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# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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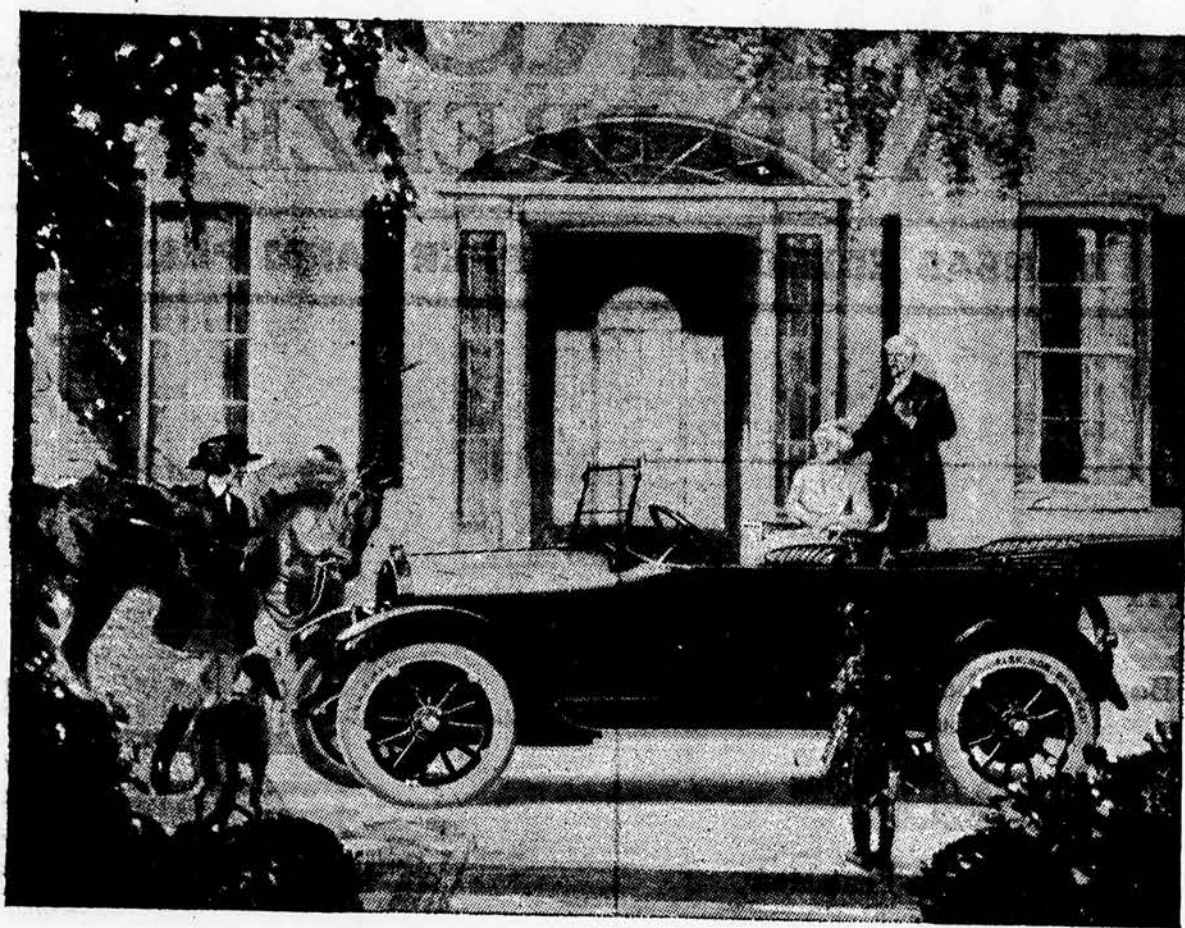
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# Overland



## Why Model 90 Makes Friends of Owners

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 Willys-Knight Touring Cars, Coupes, Limousines, Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Car  
 Canadian Factory, West Toronto, Canada

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# Livestock Farming is Profitable

*The Nation Has a Ten Billion Dollar Investment in Animal Industry, But It is Inadequate and Must be Enlarged Immediately*

By John M. Eyvard  
Iowa Experiment Station

**M**OST assuredly livestock farming is profitable and it offers excellent advantages to any one who is prepared to carry it on properly. The nation has 10 billion dollars invested in animal industry, but this investment is inadequate and it must be enlarged immediately. In order to be a successful livestock man one must possess characteristics that are in harmony with the essentials of the livestock farming game. To be a most successful man in the cattle business or the swine business or the sheep business one must like it. Yes, and live with it. It is often said that livestock men usually are as a class among our most intelligent and progressive citizens. It may be in order to add that they have to be or else they could not stay with the livestock business.

There isn't any question but what on the average the man who properly balances up his farm in this great Middle West thru the judicious sensible placing of livestock into those niches wherein they fit economically will be better off in the long run than the man who pins his faith entirely to grain farming. In Iowa we believe in livestock when this livestock is in its real place because by breeding it, growing it, and marketing it, we find that we make larger labor incomes than where livestock is relegated far into the background, and what is true of Iowa in this respect is true of Kansas and other sister states.

At the outbreak of the Great War, temporarily the grain farming had an advantage, but it was short-lived and today livestock is coming back into its own returning with full measure and is affording just returns for the devotion shown by those who stuck to the game.

Naturally in war time there is a marked tendency to conserve, to conserve even at the risk of losing some in efficiency. The tendency is to eat more and more of the grains direct rather than to convert them into meat and its products. During the war particularly, the dairy cows have had pretty hard sledding and some of the unwise control and price rulings made in our larger cities have hurt the dairy industry temporarily, but it will come back and be better than ever shortly.

A happy combination of livestock farming and grain farming however, we believe is the most profitable on the average of a series of years.

Professor Munger of the farm management department of the Iowa Experiment Station has been studying this problem for a considerable time and the investigations he has made have convinced him that usually where four-fifths of the income of the farm is from livestock and one-fifth is from crops the largest average labor income is experienced thruout a series of years. Now there is a reason for all of this.

In the old days it was shouted from the house tops by animal husbandry enthusiasts, "Feed everything you raise; don't sell anything unless you drive it off on four feet; take nothing to market on four wheels, except eggs."

Now on the surface this might appear as a very good slogan, but when you get into the vitals of it you find that it has risen largely from inborn academic enthusiasm, and not from thoughtful consideration, as expressed in real hard economic judgment.

Professor Munger's figures along this line are indicative of what men on the good farms of the corn belt have gained from experience, namely: not to be too strongly attached to the idea of selling nothing but livestock from the farms.

One difficulty and a very serious one with marketing our crops thru livestock is to maintain the happy balance between the two. Shall one keep enough livestock to eat up all of the crops raised in a bumper crop year? If he does that then he has too much livestock for an average year, and a marked preponderance for a lean year. This all means that to keep up the livestock on this higher basis it is necessary that considerable feed be purchased in all years except maximum years.

If the individual is so situated that he has to ship in his feed to keep up the deficit then he is working against a losing margin unless he happens to be so fortunate as to be having the experience in a very profitable livestock year. Even then he probably will not make the margins that the man made who proceeded more conservatively and maintained a better balance between grain and livestock. Therefore, a margin of safety must be considered. This margin is about 20 per cent here in the hub state of the Middle West. In other words, an average reserve above livestock needs of a 20 per cent crop is better than an excess of livestock, and the better average results to be had



are really so obviously obtained that they do not need particularly detailed explanation.

With the crops and livestock nicely balanced in the ratio of about 4 to 1 on the basis of income therefrom, it makes the farmstead more evenly keeled. Such a balanced organization is fortified against possible heavy livestock loss in dry sparse years. Usually there is enough crop-loss in such a year without adding to it the livestock loss. A safe policy to follow as a general guide is to feed all of those crops on the farm that one can feed to advantage making due recognition of course, of all manurial residues, which are becoming more and more important as the years of cropping roll by. Often it is advantageous to sell some of the grains of the farm, for instance by trading for by-products or special feeds that are particularly



efficient in balancing up the home grown products. Among these I might mention meat meal tankage, linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, corn oil cake meal and others that have made good in practice and that have been demonstrated on the farms of the commonwealth to be worth while, in truth to be practically essential in making the largest returns.

One must look carefully to the roughage waste of the farm if he would make his place most profitable. There is scarcely a farm in the corn belt that should not have cattle of some sort, or if not cattle then surely some sheep, in short four stomached animals that can convert corn fodder, rough hays, and other similar products into marketable material.

As the days go on we are going to utilize more and more of the corn stover of our fields and of the straws, the by-products of small grains. In the Eastern states the time has already come when the loss of stover on the farm is a serious matter

and hence such a practice as "hogging-down" corn is out of order. In the West we have found within the last 10 years that we are saving and utilizing more and more of our corn stover, putting it up as corn silage, and the day is not far distant when our silos will be in some considerable measure, on suitable farms, filled with corn stover to be made into stover silage. Here we have a palatable feed that is splendid for wintering the dry cows, also good for maintenance cattle and the wintering and summering of beef breeding cows, and in the winter handling of the ewes.

The animal husbandry section of the Iowa Experiment station has been carrying on work for a large number of years with the meat producing classes of livestock, and here in our situation we have found that cattle, sheep and swine are all money makers, when properly and sensibly handled. Let us take up our cattle experiments for instance in this last year. We found that the margin to each steer over feed costs in the two best groups was \$23.93 and \$19.23, respectively.

We estimate that the manure returned easily offsets most of the general charges so that these figures are expressive of profits. In another test our steers were fed for four months and the group rendering the largest profits received a straight corn belt ration, shelled corn, full-fed, linseed oil meal 3 pounds a head daily and corn silage full-fed, and as much alfalfa hay and salt as the steers would clean up over night. The second group was fed exactly the same as the first except that no corn grain was fed. One bushel of corn grain in the most profitable lot only fed a steer four days. Now if one is short of grain he can make good by leaving it out. Thus he can market more of his rough feed and altho he could not make quite so much a steer, this year he could handle more steers and in the long run make more profit. This is a point worth consideration, namely: the number of steers that one can feed in one instance as compared to another.

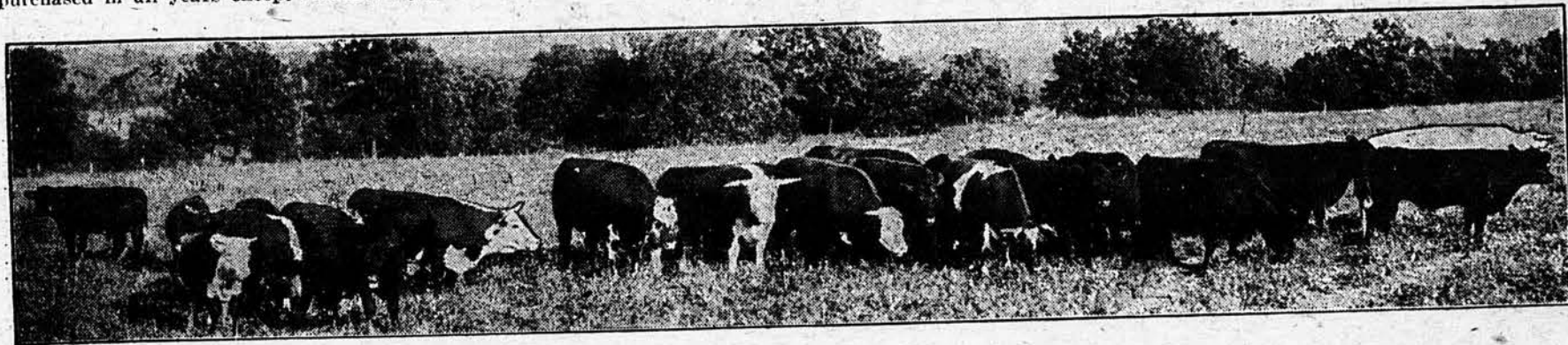
Last year the best group returned a margin of \$16.80. They were fed exactly the same as the full-fed group this year. Three years ago the margin to each steer on this same ration was \$37.36 for the straight full-fed group as contrasted with \$44.17 for the limited-fed cattle.

Our lambs fed this year on straight corn, linseed oil meal, corn silage, clover hay and salt returned a margin on each lamb of \$3.32 above feed costs. Where barley was allowed the margin was \$3.16 and when oats were fed the margin was \$3.14. These three purchased feeds excelled the hominy feed and corn gluten feed, the results from these being respectively \$2.16 and \$2.56.

Professor Munger finds when he studies his farm gathered data that those farms on which more than 50 per cent of the livestock units are hog units there is a greater return than where the hog units are less than 10 per cent, but we must remember that Iowa is generally speaking a grain raising state and that the hog is primarily a grain consuming animal. Our shipping and transportation costs are such as to make the hogs particularly profitable because live hogs can be sold to better advantage than lifeless grains. In other words, the lifeless grains can be converted into live hogs most advantageously.

This brings up another point that is of special interest in balancing the capital investment of the farm and that is to so manage one's finances that every dollar in the business is doing its duty every day thru keeping busy. And that to be a successful livestock man one must not be afraid to borrow, but yet he must borrow with good judgment and keep every borrowed dollar at work. It is considered a much better policy to borrow occasionally than to attempt to keep a large capitalistic reserve, which would be considerably in excess of the financial needs over the major portion of the year.

Every man hour, every brain ounce, every acre foot, every animal unit, every silver dollar must work to the highest efficiency every day possible.





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

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# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

## Much Ado About Nothing

FOR A NUMBER of days the United States Senate has been spending its time wrangling over the question of whether copies of the peace treaty have found their way into the hands of private persons in this country, before the Senators have been supplied with similar copies. An expensive investigation is now being carried on by a Senate committee. Witnesses are now being called to Washington at government expense from New York and other distant cities to testify. The investigation will drag along no doubt for weeks. Meanwhile the treaty will probably be signed. Then next fall or winter the committee will make a report which will be printed at great expense and filed away somewhere in the archives of the Senate, never to be referred to again in all probability. Nothing will be done about it no matter what the committee finds.

Meantime the Senators fill pages debating the question of how copies of the treaty came to get into the hands of private individuals before they were delivered to Senators. Senators become all heated up over the matter and glare at each other. That is as far as it goes; they just glare. Most of us never have seen a Senatorial glare but presumably it is something fierce. Now everybody knows substantially what is in the peace treaty offered to the Germans. They have known it for weeks and have been discussing the proposed terms right along. The very Senators who are taking up the time of the Senate fussing over the question of whether or not some private person has received an official copy of the treaty, have been going about the country discussing the treaty. What does all this fuss amount to? Nothing.

Senator Borah of Idaho finally succeeded in getting a copy of the treaty into the Congressional Record over the heated objections of Senator Hitchcock and others and now that it is there not more than a thousand people in the United States will see it and if they did they would not get any information they do not already have and yet there are people who labor under the delusion that Senators do not get enough pay for their services!

## The League of Nations

The opponents of the League of Nations indulge in two lines of argument against it. Part of the time they argue that it will mean the creation of a super state which will have the power at any time to drag us into all the world troubles; compel us to maintain a vast army and navy and police the whole world and at the same time act as the financial backer of every power great and small. Another line of argument is that the League when formed will be utterly innocuous; that it will have no power to prevent wars and will simply be a useless body.

Any intelligent and fair minded person who has read with any care at all the proposed constitution of the League knows that neither objection is well founded. The League will not constitute a super state. We will not be dragged into wars in which we have no concern and without our consent. We will not be required to maintain a vast army and navy for the purpose of policing the world.

On the other hand the League will not be an organization without power. If it meant nothing more than a permanent conference of the representatives of all the leading nations it would exert a powerful influence for peace. If there could have been some way to show Germany and Austria when the ultimatum was issued to Serbia, that the world in general would not be in sympathy with the arrogant demands made by Austria, there is a strong probability that the matter would have been submitted to arbitration and the world war would have been avoided. No nation is going to plunge recklessly into war knowing that the economic and, perhaps, the military forces of the world may be combined against it.

Germany will sign the peace treaty, the protesting against the terms imposed, but with a mental reservation and with no intent to fulfill the terms unless compelled to do so. Without a League of Nations Germany cannot be compelled to fulfill the conditions imposed. The army of the United States will be out of Europe within the

next few months. The armies of Great Britain and her colonies will also be withdrawn. France alone is not able to hold Germany and Austria in subjection. Without a League of Nations another war is almost a certainty. Without a League of Nations we will be compelled to maintain a vast army and navy ready for the coming conflict. It is idle to say that we can keep out of the conflict if war comes.

With a League of Nations Germany can be held in check by economic pressure and compelled to fulfill her obligations. With a League of Nations vast armament will be unnecessary and the world can start on the road to universal disarmament, the only way in which world wide and permanent peace can be obtained. I felt that President Wilson made a mistake when he did not take a number of Senators to Paris with him, but when I read what a number of the Senators have to say, and when I see the Senate spend days in controversy over immaterial matters I am disposed to forgive the President and conclude that maybe he did not make any mistake after all in leaving the Senators at home.

## A Dream of the Future

I have a dream of a time that is coming when the glorious state of Kansas will be divided into approximately 2,000 consolidated graded and high school districts. I can see in that coming time the old unlovely country school house abolished and in the place of these bleak, unsheltered lonesome one room houses, for the most part without a tree or shrub about them, there will arise 2,000 modern, architecturally beautiful buildings surrounded by wide and beautiful grounds, and laid out by expert landscape artists, so that trees, shrubbery and flowers will make a picture that will delight the eye and educate the taste. I see in connection with every such school a model farm where practical demonstrations will prove the kind of crops best adapted to each particular section and each kind of soil; where the best of livestock will be bred and the waste of keeping scrub stock will be demonstrated; where a community spirit of co-operation will be cultivated until all the productive forces included in the consolidated school district will be mobilized and the entire district be welded together in one productive unit.

Inefficient machinery will be scrapped, scrub stock will be eliminated and the production of the farms will be doubled or possibly quadrupled. Gradually the 2,000 units will establish a co-operative union, for buying, distribution and selling purposes and Kansas will become the agricultural and horticultural wonder of the world.

## Shocks Him

Among the most violent opponents of the proposed League of Nations is Senator Jim Reed of Missouri. Jim sees red every time he thinks about the League. The other day in speaking against the League he raised a new objection. He said that the League if formed will be composed of the representatives of nations of different religious beliefs. There will be Chinese followers of Confucius, Jap ancestor worshippers, followers of Mohammed and others. Therefore meetings of the representatives of the League cannot be opened with prayer because that would offend the believers in other religions. To think that Senator Jim would get so worked up about it, is strange indeed. There has been a widespread impression that he would prefer to open a meeting with a pair of jacks rather than with prayer, but then maybe he has been misjudged.

## Cigarette Smoking

As an aftermath of the war, perhaps, there is a perceptible increase in cigarette smoking especially among the youth. The smoking is not confined to the boys. A great many girls are addicted to the habit. Now unless practically all physicians are at fault, the cigarette, especially when smoked by immature boys, retards intellectual and mental development. We have here in Kansas fairly stringent laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors and especially aimed at the sale of cigar-

ettes and cigarette papers, but evidently the law is almost a dead letter.

Before the United States got into war the tide of public sentiment was setting strongly against the cigarette but after the war began a most successful propaganda was conducted to change that sentiment. Back of that propaganda was the American Tobacco Trust. The American citizens were made to understand that the soldiers in France might get along fairly well without much of anything to eat, but that tobacco and especially cigarettes were necessary to their comfort and contentment. The propaganda worked to the extent that it came to be regarded as almost unpatriotic to criticize the cigarette at all. Such organizations as the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. appealed for popular favor and support on the ground in part that they were busy supplying the boys over there with cigarettes.

Only one of the war work organizations so far as I now recall, did not carry cigarettes as part of its canteen or hut supplies and that was the Salvation Army, and it may be said in passing that the Salvation Army is the one organization working among the soldiers in France which I never have heard a returned soldier criticize.

Naturally, the effect of this propaganda and acquiescence on the part of the people was to increase the sale of cigarettes at home. It was pretty difficult to make a convincing argument against the sale of cigarettes to minors when sending cigarettes to soldiers, many of whom were minors, was being commended as an exhibition of patriotism. Yet it is not probable that the almost unanimous opinion of the medical profession concerning the effect of cigarette smoking is wrong.

The increase of cigarette smoking among the boys and girls is a bad thing for them physically, mentally and morally. The laws against the sale of tobacco to minors ought to be enforced. Public sentiment needs to be re-educated. The Y. M. C. A. especially, in my opinion made a serious mistake in going into the cigarette business even during war time.

## Help the Boy Scouts

There is a nation-wide Boy Scout campaign under way. It ought to be encouraged. There was a time when I confess I had a certain prejudice against the Boy Scout movement. I was inclined to think it was somewhat foolish and thought maybe the tendency of it was to encourage a spirit of militarism among the boys.

I was wrong in both my impressions. It is not foolish or militaristic but it does tend to encourage patriotism. It comes as near inculcating the principle of the Golden Rule as any organization I know anything about. It teaches the boys who are members politeness, courage, efficiency, kindness and patriotism. It inculcates unselfishness and the spirit of helpfulness. Instead of encouraging the spirit of war and militarism, if the principles of this organization could become universal war and militarism would be impossible. Every boy scout is required by his obligation to do at least one act of unselfish helpfulness and kindness each day. We are largely creatures of habit and education. Doing good may become a habit, just as doing evil may become a habit. All the members of the Boy Scout organization will not live up to the obligations of the organization, but at least no boy will be made worse by joining and it is safe to say that every one will be helped a little.

## And She is Irish Too

Ruby Linn of Attica, Kan., is a strong partisan of the Sinn Feiners. With just pride she asserts that she is "Irish too." She says:

What England is doing to Ireland now is just what she did to the United States in 1776. What is causing the trouble in Ireland is what caused the Revolutionary War. . . . If an independent government has proved a blessing for us, and there is no doubt that it has, then why shouldn't it prove a blessing to Ireland? You say there is no land you know of that gives tenants an opportunity to buy land on as easy terms as the tenants get in Ireland. If a little boy sees apples displayed in a window at two for 5 cents but hasn't a cent in his pocket it is just as hard for that boy to buy an apple as if they sold at five cents apiece. . . . Your name is McNeal, and I believe that is an Irish name, but if you are Irish why is it that you don't like to see the nation from which you descended,



prosper? I am willing to make an apology for what I have said if you can prove to me your view is right.

There is no occasion, Ruby, for you to make any apology whether you or I am right. You certainly have a right to your opinion about the Irish and maybe you are right and I wrong. There is, however, a very striking difference between the little island called Ireland and the vast country called the United States. To begin with Ireland is not half so big as the state of Kansas and its population is not homogeneous. The people in the northern part of the island are not friendly to those in the southern part and vice versa. This antagonism, which seems to me to be due entirely to religious fanaticism on both sides has prevented the establishment of home rule in Ireland. The Protestants in Ireland are afraid of the rule of the Catholics, and if the Protestants were in the majority the Catholics would be just as much afraid and opposed to the rule of the Protestants. Personally I have very little sympathy with this sort of religious fanaticism, but in this case we must deal with facts as they are, not as they ought to be. I heard ardent Catholics say if the Irish Protestants don't like the rule of the majority when the majority are Catholics they ought to get out of the country. But these Protestant Irish are a most stubborn race, and experience has proved that right or wrong they are as good fighters as there are in the world and they will not get out. It is therefore certain that independent Ireland would start out with trouble like that of a Donnybrook fair. Then it is reasonably certain that its independence would not free Ireland from the economic domination of England. Admit, if you please, all that Ruby says about the overbearing character of the English, the fact would remain that England would have it in her power to make commercial prosperity in Ireland nearly impossible. Here you would have then a small, weak nation, divided at home and incapable of competing with its powerful neighbor.

The wisest leaders among the Irish, not Protestants but Catholics, admit that independence would not benefit Ireland. It seems to me it would be about the worst thing that could happen to that most interesting and beautiful island.

Now just a word about the land laws of Ireland. I have an Irish friend, an ardent Catholic, who believes implicitly in all the dogmas of the church and whose sympathies would naturally be with the Catholic majority in the Emerald Isle. A few years ago he went back to his native land on a visit. One of his brothers at any rate and possibly more than one, is an Irish farmer, formerly a tenant who bought his farm under the terms of the Gladstone Irish land act. As I understand it he did not have to pay anything down. He was given a long time, I think forty years in which to pay for it. The price of the land which my Irish friend told me was very fine farming land seemed very low, much less than similar lands could be bought for here in Kansas. There was a trifling interest on deferred payments not more as I now recall, than 3 per cent. His brother was prospering as he never had prospered before, and that was common among the Irish tenant farmers according to my friend's report.

There is no doubt that in times past the Irish people were oppressed. There is no sort of doubt that the landlordism of a generation or two ago was abominable and the Irish people, especially the Irish Catholics, had a right to cry out against their exploiters and oppressors. It may be that full justice is not being done yet, but so long as Ireland remains a part of the British empire conditions there are certain to improve. Religious bigotry and intolerance is slowly but surely fading away and when that is gone there will be no trouble about the Irish people getting together. Catholics and Protestants are all of Celtic origin. They are regardless of their religious differences, as gallant people as the sun shines upon. On hundreds of battle fields they have shown a courage never surpassed. In other lands by their enterprise and talent they have risen to the highest places of honor and influence and power over here, for example they have ceased to quarrel over their religious differences and with a whole hearted devotion have supported a common country and if need be died for a common flag. The Irish people appeal to me greatly. I love their idealism; their courage; their passionate willingness to suffer, to fight and die if need be for what they believe in. But as I view it independence just now would be about the worst thing that could happen to Ireland.

### The Folly of War

One of the greatest financiers of the United States or of the world, for that matter, who has been most prominent in organizing the Red Cross work and who has spent the most of his time for more than a year in Europe is quoted as saying: "If the people of the United States knew the awful condition of things in Europe they would tremble for the future."

Within the last few days I have interviewed two very intelligent young men who made most creditable records at the front and especially during the terrible Argonne drive. They are not complaining of their treatment. Both seem to think that the men were as well treated and cared for as circumstances would permit, but both came back filled with disgust and detestation of war. A few days ago I received a letter from an Ohio

soldier, a graduate of Cornell, a man considerably past military age who left his business and family to enlist as a private out of a sentiment of patriotism. He is not a man who complains but he came home with a poor opinion of army life as seen from the viewpoint of the man in the ranks and the viewpoint of a non-commissioned officer. All this simply goes to prove what ought to be self-evident and to show that war is almost unbelievably wicked and also the most supreme folly.

According to Mr. Davidson Europe is practically bankrupt and in his opinion never can be restored and rehabilitated without the powerful aid of the United States. War has loosened the worst passions of men. War is destructive beyond power of calculation and filthy to a degree that can only be appreciated by those who have seen its grime and horrors. There never has been so favorable a time to end war forever as now, but the outlook is not entirely encouraging. Nations seem to be still dominated by selfishness, shortsightedness and political chicanery.

There is only one reasonable hope for ending war and that is to quit preparing for war. The reason why I am in favor of the League of Nations is because it is founded on the central thought of universal disarmament. If none of the great nations are prepared for war there will be no war, but if all of them prepare for war there will be another and more terrible war than the one just ended. In that event our civilization will be destroyed and it ought to be, for a civilization tolerating conditions which breed wars is not worth preserving.

I have tried to be optimistic, but there are times when it seems to me that national leaders in this and other countries do not grasp the fundamental truths that are apparent enough to the men who endured the hardships and dangers at the front. There is danger that the old ideas and plans which failed so miserably in keeping peace in the world will be tried out again because the world leaders lack vision.

### The Battle Only Fairly Begun

There are persons, perhaps, who think that national prohibition is an accomplished fact now that 45 states out of the 48 have ratified the amendment to the constitution. The fact is, however, that the fight for national prohibition has only fairly begun. In the first place there are several million persons in the United States who are bitterly opposed to prohibition and they are going to do what they can to see that it is not enforced.

Then there are a good many persons, very respectable persons they think themselves too, who are theoretically in favor of prohibition, so long as it doesn't seriously interfere with their own appetites. In other words they are of the opinion that prohibition is a very good thing for the plain, common people, the working people, but it ought not to prevent gentlemen of means and leisure like themselves from having a drink whenever they feel the need of it.

Now, there is nothing that just naturally riles the common plug citizen who thinks he wants a drink and finds that he can't get it conveniently, more than to know that the bloods, the rich, have their cellars stocked with all sorts of liquors and that their drinks are not interfered with. So he curses the law which he says is made to interfere with the privileges and appetites of the poor but not with the rich.

Also even after distilleries and saloons have been closed it is comparatively easy to manufacture a decoction that will intoxicate. We who have lived in Kansas since prohibition was inserted in our state constitution and who have witnessed the progressive legislation which finally has made prohibition reasonably effective, know the difficulties that lie in the pathway of national prohibition.

There never has been a time since prohibition was adopted in Kansas as I believe, when a majority of the voters of the state as a whole would have voted it out of the constitution if they had been given a chance, but for more than 30 years after prohibition was adopted there were numerous localities in the state where the law was violated openly and with impunity. What is more the majority sentiment in such communities was favorable to the violation of the law. Officers were elected pledged to protect violators of law rather than to punish them.

Then the great profit there was on liquor manufactured and sold without paying a revenue, tempted dishonest persons to manufacture the stuff, starting probably with a barrel or a few gallons, on which they actually did pay revenue tax and then adulterating and enlarging on the original stock until they had, perhaps, the vilest concoction that ever went down human throats.

I do not pretend to know the secret of its manufacture, but I have understood, that the basic constituents were fusel oil, cantharides, sulfuric acid and a few other things like that. This powerful mixture would eat the bung out of a barrel; dropped upon the tongue of a cotton tailed rabbit it would cause the timid creature to become metamorphosed until it would sit up on its haunches and howl with rage, and impudently expectorate in the countenance of a Siberian blood hound.

It did not simply make men drunk; it drove them to temporary madness, and if persisted in, to permanent insanity. It did not bring on ordinary delirium tremens, where the victim has visions of

snakes and straddle bugs, and English sparrows dancing the can-can and wearing green spectacles. Before the distorted vision of the habitual user of that compound there appeared flocks of prehistoric birds, of fearsome beak and claw and monstrous spread of wing. Huge reptiles and beasts of the Silurian and Jurassic periods. Pterodactyls, ichthyosaurs, dinosaurs, scaly dragons and mournful whangdoodles from the fabled mountains of Hepsidam.

Even with our hone dry law and with a powerful public sentiment behind it men do manage to get drunk in Kansas. So if there are any persons who imagine that the coming fight to make the United States a sober nation will be an easy-before-breakfast job, they are badly mistaken. I believe it is a fight that will last for years, but in the end the forces of John Barleycorn will be routed because the logic of the age is against them. Men are coming to realize that booze is the enemy of the poor, that it handicaps labor and increases to a tremendous amount, sickness, crime and poverty. But putting booze entirely out of business is a real man's job.

### Save the Goose

THE SUBJECT most talked about in the United States today is not the war, not the League of Nations, not who will be the next President. It is prices. They are still going up for the necessities of living—food, fuel, shoes, clothing, rent. We are still engaged in killing the goose, for as long as these necessities rise, so must wages, and there is a limit for both.

I know a man who is wearing the same pair of shoes he bought two years ago. He owns no others. When he gets them mended he has to visit with the cobbler until the work is done. His clothes shine with use. He wears a hat as old as his shoes. He has a wife and two children to provide for. His house rent has nearly doubled the last two years. It costs him twice as much to live as it did before the war, and his pay is one-third greater. Suppose an accident should disable the wage-earner of this family, or that a serious illness or death should come to any member of it?

Just now there is a great business revival all over the United States. In New York buying is two-thirds greater than a year ago. In Chicago the increase ranges from 25 to 50 per cent. It is less the farther we get away from the centers where huge war profits have set up a spurious prosperity. But on the whole, due to a reaction from war enforced economies and restrictions, the outlook is for brisk business for the summer and fall. The only disquieting feature is the still ascending prices.

Wages and prices have now been zigzagging upward for several years. It began before the war with a long-continued steady rise of prices. Then the war came and both "zoomed," as the airman say, prices leading. A limit finally will be reached. Then the pinch will come. Are we going to go the limit? Are we going to kill the goose or let it live?

Safety for the goose lies in a true standard and basis of values. The true standard is what it costs the average man's family to live, and how far his income goes to meet it, and whether it leaves something over for a home and a rainy day. No other standard of wages will be living wages. Any other kind of prosperity is sham prosperity, and danger lurks in it. Of course, a living profit safely above maintenance, for big and little business must be included, or wages will suffer.

As yet this readjustment is in the hands of business itself. Business fixes prices. It is nonsense to speak of price-fixing, as new, simply because the government fixed a few prices sometime back. Organized big business has been fixing our prices for years, and still is fixing them. It can exploit or profiteer, or it can find and hold to a rational basis of give-and-take, live-and-let-live. Everything now argues for the rational basis. Honesty—fairness—is always the best policy. Now it is the only policy. Business, industry, production, can be stabilized and made safely and actually prosperous in no other way.

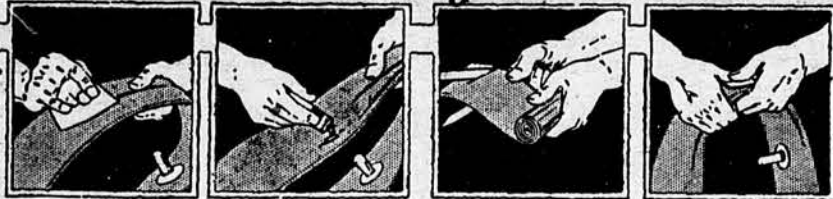
If organized business continues to seek the breaking point, to demand all the traffic will bear, it will repent of it. Big business must be fair, or it will be made fair. More and more it is to come under government supervision and control, according to how it sees and does its duty without compulsion. It can go on fixing its own profit standards if it will fix them fairly, or have them fixed for it in behalf of the general welfare instead of the swift enrichment of the few. When it became vitally necessary that banks should be made safe, the government provided bank inspectors. Big business must be made safe. It must serve, not exploit.

Fair dealing promotes consumption, more production, more business, steady employment for everybody and a sound, rock-bottomed prosperity. World conditions have placed long years of such prosperity within our reach, if only we will live and let live.

Arthur Capper.  
Washington, D. C.



### Movie of Man Patching Tube in 3 Minutes



WITH JOHNSON'S HASTEE PATCH the most inexperienced motorist can satisfactorily and inexpensively repair his own tubes. No time, labor or heat required. The patch can be applied in three minutes—at a cost of 2 cents—and it's so simple a child can use it.

#### Ready For Instant Use

With Johnson's Hastee Patch it takes but two or three minutes to make the repair and the tube can be pumped up immediately and is ready for instant use at any speed.

## JOHNSON'S HASTEE PATCH

Johnson's Hastee Patch isn't a makeshift—it permanently mends tubes and casings. It is much better than vulcanizing because there is no danger of burning and spoiling the tube. Johnson's Hastee Patch gives equally good results on a pin hole puncture or a large blowout. It is conveniently put up in strips so the user can cut just the right size patch for each repair.

Johnson's Hastee Patch is splendid for repairing garden hose—rubber boots, coats and gloves—rubbers—auto tops—foot balls—hot water bottles—and all rubber articles.

For Sale by all Dealers. Don't Accept Substitutes.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. MB Racine, Wis. U. S. A.  
Established 1882



## Is Your Thresherman A Grain Saver?

?

Get the facts from any of the makers of North America's standard threshing machines listed below. Among these are the builders of the leading tractors and farm implements. All of them are prepared to supply threshing machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Write to any of these for information.



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

## Grain Saving Stacker

#### LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

- | United States                                                 |                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anitman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio.              | A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pennsylvania.                            |
| Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois.                              | Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.                           |
| A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, Ohio.                           | Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois.                      |
| Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio.                  | Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio.                                      |
| Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, New York.                   | Keck-Gonnerman Company, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.                       |
| Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York.                     | Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minnesota.             |
| Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri.                      | Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan.            |
| J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.                | The Russell & Company, Massillon, Ohio.                            |
| Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York.              | Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Ind.                   |
| Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.   | Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (United States Agency), Moline, Illinois. |
| Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois.                  | Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Indiana.                         |
| Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois.      | The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York.                       |
| Canada                                                        |                                                                    |
| Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario. | Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.                    |
| Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ontario.            | Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.                |
| Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario.                   | Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick.                      |
| John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario.            | Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario.                        |
| Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ontario.                        | R. Watt Machine Works, Ltd., Ridgeway, Ontario.                    |
| MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.                 | George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ontario.                    |

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

## Rural Letters Fresh From the Farmstead

**R**EADERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, good roads, rural improvement, war taxes, compulsory military training and other matters of interest. Also send us suggestions for best methods to stop profiteering, for regulating the margins of middlemen, and for obtaining better methods of marketing farm products. Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

#### League of Nations

I am in favor of the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. I vote "No" on the League of Nations. I am opposed to the League as it is now written, but with proper changes and amendments it might be all right. N. N.

#### Good Crop of Wheat

We have 60 acres of wheat in this year. The ground was disked twice and then drilled. It was planted in corn ground. We sowed the beardless soft wheat which will be the best this year. One of my fields was harrowed only once and then drilled in corn stubble. It is about as good as bottom wheat. The ground is a sandy loam.

The beardless wheat is more easily handled but if you do not cut it in time it will shell out in handling it. We have been having lots of rain which is causing wheat to rust some. We never have spread any straw on the wheat, but we believe it would be all right. Milford, Kan. Earl Younkin.

#### Want the Old Time

Farmers, railroad men and laborers, all want the old time back again. The advocates of the new time are giving it credit for saving electric lights when in reality it was due to lightless nights and people being urged to use as little light as possible. We find nearly all who come into our store are in favor of the old time and we hope that you may be successful in getting that most unwelcome law repealed.

#### Bone Meal for Wheat

While talking with C. L. Armstrong, a farmer living near Altamont, he said, "I have used fertilizer on wheat for several years, and have found such a difference in the yields between wheat with no fertilizer and wheat given a small amount of fertilizer that I would not grow wheat without using fertilizer."

"I usually get an average of 5 bushels an acre more on fertilized than on unfertilized wheat. The berry from fertilized wheat is more plump than the berry from unfertilized fields. It seems that the phosphorus in the bone meal which I use makes the grain ripen better than grain which does not get this extra plant food. I use 100 pounds of bone meal an acre."

The animals slaughtered in the United States will provide only enough bone meal to treat about 4 million acres. J. E. Payne.

Parsons, Kan.

#### Straw as Feed and Fertilizer

Straw is that part of the small grain crops thru which nutrition is carried to the kernels. After the kernels have ripened there remains but a small amount of nutritive elements in the straw; therefore straw is of but little value as a feed. Stock should never be forced to eat wheat straw but should eat it at will. Oats straw is more nutritious than wheat straw for the reason that it holds its blades which contain a limited amount of feeding elements. I carried my horses thru the winter months of the past winter on oats straw in the place of hay as my hay crop was rather short. I gave them enough grain to give them a fairly balanced ration. I gave them plenty of the oats straw; and that which was left in the manger, after the horses had eaten all they desired, I used for bedding.

The best method to dispose of straw, that I have been able to find so far, is as a fertilizer. I transform it into fer-

tilizer by using it for bedding the stock during the winter while they are kept in the barn, and allow the stock free use of the stack. I have but little faith in dry straw as a fertilizer. I desire that it be changed into barnyard fertilizer or brought to the stage of wet decay, by the method I have stated, before spreading upon the field. When plowed under in either of these two forms of fertilizer, it is ready to give to the crop thereon nutritive elements without having to pass thru the decayed stage after being plowed under. Dry straw has less tendency to hold or accumulate moisture than the so-called barnyard fertilizer when spread on a dry field. I have tried both and the wet manure proves far the more successful. It gives life to the soil and mixes more readily with the soil than straw. It gives the soil a richer and more pulverized appearance. It is transformed into a new soil in a shorter time than straw.

Thru free access of the straw stack for the stock and for bedding purposes in the barns, a large straw stack can be turned into a beneficial fertilizer during the winter and is ready to be spread over the wheat field after the next crop has been harvested.

Eudora, Kan. Frank A. Page.

#### Filling the Silo

The storing of green material in the silo is very good and profitable, as it is a very wholesome and nourishing fodder which all animals will eat eagerly. The corn that is to be filled in the silo should have the ears also as the whole plant is more nourishing. The corn should best be brought to the ensilage cutter and should be cut in 1½ inch lengths which should be put into the silo by means of an elevator. Special care should be taken that the greens are evenly distributed and packed very tightly and it will not spoil if this care is taken. The best way is to fill the silo half full and let it stand a day or two days so that it will pack itself very tightly, after which the other half can be filled. The storing of green material in silo makes it possible for one to have green fodder in winter for the horses and other livestock which is more stimulating than the ordinary dry fodder.

New Braunfels, Tex. Oscar Engel.

#### Sheep are Profitable

Nine years ago last January I bought five ewes at a public sale at \$5.40 each. That year I raised four lambs. The next year I raised six lambs and lost an old one.

The sheep to begin with were a somewhat mixed breed. I have used a pure-bred Shropshire ram and my sheep now are very high grade. Shropshires. I think, are well adapted to this part of the country. They are very prolific, and as a rule raise twins. My sheep have been very profitable. The wool, I estimate will pay the keep of the ewe and her lambs, that means from 50 to 100 per cent on the investment.

For pasture, I sow oats early in the spring, when that is gone I turn sheep on the blue grass pasture. About August first I sow oats again and that makes good fall pasture. I never pasture on the alfalfa, because it is not safe. I raise cane hay for winter feed. They winter well on that without any grain. I begin to feed a little grain once a day about lambing time and continue the grain till grass gets good. The wethers I sell to feeders, who come to my place to get them. The ewes I sell to the neighbors, and they are glad to get them, at a good price, too. The wool, I usually ship to Kansas City. This has always been very satisfactory until last year when there was short weight and long delay in getting returns.

As to raising cane hay, I sow about July 1, 90 to 100 pounds to the acre with a press wheat drill. Harvest it just after the frost unless the frost is very early. Cut it with mowing machine and then rake and shock as soon as such work can be done. Don't wait for it to cure, it will cure in the shock. Linn, Kan. John M. Elliott.



## Washington Comment By Senator Capper

**T**HE GERMAN peace treaty, embodying the League of Nations, is and will continue to be by all odds the most important matter to come before the Congress at this session. It threatens at times to claim the attention of the Senate, almost to the exclusion of other matters of great moment. Even with the treaty still withheld from the Senate and the people of the country, it has provoked more debate than any other two subjects—and that with woman suffrage having come before both Houses of Congress and having been disposed of.

Opponents of the League in the Senate simply will not let the matter rest. It is made a subject of discussion on the slightest pretext. With such a situation existing before the treaty is laid formally before the Senate, it is easy to imagine what a riot of debate will follow its submission to the Senate for ratification. While many Senators are content to let the more ardent partisans on both sides do the talking now, once the treaty is properly before the Senate, it may be assumed that every Senator will feel that it is incumbent on him to voice his individual views on a question of such far-reaching consequences to the nation and its citizens generally.

### Biggest Load for the League

Unquestionably the biggest load the League of Nations covenant has to carry is the President himself. The secrecy with which every action in Paris has been surrounded, after the President's declaration in favor of "open covenants openly arrived at," the withholding first of the text of the League of Nations covenant and later of the peace treaty itself from the American people while it was published broadcast and sold on the streets of Berlin, combined with the President's studied disregard of the Senate as a co-ordinate treaty-making body, have created a situation where it is impossible to keep the discussion of the treaty and the League of Nations free of party politics and on the high plane of non-partisanship a matter of such grave consequence merits. Even Democratic Senators who are the partisan friends of the President, and who will do everything possible to obtain a ratification of the treaty, including the League of Nations covenant without amendment, are incensed at the air of arrogance, amounting almost to insolence, that the President has shown towards the Senate, and feel that ratification has been made far more difficult by reason of the President's conduct.

Advocates of the League of Nations will attempt to offset the injury done the cause by the President's course by pointing out that in a matter so vital to the country, Senators have no right to take their personal feelings into account, no matter how badly they may have been treated by the President. But despite all the efforts that will be put forth in this direction there cannot be the slightest question that the biggest load the treaty and the League of Nations covenant will have to carry is the President himself.

### Getting Land for Soldiers

Next to the League of Nations discussion, the Mondell-Smoot land for soldiers bill, or the Lane land plan, as it is better known by reason of the scheme having originated with Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Interior Department, is attracting perhaps the closest attention of Congress just at this time. Fifty-eight thousand soldiers already have made application for farms under the plan, altho the legislation to make the scheme effective has not as yet passed either in the House or the Senate. Secretary Lane expects not less than 650,000 soldiers to make application eventually.

Some opposition has developed to the measure, Representative Boies of Iowa has gone so far as to introduce a bill providing that Congress give the soldiers cash instead of land, and contending that the Lane plan is a "scheme primarily backed by men who

have land—swamp, stump or arid areas of which they wish to dispose." Representatives of the National Grange likewise have attacked the plan on the ground that the government is to spend money lavishly to bring a great number of men into competition with existing farmers and to their injury. The Grange representative also proposed, if Congress desired to aid the soldiers, that money be appropriated and given them, so that they might buy abandoned farms. In answer to the last suggestion, it is pointed out that the proposed bill does provide for use of abandoned farms, along with cut-over timber lands, swamp lands and arid lands. The argument for the bill is that it combines with the very proper desire to help the soldier who is willing to help himself a reclamation scheme that will utilize about 3 million acres of the 450 million acres of unclaimed land in the United States and will provide work for these new farmers at fair wages and under good conditions while they are reclaiming these farms they are to occupy. Of course, this plan is not designed to take care of all the 1,200,000 farmer soldiers. Recent investigations by the Department of Agriculture show that 98 per cent of the farmer soldiers are returning to the farms. A very large per cent of these are either farm owners or work on their fathers' farms under arrangements that eventually will make them farm owners. It is estimated that less than 3 per cent of the farmer soldiers will care to avail themselves of the reclamation scheme and while providing a means for some 650,000 farmer soldiers to own homes, it will not affect unfavorably the operations of present farmers, as the increase in population will much more than take care of all the production coming from this source. Neither is it expected that this will be the only soldier relief legislation to receive the attention of Congress.

### Franking Privileges are Abused

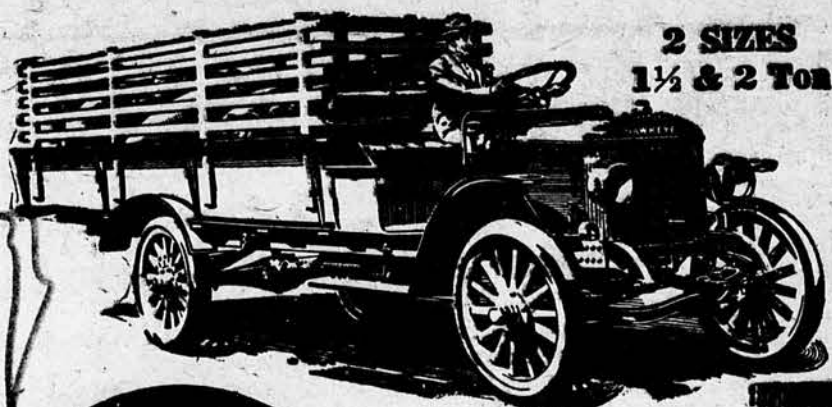
One of the most shameful extravagances and one that Congress must find a means of remedying is the abuse of the franking privilege by members of Congress. Congressman Fuller of Massachusetts asserted publicly recently that "there is franked out of the House Office Building daily from 20 to 30 tons of mail matter and about election time this quantity is increased to 30 or 40 tons. One Congressman sent out 750,000 parcels of literature and one political party at one election sent out 55 million speeches." Mr. Fuller gives the superintendent of the mailing force as his authority for the statement that "at times there are from 500 to 600 clerks doing nothing but packing free literature into free envelopes to be sent thru the mails free of expense for Congressmen."

A certain Congressman, who is candidate for governor in his state, sent out 640,000 parcels of books in one day, "and upon inquiry at the post-office," said Congressman Fuller, "I found that the postage to ordinary mortals would have been 45 cents for each parcel. It is a simple matter in arithmetic to see that 640,000 parcels at 45 cents a piece cost Uncle Sam over \$300,000 for postage. Of course, the cost of the books themselves (also free to the candidate) would be greatly in excess of this amount."

With such a practice going on it is easy for people to see why they are compelled to pay 3 cents instead of 2 cents on their letters and 2 cents instead of 1 cent for postage cards, and why rates on postage for newspapers and magazines were raised an average of 75 per cent, necessitating an advance in subscription rates in many instances.

Unless Congress speedily corrects this abuse I am sure the members who are responsible for inaction will hear from the people, sooner or later, and in tones that will be unmistakable.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.



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1½ & 2 Ton

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Economical  
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Practically every truck maker buys his most important units, such as motor, axle, transmission, etc., from some special manufacturer but aside from such units, we make over 170 parts of the Hawkeye Truck right in our own factory. We know such parts can be depended upon for superior service.

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are built to stand up under the rough and tumble conditions under which a truck on the farm must be operated. There is a big difference between driving a truck over the smooth paved streets of a city and driving it over the rough roads of the country and the bumps and hollows of the farm.

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## SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

"Make 'Em Grow Fast!"

Feed Your Hogs and Poultry

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It Keeps Them Healthy and Gets Them to Market Earlier

Semi-Solid Buttermilk 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.

### WE GUARANTEE EVERY BARREL OF SEMI-SOLID

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

### SAVES GRAIN—SAVES TIME—SAVES MONEY

Saves grain because it balances the grain ration. Saves time because hogs and poultry fatten quicker when fed Semi-Solid. Saves money because you don't pay freight on the water content of the buttermilk, and you don't have to feed so much high-priced corn.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is used by the packers and other large feeders in car load lots. The Agricultural Colleges have demonstrated by actual tests that Semi-Solid Buttermilk will fatten hogs faster and save grain.

Semi-Solid Condensed Buttermilk is put up in 500-lb. barrels—you have it ready to feed whenever you want it. Semi-Solid keeps fresh any length of time in any climate. Shipments are made direct from the factory at Kansas City, Mo., or from the closest of the following plants:

Lincoln	Omaha	Detroit
Winfield, Kan.	Denver	Cincinnati
Chicago	Sioux City	Beneola, Calif.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is in big demand so let us know NOW how much you will need. Send your order to

### Consolidated Products Co.,

Dept. M. B. Home Office Lincoln, Neb.  
Or John F. Moore, 1624 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### READ THIS LETTER

Fairview, Kansas.  
Consolidated Products Co.  
John F. Moore,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
My pigs gained two and one-fourth pounds a day and were ready for market in ninety days. This I ascribe to the use of Semi-Solid Buttermilk. There was never anything better.  
R. M. PARKS.  
Fairview, Kansas.





# MOLINE MANDT WAGON


MOLINE-MANDT Wagons are now built with standard auto track of 56 inches. More automobiles are in use than all other vehicles combined, and road tracks are made by them. With your standard auto track Moline-Mandt Wagon you can now follow the auto ruts and your wagon will run smoother, easier, last longer and haul heavier loads.

Moline-Mandt Wagons are better than ever. Look where and long as you will, you won't find a more serviceable, easier running, durable and better looking wagon than the Moline-Mandt.

Constructed of the best, air-seasoned wood stocks, ironed in the most thorough manner, built by the most experienced and skilled wagon builders—these are just a few reasons for Moline-Mandt superiority.

Features such as Moline-Mandt steel axle, steel bolster stakes and many others are found only on Moline Wagons.

See your Moline Dealer now and ask him to show you other good features of the Moline-Mandt Wagon—if you are not already familiar with them.



**MOLINE PLOW CO. MOLINE, ILL.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

**The Moline Line of Implements**  
Plows (steel and chilled)  
Harrows  
Planters  
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Line Sowers  
Mowers  
Hay Rakes  
Hay Loaders  
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Grain Binders  
Corn Binders  
Pile Scales  
Spreaders  
Wagons  
Moline-Universal Tractors  
Stephens Silent Six Automobiles

## Square Deal For Wheat Men

Senator Capper Writes the Grain Corporation About Guarantee and Asks Fair Treatment for Farmers

**D**URING the past month wheat has been selling from 25 cents to 50 cents above the guaranteed minimum price. Unfortunately the profiteering speculators get the benefit of this advance in price instead of the farmer. No doubt next fall and winter wheat again will sell at higher prices than the government guaranteed minimum price and some action should be taken now that will give this increase to the producer rather than to the speculator. Senator Capper has anticipated such a contingency and has written a strong letter on this subject to Julius H. Barnes, President of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation.

In his letter of June 6 to Mr. Barnes, Senator Capper says:

"The greatest unrest and dissatisfaction prevail among the farmers and wheat growers of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Middle West because of their inability to get authentic information as to the plan to be pursued by the government in handling the 1919 wheat crop. I am informed that repeated inquiries have brought no definite details of the plan.

### Grain Growers Complain

"This creates a situation which is embarrassing and manifestly unfair to the producer. With what promises to be the greatest wheat harvest in the history of the Middle West but a few days distant—it will begin within a week in Oklahoma and but little later in Southern Kansas counties—I am told that the farmer does not know even now upon what terms he is to sell his crop. He does not know whether he will be compelled to place his wheat on a market already overloaded at harvest time, or whether he will be able to avail himself of the advantages of more favorable marketing conditions which come later. It seems almost incredible that the wheat grower should be obliged to undertake the harvest and sale of his crop without the fullest information as to what he can expect from the government agency thru which he must sell.

"As the farmer now understands it, he will be obliged to sell at the guaranteed or minimum price. The fact that the average farmer has but limited storage facilities, if permitted to store at all, will compel him to place his wheat on the market directly from the threshing machine. The condition this year can scarcely be expected to be different from that in former years. The grain will be dumped on the market as rapidly as possible and the result will be a condition which will scarcely admit of the payment of anything above the minimum price guaranteed by the government. This is the price the producer must accept. On the other hand, the grain speculators, who have large storage facilities, are enabled to hold the grain for the later and more favorable markets and avail themselves of the consequent rise in prices. This is a condition which ought not to be possible, much less tolerated.

### Profiteering Must be Stopped

"If wheat is to sell during the fall and winter at increased prices, and without doubt it will sell at better prices, the producer, and not the profiteering speculator, should receive the benefits.

"In my judgment a plan which will permit the farmer to store his wheat on his own farm, with a small guarantee to take care of insurance and loss from shrinkage, will do more than anything else to solve this problem and place the benefits where they belong.

"I know you are confronted by many difficulties and I hesitate to add to your burden, but the seriousness of the situation as it affects the growers of my state and the Middle West prompts me to urge upon you the very great importance of announcing at the earliest possible moment the definite plan to be followed by the government in handling this year's crop. I should like also to invite your most earnest consideration to the suggestion of extending storage privileges to farmers as a step toward the solution of this problem."

### European Livestock Conditions

A cabled report from Herbert Hoover gives some interesting facts on the livestock situation in Europe. Mr. Hoover estimates that since the war Europe has lost 18,400,000 cattle; 39½ million hogs and 8,600,000 sheep. The horse supply is mentioned as "greatly diminished." According to the report the cattle in Central Europe are probably, on an average, a year younger than before the war because of the tendency to save the calves and kill the older animals. The cattle are greatly emaciated and will be with but little meat and milk value until summer feed and imported grains are available. The decrease in sheep in enemy countries is very great but there is an increase in other areas due to the tendency to substitute animals that do not require imported food for those that do. While the number of cattle shows a decrease of 20 per cent it is probable that dairy and beef production is not more than 50 per cent normal due to the bad condition of the animals.

### Northwest Kansas Breeders

The following list of county vice-presidents for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association has been announced: Washington county, A. J. Townsley; Barnes; Mitchell county, W. A. Prewitt; Asherville; Republic county, R. B. Donaham; Talmo; Cloud county, Frank Colwell; Glasco; Ottawa county, A. A. Tennyson; Lamar; Clay county, J. F. McCollough; Clay Center; Jewell county, Oscar Green; Mankato; Smith county, T. M. Wilson; Lebanon; Osborne county, S. B. Young; Osborne; Rooks county, Tom Shaw; Glade; Dickinson county, C. W. Taylor; Abilene; Lincoln county, C. H. Williams; Sylvan Grove. The Northwest association is growing fast and cannot help being a great aid to the cause of more and

better Shorthorns. Every Shorthorn breeder in its territory should not only join but make a special effort to put a shoulder to the wheel and help push.

### Keeping Kanred Wheat Pure

When new varieties of wheat once become distributed thruout the country it is not many years before it is hard to find a pure strain because of the danger of its becoming mixed with inferior wheat varieties, rye or troublesome weeds.

The Kansas Crop Improvement association has so far recognized the superiority of Kanred wheat that it has established an inspection bureau working in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural college in order to maintain the purity of this wheat. An inspection fee is charged which will pay the expenses of an expert who will make this inspection and Kanred fields now up to standard or those containing mixtures of other varieties, rye or noxious weeds will be condemned as unfit for seed distribution.

The Fort Hays Experiment station has 400 acres of pure Kanred wheat to harvest this year. This will be inspected soon and if the season continues favorable this station will be able to supply this excellent new variety to a considerable section of Western Kansas.

The introduction of hard Turkey wheat into Western Kansas revolutionized the farming industry. This new improved variety of Turkey wheat known as Kanred gives promise of a similar advancement in the wheat growing industry in Kansas.

### Holstein Sells for \$10,100

Jenny Wren was sold by the Schroeder Farm, Moorehead, Minn., to Aitken Bros., Waukesha, Wis., for \$10,100 at the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian sale June 12. Twenty-one head sold at an average of \$1,821.

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**RUGS** made from your old carpets. Write for booklet. **Topkapi Rug Factory** 600 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka



## Booze Must Be Throttled

Send in Immediately Your Petition Against Repeal of Present Wartime Prohibition Act

**T**HE BETRAYAL of the country to the booze interests by the President in his recommendation to Congress to repeal the National Prohibition Act which is to take effect July 1 and is to continue in effect until all troops have been demobilized, compels an immediate and unmistakable showdown of public sentiment on the booze question in Congress. The booze interests are bragging they will have a force of hundreds of workers in Washington within two weeks to work for the repeal of the Wartime Prohibition Act of Congress.

### Repeal Means National Drunk

W. J. Bryan, a leader in the President's own party, says the repeal of this law will mean a six months' spree as a preliminary to the taking effect of the constitutional nation-wide prohibition act next January 16. But it will mean more than that, it will put in jeopardy the enforcement of the amendment itself.

It is going to be difficult enough at first to enforce this law in the big saloon-ridden cities, and we should not make it any harder. Not until these booze-soaked centers of population utterly banish the saloon will they be able to shake off booze politics, their greatest promoter of graft and commercialized vice, and be enabled truly to enforce the law.

The near approach of July 1, the date wartime prohibition is to go into effect—with constitutional nation-wide prohibition to come only six months later—had already put great numbers of these city saloons out of business, when the President's recommendation to repeal the law astonished if it did not astound the country.

### President Delayed It

Yet the people should not have been surprised. President Wilson held off national prohibition for two years during the war until public sentiment could no longer be denied, then he set the day of its taking effect months ahead. Now in advance of the date

set and in the face of a nation almost unanimously committed to wiping out the drink traffic completely, he urges Congress to repeal the law. It calls to mind the formerly familiar whisky advertisement we used to see in all the magazines—"Wilson, That's All!"

To undo the monumental work that already has been accomplished toward mopping up the booze business, only to be compelled to do it all over again six months hence, would be nothing less than senseless folly. It would mean the reopening of thousands of saloons that not only would sell beer and wine, but would sell whisky on the sly. The saloon has always been lawless, and always will be. The President's recommendation would simply nullify prohibition. Congress' answer on behalf of the people should be a decisive vote against repeal, and a code of enforcement laws based on the experience of states like Kansas which, properly supported will make war prohibition effective beginning July 1 to the end of time!

### Protest to Congress

Have you, as a citizen who believes that no preference should be shown the unpatriotic brewer, urged Congress to vote against repeal or amendment of the War Prohibition Act as it pertains to beer and wine?

Have you as a patriot protested against the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

Have you as one anxious to see the prohibition policy given a fair chance in America urged Representatives in Congress to enact a comprehensive, adequate, permanent law enforcement code?

Remember, the wets are busy. Let Congress hear from you. Send in your petitions against the repeal of the Wartime Prohibition Act immediately to me or to your Congressman.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## Petition Against Repeal of Wartime Prohibition Act

### TO THE CONGRESS:

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

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES:

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

### Jersey Breeders To Meet

At the recent auction sale of J. A. Comp at White City, Kan., a number of Jersey breeders held a meeting to decide what should be done to develop a good, live association. Several of the old directors and members were present as well as many new Jersey boosters. All agreed that a meeting should be held in the near future for the purpose of electing new officers and reorganizing sufficiently to produce a progressive State Jersey association which will be more than a name. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Leona, Kan., June 23, the night before the J. H. Lomax Jersey sale.

I have been asked to call this meeting and I am glad to do it because I believe that the Kansas Jersey breeders owe the Jersey cow the publicity that a live association can give a breed of cattle. Jersey breeders are not taking advantage of their opportunities to boost their cattle.

The group of Jersey breeders at the Comp sale pledged themselves to come to this meeting and all are anxious to have a large number of Jersey boosters present. The people at Leona have arranged to have a banquet on Monday evening, June 23, and the meeting will follow. There is much of interest to come before Jersey cattle-men at this time and you owe it to your Jersey cattle to be present.

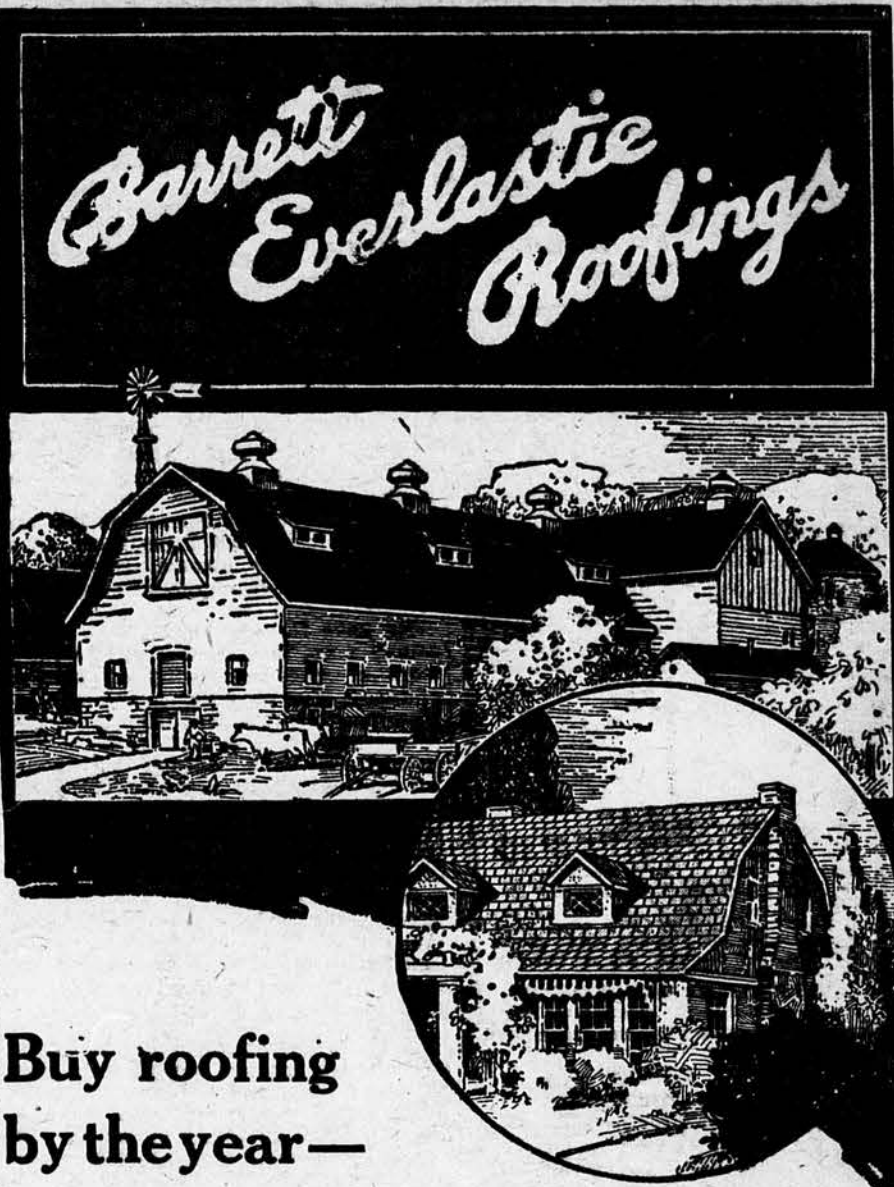
Leona is on the St. Joe and Grand Island railroad a short distance from St. Joseph. Persons in the vicinity of Topeka can get to Leona by leaving Topeka at 3:20 P. M. on the Rock Island for Denton, Kan., which is just a short distance from Leona.

J. B. Fitch.

Manhattan, Kan.

Get a few good purebred brood sows and raise a few pigs.

Give your horses good care during warm weather and see that they have plenty of clean wholesome water to drink.



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Price per roll is not all of roofing cost. "Bargain" roofings generally turn out to be very expensive, for even a small leak may do many dollars' worth of damage.

Poor roofings soon wear out and need patching or renewal and this means extra labor and expense which must be added to the cost of your roof.

Barrett Everlastic Roofings will last for years, because they are made of high-grade water-proofing materials that make them weather-proof and extremely durable.

Figure out your roofing costs on the basis of service instead of the cost per roll and you will find that a Barrett Everlastic Roof costs less per year of service than cheaper roofings that cost less per roll.

Isn't this the right way to buy a roof?

### Everlastic Multi-Shingles (4-in-One)

Made of high-grade felt thoroughly water-proofed and surfaced with crushed slate in beautiful natural slate colors, either red or green. Laid in strips of four shingles in one at far less cost in labor and time than for wooden shingles. Gives you a roof of artistic beauty worthy of the finest buildings, and one that resists fire and weather. Needs no painting.

### Everlastic Tylike Shingles

Made of the same durable slate-surfaced (red or green) material as Everlastic Multi-Shingles but cut into individual shingles, 8x12 1/2 inches. Laid like wooden shingles but cost less per year of service. Needs no painting.

### Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing

A recognized standard among "rubber" roofings. Famous for its durability. Made of high-grade water-proofing materials, it defies wind and weather and insures dry, comfortable buildings under all weather conditions. Nails and cement with each roll.

### Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing

A high-grade roll roofing, surfaced with genuine crushed slate in two natural shades, red or green. Needs no painting. Handsome enough for a home, economical enough for a barn or garage. Combines real protection against fire with beauty. Nails and cement with each roll.

Write for free booklets today

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Storage must be provided! Get a Butler Metal Bin. They are portable or permanent, as you please. They keep your grain in perfect condition.

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KEY OVERALLS don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back, or a new pair free.

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Should your dealer be out of your size, write

**LAKIN-McKEY**  
St. Scott, Kansas.

## The R.S. & M. GRAIN BIN

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RUST  
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RAT AND MOISTURE PROOF

New Ventilating System. Prevents Grain Sweating. No waste of grain—no storage cost. THE R. S. & M. GRAIN BIN WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN ONE SEASON, lasts a life time. Built in 9 sizes, 500 to 5000 bushels—2 or 4 compartments if desired. Get our prices on Stock Tanks, Clipper Windmills, Pumps, Roofing.

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MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING 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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## Farm Engineering

BY E. J. T. REBLAW

The Ordinary Tractor.  
Power Farming in Indiana.  
Experience on Small Farms.  
The Cost of Repairs.  
Fuel Expense Varies.  
Tractors and Hard Roads.  
Questions and Answers.

MUCH valuable information is found in a very interesting circular entitled "The Farm Tractor" which has been issued from the farm engineering department of Purdue University, with Professor William Aitkenhead as author. Professor Aitkenhead has conducted an investigation of the tractors in Indiana and has taken the experiences of a hundred tractor owners, selected at random, as the basis for his conclusion.

He gave the experience of a White county man, farming 320 acres with a working force consisting of himself and man, four work horses and a three-plow tractor. For the 1918 crops, 175 acres were plowed and most of the ground was double-disked, and except for cultivating 40 acres of corn and hauling in the grain, the horses were little used. The tractor was used in pulling the binder; to cut 135 acres of small grain at the rate of 22 acres a day; an 80 ton crop of hay also was hauled with the use of the tractor, and the hay loaded. The farmer states that at least one more man and team would have been required for the season's work without the tractor.

To show how representative were the selections of tractors made I note that 32 were on farms of 100 acres or under this size; 16 on farms between 100 and 200 acres; 29 on farms of 200 to 300 acres; 24 on farms of 300 to 400 acres; nine on farms of 400 to 500 acres; 14 on still larger farms. Eighty acres was the smallest farm reported. Those farmers who were using tractors on farms of 160 to 400 acres in size were very generally satisfied. Of the total number of owners reported, only 10 had objections and six of these were owners of more than 400 acres. It is supposed that the large size of the farms keeps them from giving proper attention to the tractors.

The cost of repairs was very much less than one might anticipate. There were only eight reports of \$50 or more for repairs, while some had used their machines for three years with an expenditure of less than \$15 a year. The general average shown, places the repairs less than \$25 a year.

It was found that the fuel cost an acre was quite variable, as might be expected, because so much depends on the type of soil and the efficiency of the tractor. The highest cost for gasoline as fuel was \$1 an acre for plowing stiff clay 8 to 9 inches deep. The lowest cost was 60 cents an acre for sandy clay, plowing to a depth between 7 and 8 inches. Professor Aitkenhead stated that 60 cents an acre might be taken as the average cost an acre when using gasoline in plowing to a depth of 7 inches under Indiana conditions. With kerosene as fuel the cost is considerably reduced, with 50 cents an acre as a maximum and 25

cents an acre as the minimum. It is interesting to note that with very few exceptions, the tractor owners reported that their two-plow or three-plow tractor dispensed with the services of one man and two or three horses.

Some people are becoming alarmed at the coincident developments of tractors and hard roads. They are wondering what is going to happen to the hard roads when some of our modern tractors with their furious looking lugs travel over these roads. They think that there will be no road surfacing sufficiently hard to withstand the onslaught of the tractor and that all the money which is being spent will be wasted, because the tractor lugs will destroy the hard roads. The owner of the tractor might well say "What will happen to the tractor when it travels over these roads?" The ordinary farm tractor certainly will find traveling over hard roads much more destructive to its mechanism than if they were traveling over dirt roads.

There need be no worry about the proposition, however, because tractor manufacturers have realized the possible difficulties in this direction and there are already on the market, several different types of adjustments which will render the tractor as inoffensive as the ordinary steel tire truck. Some adjustments are on the market made of extensive rims with a greater radius than the outside edge of the lug. Others are made to slip over the lugs, being in effect a steel tire. Some tractor wheels are being made with a smooth rim in the center of the tread and with lugs on both sides of it. Other tractor companies have provided a secondary rubber tire to be slipped over the drive wheels, so that the tractor can maintain a fairly high speed on hard surface roads without jarring the mechanism severely.

#### Pebble Dash

I would like to have some information about mixing and applying pebble dash. Can it be applied to the block silo tile, and will you have to use a plastering trowel or a spray?

Tampa, Kan.

F. R. S.

The regular pebble dash finish is made by throwing carefully graded pebbles, not to exceed one-half inch in diameter, against freshly applied stucco with sufficient force to embed the pebbles. Enough pebbles should be applied so that at least 75 per cent of the surface of the stucco is covered. This method of finishing stucco walls is fairly satisfactory and when colored pebbles are used some very attractive effects can be obtained.

It occurs to us that probably you refer to stucco in using the term pebble dash. This is entirely a different proposition. Stucco is simply a cement mortar mixed in the proportion of 1 part of cement to not more than 3 parts of sand and applied to wall surfaces very much the same as plaster is applied. Sometimes ordinary wood lath is used as a foundation. Metal lath is also used and there is also on the market, a special sheeting lath to

which this can be applied. On residences, stucco is usually applied in at least two or three coats, the first coat containing about 1 pound of hair to one bag of cement and it is carefully roughened before the succeeding coat is applied. The surface of the stucco can be finished in various ways, such as trowel smoothing with a steel trowel, rough smoothing with a wood trowel covered with burlap or brussels carpet, or by the slap-dash method in which the final layer is applied with a sweeping motion with a paddle or small shovel. The last requires some experience if success is to result.

Sometimes difficulty is experienced in applying stucco to smooth glazed surfaces and we could not guarantee that it would stick on your tile block. If the blocks are not glazed however, and are fairly rough, it may be possible to make the stucco adhere.

#### A Tale of Two Boys

Two boys, Irish-American lads 16 and 17 years old respectively, were found guilty of grand larceny in the second degree in a New York court a few days ago. Neither of these boys has a mother. One doesn't even live with his father, but sleeps in a cheap hotel on Tenth avenue. The other is one of 10 children, all of whom live in a crowded tenement, one of the sisters, a girl 15 or 16 years old, doing the little housekeeping that is done. Born in poverty, reared in poverty, living in the midst of such surroundings, is there wonder that they early found their way into the courts?

But what of their future? What shall be the outcome of the lives of these boys so sadly begun? They have been found guilty, and will be brought up to receive sentence in a few days.

If they are sent to a reformatory, they will come out hardened criminals; that's what that kind of an environment will do for them. If released on a suspended sentence, they will go back to their old life—but not with even their old chance back, wretched as it was. They would go back marked boys. Sooner or later the precinct detective would find a way, by frame-up or otherwise, again to put them within the clutches of the law.

Just one chance remains. By a trick of fate the case of these two boys has come to the attention of one of Arthur Capper's friends who, like Mr. Capper, is also a friend of boys. It occurred to this man that some one of Mr. Capper's friends among the farmers of Kansas might be glad of the opportunity to take these boys out of their demoralizing New York environment, and give them a new hold on life.

"As a juror," this man has written Senator Capper in describing the case, "I found these boys guilty; as a fellow being I want to help them to become honest men." Who among our readers wants to help also; who wants to give them the one remaining chance?

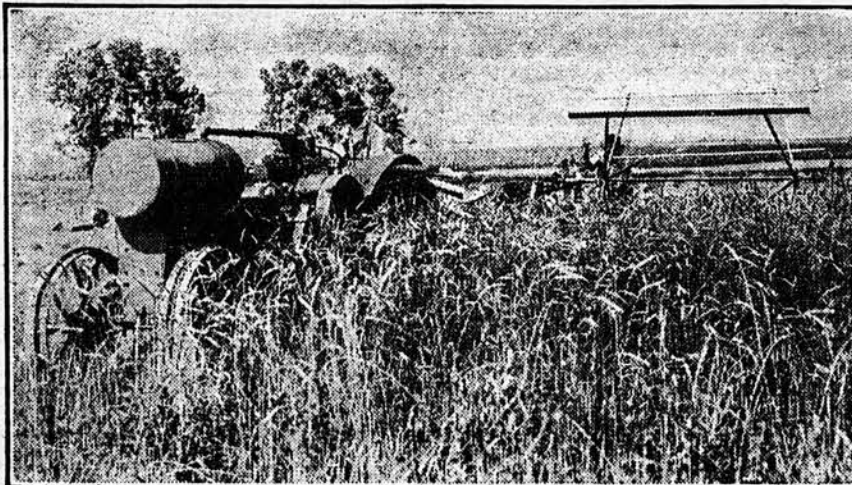
#### Crops for Late Planting

After June 1, it is much safer to plant feterita than kafir or corn if a grain crop is desired, according to the Fort Hays Experiment station tests. Feterita matures three weeks earlier than most kafir varieties, and therefore can be planted safely up to June 20. Freed's Sorgho, which ripens in 75 to 85 days—two weeks earlier than feterita—produces a lighter yield, especially of fodder, but is suited to planting for grain up to July 1.

Good yields of hay have been obtained in each of the past five years at the Hays Experiment station by drilling Sudan grass or Red Amber sorghum up to July 1, especially on well worked land. Late sorghums always make good hay, and some farmers even argue that late sown sorghums make better hay because it does not have time to dry out so much before feeding. Millet may also be sown up to July 1, but its yields are lighter than those of Sudan grass or sorghum and its feeding quality is less valuable.

Let the girl have a few eggs each week and give her a few hens, a few ducks, and a few turkeys that she can call her own and she will not want to leave the farm.

Put some of your savings this year into home furnishings and betterments. Make the home more attractive and more comfortable.



Thousands of Acres of Wheat and Oats Will be Cut in Kansas This Year thru the Use of Tractors of Standard Size.



## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Coast Weather in Kansas.  
Effect of Manure on Wheat.  
Oats Have Headed Out.  
Thresher Coal at \$5.15 a Ton.  
Order Fuel in Car Loads.  
Damage by Cutworms Exaggerated.  
Kansas Has Excellent Strawberries.  
Keep Rye Out of Wheat.**

THE WEATHER bureau promised us a fair and cool week for the seven days ending June 7. We got the cool weather all right but instead of clear skies each one of the first four days of the week was so moist that at no time was the grass or grain dry. In short, it was regular Pacific coast weather and no Kansan likes that sort unless perhaps for a few days in July or August. The heavy load of moisture bent the tall wheat over badly but it has nearly all straightened up again during the last two days of sunny weather and southwest wind.

On much of the richer land and on all land on which there has been any manure applied during the last few years wheat has grown too rank; the straw is altogether too tall. On this farm we have one 17-acre field on which there has not been a bit of manure spread since 1915 and which has been continuously in corn since that date yet on this field the wheat will take the average man right under the arms when it should be no more than waist high. On other land in wheat on the farm, much richer naturally but on which no manure has been spread for several years the straw growth, while heavy, is more normal and probably will give a much better yield of wheat.

Barring rust, oats probably will make a heavy crop. Those sown on this farm about March 17 are now out in full head. They will be about waist high and the color is a very dark green. The land on which they are growing is not naturally very rich as the top soil is only 6 to 10 inches deep and no manure has been applied to this field since 1910 yet these oats look as if they were growing on land worth \$200 an acre. The alfalfa, growing alongside on similar soil nowhere more than 10 inches deep made more than 1½ tons to the acre at the first cutting. This alfalfa had been given a coat of manure during the last 18 months and it showed the effect. It takes manure to hold a stand of alfalfa on our ordinary uplands.

Along with the rain came the car of coal that our Grange had ordered for threshing purposes. I think that if it becomes dry next summer and the crops need rain badly our Grange should get busy and order a car of something which would be heavy to haul; I am sure that, more than anything else, would bring muddy roads. This coal was of the ordinary Southern Kansas variety and cost us laid down at our sidetrack \$5.15 a ton and we stand the shrink in weight.

We find this ordering in car lots a good plan in our case for our nearest town is 8 miles distant but we have a sidetrack lying only 3 to 5 miles distant from our Grange members where we can get carlots laid down. You will find this sidetrack named on your Kansas maps as "Dunaway" and it lies exactly on the line between Coffey and Greenwood counties. Best of all in hauling from that sidetrack we have several miles of natural gravel roads and the hills are in our favor. In hauling to the sidetrack the pulls are against us, of course, for we can't have a down grade one way without it being an up grade for the other way.

This cool, cloudy weather is ideal for cutworms but I hear of no damage being done by them in this part of the



Strawberries Can be Grown Successfully on Many Kansas Farms and More of Them Should be Planted.

state. In fact, it is seldom that we have them here. They were a great pest when we were living in the sandy districts of Northern Nebraska and I am told that in many parts of both Kansas and Nebraska they are doing much damage this spring. A letter from Phillips county, Kansas, this week inquires whether there is not something which can be done to the seed to keep the worms from working. I don't think so; the worms do not work on the seed but on the plant after it is above ground. Anything which could be put on the seed would have no effect on the plant so far as giving it a bad taste is concerned. A sunny, hot day is the best thing to stop the work of the worms and with June 7 here it looks as if that kind of weather would soon arrive.

On some of the meadows with thin soil the dry weather of 1917-18 thinned out the stand of grass and more or less weeds have come in but in most


of our meadows the show at this date, June 7, is for a hay crop much better than the average of the last decade. I think the native pastures suffered much more from the dry weather than the native meadows but this spring has been ideal for bluegrass and I can note that it is spreading largely in pastures where the native grass has been thinned especially along the lower lands. The haymen here say that the month of May largely decides what the crop of prairie hay will be; and that if May is dry and not suited to grass growth we cannot have a heavy crop no matter how favorable the weather may be later. May was most favorable this year and so we are looking forward to putting up a good prairie hay crop but it will have to be put up later than usual as the wheat will be demanding our entire attention at a time when we usually begin on the hay.

The week previous to the one just closed was very favorable for strawberries and we picked some very excellent ones during that time but last week we had too much rain and cloudy weather to get the best quality altho

we cannot find any fault with the size. Our patch which is bearing this year was set out one year ago. We ordered largely of Senator Dunlap with Brandywine for late but the nursery was out of the Dunlaps and sent us more of the Brandywine and a lot of an everbearing variety called "Forward." So our patch consists mostly of these two varieties, both late and this year both very large in size. We have picked Brandywine berries this spring as large as small apples. The "Forwards" are a new variety to us and seem even later than the Brandywine but they are heavily loaded with berries at this date, June 7, and seem likely to bear for some time. It is not often that we have weather so favorable for the later strawberry varieties and altho the two varieties I have named seem good this year I think that on the whole Senator Dunlap is the best all-around variety we can raise. At any rate, our planting this year which looks very good now, was all of the Senator Dunlap variety.

I note all over this locality small patches of rye mostly sown near the buildings for chicken or pig pasture. For this purpose rye is all right but as a crop to be threshed at the same time with the wheat, growing rye is bad farm practice, because then we soon might expect to see rye stalks in nearly all wheat fields. Rye is very persistent and will increase in wheat very fast. We raised a small patch of rye last year which we threshed along with the oats before threshing the wheat. The rye was at the bottom of a big stack so it had to be threshed just before we moved to the wheat settings, some distance away. One can tell today just the course of the machine from one setting to the other by the rye which shook off the machine. It left a trail of rye the whole way just about the width of the machine. It also left rye enough in the machine so that one can note scattering stalks of rye over a good deal of our wheat. If we are going to raise wheat here we ought to give up raising rye. One man suggested in a laughing way that if one had rye he should wait until the last before threshing it.

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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

## For Our Young Readers

### How the Telegraph and the Buffalo Fought

BY CAROL C. CRAIN

**W**ILD ANIMALS in a newly settled or only half-settled country are troublesome in many ways. For instance, when a telegraph line in East Africa was completed the giraffes lost no time in using the poles and wires for rubbing their long necks. The trouble men were kept on the jump repairing the breaks and trying to maintain service.

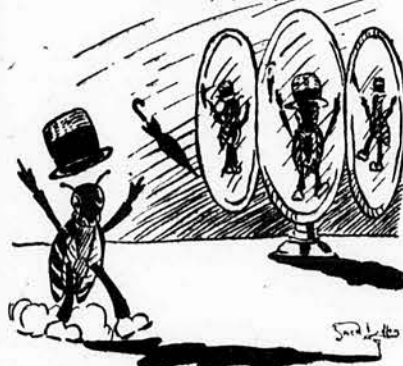
The first telegraph line in the world was invented by Morse, the American, and it ran from Baltimore to Washington. When the first message, "What hath God wrought?" was sent over it no one guessed that the roaming buffalo of the Western plains would be a serious enemy of the telegraph.

But this is what happened. When the first overland wires were strung on poles from the Atlantic ocean to the city of San Francisco, the herds of buffalo on the prairies of Kansas and Colorado swarmed around the poles and used them for scratching posts. They rubbed their shaggy hides so vigorously that many of the poles were pushed down.

Some one somewhere had a happy idea. He suggested that the buffaloes would leave the poles alone if they were plentifully studded with iron spikes 6 inches long and pointed outward. The poles were equipped with the spikes, but the buffaloes did not stay away. They apparently considered the spikes an added luxury.

It became evident that the buffaloes must go if the telegraph stayed, for the animals would not leave the line alone. The 800 miles of track were then patrolled by guards with rifles and with orders to shoot the buffaloes on sight. In one year these armed guards and the hunters of the territory killed more than 200,000 of the animals. Today we have telegraph lines everywhere, but the buffaloes are virtually extinct. If they had left the poles alone, they might have been plentiful now.

### THE TRIPLE SHAVING MIRROR



Bug: Help! Wow! I've got 'em again.

### An Amusing Game for the Camp

BY JENNIE E. STEWART

The game of matching shoes was played by the boys' section of the Y. M. C. A. after a swimming lesson. It is a good one for the beach, the camp, swimming place or even for a school picnic where shoes may be removed without too much inconvenience.

The leader piled all of the boys' shoes in a heap. The object of the contest was to see which boy could select his own shoes from the heap, put them on and lace them in the shortest time.

You may think you would know your own shoes at a glance but until you have tried to pick them out from a heap of other shoes you have no idea how many boys have shoes almost like yours with only a slight difference in size or amount of wear.

A variation of this game and one that proved even more exciting is this. Mix the shoes but instead of requiring each boy to don his own shoes, demand only that he select mates, put them on and lace them. Of course, the smaller boys will grab the first shoes they can get into. This is sure

to leave some of the bigger boys with no shoes large enough for them to wear. But the small boy with the big shoes may not be so sure of the race after all. Some other boy may have selected the mate to his shoe and by the time he finds this out some luckier one will have won the contest. Sometimes a boy will proclaim himself winner, only to find on investigation that his shoes are not mates after all, altho so nearly alike that only the owners of the shoes can settle their identity for certain.

Once in a while it happens that a boy will select a pair of shoes that are undoubtedly mates, get one on and laced only to find that the mate will not go on his foot at all, no matter how hard he tugs at it. This happens because many persons have a larger left foot, but now and then some boy has a larger right.

### Poll Parrot's Reply

You say I'm rather vicious,  
And that I like to bite—  
A habit most pernicious  
It seems in people's sight.  
You criticize my walking  
Assisted by my beak  
And wish I'd do more talking  
Since I know how to speak.

If you were brought from Siam  
And shut up in a cage,  
To live alone as I am,  
I guess you, too, would rage.  
Instead of feeling jolly,  
I'm confident 'twould vex  
If people called you "Polly"  
Without regard to sex.

I'm sure you'd grow too weary  
To make the least reply  
To that stale cracker query  
As year by year went by.  
So when I'm cross and snappy  
Just make it your own case.  
Would you be gay and happy  
If you were in my place?

—The Youth's Companion.

### New to Him

"I was talking to my negro man of all work the other day," said James Yates Mullen, of Cleveland, "and I asked him if he went to church.

"Yessuh, I goes to church every Sunday," he said.

"Are you a member?"

"Yessuh."

"What church?"

"Prespeteeryn."

"Do you believe in the doctrine of election?"

"Yessuh."

"Do you think I am elected to be saved?"

"Law, Mr. Mellen, I didn't even know you all was a candidate."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

### What Shade of Red?

What shade of red do you think this puzzle represents? Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls

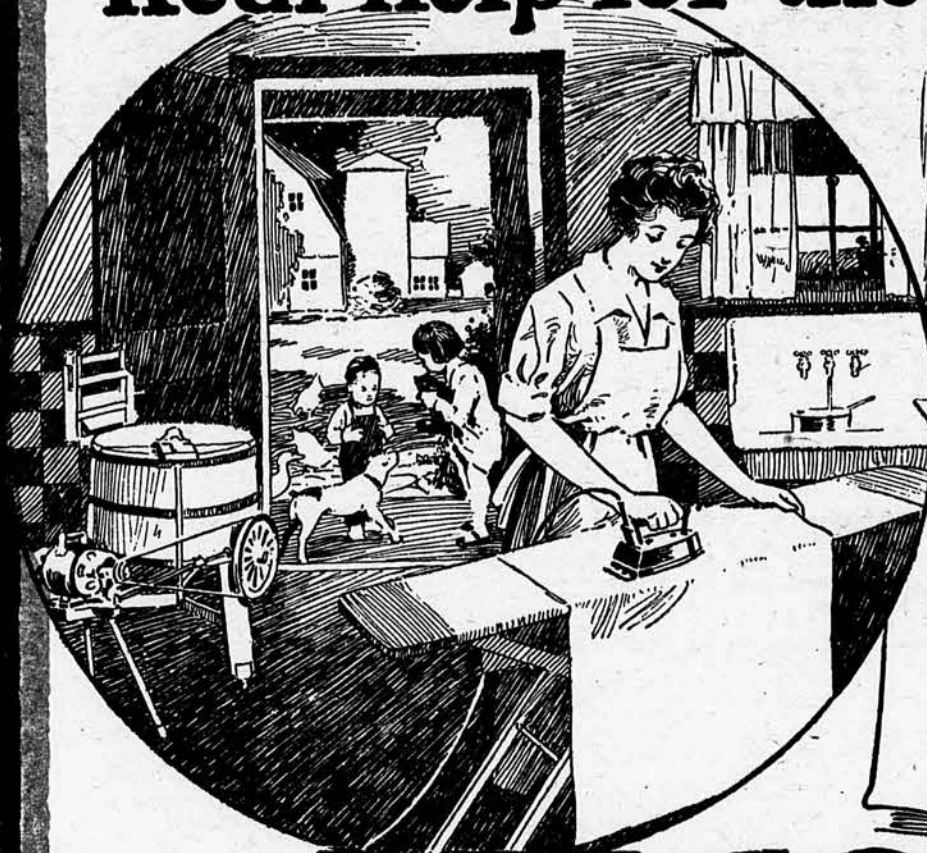


who send correct answers. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter.

Solution May 31 puzzle—Six kinds of cloth: 1, checks; 2, net; 3, oilcloth; 4, duck; 5, canvas; 6, stripes. The prize winners: Guy Creek, Lincoln, Kan.; Virgie Fry, Sterling, Kan.; Esther Morgan, Hutchinson, Kan.; Willie Nanney, Newton, Kan.; Eleanor Hulme, Atwood, Colo.; Betty Green, St. Joseph, Mo.



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 Gentlemen:

Wellington, Kansas.  
 Sept. 11, 1918.

Besides improving the living conditions in our home and doing the drudgery, Delco-Light pays for itself many times over. It operates the washing machine, electric iron, meat grinder, cream separator and milking machine.

By operating these appliances Mrs. Peek has been so relieved from her ordinary household duties that she is able to spend a great deal of her time helping care for the milk and we are now able to do all of our own work.

Delco-Light has made it possible for us to do without one man, whose wages and keep amounted to \$50.00.

I heartily recommend DELCO-LIGHT.

Very truly yours,  
 J. E. Peek

## DELCO-LIGHT

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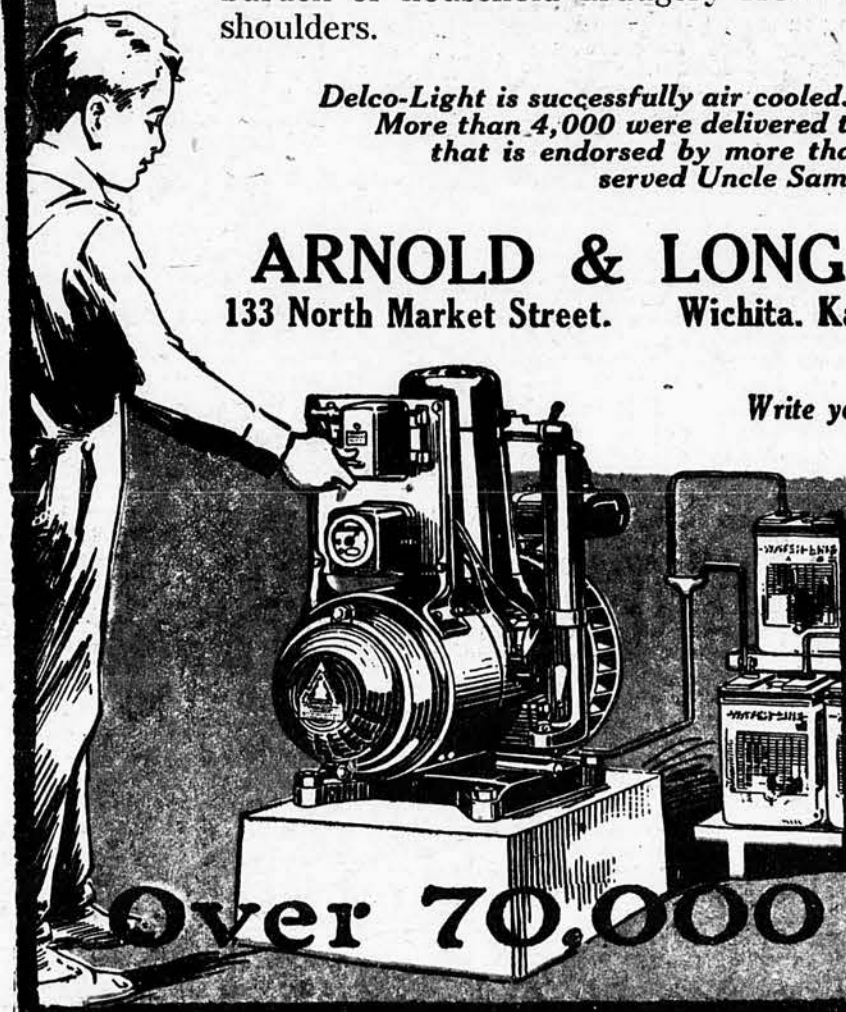
Delco-Light pumps the water to the kitchen sink. It runs the washer and wringer, turns the cream separator and tumbles the churn. It operates the vacuum cleaner, runs the electric fan, heats the electric iron—in these and in many other ways Delco-Light saves endless steps and hours of work and worry every day. Think of what Delco-Light means to you, to your family and to your home.

*Delco-Light is successfully air cooled. It runs on Kerosene. There is only one place to oil. More than 4,000 were delivered to the U. S. Government for war work. The plant that is endorsed by more than 70,000 satisfied users, and the plant that served Uncle Sam, is the plant that will satisfy you.*

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Is for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, the meat packers' monopoly, and other trusts and combines that are responsible for the present high cost of living.

Along with the rest we are demanding—Less technicality and speedier justice in courts; justice to the poor as well as the rich; imprisonment for big thieves as well as little thieves.

Strictest economy in public expenditures and an end to privilege and privileged classes, public plunderers, political corruptionists and grafters without regard to party.

For a League of Nations to prevent war; an international tribunal instead of big standing armies and big navies to settle disputes between nations.

Against compulsory military training and Prussian militarism in any form.

National prohibition of the liquor traffic and vigorous enforcement of all laws against the booze business.

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## With the Home Makers

Can Now While Products are at Their Best

BY FARM HOUSEWIVES

A GREAT MANY housewives are sadly negligent about putting up fruit and vegetables for the winter. Along in the autumn, they seem to realize this and forthwith make a wild scramble to fill up some of the empty jars. At that season, however, the varieties of fruit are very limited and the vegetables are practically gone. The majority of farm women have vegetables going to waste and as a rule quite a bit of fruit. My rule is to have a can of vegetables, a can of meat, and one or two cans of fruit for each day of the late autumn, winter and early spring months.

There are certain essentials for the successful canning of fruits and vegetables. These include clean, fresh materials, perfect jars—well sterilized, good rubber rings and good lids, and heating for sufficient time to insure preservation and air-tight sealing.

To can asparagus, cut while tender, blanch 2 to 4 minutes, cold dip, add salt, fill up with hot water and sterilize 2 to 2½ hours.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

### Prizes for Canning Clubs

The mother-daughter canning club exhibiting the best 100 quarts of fruit or vegetables at the Hutchinson, Topeka or Wichita fair this fall will win a \$50 prize. The second prize is \$45 and the third \$40.

What the canning club of Paxico, Kan., accomplished last fall may be done by any club in the state, if it is willing to work, according to Otis E. Hall, state leader of boys' and girls' club work. This club of 16 members earned \$145 in cash prizes at the free fair in Topeka.

Clubs may be organized any time between January 1 and August 1. They elect their own officers and meet once or twice a month. Each mother-daughter canning club is required to hold six meetings yearly in order to be eligible for a standard club charter. The process used is the cold pack one-period method.

For first-year clubs special attention is given to fruits and vegetables; for second-year clubs, to vegetables, meats and soups; for third-year clubs, to vegetables, meats, soups, jellies, jams, preserves and pickling.

The business sessions of the clubs are similar to those of any other organization. At the first meeting general plans are made for canning exhibits for the county and state fairs, and a buying committee is named. The second meeting takes up a canning demonstration of rhubarb, greens or asparagus. In May or June the demonstration may consist of canning strawberries or cherries; in July or August, corn and beans.

At the next session a report on home canning done since the last meeting is given. Then all records are brought up to date so that a 100 per cent report can be made to the county or state leader by November 15.

Some of the topics for study and discussion at these meetings are: reports as to choice of varieties of beans, tomatoes, and corn for planting, rotation of garden crops, the club as a benefit to the community; carrying on a fly campaign; preserving eggs in water glass for winter use.

### Helps for the Canner

My cold-pack canning outfit is simple and within the reach of every housekeeper. A lard can with a false bottom or rack made of strips of wood



nalled together, a can filler, and a copy of canning instructions which the Kansas State Agricultural college will send free on application. An oil stove is fine for the long cooking required. One other little device that is helpful is a child's toy hoe for lifting the hot

jars out of the boiling water. My lard can will hold seven pint jars, six quart jars or four 2-quart jars.

I follow directions exactly and seldom lose a jar. It is best to use pint jars for vegetables that are difficult to keep, such as peas, corn and lima beans. For snap beans, pumpkins, squash, greens, beets, cabbage and fruit, the quart or 2-quart cans may be used.

I have canned lima beans by the cold pack method for five years and peas and corn the last three years. A few cans of peas spoiled last year but the corn and all the other vegetables kept perfectly.

Kansas.

Pruda B. Utley.

### Putting Corn in Cans

To can corn, cut down the ear once, then scrape out all the milk. Fill the jars, packing in until the milk comes on top. Put on rubbers and caps to just catch and boil 3 hours. This is the best corn I ever canned as it is cooked in its own milk and has a rich flavor. Add no sugar when using for the table as it is sweet.

To can lima beans, shell, blanch 5 minutes, cold dip, put in jars, add a teaspoon of salt, fill the jars with hot water and boil 2 hours.

To can squash or pumpkin, peel it, cut in cubes, blanch 5 minutes, cold dip, put in jars, put on rubbers and caps just to catch and boil steadily 2½ hours. Remove from the kettle, tighten covers, turn upside down until morning and put in the cellar.

I canned 300 quarts of fruit and vegetables and lost 2 pints out of the lot, so you see I have success.

Mrs. Blanche Carmeon.

Norton Co., Kansas.

### She Uses Wide-Mouthed Jars

In canning our cherries, we make a sirup, but cherries do not require so much sugar as strawberries and can be canned without sugar, if preferred. Those canned without sugar are good for pies if dropped in a sirup. We use the Mason and economy jars in canning. We like the economy jars because they are wide mouthed, easy to wash and the fruit and vegetables can be canned whole.

Every summer we can a good supply of golden wax string beans in the economy jars. I hope readers will try this way of canning beans for the beans keep well and are delicious. Wash the jars in warm water, then let them cool. Have the beans as fresh as possible, wash them, pack them whole in economy jars, fill to overflowing with cold water. Rinse the cap in cold water and place on the jar. Adjust one spring to the jar. If the springs are too stiff, bend them back and forth a few times, or the jars may break. Place the jars in the wash-boiler on a wooden rack, or in a canning rack, pour cold water into the boiler, filling it up to the neck of the jars. Boil for 3 hours. Pour in a little hot water from time to time to keep the water in the boiler up to the neck of the jars. Remove while boiling hot, and place on a table to cool. When the jars are cold the next day, remove the springs. Test the sealing by trying to lift the caps. Test every day for 10 days.

Corn may be canned in economy jars, but we like it dried. We cut it off the

cob, place in an oven until the milk is set, then put it in a window upstairs in the sun. We heat it in the oven before putting it away.

We plant the bright red beet seed for pickles, and use the beets when about the size of a marble. As they are very tender, I handle them carefully when boiling so as not to break the skins. Slip them from their skins and pack in jars. Use 1 cup of sugar to 1 quart of vinegar, add a bag of spices, cinnamon and allspice and let come to a boil. Pour over the beets and seal.

E. A. G.

Atchison Co., Kansas.

### Good Strawberry Jelly

[Prize Letter.]

Jelly making seems simple but it is often a failure because the important principles are not understood. Fruit juices contain vegetable acids and a substance called pectin both of which are important in jelly-making. The amounts of each of these varies in the different fruits which accounts for the fact that some fruits make better jelly than others. Fruit rich in pectin makes good jelly.

Another important item is the proportion of sugar to use. The amount of sugar varies for different fruits. If fruits are gathered after a rain or if much water is added the amount of pectin is proportionately less and the proportion of sugar is less. It is better to have too little sugar than too much.

The time when sugar is added is also an important point. If added at the beginning of the process the sugar is changed by the action of the acid into two simple sugars, one of which is likely to crystallize. If added near the end of the process, the original sugar may crystallize. If added when the juice is cooked down about one-half, the sugar is only partially changed and is less likely to crystallize. Heat the sugar before adding it to the juice.

There is no difference in the texture of jelly when made from cane or beet sugar if both are pure.

Wash the fruit, remove stems and imperfections. Cut the large fruit in pieces and use no water if the fruit is watery. Cook until the juice flows and the fruit may be crushed or mashed, remove from the fire and strain. For fruits with water added, boil the juice from 15 to 20 minutes, add the heated sugar and boil 5 minutes. Juicy fruits should be boiled 5 minutes, the heated sugar added and then boiled 3 to 5 minutes. Skim, put into sterilized jelly glasses. Cover with paraffin when cool and set in a dry place.

To make strawberry jelly, put the thick white inner peel of an orange thru a meat chopper (there should be a cup of it), add the juice of 1 lemon and let stand 1 hour. Add 3 cups of water, boil 5 minutes, let stand overnight, then add the juice from 1 quart of strawberries which have been boiled 15 minutes, the juice extracted and strained. Bring the juice to the boiling point, boil 5 or 7 minutes, add an equal quantity of sugar and boil 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars. If stiffer jelly is desired, add more orange white.

Mrs. F. L. Staley.

Finney Co., Kansas.

### How to Dry Peas and Beans

Garden peas intended for drying should be gathered when in ideal condition for immediate table use, that is, when the seeds have attained full size and before the pods have begun to turn yellow and dry up. Shell them by placing the pods in boiling water for 5 minutes, then spread on a wire screen having a mesh large enough to permit the shelled peas to pass thru, with a box or basket placed beneath it. Rub the pods vigorously over the screen with the hands and they will burst and empty practically all the pods much more quickly than they could be shelled by hand. Then give the shelled peas a very short dip, 1 to 2 minutes, in boiling water, drain, spread to a depth of ¾ inch to 1 inch on the trays, and dry at 115 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit as initial temperature, rising to 140 degrees toward the completion of the drying. Stir occasionally while drying. Properly dried peas will be uniformly dry thruout, showing no moisture near the center when split open.

Wax beans, lima beans, or mature



string beans for drying should be gathered when full grown but before the pods have begun to dry. Shell, blanch 3 minutes in boiling water, dry and spread on trays to a depth of not more than 1 inch. They should be stirred rather frequently in the first hours of drying. Considerable variation in the temperatures employed in drying is permissible, but the material should not be heated above 150 degrees at the beginning.

String beans not yet full grown but sufficiently developed for table use should be strung, broken into pieces each containing not more than two beans and dipped into vigorously boiling water for 5 minutes if they are young, for 7 to 8 minutes if older and nearly grown, in water to every gallon of which has been added 2 tablespoons of ordinary baking soda. This will preserve the bright green color of the pods quite perfectly. Spread about 1 inch deep on trays and begin drying at 130 degrees. Stir occasionally and increase the temperature very gradually to 140 or 145 degrees. The drying is complete when no moisture can be expressed from freshly broken pieces.

Beans and peas which have been allowed to dry on the vines may advantageously be given a short treatment in the drier. Shell, spread to a depth of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in trays, and place in the drier for 10 to 15 minutes at 165 to 180 degrees. This treatment will destroy insect eggs and bean weevils, thus reducing the possibilities of loss in storage; but it also destroys the vitality of the material treated, which consequently cannot be used for seed.

Every housewife interested in the drying of foods should write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for free bulletin No. 984, entitled "Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables."

#### System Saves Time and Work

I am often asked this question: "How do you manage to do so much work and still have time for so many outside interests?" My answer invariably is, "System."

One of my plans I follow during the winter months and to a certain extent in the summer, is to set apart one day a week for cooking, and then the other six do practically no cooking, excepting warming up and seasoning articles. I will defy anyone to detect that the food is not freshly cooked when served.

Here is a list of the articles prepared on one cooking day: I set yeast the night before and baked a week's supply of bread, a pan of cinnamon rolls, cookies enough for four lunch boxes each day, a pan of baked apples, a ginger bread cake, a custard, a pot

of potatoes boiled with the skins on, a large meat boil, a meat loaf from some left-overs, put away stock from the boil for soup, a pot of mush for frying later, some rice boiled, made a salad dressing, soaked and cooked dried corn, baked a pot of beans, put about a three days' supply of oatmeal in the fireless cooker, and put sweetened vinegar over a crock of cucumbers that had soaked out. I am careful to put the prepared food in crocks or earthenware dishes and in a cool place. My meals can be prepared in a few moments and by opening fruit or vegetables or a can of meat, I have a feast "fit for a king" at a minimum of time, labor and fuel.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

#### Cracks Hold Dust and Dirt

Floors should be sanitary the same as everything else and the way to make them so is by using one of the crack fillers that are now manufactured by paint manufacturers.

Cracks in floors, while being unsightly in appearance, harbor an unbelievable quantity of dirt. To apply the filler, just clean out the dust and dirt from the cracks with some sharp pointed instrument and then thoroughly wash out with a scrubbing brush, soap and water. When dry, apply the crack filler with a putty knife. To make the job complete, the floor should then be waxed, varnished or painted, depending, of course, on the present finish and the effect desired.

#### Cow's Milk Agrees with Baby

I should like to tell the women who are compelled to rear their children on the bottle, as I had to do, how I managed it. My first baby nursed for five weeks but weighed only about 8 pounds, the same as she did when born. The doctor advised prepared food since we didn't have a fresh cow. We used 16 bottles of prepared food up to the time she was 5 months old, but she didn't do well on it. After she was 5 months old, I changed her diet to cow's milk entirely. I prefer the cow's milk next to the mother's. At first for a real young baby, one must dilute the milk with water which has been boiled. Then in two or three months leave out the water entirely and give the milk alone.

If a child is bothered with summer complaint from the milk, especially in warm weather, the best way to prevent this is to boil the milk and cool it.

The cleansing of the bottles is the most important point in preventing disease germs collecting in the soiled bottles. One must use soda water to clean them and have several bottles so that some of them can always be air-

ing. A supply of nipples should be kept on hand, also. The nipples can be cleaned by soaking in soda water. The wide mouth nurse bottle is the best on the market and easily cleaned. Missouri. Mrs. W. M. Thomas.

#### Why Not Cottage Cheese?

Sour milk for any use, for cooking or cheesemaking, is at its best when clabbered. If the cheese is to be made in a different dish from the one in which the milk was soured, make the change with as little breaking of the clabber as possible. If no change is to be made, cut the clabber into checks with a knife and place on the back of the stove.

While heating, stir gently—just enough to prevent any adhesion to the pan, and enough to bring all sides of the pieces of curd evenly to the heated whey. When the whey is decidedly hot to the hand it is time to remove the cheese from the stove. If the curd looks milky, let it remain in the hot whey until that is removed. Overheating ruins the texture of the curd.

If one is making a small quantity of cheese, a small salt sack is all right to drain it in, but if there are several gallons of milk to work with, the best and quickest way is to place a colander over a milk pail and strain the whey off by dipping the curd and all into the colander. Turn the curd into a pan; just this movement will cause added separation of whey; every time the curd is changed about it grows firmer; too much handling will make it hard as too much heating does. The curd should be worked into a crumbly mass and mixed with thick sour cream. If sweet cream is used it becomes much nicer by standing awhile before serving. White pepper, finely chopped pimento, or very finely powdered sage may be added.

Some persons like to sprinkle a dish of cottage cheese with finely ground peanuts. A very pretty way of serving is to place on a lettuce leaf two balls of cottage cheese, one white and one rolled in the ground peanuts, with a spoon of mayonnaise dressing beside them. When the curd is to be made into balls, care must be taken not to make it too moist when the cream is added. Colorado. S. E. H.

#### A Homemade Garden Hat

To make the foundation of the brim, paste together two pieces of cheesecloth and four sheets of newspaper; using the cheesecloth for the top and bottom. Put in an airy place to dry, turning often. When dry, press into shape (a large sailor shape is good) and cut out the center to fit the head. Cover the bottom and top with crepe tissue paper any color. A frill of paper cut lengthwise will make a pretty finish for the edge.

For the crown, paste together one layer of cheesecloth and one layer of newspaper, dry and trim to a circular shape, say 16 inches in diameter, cover with crepe paper and put on the brim tam-o-shanter fashion. Put a fold of crepe paper around the hat as a band. The hat may be all of one color or the band and frill of contrasting color. These hats can be made at a cost of a few cents and a little time.

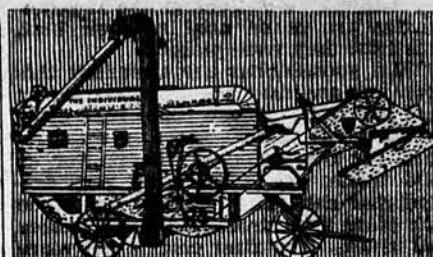
Searcy, Ark. Mrs. G. A. G.

#### There is Much Work to Do

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

There has been so much rain the first week of June that the men are puzzled to know what they had best do first. They have corn to cultivate and replant and alfalfa hay to make. All need doing at the same time. In the housework we also find the work accumulating. Part of our work is due to the weather that has hindered the picking of cherries and part is due to poor management.

We planted two long rows of peas two weeks before two other rows were planted and followed those three weeks later with two others. By some mistake in label the two rows that were planted first are late peas. They are now loaded with pods as mature as those on the vines of the second planting. They promise a few bushels of peas all ready at the same time. The third planting must have been peas of an extra early sort or the weather has been more favorable for their growth. They are practically as mature as the other four rows. Beans, too, are ready for use or for canning. The late



### How Much Will It Cost You To Wait?

Are you going to wait and take chances on the weather this year? The price of wheat and small grain means a bigger acreage—and somebody is going to lose because there won't be enough threshing machinery to do the work. Be independent of the weather—and all other threshing-time hazards. Your salvation—your grain put away at the right time—your saving of threshing bills, is easily answered with an

#### WOOD BROS. INDIVIDUAL THRESHER

Built in two sizes, the simplest and lightest running thresher made; designed especially for use with the small tractor. It will solve your threshing-time problems this year, next year and for years to come, and will pay for itself in three years with grain and threshing bills saved. Costs less than the tractor that runs it.

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cherries demand attention and if gooseberries are to be used at their best, it is time they were picked.

Wild gooseberries are abundant this year but one may not be very certain that she can get even those that grow on the home farm. There is little regard for ownership in the matter of wild fruits. It is becoming very evident that the wisest farmers are those who plant fruit trees and berry bushes and vines. The first cost is not more than the cost of one year's supply of fruit. They require some care but that takes no more time than one would use in driving around for different fruits for sale. The fruit that is at home may be used for several days or weeks for table use. When one depends upon buying such as berries she is likely to get one or two large quantities and the family sees few of the fresh berries on the table. This fall should be a favorable one in which to set out trees and plants. Only one strawberry plant of the hundred set out this spring failed to grow. Practically all the cherry and apple trees have grown and are in thriving condition. We plan to set some of the new strawberry plants in August.

Tho the wild gooseberries are unusually large this year, they are tedious to pick and to stem. Many of ours are being made into gooseberry jam. To make this, we wash the berries and put them on to boil, stems and all. When cooked, we press them thru a wire sieve. The pulp is then cooked with about an equal quantity of sugar. Sometimes we have used the white lining of orange peels and part of the yellow to help to thicken the jam. The juice from the berries may be bottled for summer drinks or for jelly. When combined with apple juice, it makes an excellent jelly.

A neighbor thinks she removes much of the bitterness of the gooseberry by scalding in salted water. Our July lesson on canning suggests that gooseberries be boiled 1 or 2 minutes, then cold dipped and packed in jars. These jars should be clean but they do not need to be boiled as sour berry fruits such as gooseberries, cranberries, currants and cherries are easily preserved. Medium thick, boiling hot sirup should be poured over the berries. Rubber and cap should be placed in position and partially tightened, the time required for sterilizing in boiling water is 20 minutes.

The directions for canning strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, loganberries, dewberries, blueberries, mulberries and huckleberries are the same except the time required for sterilizing. The first five require 20 minutes' time; the others require 40 minutes. We are urged to can these soft berry fruits the same day they are picked, if possible. Jars, lids and rubbers should be boiled 15 minutes. The berries, washed in a sieve or colander should be placed in hot jars. Pour boiling sirup over the berries, partially seal the cans and drop into boiling water for 20 minutes. By having the cans tempered and hot one is able to drop them into boiling hot water without fear of breaking them. When canned in this way the berries remain whole and rise to the top of the sirup in the can.

#### Make an Iceless Refrigerator

The iceless refrigerator depends on the principle that evaporating water has a cooling effect. It is simply an open framework of shelves surrounded by wet cloth and can be made at home for \$5 or even less.

A convenient size as given by the New York State College of Agriculture is 4 feet, 8 inches high and 2 feet square. These dimensions require 3 yards of 24-inch wire screen, 1 pint of white paint for the first coat and 1 pint of white enamel, 50 linear feet of 3/4 by 3-inch boards for the framework, 16 feet of 1-inch lumber 1 foot wide for shelves (unless shelves are made of wire), and 46 linear feet of molding, hinges, catch, buttons, tape, nails, tacks, and 13 yards of 30-inch cotton flannel, which will make two covers.

The shelves, the bottom and the four supporting posts should form an open framework covered with wire screen. The top is solid wood and supports an enameled pan. The whole rests on the four short legs of the framework in another similar pan. The front is hinged as a door.

All four screened sides are covered

with cotton flannel, smooth side out, buttoned on. The buttons are sewed on a tape which is tacked to the frame so as to engage the buttonholes in the cloth. This plan of buttoning permits the use of a duplicate cover and allows for a weekly washing. Fastened around the top are four flaps of cloth which extend up over the top into the upper pan of water. They serve as wicks or siphons to keep the cotton flannel cover moist.

These refrigerators must not be expected to give temperatures that approach the freezing point. Those constructed on the plan here given have held a temperature of 54 degrees on the hottest days of last summer.

#### Women Study Farm Motors

Four women took the work in the course of farm motors at the Kansas State Agricultural college last year, and the professors say they did good work, the equal or superior of the men enrolled with them.

Mrs. Helen Boyd Petrie of Pratt, a graduate of the college, after six months on the farm as a bride, returned to take a course in farm tractors in order to better prepare herself to help her husband. The tractors are being used more and more on the farm and women can run them as easily as men if they learn how.

The opportunities for the application of the knowledge gained in the course in farm motors are many. The use of power in the farm home would more effectively lessen the work of churning, washing, and other tasks, if the woman could control and operate the motor herself. It is practicable, also, for women to be able to run their own cars. They like to know when they start out with a car that they can get back home again.

#### You Will Like This Book

Farm women who are interested in improving their homes and putting them on an efficiency basis should get a copy of "Housewifery" by L. Ray Balderston.

The first chapter of the book has many good general suggestions on the organization of the house and household, stressing especially the need and importance of good planning.

Then there are chapters on plumbing, heating and lighting a home which should be very helpful.

The remainder of the book deals with the choosing of household furnishings, supplies and equipment; the storage facilities of the home; gives specific and clear directions for the care of the house and its furnishings; and tells how to get rid of household pests.

This book may be obtained from J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for \$2.

#### Swat the Fly

Kill the first flies for they mean possible billions of future generations killed. One female fly may lay as many as 600 eggs, which hatch in from eight to 24 hours, depending upon the temperature. They remain in the larval stage from five to seven days, and in the pupa stage from five to seven days, depending upon the temperature. There are usually from 10 to 12 generations in a season.

The use of fly traps, screens, and fly paper is effective. Formaldehyde

also is successful. In preparing this use 1 tablespoon of formaldehyde to a pint of equal parts of water and milk and place in shallow dishes out of reach of children.

The list of crimes charged to the house fly is growing every year. It carries germs and disease wherever it goes and should not be allowed to enter a home.

#### For the Home Dressmaker

9303—Misses' or Small Women's Midy Blouse. The front is slashed rather deep and laced with a colored ribbon. The full length sleeves may be finished with turn back cuffs or the more popular flare style may be used. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

9313—Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Skirt. The two straight tunics are gathered at the slightly raised waistline. The wide crushed girdle is of satin. Sizes 16, 18 years and 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

9320—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. The front and back panels are



cut in one with the skirt section. The closing is at the left side front and the sleeves may be in either of the two lengths. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 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.

#### Children Need Much Sleep

No doubt children in towns get more sleep than many country children who work in the fields and who rise early and work late. From my window I can see two children who stay in the field almost from sunrise until sunset these long days and they must go almost a mile to and from their work which means that they must rise

at daybreak and do not get to bed before 9 in the evening. The little girl has been a slender, weakly creature from babyhood but the thought of not allowing the child enough rest and sleep never has struck the parents as being a cause of her inability. Years ago I had a near neighbor whose husband was often out until after dark yet the mother never planned to give the children their supper and let them go to bed. Instead they lay down on the floor, on chairs or anywhere they happened to be and fell asleep. When the father came in they were aroused for the evening meal. Of course, they ate little and fell asleep at once. Such children are likely to develop into unhealthy adults with bad digestion and lack of vitality.

All children under 10 years of age should have about 10 hours sleep every night. If the men work in the field until late, as is often the case at this season, I find it little trouble to give the children their supper early so that they may go to bed early. Milk and bread forms an acceptable and nourishing supper for children and this may be given without setting the table in full. My children prefer a cup of milk and bread to any of the heavier diets. Unlike many mothers, I never wake the little folks in the morning but allow them to sleep as long as possible. I have always considered quiet, undisturbed sleep one of the most necessary requirements of the growing child as well as the most economical, easily attained tonic for many minor ills of the little ones. My heart goes out to the many children who must rise early and work all day getting only a few hours of sleep each night.

Maud Lee Craig.  
Cherokee Co., Oklahoma.

#### Things You May Like to Know

For warming and freshening cold biscuit, fold a cloth several times, wring out of warm water, cover over the pan of biscuits and set in a hot oven until the cloth is dry.

To improve plain cold slaw, add some peanut butter, or other chopped nut meats to the dressing.

For a delicious filling for a one-crust pie, line the bottom of the crust with slices of ripe apples and sprinkle with seedless raisins. Mix well 1 small cup of rich sour cream, 1/2 cup of sugar and 1 tablespoon of flour and pour over the apples and raisins. Sprinkle over the top with cinnamon or nutmeg and bake.

Mash well a can of pears, add sugar as for preserves, half and half, and cook about 1/2 hour and you will have a delightful spread we call pear honey. This is a good substitute for real honey.

To make good apple dumplings, roll rather thin small pieces of bread dough; place a few slices of ripe apples, peeled, and a few raisins in the center of the dough; add sugar, butter and cinnamon; fold the dough over to the center; let rise, sprinkle with sugar and bake. Serve these dumplings with cream, and they are delicious.

G. E. R.  
Scott City, Kan.

#### Lettuce Salad Dressing

The following dressing is delicious served with lettuce or other salad greens: Mix with 1 cup of salad dressing 2 tablespoons of chopped parsley, 2 tablespoons of chili sauce, 2 tablespoons of chopped sweet pickles, and 2 tablespoons of chopped pimiento. Chill before adding to the lettuce.

An old catalog or magazine on the shelf of the range or kitchen table makes a good pad on which to set kettles. By tearing off the top page when soiled, the pad is always kept clean.

A woman who is noted for her good bread says she always turns the freshly-baked loaves on their side or on end to prevent soggy.

#### 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.

## Send It to Senator Capper

### Help is Needed if National Prohibition is not to be Repealed

Arthur Capper, Senator, Washington, D. C.

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

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An oil of the right body to protect the moving parts with a soft, velvety cushion or film, strong and tenacious, so as to permit that necessary smooth movement of the motor to develop its greatest strength and power.

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goes through a Scientific Refining Process, wherein it is distilled many times, vaporized and filtered until a clear, clean oil, containing no free carbon, is produced. An oil that will prolong the life of your motor, giving it increased power and save, in cold cash, many times its cost in preventing lubrication trouble.

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for the wagon. Insures a friction-free axle, as it contains no compounds to clog and gum.

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marked. I will be in the mar-  
ket about.....

(Give date above)  
I use.....gals. Gasoline per  
year.

I use..... gals. Motor Oil  
per year.

I use.....gals. Kerosene per  
year.

I use.....gals. Tractor Oil per  
year.

I use.....lbs. Motor Grease per  
year.

I use.....lbs. Axle Grease per year.

My name is.....

R. F. D.....

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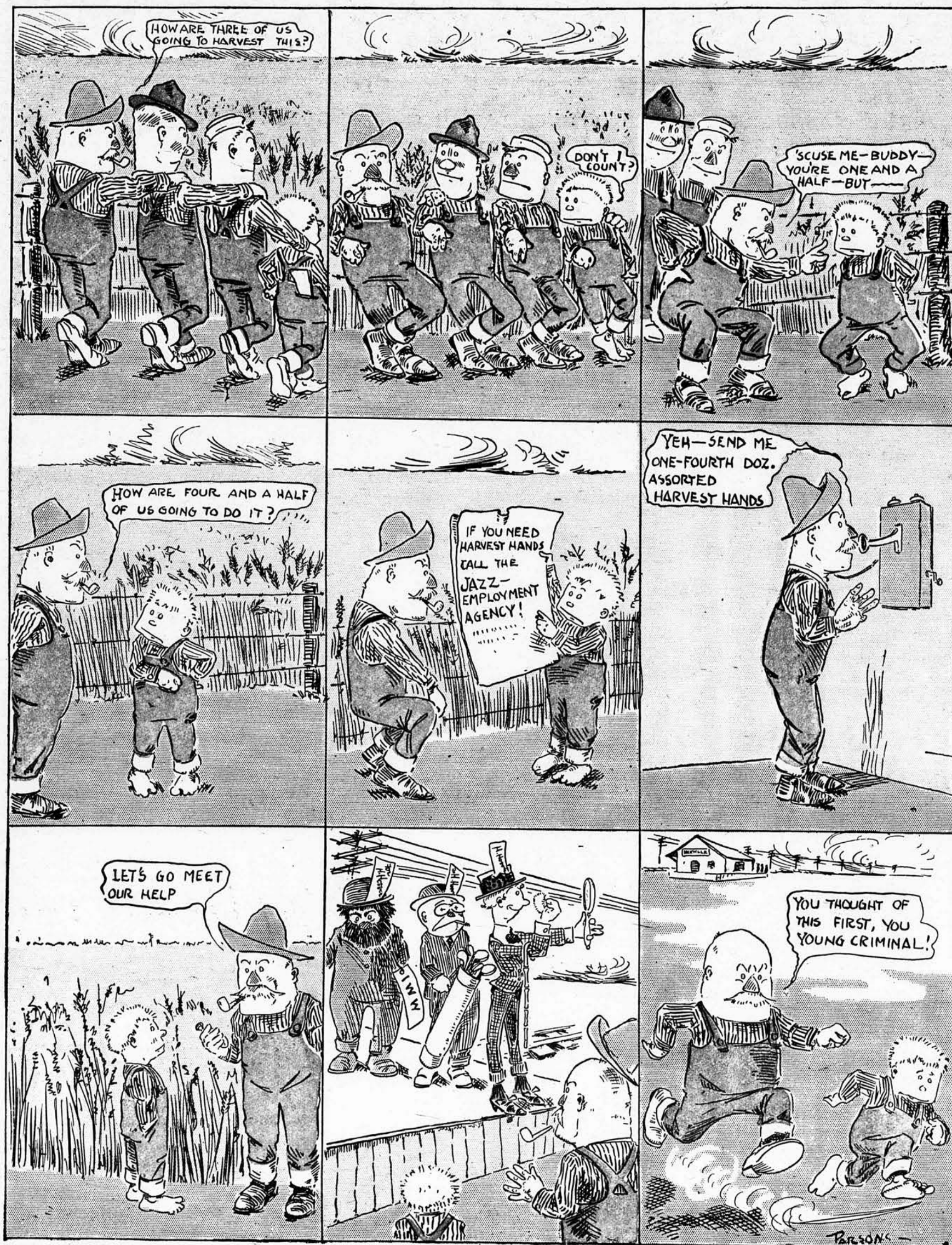
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give make of your auto or tractor.

**Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today**



# The Adventures of Hi Hoover

*Buddy is a Helpful Son Who Likes to Aid His Dad But Despite the Best Intentions, He Sometimes Gets in Bad*





## West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

**Cutworms are Attacking Alfalfa. Wet Weather Delays Farm Work. Big Wheat Crop is Expected. Advertising for Harvest Hands. Community Buildings in West Kansas. Thresher School at Hays. Kanred Wheat Makes Good. Grain Grading Schools. Tractor Tours the Continent.**

THE ALFALFA no sooner had recovered from the hail damage in early May than the cutworms attacked it and it is now going thru another struggle for existence. The hail entirely destroyed the first crop of alfalfa on the Fort Hays Experiment station grounds and surrounding farms. The only way to save the second crop will be to cut it before the worms eat it. The frequent rains make it impossible to kill them with poisoned bran as the water neutralizes its effect.

The continued wet weather has put farmers behind in their spring work. The row crops need planting, the alfalfa needs cutting and, equally important, the weeds must be checked now or harvest will be on before a crop of weeds can be killed. When the weather finally clears up farmers will be swamped with work for a time at least.

Last year we were worrying because of the dry weather and hot winds. We fully expected the wheat yield to be reduced materially and we were not disappointed. This year brings different worries. First it was the hail. It damaged the wheat far advanced and possibly benefited the wheat not yet jointed. Then came the continued cool wet weather and with it the rust. The winds followed and now we are worrying because the wheat is lodging badly. Just what will come next will be difficult to say but it will take something more serious to keep Western Kansas from having a record breaking crop of wheat. If it were not for an occasional visitation of the angry elements our transportation facilities could not handle the Western Kansas wheat in time for the next harvest.

Western Kansas counties are pooling their funds and will place their advertising in Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma newspapers in an endeavor to attract harvest hands to help gather the immense crop. Twenty counties are contributing \$100 each to the fund. The advantages of such a plan are obvious.

Farm hands seem to be plentiful at this time. The Fort Hays Experiment station has from one to 10 applications for work every day. Farmers are needing help but the wet weather prevents an economical use of farm help until it dries up.

A canvass of the agricultural high school teachers will show many practical men among them. Professor R. E. Lacey of Covert recently loaded his agricultural classes in motor cars and drove 60 miles to see concrete examples of scientific farming at the Fort Hays Experiment station.

Professor Ellsworth Dodderil of

Webster brought his classes thru mud to see the work carried on by the Experiment station. Each year sees more of such practical enterprising men in the teaching profession and when students with such training grow up the farm will have its full quota of them as good, substantial farmers.

Co-operation among farmers is not far off when they begin planning community buildings. The farmers of Rawlins county are planning a \$10,000 combination stock pavilion and community meeting place. Now Gove county farmers announce the same plans. It is a long step in the right direction.

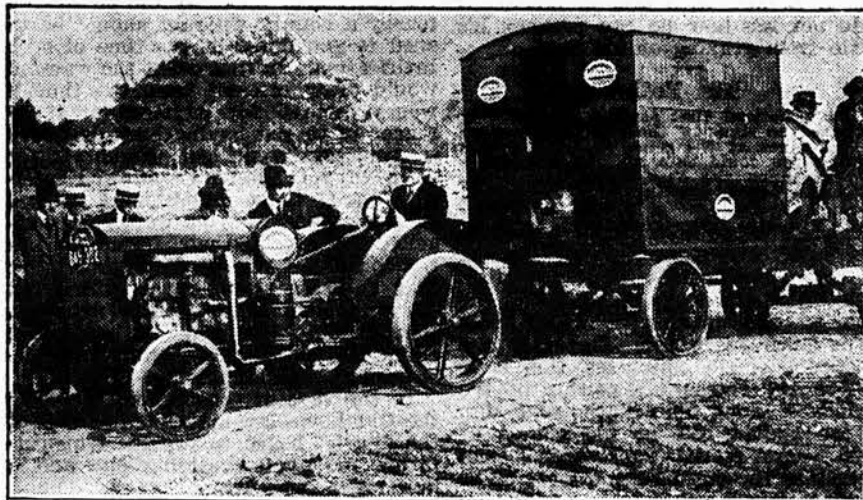
Even if a big wheat crop is in sight, every effort is being made to prevent waste in threshing grain. One of seven threshermen's schools in Kansas was recently held at the Fort Hays Experiment station in co-operating with the College Extension Department at Manhattan, the United States Department of Agriculture and representatives of various threshing machine companies. The threshermen who attended these schools have been well repaid since the speakers at the meetings gave actual demonstrations of the proper adjustments on the various machines in order to get the best results.

Wheat rust is more prevalent in Western Kansas wheat this year than for several years previous with the possible exception of 1915. Experts who have examined wheat fields say that even if there is approximately 40 to 50 per cent of rust in wheat fields, there is no great cause to worry. The yield probably will be reduced some but not materially. Farmers who have Kanred wheat have less cause for worry since fields seeded with this variety show less than 5 per cent rust infestation.

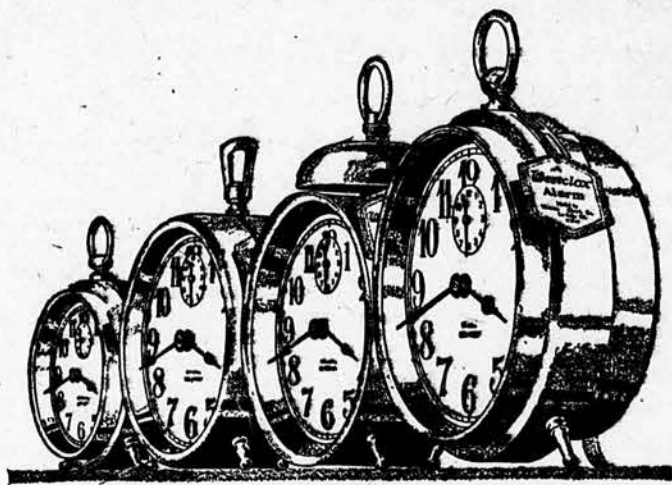
Sometimes wheat growers express dissatisfaction with the grading they receive from mills and elevators where they sell their wheat. In order to bring about a better understanding between buyer and seller, the Kansas State Agricultural college extension department is holding a series of grain grading schools in the wheat belt. The Fort Hays Experiment station is co-operating in three of these schools to be held at Hays, Victoria and Ellis, June 26-27-28.

A wheat tractor of the Hession Tiller and Tractor Corporation gave a final demonstration of its work at Elmhurst, L. I., before starting on a transcontinental trip to Los Angeles. This photo shows the tractor and trailer in which the crew will live on the way to the coast. Kansas farmers hope the "tractor tourists" will visit their state.

What has been your experience in early and deep plowing for wheat? How much did it increase the yields over wheat for which ground was plowed in the fall?



—Copyright Underwood & Underwood, New York, 1919.  
This is the First Tractor That Has Attempted a Trans-Continental Trip Across the United States from East to West.



## Westclox

IT'S the way you start your day that counts. A leisurely, untroubled get-away in the morning usually means a day of many things well done.

That's what a good alarm clock does for you. Millions of men thank their Westclox alarms for smoother-running, more resultful days. They get off to business feeling right.

That's because each Westclox does its job right. It's built so it will. All Westclox have the same construction that won Big Ben's success.

Wheels turn on needle-fine pivots of polished steel. Friction is lessened. The clock runs easier; lasts longer. Westclox, on the dial and tag, means that kind of a clock.

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La Salle & Peru, Illinois, U. S. A.

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When you step on the button you want your car to start—and you want a hot spark—bright lights—a loud horn—and plenty of power—month after month.

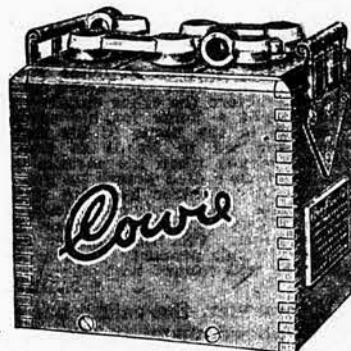
Cowie Guaranteed Batteries will continue to make good on this service and must make good or we will.

No "red tape" or "fol-de-rol" about it—all you've got to do is to add a little distilled water every two weeks and we'll furnish that.

You can drive as fast as you please over the roughest kind of roads and know that your Cowie Guaranteed Battery will stand anything that your car will—each cell is cushioned against shocks.

To be sure of satisfactory battery service get a battery with this signature on the side—

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The first cost is no more—in the long run it's less.

"There's a Cowie Battery Made for Every Car"

Ask your dealer for a Cowie—if he can't supply you, write us, giving year and make of car and ask for prices.

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



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

## Raccoons Protected by Law

Is there a law in Kansas forbidding the killing of fur-bearing animals such as a mother raccoon, or forbidding the destroying of her young at this time of the year? KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas law forbids the trapping or killing of raccoons between May 1 and November 1.

## Children's Share

A man in Kansas has some personal property and one child. His wife died and he married a widow with two children. In a few years the personal property greatly increased. The second wife died. Does the property all revert to the husband or can her children come in for her share, or one half of the property? SUNFLOWER.

If the personal property belonged to the wife or if a part of it did, at her death her surviving husband would inherit half of her property and her children would inherit the other half.

## Soldiers' Uniforms

I should like to have my uniform. I was discharged at Fort Clark, Tex., January 10, 1918, and had to send my uniform back to Fort Clark after I got home. I enlisted July 17, 1917, and was discharged on account of disability incurred in the service. I think I am entitled to uniform as much as any other soldier. Where must I write and what process must I go thru in order to get it? READER.

You are entitled to your uniform. Write Director of Storage, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Send with your letter certified copy of your discharge.

## A Question of Damages

A and B have a good partition fence. A has cows that he does not wish to breed. B has a bull. Can A compel B to keep his bull tied up, or can B compel A to keep the cows up or away from the fence while in heat? The bull is not brachy and does not bother when not enticed. A has ordered B to keep his bull out or stand the consequences. J. W.

Assuming there is a legal fence between the lands of A and B, and B's bull breaks thru the fence B would be liable for whatever damage A suffers by reason of the bull getting into his herd.

## Soldier's Mileage

Will you please tell me whether I am entitled to the 5 cent mileage for travel pay? I got the \$60 bonus. I was a sailor on the battle ship Texas, I enlisted in Kansas City on April 20, 1917 and was honorably discharged in New York January 16, 1919. SAILOR.

You are entitled to travel pay at the rate of 5 cents a mile from New York to your home. Send your discharge in registered letter addressed to Adjutant General's Office, Topeka, Kan., and ask that they record it and send you certified copy together with full instructions as to how to proceed to get your mileage.

## Soldier's Funeral Expenses

I saw in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a statement concerning deceased soldier's bonus. Where must I write to get the money for funeral expenses? Seldon, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

My understanding of the ruling of the War Department is that the relatives of the deceased soldier cannot collect the \$60 bonus paid soldiers on discharge, but they are entitled to be reimbursed for necessary funeral expenses. Have affidavit prepared and send to your member of Congress, Hayes B. White, Washington, D. C., and have him take the matter up direct with the War Department.

## Claim Against Estate

A stayed with his parents until he was past 30 years old, working at home paying off debts which had been contracted by his parents in part before the other children left home, and bought a home for his parents, which was put in the name of his father. His father promised to fix it so that A would get his money when his parents were gone. But his father died before he got the matter fixed. The children knowing that A claimed pay for what he had done, all signed their rights to mother rather than take it thru court. Can the mother deed, mortgage or will this property to A in such a way that the will cannot be broken? READER.

Yes. If, however, the estate has not been administered upon, it should be, so that there may be a legal transfer of the interests of the other children to their mother.

## Stock Killed By Car

Can damages be collected for stock killed on public highway by a motor car? We own land lying on one side of a public highway and lease or control the land on the opposite side of the road. The cattle range from one side to the other. Recently we had a calf killed on this public highway by

a motor car, running at an approximate speed of 30 miles an hour. The driver did not slow down a bit when going thru the bunch of calves. The owner of the car refuses to pay for the calf or even be reasonable on the subject, declaring that he is not liable for stock killed on the public highway. In case damages can be collected is there a time limit for bringing suit? READER.

Persons driving motor cars along the public highway are required to exercise reasonable care and diligence to avoid injuring persons or property. When a car is driven at a greater rate of speed than 25 miles an hour it is presumptive evidence that the driver was not using ordinary care and diligence. The law also requires that on approaching animals on the highway the driver of the motor car must slow down his machine to a rate not exceeding 8 miles an hour if that is necessary to avoid injury to animals. A suit for damages must be brought within two years.

## Lease Rights

If B leases a stock farm from A with feed lots, sheds and feed bunks in lots, can A remove the bunks without B's consent? They were not mentioned in the lease. If B leases a farm from A with some straw piles on the land, can B feed or use the straw for bedding without A's consent? If B does use the straw can A charge for it? READER.

If there were no reservations in the lease B had a right to suppose that the feed bunks, being a necessary equipment went with the stock farm, and he would have a right to hold them during the period of his lease. Where a farm is leased and there is on the farm a crop harvested but not removed, the landowner would have the right to remove it. The straw in the stack is a part of the crop and the landowner would have the right to remove it or sell it. If B used this straw A would have the right to collect from him its reasonable value.

## Another Case of Fence

A owns a quarter section in Hamilton county. B owns all the land adjoining it. Can B build a fence around the outer edge of his land appropriating A's land without A's consent? J. W. B.

B has a right to build a fence around his own land. The only way in which A can preserve his rights is to compel B to join him in fencing his, A's land. Hamilton being a free range county B is not compelled to hold his stock off A's land. I assume, of course, that what J. W. B. means by appropriating is that he is pasturing A's land. Of course he has no right to farm A's land or to cut grass from it without A's consent.

## Widow's Estate

Husband and wife each owned an undivided half interest in 160 acres. The husband has been dead 20 years. Now the widow and children wish to sell the land but are told the place must go thru probate court in order to give good title. Would not the widow own not only her undivided half interest, but one-half of the husband's half, making in all 120 acres belonging to the widow? Does the place need to go thru probate? Is there not a limit to the time in which a place needs to go thru probate in order to make the title good to the purchaser? The children are men and women in middle life; no heirs not of age. SUBSCRIBER.

The widow is, of course, entitled to her half of the land and also to half of her husband's half. The estate should be probated in order to give perfect title to the purchaser.

## Husband and Wife

What are the rights of husband and wife in Kansas? A and his wife have accumulated property together since marriage. If the husband dies first what are the widow's rights? If wife dies first what are the husband's rights? READER.

If the title to the property remains in the name of the husband at his death one-half of it goes to his wife and more than that if he chooses to will it to her. If they have no children or if the husband has none, all the estate goes to the widow if the husband dies without will. If the wife dies first possessed of no estate of her own but having children, the entire estate goes to the surviving husband. If she possesses an estate of her own, or if the property of the husband and wife was owned jointly the surviving husband will inherit one-half of the wife's separate estate.

## Government Price Guarantee

The government guarantee is \$2.26 a bushel for wheat. Does that mean that the farmers are bound to get \$2.26 for wheat or do the farmers have to sell for less than the government guaranteed price? Is there a market price as well as Federal guaranteed price? A. F.

The government guarantees that the wheat grower shall receive a minimum price of \$2.26 at the primary market for wheat of a certain grade. Inferior

grades might be docked from 2 to possibly 10 cents a bushel. There would also be subtracted from the guaranteed price the cost of haul from the place of production to the primary market, that is in your case from your shipping point to Chicago. The government does not fix the market price further than the minimum price. Wheat is selling at present 20 to 25 cents above the government guaranteed price.

## Taxed Too Much

I homesteaded 640 acres of land in Western Nebraska a few years ago and in due time received a patent from the government for an even 640 acres, but the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passes thru the land for one mile. The patent made no deduction for the railroad right of way, so I am paying taxes on the full 640 acres. I do not know what title the railroad has for the right of way. The railroad was there when I homesteaded the land. What is your suggestion in such a case? Have I any recourse? IVOR H. DAVIES.

You should take the matter up with the board of county commissioners of your county sitting as a board of equalization, and have your assessment corrected. The land included in the railroad right of way should be deducted from your homestead for taxation purposes, altho it may be the railroad does not hold title to the land, but only an easement.

## Teachers' Qualifications

Please state the law in regard to qualifications for teachers' second grade certificates. Also please name the present judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. What are the highest officers in the army and navy called? SUBSCRIBER.

In order to obtain a second grade certificate it is necessary either to have taught for seven months or to have completed a four years' course in an accredited high school, and to get an average grade of at least 80 with no grade of less than 60 in an examination in the branches required to be taught in the common schools.

The Supreme Court consists of Chief Justice Edward D. White; Associate Justices, Joseph McKenna, Oliver W. Holmes, William R. Day, W. VanDevanter, Mahlon Pitney, James C. McReynolds, Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clark.

The highest officer in the army is General; the highest officer in the navy is Admiral.

## Grazing Rights

A, a non-resident, owns a section of grazing land in Stanton county. B has this land enclosed, and has been using it for pasture for years refusing with the exception of one year, to pay anything for using it. If A's land is enclosed in B's pasture but not touched by B's fence can A compel B to pay him for the use of the land or fence it out of his pasture?

If B, in inclosing this pasture, has built fence either on A's land or on the line between A's land and the other land, can A force B to pay him for using the land or remove the fence? If so how should A proceed? Similar grazing land brought last year from \$40 to \$80 a section. A is damaged to this amount as B's fence makes it difficult or impossible for A to rent it to other persons. SUBSCRIBER.

A can do this if he chooses: he can compel B to build and maintain a legal fence half the way around his, A's section of land. He would, of course, have to build the other two miles of fence himself. He could then compel B to let him have a road thru his, B's land to connect with the public highway. He probably can get roads opened on one or more of the section lines bounding his land. This would give him access to and from his land so that he could use it for grazing and farming purposes. So long, however, as he neither fences his land nor compels B to join with him in fencing it I do not see how he can prevent B's cattle from grazing on his land.

## The Zodiac

I have noticed that several almanacs do not give the signs of the Zodiac the same, to take place at the same time. I wonder whether you could help me. Does the government make the observations or do the companies which publish the almanacs? DAVID STURM.

The discrepancy probably arises in this way: The signs are named from the 12 constellations of the zodiac, with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus about 2,000 years ago. Owing to the procession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes, along the ecliptic, each sign of the zodiac has in the course of 2,000 years moved backward 30 degrees into the constellation west of it, so that the sign Aries is now, in the constellation Pisces, and so on. The government observatory keeps accurate account of these changes, but it is quite possible that some almanacs

which are compiled carelessly do not. I cannot account for the discrepancy in any other way.

## What Shall She Do With Him?

My husband is a crank. He thinks there is no time for pleasure of any kind. He never wants to go to church or anywhere unless he goes by himself. We have three children and only live a mile from town. There are three churches in the town, but the children do not even know what Sunday school is. We have a pretty fair home, but do not enjoy ourselves. I am fond of pleasure and he is not, so there it goes. We have been married about 12 years. We lost everything we had once. I had quite a stake I had gotten from home. That all went too. So I thought I would make it all back, ditched in and went to work, raised chickens, worked in the field like a man; carried the water; cut wood and the good Lord knows what all I did. Now we have a fair little home, but my husband tells me I have no interest in it. I would like to know who has and what is best to do. A READER.

It is very difficult to determine what advice to give in a case of this kind. Before I would feel competent to advise I would want to know this husband and study his character. Then I might be able to determine how he ought to be handled. Perhaps it would be well to have a frank talk with him. Do not go at it in a scolding way, but tell him that you cannot go on living as you are living now. Give him to understand that if he will try to be pleasant, that you will do everything in your power to make the home agreeable, but that you have made up your mind to have a change and that you are not going to quarrel about it either. Possibly such a talk will have a good effect on him. Perhaps it will have no effect. I cannot tell, not knowing the man.

## Verbal Lease

I leased a place about a year ago and had a written contract, but last fall we did not have a written lease, just a verbal contract. My land owner told me then that I could have the place as long as I wanted it, but now he tells me that he is going to move on it this fall. The place, when I moved on it was in terrible condition, fences all down and manure piled everywhere. I have fixed up the fences, supplied my posts and staples and hauled out the manure, not only what had accumulated before I went on the place, but what has accumulated since. I have put up some fence and supplied everything, with the understanding that I was to stay there as long as I desired. Now can he put me off, and how long a notice will he have to give me? I. N.

When the time stated in the written lease expired and you remained on the place under a verbal agreement you became a tenant from year to year. An understanding that you were to remain on the place as long as you wanted to is too indefinite to be enforced. A tenancy from year to year or a tenancy at will can be terminated by giving the tenant 30 days notice in writing, that is 30 days prior to the expiration of the year. The landowner should pay you for such improvements as you have made, especially where you provided the material out of which the improvements were made, but I would not advise suit to recover the value of these improvements. I do not believe that you could recover in such a suit, altho equity would seem to be on your side.

## Damages for Road

I own a half section in Texas county, Okla. The county wished to run a road thru the middle of my place two years ago and offered to pay me \$600 damages. I accepted this offer from the county attorney, he agreeing to attend to all necessary papers. This road has been in use over a year now, but I have received nothing but promises. Can I collect interest on this money?

What is the law in Oklahoma in regard to taking children to school when the distance necessary to be traveled is three miles or more? A READER.

If the county commissioners ratified the agreement made by the county attorney a county warrant should be issued to you dated at the time of such ratification. In that event the warrant would draw interest from the time it was presented for payment or if by reason of its not having been delivered to you, you could not present it for payment you should be allowed interest; but if the commissioners refused to allow interest you would be compelled to accept their terms or sue the county. I take it from your letter that at present you have nothing but the agreement of the county attorney. You should take steps to get your claim ratified by the county commissioners as soon as possible.

In the case of consolidated districts the Oklahoma law makes it the duty of the district board to provide transportation for pupils residing one and a half miles from school.

One reason for the cow testing association: It lets the farmer know which are the best cows from which to raise calves.



## Capper Poultry Club

It's Time to Begin to Boost Your Breed Club

BY LUCILE A. ELLIS  
Assistant Secretary

THE presidential election has taken place and six presidents have been elected. What do you think of that? Well, now, I didn't say presidents of the United States. I'm speaking of breed club presidents. Secretaries have been elected, too, and vice-presidents, assistant secretaries and directors.

It's time for breed club officers in the Capper Poultry club to get busy and boost their respective breeds in every way possible. That is one of the duties of every officer. Each president will receive a list of the girls in her breed club and should begin at once

The first number of "Clay County Pep" has been issued by Clay county girls. "Clay County Pep" is just what its name implies—a newspaper compiled by these girls, showing that every one of them has an abundance of pep. I wish I could quote the entire paper, for it is so full of fun and interest, but as we haven't space for that I can let you read only a part of it. Here are some extracts:

"The officers of this enterprising club are: Lenore Rosiska, county leader; Nettie McNeer, president; Treva Chayer, vice-president; Ethel Belisle, secretary."

"This is the first number of our paper and as we are so very busy with our chickens we do not have much time for literary work. We will mention no names but some of us have been known to cluck and cackle in our dreams; isn't that sufficient proof of our business?"

"Please be sure to study the rules of the club; study them carefully, then you will know about the work to do. Always put your name and complete address at the end of your letter. If you are an officer, put the name of the office on, too."

"Ethel Belisle wishes to know why little chicks go blind and how to treat them. Also why the chicks often die in the shell. Get busy, girls, let's hear your experiences so that we may help one another."

"Our president, Nettie McNeer, writes that the very first day she was home from school her hens laid more eggs than they had laid any day that month; and they have been laying better ever since."

"Margarette Todd has a new 50-egg incubator, 'The Little Brown Hen.' Here's to her success."

Our secretary, Ethel Louise, who writes of our meetings for the Mail and Breeze, will go to Concordia next Saturday, Pep representative county of Clay.

Clara Addie had a hen; she got into the piggy's pen. The piggy caught her, and Clara sought her. But, O sad, she never got her.

### Extracts from Letters

I am glad I joined the Capper Poultry club. I read the Farmers Mail and Breeze and get many helpful suggestions from it. It is fine to know what other girls are doing. Hazel Pierson, Sherman county.

We had a fine time at our meeting with the pig club boys at Gage Park. All the members of our club were present. These officers were elected: Esther Maus, secretary; Elizabeth Blangenes, president; Mrs. C. F. White, treasurer, and I was elected for reporter. The boys elected their officers too. Gwendolyn White, Shawnee county.

Riley county girls held their first meeting at the home of Marguerite Akin. All six girls were present. Officers were elected as follows: Marguerite Akin, president; Helen Walters, vice-president; Laura Willfoun, secretary; Nellie Shaal, cheer leader, and Carrie V. Ackeret, reporter. Carrie Ackeret, Riley county.

Our May meeting was very successful. We elected Nina Sherwood as president; Hazel Westhansen, vice-president; Doris Dewey, secretary-treasurer, and I was chosen as the reporter. A fine dinner was served and a program given. Our uniforms are to be white middles with blue ties. We decided to levy a tax of 10 cents on every member to put into the poultry club fund. Agnes Neubauer, Republic county.

Ella and I attended a poultry meeting at Mrs. Webber's recently. Mr. Sherwood and Miss Talcott had charge of the meeting. If you want to learn anything about chickens just attend the meetings that Mr. Sherwood and Miss Talcott have charge of. I learn something new about chickens every time I go to one of these meetings. Alma Bailey, Atchison county.

Hurrah for Reno! We had a fine time at our meeting at Camp Carille. All the poultry club girls were present and nine pig club boys. In the afternoon we had a big program and a ball game between Reno and Stafford counties. We had an attendance of 144 persons from Reno, Stafford and Pratt counties. Bessie Taylor, Reno county. My chickens are growing fast. I keep grit by their coop and feed them corn and wheat which has been ground up together. Merle Blauer, Rooks county.

Our last meeting was very interesting. A car load of the girls drove up to see my Partridge Wyandotte chickens and said they were the finest and prettiest chickens they ever saw. Katie Morey, Coffey county.

The picture used today is a reproduction of the cover page of the newspaper, "Clay County Pep." It was drawn by one of the Clay county girls.



Something Doing in Clay County.

to get acquainted with them. She should confer with the secretary and other officers in regard to plans for breed club work. Originality will count in boosting the breed in which each of you is interested. Just at present the work of the presidents is very important in organizing the breed clubs. In the fall when the catalogs are sent out, the work of the secretary-treasurers will be an equally important factor in boosting the various breeds. Much responsibility rests on each officer this year, for each should confer with her breed club president and offer suggestions.

But you're eager to know the results of the election. Here they are:

Plymouth Rock—president, Mabel Shaw, R. 1, Lawrence; vice-president, Margarette Todd, R. 1, Longford; secretary-treasurer, Lillian Brun, R. 1, Muscotah; assistant secretary, Anna Greenwood, R. 1, Madison; directors, Naoma Moore, R. 3, Stafford, and Marion Greag, McCune.

Rhode Island—president, Ruth Wheeler, R. 2, Hartford; vice-president, Alma Bailey, R. 1, Muscotah; secretary-treasurer, Ruth Banks, R. 1, Horton; assistant secretary, Nina Horsford, R. 1, Pittsburg; directors, Marjorie Smith, R. 1, Lyons, Nellie Pows, R. 2, Blue Mound.

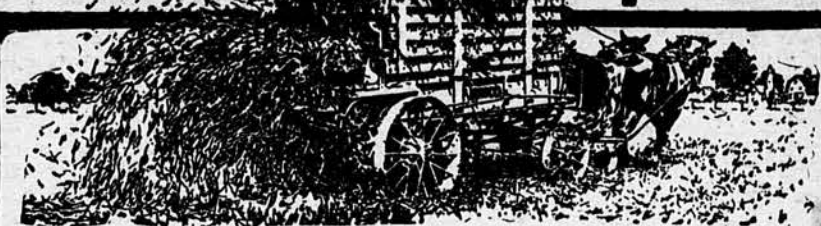
Leghorn—president, Gwendolyn White, R. 4, N. Topeka; vice-president, Ruth Stone, R. 6, Sterling; secretary-treasurer, Ollie Osborn, R. 1, De Soto; assistant secretary, Christine Grossardt, R. 1, Preston; directors, Myrtle Dirks, R. 3, Latham, Bessie Sell, R. 1, Altoona.

Orpington—president, Wilma McKee, Bellfont; vice-president, Alda Ward, Santa Fe; secretary-treasurer, Florence Madden, R. 2, Effingham; assistant secretary, Beth Beckey, R. 2, Linwood; directors, Blanche Ewald, R. 6, Marysville; Edna Dunn, R. 3, Soldier.

Wyandotte—president, Laree Rolph, R. 6, Concordia; vice-president, Clara Long, R. 1, Idana; secretary-treasurer, Esther Teasley, R. 2, Glasgo; assistant secretary, Erma Organ, R. 2, Grinnell; directors, Gail Gardner, R. 2, Fredonia, Agnes Neubauer, R. 4, Belleville.

Langshan—president, Helen Andrew, R. 2, Olathe; vice-president, Lucy Cristler, R. 2, Gardner; secretary-treasurer, Nola White, R. 2, Olathe; assistant secretary, Nellie Edyth Foster, R. 1, Humboldt.

## NISCO MANURE and STRAW Spreader



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(All statements approved by Experiment Stations, Departments of Agriculture and progressive farmers.)

Science and the experience of many up-to-date farmers prove that your straw stack contains tons of humus and much phosphorus, potash and nitrogen. At present prices, straw has a fertilizer value of \$8.00 a ton—too valuable to burn or sell at a low figure.

In addition to that, it prevents the winter killing of wheat, soil blow or washing, conserves moisture and makes tough, sticky soil much more friable.

But you can't get these results by haphazard, wagon-tail distribution. The straw must be well shredded, well distributed and put on evenly. The one sure way of getting all these results is to use the

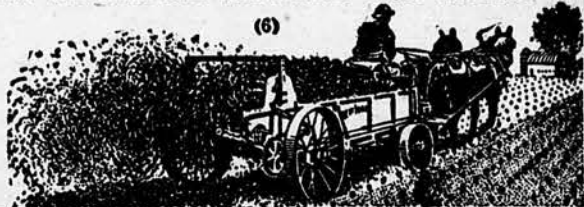
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The Nisco has always been the bellwether of spreaders. It is always in the lead with new improvements and is built for a life-time of service. "Not a cent for repairs" is the statement of thousands of farmers who have used the Nisco for years.

See your Nisco dealer and have him show you the advantages of both the Nisco and the straw attachment. Don't wait for him to call on you as he is short of help now. Insist on the Nisco. Don't take some other machine or you will regret it later on. Ask the dealer or write us for illustrated circular and book on manure.

Act now and be prepared for the spring drive of 1919. New Idea Spreader Co. Spreader Specialists Coldwater, Ohio



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30x3	.....	\$10.75
30x3 1/2	.....	13.50 All
32x3 1/2	.....	14.75 Non-Skids
31x4	.....	19.91 Skids
32x4	.....	20.05 10%
33x4	.....	20.23
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All tire sizes including obsolete sizes. Clip ad and mail in with order. It entitles you to a special 2% discount. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

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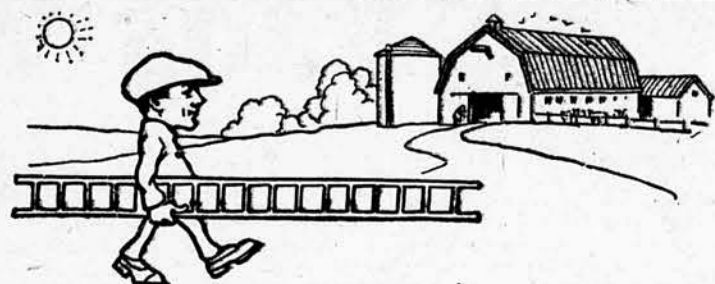
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# Lowe's



## Don't fool yourself on the cost of barn paint

IT'S not so much what a barn paint costs per gallon to buy as it is how much it costs a gallon to put on.

Some paints spread easily but cover poorly. Others cover well but spread hard.

You want a barn paint that goes farthest and covers best as it goes. That's exactly why we make our barn paint the exact way we make it. It's made to do just those things. That's why it cuts down, and keeps down, your painting costs.

Talk it over with the Lowe dealer in your town, or send for special circular on Barn Paint.

*The Lowe Brothers Company*

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# Paints

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You take a smaller chew. It gives you the good tobacco taste. It lasts and lasts. You don't need a fresh chew so often.



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**A Standard for Years**

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Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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**\$22.00** Sweep Feed Grinder  
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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.

# Stack the Grain With Care

Medium Round Shocks Prove Most Satisfactory.

BY E. V. HARTMAN

WHEAT yields depend largely on the care with which the seedbed is prepared. The old maxim of, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," should really apply to all work of the farm—from the preparation of the seedbed, sowing, harvesting and stacking to the final threshing of the crop. The labor given to the first operations of the crop may be lost if one is indifferent or careless as to how it looks after the final windup.

Our wheat crop, which is promising, will soon be ready for the binder, and when it is once in the bundle, our farmers have made a long stride in having the crop under his control.

At this writing, June 1, every binder in the state should be overhauled and put in first class condition, if possible, and made ready for business, when that moment arrives. A man, having a wheat crop to harvest, and who permits his machine to remain untouched and out of repair until the last minute, may have a big disappointment in store for him if not a failure and he really deserves it.

My wheat and all the rest of it in Northeast Oklahoma and Southeast Kansas is filling rapidly and changing from a lively green to a brown. The chinch bug and rust are in some fields, but the bugs are not present in sufficient numbers nor is the rust bad enough to cause much damage.

### When to Cut Grain

Opinions differ as to the proper time to cut wheat or oats, however. I prefer to cut my wheat when the berry has gone out of the dough stage, but is not quite dry or hard. This will be when one can cut the berries or kernels with the thumb nail, but they should cut dry and white. Anyhow I never want wheat to stand until it is dead ripe, not only for the grain's sake but for the better shocking of the bundles. In dead ripe grain the head turns over and the straw is stiff and the bundles are loose and bulky and in this condition are difficult to set up properly.

With bundles of medium size cut at the time mentioned, the shocker has a good chance to use his skill in setting up model shocks. Some prefer the long shocks without caps but to my notion the round shock with 10 bundles and two good caps well broken is better. It seems to me I always could detect a brighter threshed grain when it came from the round shock, especially when threshing from the shock.

Of course if one is careless and simply throws the shocks together one way would be as good as the other, but where one uses time and care, setting each bundle solidly in its place and puts the caps, well broken on top, with the heads of the top sheaf in the direction of the prevailing wind, he will have a shock that will go thru a



good deal of wind and water without damage.

At the first possible moment when dry enough, my wheat will go into the stack as I do not care to take the risk of leaving it in the shock until a threshing machine comes around. That might be next week or next month, for too much labor, time and money is in the crop now to take any risk.

The proper stacking of grain is almost becoming a lost art and I wish more of our young men of the farm would take lessons from some of our good grain stack-

ers not only for themselves but for the locality in which they live, for their services will be needed in the future.

### Ricks are Most Satisfactory

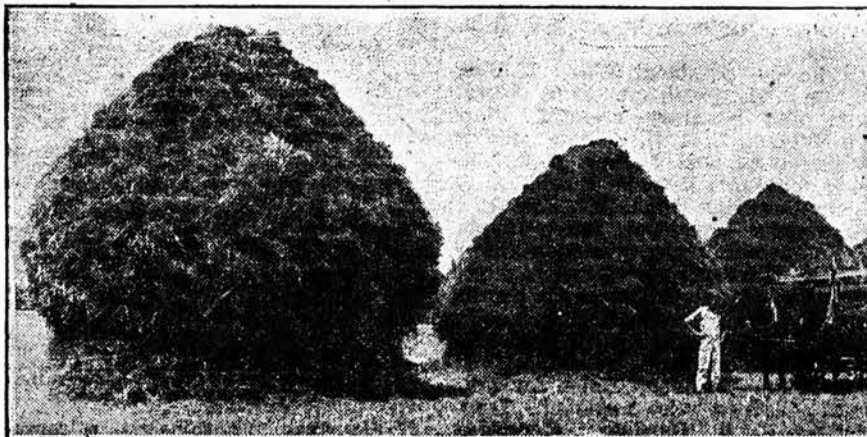
I always prefer to build the rick rather than the round stack and I always can do a much better job. In building the rick the danger of settling to one side is not so great, and of course you will be able to put the bundles more nearly right each time as the rick is usually made larger than the round stack.

The best way to become a stacker is to learn from some one who knows how, watching him carefully while he proceeds with the work. One point in good stack building is to keep your center solid and full and place the outside layer of sheaves carefully with the points of the butts down. A man who can build a first-class stack, such as will turn most any amount of rain is worth all he asks for his work and more.

After the wheat is well stacked I am in no hurry about the threshing as I want it to sweat it out in the stack anyway rather than in the bin. Besides the advantage of having the grain safe if stacked, one can cut out a lot of expense of feeding a dozen teams or more and extra hands as is the case when threshing out of the shock. Sometimes it may be advisable to thresh out of the shock but in most cases the farmer who properly stacks his grain will be free from a whole lot of worry and I am sure his bank account will look good—as a reward for this careful method of doing his work.

### Laude Heads Cattle Breeders

The Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' association has been organized, with G. A. Laude, of Humboldt, Kan., as president; F. B. Campbell, Altamont, secretary, and the following vice presidents, one for each county represented in the membership: Wesley Jewell, Allen; W. Bozeman, Anderson; F. C. Welch, Bourbon; G. W. Holroyd, Chautauqua; Fred Cowler, Cherokee; C. H. White, Coffey; H. I. Vaddis, Crawford; George L. Dickey, Elk; H. G. Brookover, Greenwood; O. O. Mass, Labette; E. C. Smith, Linn; I. L. Swinney, Montgomery; E. S. Myers, Neosho; V. L. Polson, Wilson; Henry Lauber, Woodson.



Many Farmers Make Round Stacks, But Ricks are Better and Usually Will Prove the Most Satisfactory for Both Wheat and Oats.



## Cattle Shortage is Coming

Heavy Drafts Made on Breeding Herds

BY ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

**D**EMANDS for meat by the United States and the allied countries in Europe, drouth in the great range and cattle country of the Southwest and the financial strain resulting from a reluctance on the part of banks to take hold of stock cattle paper have all resulted in an excessive run of range cattle for slaughter and a consequent cutting down of the breeding herds of the Southwest. An uneven supply from the great Southwest, had weather conditions the past winter and high pasture rents this summer have caused like reduction in the number of cattle in the Western and Northwestern range states. Viewing this as a fact, the runs of cattle that are being absorbed by the range cattle markets and the continual drop in price for beef cattle presents a most puzzling problem to the cattlemen of the West.

The great drain on the breeding herds of the West started with a combination of a great demand and the necessity that these herds be reduced. When the armies of the world, as well as the civilian populations, clamored for meat and more meat, the packers and producers of the United States met that demand with an increased output. The export of meat was doubled again and again until the annual export reached six times the normal exportation of pre-war times.

### Meeting the Increase

How was this increase met? "By using less in the United States and an increase in breeding," is the common answer. But was it met in this way? The average American family may have had meatless days but in the other days of the week they consumed practically the same amount of meat every week that they had consumed in normal times.

The beef supply could not have been met to any great extent by an increase in breeding. The period of gestation and development of a beef animal is too long to have permitted of any great increase thru the added production of the average breeding herds of the country. It might have been possible to retain many of the older cows that normally would have been shipped to market and by so doing have made a part of them produce one more calf. Very few of these old cows were kept, however, as the price offered for them for slaughter was greater than the average cowman could resist.

It might have been possible to have the heifers of the West breed a year younger than they normally would have been bred. If this was done to any great extent, however, it was followed by not breeding the heifer while she was suckling her first calf, as a resting period was allowed for her to mature and develop. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the increased supply for slaughter must have been drawn from the herds that normally would have been retained for breeding.

This supply for slaughter was drawn partially, at least, from the breeding herds of the Southwest. A period of drouth, which was at first borne thru additional feeding, continued until it became necessary for the stockmen to sell part of their holdings that the

balance might be saved. The steers and aged cows were shipped. With a continuance of the drouth and a tightening of the money market the shipments to market and to Northern ranges cut deeper and deeper into the young breeding herds. The third year of continued drouth found the entire Southwest cut down to a minimum holding of breeding cattle.

Arizona had shipped the great part of her breeding herds. Southern New Mexico was stripped and Northern New Mexico was down almost to bed rock. Texas had decreased its herds by 15 per cent and even California had sent 3 per cent of its stock outside its own borders. Part of these cattle went to Northern ranges; for Idaho and Montana increased their herds by 10 per cent, Colorado by 7 per cent and Kansas by 2 per cent. This in addition to an increase of 15 per cent in Alabama, tho it must be taken into consideration that Alabama was practically unknown as a cattle state before this influx from the drouth districts.

The cattle that increased the herds of the Northern states were the cattle that were left when the packers had taken what they wanted for slaughter rather than the opposite.

### Heavy Winter Losses

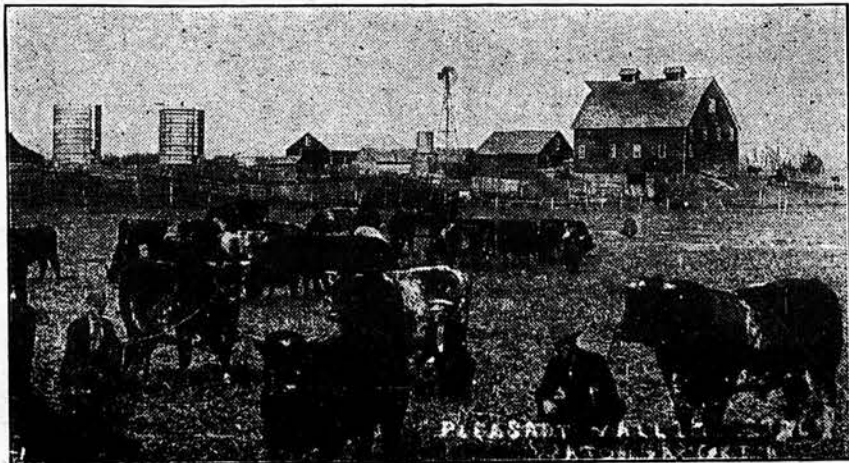
This period of slaughter and transition in the breeding herds was followed by a winter marked with great losses for all the Western states. During the past winter Eastern and Southern Colorado lost from 10 per cent to 12 per cent of their cattle, the losses being heaviest in Eastern Colorado. The loss in Northern New Mexico was light but was balanced by a considerable loss on the Southern ranges of the state. The Panhandle of Texas lost about 20 per cent of its holdings. Arizona did not lose large numbers but when it is taken into consideration that the state entered the winter with the smallest holding in many years, the per cent of loss was large. Western Kansas, especially the Western tier of counties, lost about 20 per cent.

The coming of the spring in 1919 brought no great increase in the beef cattle holdings of the country such as have been recorded in former years. The meager increase of seven-tenths of one per cent that was reported was far too small to meet even the losses and demands that accompanied or immediately followed.

Spring brought an abundance of grass for the entire Southwest. The cattle which had been starved thru the years of drouth picked up quickly on the green grass and weeds of the late winter and early spring. The dry cows soon became fat and were on their way to market that real money might be obtained to finance the obligations that were coming due.

Then came the storm of April 8 which was general thruout the Southwest. The cows had been bred early a year ago that the calves might come early and be sold this fall. The storm of April 8 found many calves on the ground and many cows right at calving. Thousands of calves and thousands of cows died in this storm just as the troubles of the Southwest cat-

(Continued on Page 32)

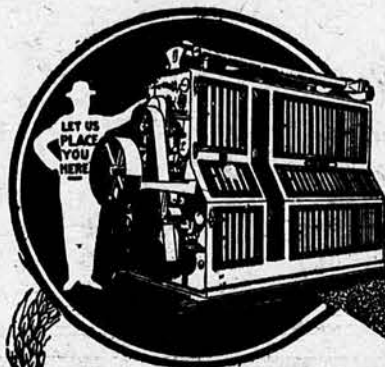


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Monthly

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with this self-contained one-man Roller Flour Mill. The opportunity of a lifetime. Investigate now. Write today for free booklet and full information about the wonderful

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15 to 100  
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## G-I-V-E-N



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Hurry, if you want a dandy good Camera FREE. I will send you 10 beautifully colored patriotic pictures. Pictures are full of action, showing our heroes in the trenches, on the sea, in the air and at home. All you have to do is to distribute these pictures on my wonderful special offer. They go like wild fire. Everybody wants them. Some folks do it in an hour. This is your chance. Don't miss it. SEND COUPON TODAY.

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is nicer than to have a big lot of good kodak pictures, taken by yourself of the various places you go and things you have seen. It is real fun to take pictures too. Don't pass up this opportunity—SEND COUPON TODAY.

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I want to get one of your Cameras FREE. Please send me the Patriotic Pictures and full details of your offer at once.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



## Money from Dairying

Cows should receive careful attention during hot weather. See that they have plenty of shade, good grazing, and wholesome water to drink. Don't imagine that they can rough it without showing a loss in milk production.

Remember that cows need more than just an occasional allowance of salt. The best plan is to keep block salt where they can have access to it at all times.

Purebred cows and purebred sires will give the best results in milk and

butter production and in the end they will prove cheaper and more economical than scrub cattle.

### Booklets to Show Dairy Trend

A series of four booklets, showing where the United States stands in the dairy business in relation to other countries, is to be published by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Dairy Division. While based on statistics dating back to 1850, the booklets will not contain tables of figures, but will give information in graphic

charts with explanations showing the trend of the various branches of the dairy industry. The first booklet deals with dairy livestock, the second with the butter industry, the third with the cheese industry, and the fourth with other dairy products, such as market milk, ice cream, and condensed milk. The bulletins also show the development and trend of the industry in the United States and other countries.

### Boys Start Dairy Clubs

In Grayson county, Texas, the county agent recently organized a boys' dairy club of 10 members, each member agreeing to purchase and raise a purebred Jersey heifer. The animals were obtained from a local Jersey farm, the boys giving their notes for the cost of

the animals, the notes to be due in one year at 8 per cent interest.

To demonstrate their faith in the animals they were selling, this farm agreed that if any boy became dissatisfied with his animal he could return it, the farm to cancel the note and pay the boy 10 per cent on his purchase. This was a safe offer for the farm as there is little probability that any boy will become dissatisfied with a good, purebred Jersey heifer, especially after she grows to maturity and develops into an excellent milk and butter producing animal. The county regards this as a step in advance in guarantees, demonstrating the faith the sellers have in the value of the cattle they are offering to the boys.

### To Control Flies

Increased milk production is accomplished by spraying cows for flies. Milk flow will stay higher if cows are kept free from annoyance.

The common stable fly and the horn fly are the two kinds that make life most miserable for the cows. These multiply most rapidly in stable manure. Spraying with fly repellents and cleaning stables frequently are the most effective means of combating the flies.

One of the best and most inexpensive fly eradicators, according to Professor W. L. Gaines, consists of the following mixture: 100 parts of fish oil, 50 parts of oil of tar, and 1 part of crude carbolic acid. This mixture can be prepared easily at home for about 35 cents a gallon. It should be applied by means of a small hand spray pump.

Another preparation which has been used is one made up of 1 pound of rancid lard, 1/2 pint of kerosene, mixed into a creamy mass. It should be rubbed on by means of a cloth but not too thick.

### Jersey Club Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle club was held June 4 in New York.

A year of progress was reported in every department. The registration and transfer of purebred Jerseys has been extremely heavy during the past year, and indicates the rapid advancement of interest in Jerseys. The Register of Merit now includes about 12,000 cows with yearly records, which is almost as many years' tests as those of all other breeds combined. Three new records were made in the past year and the coveted thousand pounds of fat mark was passed twice.

The re-election of M. D. Munn, of St. Paul, Minn., as president, was unanimous, and E. A. Darling, of Vermont, was made vice-president. Geo. T. Chaffee remains as treasurer and R. M. Gow as secretary. The new directors are Wm. Ross Proctor, New York; E. A. Darling, Vermont; A. F. Platter, Texas, and Hugh G. Van Pelt, Iowa.

### To Prevent Bloating

The stock owner should guard against the bloating of his cattle by every precaution at his command. Clover, alfalfa or other green vegetation, if eaten when wet by dew or rain, seems to be especially likely to ferment before leaving the first stomach of the animal that has fed upon them. Eating excessive amounts of middlings or corn meal also will cause bloating. It also occurs in cattle as a result of becoming choked. The principal cause, however, is overeating succulent green forage, such as clover, alfalfa, green corn, or cabbage.

To prevent bloating in cattle, the animals should be shifted by easy stages, from dry or scanty feed to abundant and luxuriantly growing fodder. They may be allowed to feed from the good forage for only three-quarters of an hour on the first day they are given access to such grazing. A full hour may be allowed on the second day, and by continued slow steps and gradually lengthened stay in the tempting feed, the danger of loss from bloating will be overcome largely.

But in case the first evidence of a too protracted stay in the heavy growth of forage should be that the owner notices one of his animals with sides distended, and perhaps even lifted above the level of the backbone, he must act quickly. Removal of the gas from the paunch will quickly bring relief. If a veterinarian is within reach he should be summoned at once. If no surgeon is available, the owner should immediately attempt to bring relief to his animal.

# Now That Coupon is Worth \$2

## on a Famous New Butterfly

**More than 150,000 New Butterfly Cream Separators Now in Use.**

**How the COUPON Saves You \$2**

By ordering direct from this advertisement you save all expense of catalogs, postage, letters and time. And we give you the benefit of this saving if you send the coupon now. Furthermore, isn't it better to have one of these big money-making machines to use instead of a catalog to read? Wouldn't you like to compare the New Butterfly with other Separators in your neighborhood regardless of price? Wouldn't you like to see just how much more cream you would save if you owned a Separator? We believe you would, so we send you a machine from our factory to try 30 days. Then if you decide you want to keep it the coupon counts the same as a \$2 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on any size Separator you select. For example, if you choose a \$38 machine you have only \$36 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$3 a month. If you select the \$47 machine you will have only \$45 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$3.75 a month—and so on.

**The Coupon Makes First Payment And the Separator Itself Pays the Rest**

You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the Separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours, and you own one of the best Separators made—a steady profit producer the year 'round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime against all defects in material and workmanship, and you won't feel the cost at all. If you decide to keep the Separator we send you, you can pay by the month, or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as \$2 just the same. The important thing to do now is to send the coupon, whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your State on this liberal plan.

**Pick Out Size You Need**

Order from this Advertisement on 30 Days' Trial. Use Coupon

**—But You Must Act NOW!**

We will accept the coupon below the same as cash for full payment of \$2 on any 1919 model New Butterfly Cream Separator. Don't send a single penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon telling us which size machine you want (see list below) and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much a New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you. You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this great labor-saving money-making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due.

In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You will have the Separator to use on your farm and your money in your pocket.

If at the end of 30 days' trial, you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense. We will pay the freight both ways. You don't risk a single penny.

**Send No Money—Just The Coupon—Save \$2.00**

**No Discs to Clean**

The New Butterfly is the easiest cleaned of all Cream Separators. It uses no discs—there are only 3 parts inside the bowl, all easy to wash. It is also very light running with bearings continually bathed in oil. Free circular tells all about these and many other improved features.

**No. 2 1/2**—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour.

**Price, \$38.00.**

**TERMS:** Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.00 a month for 12 months.

**No. 3 1/2**—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour.

**Price, \$47.00.**

**TERMS:** Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.75 a month for twelve months.

**No. 4 1/2**—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price \$56.00

**TERMS:** Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance \$4.50 a month for 12 months.

**No. 5 1/2**—Machine shown here. Capacity 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. Price \$65.00

**TERMS:** Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

**No. 6**—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price \$69.80.

**TERMS:** Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance \$5.85 a month for 12 months.

**It is Always Best—**

to select a larger machine than you need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing also, remember, the larger capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., MANUFACTURERS**

2310 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

**FREE FIRST PAYMENT COUPON**

**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., Chicago, Illinois**

Gentlemen:—Please ship me on 30 days' free trial, in accordance with your offer in

**THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE**

one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

I keep.....cows.

I wish to buy on.....terms.

Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State.....Post Office.....

Name of my Bank.....



# The Dairy Brings Profits

Creameries and Condensaries Want More Milk

BY J. M. CADWALLADER

**D**AIRYING, like the profession of medicine, offers no prescription as a panacea for all conditions, but there are a few things that it might be well for any one to consider before attempting to engage in this business. As a general proposition it truthfully can be said that dairying offers the safest and surest kind of farming in most sections of the country.

In the beginning, it is also safe to say, that dairying offers no "get rich quick proposition" but it does offer excellent opportunity to be safe in the long run. Banks and all conservative business are built up on the "safe in the long run idea."

There are too many people now in the dairy business who have rounded up a few scrub cows and milk them without knowing whether they are losing or making money. In some cases they buy feed from the local feed store and at the end of the month if the milk check comes to more than the feed bill they have made money. If the feed bill is greater than the milk check, they have lost money. Any one who practices such a method is not a dairy farmer but a milk manufacturer. His success will depend altogether upon the cost of feed and the selling price of milk and cream.

## How to Succeed

A real dairy farmer must keep the following points in mind if he would be most successful: 1. There must be easy access to a good market, either by railroad or by local transportation. 2. Some particular dairy bred breed must be determined upon and at least a purebred sire of the chosen breed must be used on the grade cows. 3. The size of the herd must not be greater than the farm will support. 4. Utilization of labor. 5. Unless some attention is paid to preserving or conserving the manure produced by the dairy herd so that it is returned to the soil, it is questionable whether the other returns will always be great enough to justify the investment.

Let us see now how each of these points, not properly considered may cause failure.

Our first condition demands easy access to a market. Milk and milk products are produced for human consumption. They represent a highly perishable product. What is produced today or this week must be sold today or this week. Consequently, there can be no profit in this business unless the products are marketed at all times.

You may ask what constitutes a safe market. A reasonable answer would be: A creamery, condensary, cheese factory, and lastly milk for city delivery. I believe that for a beginner the practice of separating milk on the farm with a cream separator and feeding the skim milk to the young calves and pigs is a most desirable arrangement, as it requires less trouble in marketing and gradually other markets can be sought as the dairyman becomes more experienced and the herd becomes better developed.

## Select One Breed

Why is it necessary to determine early upon some one breed? For the simple reason that the ability to breed

and produce dairy cows better than many other people produce is what constitutes good dairying.

If you have good profits, part of it is going to be the result of your being able to produce 100 pounds milk or 100 pounds fat cheaper than some of your neighbors. Markets are the result of averages and unless one gets above the average, the profits are very meager. Developing a high producing herd is almost a life time job and one cannot change his mind often and get very far.

Why should the size of the herd be in keeping with the size of the farm? Unless considered from a fancy breeder's standpoint there is no justification for the purchase of any great portion of the dairy ration, particularly in roughages. The only justification for anyone feeding a dairy cow is that the cow can transform a lot of pasture silage and hay into milk which can be sold at a profit: while, if the cow was not kept, a lot of it would go to waste. This often is the determining point between profit and loss. Just as soon as the farmer gets more cows than the farm will support, he must buy feed or neglect to feed.

Purchased feeds usually mean a loss when fed to low or average producing cows because the purchased feeds usually mean two or three profits have already been made on them. First, the farmer sells them to the shipper for a profit, the warehouse sells them to the jobber for a profit, the jobber sells them to the local dealer again with a profit. Is it fair to expect the old dairy cow to buy this high priced feed and make it pay a profit?

## Labor is Important

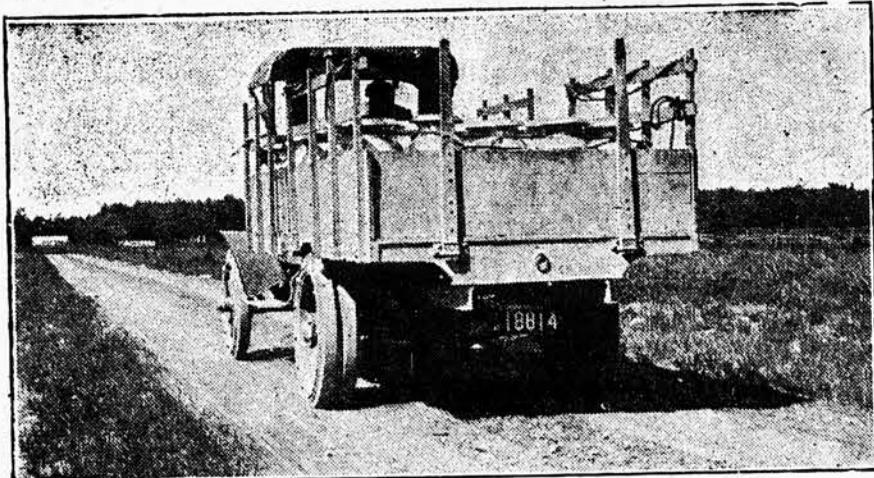
Why is the utilization of labor important? Next to feeding labor is the most expensive item that enters into dairy farming. Factories of all kinds have studied very carefully the methods of utilizing labor to the best advantage. The reason the smaller factories have great difficulty now in competing with larger factories is not always because of the poor management on the part of the small factory, but it is because labor cannot be utilized to an advantage thruout the year.

Dairying represents a skilled type of work to a certain point. A type of man that is capable of properly caring for a dairy, would probably not make a good field man. On the other hand, the field man might not make a good milker or feeder. Hence, it is highly important that some individual who likes cows and likes to care for cows should be put in charge if the owner has to depend upon other labor, as he probably will for a part of the work.

Dairy cows will not respond to anything but good treatment and anything else spells failure. Hence the man behind the cow is the most important thing of all.

## Our Three Best Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2. Or one three-year subscription \$2.00.



The Average Cost of Operating T.E.'s 3-Ton Truck, Which Carries 50 Cans of Milk, is 8.8 Cent a Ton a Mile. The Daily Trip Exceeds 100 Miles.



# DE LAVAL

## "The Distinguished Service"

# CREAM SEPARATOR

There is service built into every part of a De Laval. Forty years of leadership in cream separator construction have made it the unquestioned leader in close skimming, light running, easy cleaning, and durability.

The De Laval is sold through local agents who are well informed with regard to the machine and the Company's policy. These agents localize the Company's service. They carry repair parts in stock and are trained to give intelligent advice and prompt help, in order to insure complete separator satisfaction and continuity of service.

There is a De Laval agent in every dairy community throughout the world—a constant reminder of the fact that when you buy a De Laval, the Company feels that its obligation to you has just started.

It is because of these facts that the De Laval has been justly called

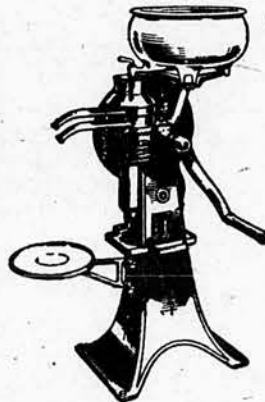
**"The Distinguished Service Separator"**

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

165 Broadway  
New York

29 E. Madison St.  
Chicago

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over



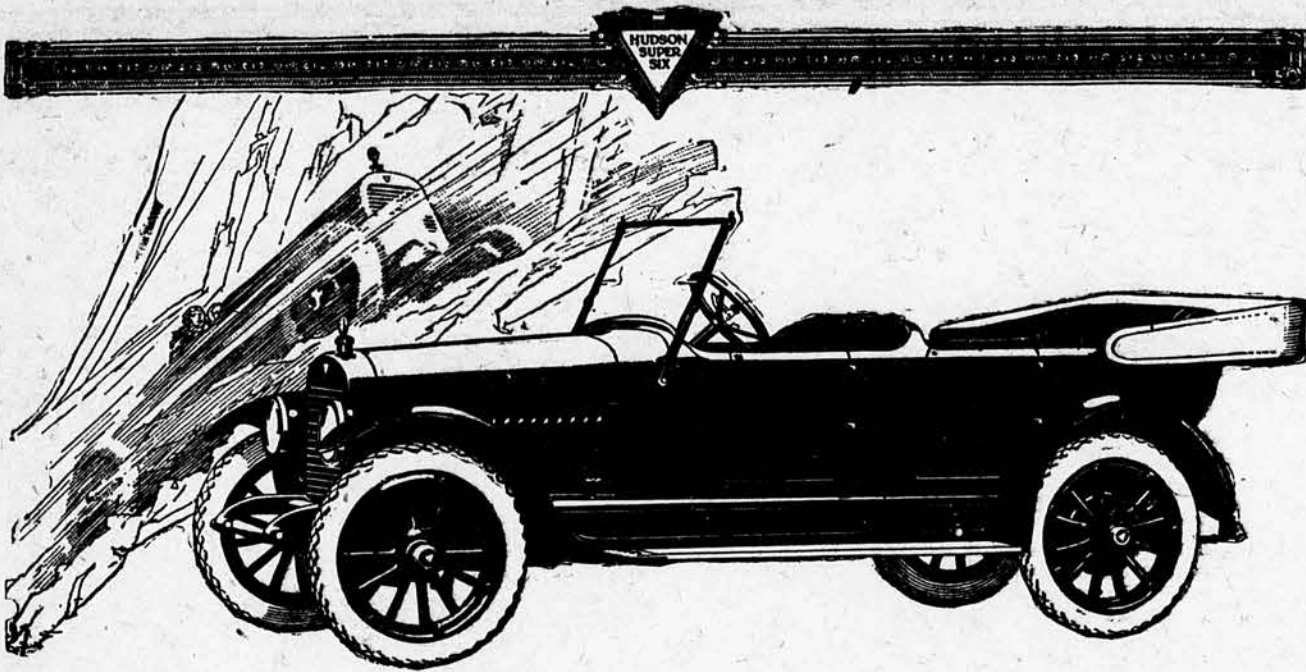
# COLUMBIAN

## Metal Grain Bin

The only practical and economical method of grain storage. Store your grain in a Columbian Metal Bin where it will be safe from damage by fire, water, and rats. Get your metal grain bin now and have it erected for threshing time. Write for folder No. 206 quoting delivered prices. Columbian Metal Grain Bins are sold by all progressive dealers everywhere.

**COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.**  
1641-21 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.





## \$1975 Buys the New Hudson Super-Six

*It Is Just Such a Quality Car As You Might Expect—Dealers Are Now Showing It*

How often you must have heard users say the Super-Six is potentially the finest automobile that is built.

Four years with 60,000 cars in use have shown how to free it from many of the annoyances regarded as inevitable to all cars.

It expresses the attainment of an ideal long cherished but never before possible.

### *Experience Showed the Way*

Hudsons have been leaders for ten years. The Super-Six was the result of six years' experience. It marked a new advance in motor cars, for it minimized vibration and added to endurance without sacrificing simplicity or increasing weight.

It gave 72% more power than other motors of equal size.

A new motoring pleasure resulted. There was power for any emergency. There were speed possibilities beyond the needs of any driver.

That was shown in its establishing speedway records that are known to everyone.

As a result the Super-Six became the largest selling fine car in the world.

Each year saw an advancement over previous models.

What was learned from cars delivered served to make subsequent cars finer and more durable.

The development in beauty kept pace with the improvement in mechanical detail.

Hudsons became pattern cars that the whole industry recognizes.

### *On That Experience A New Hudson Was Built*

Such a car would be impossible of any other organization. The men responsible for the Super-Six are likewise responsible for its development. They have retained all its earlier advantages. It is the same fine car you know, but it is enhanced in ways that meet the standard of our ideal.

### *Prompt Deliveries Now Price \$1975 (f. o. b. Detroit)*

Every season has seen a Hudson shortage. Buyers have waited months to get the car of their choice.

Prompt deliveries are possible only to early buyers.

When the new Super-Six gets into its natural swing, buyers will have to wait their turn. There has been a marked Hudson shortage for more than a year. Many dealers have already sold their first months' allotments.

This new price would in itself create a big demand. But that \$1975 buys a finer Super-Six must mean more people will want it. Its over sale will be tremendous.

For that reason you will want to see the new Hudson Super-Six as soon as possible.

(1071)

Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Orchards and gardens need special care during the warm season of the year. The soil should be cultivated as soon as possible after every rain. Do not let the ground bake and form a hard crust.

Watch for the appearance of insect pests and spray all plants carefully as soon as you find any insects preying on them. Write to the Kansas Experiment station for free bulletin on insecticides.

If it quits raining so often and the weather becomes dry and warm keep the soil stirred and keep up a dirt mulch. This will check the surface evaporation and will help the soil to conserve its supply of moisture.

If you haven't put any manure on your garden and are planning to do so, be careful. Manure, if put on the garden as late as this, should be exceedingly well rotted. Coarse manure applied at this time will not only dry out the soil, but it will do little good. Plant food elements contained in manure now will be lost thru gassification and little of the fertility in it will be actually put into the soil.

### Canning and Drying Now

The canning and drying season will soon be at its maximum. If containers have not been bought, order them at once. Make sure the tops and jars on hand are in good condition, and likewise get a plentiful supply of good rubbers. Can and dry a sufficient quantity of early fruits and vegetables for next winter's use, and also make the necessary plans for putting up berry and fruit juices by laying in plenty of bottles, caps and other needed supplies.

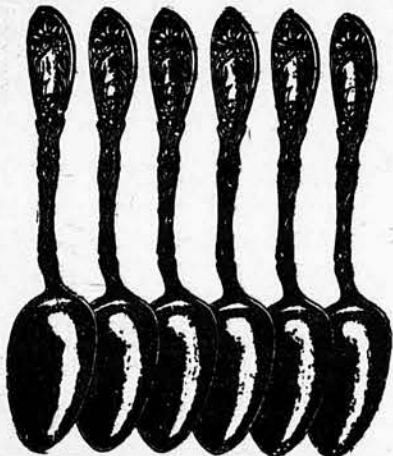
### Orchard Cultivation Needed

If the orchard has not yet been plowed or disked, either plow or disk it at once, and then cultivate or harrow the ground every 10 days or two weeks until time to sow the cover crop seed the latter part of July or early part of August, if weather conditions are favorable then. Cultivation helps to make plant food and moisture available for the trees, and thus increases tree growth and crop production. In a few localities where there is an abundance of moisture for both sod and trees it is not necessary to cultivate the ground. If the orchard is on hilly ground which would wash badly with heavy rains, it may not be advisable to cultivate the ground very much.

### Fight the Weeds

A large part of the labor in gardening is involved in the cultivation, weeding and thinning. Weeds are objectionable in a vegetable garden because they crowd upon the vegetables, require close cultivation to get rid of them, which may be actually harmful to tender vegetables, and if the gardener lags in enthusiasm the weeds finally triumph and by fall the garden plot is a jungle of tall weeds. The gardener can do a great deal to bring his garden to the weedless condition, where labor and cultivation are reduced to a minimum. The first step is to cultivate closely in the early part of the season, when most of the weed-seed germinate. The little weeds are easily killed. But weeds keep on coming up all thru the season, and these must be carefully removed also, for a single weed may produce enough seed to infest the whole garden next season. So it is important that no weeds become large enough to produce and ripen seed. If this is done year after year, the number of weeds and grasses will decrease rapidly. The use of stable manure is a source of fresh infection, as this usually contains many weed-seeds. This danger may be avoided by using only well rotted manure on the garden, keeping fresh manure in a compost heap for at least six months. The seeds will be sprouted or killed by the heating of the manure. Some of the plant food is lost by composting, but it is made up by the better physical condition of the manure.

## Set of Six Silver Plated Tea Spoons Free Guaranteed to Please You



The illustration gives you no idea of their real worth and beauty. They are not made of the so-called "Silveroid," neither are they cheap electroplated spoons. They have a genuine silver plate positively guaranteed to wear for years. Full standard size and weight, deep bright polished bowls, and handles finished in the popular French Gray style.

### ACCEPT THIS TEN-DAY SPECIAL OFFER

For the next ten days we will send this beautiful set of six teaspoons free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.10 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze or \$2.10 for a 3-year subscription.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find ..... for which enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of ..... years and send me a set of teaspoons free and postpaid.

Name.....

Address.....

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER



## POULTRY NOTES

If you have chickens in your flock that are thin and very much out of condition watch for tuberculosis for that may be the source of trouble.

When the internal organs of the bird are the special parts involved, there is a loss of flesh that comes on gradually, leading to marked thinness and paleness of comb, wattles and the visible mucous membranes. There is also a general appearance of anaemia or weakness. Here an examination of the blood will show a reduction in the number of red corpuscles.

As the disease progresses, the feathers become ruffled, the bird separates itself from the flock, usually showing signs of diarrhea, and weakness almost to the point of prostration. At first the appetite is good, even ravenous, but in many cases the infected bird will refuse food for some time before death.

### Big Business in Baby Chicks

Poultry enthusiasm does not wane in St. Johns County, Fla., according to the home-demonstration agent. She has so many calls daily for eggs, baby chicks, and for information on poultry raising that she has little time for other interests. In one week recently 1,000 baby chicks were ordered by club members of the county. A number of other orders for eggs and baby chicks have been placed.

### Swat Roosters and Save Millions

Roosters not needed as breeders should be put in the same class as flies when it comes to swatting. It is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture that 15 million dollars worth of eggs spoil yearly simply because they are fertile. Such eggs, when subjected to high summer temperature, begin to hatch just as when placed in an incubator or under a hen, and even if the process continues but a short time the egg becomes unfit for food. This spoilage of eggs can be prevented entirely by swatting or disposing of the rooster after the breeding season is over.

While eggs are plentiful some should be preserved for the winter months, as they will be scarce and high priced. It costs but little in time, money, and labor, and is easily done. Use fresh, infertile eggs and let customers know that they can get such eggs for preserving. Those who never have preserved eggs should get in touch with the county or home demonstration agent, the state extension director, or the United States Department of Agriculture.

### Time to Begin Poultry Culling

Suggestions made for April and May in poultry production still apply in most instances during June and July. It is not yet too late to preserve eggs for next winter's use. Persons not familiar with the process of preserving eggs should get in touch with their county agent, or write direct to the Department of Agriculture for the necessary instructions.

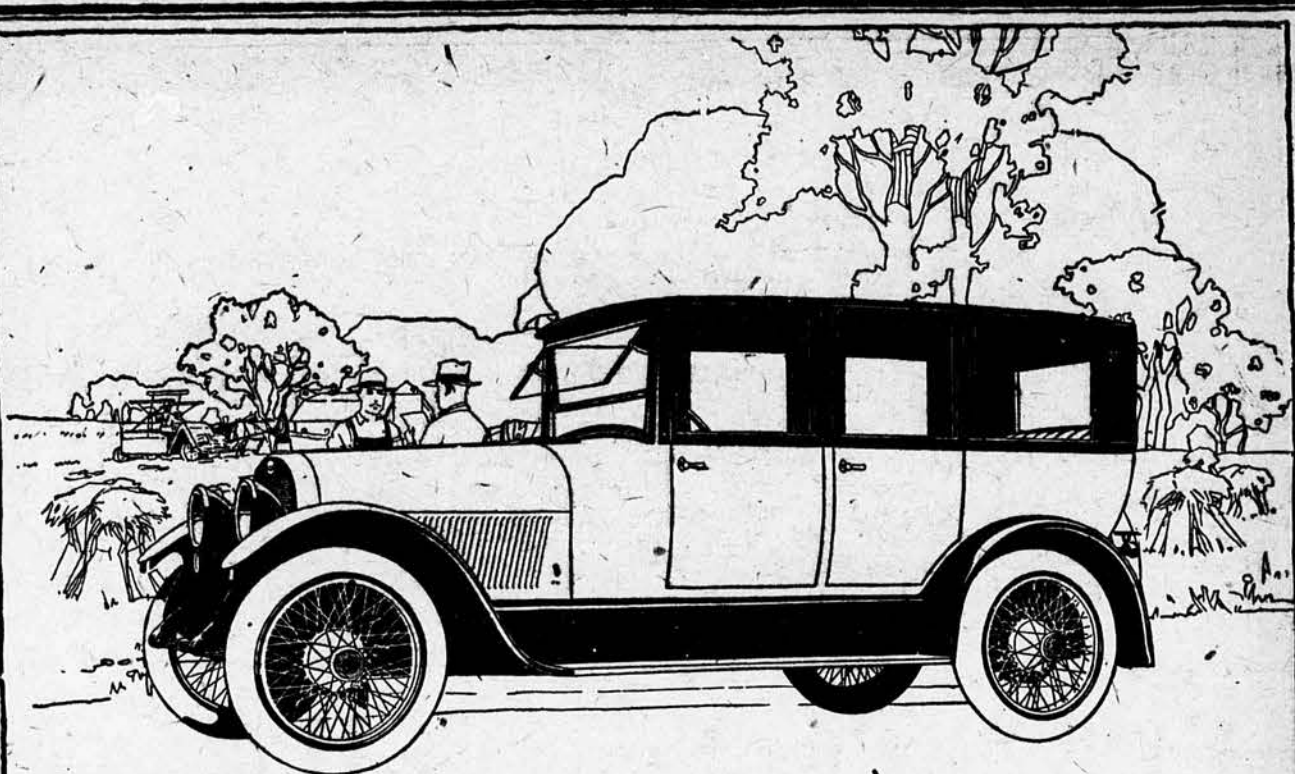
With the coming of the hot days poultry growers should see that the chicks have plenty of clean, fresh water, which should be kept in the shade and changed frequently.

Lice and mites are very busy at this season of the year. They probably are doing more damage than the average person realizes. Poultry raisers should make frequent inspections of the birds and houses and wage a constant warfare against these vermin.

It is time to begin culling the flock. Eliminate as soon as possible the weaklings, those having deformities, or any others that you are sure will not pay. Feed is too expensive to be consumed by poor birds. Keep a sufficient number of the good ones but get rid of the poor ones just as soon as possible.

Carefully grade and sort all eggs you take to market and you will find that they will sell to much better advantage.

Get rid of all the roosters now or keep them in a pen by themselves so that your market eggs will be infertile. This prolongs their keeping qualities.



The new series Haynes Sedan—seven passengers—twelve cylinders—cord tires—five wire wheels standard equipment—Price \$4000.

This advertisement copyrighted, 1919, by The Haynes Automobile Company.

## THE NEW HAYNES SEDAN AN ALL-SEASON, ALL-PURPOSE CAR

THE four factors of car character—beauty, strength, power and comfort—are exemplified in the new series Haynes Sedan. It is the result of the Haynes organization's twenty-six years of creating cars of known character.

Noted coach builders fashion the bodies after the ideals of Haynes originators. As is proper and in keeping with the atmosphere suggested by a closed car, the body styles are finished and fitted with that rich simplicity which reflects the good taste of the owner of such a car.

Upholstered in genuine mohair velvet, with the rare Mount Vernon pattern carried out in the silver fittings, with frosted rosette light-dome and quarter-lights, with silver trimmed vanity case and smoking case of solid mahogany—the new series Haynes all-season Sedan displays that quiet elegance which appeals to the fastidious and discriminating patrons.

There is a demand for the new series Haynes which is requiring our best efforts to meet. We urge you to make early reservation of the Haynes you select.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, U.S.A.

### NEW SERIES "LIGHT SIX"

Open Cars	
Touring Car—7 Passenger	\$2485
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger	2485
Closed Cars	
Coupe—4 Passenger	\$3100
Sedan—7 Passenger	3350
Limousine—7 Passenger	4000

Wooden Wheels Standard Equipment

A new catalog, beautifully illustrated, will be sent on request. Address Dept. 629.

### NEW SERIES "LIGHT TWELVE"

Open Cars	
Touring Car—7 Passenger	\$3250
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger	3250
Closed Cars	
Coupe—4 Passenger	\$3800
Sedan—7 Passenger	4000

Wire Wheels Standard Equipment

1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1919

### Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk

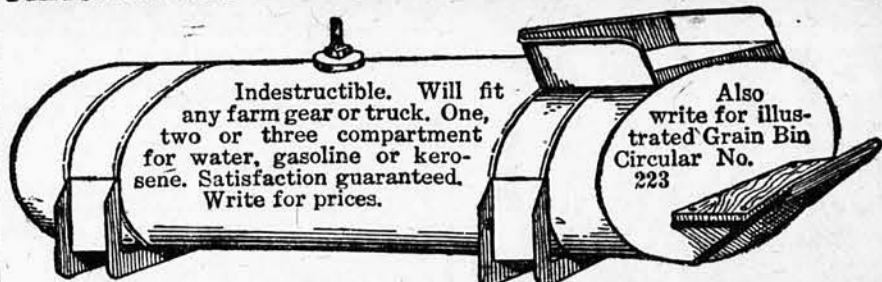


F. WYATT MFG. CO., 902 N. 5th ST., SALINA, KANS.

### Panama Canal Book 10c

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

### TRACTOR and THRESHER UTILITY WAGON TANKS



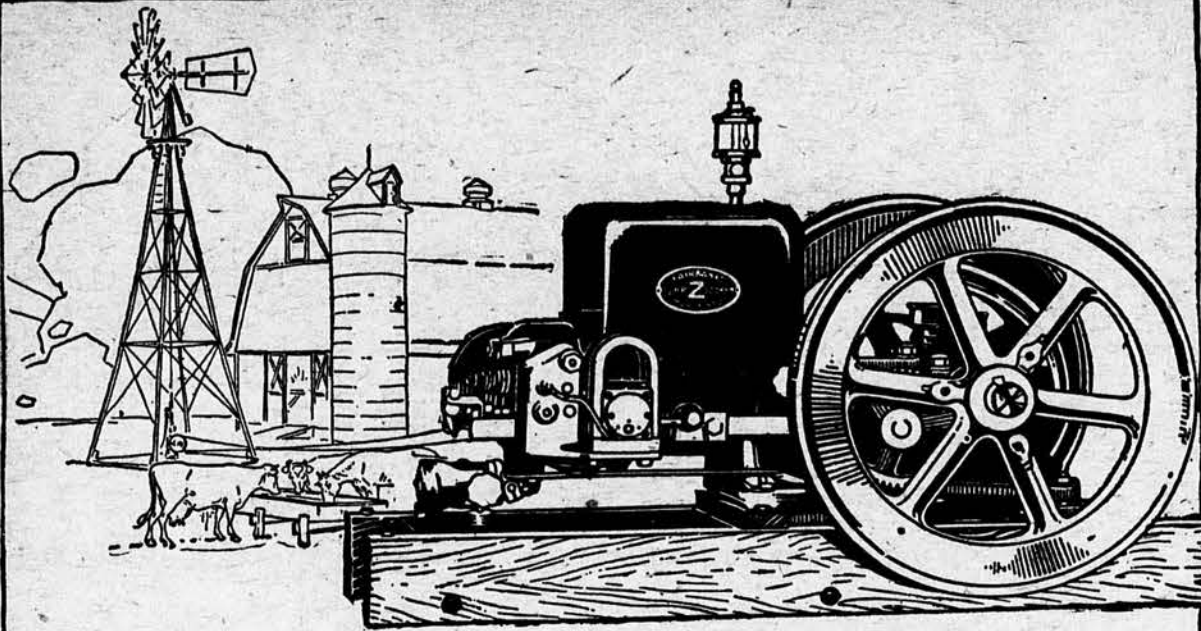
COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO., 1601-21 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**BEE SUPPLIES** Liberal discount for the next few weeks. Write for latest FREE CATALOG. C.C. CLEMONS BEE SUPPLY COMPANY, 125 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### Eight War Songs 10c

With both words and music including "Every Little Girl," "Buddie Is Another Name for Soldier." Send 10 cents, stamps or coin. Novelty House, Dept. 88, Topeka, Kansas.





## The New 1½ H.P. "Z" Engine successfully uses KEROSENE

**T**HERE is much to interest every farmer in this announcement. because adding this recently perfected small size completes a line of KEROSENE engines—from 1½ H. P. to 15 H. P. We waited until we knew we were right before offering the new 1½ H. P. for the approval of the farmers of America. Over 200,000 farmers know "Z" engine merit. They bought from dealers after the most careful investigation. The larger "Z" engines always have successfully used Kerosene—now the new 1½ H. P. size does too—thereby completing the most practical and efficient engine line ever offered. But you cannot know the "Z" by reading about it. Go to your dealer and see it. Let him tell you why he adds his reputation to ours when selling a "Z" to you.

Also runs on  
Distillate  
Coal Oil  
Tops or  
Gasoline

Throttling Governor—Built-in Oscillating Magneto

Prices—1½ H. P. \$61.00—3 H. P. \$100.00  
6 H. P. \$179.00 F. O. B. Factory.

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

### Power to Spare For All Farm Work



This light tractor is endowed with surplus power for pulling three plows through any soil. Its extra big 4-cylinder motor (5-inch bore and 6-inch stroke) can "walk away" with any 3-plow job—as well as

furnish power to spare for any and every kind of belt work. The Allwork is absolutely guaranteed to burn kerosene successfully. It's the all-the-year-round tractor—economical and efficient Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Send for Free 1919 Catalog

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 30A Quincy, Illinois

**Allwork**  
KEROSENE TRACTORS

BACKED BY 12 YEARS OF TRACTOR EXPERIENCE

## BIG CUT IN ENGINE PRICES KEROSENE — GASOLINE

2 to 30 H.P.  
Immediate Shipment

Stationary, Portable or Saw-King—all at greatly reduced prices. Best Engine—longest record—strongest guarantee. Choose your own terms. No cut in quality, but a big cut in price for quick action. Write for new cut-price catalog—FREE, postpaid—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

**WITTE ENGINE WORKS**  
1546 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.  
1546 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Liberty Grain Blower Elevates—Airs—Cleans

Solves the grain handling problem, without shoveling or lifting. One man and a gasoline engine does the work of three men. Loads into wagon, box car, or bin. Cleans, polishes, scours, airs the wheat or oats, making it test higher and bringing a better price. Fan mill and elevator combined, at half the price of the usual elevator. Light, durable, will last for years. Full particulars free.

**Link Mfg. Company**  
Dept. F.  
Kansas City, Missouri

### 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.

#### Sorrel and Acid Soil

I have been told that if sorrel is found growing in a field it is an indication that the soil is sour. Is this true? K. V. Ft. Scott, Kan.

The growth of sorrel is a good indication that the soil is sour and that it needs an application of lime.

J. W. Wilkinson.

#### Pasturing Sudan Grass

Is there any danger of losing cattle on Sudan grass either on new grass early in the spring or late in the fall after frost? Kensington, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

I wish to state that Sudan grass occasionally causes bloating in cattle and also death from Prussic acid poisoning. The Kansas Agricultural college has published a circular regarding the bad results that follow the use of sorghums and the same things I believe apply to Sudan grass. This circular is sent free on request. R. R. Dykstra.

#### Raising Skunks

I desire to ask about raising skunks. I have an old one and four young ones. I wish to know about taking out the musk glands. Will it hurt them for breeding to take out the musk gland? Please tell me how to do it. SUBSCRIBER. Marion, Kan.

The musk glands are easily removed while the skunks are very young. This is about a week after they open their eyes. Farmers' Bulletin 587, "Economic Value of North American Skunks," gives the best information available concerning skunks in general as well as about the removal of glands. Robert K. Nabours.

#### Care of Ducklings

Will you please tell me how to care for ducklings? What should I feed right at first and do you think it would be wise to sprinkle the eggs two or three times during the last week? We always sprinkle our chicken eggs. MRS. P. D. A. Edler, Colo.

I wish to refer you to Farmers' Bulletin number 697 which can be had from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. This bulletin is entitled "Duck Raising" and will, I think, give you all of the information you desire and possibly more than you have asked for in your letter. Ross M. Sherwood.

#### Commercial Fertilizers

I should like to know how commercial fertilizers are classified and where I can get free pamphlets describing them. Leavenworth, Kan. J. D.

Commercial fertilizers in a general way may be grouped into three classes: 1. Those made chiefly from nitrogenous sources; 2, those made chiefly from phosphoric acid; and 3, those made chiefly from potash. You can get bulletins on fertilizers from the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan and from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Manufacturers of commercial fertilizers also will be glad to send you their circulars and pamphlets on request. J. W. Wilkinson.

#### Sick Hogs

Will you please tell me what is the matter with my pigs and what I can do for them?

They appear to be thrifty and doing well. They are fed all the milk they want and also grain. The first ones that died I thought were poisoned with cockle burrs but I shut them up and still I am losing them. I also put a couple of other pigs which did not get to the burrs in with them and one of them died. They are only sick from six to seven hours until they die. They come up to drink and begin strangling and then begin to get stiff and only last a few hours. Erie, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

I am very much afraid that your hogs are affected with some contagious disease, and as cholera is the most prevalent of these, it is most likely to be the one that is causing the death among your hogs. You understand that I cannot make a positive statement in regard to this, as you submit no symptoms other than that the hogs die suddenly.

I would recommend that if possible you have some competent graduate veterinarian hold a post mortem. On account of the fact that the hogs die



so quickly, there may be no changes in the internal organs to indicate the nature of this disease. In addition, I would advise that the healthy animals be separated from the diseased ones, that the pens of both the healthy and the diseased be disinfected by sprinkling lime on the ground and white-washing all woodwork, and that the healthy pigs be immediately vaccinated against cholera.

R. R. Dykstra.

#### Poland China Hogs

I desire to make a study of Poland China hogs and desire to get a record of the sires and dams. Please tell me to whom I should write.

E. A. RADCLIFF.

R. 1, Cambridge, Kan.

I would suggest that you write to the Standard Poland China Breeders association, Maryville, Mo.

C. W. McCampbell.

#### Soybeans After Oats

I wish to follow oats with soybeans. Where can the seed be purchased?

Havana, Kan.

J. G. PITTMAN.

It will be necessary for you to use a very early variety of soybeans for planting after your oats, particularly if you expect to grow the soybeans for seed. The Ito San or Early Yellow would probably be as desirable as any that can be had. The only source of seed of which I am aware is the seed companies. Barteldes Seed company at Lawrence, Kan., or Ross Brothers at Wichita, Kan., usually carry a good stock. If it is your purpose to grow these soybeans for feed or to plow them under for green manure, I believe cowpeas would give you better results. They certainly would make a larger growth.

S. C. Salmon.

#### Fertilizer for Gardens

Please advise me what kind of fertilizer will give me the best results in my garden. What commercial fertilizer would be best in this part of Kansas?

D. W. MORROW.

Blue Rapids, Kan.

If you wish a fertilizer that will do for all kinds of crops, I would suggest that you get some well rotted barnyard manure, especially if you are going to apply it after the crop has started its growth. Commercial fertilizers may be applied to the soil at any time but usually it is incorporated in the soil just before the seed is sown or before the plants are transplanted to the garden.

It is doubtful whether it will pay you to buy commercial fertilizer as the tests which have been carried out tend to show that the increase in crops by the application of commercial fertilizer has not been great enough to take care of the additional expense. A 3-8-3 mixture put on the market by Swift and Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, has been used with some success by several market gardeners.

M. F. Ahearn.

#### Treatment for Sores

I am writing you for advice about a 4-year-old jack. He has been troubled with sores since he was 2 years old and when the breeding season opened he seemed to have strained one of his front shoulders in service and then swelled in between fore legs and extended on both sides of the belly. Also has some small pimples on skin but most of them are behind his fore legs. He seems to itch more or less all over. He didn't eat good when at his worst. If you can give me any advice what to do for this jack it will be thankfully received.

Waverly, Kan.

A. S. MORTIMER.

Such swellings are occasionally due to a gathering of pus in the muscles. If this is the case, then a soft place will develop in the course of a few days. A liberal incision should be made in the soft place so as to permit the pus to escape. The cavity is to be washed out afterwards with some good antiseptic wash.

You also state that the animal has pimples upon its body. These are usually the result of consuming heating food, or it is in the nature of a summer rash. In many cases it is successfully controlled by washing the affected parts two or three times a week with a solution consisting of 1 ounce of carbonate of soda in a quart of water. If after two or three weeks' treatment the disease does not disappear, you should then ask some competent graduate veterinarian to examine the part, because there are other skin diseases, some of which are quite serious, and these also manifest themselves by a pimply eruption.

For the jack's sores, which I infer are raw and sore spots, I would recommend that they be bandaged once or twice a week with a 5 per cent water solution of formalin.

R. R. Dykstra.



"Push" Force

Sluggish explosions produced by the weak, thin spark of some tractor ignition, might be compared to the force you get when pushing a spike into the ground.



"Punch" Force

The fat, blue-white spark from the Simms magneto produces an explosion that is as sure and forceful as driving a spike with a hammer.

## "Push" or "Punch"?

*The "Punch" in a Simms Magneto is Like Adding Another Horse-Power to Your Tractor*

IT'S in "heavy-going" or on the grades—when your engine's barely turning over—that you need every ounce of power.

Sluggish explosions, caused by a thin, weak, scrawny spark might be compared to the force you get when pushing a spike into the ground. Weak explosions "push" the pistons without "punch"—without driving power. That is why weak-spark ignition will rob the best tractor ever built of its power, besides wasting fuel.

With the Simms Magneto, the explosive impact is as sure and forceful as driving a spike with a hammer.

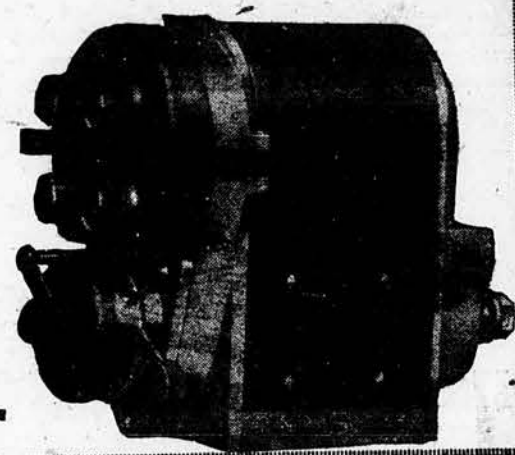
The fat, blue-white spark from the Simms produces a never-failing "punch" that steadily pulls your tractor under full load. Even at slow engine speeds—the Simms spark is so intense, so hot, so full of life and snap that it explodes every atom of gas with a force so powerful, that the pistons are figuratively "punched" on every power stroke—giving you every ounce of horse-power from your tractor.

Simms Magnetos for tractors are equipped with the Simms Impulse Starter that will instantly start the largest tractor engine no matter how slow you "pull her over." Entirely automatic in operation—no levers to set or strings to pull.

# SIMMS MAGNETOS

Equip your tractor with—a Simms, or specify a Simms on your new tractor. A Simms Magneto is like adding another horse-power to the engine of your tractor, truck or passenger car.

The Simms Magneto Co.  
East Orange, N. J.



**BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK**

Free Fence Book

Send for my New BARGAIN FENCE BOOK showing the latest line and lowest prices on all kinds of wire fencing. My latest direct-from-factory prices save you a lot of money. 150 STYLES—FRESH PREPARED. We use heavy GALV. TENS. GALVANIZED wire—outlasts all others. Book and sample to test—FREE by return mail. (1)

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 113, GLEVEY MO., O.

**OTTAWA KEROSENE ENGINES**

Latest design. Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to do hard, heavy work—give lasting service. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pulls 25 to 50% more H.P. than rated. Shipped on three months' trial. Easy terms. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. 10-Year Guarantee. Book free—postal gets it.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.  
351 King St., Ottawa, Ont.

FREE BOOK

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



# We Guarantee the Beams not to Bend or Break.



## -And There's no Time Limit to This Guarantee

**W**HEN you buy a John Deere Tractor Plow you get full protection against beams bending or breaking throughout the long life of the plow. You are protected by the material in the beams—extra strong, special John Deere steel. You are protected by the simple, binding guarantee of the maker of John Deere Plows. That is one of the many special reasons why you should choose a

### Remember—

**Genuine John Deere Bottoms**—the kind you get when you buy a John Deere Tractor Plow—have a world-wide reputation for good seed beds, good scouring and long wear.

**John Deere Quick Detachable Shares**—the kind you get when you buy a John Deere Tractor Plow—wear exceptionally well and are easy to keep close-fitting. Loosen one nut to remove the share; tighten the same nut and the share is on tight.

### Sizes—

Two-Bottom  
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# JOHN DEERE TRACTOR PLOW

Remember, a tractor plow in operation is subject to hard strains. The tractor does not "give," as horses do. If a beam springs, the plow will no longer do good work. That means a costly delay while the beam is being repaired. If a beam breaks there is a costly delay and the expense of a new beam besides.

The extra strong, guaranteed John Deere beams protect you against delay and expense.

Be sure to consider that important feature when you choose your tractor plow. And keep in mind these other features:

The extra strong beam braces are long lapped and securely joined to the beams with heavy bolts and lock washers. The frame stays rigid. The bottoms keep their proper alignment.

The simple, strong, positive power lift is trouble proof. It doesn't gather trash. Its few parts move only when the bottoms are being raised. There is practically no wear.

In every way you will find that the John Deere Tractor Plow has the downright quality to enable it to keep on doing the best of work year after year with fewest repairs.

You can hitch this plow to any standard tractor. Your John Deere dealer can furnish it to you in two, three or four bottom sizes. You can get it equipped with the type of genuine John Deere bottoms especially adapted to meet your requirements. See your John Deere dealer the first time you are in your town. Write to us for a folder. Ask for folder TP-19.

JOHN DEERE

Moline, Illinois

GET QUALITY  
AND SERVICE



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DEALERS GIVE BOTH

## Save Lodged Grain

Over 200,000 Sold—16th Year



### Harvesters

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CHAMPION GRAIN GUARD CO., 313 N. 5th St., Leavenworth, Kan.

## Turn It Into Cash

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

## STATE GRANGE NOTES

The Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan for several years has been having a field day, to which the Grange members of Riley county have been invited. The Grange has a picnic on that day, and the faculty shows all who care to go the demonstration work of the farm. This year the picnic was held June 7. A delightful day was prepared by nature, but many of the farmers took advantage of it to put away their hay. This year we have to store away hay between showers. A good crowd was present, however, but not so large as usual.

President Jardine made a splendid talk on the old fashioned Grange picnics, and drifted gracefully into the discussion of his recent trip to Washington, and asked what the attitude of the farmers was concerning the building of the boats now under construction by the United States. He argued that the farmers were being urged to increased production, and that Secretary Lane is now proposing a plan to increase the number of farmers thru the returned soldiers, and that if these plans are successful there must be some outlet for the production. The only hope that he could see for this outlet would be to maintain American manned ships.

Prof. R. I. Throckmorton took the visitors out after dinner and showed them over the farm explaining the results of the different fertilizers upon wheat and alfalfa. According to the experiments conducted under his directions at the college, there are very many of the so-called fertilizers which receive a good deal of advertising that give the same results on the Kansas soil as the ground which received no treatment.

### Production and Marketing

The Grange for the month of June is discussing the question "Should farm production be controlled and should the farmer figure the cost of production on what he raises, or let the law of supply and demand govern the markets." State Master Needham is anxious to receive reports from these discussions, and will be glad to have Grange members discuss them and write him at Lane, Kan. He is also equally anxious to know how each Grange in Kansas stands on the "League of Nations Covenant." These questions are the ones now in which the farmers should be interested, and should receive the careful consideration of all who depend upon tilling the soil for a living.

### Reconstruction Question

Speaking of the reconstruction questions, it seems that with every atom of truth that comes from the different sources of information it brings with it—a newspaper full of politics, until the ordinary citizen who is seeking facts knows very little of what is going on. If there was some way of tearing down this veil of political aspirations so that we could see things as they are, we would have less occasion to fear Bolshevism. How can we expect to calm ourselves down to normal conditions while leaders are beating the air to fan the flames of discord and anarchy? It is up to the farmers of the country to sift out the grains of truth, and be the great conservators of the state and nation. Let us discuss these questions without prejudice and as true farmers give the country the best we have in us.

### Daylight Saving Law

Prof. Atkeson, the Grange legislative representative at Washington threw some scrap iron into the "Daylight Saving" law machinery when he asked one committee which was considering the bill to repeal the law whether the ones who advocated the "saving" plan were those who were doing real garden work, or whether they were the ones who wanted an hour longer to play golf or burn gasoline. This is a stunner, and there is only one answer.

Greeley, Kan. Ernest McClure.

Tell us what kinds of straw spreaders you are using and how satisfactory they have proved.

## FORD Owners LOOK!

Kills Vibration  
10 Per cent  
More Speed  
10 Per cent  
Less Gas

Here it is,  
The  
World's  
Greatest  
Ford Invention  
DUNN CRANKSHAFT  
COUNTERBALANCES

Makes the Ford Crankshaft run without vibration. Same principle used in Multi-cylindered cars. Adds surprising power and speed. Prevents friction, therefore saves oil and gas. Users say 10 per cent saved.

**WE SEND POSITIVE PROOF**  
Write for particulars. Hear what your neighbors say. Thousands in use. All owners delighted. We prove it. We let YOU prove it in 10-day trial at our risk. Pays for itself in 30 days by saving oil and gas. Easily installed. Lasts forever. Write today. Agents wanted.  
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Hand and power, the size you need at a price you'd like. Work done in one-fifth the time. Built of all steel and from like the \$500 mixers but simpler. The Leader of Little Mixers. Perfect work in any class of mixing. Empties Clean. Batch of about 8 cubic ft. a minute. Only practical mixer for farmer or contractor. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for circulars or order from this advertisement to avoid delay.  
**THE LITTLE WHIRLWIND MIXER CO.**  
424 South St. LA CROSSE, WIS.  
ONLY \$60.00  
8 MEN CAN'T STICK IT!



### Nebraska Feeding Experiments

Four lots of cattle were fed at a loss and one lot at a profit at the university of Nebraska experiment station last winter, according to a report made at the seventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Feeders' association at the university farm. Cattle fed a corn and alfalfa ration, the ration most commonly used, lost the state money. The lot fed a ration of corn, hominy, oil meal, silage and alfalfa made a little money.

The big drop in cattle prices brought about the loss in the four lots. Had the state sold the cattle a month or six weeks ago, before the drop, all the cattle would have made money. Five lots of 10 cattle each were fed to test out the gaining power of certain rations.

Lot 1 was fed a straight ration of corn and alfalfa, which represents the ration upon which nearly all of the cattle fattened in Nebraska are made ready for market.

Lot 2 was fed the same except that 10 per cent of their grain ration consisted of oil meal.

Lot 3 was fed the same as lot 1, namely, corn and alfalfa. However, in addition, they received all of the ensilage they would consume, which amounted to an average of 34 pounds a head daily during the first 112 days.

Lot 4 was fed the same as lot 2 except that in addition to the corn, oil meal and alfalfa, they likewise received all of the ensilage they would consume during the first 112 days. This amounted to practically 39 pounds daily.

Lot 5 was fed the same as lot 4 except that hominy feed was substituted for half of the corn. In other words, their ration consisted of corn, hominy feed, oil meal, silage and alfalfa. During the first 112 days of the test, these cattle consumed an average of 42 pounds a head daily of ensilage.

One of the objects of the experiment was to test out the feeding value of 1918 silage, made out of drouth stricken corn. It was found that a pound of alfalfa was equivalent to 5.8 pounds of the silage, when fed in conjunction with corn and alfalfa. Where silage was fed with corn, oil meal and alfalfa, it was found that 1 pound of alfalfa had a replacement value of 4.3 pounds of silage. This silage was made from corn fodder containing no ears, much of which was so dry when cut that considerable water had to be added to insure its keeping.

The greatest daily gain and most economical production resulted in lot 5, fed upon corn, hominy, oil meal, ensilage and alfalfa. Lot 5 was the only group of cattle which showed a profit, they showing an estimated profit of \$3.45 in contrast to an average loss upon the other 4 groups of \$8.50 a head. The hominy fed these cattle returned a value of \$71.20 a ton.

The addition of oil meal to the corn and alfalfa ration did not increase the daily gain, but did increase the cost of gain and increase the loss a steer. The addition of oil meal to a corn, ensilage and alfalfa ration increased the daily gain .08 pound, increased the cost of 100 pounds gain 93 cents and increased the loss a steer \$3.14.

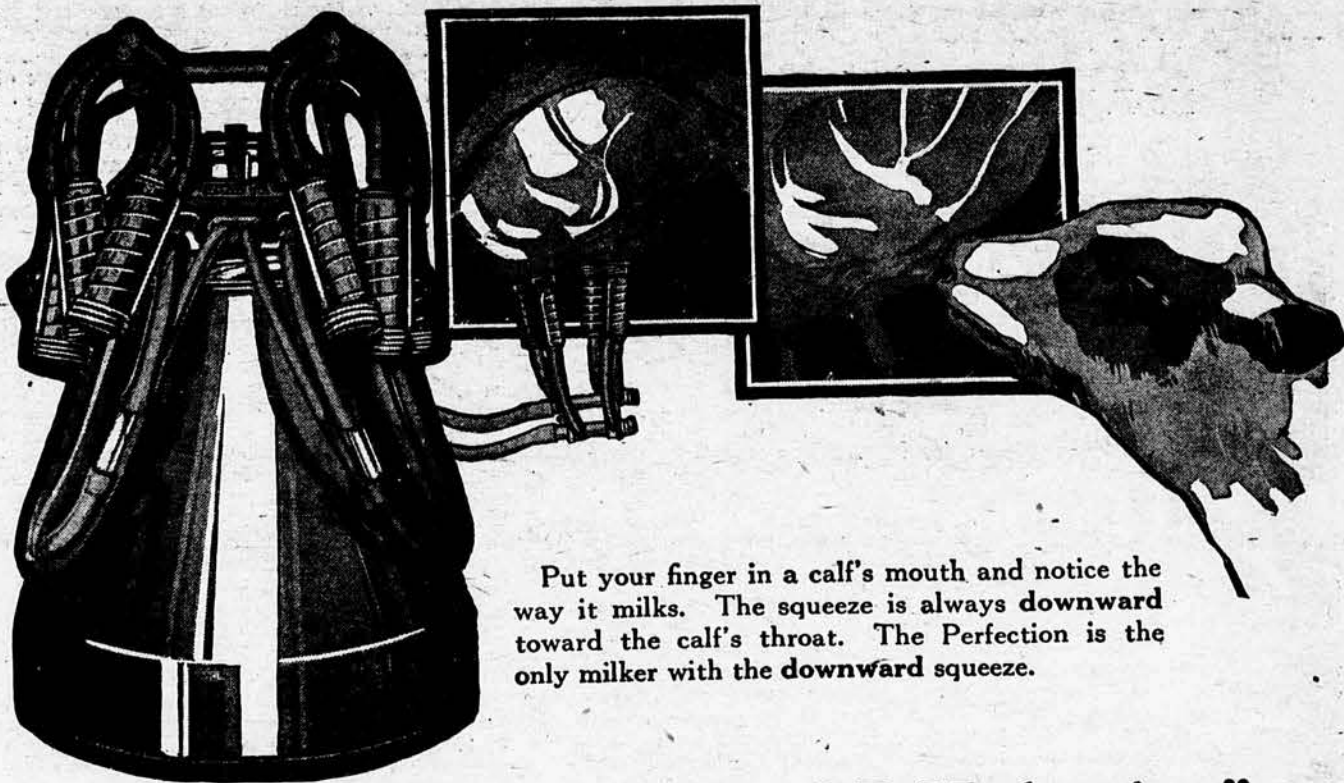
A report was also made to feeders of a lamb feeding experiment in which the value of corn by-products, hominy feed and gluten feed, were tested. The figures presented tend to show that both gluten and hominy have a replacement value greater than corn. This was especially true of hominy feed, lambs feeding upon it showing a considerably greater profit than the others.

Experiments were also conducted to determine whether it pays to shear lambs shortly before selling. Clipped lambs were appraised at \$14.35, against \$18.35 for unclipped lambs. Owing to this great discrimination in price, clipping proved unprofitable.

About 300 feeders attended the annual meeting. The afternoon session was given over largely to a report of meat producers' meetings at Kansas City and Chicago, at which C. W. Pugley represented Nebraska livestock interests.

Z. T. Leftwich of St. Paul was re-elected president and K. F. Warner of Lincoln was re-elected secretary of the Nebraska Feeders' association.

We want 500 letters from farmers telling what crops proved the most profitable last year.



Put your finger in a calf's mouth and notice the way it milks. The squeeze is always downward toward the calf's throat. The Perfection is the only milker with the downward squeeze.

## —“my daughter milks 27 Holsteins”

Theodore Gillis, Salem, N. Y. recently wrote us the following letter: “The Perfection Milking Machine is a perfect milker and so easy to operate that my daughter, 17 years old, has milked my whole herd of 27 Holsteins every night during the summer when we were short of help. The machine gets more milk than any hand milker can get from them. One of our cows, 5 years old, gave as high as 102 pounds of milk in a day, a heifer gave 64 pounds in a day. We have several other machines in this neighborhood but everyone seems to think the Perfection gives the best results and is the most reliable machine.”

### Forget the Hired Help Problem

Ever hesitate to increase your herd because hired help was scarce?

The Perfection Milker solves the hired help problem during the hot summer months when other work is heavy and help is hard to get. The Perfection Milker saves time and turns milking drudgery into pleasure. Instead of dreading the milking chore, the hired man

goes to his task whistling and light-hearted. The Perfection is simple and easy to operate. Your boy or girl can do the milking as easily as the hired man. Mr. Gillis says the Perfection actually increased the milk flow. Hundreds of others have told us the same. The reason is, the Perfection milks Nature's way, — a gentle suction followed by a downward squeeze.

### “What a Dairyman Wants to Know”

Send for this book. It answers every question you can ask about milkers. We will send you this valuable book FREE. Your name on a postcard will bring it.

### Perfection Manufacturing Company

2130 East Hennepin Avenue

Minneapolis, Minnesota

# PERFECTION MILKER

## Stop Grain Waste

### BIG CROP IN SIGHT.

Government Guarantee wheat price may force restrictions in marketing.

### What About Storage Bins?

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

Built like “The Crib With The Steel Rib” a skyscraper from heavy 20 gauge galvanized steel double braced. A life-time investment. First cost, last cost. No repairs. Perfect circulation — wheat cannot sweat or mould. Safe as a Savings Bank. A size for every need. Thousands in use.

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**Free Catalog** in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. Electric Wheel Co. 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

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# Hay Reaches a High Level

No Fall in Feed Prices Expected Soon

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**P**RAIRIE HAY, an important forage crop in Kansas, officially has entered the new crop year. The entrance of the wild variety of hay into the new crop season was conspicuous, being marked not only by the unusually early inauguration of the movement from producing sections to primary points, but by the sale of the initial offerings on the Kansas City market at the highest level in history. Oklahoma consigned the first car of new prairie to market, a shipper from the south-central portion of the state selling a car of 1919 hay, grading No. 2, at \$35 a ton in Kansas City. The new prairie was received three weeks earlier than the first arrival in 1918, and despite the fact that the first new prairie a year ago graded choice when received here, the initial arrival at that time sold at \$18, or slightly more than half the price paid for the first car this year.

Kansas City hay trade never before recorded a sale of the first car of new prairie at the price paid the past week. But this is not surprising in view of the fact that old prairie recently has sold at an extreme top of \$43 a ton on the Kansas City market, with old choice forage of that variety salable even at the present time around \$41 a ton. Old No. 2 prairie sold last week around \$34 to \$35 a ton.

## Few Prairie Hay Offerings

The present remarkable level of prices for prairie hay is the result of an acute shortage of offerings. Only a very small quantity of old crop prairie is moving to market, and remaining stocks of old hay at interior producing points are generally estimated as the lightest in history for this period of the year. The large stock yards organizations, which as a unit supply the broadest outlet for prairie hay, have been forced to substitute timothy and other grades of tame hay, having made purchases of this variety on a larger scale in recent months than ever before. Owners of horses and mules in the cities also were forced to feed substitute products. This shortage of prairie, the most serious on record, is the outcome of the drouth the past growing season, heavy government demand and urgent buying by feeders during the severe storms of the winter.

Producers of prairie in Kansas will not share extensively in the record heights prevailing on hay in Kansas City, at least market conditions are not favorable for a maintenance of present abnormal values for the wild forage. Well informed members of the trade forecast that with a liberal movement of hay to market, no long period would be required for a decline in prices to a level half of that prevailing today. Dealers who look for a reaction in prairie prices, and this view is held almost unanimously by close students of the situation, call attention to the fact that Uncle Sam is no longer a heavy buyer of prairie, and that Texas, which a year ago was virtually pleading for hay, is today a surplus state, moving moderate quantities into the Kansas City market. Another point against the present \$40 level of prices is the fact that alfalfa is selling at a top of only \$30, and at a discount of \$10 a ton under the wild hay, while normally prairie sells at a discount of \$10 to \$12 a ton under alfalfa.

How soon the reaction in prices for prairie will come is dependent almost entirely on weather conditions. It is pointed out by many that continued unfavorable weather conditions in the principal growing territory would serve to maintain present prices and thus delay declines. Also, farmers are busy in the fields, and harvesting of wheat in Kansas will soon be general. With a shortage of help, producers as a whole will be forced to delay cutting of prairie, and dealers are not optimistic over a large market movement before July 15, and possibly later. In this connection, it is pointed out that July and August are the principal periods for cutting prairie, but some cutting often is delayed until September.

As in a number of other agricultural commodities, Kansas ranks first as a

producer of prairie. The wild hay produced in the Sunflower state is of far better quality than offerings of any other state, with the possible exception of the yield in parts of Oklahoma, which ranks along with the Kansas hay. Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas are other large prairie producing states of the Southwest, but the quality of their wild hay does not rank with that of Kansas, being of a coarser variety.

Advices regarding the growing crop of prairie hay are of a varied character. The acreage devoted to wild hay, reports indicate, is smaller than a year ago, much sod having been killed or stunted by last year's drouth. Also, much land devoted to native grass has been plowed up to make way for other crops. A dealer at Fredonia, in Kansas, reports that new crop prairie is very weedy and that there will be only a very short yield of choice hay. Numerous other reports have been received of weedy hay. Continued rains have caused some hay to turn brown in color.

Strength pervaded the market for alfalfa. Only meager quantities of old alfalfa are being received, and the market has practically assumed a new crop

basis. Owing to the scarcity of offerings of choice alfalfa from Kansas and Oklahoma, dealers are finding it profitable, in the face of a freight charge of about \$10 a ton, to bring this grade of hay from New Mexico. Choice alfalfa, because of its scarcity, is commanding a premium over other grades, sales having been made the past week around \$32 a ton. Low grade alfalfa has been offered freely down to \$10 a ton.

The current wheat trade is light, but dealers are giving close attention to the trend of values, upon which they are basing their ideas regarding new crop values. Sales were made the past week at a range of \$2.22 to \$2.53 a bushel for hard, compared with a top of \$2.56 the preceding week. Red winter wheat sold around \$2.28 to \$2.39. Many bids are being received for delivery of new crop wheat in July at 10 cents a bushel over the guaranteed price, but few sales are being made. New crop flour sales, which normally are active at this time, have so far been of an insignificant character. But an active flour trade will be witnessed as soon as prompt shipment can be made.

Among the developments in the bran and shorts trade was the sale of bran for July or August shipment at \$1.55 a hundredweight, in sacks, basis Kansas City. Dealers on the whole considered this figure as too high and many offers "went begging." An active demand prevailed for old crop shorts, but offerings were limited, owing to reduced grinding operations of mills. Shorts

held around \$46 to \$48 a ton, and bran, which shared a moderate demand, sold around \$32 to \$33 a ton in Kansas City.

An improved tone was noticeable in the market for corn in Kansas City. A slight decrease occurred in the movement from the country, with other important corn primary points reporting a sharper falling off than in Kansas City. This development in the corn situation strengthens the belief held by a majority in the trade that stocks of the coarse grain remaining in the country are insufficient to permit of any important increase in terminal arrivals. The recent temporary increase was due no doubt to marketing of grain delayed during the rush of work in the fields and also to the fact that farmers became fearful of a sharp break in the hog trade, which has failed to develop. There was a stronger demand for corn from Southwestern feeders, prices advancing the past week to \$1.70 to \$1.81½ compared with a range of \$1.68 to \$1.77 the preceding week. Reports that European importers complained seriously of the weevily condition of Argentine corn, and indications that they would be forced to draw supplies from the United States caused a spurt in prices for futures which was reflected in the cash trade. Market interests are giving careful attention to crop conditions.

Oats, both cash and futures, are less sensitive to news developments than corn, consequently price fluctuations are very narrow. Demand for cash oats the past week was of a moderate character, with exporters among the buyers, but this trade is more or less spasmodic. Additional sales for harvest needs were made. Prices advanced a cent in the face of a slightly increased movement to market, closing at 69 to 71 cents a bushel in Kansas City. The June report of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the oats area at 42,365,000 acres, compared with 44,400,000 acres in 1918, and 43,553,000 in 1917. The yield is estimated at 1,446,000,000 bushels, against 1,538,359,000 bushels a year ago, and 1,592,740,000 bushels in 1917. While such a yield will provide a large surplus, little doubt is expressed that foreign interests can absorb the offerings after the peace treaties are signed.

## Cattle Shortage is Coming

(Continued from Page 23.)

tleman seemed about to be solved. When it was all over, and estimates could be made, the reports came in that the Southwest would consider itself lucky if it could number a 30 per cent calf crop the first of July.

What of the young cows that lost their calves in the storm of early April? They soon fattened on the good feed and the warm air that followed the storm. And when fat, they are finding their way to market now and the packers are buying them for slaughter.

In addition to this a large movement of calves has started within the last two weeks. The cattlemen of the Southwest must relieve the financial strain. These calves, both heifer and steer, are going to the yards as veal. By fall their mothers will be fat and it is a question in the mind of every stockman whether it will be necessary to send the mothers to the slaughter pens at that time.

The great breeding herds of the West and Southwest are at almost the lowest point. The cattlemen are asking for long time money to replenish and build up these herds. The bankers are admitting that such money should be given but are urging that some great company be formed or that some other bank handle the paper. And still the slaughter of the breeding herds continues with no source of replenishment in view.

## We Want You to Have One

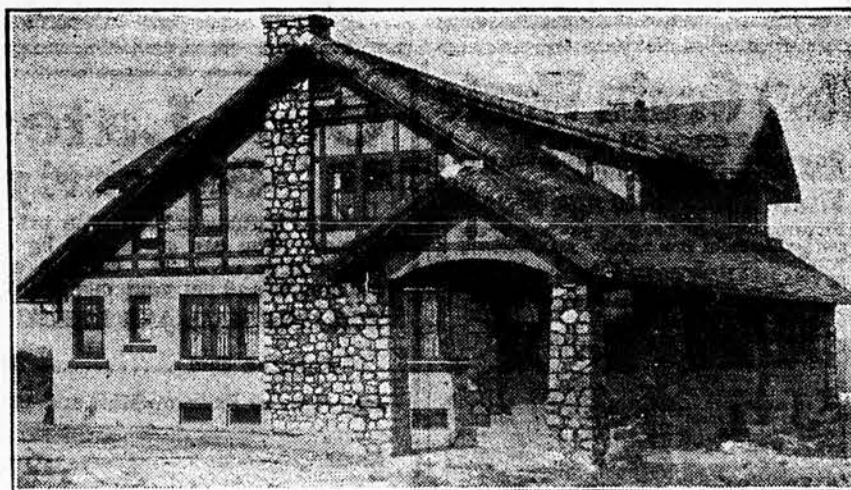
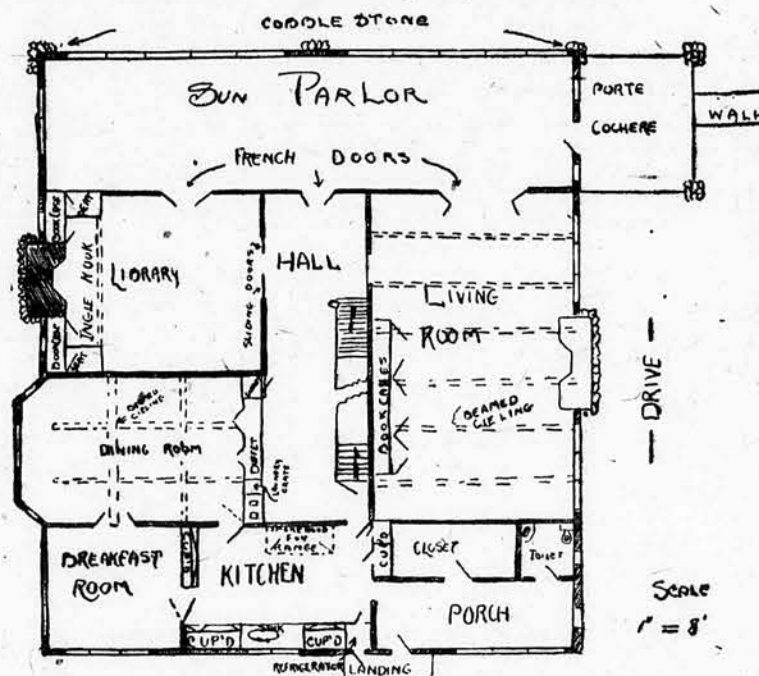
Have you received our latest Catalog containing premiums for our Club Raisers? Send us your name and we will be glad to forward our list of offers without obligation to you. Send for it. We want you to have one. Just say "Send Catalog." A postcard will do.

Household, Topeka, Kan.

Write us about your experience in spreading straw on land for fertilizer, and tell us how much it has increased your wheat yields.

## Comfort at Moorland Farm

Altho the Cost Seems High the House Provides Suggestions for Your Planning This Summer



**T**HE HOME shown here is at Moorland Farm, near Split Lake, Iowa. The house is 45 by 50 feet in size. It is built of hollow tile stucco. The stucco is straw color to correspond with the thatched roof and cobblestone porch, pillars and chimneys. On the first floor, all the interior is of fumed oak, except the kitchen, breakfast room and porch, which are birch. The second floor is all birch with old ivory finish.

The basement is the full size of the first floor plan, and gives ample room for the heating plant, fuel, laundry, vegetables and fruit.

The cost of this house was around \$15,000 due to the high value of material and labor; very much higher than under normal conditions.

The owner, George M. Moore, likes the thatched shingles. They were bent and steamed and stained at the factory. It takes a little extra time and work to put them on, but they are worth it.



## 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.

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. Haughwout, 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.

This is the time to show your attitude on the prohibition issue. If you and others hesitate the cause of temperance may be endangered.

Keep your eye on the man who is always trying to hand you a lemon.



## Good Plowing, Yes—

**G**OOD work and plenty of it, whether plowing, disking, harvesting or belt work, is the rule where an **International or Titan kerosene tractor** is used. With it you can plow as deep as you want to, as fast as good plowing can be done, do any other farm power work, do as much and as good work during the last hour of the season as during the first, and know that you are saving money at every turn of the flywheel.

## Work With All Farm Machines

The steadiness and dependability of International or Titan tractors are due, not to chance, but to skill and experience. We know farm machines, having marketed them for close to 88 years. We know the work you expect your machines to do and for twelve years have been selling tractors designed and built to furnish useful, economical power for that work. One or another of our tractors will draw or drive any farm power machine you have, requiring power up to 15-H.P. draw bar or 30-H.P. on the belt, and do good work with it.

## Operate on Cheap Fuel

All tractors of the same size use about the same amount of fuel. It is not uncommon to use 1000 gallons in a season. International and Titan tractors operate on common coal oil, which costs about half as much as gasoline. Even if our tractors were superior in no other way, the fuel saving would make it worth while to own an International.

## Tractor Service

Every tractor owner needs service at one time or another. When that time comes our Service Organization of 89 branch houses and thousands of dealers responds quickly. Think what it may mean to you in a rush season to get a repair part or have an adjustment attended to within a few hours. Every International or Titan tractor owner who needs service gets it without unnecessary delay or trouble.

Our tractors are made in three sizes, 8-16, 10-20 and 15-30-h. p. All operate on kerosene, or any other oil fuel down to 39° Baume. We will send catalogues with full information about tractors or any other machines in the list below. Write and tell us which machines you are interested in.

## The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

## Grain Harvesting Machines

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

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

## Planting &amp; Seeding Machines

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

## Haying Machines

Mowers Tedders  
Side Delivery Rakes  
Loaders (All Types)  
Rakes  
Combination Side Rakes  
and Tedders  
Sweep Rakes Stackers  
Combination Sweep Rakes  
and Stackers  
Baling Presses  
Bunchers

## Belt Machines

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

## Belt Machines—Cont.

Cream Separators  
Feed Grinders

## Power Machines

Kerosene Engines  
Gasoline Engines  
Kerosene Tractors  
Motor Trucks  
Motor Cultivators

## Corn Machines

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

## Dairy Equipment

Cream Separators  
(Hand)

Cream Separators  
(Belted)

Kerosene Engines  
Gasoline Engines

Motor Trucks

## Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders

Straw Spreading Attach

Farm Wagons

Farm Trucks

Stalk Cutters

Knife Grinders

Tractor Hitches

Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A

## LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at

25% OR MORE SAVING

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.

FARMERS LUMBER CO.

2416 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBR.



WE BOTH LOSE MONEY

IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES

TO T. J. BROWN

126 N. Kansas Ave.,

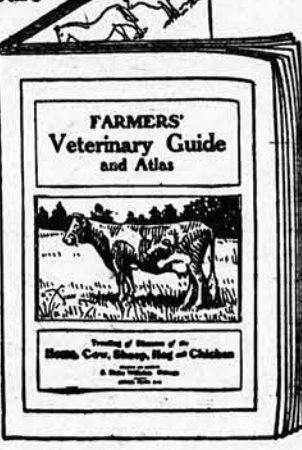
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 32c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$11.00 to \$13.00

No. 2, 31c. (as to size) No. 2, \$10.00 to \$12.00

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

An ounce of  
Prevention is  
worth a  
Pound of  
Cure

If Your Livestock Is Worth Money  
Is It Worth Saving?

The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops. It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of SAVING HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU in the course of a year.

A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

## How to Obtain Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas Absolutely FREE!

Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or \$2.00 for a three-year's subscription, to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this Atlas, ENTIRELY FREE AND POSTPAID. This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. This atlas will save you many times the cost of your subscription in less than a year. Send for your Atlas today while the supply lasts! Do it now!

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... to pay for Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of ..... years, and send me the Veterinary Guide free and postpaid as per your special offer.

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Address .....



## Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely read in this advertising. Ask us about them.

### Special Notice

All advertising copy must be in type, set solid and classified by states. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely read in this advertising. Ask us about them.

### KANSAS

**GOOD WHEAT** and corn farms for sale. Thea, Voese, Olpe, Kan.

**WHITE** Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas, for new list of Kansas farms.

**DAIRY FARMS** close to Borden's condensary. Bainum & Dolan, Fort Scott, Kansas.

**160**, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

**DON'T PASS UP CHILLICOTHE AND LIVINGSTON** Co., Missouri. Great opportunities. Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—160 a. Logan county. Level land. Good soil. \$12.50 a. cash. John Morrell, owner, Beloit, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—40 acres level grass land, 1/2 mile of Wallace, Kan. Price \$600 cash. J. R. Berry, Solomon, Kansas.

**FOR BARGAINS** in grain and stock farms write to Highbarger & Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

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

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

**320 ACRES**; 5 mi. Co. seat. Greenwood Co., oil belt, lies fine; 220 a. fine grass; 100 a. cult., well improved; \$65 per acre, and a bargain. Earl Sewell, owner, Garnett, Kan.

**LANE COUNTY**—Farms and ranches, from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Write us what you want, we have it in any size. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

**SEE MY SPECIAL** advertisement in Capital Weekly. I have many farms priced from \$60 to \$200 per acre for sale. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

**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.

**FOR SALE**—1/2 section improved, all level bottom land. Fenced and cross fenced. 100 acres in cultivation, running water. In Pawnee Valley, Kansas. Good terms given. Owner, E. L. Cox, Powers, Oregon.

**FOR SALE BY OWNER**—640 a. good level land, 480 a. pasture, 3 wire fence, good 9 room house and barn and other outbuildings. \$30 per acre. W. P. Baird, R. 1, Levant, Kansas.

**WANTED**, by cash customer, farm of about 240 acres in Eastern or Central Kansas. Eighty acres or more good creek bottom, balance upland pasture. Must be well located. Lock Box 237, Burlington, Kansas.

## Sedgwick County Farm 320 Acres —\$85 an Acre

12 mi. N. E. Wichita, on Chisholm Creek, one-half bottom land, the very best of alfalfa land; 65 acres of pasture, with living water; 80 acres wheat, and it sure looks fine, one-third goes; 30 acres in alfalfa. This is one of the best ranches on Chisholm Creek for grain, alfalfa and stock. This farm is worth \$100 an acre if it is worth a penny. The price given above is for a few days only. I have other bargains in 160's and 80's.

G. R. DAVIS, Valley Center (Sedgwick Co.), Kansas.

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

### Big Springs Ranch For Sale

This is one of the best ranches in the state and if you are looking for an ideal home and business do not overlook this beautiful ranch, contains 3,800 acres, 1,840 acres being deeded balance leased, watered by river, springs and wells. 100 acres fine alfalfa, 40 acres barley, 20 acres timber. All improvements new and modern, all buildings electric lighted and fitted with force water, 14 miles two and three wire fence. For full particulars see or write J. P. Dunn, Owner, Russell Springs, Kansas.

### Improved Half Section

1 1/2 miles good railroad town Seward Co. 400 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice mixed soil. Price \$7,500. Terms. Griffith & Daughman, Liberal, Kan.

### 160 Acres for \$1,000

Only 10 mi. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; \$12,800; \$1,000 cash, \$4,300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. E. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**FOR SALE** by owner, three ranches at Flagler, Colo., in oil belt. Steam engine with twelve plows, good as new. No help, must close out. For information write, Colo. Springs, Colo., 222 East Vermijo.

### SNAPS IN RANCHES

Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

**LYON COUNTY**—260 a. well imp., 2 1/2 high school; 140 cult., 100 blue stem grass, 20 meadow; all level land. Plenty good water; main road, \$85. Stanf & Hedrick, Emporia, Kan.

### NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS

Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

### FLOYD & FLOYD,

Ness City, Kan.

**160 ACRES** Osage Co., Kan., adjoins small town, 5 miles Co. seat, 100 acres farm land, 30 acres alfalfa, balance bluegrass pasture and meadow, \$5,000 improvements, good deep black loam soil, fine location. Price \$85 per acre. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

**FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR**—160 acres of land located 7 1/2 miles from Arnold, Kansas. About 80 acres under cultivation and in barley and corn, share goes with place. Land lies a little rolling. No improvements. Price for immediate sale only \$3,500. Terms. Jas. M. Little, La Crosse, 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.

### 120 ACRES

Close to town and school. Fine improvements. All good alfalfa land, no rock, plenty of water, fine shade trees around house. Price \$100 per acre, terms if wanted. This is a bargain. Bodsworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**FOR TRADE**—Feed and sales barn 100x50 ft. City water. Electric lights. Also seven room residence on adjoining lots, rented for \$45 per month. Trade clear or with \$3,000 mortgage. Price \$5,500. Want clear western Kansas land. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

**CHOICE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM**, 480 acres, rich, dark loam soil; 1/2 cultivation, remainder blue grass, alfalfa, timothy, clover; fine farm home improvements; shade; well watered. Big bargain at \$48,000. Terms. Write for description any size farm. Free descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**300 ACRES** Chautauqua Co., Kan., good black loam soil; 80 acres farm land, in wheat, oats and corn; 40 acres fine meadow, balance pasture, 5 room house, barn 32x34, close to school, 6 1/2 miles town, good road, 1/2 of wheat, oats and hay, 1/4 corn, cash for pasture to purchaser, terms. Price \$50 per a. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

**160 ACRES** Franklin Co., Kan., 80 acres farm land, creek bottom and slope, balance pasture, good improvements, 2 miles town, 1/2 mile school. Price \$70 per a. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

**480 ACRES**, well improved, near Ensign, Gray Co., Kan. Half cultivated, half pasture. 155 acres growing corn, 1/4 goes; 100 a. good wheat, 1/2 goes if sold before July 1st. Price \$30 a. Terms. Address J. F. White, Owner, Ensign, Kan.

**400 ACRES**, smooth wheat land, close to Scott City, fine improvements, twelve room house, nearly new. Must be sold to close an estate. Price \$12,500. 1/2 cash, \$1,000 will handle it until after harvest. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

**TWO HUNDRED FORTY ACRES** Near Emporia, 25 alfalfa, 50 wheat, 100 fine pasture, on creek with plenty of water and timber; good 6 room house, large barn, good road, near school; \$20,000. T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kansas.

### FOR QUICK SALE

Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.

**SECTION**, well improved, abundance of water, 300 in cult., bal. in pasture fenced, 100 wheat, 10 barley, 50 corn, 45 sowed to cane, 1/2 mile school, 10 mi. Dighton. All goes at \$30 per acre until July first, if you are looking for a good home, investigate this. Geo. Boeding, Owner, Dighton, Kan.

**SIX SECTIONS**, less 160, finest cattle ranch in country, all in one body, near St. Marys, Kansas; good grass, plenty water; 100 acres alfalfa; large dwelling and barn; shipping station on premises; price \$75 per acre; 1/2 cash; balance, eight annual payments, 6%. Might divide. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

**SEVENTY ACRES** close in to Hutchinson, within 5 blocks electric railway; new public paved highway passing all south line; good 8 room house, garage and outbuildings. Alfalfa 12 acres, apple orchard just beginning to bear, 3 acres fine cherries. Place could be divided in tracts or brings good income as it is. Parties interested write or see owner. A. M. Leimbach, Hutchinson, Kansas.

### LYON COUNTY FARMS

200 acres, well improved, at \$67.50 acre. 240 acres, well improved, at \$60 per acre. 313 acres, well improved, joining town, at \$85. 60 acres, well improved, at \$4,500. 120 acres, well improved, at \$75 acre. 160 acres bottom, well improved, at \$100 acre. Write for complete description, or better come and see these before sold. Box 104, Allen, Kansas.

### FINE 160 ACRE FARM

2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town, all smooth tillable land, 15 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres in blue grass pasture and the rest in cultivation. 5 room house, large barn, all, never failing water with windmill. Price \$100 per acre. \$4,000 or more in cash, the rest long time if wanted. Possession this fall. CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

### FOR RENT—SUN-GOLD SECTION

600 acres ideal stock farm, fine barns, silo, other good improvements, good water, good market, near shipping point. Land about equally divided for cultivation, hay and pasture. Good soil, no stones. Possession October first, may arrange wheat sowing. Share rent or cash \$2,800. E. H. Ware, Cherokee, Kansas.

**240 A.** fine dairy farm. 75 a. wheat, fine Kaw Valley land. 240 a. fine bottom, 3 1/2 mi. from Lawrence. Big bargain. We have 10, 20, 40, 80 a. tracts near Lawrence at big sacrifice. 640 a. Scott county land, the best section in the county; smooth; shallow water; \$25 per acre. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

**THOMAS COUNTY**—640 acres, all smooth, well improved, two miles good market. Price \$35 per acre. Terms. 320 acres, all good land, part broke; 7 miles from market. \$24 per acre. 160 acres, a good farm, well improved, 4 miles market. \$32 per acre. Some terms till September. 160 acres prairie, 3 miles market, good land, price \$2,800. Write C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

### FOR SALE—80 ACRES

1 1/2 mi. Halls Summit, town school, good improvements, 7 room house, cellar, with store house over, large barn, chicken houses, brooder house, plenty good water, 35 a. hog fenced pasture, with two wells and two ponds. Timothy meadow, native meadow, some alfalfa. Possession and crop goes. \$85 per acre. Terms. C. W. Lusher, Halls Summit, Kan.

### LAND SALE

**17—Choice Quarters at Auction—17** To advertise and show Thomas county's four million bushel wheat and million bushel barley crop, the Kendall Land Co., of Colby, Kansas, will sell to the highest bidder at public auction on the land seventeen choice wheat and grass quarters, June 24th, 1910, beginning at nine o'clock. Some of these farms have thirty bushel wheat on them share to purchaser. Bring your friends and buy a snap at your own price. June 24th, 1910. KENDALL LAND CO., Colby, Kansas.

### BARGAIN FOR CASH

535 acres, stock and grain farm, 6 miles county seat, Franklin county, Kansas; main road, R. F. D. and telephone, 45 acres good tillable land, balance blue grass pasture. Two sets of large improvements with silos and cattle feeders and all other necessary outbuildings. Farm in high state of cultivation. Must sell. Price \$125 per acre and 60% can be carried on the farm for 10 years at 6%. Address. W. T. PORTER, Ottawa, Kansas.

### 320 ACRES SUMNER COUNTY

Combination stock and grain farm. 3 miles to good town. Good stores, market, high school and churches. On main county road. 100 acres in pasture and it's fine. Balance in cultivation, 185 acres in wheat. Will make you big money. Nice 4 room house, small outbuildings. Let me know when you can go. WILBERT M. FULLER, 101 N. Water St., Wichita, Kansas.

**THREE "40's" IMPROVED**, mile to town, price \$2,600 to \$3,800. 320 acres, close to shipping, \$85 per acre, bottom. 80 acres, fine improvements, close in, \$7,200. 320 acres, six miles out, 200 acres grass, mostly plow land, \$55 per acre. 260 acres, close in, good town, \$20,000. Write or come. B. F. Fowler & Co., Emporia, Kansas.

**1,440 ACRES**, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre.

800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

**600 ACRES**, extra fine farm, 4 miles good town, Lyon Co. Good house of 5 rooms and older house of 8 rooms, barn 36x44 ft. with sheds on sides, stock sheds, etc., timber corrals on good creek of running water, 200 acres of the very finest creek bottom alfalfa land, 230 acres in cultivation, balance or 370 acres extra good grass, lays fine, 95% tillable, good water, 40 rods to school. This is a real grain and stock farm, come see it. Will guarantee quality and is a good buy at \$90 per acre. Good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

### COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS

80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms. The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

**40 ACRES**, 3 miles pavement, Ottawa, 5 room house, good barn and other outbuildings. Land all good, lays well. A nice home \$6,500.

85 acres, 4 miles Ottawa, fair improvements, creek bottom, alfalfa land, 20 acres alfalfa, 16 timothy, 5 meadow, balance spring crop and pasture. Possession now, \$11,000.

160 acres 1 1/2 miles good town, 10 miles Ottawa, improvements only fair, land all tillable, lays well, creek bottom, rich. A bargain at \$110. Send for descriptive circular. Diekey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

### FOR SALE

1,560 a. \$45 per a., four miles from high school town. 160 a. farmed, 100 a. being first bottom. Three houses, two barns, 300 ton metal silo. All good blue stem grass. 120 a. \$150 per a., three miles from high school town. Four room house, small barn. 160 a. \$130 per a., two miles from high school town. All first bottom. 30 a. in alfalfa. Seven room house, fair barn. 120 a. \$100 per a. All first bottom. Three miles from high school town. Eight room house, good barn, corrals. 65 a. in alfalfa. 120 a. \$50 per a., one and one-half miles from high school town. Smooth land. 60 a. farmed, 60 a. mow land and pasture. Six room house, barn for eight horses. Have all sized farms. J. W. Sturgeon, Eureka, Kansas.

### PARTNERSHIP FARM FOR SALE

One thousand acres of Arkansas Valley farm land for sale. No overflow. Soil consists of black sandy loam eight to ten feet deep; underlaid with sand and gravel and an inexhaustible supply of water for irrigating purposes. Approximately 650 acres growing crops; 300 acres alfalfa, 150 wheat, 100 corn, balance barley and beets; first crop of alfalfa will yield 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre; wheat and barley yielding 40 to 60 bushels per acre average; corn crop last year paid over one hundred dollars per acre; 23 thousand dollars received from hogs sold off place last year; fully equipped irrigating plant with electric power supplies abundant irrigation for entire farm; climate, soil and water unsurpassed; 2 1/2 miles from main line Missouri Pacific and 5 miles from station on main line Santa Fe. For full particulars address J. E. Stubbs, Olney Springs, Colo.

## TEXAS.

**THE NEW SHATTUCK BRANCH** of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. SPEARMAN, 928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

## ARKANSAS

**WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK.**, for bargains in good farms.

**IF** interested in land bargains in northwest Ark., write Arkansas Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

**WRITE TOM BLODGETT**, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

**IF INTERESTED** in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write E. M. MESSEK, HOKIE, ARKANSAS.

**HOMESEEKERS NOTICE**—If you are interested in Southwest Mo., Northwest Ark., Northeast Okla., write me for literature. J. Oswalt, Immigration Agt., Gravette, Ark.

## 60 ACRES

40 in good orchard, 4 room house, on main auto road out of town, \$5,000. Foster Real Estate Co., Gravette, Ark.

## Choice Combination Farm

3,000 acres, eight miles east of Garden City, Kansas. Eighteen hundred acres of it is choice rich dark loam soil; good corn and wheat land. Five hundred acres is on the Arkansas river bottom, shallow to water, and good alfalfa land. Seven hundred acres is rolling pasture land with the best of grass, fair improvements, abundance of good water. Land is fenced and some cross fenced. Price \$20.00 per acre, good terms. We hold exclusive sale contract to July 1st. After that date this land cannot be bought for less than \$25.00 per acre. Only one-half mile to railway station. Glad to co-operate with other agents. This proposition is worthy of your immediate attention.

**Taylor & Millikan Land and Loan Company**  
Dodge City, Kansas

## MONTANA JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request. ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.



## COLORADO

FULL information, for postage, on world's best irrigated farms, great Arkansas Valley. H. F. Sutton, Pueblo, Colo.

**EASTERN COLO. LANDS**—Have large list of large ranches, irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Write now. C. A. Pinkham, Holly, Colo.

## IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO

We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

## Cheap Lands

The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

## 15,500 ACRES AT AUCTION

The Kellogg Ranch, in Elbert county, Colorado, 3 miles from Agate, 62 miles from Denver, will be sold at auction, in tracts of 160 acres and up, June 24, 25 and 26, 1919. 4,000 acres in cultivation; 350 acres of alfalfa; eight sets of improvements. The land in cultivation grows corn, wheat, rye, beans, barley and potatoes. This land is 40 miles east of the mountains and hot winds are unknown. This land will divide nicely into farms. The grain farmer, the stockman and the dairyman can all be accommodated. Corn on this ranch made 40 bushels per acre in 1918. Terms of sale: 25% cash day of sale, 10% in 30 days; 65% on 5 years at 6 1/2 per cent.

150 horses, 50 mules, 2,000 ewes with lambs, 60 bucks, 30 cows, 100 hogs, and all harnesses, wagons, and implements now on the ranch will also be sold at auction on above dates. Remember the dates and buy this property or any part at your price. All will be offered without reservation.

American Meat & Grain Growers Co., 223 Symes Building, Denver, Colo., Owners.

Sale conducted by American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kansas.

Write to either for further information.

## MISSOURI

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

229 ACRES, watered, good land, \$3,000, with terms. King & Ihlig, Gerster, Mo.

LISTEN! Level 240 acre farm, use machinery, \$31.50. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

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

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

FREE VIEWS—160 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$2,800. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

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WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Southern Land Co., Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

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Good farm team, harness, implements and tools, short walk school, handy R. R. town, milk station, etc. About 200 acres big crop tillage. 75-cow wire-fenced pasture, much wood, timber, fruit. 7-room house, big painted basement barn, running water house, barns. Distinct owner's other business requires quick sale, hence low price \$8,400, part cash. Details page 35 catalog bargains 19 states, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 831 E. N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City.

BUY A FARM NOW, because land is cheaper than it will ever be again. The United States Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish free information to homeseekers regarding farming opportunities. We have nothing to sell; only information to give. Write me fully with reference to your needs. Name the State you want to learn about.

J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section, United States Railroad Administration, Room 52, Washington, D. C.

## Wheat Harvest Has Begun

## Kansas Has 11 Million Acres of Golden Grain

BY GEORGE E. PIPER

KANSAS wheat growers, despite the continued unfavorable weather conditions, are still optimistic and are preparing to harvest the greatest wheat crop yet known within the state. It will be about 11 million acres. Gloomy predictions of failure have been common for some time since the prospects have seemed too good to be true, especially in Western Kansas, where some of the best prospects can be found in that territory which has not had a crop or very good crops for two years.

While the wheat has been down badly in many places, the greater part of it has come up in a surprising manner, according to the latest report of the U. S. Weather Bureau. This seems to have been worst in North Central Kansas, Central Kansas and the Arkansas River Valley east of Great Bend.

## Dates for Cutting

Red leaf rust is prevalent in all parts of the state, and has doubtless cut the yield in some sections. Black stem rust, which is not common in Kansas, has been reported from South Central Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. While it is not anticipated that this rust will do the damage it sometimes does to wheat in the spring wheat areas, it might be possible that it would develop seriously in some sections if the rainy spell was unusually prolonged. The season for harvesting in the various counties of the state on June 10 was estimated for the following dates: July 4, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Lane, Shawnee, Decatur, and Norton; July 1, Jewell, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Ellis, Russell, Rush, Ellsworth, Hodgeman, Ford; July 5, Finney and Thomas; July 6, Logan and Gove; July 10, Gray; June 29, Lincoln and Meade; June 28, Seward; June 25, Dickinson, McPherson, Ottawa, Pawnee, and Saline; June 25-30, Doniphan; June 23, Barber, Clark, Comanche, and Harvey; June 23-25, Kiowa; June 22, Pratt; June 20-23, Harper; June 18-20, Sumner.

Every possible advantage to put the harvest thru quickly with a saving of man or horse power will be used. More tractor propelled headers will be used than in other years, and several combinations of self dump header barges are reported in different counties.

It has been estimated by E. E. Frizzell that 120,000 harvest hands will be needed. Unusual efforts are being made by the farm bureaus of the state, the Wheat Belt Harvest Labor conference, and the United States Employment service, to get these men and to distribute them efficiently after they are found.

## Scale of Wages

Fifty cents an hour will be the standard wheat belt harvest wage for pitchers, shockers, header drivers and binder drivers. Sixty cents will be paid for stackers and 70 cents will be offered for teams. These wages were decided on at the meeting of the Wheat Belt Harvest Labor conference at Hutchinson, May 3, at which 44 counties had representatives. At least 52 counties will offer these wages.

Large numbers of harvest hands have been recruited in the towns and cities of Eastern Kansas by E. E. Frizzell, and his associates. The United States Employment Service and Central Field office under A. T. Bartman, by means

of posters and circular letters are interesting possible harvest hands in the harvest. Thousands of these circulars have been distributed this year.

As a means of making sure of sufficient help the Wheat Belt Harvest Labor conference has placed contracts for advertising in many of the daily papers and large weekly papers in Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa. An Omaha paper and a Chicago paper also will be used. Nearly \$2,000 will be spent in this advertising campaign. These funds have been contributed by the towns and counties of the Western and North Central Kansas wheat belt.

An efficient organization has been created to distribute the harvest hands efficiently and without waste of time. The United States Employment Service will maintain field offices at Kansas City, Missouri, Kansas City, Kansas, Wichita, Great Bend, Dodge City, Ellsworth, Hays, Hutchinson, Larned, Topeka, McPherson, and Wellington, Kansas. Additional sub-offices may be established farther north. The general distribution will be made to the wheat belt from these offices.

It is expected that a large part of the harvest hands will come into the state from a southerly direction, many coming from Oklahoma harvest. Since there are poor railroad facilities north and south thru the wheat belt an effort is being made by the U. S. Employment Service, the Harvest Labor conference, and local interests in Rush, Ness, Ellis, Russell, Lane, and Gove counties to organize automobile transport service for the harvest hands from Santa Fe main line points into the territory mentioned. Cheyenne and Rawlins counties will organize transport service to bring men from Colby and Goodland and it is probable other North Central counties will take similar action.

## Threshing Prices Advance

A large number of counties are holding conferences between the wheat growers and farmers at which an attempt is being made to establish a schedule of prices for threshing. Jewell county was one of the first to hold their conference and voted the following prices after engaging in some lively but general discussion.

When machine provides the crew, wheat and rye, 14 cents; oats, 12 cents; barley, 13 cents. When the farmer provides the crew, wheat 9 1/2 cents; rye and barley, 8 1/2 cents; oats, 7 1/2 cents a bushel.

The increase of threshing rates has caused many farmers to look closely into the business side of threshing. In this connection it is interesting to note that the manager of one of the large threshing machine sales agencies reports that 7 per cent of all the threshing machines sold this year have been machines of less than 26 inch cylinders.

Kansas is hoping for a dry harvest since it not only means a bigger crop but an easy harvest. The outlook for all crops at present is good. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Allen—Farmers are very optimistic over prospects. Several days of sunshine have put wheat in much better condition and corn is growing fast. Pastures were never better. Farm products remain high. Farmers believe wheat cutting will begin June 20. Cattle are high priced.—T. E. Whitlow, June 9.

Chautauque—It has rained every day this week, and streams are bank full. Some wheat is being cut between showers and a great many fields are down. There will be a large crop of oats if dry weather prevails for two weeks. Corn is backward and weedy, and needs cultivating. Feed is high priced.—A. A. Nance, June 14.

Clay—Rye is filled well but is tangled badly. A great many acres of corn have been replanted because of damage done by cutworms. Almost 75 per cent of rough feed crops have been destroyed by heavy rains. Alfalfa stacks are heating and one-half of second crop has been destroyed by army worms. Cherry crop is good. Republican River is running bank full. Butterfat is 57c; eggs, 35c.—P. R. Forslund, June 14.

Dickinson—Recent heavy rains have caused wheat to go down. Harvest will begin in two weeks. Corn is small, but is satisfactory. Cutworms are damaging some corn fields and army worms are delaying the second alfalfa crop. Oats are heading and are in good condition.—F. M. Larson, June 14.

Ellsworth—Wet weather continues and wheat in parts of county is seriously damaged. Files are damaging other fields and

some of them are down. Army worms are hindering the growth of the second crop of alfalfa and are eating young corn in some fields. Price of produce is lower. Eggs are worth 30c; butterfat, 50c.—W. L. Reed, June 14.

Grant—We are having sufficient rain. Oats and barley are in excellent condition but rowed crops are very unsatisfactory because of poor seed and cutworms. Wheat harvest will begin June 25. Some fields will yield 30 bushels an acre. Farmers are cutting alfalfa and pasture hay. Pastures are good, and cattle are 100 per cent good.—C. W. Mahan, June 12.

Gray—We are having frequent showers with much cool, cloudy weather, which is good for wheat, but delays its ripening. Rowed crops are unsatisfactory, and cutworms and grasshoppers are destroying a few fields. Wheat harvest will not begin until July 7 if cool weather continues. Old settlers say yield will be larger than ever before. Grass is excellent and cattle are thriving. Farmers are using new potatoes and peas.—A. E. Alexander, June 14.

Haskell—Wheat is filling and oats and barley are improving. Hail has caused some damage to these crops. Two heavy rains this week have almost closed listed furrows. A few farmers are replanting rowed crops. Grass is good and cattle are satisfactory. Butterfat is worth 47c.—Harold Tegarden, June 14.

Jewell—Four inches of rain fell this week. Farmers have not been in fields for 10 days. Wheat is lodged badly. Oats are in satisfactory condition but need dry weather. Corn has not been cultivated, and cutworms are destroying entire fields. Thousands of tons of alfalfa were damaged by rain. Pastures are excellent and cattle are fat.—U. S. Godding, June 14.

Leavenworth—Wheat went down during recent storms but most of it is up again and a large yield is expected. The heads are short and some of the straw measures 8 feet. Corn is backward but grass is good. First crop of alfalfa was large. Some land changing hands at about \$200 an acre. Harvest will begin in two weeks. Farmers have plowed up a few oats fields.—George S. Marshall, June 8.

Logan—Wheat, oats and barley are in good condition. Cutworms are damaging corn and early sorghums and some fields of corn are entirely gone. The first cutting of alfalfa is the best we have had for a number of years. Harvest will begin July 5. Horses, mules and cattle are high. Cream, 55c; butter, 55c; eggs, 40c; corn, \$1.85; oats, 85c.—T. J. Daw, June 11.

Lyon—We are having too much rain for wheat. Fields on uplands are in better condition than on bottom land where the ground is rich. Corn is backward and fields are too wet to cultivate. Kafir and cane are satisfactory. There is sufficient pasture and a large crop of hay has been cut. Cattle are healthy.—E. R. Griffith, June 14.

McPherson—Wheat is not doing as well as it should on account of too much rain. Army worms are damaging some alfalfa fields. The first cutting of alfalfa was good but rain damaged some of it after it was cut. Oats are growing well. Pastures and hay meadows were never better. Corn is late and many fields need cultivating badly. Harvest will begin June 25.—John Ostlund, June 10.

Miami—Wheat has been damaged by recent rains and will be ready to cut in a week. First crop of alfalfa was damaged but the second crop has started well. Corn needs cultivating badly. Oats are satisfactory. There are not many hogs in this county. Corn is worth \$1.85; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 53c.—F. J. Haeefe, June 14.

Morton—We had excellent growing weather the past week but it was a little too windy and a few local showers fell. Farmers are replanting some crops because of a cold spell we had some time ago and because grasshoppers have destroyed some fields.—E. Rao Stillman, June 14.

Nemaha—Wet weather continues. Wheat is satisfactory, but corn fields are very weedy. Farmers are putting up alfalfa between showers. Labor is very scarce. Corn is \$1.80; eggs, 34c; cream, 50c.—W. E. Geren, June 14.

Osage—Many light rains have fallen this week. Wheat leaves are rusted but the heads are uninjured. Ten days of warm weather will ripen the crop. Sudan grass and sorghum crops are not all planted, because of wet weather. Corn has been cultivated once. Pastures are 10 per cent. Milk and cream crops are larger than last year. Prices of cream, eggs and meat have declined.—H. D. Ferris, June 15.

Pottawatomie—Excessive rains during the past few days have retarded alfalfa cutting and have caused wheat to go down on bottom land. Wheat is in good condition on uplands. Corn is backward and is very weedy because fields are too wet to cultivate. There will be a large crop of prairie hay. Potato crop is good.—F. E. Austin, June 14.

Reno—It still is raining. Farmers wish to make hay, but cannot. Wheat is very tall and wet weather is keeping it green. Harvest will be late in this county. Corn is being replanted. This is good growing weather for grass and sunflowers. There will be a large crop of potatoes.—D. Engelhart, June 14.

Republic—Crops are late because of too much rain. Corn is very small and many fields will be replanted but fields are too wet to work now. Most of the first crop of alfalfa has been cut but is yet in fields and in very poor condition. Wheat is down and has been damaged.—E. L. Shepard, June 12.

Rice—Heavy rains and hail are damaging wheat, but it is filling well. Pastures were never better. Corn is a foot tall, but is very weedy because it has been too wet to cultivate. Only a few public sales have been held, but all farm produce sells well. Army worms are eating hay in the shock.—George Buntz, June 14.

Saline—Much rain fell the first part of this week, but some corn has been cultivated. Cutworms are bad in some fields and army worms are destroying the second crop of alfalfa. Many wheat fields are down, but with warm dry weather, most of them will be satisfactory. Farmers are digging potatoes, and are spraying bugs which have caused some damage. Butterfat, 51c; butter, 50c; eggs, 33c to 34c; wheat, \$2.25.—J. P. Nelson, June 14.

Smith—Weather still is wet, and has caused some wheat fields to lodge and rust. Alfalfa has been damaged by rain. Prospects are good for a large crop of oats and barley. There will be a large yield of early planted potatoes. Pastures are good and alfalfa are in excellent condition. Butter is worth 45c; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 31c.—C. R. Rock, June 14.



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Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

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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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YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS; BARRED Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, 17 cents; White Leghorns, 15 cents. Live delivery. Parcel post prepaid. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS—BEST GRADE, HEAVY laying strain. White Leghorns, 16c per hundred; Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons 17c; Reds 18c. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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EXTRA THOROBBED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, reduced prices. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

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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.

RECLEANED SEEDS—BLACK HULL kafir, 4c; pink kafir, 7c; red kafir, 5c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; Sumac cane, 7c; red Amber, 5c; mixed cane, 3c; Orange, 5c; red millet, 5c. All per pound, track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

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PORTO RICO OR KEY WEST SWEET POTATO plants. The variety the market demands. The best to eat. The deepest yellow color. Do not be persuaded to accept substitutes. \$2.50 per thousand f. o. b. Longview by parcel post or express. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

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OLD FASHIONED YELLOW YAM SWEET potato plants, the kind daddy raised. \$2.50 per thousand f. o. b., packed in moss. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, PUMPKIN Yam potato slips, from selected seed, chemically treated. Parties ordering from this advertisement will have their orders filled within two days after receipt or their money refunded. If it is service you want, try me. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.00 per thousand f. o. b. Longview. J. N. Sparks, Longview, Tex.

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

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WANTED—CAPABLE MAN AND WIFE thru harvest and three months after. Wages thru harvest: man, \$5 day; woman, \$3 as cook. After harvest: man, \$60 month; woman, \$25. Herman G. Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

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

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row. Self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for 22 years. Only \$25 with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLU- strated Book "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## No Rates for Harvest Hands

Refusal of Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, to grant the request made to him by Senators Capper and Curtis and Representative J. N. Tinscher for a special rate for men to the harvest fields of Kansas, doubt-

less was not received with approval by Kansas farmers generally. It did not come as a surprise, however, to one of Senator Capper's correspondents who wrote to him after the news of the appeal to Mr. Hines had been made public, but before Mr. Hines had replied. This correspondent said:

"I see by the press you have been trying to help the farmers and laborers get harvest rates over the railroads.

"What is the use of asking the Railroad Administration for reduced harvest rates to common laborers and the farmers who need them so badly?

"The Railroad Administration has given reduced rates to all health resorts, fishing points and even to the sea shores. These apparently are more important items, and a good chance for the people who do not want to work.

"After the farmer has worked himself half to death and a large part of his crop has been lost because of the impossibility of getting enough help, he can get a cheap rate to a pleasure resort, due to the beneficence of our present Railroad Administration."

While Mr. Hines finds it impossible to grant reduced rates to harvest workers, the Railroad Administration continues to run excursions each Sunday between Washington and New York with a charge for the round trip of half the regular fare one way. The mysteries of railroad finance are past finding out by the ordinary layman.

## Repair Pasture Fences

Advantage should be taken of the first lull in farm work to inspect and repair pasture fences. A little time spent from time to time throughout the season in replacing weak posts, tightening or splicing of wire, and driving an occasional staple may save much trouble later when the pasture becomes short and the cattle are tempted by crops in near-by fields. A strong fence discourages cattle from attempting to break out, while a few successful attempts may make regular fence breakers of them. If plenty of water and salt are provided and fences are kept in repair, usually little trouble will be experienced unless the pasture becomes very short and the cattle are lured by other fields.

## Still Time for Forage Crops

Any farmer who is likely to be short of forage next fall or winter still has time to meet this difficulty. Soybeans or cowpeas planted during June will make sufficient growth to be cut for hay, and in many instances will even mature grain before killed by frosts. Likewise the man who needs silage and has not planned sufficient acreage to fill his silo can well afford to plant an additional acreage of corn or sorghum crops for that purpose. But very few farmers with 10 or more cows can afford to be without a silo and every effort should be made to grow sufficient silage crops to supply necessary needs.

## Cultivation in Foreground

The next few weeks will be the busiest of the year for the cultivators and other implements for killing weeds. Every farmer should take advantage of the first opportunity to get rid of weeds and grass while they are still small. When starting, weeds are easily killed by the stirring of the surface of the soil, but if permitted to grow for a few days the problem is much more difficult of solution. Frequent use of the harrow and cultivators during June and early July means fewer weeds in the cultivated crops and a bigger harvest next fall.

## A Header Hitch

Replying to the inquiry from D. J. P. at Sterling, Kan., about a header hitch, I will deliver at Alden, Kan., June 15, a hitch which pushes a header or push binder turning on a radius of 10½ feet, weighs 700 pounds and takes off about 1,200 pounds of the combined weight of the combined machines; handles easier than horse-driven headers with one man to operate and can be backed or left standing with brake set on an incline road or field. A York.

Garfield, Kan.

Insist on clean threshing this year. Wheat is worth too much to be wasted by poor adjustment of threshers.



# No Cheap Meat This Year

## Kansas Hog Raisers Get Better Serum Prices

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**O**PTIMISTS are realizing their highest expectations in the hog market. In fact the trade is exceeding the expectations of many optimistic hog salesmen. Present indications are that this month will prove to be not only the highest June market in the history of the hog industry, but also one of the strongest ever experienced by pork producers. The manner in which hogs have been absorbed thus far in June has increased optimism over the markets of the remainder of the summer. Even the break in cattle, which are now fully \$5 lower a hundredweight than fat hogs, whereas hogs and cattle were on a parity in February, has not had any noticeable effect on the market for porkers.

That July and August will see even higher markets than recorded for June is now a common forecast in the hog trade. A high September market also is confidently expected. As for the fall, that is months off. But hog interests at markets are advising holders of hogs in Kansas and surrounding states to arrange to mature all suitable porkers for sale between this date and next October. The feeling in the trade is that it will pay well to purchase corn to finish hogs for sale in July, August and September in preference to running them on pastures and selling them on later markets.

In connection with the advice of market interests to sell mature hogs within the next three months, the opinion of leaders in the hog packing industry is of interest. Within the last fortnight, I met in Kansas City both Thomas E. Wilson, head of the Wilson packing plants, and E. R. Gentry, the general head of the hog buying departments of the Armour plants in the United States. Armour now has thirteen plants slaughtering hogs in the United States, and will soon have a fourteenth at St. Paul, in Minnesota.

Mr. Wilson remarked in Kansas City: "The United States has no competitor in the sale of hog products to Europe. The Europeans need the fats of hogs badly, and consequently they are buying great quantities. Denmark, the only important exporter of hog products prior to the war is bare of supplies. I expect the big European demand to continue, feeling that some way will be found to finance the purchases."

### No Cheap Hogs in Sight

Mr. Gentry of the Armour plants, whose headquarters are in Chicago, said: "I am an optimist regarding the hog market for this summer. I see no cheap hogs in sight any time this summer. We believe it will require two or three years more of big hog products exports to satisfy Europe's needs. With a continued heavy export demand, the market should stay around the \$20-mark the remainder of the summer, at least."

When fall comes, a new crop of hogs will begin moving. The fall season usually brings a break in hog prices. If European buying is financed in this country, the break will not be so sharp in the fall as the trade believes it might witness if some hitch occurs in foreign financing. However, there is a growing belief that the United States government is planning to help finance the war-torn countries of Europe to make purchases here in the next year or next few years. If that is done, then the fall-hog trade will start with smaller declines in prices. Whatever happens in the fall, however, the veteran handlers of hogs feel that the porkers of suitable weight for finishing within the next three months should not be held back, but fed well and sold.

Kansas shared liberally in the high hog sales made on the Kansas City market last week. M. P. Sullivan of Niles, Kan., was among the feeders who made a sale at \$21, selling 71 head, averaging 217 pounds, at \$21. Allowing for the dock of 70 pounds on the load, Mr. Sullivan received a gross return of \$3,220.77. On the day preceding this sale, F. W. Huseman of Hall's Summit, Kan., sold a load of 68 spotted Poland Chinas, averaging 327 pounds, at \$20.85, the top of the market then, which brought him a net

return of \$4,583.34. Prices last week advanced 50 cents a hundredweight, with receipts larger than a year ago, when the top of the Kansas City market was only \$16.90. The top the past week was \$4.10 higher than that figure.

A disturbing factor in the stock hog trade in Kansas City last week was the controversy between J. H. Mercer, Kansas state livestock commissioner, and the Kansas City Stock Yards company. Mr. Mercer objected to the efforts of the Kansas City yards company to monopolize the business of vaccinating stock hogs and also to its charges, and so declared a quarantine against the removal of these young porkers from the Kansas pens to the portion of the stock yards in Missouri. Prices broke on the tie-up, but a compromise was effected and the trade reopened. Temporarily, at least, Mr. Mercer scored a victory, obtaining a reduction in the charges for serum to \$1.25 for each 100 cubic centimeters, and allowing a charge of 25 cents a head for vaccination. The yards company sought to charge \$1.75 for each 100 cubic centimeters, this to include the expense of vaccination. Mr. Mercer won commendation for his stand in this stock hog fight in the interest of producers. The stock hog market closed at a range of \$19 to \$19.50 a hundredweight for the better grades. Receipts were small, with a good demand, including buying by Kansans who see a profit in finishing 100 to 110-pound shoters for market quickly.

### Slight Rise in Cattle

Cattle have failed to score a fair reaction in prices from the recent sensational declines. In the past week, the Kansas City market rose 15 cents to 50 cents on cattle, and are now 50 cents to \$1 a hundredweight over the low point three weeks ago. But the market is still as much as \$4 below the top level of late last March and early in April. There is a little more hopefulness over the trade, just a little, with no one expecting any important reaction to the lofty levels prior to the break the past two months. Liquidation is being discouraged, but feeders are being advised to ship cattle ready to come gradually. There is some hope that the July, August and September corn-fed cattle market will improve a little, but this view is not generally shared. One commission house discouraged orders from various customers which amounted to 50 carloads of stockers and feeders the past three weeks, advising against buying, despite its loss in commissions, on the ground that it considered prices on this stock too high. Other commission houses took a different and as sincere a view. It is plain, however, that buyers of stockers and feeders on the current market are obtaining no bargains, even if prices are lower, when their purchases are compared with the quotations and the tone ruling in the fat cattle trade.

Fat cattle sold up to \$16 the past week, this top being paid for 21 steers, averaging 1,407 pounds, sold by Lloyd Coffman of Overbrook, Kan. As in the case of practically all cattle coming to markets from feedlots, they lost money. Increased preference was manifested for lighter cattle, due to the passing of the army demand and the warmer weather. Steers going to packers are now quoted from \$10 to \$16, with the common grades at the bottom figure. Yearlings suitable for packers are quoted up to \$15. Steers must be of good quality to bring a bid of \$14 from packers. The best fat cows are quoted at \$10 to \$11, with medium to good grades between \$8 and \$9. Canners are quoted down to \$5.50 and up to \$6. Stock cows range between \$6 and \$9.

In the stocker and feeder market, buyers from Northern states have proved helpful in supporting values. But the demand is slower, and justly so in view of the action of the finished branch of the trade. The best feeder steers are quoted at \$12.50 to \$13.50, with choice offerings around \$14. But there is not enough margin in sight with the better steers starting at \$14 in sales to packers when finished. The better stocker steers are quoted at \$12

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## Sunnyside Farm Spotted Polands

### 40 Days Special Private Sale

I offer my old customers, and beginners, 200 spring pigs and can furnish boars and sows not related. The average per litter was 11. They have more bone and are the most perfectly spotted crop of pigs I have ever raised.

Big Bone—Big Type—Big Litters  
Big Profits

Pigs shipped on approval, if requested by responsible parties.

Everything registered free in the  
Everything vaccinated, simultaneous  
First come, first served.

Spotted Poland China Record Association.  
treatment and shipped after required time.

R. J. BOZANT, NARMA, REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

## MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

2 4-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS—One French Draft, One Reg. Percheron  
4 MAMMOTH JACKS—7 LARGE JENNETS

The jacks are good workers; all are guaranteed. Am located in town and have sold my barn. Must vacate July 1. PRICED AT ½ VALUE. TERMS TO SUIT. Come and see them or write if interested.

JOHN R. SNYDER, PEABODY, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## RIST'S LONG MODEL

First Prize Senior Yearling Boar Nebraska State Fair heads our herd. Fall gilts, tried sows—bred or open—fall boars, 160 spring pigs, either sex. Write us your wants.

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

## PROLIFIC POLAND CHINAS

Big Bob Wonder breeding. A few choice young, tried sows and fall gilts at right prices. Also spring pigs at \$25 each. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.

## Herd Boars and Pigs

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost pork prices. Are also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at \$35 each or three for \$100.

Frank L. Downie, R. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Big Type Poland Pigs

Good, growthy spring pigs; sired by K's Wonder, Big Timm, Jr., and Wonder King 2nd; at \$20 each. Pedigrees furnished.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

## WEANLING POLAND CHINA PIGS

Big Type, well marked and thrifty, \$20 each. S. M. BEASON, COLLYER, KANSAS

## POLAND WEANLINGS FOR SALE, single, pairs, trios, not related. Pedigreed. Priced right.

F. Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb.

## YORKSHIRE HOGS.

WANTED AT ONCE—Registered white Yorkshire boar. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kansas.



to \$12.50, altho a choice load of Hereford yearlings went to Wisconsin at \$13.25, a high price compared with the general market. Veal calves have displayed a good tone, selling up to \$14.50.

Receipts of cattle last week fell off, as desired. However, Arizona, California and other Western states continued to make consignments. Runs from Texas also increased.

## Southern Lambs Glut the Market

Kentucky is many miles from Kansas, but the lamb crop of that state, which is reported to be 30 per cent larger than a year ago, is acting as a check on the market for lambs and sheep from Kansas farms. In fact, the Southern lamb crop is acting as a check on the trade generally, as packers in Chicago are drawing upon Louisville, Kentucky's principal stock yards market, for supplies. However, a steady tone prevailed on sheep and lambs in Kansas City last week. The Southern lamb crop will continue running for a month yet. There are sheep men who feel that the markets in August will be higher than in September. Strength in wool is very helpful to the trade in general. Spring lambs of quality are quoted at \$18 to \$18.50. Fair to choice clipped lambs are quoted from \$12 to \$14.50. Good clipped ewes are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.25. Fair breeding ewes, natives, are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7 and good grades from native territory at \$10 to \$11. Light weight yearlings and 2-year-old ewes sell up to \$14. Demand for breeding ewes shows improvement, due in part to abundance of pasturage.

## Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.  
Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.  
Above Kansas City.

## CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

## KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES

Fall boars all sold. I offer two herd boars, Don Combination and King's Best, for immediate sale. Also some sows and gilts bred to my new herd boar for Sept. and Oct. farrow.

Arthur Mosse, R. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

## CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

## BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.

HENRY MURE, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

## BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS

Pairs and trios not skinned.

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

## CHESTER WHITES. Choice gilts bred for fall farrow. Spring pigs.

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas

## O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders for spring pigs. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## 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.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Can furnish (registered) any kind you want from baby pigs up. Over 35 years' experience in breeding good hogs.

FAIRHOLME STOCK FARM

Wm. Hunt, Prop., Osawatimie, Kansas.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times.

FAIRER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

## 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 today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

## L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

## FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. FRANKLIN, FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEB.

## WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

## JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Auctioneer

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

## Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

## Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

## Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.



### Dipping Cattle Profitable

The Fort Hays Experiment station has just dipped its cattle, sheep and hogs. Six men were able to dip over 1,000 head in one day. A large number of livestock can be run thru in a short time, but the suckling calves were dipped along with their mothers, which caused some delay.

A creosote dip is used with a strength of 1 part to 70 parts of water. This dip costs about 70 cents a gallon. The water is warmed to a temperature of about 100 to 102 degrees and the dip is put into the liquid. It mixes more readily in the warm water and the animals are not so subject to being chilled in dipping.

The Hays Station dips for lice as well as any other skin disease that may be present. This dipping vat was constructed in March, 1918, at a cost of \$565. The livestock are dipped before going on pasture for the summer and again in the fall after they are brought back for the winter. The same vat is used for cattle, sheep and hogs. A vat such as used by the Hays Experiment station will serve easily a whole community and plans for building one will be sent to anyone writing for them.

### Trying Out Corriedales

On its 38,000-acre ranch at Dubois, Idaho, the United States government is carrying out some interesting sheep experiments. It is prophesied that these will result in a better average mutton carcass on the markets of the country. The basis of the tests is the Corriedale which has been developed in Australia as a Lincoln-Merino cross. Part of the 15,000 sheep on the Dubois ranch are being kept as straight Corriedales. Others are being developed by breeding Corriedale rams to ewes of a Lincoln-Rambouillet cross, while a third division is being tried with the use of Rambouillet rams on ewes of a Lincoln-Rambouillet cross.

### Swine Show to Change Location

The National Swine show for 1919 will not be held at Cedar Rapids, Ia., in October as planned. The authorities of that city decided that raising funds to finance the show, after money had been raised to repair the damage caused by the recent explosion in the starch plant, would overtax the business men and city. Five cities, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Memphis and Peoria, are being considered as locations. A committee has been appointed to visit the various locations and make a selection at the earliest possible time.

### Kansas Association Active

The recently organized Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association has more than doubled its membership since organization. Forrest Booker, the secretary, writes that the association will be strong as a result of the way the various counties are taking hold of the work. The vice presidents in each county are organizing a boys' Shorthorn club which will lead rapidly to more and better Shorthorns. The association sales committee will meet in the near future to decide on a fall sale.

### Hog Cholera Appears

Several cases of hog cholera have been found close to North-Topeka and Menoken. These are the first cases discovered this season and the Livestock Sanitary Commission has taken measures to stop the spread of the disease. The cholera appeared in two herds and was promptly stopped. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry is especially watchful for signs of cholera and its specialists are taking special measures to prevent any danger of an epidemic this year.

### Jersey Records

The American Jersey Cattle Club's Register of Merit now includes over 12,000 cows with yearly records. Three new records were made in the past year and twice the coveted thousand pounds of fat mark was passed.

Plan to get two or three more cows this year and see how much larger your cream checks will be.

### LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Copper Farm Press

T. W. MORSE  
Director and Livestock Editor  
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY  
Assistant

#### TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.  
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.  
William Lauer, special in Nebraska, 1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
J. T. Hunter, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas, and S. W. Missouri, 7 1/2 So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

#### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

##### Holsteins.

July 26—Farm Colony, U. S. D. B., Leavenworth, Kan.

##### Hereford Cattle.

July 10—A. J. Sellers & Son, Okarche, Okla. Sale at Kingfisher, Okla.  
July 28—J. O. Southard, Mgr., at Council Grove, Kan.  
July 29—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

##### Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.  
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.  
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.  
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.  
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.  
Feb. 16—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.  
Spotted Poland China Hogs.  
Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

##### Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 24—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.  
July 25—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
Oct. 9—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.  
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Oct. 11—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.  
Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.  
Oct. 16—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.  
Oct. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.  
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.  
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.  
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartley, Kearney, Neb.  
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.  
Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.  
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.  
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.  
Feb. 18—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.  
Feb. 19—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.  
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.  
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.  
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.  
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.  
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

##### Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Jan. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

### Sale Reports.

#### Kelley Brothers Shorthorn Sale.

44 females averaged ..... \$287.77  
7 bulls averaged ..... 212.13  
51 cattle averaged ..... 280.00  
The cattle offered in the sale of Kelley Brothers, Gardner, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan., June 6, was made up of good useful cattle in good breeding shape. H. H. Churchill, Osage City, Kan., paid \$410, the top bid price, for the pure Scotch yearling, Emblem's Dale, by Proud Emblem's Heir, H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla., paid the top female price, \$440, for the 2-year-old heifer, Janice, by Fair Champion.

#### McCray Hereford Sale.

20 bulls averaged ..... \$7,960  
100 females averaged ..... 2,773  
The greatest crowd of Hereford lovers that ever sat around a sale ring was in attendance at the Warren T. McCray sale, Kentland, Ind., May 21 and 22. The bids attested the esteem in which the breeding results of Mr. McCray are held, especially the breeding that is based on the use of Perfection Fairfax. The 120 head sold in the sale made an average of \$3,630 while the 40 head sired by Perfection Fairfax averaged \$5,733. Miss Dale Farmer, with heifer calf at foot, topped the females, going to Z. M. Crane, Dalton, Mass., for \$10,500. The same buyer took Baron Fairfax, the top bull, at \$24,000. Canadian herds had their buyers at the sale ring; but in most instances the bidding was too fast and the Canadians were left at the flag. While some of the better cattle went east the bulk of the good things in the sale came to western herds.

### Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

G. H. Livingston, Soldier, Kan., is offering a tried Holstein bull for sale.—Advertisement.

#### "Business Is Good."

The new copy for the Shorthorn advertising of Tomson Bros., and a sentence from the letter of instructions which came with the copy give a good idea of the condition of business with this firm. A line in the advertisement says, "write us when you need a herd bull," and a sentence in the letter reads, "of course, females sell any day now." It probably is true that good advertised herds could sell this season two or three times as many cows and heifers as they will have to spare.—Advertisement.

#### Sold a Boar to Kansas.

Warden Coddling, of the Kansas penitentiary, recently bought from F. F. Wood, of Wamego, Kan., a boar to head the herd at the state prison farm. This boar is one of

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## Hope Park Holsteins

If you are looking for the kind that give the milk, come and look. I have one or more carloads of large, well-marked, high-producing cows, none better, fresh or due to freshen soon. Also a car load of good yearling heifers due to calve this fall. Calves from high grade cows bred to purebred bulls delivered in Kansas or adjoining states for \$30 each, either sex. Call or write.

Hope Park Holstein Farm, A. D. Martin, Prop., Hope, Kansas  
Barn Adjoining Mo. Pac. Stock Yards.

#### DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

### 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 Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col., and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

### Durocs For Sale

Duroc boars; also weanling pigs of either sex; choice blood lines; all immuned; prices right. Lozler & Lozler, Carrollton, Missouri.

### CHOICE SEPTEMBER GILTS

Guaranteed immune and safe in pigs for September farrow \$70. Early March pigs, pairs or trios not akin, immune and ready to ship June 20, \$30.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

### Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

### Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

### 1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Spring pigs ready. Nothing reserved for public sales. Buy now and get the cream of this year's crop. SEARLE & SEARLE, R. No. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

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.

#### HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

### HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

### MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE WITH QUALITY for sale; spring pigs. Arthur Cole, R. 5, No. Topeka, Kan.

#### SHEEP AND GOATS.

### FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, \$25.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

#### 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.

### FOR SALE

I have left for sale a few Jersey and Guernsey cows and bred heifers, and a few Guernsey calves of either sex. Also a fine high grade Guernsey bull, yearling past. For information write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls  
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.  
200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

#### TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.  
R. R. Station, Wakarusa R. R. Station, Willard  
on the Santa Fe on the Rock Island

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



### Hardiness

Observe the calves of two different breeds: of one they live and grow without special care; of the other they perish easily if they do not have the best of care. Holstein-Friesian calves weigh 100 to 135 lbs. at birth. Reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil-meal, they grow like weeds.

If interested in

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

### 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

### 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.

### YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Sons and daughter by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 2-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

### Holstein Bull For Sale

King Pontiac Calamity Korndyke 18818; calved March 23, 1918; sired by King Segis Pontiac Calamity; dam, Nellie Korndyke 2nd. G. H. Livingston, Soldier, Kan.

### Registered 2-Year-Old and Yearling

Holstein heifers; bull calves, and serviceable aged bulls. G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

### BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

### CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES. 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. back ing. H. N. Holzman, Meade, Kansas

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves. J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Kansas.

#### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

### 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, Route 7, Clay Center, Kan.

### Riverdale Shorthorns

#### Pure Scotch Bulls

12 to 16 months old. Red and Roans. Out of good cows. Cumberland East, Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan and Villager are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas

### 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.

### Registered Shorthorns

8 cows, 4 with calves by side; 1 herd bull; 1 heifer 6 months old. H. C. Anderson, Americus, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.



the Duroc Jerseys recently advertised for sale in these columns, and is recorded as Orion Pal 266307. It was the quality of the pigs sired by this boar in Mr. Wood's herd which led Warden Codding to make the selection he did.—Advertisement.

#### Bozant Spotted Poles.

R. J. Bozant, Narka, Republic county, offers 200 Spotted Poland China pigs, well spotted and big thrifty fellows that will be vaccinated before they are shipped and held the required time. All will be registered in the Spotted Poland China association and shipped on approval. You can't beat this opportunity if you want to start a herd of Spotted Poland Chinas that are purebred. He can furnish them in pairs or any number not related. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him at once.—Advertisement.

#### Real Durocs.

Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, has a dandy crop of spring pigs. He is one of the up to date Duroc Jersey breeders of northwest Kansas and will be remembered as the owner of Coad's Orion Cherry King sired by Orion Cherry King and out of a dam by Joe Orion 2nd. I had a letter from him this week and he is going to hold a bred sow sale in February and thinks he may hold a boar sale this fall. His lineup of herd sows are of the best of breeding and are real brood sows. His sales are always advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

#### Need a Jack or Stallion at Half Price?

John R. Snyder, Peabody, Kan., has sold his barn and must vacate July 1. This leaves him with 2 draft stallions, 4 mammoth jacks and 7 big jennets on hand. He has no place to keep them and will sell at one-half their value, one or all, terms to suit. If interested get in touch with Mr. Snyder at once.—Advertisement.

#### Will Sell at the Nowata Fair.

A public sale will be held October 4, during the County Fair at Nowata, Oklahoma. The sale will be under the auspices of the Nowata County Purebred Stock Breeders' association. A. T. Anglin, Nowata, Oklahoma, will have charge of the sale arrangements. Later notices will give the breeds to be represented in the sale.—Advertisement.

A. J. Sellars & Sons Estate, Okarche, Okla., will disperse at Kingfisher, Okla., Thursday, July 10, their entire herd of Herefords. The auction offering will consist of over 50 head including herd bulls, foundation cows young heifers, bulls and all calves. The two herd bulls should attract those who wish proven sires. Maple Lad 94th is a full brother to the Yost \$10,000 Maple Lad 61st. Double Stanway is by Bright Stanway. Both of these bulls are strong in the blood of Anxiety 4th. Of the 22 cows, all Anxiety bred, 14 have calves at foot and the others are showing in calf to the herd bulls above mentioned. Twelve very attractive heifers also sell. They will soon be of breeding age. Four are from cows from the Gudgell & Simpson herd close to Beau Picture and Bright Stanway. They are most all out of Anxiety bred cows and sired by Gay Randolph by the champion Beau Randolph. Eight young bulls also sell. Eight are bred practically the same as these young heifers. One of the 2-year-old bulls is a half brother of Double Stanway. Another is sired by the \$27,000 Repeater 7th. This sale will afford both the beginner and the older breeder a splendid opportunity for founding or adding to their herds. Write today for catalog, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT.

#### The Lozier Durocs.

One of the best herds of registered Durocs in the west is that of Lozier & Lozier, Carrollton, Mo. It now numbers over 200 and neither care nor money have been spared in its building. The herd cows are all large and most of them extremely long, high backed and deep sided, and with good conformation and splendid individuality. The herd represents very popular blood lines, principally Pathfinder, King the Col., Orions, Defender, World's Fair Col., Cherry Chief and Redemer. One of the herd boars is a son of King the Col. and two others are sons of Cherry King Orion, and half brothers to High Orion, Missouri grand champion. They have for sale a number of boars and weanling pigs, all immuned and priced right.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB.

Frank Gettle, Franklin, Franklin county, Nebraska, is starting his regular auctioneer card in this issue. Mr. Gettle will enter this season stronger equipped to render good service than at any time in the past. This is saying a good deal as he has built a reputation for giving satisfaction in the years that he has been handling auction work. If you have some livestock to sell it will pay you to get his terms either to work from the block or in the ring.—Advertisement.

#### Army Horses to French Peasants

Details have been completed for the sale of 10,000 American army horses and mules to the French government. These horses are to be shipped from the occupied area of the Rhineland to France by rail and sold by the French government direct to the peasants of the devastated regions. The French government paid about \$200 each for the first bunch of 1,000 horses which have been delivered.

#### Purdue Durhams to So. America

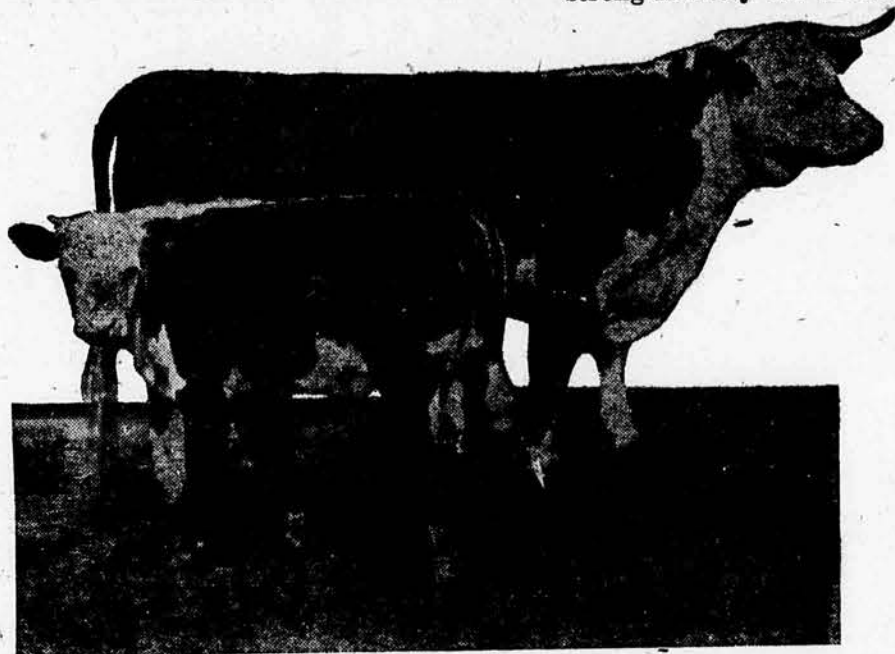
Purdue University, Indiana, has sold 20 Polled Durhams from its herd to go to Montevideo, Uruguay, South America. F. C. Beall of the Animal Husbandry Department of the university will accompany the shipment. He will spend six months in South America studying the livestock conditions there.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

#### HEREFORD CATTLE

## A. J. Sellars & Sons Estate, Okarche, Okla. Hereford Dispersion Sale Kingfisher, Okla., Thursday, July 10 Two Herd Bulls



Maple Lad 94th by Bonnie Brae 8th. He is a full brother to the \$10,000 Braemore (formerly Maple Lad 61) now in use at Cedarcroft Farm.

Double Stanway by Bright Stanway. Both are strong Anxiety 4th breeding.

### 22 Cows ANXIETY BRED

14 calves at foot and the other cows due to calve soon, all to the service of the above two sires. They are all in good breeding condition and their calves will prove their breeding ability.

### 12 Open Heifers

Soon ready to breed. Four are out of cows from the Gudgell & Simpson herd, close to Beau Picture and Bright Stanway. They are most all out of Anxiety bred

cows and by Gay Randolph, by the \$7000 champion Beau Randolph. Both the new and old breeder will find in them great foundation females.

### 10 Young Bulls

most of them bred the same as the young heifers described above, 8 yearlings and two 2-year-olds. One a half brother to the herd bull Double Stanway, the other sired by the \$27,000 Repeater 7th.

Hereford breeders and buyers are cordially invited. For catalog address

## Keith Sellars, Okarche, Oklahoma

A. J. Sellars & Sons Estate, Margaret Sellars, Administratrix

Auctioneers, Gross, Herriff, Burgess.

Fieldman, A. B. Hunter

#### POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE.

#### Registered Bull For Sale

A double standard Polled Hereford bull, 2 years old, well marked, extra quality, offered for sale at a bargain. P. J. Mears, R. R. Box 56, Marietta, Wishtia Co., Kan.

#### 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

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls. D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS. Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls. Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas

## I'LL START YOU IN HEREFORDS

If you have never owned registered animals of this great breed, come to me. I have some well bred bulls I can sell just a little above beef prices. They will sire good calves; the kind that will make you want a herd of registered cows. Come and see a great herd and how it makes money on plain care.

J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KAN.

#### POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

#### POLLED DURHAMS



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 Phone 1602

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

POLLED DURHAM BULLS. 2 yearlings for sale. Priced right. A. I. Meier, Abilene, 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

#### Red Polled Cows and Heifers

35 registered cows and heifers bred to extra good bull. Have sold my farm. Must sell cattle. All at a bargain. Write or wire when you will come. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

#### Bulls by L. S. Cremo For Quick Sale

Five Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are 12 months old. Short of room and must sell before grass. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

#### Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

#### Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

#### FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas



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## No Belts—No Suspenders

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 2096

**The H. D. Lee Mercantile Co.**

Kansas City, Mo.  
Kansas City, Kan.

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Not a genuine  
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unless this design  
is embossed on  
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