do well on the average farm. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, Dickinson Co., KANSAS

## 1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

Chief Stock Bulls, Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. 200 high class females of the most popular and practical families.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR HERD BULLS AND FOUNDATION STOCK

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS DOVER, KAN.  
(Ry. Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (Ry. Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

## GOOD YOUNG BULLS

Of best practical Shorthorn blood. Some very choice young bulls from 11 to 17 months old. See their sires and dams and how they are grown. Prices and values right. Wire or phone if you are coming.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Route 7, Clay Center, Kan.

## D. L. Dawdy's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 16 months old. These bulls out of extra choice cows. Good size, reds or roan. Cumberland Last, Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices very reasonable. Write at once for prices and descriptions. Address

D. L. DAWDY, Arrington, Atchison County, Kan.

## Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## Meuser &amp; Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.

WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

## Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego.

W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

## The Chase County Shorthorn Breeders

will give you a square deal. Are listing for quick sale 40 cows and heifers. 20 one and two-year-old bulls of quality, and two herd bulls. Address

FRANK H. YEAGER, Secy., BAZAAR, KAN.

## Choice Cumberland 766468

for sale, nicely marked, red roan Shorthorn bull of the show type. One of the best I have ever raised, 1-year-old April 12, 1919; a bargain.

T. J. BLAKE, CENTRALIA, KANSAS.

## SHORTHORNS

Seven registered bulls 9 to 12 months old. Well bred and good individuals.

H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.

Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

## Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. My herd bull and six of his sons. The herd bull is white and weighs 2,000 pounds. His disposition cannot be beat. The young bulls vary from 12 to 15 months old, 5 roans and 1 white. Priced right for April sale.

H. W. ESTIS, SITKA, KANSAS.

## Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped for sale. Herd bull, Types Model 2nd, son undefeated Cumberland's Last. Red, roan and white heifers and cows; open, bred, calves at foot.

L. H. ERNST, TECUMSEH, NEB.

## Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans by Auburn Dale 569935

A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money. WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN. (Osborne county)

## SHORTHORN BULLS

I have 20 Shorthorn bulls to sell the next 30 days. These bulls must sell. They are priced for quick sale. I seldom fail to sell a bull to the man who comes to buy. So come early and get choice while they last.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

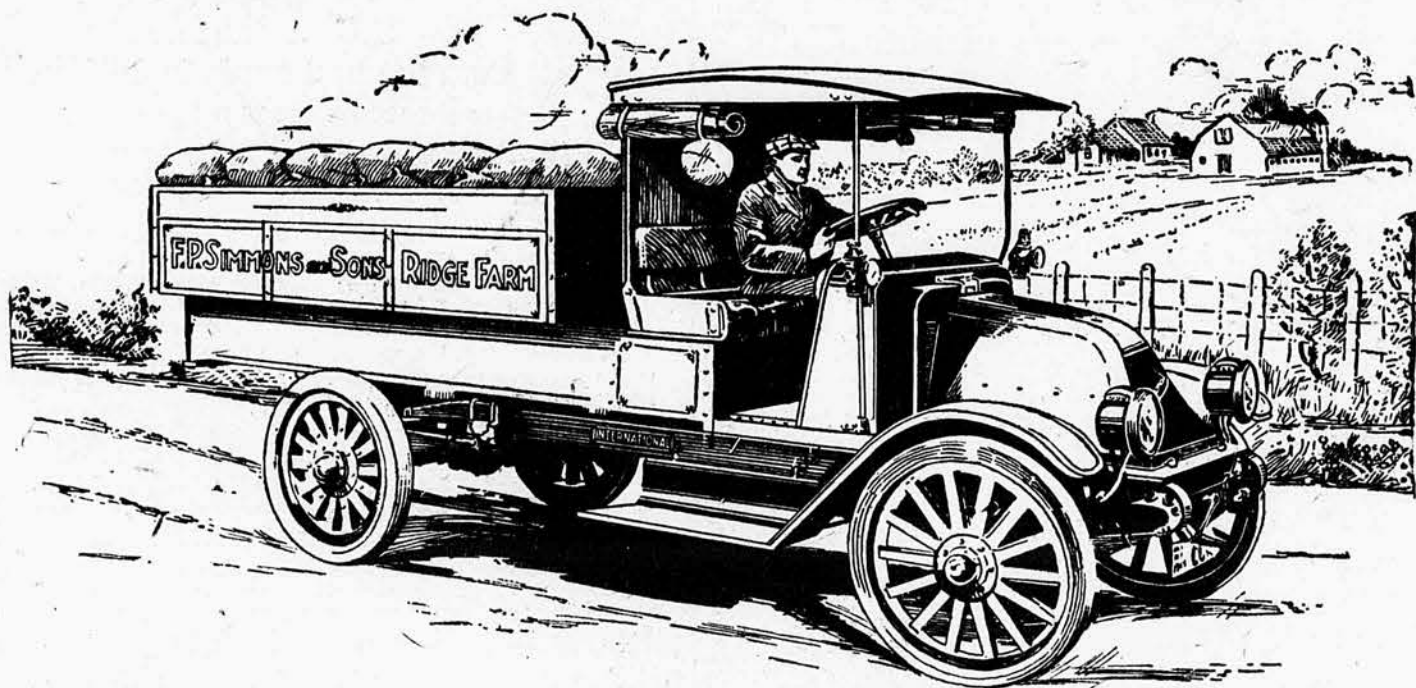
## New Buttergask Shorthorns

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service.

MEALL BROS., Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas



# does it pay?



NEBRASKA rancher located 45 miles from the railroad used to spend four days on the road with a team going and returning from his shipping point. With his International Motor Truck, he makes the trip in a day and saves three days for productive work.

An Iowa farmer living ten miles from town required the greater part of a day to make a round trip haul with horses. With his

## International Motor Truck

he makes the trip in about three hours. The rest of the day he has for productive work. To the farmer living closer to market, the saving accomplished with an International Motor Truck is relatively as great.

This truck is built by a Company that knows farm and country road conditions. The engine is a simple, heavy duty type, transmitting ample power to the famous International internal gear rear axle, that converts it into mileage at lowest cost.

When need arises for repairs, or an adjustment, an International owner

has always at ready command a service organization that is thorough and complete. This is an important consideration to the farmer, whose hauling must so often be done at just a certain time.

Figure up the time you and your help spend on the road in the course of a year. Two-thirds of that time is the approximate number of days an International Motor Truck will save you for productive work. There is a style of body and size of truck to meet practically every hauling requirement. Write for full information.

Motor Truck Sales Department

International Harvester Company of America

(INCORPORATED)

Chicago

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Branch Houses, Distributors and Dealers Everywhere