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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Safe Farming for Sunny Kansas

By John Fields

At Annual Meeting, Kansas
Agriculture Board of

IF THE corn fields of Kansas during 1917 and 1918 had produced as much money to the acre as the kafir fields of Kansas produced during these years of war, Kansas farmers would have received additional revenue greater than all of the investments in Liberty Bonds made by all of the people of Kansas. These are the facts concealed within the records which you yourselves have written, published by the Kansas state board of agriculture, which maintains the most efficient system of crop reporting in the United States. Many other things are written there, and I am glad of this opportunity of endeavoring to interpret a few of them, for they have to do not only with the future of agriculture in Kansas—they are fundamental to making farming safe on the Plains, in Oklahoma and Texas as well as in your own great state.

You planted 9,162,232 acres to corn in Kansas in 1917. The crop was worth \$13.16 an acre, while the acre-value of your kafir was \$22.19. The difference is \$9.03 to the acre, or \$82,734,954.96 for the entire acreage planted to corn.

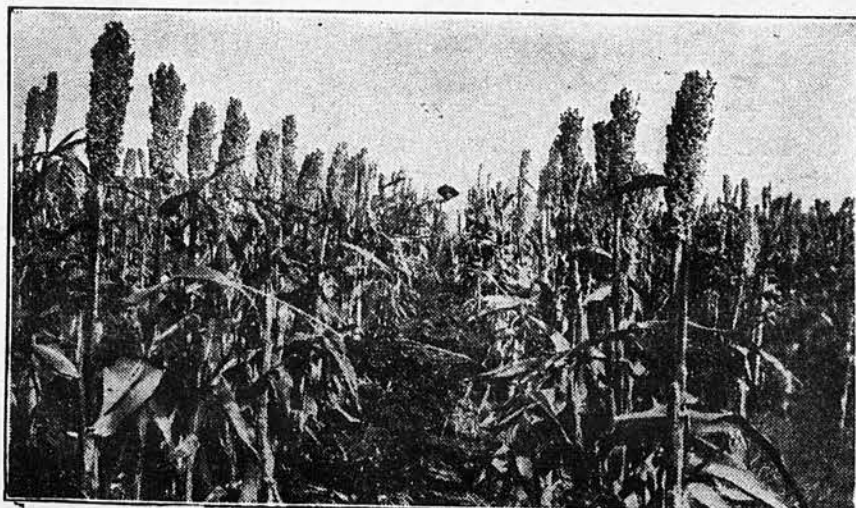
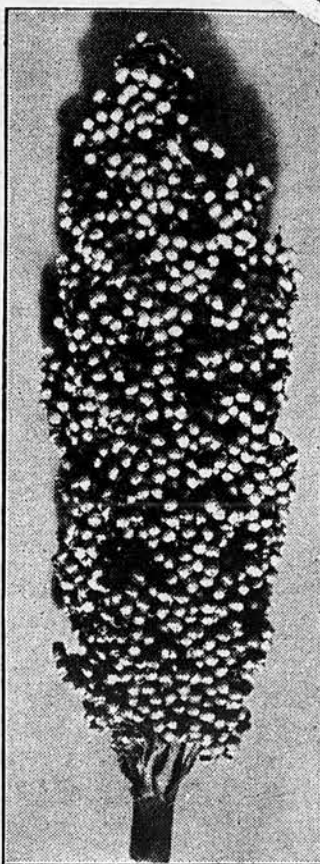
You planted 6,195,624 acres to corn in Kansas in 1918. The crop was worth \$10.34 an acre, while the acre-value of your kafir was \$23.54. The difference is \$13.20 to the acre, or \$81,782,236.80 for the entire acreage planted to corn.

Your determination to make corn grow where your own records show that it has been unprofitable, almost without exception, cost you \$164,517,191.76 while the war was on, and you needed the money, and the world needed the food.

It was not unusual conditions which caused the comparatively low returns from corn in 1917 and 1918. It was repetitions of almost the regular thing. The records of the last 18 years, as written in your own crop reports, tell a story which is truly pathetic.

The average acre-value of kafir during these 18 years was 36 per cent greater than the average acre-value of corn. Only four times did corn bring more money than kafir and the difference was never so much as a dollar an acre. In the best corn year of all—1915—the difference was only 4 cents in favor of corn. So you see that the odds in favor of what happened to your corn in 1917 and 1918 are 14 to 4. But you keep on bucking that sort of sure-thing game in a state where such comparatively harmless and inexpensive pastimes as shooting craps and playing poker are very properly taboo. You persist in wasting the profits which you make from other crops in as vain attempts to maintain a place in the cornbelt as the kaiser and his Huns made to get a "place in the sun."

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to the cost of crop production. Agreement as to the cost of growing an acre of corn is impossible to obtain. Surely \$12.50 an acre is low enough, for the man who spends a year growing 80 acres of corn for \$1,000 can't be said to be getting very far very rapidly. Your own reports show that the average acre-value of corn for the last 10 years was \$9.98. You planted 69,700,085 acres to corn during those 10 years and got from the crop about 186 million dollars less than the cost of production. On the basis of the reports of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, your loss on the corn crop during that period was 195 million dollars, and only two years in the 10 did corn make more than \$12.50 an



acre. Your corn crop was actually profitable only in 1915, when you had the lowest acreage and got an average return of only \$16.21.

During these same 10 years, the average acre-value of your kafir crops was \$5.07 greater than of corn. If corn had brought in as much money as the kafir, Kansas farmers would be about \$50 million dollars better off than they are.

Be aware that these are fightin' words in Kansas—that must sound strange to these walls, accustomed as they are to unending praise of the greatness of this commonwealth. But no one has offered such positive proof of the state's outstanding greatness as I have just presented to you. No other state could waste money as you have wasted it without going agriculturally busted. And the farmers of Kansas are far from being in that unhappy condition.

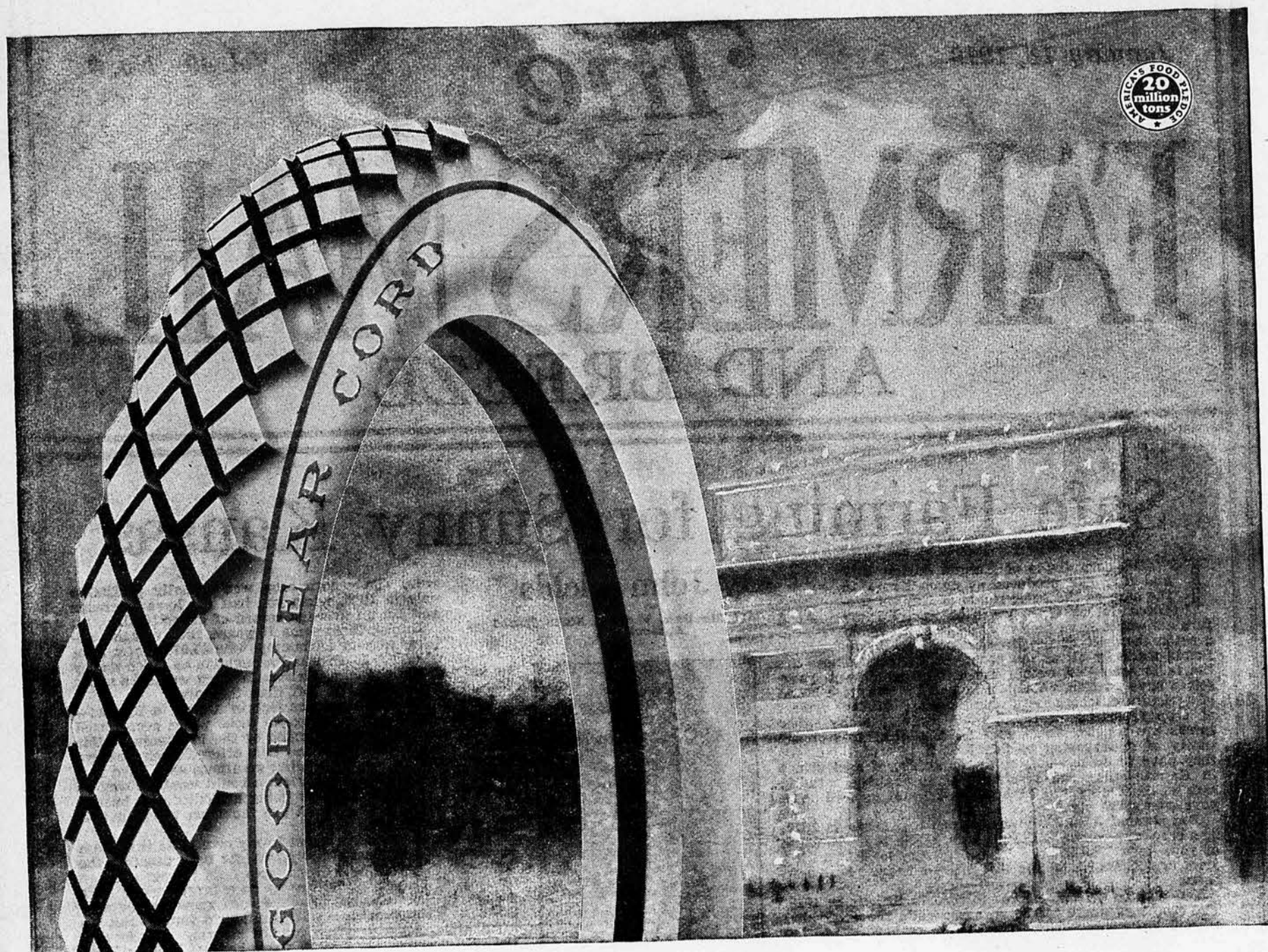
It is because of my interest in my own state that I am speaking to you thus frankly. While unfortunately the influence of your political example fails to reach us, we do trail after you agriculturally to a large extent. We persist in our attempts to make corn grow on the sun-scorched hilltops, with results similar to yours. But we are making some progress toward reform. Our loss on the corn crops of the last 10 years has not been as large as yours because we did not plant as much as you did. We have wasted only about 160 million dollars since 1909 in trying to hook Oklahoma onto the cornbelt, with Kansas as the connecting link. And we have been whittling down the corn acreage, from about 6 million in 1909 to about 3½ million in 1918, thus reducing our losses. But we have yet a long way to go before we will cease entirely from emulating your undesirable example. It is my hope that you will give us an example which will be profitable for us to follow, and will join with Oklahoma and Texas in developing a proper degree of appreciation and understanding of the many advantages which the kafirbelt has over the cornbelt.

We have been facing the facts about corn in Oklahoma for the last eight years. All agencies having anything to do with efforts for agricultural improvement are agreed that "Corn should be planted only on land where corn produced a crop last year good enough for seed this year; other land usually put to corn being planted to oats, barley, kafir, milo, feterita, or cane."

This program fits Kansas just as well as it does Oklahoma and Texas. It is the basis on which farming on the Plains may be made safe. You have a firmer foundation of facts on which to base a real campaign to put it into practice in Kansas than exists in other states. The publications of your board of agriculture, with comprehensive crop reports for each county, make it possible to analyze the situation for each county as I have done for the state. And I can't conceive of any county agent feeling that he is ready to start on his job without having first done so. Corn is more profitable than the kafir crops in only a few Kansas counties; your experiment station in Bulletin 218 indicates that such is the case in about 13 of them. The results of the excellent experimental work which has been done in growing and feeding the kafir crops and cane at Manhattan and Hays are available to all of you. They are the source of information to which all of us turn when seeking the facts.

Evidently, you do not believe what is published by your board of agriculture and agricultural college. That the college does

(Continued on Page 33.)



L'Arc de Triomphe, Paris

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE are resuming quantity production on Goodyear Passenger Car Tires for private use.

The shortage of these tires that existed during the period of war was inevitable.

Promptly upon America's entry into the war, Goodyear devoted great effort to the production of gas masks, airplane, automobile and truck tires, balloons and dirigibles,

urgently needed by our army and navy.

This, of course, necessitated a cut in our passenger car tire output, for general distribution.

Later, there came the Government order limiting all tire makers to 50 per cent of their normal output.

This restriction has since been lifted.

So, as normal conditions are being restored, we are increasing our production steadily in an effort to meet the greatly increased demand for Goodyear Tires.

However, to insure prompt delivery, we suggest that you estimate your near-future requirements, placing your order now with your Goodyear Service Station Dealer.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Make the Livestock Business Safe

Farmers Have a Ten Billion Dollar Industry that Must Have Adequate Government Protection thru Appropriate National Legislation

By Dr. J. A. Kiernan
National Society Veterinarians

AT FIRST thought it may seem foolish to ask a man what he would do were he suddenly to come into possession of 75 million hogs, 50 million sheep, 69 million cattle and 26 million horses and mules, but perhaps it isn't. Uncle Sam, who is the most extensive up-to-date farmer in the world, owns that much livestock, and for good measure there is a large flock of poultry scratching round the place. Every man who is a stockholder in this concern may do well to try to put himself in fancy in the place of this wealthiest of stockmen who in this particular business alone is ten times a billionaire.

Well, what would you do? Count 'em? No, that doesn't look quite like the first job. The chances are that you would first make sure that the herds and flocks were reasonably safe from contagious diseases. In other words you would want some insurance—not insurance in the ordinary sense, but real protection that would actually prevent loss. The greater the livestock population the more necessary is a permanent plan of defense and capable men to carry it out. It is one of the first essentials of good business.

When the livestock industry of America developed to such an extent that outbreaks of disease became a serious menace to the welfare of the country steps were taken to reduce the danger. It was an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle that was the direct cause of the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry. That bureau now has many more duties, but preventing diseases from entering the country, checking the spread of those already here and protecting the public against products of diseased animals is a large part of the work and requires the services of 1,600 trained veterinarians. The class of work that these men perform may be judged by the requirements they must fulfill. At present all men entering a veterinary college must have had at least two years of high school training. Those entering next year must have three years, and thereafter no man may enter one of these schools if he has not had a full high school course of four years. The course at a veterinary college as recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association, the War Department, the United States Civil Service and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must extend thru four years, nine months to the year, which puts graduates on a par with graduates of universities. Many of the men who occupy the more responsible positions were graduates of colleges and universities before taking up their special line of work.

Since 1884, when Act of Congress established the Bureau of Animal Industry and Dr. D. E. Salmon was appointed chief, the American livestock industry has been protected from plagues of all sorts from without the borders of the country, and those already here are gradually being conquered. The most destructive diseases, such as foot and mouth disease and rinderpest, which exact an enormous toll every year in some foreign countries, have been prevented by this country's system of policing from ever gaining more than a temporary hold on our farms. Rinderpest has never gained entrance. No thoughtful man can doubt that the establishment of this bureau in the nick of time has prevented the cost of food production from being much higher than at present.

Cholera Can be Checked

If hog cholera could be eliminated—and there is every reason to believe that it can be done—how much more efficient would be the farms of the great corn belt and those of other sections that are now larding the incomes of their owners.

A report of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association estimates the average losses from cholera at 50 million dollars a year for the last 40 years, which means that losses have been much greater in later years on account of the large increase in the number of swine. That annual loss represents 4 per cent interest on an investment of 1,250 million dollars. In 40 years the loss has amounted to 2,000 million dollars, nearly twice as much as the theoretical investment.

In 1914 the swine industry paid a toll of 75 mil-



lion dollars to this devastator of herds. But there is encouragement. The use of anti-hog-cholera serum, a preventive developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, is increasing rapidly. The loss during the year ending March 31, 1918, is estimated to be 32 million dollars, a reduction of 60 per cent in less than five years. In Iowa, the hog hub of the world, nearly 3 million hogs died of cholera in 1913. In 1917 the loss was a little less than 180,000. In that state alone 20 federal veterinarians are at work continually investigating outbreaks of cholera, establishing quarantine and applying sanitary measures for the control of the disease, encouraging the use of serum, and assisting in the reduction of cholera losses.

Some spigot economists look upon the expenditure of ½ million dollars annually to fight hog cholera as an extravagance, but when we consider that the smallest annual loss recorded was 60 times this amount it begins to look as if state and federal authorities should not hesitate to ask for more funds and to pay large enough salaries to hold the experienced men.

The spectacular defeat of the cattle tick in the Southern states is a wonderful chapter in the history of the fight against livestock pests and plagues. The first appropriation for this work came in 1906 and now, 12 years later, nearly 70 per cent of the wide territory originally infected is free and ready for the development of a great livestock industry.

A Bureau of Animal Industry official made the all-important discovery that Texas fever is caused by an organism transmitted by the cattle tick. Another bureau officer worked out the life history of this insect, enabling others of his profession to develop practical methods of eradication. With very few exceptions veterinarians have directed the work of eradication right down to the individual farm. But they have not dared to estimate what the results mean in real money to the South and in food for the whole country. They are too conservative for that. But even a real estate promoter would scarcely be likely to put the figure too high.

Accredited Herds

One of the most widespread and costly diseases of domestic animals is tuberculosis. The cattle and swine industries suffer enormously year after year. The president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange recently estimated that the loss every 12 months is equal to 70 trainloads of livestock of 40 cars each, mostly hogs. Men in the Bureau of Animal Industry estimate that the country loses 40 million dollars every year as a result of this slow moving but persistent plague. For years but small progress was made toward getting it under control, but during the past year the accredited herd system has been applied nationally by the Bureau of Animal Industry in co-operation with the state livestock sanitary authorities and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. The fight is now being waged on the principle that eradication of tuberculosis is an economic question. Money has been appropriated by Congress for the purpose of partly reimbursing owners of cattle whose animals have been slaughtered in the campaign for clean herds. Herds that come up to the requirements receive a certificate of approval from the bureau. Co-oper-

ative work already has been started in 40 states. After one year of work under the new plan 289 breeders have had their herds accredited. More than 1,400 herds have passed the first test. There are 3,320 grade herds and 867 herds of purebreds under supervision being prepared for the test. Altogether there are about 6,000 herds under supervision, a fair indication that the system finally devised is making a strong appeal to cattle owners. As more states arrange to take advantage of federal assistance it will be necessary for Congress to appropriate more money to help reimburse owners for animals that must be slaughtered and to employ the necessary experts.

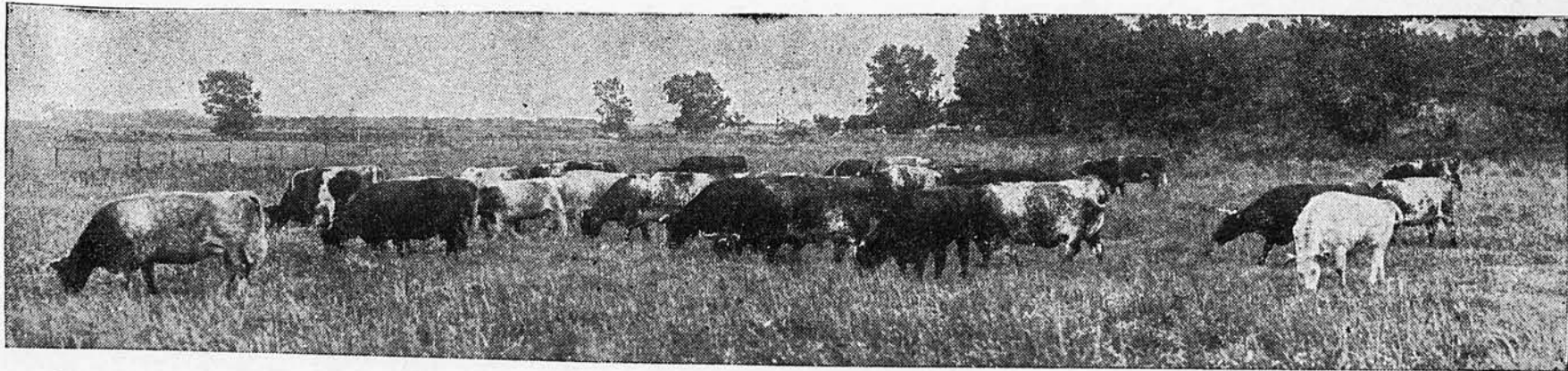
Of all the activities of the government veterinarians that of meat inspection is probably best known to the public. This work will continue to be of vast importance so long as disease is so widespread among our farm animals. The food supply must be protected from diseased or otherwise undesirable meat. The great scope of this work of protecting the consumer's meat supply is evident when we consider that inspection is maintained at about 850 plants and that every year nearly 60 million animals are given both the ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations. The information obtained by the inspectors is not only useful in protecting the food supply, but it provides the most conclusive argument for increased work and expenditures in eradicating animal diseases. What we can afford to pay to eradicate them any man can figure out for himself when he knows that practically ¼ million carcasses are condemned every year as unfit for human food.

Foot and Mouth Disease

The battle against the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1914 is still fresh in the memories of stockmen. It cost the country millions of dollars to kill the infection, but as a result our herds are free from this destructive scourge. Several outbreaks have been stopped in the past and no one knows how many have been prevented from entering the country by our quarantine service. Right at this time there is an outbreak in England, but it is not probable that one droplet of the virus will get by our quarantine.

At one time the scabies of sheep and cattle levied a big tax on the industry, but the parasite causing this disease is now pretty well under control. Millions of animals are inspected each year and several millions are dipped. Dourine, a dangerous disease of horses in large areas of the West, is being brought under control rapidly and the prospects are that it will soon be eliminated except on some of the Indian reservations where the work is exceedingly difficult. Contagious abortion, which probably causes an even greater monetary loss among cattle than tuberculosis is not yet well understood, but scientists of the bureau are continually making investigations and tests with a view toward developing an immunizing agent or finding means for preventing infection.

This brief review of the work that has been done or is being done to protect the livestock industry of America can give only a meager idea of the complexity of the job that is before our government veterinarians who act as police and secret service, one might say, who guard our cattle, horses, hogs and sheep from alien enemies. To weaken this force would seem like an economic crime, but it is being weakened to a dangerous extent. For the last four or five years the Bureau of Animal Industry has been losing many of its very best men. They have gone into private biological laboratories, to serum producing plants, they have taken up ranching or have gone into other commercial enterprises. The exodus has not been caused so much by the lure of the dollar as by the unceasing pressure of the cost of food, clothing and house rent. And when an old friend, a practicing "vet," says he is making as much in a month as he could make in a year if he were "working for the government," some man is likely to wonder whether he is doing the right thing by his family, and finally concludes that he isn't. We certainly can't let a ten-billion dollar industry run along without adequate insurance.



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

Call a Halt

THE WAR called for enormous expenditures of money, beyond anything ever imagined. The people of this and other countries have become accustomed to talk of billions. Recently the government expended 125 million dollars between daylight and dark and it was a short day at that. Nothing like this in the way of national expenditures ever has been known in the history of the world. During the Civil War when government expenses reached a million dollars a day the people of the North gasped on account of the unprecedented cost, but the government is spending five times that much every hour.

The total cost of the Civil War lasting more than four years, was less than 6 billion dollars, but during the present war our national war expenses will total nearly that amount for two short months. It seems to me that we have nearly lost all sense of values. Extravagance is rampant in public expenditures everywhere. Our own state, which is not an extravagant state, will be asked at the present legislative session to appropriate 15 million dollars. Only a few short years ago we used to get along on a biennial expenditure of 4 millions.

We all understand that neither the nation nor the state can go back to conditions that prevailed a few years ago, but we must not forget that economic laws have not been repealed and that the nation, state or individual whose expenditures exceed the income, must either change that or eventually go into bankruptcy. Many a nation has been wrecked by excessive taxation. This nation has wealth, natural and acquired, greater than the imagination of man can conceive of, but there is a limit to the ability of the people to pay.

Always when the burdens of taxation become excessive the owners of property try to evade the payment either by concealing their taxable property, or by shifting the burdens to those who have not property, by indirect taxation. The owner of rental property if possible increases his rents sufficient to cover his taxes. The merchant adds extra rents and taxes to the prices of his goods and the laboring man who cannot shift his burden on anybody else, pays the bill indirectly and of course tries to recoup himself by asking higher wages, which sometimes he gets and sometimes does not. Usually it may be said the poorest paid laborers are the least likely to get a raise. As the cost of living piles up discontent increases and discontent always turns against the government, state, and national.

There never was a time when there was more need for hard thinking. It is time to call a halt on public expenditures and extravagance. It is a time for honest enlightenment. There ought not to be any effort to cover up the facts. The people usually believe that there is great and unjustified extravagance in public expenditures. They believe that these expenditures might be cut in two without detriment to the public service if the money were wisely spent. Maybe this popular impression is wrong. If so the best way to convince the public is to give the facts the utmost publicity.

I heard a man who has been doing some work for the government say a few days ago that the government did not spend money in the ordinary sense of the term; it just shoveled it out with a "scoop." He cited an instance that had come under his observation where supplies of a certain kind had been purchased by a government purchasing agent far in excess of any possible need. This may be an exceptional instance, but this man is filled with the opinion that our government is the most extravagant and wasteful on the face of the earth. That is a bad impression to get out among the people for it tends to undermine faith in government and weaken patriotism.

Increasing Expenditures

Bearing on this suggestion I have here a letter from a man who is not given to complaining. On the contrary he is ordinarily one of the most cheerful men I know, but increased public expenditures seem to be getting on his nerves a bit. I quote a little from his letter, which by the way was not written for publication. He says:

I am 74 years old. I don't want much and it is not likely that I shall want that little long, but the

enormous debt that is already piled up, together with what they seem to be contemplating piling up, in getting ready to fight the next war, is putting a tax on about everything that I eat and every stitch that I wear. You said in one of your articles that you think the voters will not stand for the cost of big armaments, but I believe they will because they will permit themselves to be talked into it. Just let the big steel magnates and all those interested in big war dividends and the Navy League lay their heads together. A few million dollars is nothing to them if they can get control of certain newspapers. And they can hire a few hundred spouters at so much per spout to persuade the people that we must have the biggest navy and the biggest guns of any nation on earth.

You have remarked many times that human nature does not change much, or words to that effect. You have read of those ancient guys mentioned in Chapter XI of Genesis, who started the Tower of Babel. Now many persons have a wrong idea about what those persons were building that tower for. They think they were doing it to prepare for the next big flood, but the fourth verse shows that their object was to get themselves a name. So what these spouters and writers are planning is to work on the pride and vanity of our citizens to make them believe that we must have the name of having the most powerful navy in the world.

Possibly, my usually cheerful old friend is looking thru his hat, but when a man of his optimistic disposition gets such notions into his head how do you think the born pessimist who is always looking for trouble, is feeling? Yes it is time to call a halt on public extravagance.

Why Stay in Russia?

A reader wants to know what I think ought to be done about Russia. I wish to thank him for the compliment implied in asking for my opinion, but will modestly and honestly reply "Blamed if I know!"

There are so many contradictory reports coming from Russia that one is perplexed and uncertain in his mind. I have been reading some of the speeches made in the Senate in criticism and defense of the Administration's policy concerning Russia and have arrived at this conclusion, that we either ought to get in or get out.

We have, according to Senator Hitchcock, who in this speaks for the Administration, some 15,000 or 16,000 troops in Russia. He also acknowledges that they have been fighting with the Bolshevik forces and have lost more than 100 killed. He talks as if that was a small loss and so it is, compared with the losses in the great battles in France, but just the same our troops are fighting and unless we send re-inforcements it is only a question of time until they will be overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers. If we are justified in staying in Russia at all we are justified in sending an army there large enough to control the situation. If we are not justified in intervening in Russia then what troops we have should be gotten out of there as soon as possible. We are somewhat in the position of a man who goes among gunmen armed only with a 22 pistol. He is not prepared for defense but he is armed enough to provoke assault. It is evident that we have incurred the hostility of the Bolshevik government but we have not sent enough force to whip the troops of the Bolshevik government. It is also rather evident to say the least that we can have no greater interest in Russian affairs than the European governments and it looks to me as if they are preparing to get out. It looks like folly for the United States to stay there alone.

If the question were put up to the people of the United States to vote whether we shall stay in or get out, I am of the opinion that the vote would be three to one to get out. One of the principles laid down by President Wilson is that the people of every nation shall be permitted to determine for themselves what kind of a government they shall have. If the Russian people want a Bolshevik government they ought to have it. Of course the question arises, are the Russian people being given the opportunity to determine what kind of government they do want. It is not the purpose of the Bolshevik government as now constituted to permit the majority to rule but to establish the kind of government they, the Bolshevik leaders want, regardless of the will of the majority.

But conceding this to be true is it the duty of the United States to mix in and set up a temporary government until there can be some sort of a fair election and republic established in Russia?

Maybe so, but just now most persons in this country don't think so, and we believe that the will of the majority ought to rule. If that is a correct principle then we ought to get our troops out of Russia just as soon as possible.

Will It Work?

A very intelligent reader at Mercedes, Tex., F. W. Lyon, believes that my corporation farm idea will not work. He says:

You say you are advocating no wild chimerical experiment. Maybe not, but it is an experiment that will not succeed until human nature has changed. You could never get the farmers of this country to pool their labor. Why? Because some men are lazy, and always will be, and others are ambitious, and always will be. Some would shirk their share of the work. Others would be careless in their care of teams and tools. Some would work honestly and conscientiously but would not accomplish nearly so much as others. How are you going to equalize the result of that labor?

Your dream would be all right if conditions were such that it were practicable, but I fear they are not. What the farmers of this country need more than anything else, in my judgment, is a stable market, one they can depend on from year to year, as the price of wheat at present. If we could have that for all staple products we could adapt ourselves to other conditions and make a living and lay by something for the rainy day.

I am always pleased to receive letters from honest critics. I do not enjoy abusive letters, but I am glad to get the candid opinion of a reader even if he differs from me. I realize that my judgment is fallible and that what seems to me to be sound reasoning may have fatal weaknesses when put into practice. It is entirely evident, however, that Mr. Lyon has not caught my idea in regard to the corporation farm. He thinks that I have in mind some sort of a communistic arrangement wherein all labor will be voluntary and where the management will be directed by a mass meeting.

I quite agree with Mr. Lyon that such a plan as that would be foredoomed to failure. Such Utopian schemes have been tried and in every case they have been failures except where held together by a powerful religious tie as the Amana colony in Iowa which has existed for a good many years, and which has accumulated a large aggregate wealth. I would not, however, be willing to submit to the conditions which prevail in that colony. They are not calculated to encourage ambition or initiative. I do not want to destroy initiative or individual progress. If the plan I have in mind will do that then it will fail and ought to fail.

What I propose is this: to apply to farming the same business principles and the same intelligently directed co-operative effort that have made a success of the greatest business organizations in the world. It should be clearly understood if such a corporation as I have suggested is ever put into operation, it will be run on business principles; the work will be under the direction of competent superintendents or managers, and the workers will be paid according to their deserts. No one unwilling to submit to such business management should be permitted to become a stockholder in the corporation, and if such a one did become a stockholder and turned out to be a shirker and trouble maker the manager with the assent of the board of directors should have the power to dismiss him. He should, of course, have the right of appeal from the arbitrary decision of the manager to the board of directors so that no grave injustice could be done by an unreasonable manager, but in case the appeal went against him and he still continued to make trouble or to shirk and slight his work he should be paid for his stock and let out of the corporation.

Mr. Lyon unconsciously uses the very arguments that formerly were used against popular government. The opponents said that it never would work until the nature of man had been changed. But somehow it has worked pretty well. True enough all men are not desirable citizens, but experience has proved that most men are desirable citizens and that they are willing to submit to laws which have been enacted for their government even when those laws are perhaps irksome and unnecessary. Instead of the majority being shirkers the shirkers are in the minority. The average man will toil diligently when he is spurred on by hope. When I see under what handicaps men and women work in the world the wonder to me is that they do so well. The only feature in my proposed farm corporation which might be called communistic

would be the equal voting power of stockholders regardless of the amount of stock they might hold. I think that would be necessary in order that a few crafty individuals might not get control of the corporation, and elect such directors as they desired regardless of the wishes or interests of the majority. In this I am following out the wise principle upon which our government is founded which is that each male citizen (I hope soon that I can say each male and female citizen) of voting age has an equal voice in selecting officers to carry on the government, regardless of his property. Our republic is in fact the greatest corporation in the world in which each of us is a stockholder by virtue of the fact that we were born under the flag or have been naturalized by generous provision of our laws.

But after all is said, I am forced to acknowledge as Mr. Lyon says, that this would be an experiment, because it has never been tried. Maybe it would not succeed. When tested the plan might develop weaknesses that I have not foreseen. If, however, we were to wait until certain that a thing would succeed before trying it, there would be no progress in the world. The line of march of the centuries is strewn with the wrecks of men's hopes and ambitions; but the world has learned as much from those failures as from the successes.

And now, after dismissing my plan as Utopian and impracticable, Mr. Lyon proceeds to advocate a plan which it seems to me presents far more difficulties than the one I have suggested. He would have the government fix the prices of all staple products, regardless of world market conditions as has been done in the case of wheat. I have here a letter from a Kansas Congressman who estimates that the government guarantee of wheat price this year will cost the government a billion dollars. Wheat is selling in Liverpool at around \$1.50 a bushel. Next year the wheat crop of Argentina and Australia will be poured into the world market probably at less than the guaranteed price to our wheat raisers. There is one way in which the government could protect itself to a large extent and perhaps entirely. That would be by placing so great an import tax on wheat that Argentine and Australian and Canadian wheat could not come into our market and be sold under the government guarantee. That would of course make the cost of flour and other wheat products higher in this country than anywhere else, and as there are more people who eat flour than there are who raise wheat, you would soon hear a roar go up that the laboring man was being discriminated against, and that the price of bread for him and his family was being raised by legislation. If the government follows the suggestion of this Kansas Congressman and permits cheap wheat to come in from Argentina and Australia and Canada so that the consumers may have the benefit of cheap flour, while the government dips into the treasury and takes out a billion dollars to hand over to the wheat raisers, the people may stand for it once but it is certain that they would not stand for it more than once. Now I am decidedly in favor of the government's keeping faith with the wheat growers by making good the guarantee this year because it would be an act of bad faith to do otherwise; but I am calling attention to the difficulties that lie in the way of Mr. Lyon's plan. If the government is to establish prices of commodities, ought it not also to establish the price of labor? Would there be any justice in saying to the laboring man that he must take his labor into the open market and take his chances, while it guaranteed the farmer a certain price for his products regardless of world market conditions?

Mr. Lyon also takes exception to my views on militarism, altho he is mild on the question. He says: "Aren't you going it pretty strong against universal military training? Isn't there a 'betwixt and between' that might be better than the extreme to which military men would go in one direction and that to which you would go in the other? I think there is. Let Uncle Sam continue the S. A. T. C. in our state schools in each state, not compulsory, but let every boy who graduates from high school have a chance for one or two years of that kind of military training and schooling if he chooses. We would have the nucleus of an army if we should ever need it, and a stronger, healthier, more square-shouldered lot of young men growing up."

I have no particular objection to a reasonable amount of drill among the young men provided it is voluntary, but from what I can learn the S. A. T. C. has not proved a great success in connection with the colleges where it was tried. It has not fitted in with the college courses, and there has been a divided authority. Possibly these difficulties could be overcome in time.

I have proposed a plan several times that would provide education and training for all the young men of the country who desired it and supply the government with a most efficient citizenship available for either peace or war. To start with I should abolish West Point and Annapolis. While undoubtedly those schools provide for the young men who go there opportunity for a magnificent education, they also tend to build up an official class of military snobs. They are tremendously expensive for the amount and quality of the product they turn out. Every young man graduated at either of those schools costs the government \$20,000; in time of peace it sends the young men to

idle away their years in military posts which are hotbeds of extravagance and scandal. They are also trained to think of themselves as a superior class just as the Prussian officers regard themselves. A strict social line is drawn both in the army and navy between the commissioned officers and the men in the ranks. The life of a soldier in the regular army before the war was so irksome that it was impossible to get sufficient recruits to fill the ranks even of our small army, and equally impossible to get sufficient recruits for the navy. The country was being filled gradually with deserters with a price set for their capture like hunted criminals.

All this I should abolish. I should establish great industrial schools instead of the useless army posts. To these schools every American boy who had reached the age of 16 would be eligible. He would enlist for a period of six years, during which time he would receive a thorough educational, industrial and physical training, and at the end of his enlistment he would not be eligible for re-enlistment. All officers would go up from the ranks, receiving promotion according to merit. There would be no such thing as desertion in time of peace, for any young man who desired might apply for and receive his discharge. Any young man guilty of crime or drunkenness or indolence would be dismissed from the service if he refused to correct his faults. There would be no social barrier between the officers and the men in the ranks, altho the men while on duty would be required to obey orders and submit to reasonable discipline. When not on duty the man in the ranks would meet his officer on terms of social equality. I should have these great industrial schools select the lines of endeavor to which each young man was best fitted and develop him along that line, so that each might be able to accomplish the best that was in him. There are so many misfits in the world, men who are trying to do the things that nature never intended them to do, that there results a vast amount of lost motion, and disappointment and needless failure. It is my opinion that almost every man will do pretty good work if it is work for which he is fitted. Boys exert themselves more at play than at work but they do not complain of the exertion of the play because they enjoy it. I would so far as possible fit every man to fill the niche which nature intends him to fill, but all this would be voluntary, not compulsory.

Have the Government Take a Hand

W. E. Younkin, of Nickerson, has been studying the great question of production and distribution and believes that he can suggest a remedy for at least some of the ills from which we suffer. Here in brief is the substance of his plan:

"Let the government go into the business and fix a basis for both selling and buying prices. I do not mean," he says, "that the government shall set up a competitive business, nor that it shall furnish money only for capitalization. For instance, the government could establish a mill in each county and fix a schedule of prices for flour and by-products. The other mills would have to come to these prices. The same plan could be pursued with reference to meat packing and other industries. The natural law of supply and demand would not be interfered with as now by big business. Every town that wanted a mill or packing house could have it without the fear that the life would be squeezed out of the infant industry by the big concerns."

I cannot say that Mr. Younkin's plan appeals to me as being practicable, but I am glad to know that he is studying the question. Out of a multitude of ideas, some practical and some not, the wise course may be evolved.

Landlordism

I have just read your comment on "How to abolish landlordism." I am of the opinion that any landlordism that has ever existed in the United States is not a great menace, and not so dangerous as your correspondent seems to think. Land in this country seldom rents for more than enough to pay a low rate of interest on the money invested, pay the tax and keep up the improvements. If the renter is a good farmer he can usually stay on the same farm as long as he wishes, and if a good farmer he will usually buy land and make a farm of his own before it becomes necessary for him to move very often. If the young farmer proves to be a good farmer he can generally rent a good farm for a term of years which is the next best thing to owning a good farm. If the young farmer proves to be a poor farmer he will naturally drift down to a poor farm, and one of the hovels of which you speak. And in my opinion the poor farmer is the cause of a lot of this dissatisfaction with our system of land ownership. There is no scarcity of farm land in the United States. It is said that only about 27 per cent of the cultivable land in the United States is being cultivated, and we all know that what is being cultivated is not producing anything like what it should, because it is being poorly farmed. The scarcity is of intelligent labor, not of land. The whole trouble is in our want of natural intelligence, our laziness, our incompetence, our lack of brains enough to manage a farm so it will be successful. If by a graduated tax, or some other kind of a law this common worthlessness could be overcome, landlordism would be less of a menace, but this again reminds us that "there are few of all the ills that flesh is heir to that can be remedied by law." My belief is that landlordism has kept very few good farmers from farming.

You might think on account of these remarks that I am myself a landlord, but such is not the case. I am also rather proud of the American farmer. I believe he is the best farmer in the world, and I think he is to be congratulated for what he has accomplished in helping to feed the world during the war now coming to a close. My idea of the most economical farm is the farm of medium size; these farms may be found by the tens of thousands all

over the United States and Canada, and there are about a million reasons why they are the best place in the world to live. Here are a few of them: The neighbors are near enough. The mail is delivered at the front gate. The nearest town may be reached in a few minutes with the motor car. The farmer on such a farm can afford to buy all the machinery necessary for economical production. He can farm in competition with any farmer in the world. He is as independent as it is possible for man to be in this imperfect world, and this kind of a farm does not need a Rockefeller or Armour to operate it successfully. This kind of a farm is not a pipe dream, is not an untried theory, it is not an experiment, it has proved its right to exist by the successful manner in which it has made the best homes in the United States, and helped to feed the world. I should like to enter these medium sized farms in the race for first place with your proposed co-operative corporation farm, which I think would be all right if it would work; but in my humble judgment it would not. Among other reasons it does not take into consideration the selfishness, short-comings and frailties of human nature. And for the further reason that any successful farm where general farming and stock raising is followed requires the presence of the farmer the full 24 hours a day. I also believe that you are in error in thinking that the farmer would care to live in villages. I am very well acquainted with a number of villages and small towns, and they would be the last place in the world where I should care to live. If you will try to select 100 men from among your acquaintances whom you believe qualified to live on such a farm I believe you will quit before you get to 50. What is there in the rabble of people that you see around you to make you believe that they would be capable of living, and doing their part under any co-operative plan of this kind?

Cairo, Kan.

JOHN MEGAFFIN.

The trouble with Mr. Megaffin is that he has not understood the plan proposed by me, and in the second place he seems to be rather blindly satisfied with conditions as they are, taking little heed for the future. Landlordism has possibly not done the harm in this country that it has done in other countries as yet, but the rapid increase in the number of rented farms ought to make thoughtful men begin to look and listen.

Now just a word in regard to the corporation farm. If it meant a little village I should agree with Mr. Megaffin, for the small village would offer no social advantages that would be worth while. It may be that in Mr. Megaffin's neighborhood the farmers are able to have the best improved machinery, and have labor enough to till their farms as they ought to be tilled, but if so then he lives in an exceptional neighborhood, for that certainly is not the rule.

Capper Looks Ahead to New Service

From the Farewell Address of Governor Capper at the Inauguration of Henry J. Allen, January 13, 1919.

After four years in public office, in closer contact with the people of my native state than ever before, I leave the executive office today with greater pride in my state, more intense love for my country and a broader, deeper faith in humanity. And now that you have sent me to "the Ex-Governor's Club" at the National Capitol, I want to assure you that I shall endeavor with all my heart to help shape such a program as will bring the blessings of peace and prosperity to a happy, united people. I shall, I trust, ever speak the Kansas language, and hold fast to Kansas ideals. I know of no way in which I can be of greater service to my native state, to the Nation and to my generation.

It is not out of place, indeed, I should be strangely lacking if I did not take this occasion, to express to the people of Kansas the grateful appreciation I feel because of their generous encouragement and the faith they have shown in me and in the principles I have espoused. I have endeavored during my four years tenure as governor to stand for that which is best and highest in the Kansas ideal of government and society; to be truly representative of the Kansas spirit; proving all things, holding fast to that which is good, but ever looking ahead and moving forward to better things and happier conditions. I believe we have made some progress in those four years. We have not gone far. The distance traversed seems pitifully short when we contemplate all that is yet to be accomplished; but what progress we have made is due to the alert spirit of the Kansas people; to their ready response to the call of ideals and determination to realize them; to their basically sound sense, to their strong purpose to go forward. I count myself the most fortunate of men that I have been in accord with a people so loyal to their ideals, so true to their faith.

And I am happy in my knowledge that my successor in this office is as thoro a Jayhawker as I dare to be. With voice—the most eloquent in Kansas—and with pen that laughs at folly and scorches injustice, he has fought the good fight for Kansas ideals, and comes to you with a constructive program which I know will merit and receive your hearty support. I hope he may have at your hands the same manifestation of faith, the same co-operation, the same fair treatment that you have given me in such generous measure. You made him governor when his back was turned. You put this responsibility on him when he wasn't looking.

A Kansas Army That Fought and Won

Members of the Capper Pig Club Show \$151 Average Profit, but Food Production was the Most Worth While Work

By John F. Case, Director of Club Work

SERVICE in the second line was just as important as was service on the firing line in France. Members of the Capper Pig club met with many difficulties and obstacles last year. Had it not been for the fine spirit of loyalty and patriotic service that inspired them, few boys would have gone thru with the season's work. When the flame-like winds of July and August came, faint-hearted boys dropped out, but more than 300 stuck to their guns and the story of their work is one that should fill every Kansan with honest pride.

The world loves a winner. We like to talk about the work of the prize winners, and, facing what has undoubtedly been the strongest competition ever offered in pig club work, the boys who won surely deserve praise. But greater credit after all is due the boy who, knowing that he had no chance to win, stuck to his task thru-out the year and turned in a report. The example of Lionel Holm, who lost his sow and pigs but borrowed a pig and kept records thruout 1917 is one of the finest stories of loyal service that I ever have known. This was duplicated in 1918 by Orville Young, of Cloud county, who altho he lost two contest sows, kept records thruout the year on two pigs and helped his county win the pep trophy. And there was Chester Thompson, of Atchison county, who altho he lost his sow and pigs, turned in a report and helped his county win the \$100 prize. I could go on reciting stories of loyalty and unselfish service thruout pages of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, but you are eager to hear about the winners of cash prizes. Here they are:

Name, County and Breed.	Grade.
Francis Crawford, Miami; Poland China.....	100
Albert Segerhammar, Republic; Poland China....	99
Frank White, Shawnee; Duroc Jersey.....	98 1/2
William Brun, Atchison; Poland China.....	97
Theodore Folkers, Kingman; Duroc Jersey.....	96 1/2
Everett Drake, Atchison; Poland China.....	96 1/4
Hal Hutches, Atchison; Poland China.....	96
Karl Lehnkuhl, Phillips; Duroc Jersey.....	95 1/2
Lester Alexander, Haskell; S. Poland China.....	95
Albie Koser, Ottawa; Poland China.....	94
Ben Fridley, Wabasha; Duroc Jersey.....	94
Ray Taylor, Reno; Poland China.....	93 3/4
Clarence Paulsen, Cloud; Duroc Jersey.....	93 1/2
Earl Kiger, Reno; Duroc Jersey.....	93
Victor Remington, Jefferson; Duroc Jersey.....	93

Hearty congratulations to the winners, but they'll have to go some if they repeat next year. But two boys who won in 1917 carried away cash prizes last year. They were Francis Crawford, of Springhill, and Bill Brun, of Mesquite, each of whom won \$5 in the 1917 contest. And to prove that the stimulus of leadership means much in prize winning, seven of the winners were county leaders. These winners were Francis Crawford, Frank White, William Brun, Lester Alexander, Ben Fridley, Ray Taylor and Victor Remington. Here are the cash prizes awarded to the 1918 winners:

First prize, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$7.50; sixth to fifteenth, \$5 each.

The story of individual winnings, after all, isn't the biggest story of pork production and profit. It would be an unusual thing if 15 or 20 boys in a state wide contest did not produce a lot of pork and show good profits. The total number of pigs reported reared to market age was 2,010, an average of 6.29 pigs to the contest entry. The 321 boys produced 285,109 pounds of pork, an average of 937 pounds to the contest entry. The average cost a pound was 8.1 figured at contest prices which were current prices when the contest was announced in November, 1917. The total net profit which included increased valuation of sow, fall litters and sale of breeding stock, all over actual feed cost, was \$43,388.41, an average of \$151.65 net profit for the 321 boys. The average valuation for sows entered was \$63. If you can introduce me to 321 Kansas farmers who have shown an average of more than \$150 on a \$63 investment, I should like to meet them.

Sales of purebred pigs as breeding stock made possible the high percentage of profit. The net profit reported had nothing to do with the prize awards; it was provided simply as a matter of information. Prize awards

were based 40 points for cost a pound, 35 for pounds of pork produced (live-weight) and 25 points for story and records. The highest profit made by a club member on his pigs alone was shown by Edwin Snyder, of Pottawatomie county. Edwin paid W. W. Jones \$100 for a Duroc gilt. She farrowed and raised nine pigs of exceptional quality. Edwin not only won grand championship in the junior class at the Kansas Free Fair but topped the All-Star Duroc Jersey sale held at Clay Center last year. Of course, Edwin's pigs were well advertised and his sales showed a net profit of \$635.73, which you all will allow was "going some" for a 12-year-old boy. Edwin wins the beautiful trophy offered for the highest profit record by a 1918 club member.

"But how did the breeds compare?" That's something we are always interested in. Spotted Poland breeders have the honor of showing the highest net profit and the highest average pork production. With 12 members reporting, the average number of pigs was 6.16; average pork production, 1,004 pounds; average cost a pound, 9 cents; average profit, \$191.78. Duroc Jersey breeders, tho, really have the most to boast about. With 149 members reporting, the average number of pigs was 6.6; average pork production, 923.8 pounds; average cost a pound, 8.2 cents, and average profit, \$158.24. Surely a remarkable record when you figure averages for more than 100 boys representing almost every county in the state. The Poland China breeders did almost as well. We had reports from 120 members. The average number of pigs, 5.75; average pork production, 938 pounds; average cost a pound, 8.5 cents, and average profit, \$146.97. Thirteen Hampshire breeders reported 6.46 pigs to the litter; 931 pounds average pork production; cost a pound, 10 cents; average profit, \$136.70. Chester White breeders sent in 22 reports. The contest litter average was 6.8; average pork production, 954 pounds; average cost a pound, 7.8 cents; average profit, \$120.66. But six Berkshire sows were entered in the contest. This breed club, tho, has the honor of turning in the highest percentage of reports. Five members reported an average of 6

pigs; average pork production, 870.4 pounds; average cost a pound, 7.4 cents, and an average profit of \$155.54.

In the 1916 contest the five prizes were won by two members who entered Durocs, two who entered Hampshires, and the first prize contest entry was a Berkshire. Last year Poland breeders won 12 of the 15 prizes offered. This year it's an even break between Duroc and Poland breeders with the Hampshire, Chester White and Berkshire entries failing to get into the money. But this doesn't mean that they may not "clean up" another year.

The help of Kansas breeders was one of the biggest factors in making the 1918 club so successful. In addition to the cash prizes offered by Arthur Capper, 10 breeders offered prize pigs for the best records made in the open classes. The \$50 Poland prize offered by Charles Greene, of Peabody, was won by Francis Crawford, of Springhill; the \$25 second prize pig put up by B. E. McAllister, of Lyons, goes to Albert Segerhammar, of Belleville. Frank White, of North Topeka, R. 4, wins the \$50 Duroc gilt put up

by D. O. Bancroft, of Osborne, and Theodore Folkers, of Nashville, wins the \$25 prize pig given by W. J. Harison, of Axtell. Lester Alexander, of Sublette, wins the \$50 Spotted Poland provided by R. J. Bazant, of Narka. John Campbell, Portis, R. 2, Osborne county, wins the second prize offered by A. S. Alexander, of Burlington. Merlyn Andrew, of Olathe, Johnson county, was one of the live wires of the club and worked untiringly to win the pep trophy. He and his team mates were pleased to find that Merlyn had won the \$50 Chester White gilt offered by Arthur Mosse, of Leavenworth. The \$25 pig put up by Lloyd Garrison, secretary of our Chester White breed club, was won by Nathaniel Cowan, of Lucas, Russell county.

The Capper Pig club had one girl member in 1918. Rhoda Brunberg took the place of her brother, Stanley, when Stanley died soon after the contest began. We made an exception in Rhoda's case as her father and Stanley had been team mates in the father and son department. I think every member of the club will be pleased to learn that Rhoda made the highest grade turned

in by a Hampshire breeder and won the \$50 prize pig offered by George W. Ela, of Valley Falls. If the Berkshires had many boosters like C. G. Nash, of Eskridge, we would have more Berks entered in the Capper Pig club contest. Mr. Nash will send a \$50 gilt to Roy Nance, of Niotaze, Chautauqua county. While some of these winners of special prizes failed to get into the money, every one of them made a high grade that would have won under ordinary conditions.

Keen competition developed in the race for the county prize as well as for the pep trophy. Close on the heels of Atchison county came Stafford, less than one point separating the contestants when the total grade was tabulated. Both county clubs overcame obstacles. In addition to the loss of Chester Thompson's sow and litter, Everett Drake was left with "ten little orphans to feed and care for." "It seems as tho the Lord didn't provide for such a large family," said Everett in telling about his pigs, "as the sow could only suckle six pigs and there were 10. I took three of the pigs and began to feed them by hand. I thought I had a job, but little did I dream of what was to come." Perhaps, tho, it was a good thing that Everett acquired some experience in feeding. Ten days later the sow died. But Everett determined to stay in the game and if he could not win a prize, help his county to do so. The 10 pigs were fed by hand and when sold had grown into 1,190 pounds of pork. Comparatively little corn was fed. Everett's feed bill was largely milk and alfalfa pasture. This enabled him to win a cash prize in addition to the \$10 won in the county club competition and to show a net profit of more than \$300.

There were 32 reports in the father and son department. Two of the reports were made by mothers, and Rhoda Brunberg was her father's partner. With four exceptions the junior member "put it over" the senior member of the firm. The \$50 cash prize was won by Frank and Darlington Holtman, of Riley county, but Dad Holtman's grade was 96 3/4 against "Doc's" 90 3/4, so Dad Holtman would have been in the money in the open contest. Mrs. Estella Landreth, of Stafford county, beat her son, Verne, 92 1/2 to 91 1/2. Mrs. Schafer, of Lyon county, had the better grade, as did F. J. Randall, the senior member of the firm in Washington county. Clark Jenkins, the "old trusty" of the Capper Pig club, who is back for his fourth year's work, had an even break with his father, both grades being the same. The picture shows Francis Crawford (left) with Clark and the pep trophy won last year.

The stories written by the prize winners will appear in coming issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Every winner produced far more than the average amount of pork at less than the average feed cost. And with one exception, the contest litters were large. The lowest net profit record reported by the prize winners is \$206.09, the average profit being \$327. With nine pigs, Francis Crawford produced 1,836 pounds of pork and showed a net profit of \$396.64. The highest pork production was made by Albert Segerhammar, who with his nine pigs produced 2,700 pounds of pork and made a net profit of \$485. Victor Remington and Ben Fridley, with 1,900 pounds each, were the other highest producers.

There's a place in almost every Kansas county for live wires who desire to belong to the Capper Pig club. More than \$1,000 in prizes will be offered in competition this year. It's time to stop thinking about joining the club and join. Send your name today to Earle H. Whitman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and he'll tell you what to do to get in line. And if you want first-hand information about the club all you need to do is to talk to some member in your county. The age limit is 12 to 18.

Opportunity knocks but once. This may be your opportunity to lay the foundation for business success.



Francis Crawford and Clark Jenkins.



Albert Segerhammar Produced 2700 Pounds of Pork and Showed \$485 Profit. Winner of Second Prize.

Good Roads for Kansas

Better Transportation Makes Farm Products Valuable

By J. Frank Smith

BUILDING good roads will become the principal industry in Kansas during the next few years. With practically every farmer in the state and most of the business and professional men demanding better means of transportation, in order to link more closely the producer with the consumer, the Kansas Good Roads association and the state highway commission are planning a comprehensive system of roads that will reach all the principal towns and cities, and most of the population of the state.

The accompanying map illustrates about 4,000 miles of the most important highways in the state. If the big road-building program, as outlined at a recent meeting of the directors of the Kansas Good Roads association, is adopted by the legislature it is likely that the legislature will lay out a system of roads to be improved of approximately 5,000 miles. Some of the roads on the map might be marked off entirely and others added to make up the 5,000 miles.

Suggestions Invited

The system outlined on the map would place about 80 per cent of the population and taxable property within a very few miles of the paved roads. The system outlined, however, is only tentative and is by no means adopted by the Good Roads association. It is merely a suggestion for a system that will serve the greatest number of persons, with the fewest number of miles. Every person interested in good roads is invited by the association to get out his state map and see whether he can improve the system and if possible, without increasing the mileage.

If the motor car owners are to pay the cost, as has been suggested by the directors of the association, members of the highway commission, Governor Capper and a large number of prominent road boosters in Kansas, then these roads should be so located as to serve the very best interests of the people who meet the cost. It is estimated that 4,000 to 5,000 miles of hard surface roads could be constructed that would carry over 80 per cent of the motor car and truck traffic of the state.

Twenty-four Good Reasons

There are many good reasons why Kansas should build at least 5,000 miles of hard surface roads, to be paid for with a bond issue and then bonds and interest to be met from the state motor car license fees, ranging over a period of 25 to 30 years.

Kansas people need the hard surface roads and can well afford to build them. There are now more than 190,000 motor cars and trucks in Kansas and at an average cost of \$1,000 apiece they repre-

sent an approximate investment of 190 million dollars. These motor vehicles do not and cannot be operated economically and efficiently over dirt roads, especially when the roads are muddy.

Within four years there probably will be at least 300,000 autos and trucks in Kansas. Assuming that the cost of upkeep and depreciation to each car is \$450 a year it will mean that the car owners of Kansas will be expending annually 135 million dollars to own and operate their cars. If Kansas had a system of 4,000 to 5,000 miles of paved roads over which to operate these trucks and cars every owner could save at least \$50 a year, or a total of 15 million dollars saved annually.

The average motor car license in Illinois is to be about \$15 a car. It is graduated according to horse-power. If Kansas had a similar law and we had 300,000 cars it would raise a fund annually of 4½ million dollars. In 25 years it would raise a fund of 112½ million dollars or enough to pay for 7,000 miles of good roads. If each car owner can expend \$15 a year for his license and at the same time have his car exempt from all other forms of taxation as is proposed and with the system of paved roads save \$50 a year in upkeep and depreciation of his car, why would it not be a good business proposition?

Encourage Agriculture

Kansas needs to encourage more intensive agriculture and to do so the most important need is a system of 365-day roads in every county.

The trucks and motor cars are fast becoming essential factors in the life of every farmer and to get the desired service they must have hard roads. The government, state, county and city officials and all patriotic and progressive citizens must co-operate with the farmer to get these good roads.

The plan proposed does not interfere in any way with the present program of the county and townships building and maintaining their roads and bridges as usual except it diverts the motor car license fees to building the state system of hard surface roads. In every county the state would take over from 25 to 100 miles of the important county roads and construct and maintain them, in lieu of the present motor car license fees that are used to drag the dirt roads.

The plan as outlined by the Good Roads association proposes to refund to all counties, townships and benefit districts the cost of any hard roads, that have been built during the past two years or may be constructed before the state system is taken over. By this plan there would be no halting in the present program of financing and build-

ing hard surface roads under the benefit district law. If the road was on the state system the money would be repaid. The people who build these hard surface roads before this state system is taken over will be getting the use of the roads just that long in advance of those built originally under the state plan.

The plan as proposed by the Good Roads association contemplates that the construction shall begin in all sections of the state at the same time and that the whole system will be completed as quickly as possible. The plan proposed contemplates that the system of good roads will be built under the general supervision of the state highway department.

Soldiers Will Demand It

A bill is now before Congress that proposes to appropriate from 50 million dollars to 100 million dollars annually for federal aid to good roads. If this passes it will give Kansas enough federal funds to meet at least 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the cost of the whole system. The state should be in a position to match the federal money as fast as it can be obtained, without so much red tape by benefit districts, and this would insure a complete, connected system to be built in the shortest possible time.

The 2 million American soldiers who have been in France and have seen the good roads that saved the world from the Huns will soon be back and every one will be a strong advocate of durable roads. Kansas soon will have nearly 100,000 of them back on the farms and in other walks of life and they will insist that this big, rich state get out of the mud as soon as possible.

At the recent election the people of Illinois voted 6 to 1 in favor of a 60-million-dollar bond issue for the building of 4,800 miles of hard roads. They have planned to pay the entire expense from the motor car license fees. If Illinois can do this, why not Kansas?

The people of Pennsylvania voted on election day overwhelmingly for 50 million dollars in bonds to build good roads. Why cannot Kansas do as well?

The people of Missouri are now arranging a legislative program that contemplates the issuing of 50 million dollars in bonds for a state system of roads to be paid entirely from the motor car license. Kansas must not allow Missouri to outdo her in good roads.

The Wisconsin highway commissioner has recommended to the legislature of that state that it give the people a chance to vote on a constitutional amendment and also a bond issue of 100 million dollars to build 6,000 miles of paved roads. The plan proposes that

the entire cost be paid from the motor car license fees. Why not do this in Kansas?

Indiana is proposing to issue 30 million dollars in bonds to build hard roads and pay the entire cost from the motor car license fees. Jayhawkers can do anything that Hoosiers can do. Indiana now has over 30,000 miles of hard surface roads and wants more. Kansas has about 300 miles.

The people of Georgia are planning to have the state issue 40 million dollars in bonds to build more good roads. They now have 13,000 miles of hard surface roads. Kansas has about 300 miles. Do Kansans want to be so far behind the people of Georgia?

The governor of Oklahoma is recommending to the legislature a bond issue of 30 million dollars for good roads. Does Kansas want the young state on the south to outdo her in the matter of building hard roads? Surely not.

The building of these good roads will mean that a large percentage of their cost will be expended for labor and material, nearly all of which will remain in the county where the roads are built or at least in the state. The money will circulate at home and the people will still have the good roads and the money that was paid for their construction.

Kansas Must Hustle

Kansas people must not stand still. The world is moving forward at a rapid pace. A few years ago 1,000 million dollars appropriated by Congress was subject for a campaign issue. Now our people do not blink or shudder at the expenditure of many billions for things that are necessary. Kansas communities have in the past labored hard and long to raise a few hundred dollars for some worthy purpose. These same communities have, within the past year, raised many thousands of dollars with very little effort. A few years ago the average Kansan was as much afraid of bonds as he was of a snake. Now about every man, woman and school child have bonds in their pockets or lying on the mantels at home like so many coupon books on the corner grocer. The proposition to issue bonds to build paved roads does not frighten anybody at this time. The demands for improved roads are national and the state that does not meet these demands will fail to appreciate the sentiment of the time. The Kansas farmer now has about every modern convenience of the city man except paved roads. The city man is ready to help the farmer get these and the farmer should be quick to accept the offer.

The mud tax on the motor cars and trucks of Kansas is enormous. It is a real burden. The best way to stop the tax and dump the burden is to build hard surface roads.

The members of the coming legislature have the power to help in a big way to relieve the condition. They will respond to the demands of their constituents. If you are for this big road program just tell your state senator or member of the house about it and do it now.

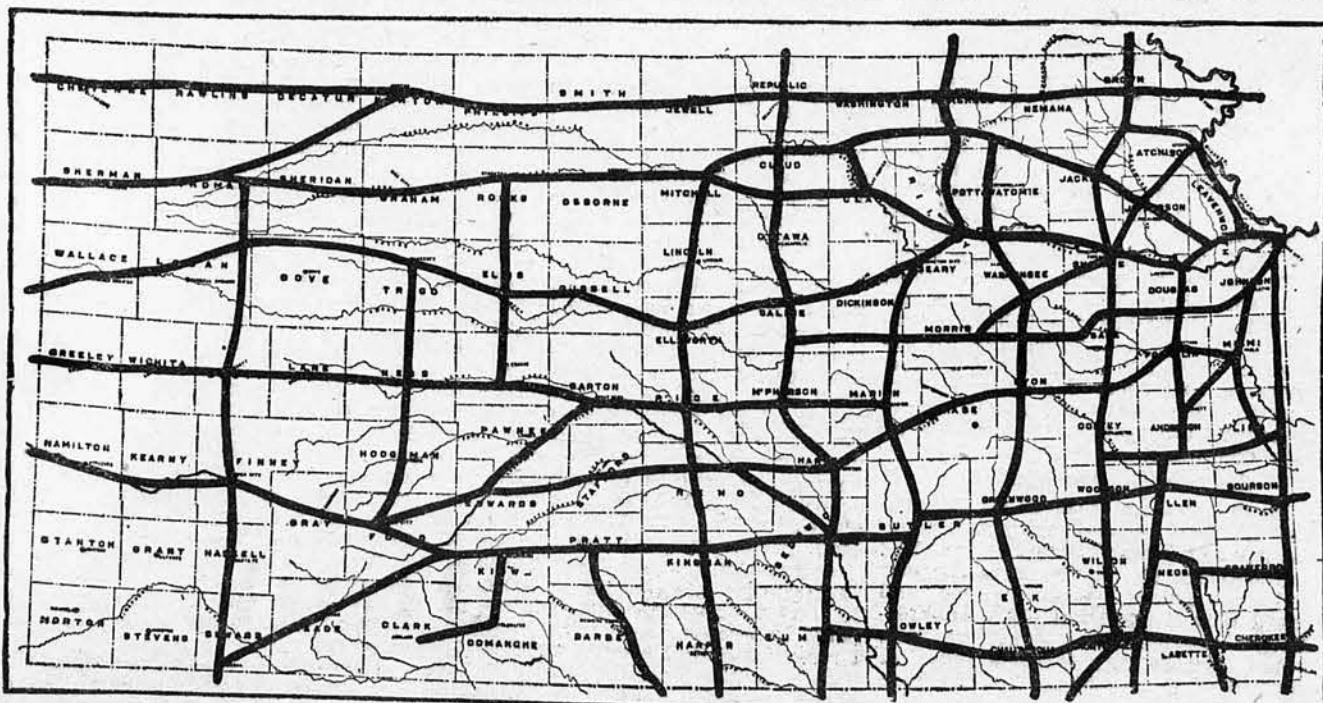
Limestone Brings Results

Broome County, N. Y., this year used 8,000 tons of limestone, an increase of 3,000 tons over the amount used one year ago. This increase has been due to the emphasis which the farm bureau and county agent have placed upon the value of applying limestone to the soil. One farmer applied 1 ton of ground limestone an acre in 1917 at the time of seeding. In 1918 the limed area produced 5,324 pounds of hay, while the plot beside it having no lime produced only 4,017 pounds, 1,307 pounds in favor of lime. Another farmer top-dressed hay land, that had been mowed one year, with one-half ton of marl an acre. On the limed area he obtained 4,200 pounds of hay and on the unlimed area 2,160 pounds, a difference of 2,040 pounds. Still another farmer used 1 ton of lime an acre at the time of seeding. On the limed acre he produced 5,324 pounds of hay and on the unlimed acre 2,904 pounds, a difference of 2,420 pounds in favor of limestone.

A Dead Letter

Mrs. A.—"Your husband told my husband that his word was law at home."

Mrs. B.—"Yes, it's one of those laws that are never enforced."—Boston Transcript.



This Map Prepared by J. Frank Smith Illustrates the Tentative System of Hard Surface Roads as Outlined by the Kansas Good Roads Association but It Has not been Adopted Officially as the Building Program.



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New Farm Policies Urged

Co-operative Buying and Selling Will Increase Profits

By B. Needham

THE GREAT World War, the most terrible catastrophe of all the ages, is at an end. The forces battling for the right of peoples to decide for themselves the kind of government under which they shall live have won. The progress of the advancement of civilization has been obstructed and retarded but has not been turned aside or destroyed. The next decade should witness great advancement morally, socially, educationally, economically and industrially. Shall this progress be hindered or obstructed by clashes caused by class zeal or class consciousness? Shall any class be encouraged or permitted to thrust itself athwart the wheels of progress, irrespective of the rights, the privileges or the welfare of the people as a whole.

Business men, manufacturers, labor organizations, merchants—all, see in the coming of peace new and complex problems, and are getting together and preparing for the readjustment of their affairs. Agriculture should not be last nor least in this activity. The grange had its inception in just such a period following the Civil War. Our founders saw its vital need then; we should rise to its responsibilities now. We should get together, consider well these problems that are vital to agriculture; keep in touch with world needs and advancement, and help in every way possible to keep the ship of state on an even keel.

The National Grange

The recent session of the National grange was one of the most important in the history of the order. The declaration on the problems of reconstruction are clear, candid and concise; they outline briefly the principal problems that confront American agriculture at this time. I hope that every member will study this declaration carefully. The executive committee was instructed to obtain and maintain permanent grange headquarters in Washington, and hereafter some representative of the order will be in Washington all the time. The building of a "Temple of Agriculture" in Washington, to be used as an official home by the farm organizations, so long the dream of the farmers of the order, now appears to be a probability.

Hereafter the "National Grange Monthly", which knows no peer as a farm organization magazine, will be sent in clubs of 10 for 30 cents a year. I earnestly request that every subordinate grange endeavor to extend the circulation of our national organ. Every farm family should receive this useful and instructive magazine; it will be an important factor in increasing and maintaining your membership. This year has been one of long hours of toil with but little time to devote to strengthening the order, or carrying out the splendid resolutions made by the members at the beginning of the year. Our members, and organizations have done their full part in support of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp sales, and the Red Cross and allied war activity drives. Twenty-two new granges were organized and one dormant grange reorganized during the past year. Early in October three new granges were organized, and with the war at a close we expected renewed activity but the influenza epidemic has stopped effectually all extension work for the present. I hope, however, that every deputy, and every patron, will exert their utmost effort to extend the organization as soon as local conditions will permit.

Co-operation and Marketing

Much has been said about shortening the road between the producer on the farm and the consumer in the city; and between the producer in the city and the farmer consumer. We had hoped that the Federal Food Administration created as a war measure, would cite the way to some practical solution of this problem; but we have been disappointed.

We can by local co-operation place our products in the terminal markets

and eliminate at least one of the tolls on our products, and if the consumer in the city will meet us half-way we can send many of our products direct to the ultimate consumer, but this cannot be done without the co-operation of the city consumers. In purchasing our supplies there is no reason why we should not buy direct from the manufacturer or the jobber, and obtain a substantial saving.

One year ago you instructed us to establish a grange purchasing agency at Kansas City. About March first quarters were obtained and J. E. Hendrix was selected to handle the office with D. M. Lauver of Paola and H. M. Markum of Winfield as advisers. The work has been handled ably and efficiently. They got favorable contracts on farm machinery and binding twine direct from the factory, on coal direct from the mines, obtained potatoes, apples and other fruits from the producers' associations and many other supplies direct from the jobber. We already have contracted for binder twine and farming implements for the year 1919.

The Kansas Grange Monthly

In compliance with instructions given by the grange one year ago the executive committee established the Kansas Grange Monthly last February. The first issue was sent to the masters and secretaries of all subordinate granges, all subsequent issues we have endeavored to send to every grange family. We have endeavored to give you the grange news from over the state, and to present in a candid manner the grange position on some of the principal questions of the day. We believe that this little paper has done more than all other agencies combined to maintain grange interest during the past summer. If it has met with your approval we trust that you will provide for its continuance; if you desire any change of policy you should indicate this now. The business management has been in charge of Ernest McClure.

No one subject appeals more to our membership than that of education. By coming together in the grange sociability, friendship and confidence are cultivated which make for useful discipline; and to read, speak and debate in public enlarges the activities of the mind. Coming together as a band of sisters and brothers inspires a firm resolve to cultivate a higher manhood and womanhood for ourselves, emulate worthy examples, and by cultivating respect for each other the ties of fraternity are strengthened. By taking an active part in the literary work of the grange a greater desire for useful knowledge is created.

One point in our educational system that should always be emphasized is to look upon all useful labor as honorable; and not to sacrifice honesty, morality and all that is good and elevating in the human character to avoid it. We must continue to advocate a system of instruction suited to the needs of everyday life and within the reach of every child in the community. A system which will, in conjunction with intellectual culture, develop strong bodies, a respect for work and a contempt for idleness.

The rural high school law of four years ago was a long step in advance. It provided the method whereby a high school may be obtained within riding distance of the farm home, wherein shall be taught such subjects as the people of the community may dictate. However, the people need to guard most zealously this prerogative of having the courses of study in these schools such as will prepare our pupils for their life work, instead of having them patterned after the city schools.

A few granges are maintaining lecture courses, not courses as prescribed by lyceum bureaus, but courses prepared to meet their especial conditions. I recommend that every grange that is not accessible to an established lecture course investigate the possibilities of establishing a course of their own.

We are all interested in good roads,

and there will be many miles of improved roads constructed in the next few years. The returning soldiers and the men released from war industries will provide an abundant supply of labor that must be gradually absorbed again into constructive activities and possibly there is no better "shock absorber" than an intensive road building campaign. However, that does not justify the building of scenic cross country boulevards. The roads of most service to industry, and to the people who pay the bills, are the mail and market roads, those connecting the farm and factory with the market or shipping point and with the school.

Illinois has just authorized a heavy bond issue for road building and the word has gone forth to the highway commission of one of our neighboring states, apparently from some one in authority, that Kansas is to issue 40 million dollars of bonds for road construction. There is no excuse for huge bond issues at this time. We believe that the "pay as you go" policy, in providing money for improvements should be reaffirmed. Road building cannot be completed; it is a progressive and a recurring job, and if bonds are issued, debts and interest burdens will accumulate and a large part of the roads will be worn out and other bonds will be issued for reconstruction before the original debt is paid. Road funds will be more economically expended if derived from taxation rather than from a jack-pot bond issue with pay day a long time in the future.

There is altogether too much formality required in the administration of our road laws, too much overhead expense, too small a proportion of the road funds goes into actual work on the road. The people who must pay the bills have too little voice in the management of our road affairs. A few more turns of red tape and no self respecting citizen can be induced to accept a township office. Our local roads should be under the control of our township boards, our county road systems should be controlled by the county commissioners and our state or cross country system should be under state supervision. It would be better to reject our federal road fund than to use it as a pretext to take from county and local officials control of local funds and local affairs.

The Farm Bureau

The farm bureau, or county agent system, which has been established thruout the country, has been an important educational factor, and is capable of rendering a very substantial service to our farmers. We believe, however, that mistakes have been made in permitting professional men who never have had any practical experience, and never have been real tillers of the soil to set themselves up as farm advisers or farm leaders. We should demand that these men be practical men who have had real farm training and experience. Too often inexperienced professional men are given authority to mold the policies and administer the functions of our farm bureaus. Is it not just possible that too much initiative and leadership has been assumed by men and women who are not familiar with the real problems of the farm? Has not too much been said about improving the farmer and the farm without the farmer being consulted or given an opportunity to express his opinion relative to the work that should be undertaken in his behalf? The proposition to raise a fund of \$6,000 to \$8,000 for the maintenance of the farm bureau in every county did not come from the farmers and will not meet with their sanction or approval. The policy of the farm bureau should be controlled by the farmers themselves, and the county agent should owe allegiance to no one except the farm bureau by which he is employed.

We must look to our colleges for new ideas, for the education of our boys and girls, and for much experi-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Armenia Must Have Help

The Near East Needs a Large Relief Fund

BY CHARLES DILLON
Armenian Relief Committee

A DOLLAR or two a week will do, about one bushel of wheat, if you can't spare any more, but every American citizen really ought to give something for the 30 million dollar fund for the relief of the destitute in the Near East now on. In all campaigns for funds up to the present we have had the strong appeal given by the American flag, the boys marching away to war, with all the feelings of enthusiasm and patriotism which such appeals are certain to make. It hasn't been very difficult to get money either for the war work organizations or for the Liberty Bonds. In the present campaign for the stricken races of the Near East, there is no such appeal. A man can be approached only on the score of his deep interest in suffering humanity. Every man or woman is moved by the spectacle of hungry, destitute children. If a hundred of these little ones were in one building in any town in America and word went out that they were without clothing or food or warmth, every American citizen would give his last dollar and share his last food to make them comfortable. Imagine, then, if you can, a half million boys and girls, most of them without mothers and scarcely any with fathers, battered about for nearly four years with nothing before them night and day except murder and starvation.

All Crops Destroyed

Try to think of these children, if you are not moved by the pitiable situation of the men and women; try to remember that every time in the last four years that these industrious Armenians have planted a crop it has come to ripeness only to be stolen by the Kurds; try to think of them not as hill savages but as intelligent people with a history reaching back unbroken more than a thousand years before Christ; try to remember that throughout all their suffering and starvation and massacre and worse they have never relinquished their hold upon their Christian religion; and then remember that in the face of this Islamism has swept across every other nation in Asia Minor nearly, except the Armenians; and then put your mind down in your pocket and give a bushel of wheat or a hog or perhaps a horse to save a few of these unfortunates. Seventeen cents a day will save a life, \$5 a month will care for a child, and \$60 a year will feed it. That much money wouldn't do much in America, and it doesn't do very much in Asia, but it will preserve life until the peace conference, four or five months hence, decides the fate of Armenians and Jews and other sufferers in the Near East.

There is no better farming country under the sun or any more industrious people anywhere than Armenia and the Armenians. The agriculture of the country is primitive—as primitive as a thousand years ago, but this is a matter very easily changed. The old wooden plow, the most archaic method of threshing grain, the simplest devices—things used in Christ's time—are still to be seen in Armenia. But this poor agriculture even has been torn to bits by the Turks, led on by Germany. And this has been going on for years. Every American farmer knows it.

Give Armenia a Chance

To bring it to a stop is one of the purposes America intends to accomplish at the peace conference. Armenia is to have a chance. It can be a nation. It has literature and art and statesmanship. Some of the smartest men in Turkey are Armenians. Armenia is to have a chance to be independent. In the meanwhile its 4 million people, a half a million of them children without parents, clothing or food, are dying. England has spent millions trying to save them. England has given very much more than America has sent. America ought to do more. The campaign under way for 30 million dollars is to put America in the proper rank.

The headquarters in New York of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East has just received

a cablegram from Herbert Hoover now in Europe. Mr. Hoover says:

The world relief program now being developed by the United States and its allies contemplates that while the bulk of the relief work to be done would be financed by the countries affected thru loans or other government assistance, nevertheless very great distress and suffering exists in many areas where payment for relief supplies cannot be made. These charity cases will still urgently need private help. This is the situation with regard to the Armenians, Syrians and Persians. There probably is no greater suffering today than among the persecuted peoples of Asia Minor who have no funds, cannot obtain government loans, and have no credit. It is to aid this distressing situation that your committee for the Armenians and Syrians is making its appeal to the generosity of the American people. When your financing is accomplished your committee representing these stricken people can come under the direction of the new International World Relief Organization, and will have its co-operation in purchasing and shipping supplies. Arrangements are now being made to assign one complete cargo of flour now enroute for Southern Europe to the order of your committee, and further supplies will shortly be assigned to you by the international committee as soon as we are assured that the necessary finances have been approved.

The foregoing cablegram shows very plainly the urgency of getting money to pay for the supplies which Mr. Hoover is able to send to the stricken Armenians, Syrians, Persians and Jews.

A cablegram from President Wilson, just received says he wishes the American people to understand that the hundred million dollars he is asking Congress to appropriate to buy food for suffering peoples in Europe is not intended to be used among the Armenians, Syrians, Persians or Jews at present. President Wilson says, "I hope that this subscription will not in any way be interrupted or reduced, because the need is immediate and very great."

New Farm Policies Urged

(Continued from Page 8.)

mental work; and in a large measure we must look to our county agent to interpret the results of these experiments and apply them to our local conditions. We want skilled men to help us with our problems; also, we want practical, broad-minded men to work with us. There is a large future for the county agent who is thoroly trained for his work, who has an abiding faith in his calling, and who feels a genuine human relationship with those with whom he is associated.

Principles of Taxation

"Two of the most vital principles that apply to taxation, that the early founders of this country well understood, but that recent economists, legislators and even tax-payers seem to forget are:

"First, that appropriations make the taxes and that unless these are kept within bounds, taxes will be burdensome. A community or the state as well as an individual, can become poverty stricken by spending money even for what seems to be necessary or desirable.

"Second, that the units of service, appropriation, taxation and management should in some measure, be kept together. Today when a need is felt, be it to repair a sidewalk or build a college, we say let the state do it, with little thought as to the one who is to be served and who shall be taxed for it."

In all public activities thought should be taken as to what group of people are to be served; what group is to be taxed to pay for that service, and what group shall have the controlling voice in the management.

The grange always has been opposed to special favors in legislation, and we believe that any system of taxation which seeks in any way to relieve any class of property, tangible or intangible, from its just amount of taxation is wrong and should not be approved by this order. While a large amount of intangible property escapes taxation, it is mainly because of the lack of laws that will make the practice of evading assessment unprofitable. Practically all intangible property can be placed upon the tax rolls, if the legislature so desires. If not how would we succeed in taxing the income from property, instead of taxing the property itself?

It is a matter of pride to those who

have been instrumental in urging the grange legislative measures during the last two sessions of the legislature, that the United States Supreme Court has sustained the act of four years ago, known as the Commission Merchants Law. This was not a revenue measure as some of the news dispatches would indicate; but a measure designed to protect shippers against any commission merchants who might be dishonest or financially unreliable. Bills designed to weaken or repeal this law will be before our legislature this winter. It is probable that there will be more to do in opposing unwise and visionary measures than in urging new laws this winter. I know of no reason why any of the measures advocated by the grange, during the recent sessions, should not be again urged this winter. However, it is for you to say whether there shall be any change in our legislative policy; and I trust that you will speak out clear and distinct, that there may be no question as to where the grange stands on any of the important questions that will be before our legislature.

Develops New Hybrid Cowpeas

In its plant-breeding work with cowpeas, which involves several hundred hybrids and selections, the United States Department of Agriculture during the past year has developed several new sorts which give such promise that they are now being grown in quantity for distribution. These varieties are Potomac, Arlington, Columbia, White Hybrid, and Early Buff. Extensive field work is being conducted by the department with hybrids, especially in the wilt and nematode lands of the Southern states. Two hybrid selections unnamed as yet, have been found highly resistant to both nematodes and wilt and are superior to other sorts for the production of seed and forage. These two selections are being grown in quantity for more extensive field tests next year.

Rattled

"I don't know where I'm going to sleep."
"Neither do I."
"But you have a flat."
"Yes. But it's on one of those streets where the automobiles don't quit until it's time for the milkmen to start."—Washington Star.



The Popular Choice

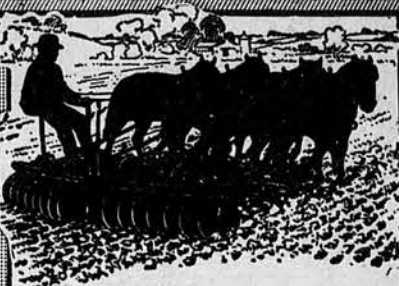
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Self-administered by the animals. Place brick or block where they can have access to it all the time and they partake of it as nature dictates. No bother to you; no overdosing, no underdosing, no waste.

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Carey-ized Stock Tonic 3 lb. bricks or 50 lb. blocks are sold by Grocers, General Stores, Druggists, Feed and Hardware Stores. If your dealer can not supply you send us his name (no money) and we will send him for you 12 bricks (35 lbs.) at \$2.50 f.o.b. Hutchinson, or 50 lb. block \$3; or if you prefer send us the amount and we will send goods direct to you, freight collect. If at the end of 60 days' trial according to directions you are not entirely satisfied we will refund all your money, including carrying charges. Your banker will tell you we are responsible.

Free Book "Making Live Stock Pay." Write for it.

THE CAREY SALT CO., Dept. 230, Hutchinson, Kan.

Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Saving Coal in England. Management of Cooking Stoves. How to Utilize Fine Coal. Fuel Value of Wood. Heating Rural Public Halls. The Use of the Wood Lot. Air-dried and Kiln Dried Timber. A Few Objections Answered.

ENGLAND has found it necessary to be extremely careful in handling her available coal during the past two years and for some time to come until normal production conditions can be established. The National Coal Controller investigated the use of coal in fire places, heating stoves and cooking stoves and set forth regulations which were effective in reducing the consumption of coal. With regard to open fires it was recommended that the grate area be reduced by using fire bricks. The aperture of the outlet should be reduced by means of a loose brick. The hearth should be built up so that distance between the hearth and grate does not exceed two inches.

In cooking stoves all openings should be carefully examined. The stoves should be patched up so that air leaks are prevented and when the day's cooking is finished all dampers should be tightly closed up so that combustion might be reduced to a minimum and the heat retained for a considerable period.

It was recommended that coal dust and fine slack be collected, then moistened with water and applied to a brightly burning fire. Briquets could be made by mixing accumulations of fine coal dust, saw dust, small wooden chips and 10 per cent cement with sufficient water to render it plastic. A mold for the briquets could be devised from tin cans or better from ordinary small flower pots. Cinders from burned briquets should be carefully sifted and returned in small quantities.

Present shortage in coal has brought about a great increase in the demand for wood. The high price of coal has led many people to curtail the amount which they would normally use in their stoves and furnaces and to replace it, to a certain extent, at least, with wood. More wood will be used during the present winter than since the days before the opening of the great coal fields and the development of such transportation facilities as made cheap coal possible in practically every region of the country.

The cessation of hostilities does not mean relief in coal shortage. Authorities are fully cognizant of the fact that the work of reconstruction will incur demands upon the fuel and manufacturing resources of the nation that will result in the maintenance of industrial conditions upon practically the same basis as obtained before the war. The demand for wood during the present winter will be just as strong as it was last year and wood lot owners, who have available a larger quantity of fire wood than they can well utilize themselves, will find in this condition an opportunity for rendering a patriotic service and for fattening their pocketbooks by preparing the wood and hauling it to the market.

There seems no valid reason why many of the buildings of rural villages, including churches, opera houses, lodge rooms, small schools and similar assembly houses cannot use wood for fuel, for the heat periods are often short and are required only at occasional times. This practice could very well be extended to assembly rooms of larger cities. In towns where the store buildings are usually single room affairs and stoves are used for heating, wood could be very satisfactorily utilized and result of such practice would be a very appreciable saving in the nations coal requirements, beside relieving the present congested condition of transportation facilities to a great extent.

There are a number of points of advantage in the use of wood as fuel—advantages which should make it popular even in normal times when coal can be obtained easily and cheaply.

Almost every state has large areas in which occasional tracts of wood land are common; for example, in Eastern Kansas it is probable that 50 per cent of the farms have a woodlot sufficiently large, when properly handled, to produce enough wood to supply at least the fuel requirements of one house. The majority of these woodlots could supply just as well as not, sufficient fuel to heat a number of houses. This fuel is cheap since the woodlot usually occupies waste land and anything produced upon it is only considered a by-product of the farm. Roughly speaking, properly seasoned wood, especially hard wood, has a heat value for each standard cord, equal to or even greater than the heat value of a ton of average bituminous coal. Wood is clean, easily handled, and upon properly equipped grates is satisfactory for both heating and cooking purposes.

The proper management of a woodlot will result in excellent financial returns under ordinary conditions. The United States Forestry Service has published a number of highly interesting and valuable bulletins upon this particular subject and it will be only too glad to send these bulletins free to anyone who will direct a request to the United States Forestry Service at Washington, D. C. By a perusal of these bulletins anyone may become an amateur forester and will find the work not only profitable but very interesting as well.

Seasoned wood has greater value in heating units than green wood; hard wood has the same advantage over soft wood to a limited extent, but hard wood is better for fuel than soft wood mainly on account of its greater density and the smaller space occupied by a quantity sufficient to produce a certain amount of heat. For instance hickory is twice as heavy as basswood and a cord of hickory would produce twice as many heat units as two cords of basswood.

In order that wood may be desirable as fuel, it should be cut not less than two months before the time when it is to be used; it is better to make this interval longer for the heat value depends somewhat upon the elimination of moisture and under the ordinary conditions it has been found that it takes at least 12 months for wood to become air-dry. Air-dried wood itself contains about 25 per cent moisture and the only way this can be driven out is to subject it to kiln drying. Wood that has been seasoned for six months contains about only 30 per cent of moisture, which is only 5 per cent in excess of air-dried wood and this moisture content would not interfere materially with its combustion. Trees often can be felled in early spring before the rush of farm work begins, then can be left to lie and season for several months until the slack season of fall occurs, when it can be cut up into cord wood or stove wood lengths and then marketed.

Wood cut in the fall will season fairly well during the early winter months, so that it will be suitable for use in January and February. Seasoning takes place in cold weather almost as well as in warm weather; for during a period of alternate freezing and thawing the moisture is rapidly eliminated. Fall felling of trees should be done as early as possible in order that the leaves which are left on the trees may draw out a considerable portion of sap from the wood. If possible the bark should be removed from logs when they are cut, for this removal facilitated the seasoning; splitting the cut wood is also of advantage in reducing the time for seasoning and if large logs are halved and quartered it will be found more desirable than to leave them lying as they were cut. The shorter the lengths into which the wood is cut the more rapid will be the seasoning. The small round stuff cut from branches and small trees is less valuable than larger stuff for its con-

(Continued on Page 41.)

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Balancing Feeds and Fuel.
Snow Blockaded the Roads.
The Anti-freeze Mixtures.
Germans are Like Indians.
Charles Dillon on the Income Tax.
John Fields's Cure for Tenantry.
The Killing Point for Peaches.**

THIS Canadian atmosphere may be healthy but it certainly takes lots of feed and fuel as a balancer. The snow, which fell two weeks ago, seems to like this locality; at any rate, it shows no signs of leaving, and our east and west roads are almost as closely blocked as ever. In the road plans for next year it would seem wise to make some provision for cleaning up the weeds and grass along the roads which catch the snow and drifts, from the wheat fields and meadows. Last night, January 4, was the coldest of the year so far but as the year is quite young yet there are plenty of chances for records to be broken.

The mail carriers have to make deliveries the best they can as all east and west roads which border on meadows or wheat fields are blocked. In most instances the fences are thrown down and travel is across the fields. The road to Gridley is now pretty good but it follows in most cases the old line of former days before the country was fenced—straight thru the fields the nearest way. This will not harm the fields so long as the ground remains frozen but when the thaw comes we will have to go back to the fenced lines and this will not come easy. After having a short cut to town many do not like to get back to the long way 'round and that makes land owners hesitate about opening their fences.

I don't hear as much about "anti-freezing" mixtures for motor car radiators as formerly. This is not because the cars are temporarily laid up but because many, who have used them have found their weak point. It is not that they will not answer the purpose, for they will do that. A proper mixture will not freeze even if the mercury goes quite low, but even if he is sure of that the car owner still is slightly uneasy when the mercury goes below zero. But the main objection is not that the mixture ever freezes but that it gets so cold that it is very difficult to start the car, especially if it is one of the popular kind about which so many stories are told. When we used the mixture in our car one cold winter it did not freeze, altho one night the mercury went down 12 degrees below zero, but it did get like mush and I thought we never would get it warmed up and the car started again. But if the car must stand out in the street for any length of time it is always safest to use the anti-freeze mixture and then if the weather is very cold to run it out of the radiator at night into a tub so that the mixture can be saved for use again.

A great many of us are watching with interest the efforts of the Germans to dodge the dose of bitter medicine they see coming their way. Those who have read of the old Indian campaigns will note some familiar features; when the Indians had been out in a large body engaged in some meaner their favorite tactics when closely pressed by a superior force was to split up into a great many small bodies so that their enemies would not know which trail to follow. Whether these tactics will prove as successful for the Germans as they were for the Indians remains to be seen; my guess would be that no matter how many countries they try to dissolve into they will be brought back together when it comes time to settle the bill.

In a recent number of Farmers Mail and Breeze Charles Dillon says: "The farmer will have to realize as he never has done before that his empty pocket at the end of the year doesn't mean that he has had no income." Mr. Dillon was speaking of the income tax but the remark holds good in other ways. It is true that many farmers, if the end of the year finds them with empty pockets, think they have made nothing, when if they would do a little invoicing they would find perhaps more profit than they dreamed. They may not have

money in their pockets or in the bank but they may find two or three head more cattle, some debts paid, some new machinery or, perhaps, several bonds or savings stamps. When this matter comes up I always think of a farmer who lived near me several years ago. After farming a rented place three years he concluded, from the fact of his having no ready cash, that he was making nothing. So he had a sale, intending to go into some business which would pay. When the sale totals were arrived at he found that he had almost \$900 more than he had when he started farming, three years before. He at once bought another outfit, rented another farm and for all I know is farming yet.

Some may say that \$300 is a mighty small amount to have to show for 12 months' labor and no doubt it does seem small in these fortune making days—for the other fellow. But how many city workers or even professional men have \$300 left to show after their bills are paid? A much smaller number than you imagine. To save \$300 in a year means that you have saved an average of \$25 a month and how many city men who work for wages do that? And if a farmer owns his farm, even if he does not have it all paid for, he can make much work count in increasing the value of his land that would not show on any invoice of personal property or cash on hand. Every improvement a man makes on his own land counts for him if it is nothing more than filling a ditch or cleaning up some weed patch. There is scarcely a farm in Eastern Kansas which could not have \$5 an acre added to the value by work which would help the appearance of things. A well trimmed hedge often would mean several hundred dollars value added, in the eye of some prospective land buyer, as compared with one which had been allowed to run wild. There are other things that add to our real possessions beside ready money.

I had the pleasure last week of hearing one of Oklahoma's best men give his remedy for the tenant problem which is pressing so hard for a solution not only in Oklahoma but in all the Western states. This man said that if a farmer could not buy a large farm he gave up the idea of buying any and so drifted into the tenant class without a struggle. His idea was that all such men should own their own homes even if it were but a small tract; if he could not buy 10 acres let him buy 5 and build on it and make it a permanent place of abode—a real home. From this vantage point he could carry on rented acres just as well as if he lived in some other man's house. I often have thought of this solution of the tenant problem as no doubt have many others, yet we seldom see it tried. However, when it is tried, in almost every instance it proves successful. I know that if tomorrow found me homeless and landless my first effort would be to get a stopping place I could call my own even if it were not more than large enough to contain a house and garden. John Fields, of Oklahoma, is on the right track when he preaches doctrine like this.

It seems almost impossible to raise a supply of the familiar homely things which used to grow so plentifully a few years ago. Then we seldom had a peach failure; now it seems impossible to raise them. We hoped to have some this coming season but the mercury went to 13 below last night and may go lower tonight and 15 below is said to be the killing point for peaches. Years ago, with smaller trees, we could scoop up walnuts by the wagonbox load on the creek; now there are not enough raised to supply the squirrels. I saw some for sale in Emporia last week and the price asked was 25 cents for 4 pounds. Think of that, those of you who would in former times have been glad to get that for a bushel! But better times are coming—some time. And when they do we'll be able to appreciate such homely things as peaches and walnuts.

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With the Home Makers

A Child's Education is not Complete without Good Books

BY MABEL E. GRAVES

ONE OF THE public libraries in a large city recently made an exhibit of some of the very best books for children, and in order to help mothers in choosing suitable reading matter for their boys and girls, I am passing on the most interesting of the books recommended, with the price and the name of the publisher from whom each may be obtained:

For the Smallest Ones

"The Adventures of Peter Rabbit," by Thornton W. Burgess; published by Little, Brown & Company, New York; price 50 cents.

"The Pied Piper of Hamelin," by Robert Browning; Rand, McNally & Company, New York; \$1.25.

"The Cock, the Mouse, and the Little Red Hen," by Felicite Lefevre; Jacobs & Company, Philadelphia; 20 cents.

"Tommy Tittlemouse," "Little Jack Horner," "Our Child's Favorites," and "Polly Flanders" are four books of Mother Goose rhymes, abundantly illustrated; Rand, McNally & Company; 50 cents.

Books for Girls

"Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," a fairy story by J. M. Barrie, for girls 10 years; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; \$1.50.

"Children of the Arctic," by Mrs. Peary; age 10 years; Stokes Company, New York; \$1.35.

"The Mary Frances Cook Book," by Jane Eayre Fryer; delightfully illustrated; for girls in the third grade or above; Winston Company, Philadelphia; \$1.20.

"Little Sisters to the Camp Fire Girls," by E. A. Watson Hyde; girls 10 years; Rand, McNally & Company; 50 cents.

Books for Boys

"Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain, two of the best boys' stories ever written; for boys 10 to 16 years; Harper Brothers, New York; \$1.75.

"Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson; Crowell Company, New York; 60 cents.

"Boy Scout's Year Book"; Appleton & Company, New York; \$2.10.

"The Adventures of Arnold Adair, American Ace," an aviation war story; Little, Brown & Company; \$1.35.

Books They Both Like

"Fairy Tales," by Hans Christian Anderson; children 8 years and over; Ginn & Company, Chicago; 45 cents.

"The Arabian Nights," edited and arranged by Frances Jenkins Olcott; Holt & Company, New York; \$1.50.

"King of the Golden River," by John Ruskin, edited by M. V. O'Shea; a very good edition of this popular fairy tale; Heath & Company, Chicago; 20 cents.

"Round the World with Father," description and travel; age 10 years; Sully & Kleinteich, New York; 50 cents.

"Gods and Heroes," by Robert Edward Francillon; an excellent collection of old Greek tales; Ginn & Company; 50 cents.

"The Goody-Naughty Book," by Sarah Corly Ripper; Rand, McNally; 50 cents.

"Child Stories from the Masters," by Maud Menefee; beautifully written, condensed stories from masterpieces of literature; age 12 to 14 years; Rand, McNally; 50 cents.

"The Peasant and the Prince," by Harriet Martineau; a story of the French revolution; ages 12 to 16 years; Ginn & Company; 50 cents.

"The Quest of the Four-Leafed Clover," by Laboulaye; a story of Arabian life; ages 14 to 16 years; Ginn & Company; 40 cents.

"Jan and Betje," by May Emery Hall; delightful story of two Dutch children; ages 7 to 8 years; Charles E. Merrill Company, New York; 35 cents.

"Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates," by Mary Mapes Dodge; life in Holland; ages 12 to 16 years; Scribners, New York; 50 cents.

"Poems Every Child Should Know," edited by Mary E. Burt; Doubleday, Page & Company, New York; 60 cents.

"A Christmas Carol," by Charles Dickens; ages 13 to 16; good edition;

by Lippincott Company, Philadelphia; \$1.50.

"Blackfeet Indian Stories," Indian legends by George Bird Grinnell; for children under 12; Scribner's; \$1.

"The Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling; ages 8 to 12; The Century Company, New York; \$1.50.

"Homemade Toys for Girls and Boys," by A. Neely Hall; Lathrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston; \$1.25.

Another book not in this library collection, but dearly loved by children 4 to 10 years old is "The Wizard of Oz"; McClurg & Company, Chicago; \$1.35.

Your School Can Do This, Too

If your child does not do so well in school as you think he should one reason may be he has only a cold lunch at noon, for more and more it is being discovered that warm, wholesome food helps to make alert minds.

How to provide warm food, or at least one warm dish, in the school lunch may seem a difficult problem but the following letter from a rural school teacher to the New York College of Agriculture shows that it can be done:

"Our idea of a warm school lunch grew from the fact that neither the teacher nor the pupils liked cold lunches. We purchased a two-burner oil stove without legs and fastened it to an unused back seat. If school funds are sufficient, legs and an oven are convenient, but they were luxuries for us. We also bought a dishpan and a stew kettle. The pupils donated the other cooking utensils. We use an old bookcase for a cupboard and each child keeps his cup, plate, knife, fork, spoon, and soup dish there. Such supplies as salt, pepper, butter, soda and sugar are also kept in the cupboard. The pupils take turns furnishing the materials for the soup, creamed potatoes, hot cocoa or whatever we serve and the oil for the stove is bought from the school fund."

When the Pipes Freeze

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Anyone who has in his house pipes used for carrying water, has to look out for them during cold weather. When water is held in containers, it grows colder and colder until finally the whole mass is very near the freezing point; and when freezing does occur, it occurs so rapidly that practically all the water freezes at once. Everyone knows that just at the freezing point, there is a considerable increase in volume of water, and the pressure exerted by this expansion is one of the most irresistible of nature's forces. When the expansion occurs, something simply has to give; as a result we have burst cans, pipes or tanks.

In building a house in a region where the winter temperatures fall below the freezing point, it is well to arrange the water and plumbing systems with protection for the pipes pretty well in mind. If possible, no pipes should extend up thru outside walls; if such an arrangement is unavoidable, they should be placed as far as possible from the exterior wall covering, and should be surrounded with packed sawdust, shavings, cotton lint, or some other good insulator. If pipes are in the attic for any reason, see that they, too,

are protected, for while an attic may not get very cold, still danger is present, and a burst pipe in the attic means damaged ceilings.

Sill-cocks are often ruined simply because they are not shut off from the main house supply during winter. Properly installed sill-cocks should have a shut-off valve inside the basement, and this valve should have a self-draining provision, so that all water in the pipe above it may be drawn off. Do not forget that unless the sill-cock itself is open all the water may not drain out.

When pipes freeze, do not use too heroic methods in thawing them out. If a torch is available, heat the frozen portion of the pipe gently. Too much heat in one spot may generate enough steam for an explosion. Rags wrapped around a pipe and kept saturated with scalding water are sometimes efficacious as a thawing measure.

An emergency repair of frozen pipe may be made by wrapping with electric tape; a few layers of paper applied before the tape and thoroly covered by it may be effective. A bad crack may be filled up with cement paste "bandaged" on with canvas strips.

If pipes are prone to freeze, in spite of precautions, it may be desirable to open the faucet and permit a very small stream of water to run during the coldest portion of the day, or whenever it is thought the temperature may fall so low as to bring danger of freezing.

Good Eggless Recipes

Lemon Pudding Sauce—Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of flour or 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, and 2 tablespoons of butter; add 1 cup of boiling water; cook until thick, then add 2 tablespoons of lemon juice.

Molasses Gingerbread—Dissolve 1 level teaspoon of soda in a little water; then beat in 1 cup of molasses and add 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 large tablespoon of lard or butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sweet milk, 1 teaspoon of ginger, and 2 cups of flour. Bake and cut in squares. When ready to serve pour over the squares a sauce made by bringing to a boil $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sweet milk and 1 teaspoon of sugar for each square.

Eggless Cornbread—Put 1 tablespoon of fat on the stove to melt and while it is melting, stir 1 teaspoon of soda carefully into 2 cups of cornmeal, and add 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 tablespoon of cornstarch. Pour in 2 cups of buttermilk and when well stirred add the hot fat.

Essie Gault.
Atchison Co., Kansas.

Mother Likes to Rest on Sunday

Mother can attend church on Sunday and enjoy the day of rest the same as the other members of the family if she prepares the dinner for the day on Saturday. Many dainty desserts can be made on Saturday that are all the better eaten cold on Sunday. Vegetables can be sliced and put in cold water until time for cooking and meats can be cooked and sliced cold when served. A plain cake with fruit and cream or a delicate custard may be prepared ready to put on the table. All these things simplify the Sunday work and give mother a chance to rest.

Mrs. Sadie E. Bandy.

Pulaski Co., Arkansas.

Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

Says One Subscriber

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 3371 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a package of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today, or send \$2.25 and get 3 regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply, or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

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

A Living Room That Sings

Set the stage for cheerfulness
All about your home;
Shift the scene for happiness,
And more of it will come.

Build the windows high and wide;
Make the woodwork white;
Use the sort of draperies
That seem to give off light;
Throw away the somber stuff,
Leave no place for gloom;
Coziness is stuffiness—
Let the life have room!

Have a grate with cannel in,
Or fireplace with logs;
Make a home that always smiles
Thru rains or snows or fogs;
Clothe the walls in pink-shot gray
With hinted leaves and birds—
Fill the place with joyfulness
More eloquent than words.

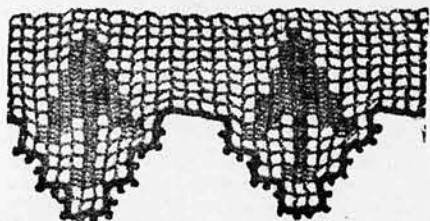
Build it so, no matter how
The world may shape your day,
You can hurry home again
And still be blithe and gay.
Moods are from environment,
Not from deeper things—
Who could nurse a grievance
In a living room that sings?

Set your stage for happiness;
Write no cues for frets;
Cheerfulness, invited in,
Will never send "regrets".

—Strickland Gillian in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Arrow Edge in Filet

Filet patterns for lace edgings are sometimes difficult to find so the one illustrated here is sure to be appreciated. Begin with a chain (ch) of 32 stitches (st), turn and make 1 double crochet (d c, thread over hook once)



into the 5th st from hook. Ch 2, skip 2, and make 1 d c into 3rd st, thus forming a space (sp). Make 7 more sp, ch 5, and turn.

2nd row—Nine sp over 9 sp, ch 5, turn.

3rd row—Nine sp, ch 11, turn.

4th row—Add to the row, making 11 sp, ch 5, turn.

5th row—Nine sp, fill the next space with 2 d c into ch between d c's. This makes 1 block (blk). One sp, ch 11, turn.

6th row—Three sp, 3 blk, 7 sp, ch 5, turn.

7th row—Five sp, 4 blk, 4 sp, ch 11, turn.

8th row—Two sp, 1 blk, 4 sp, 5 blk, 3 sp, ch 5, turn.

9th row—Two sp, 11 blk, 2 sp, ch 5, turn.

10th row—Two sp, 1 blk, 4 sp, 5 blk, 3 sp, ch 5, turn.

11th row—Five sp, 4 blk, 4 sp, ch 5, turn.

12th row—Three sp, 3 blk, 7 sp, ch 5, turn.

13th row—Nine sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, ch 5, turn.

14th row—Eleven sp. Now make 5 rows of 9 sp each and begin the next scallop. Finish the edge with single crochets and picots as shown in the illustration. Minnie Pollock.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Recipes from Farm Homes

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

Cherry Gelatine Salad—Soften $\frac{1}{4}$ package of gelatine in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of water and dissolve in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of boiling water. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and stir until melted and cooled a little, then add the juice of 2 lemons and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cherry juice. Place the pan in cold water and stir until the mixture begins to set, then stir in a large cup of canned cherries. Turn into individual molds and serve with lettuce and salad dressing.—Mrs. W. E. Grimes, South Dakota.

Graham Crackers—Sift together 1 quart of graham flour, 1 tablespoon of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, and 1 teaspoon of baking powder. Rub in 2 tablespoons of butter; add $2\frac{1}{2}$ scant cups of milk; mix into a smooth dough and knead well 5 minutes. Roll $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and cut into small squares. Bake in a rather hot oven 10 minutes.—Mrs. I. M. N., Marysville, Kan.

Rice with Cheese—Boil 1 cup of rice in 1 cup of water, simmering until the water is absorbed. Add 2 cups of milk and 3 tablespoons of butter and cook

again until the rice is quite tender. Remove from the fire, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of grated cheese, 1 teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of pepper and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of paprika, and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of mustard. Place in a fireproof dish, sprinkle over with more cheese and fine bread crumbs, dot with butter, and cook in the oven $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.—Mrs. S. S. F.

Cracklin' Cornbread—Place 2 cups of cornmeal, 1 teaspoon of sugar and 1 teaspoon of salt in a bowl, then put in 1 cup of cracklings and pour over just enough boiling water to moisten. Stir in 1 cup of sour milk to which $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of soda has been added. This makes a soft dough which can be dropped on a greased pan with a spoon or, better still, it can be shaped into cakes with the hands and baked in a hot oven.—Mrs. T. M. B., Oklahoma.

What Shall I Do?

Can you tell me where I can sell the lining of chicken gizzards? Where can I get White China geese or eggs for hatching?—N. E. D., Piper, Kan.

I do not know of any firm buying chicken gizzards. I do not believe there is enough demand for them to pay you to save them.

I cannot give you the name of anyone having White China geese for sale. I should advise you to send me your name and full address, however, so that I can let you know as soon as I hear of such a person.

We have a living room which is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. We intend to take out a partition which would make it 8 feet longer. We have a good rug for the larger part. With what would you cover the other part? Can I get a rug to fit the whole room or would you recommend some sort of covering to be bought by the yard? The woodwork in these rooms is painted white. I should like to take off this paint and put on varnish. Can you tell me how to remove the paint? Also, how may I remove a patent varnish from some of the furniture? I do not care to put long curtains at the windows because the children pull at them. What kind would you suggest?—Mrs. C. D. R., Morris Co., Kansas.

If your floors are varnished or painted around the edges, I should think you could use the rug you have in the old part of the room and get a rug 6 by 9 feet for the new part. Or, if you wish to have just one rug for the whole room, I believe one 9 by 15 feet would be large enough. If you were to buy enough carpet to cover the whole floor, it would cost you more than a new rug.

Lye water is said to remove paint but I believe the easiest way would be to get a quart of paint or varnish remover. You can buy this at any paint or hardware store for about \$1 a quart. Rub the preparation over 3 or 4 feet of the woodwork and as soon as the paint is loosened, scrape it off; apply the liquid over a similar space, scrape off the paint and continue over the whole room. If the paint is all removed, it will not be necessary to put on a filler before varnishing. Simply rub the woodwork with gasoline and apply the varnish. This paint and varnish remover will also remove the patent varnish from your furniture.

Since you do not care for long curtains, I suggest that you get some white or dainty-colored flowered marquisette to match the rugs and other colorings in the room and make three-quarter length side curtains—two for each window—making them just wide enough to reach a fourth of the way toward the center, thus leaving an open space in the center. Then at the top of each window hang a drapery of the same material, letting it extend across the window and down about a third as far as the side curtains.

Questions pertaining to any phase of farm life will be answered promptly without charge thru this column. Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

To Keep the Hands Warm

Did you ever try to hang wet clothes on the line in bitter winter weather and almost freeze your fingers? Try this the next time: After drying the hands thoroughly, rub them with common cornstarch. This will protect them and prevent that dreadful stinging and pain. Put the clothespin basket in the oven while washing. The pins will be hot when you are ready for them and will aid noticeably in keeping the hands comfortable. Jessie Caldwell.

South Dakota.

Now is the time to come to the aid of the Armenians.

Grow 25 Bushels To One Tree

ORCHARDS are "mints" these days. War checked planting by America and ruined Europe's orchards. Fruit prices will stay high. Plant your spare acres to fruit this year and reap riches.

Plant "the wealth-making tree," Stark Delicious. Look at the tree pictured below. It's only one of acres of such Stark Delicious trees in C. M. Pette's orchards in the Corn Belt. Think of getting 25 bushels from each tree! Selling them at wholesale for from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bushel! Many are doing this. Read their reports in our FREE 1919 Planting Guide.

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You can make \$25-land yield \$200.00 clear profit per acre yearly. Some Stark Delicious orchards in various sections produce \$1,000.00 per acre annually. See our book.

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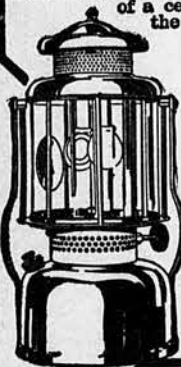
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Bad Roads Make Life Dreary

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

At first thought one might think the condition of the roads would have little effect on the life of the farmer's wife. Since our roads have been in very bad condition from the middle of November, we have come to realize that few factors have so much influence on the life in the farm home. All the desolation and isolation of the early farms was due to the poor means of communication. No wonder that statistics showed that the majority of women inmates in insane asylums were farmers' wives! The monotony of their lives was enough to make them insane.

Some professor explained that the reason this condition no longer exists was due to three things: the rural mail, the rural telephone and the mail order catalog. We doubt if the last named has had as much to do with varying the life of a farm woman as improved roads, cars and better means of travel. True it is that for many the mail order catalog is a fashion sheet, a price list and an encyclopedia of new things and new inventions.

Good roads mean trips to town, visits with neighbors, church and school. Due to the epidemic and bad roads, we have been months without Sunday school; we have made few trips to town; have visited—over the telephone—and had practically no school. Rural mail has, on some routes, been very irregular and uncertain. Our east and west roads have been filled with snow, almost impassable for a horse and entirely so for school children.

Those who would work for the improvement of country life should begin with roads. Merchants who would increase their country trade should lend their efforts toward bettering the roads that lead out into the country. Clubs and organizations of all kinds could do few things for home improvement that would effect life in so many ways as the bettering of the roads would do.

In the olden days of isolation, it is probable that the breakfast food was mush of the cornmeal variety. Today we think we must have a wheat cereal, rolled oats or some of the prepared foods. Some of our neighbors have, for a long time, used whole wheat. They clean it thoroughly, soak the wheat in warm water a half a day or more, boil it awhile and place it in the fireless cooker over night. In the absence of a favored wheat cereal, we have tried grinding some of our own wheat in a good-sized coffee mill. The taste is the same. The only difference in the manufacturer's product and ours was in color. Ours was darker. We ought to add a difference in cost—ours cost less than one-third as much, not counting our work.

If one had a small table mill such as we were advised to use last year, a hand-mill costing about \$3.50, she could easily make her graham flour and whole wheat flour. These flours would mix very well with buckwheat for making cakes or with white flour for bread. We find, too, that cornmeal mush intended for frying will slice better and hold together better if some flour of the wheat kind is mixed in the cornmeal used in making the mush.

There have been a number of local inquiries for the directions for making soap that were given by a reader last year. Those who tried the making of soap from cracklings were so well pleased that they would do so again. This crackling soap is made by measuring out a gallon crock level full of ordinary cracklings. The can of lye is dissolved in a gallon of water and,

when dissolved, is mixed with the cracklings. The cracklings are stirred in this lye solution, set on the stove and gradually 3 more gallons of water are added. When boiled until the consistency of thick sirup, the soap is done. It may be poured into jars and cut out as needed or into lined boxes and cut into cakes as the market product is cut. If borax is added to the lye solution, the cleansing power of the soap is that much improved. There are several who have succeeded in making soap with this rule that have failed with others. One reader has figured out what her soap for the spring and summer would have cost her. She finds that her homemade soap has saved her \$15. "There's my Red Cross contribution," she said.

Do You Need An Apron?

8905—Girls' set. The set consists of a petticoat which hangs from the shoulders and a pair of drawers. Sizes, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.

9149—Ladies' and misses' three piece skirt. The skirt has three gores with a wide tuck at the center back which may be left open for a short distance above the hem if desired.



Sizes, 16, 18 years, and 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

8959—Ladies' one-piece apron. The apron is belted in at the normal waistline with a belt of the material. Sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure.

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

Martha Washington Cake

This is one of my favorite recipes. By changing the filling, it may be made often without the family tiring of it. Mix well the following ingredients and bake in a moderate oven: Six tablespoons of sugar, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 egg, 1/4 cup of milk, 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, and 1/2 teaspoon of vanilla. Split and put any of the following fillings between the layers:

Cream Filling—One cup of hot milk, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, 1 egg, and 1/2 teaspoon of vanilla.

Chocolate Cream Filling—Add 2 tablespoons of cocoa to the cream filling before cooking.

Jam, marshmallows, preserves or whipped cream also make delicious fillings. Ethel R. Chase.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Let's be Sociable

There is nothing that puts pep and life into a community faster than the meeting together of the people. The time has passed for the most remote rural district to remain indifferent and inert. Many localities are organizing community clubs in every school district. These clubs have their officers and are holding regular meetings where

vital and important topics are discussed such as farming dairying, stock raising, gardening, canning and chicken raising.

A lecturer is procured at times during the year to instruct on various phases of farm life and there is a short program of music and speaking at each meeting, besides the social hour followed by refreshments.

The mothers' meeting is a very important meeting in connection with the community club. There are many topics of interest, especially to young mothers, in the care, diet and management of children, hygienic foods and clothing, sewing, and so forth. The mother-daughter canning division is another important part of the community club.

We all have our part that we can do to make this life more livable. The saying that "one never rises above his thoughts" is true, so let us think of higher and more useful things and help our children and our neighbors as well as ourselves to keep reaching onward and upward. Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kansas.

Where Good Business Pays

My neighbor, who prides herself on her business ability, showed me her method of keeping accounts the other day. The first page of the 1918 record was marked "Sold during January," and then followed a detailed account of the produce—butter, cream, eggs and poultry—marketed each week.

"Your prosperity items lack point," I said. "You do not specify the cost of all that stuff."

"Oh, well, my husband furnishes that," my neighbor replied, "and it doesn't count."

It doesn't count? Right there lies the weak spot in the whole farming system. So many farm women and men never have learned to estimate a correct balance between expenses and income. Until a correct estimate is made of cost, which must include first capital invested with interest, feed and labor, the profit is an unknown quantity. At present prices of produce the farmer and his wife are handling a safe proposition but good business principles must be applied if highest satisfaction is enjoyed. It is not good business for husband and wife even to think "mine" and "yours". They should be equal partners, pool their brains and funds, and share all profits.

Mrs. Alice E. Wells.

Franklin Co., Kansas.

A Fruit and Nut Fudge

Two level cups of sugar, 1/2 cup of molasses, 1/2 cup of cream, 1/2 cup of butter, 1/2 cup of grated chocolate, 2 level tablespoons of stoned and chopped dates, 2 level tablespoons of chopped preserved ginger, 1/2 cup of chopped walnut meats, 1 teaspoon of baking powder and a teaspoon of lemon extract. Boil together for 5 or 6 minutes the sugar, molasses, cream and butter, stirring all the time; add chocolate and boil 5 minutes more; add the other ingredients and boil slowly until a little, dropped into cold water, will form a soft ball. Remove from the fire, put the basin into a larger pan of cold water and stir until creamy. Put into a buttered tin and mark into squares. This recipe, a friend found in a baking powder book. Experimenting with it she found the results as good candy as could be found on a confectioner's table.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverly, Mo., writes "I fed 2 boxes of 'More Eggs' to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 3341 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get three regular \$1 packages on special discount for a season's supply. A million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. You take no risk. Write today. Pin a dollar bill to your letter or send \$2.25 special discount for 3 packages. Or ask Mr. Reefer to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

Write That Letter Today

Don't forget to write a letter for the Women's Page telling what system of housekeeping accounts you use. Or if you have some good lighting system in your home, tell about that. If you cannot write on these topics, choose your own subject. Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by January 29. You may be one of the two to win the \$1 prizes offered.

For Our Young Readers

Boy Scouts are the Friends of All Animals

THE FIRST boy who in generations of Moros had ever been known to be kind to an animal was the Moro boy who first became a Scout. There are now quite a number of Moro Boy Scouts, and they are carrying out the Scout teachings by being kind to animals.

A Boy Scout anywhere in the world is the same. He has the same oath and the same laws and the same teaching, and he puts them into practice in the same way. In this great world brotherhood there are more than 2 million Boy Scouts—one of the greatest organized forces for bringing kindness into the world that this cruel old planet has ever seen. Its effect must be felt—it is felt!

The sixth Scout law says: "A Scout is kind. He is a friend to animals. He

medal to any member of the Boy Scout organization who shall demonstrate during a given year to the National Court of Honor that he has rendered distinguished service in the conservation of wild life.

The Scouts all over America are feeding the birds this winter. Every Scout knows that each bird kept from starving when the cold weather, snow, and ice shut off his natural food supply will well repay the community by destroying hundreds of caterpillars, grubs, beetles and insects that would prey the next year on flowers and fruit and foliage. Many of the troops have made shelters where the birds can find food and be comfortable during the sleet and snow storms. The Scouts know all the best winter food for birds, such as suet or other fats, pork rinds, cut-up apples, cracker crumbs, pumpkin or squash seeds, rice and cracked corn.

An Old Game, But Good

When you have friends visit you on a rainy or cold day, amuse them with the game of donkey. Cut a donkey from a piece of paper and cut enough tails that each of your playmates may have one. Then blindfold one of your guests, turn him around several times and tell him to pin the tail on the donkey. When everyone has had a trial, see which has pinned the tail in the best position and award a prize. You may vary this game by cutting out any other animal.

Winfield, Kan. Helen Priest.

Not So Bad, After All

Six-year-old Anna was going to have a birthday party to which Wilbur, her little playmate, was invited. Meeting her on the street a few hours before the appointed time for the party, he confided to her that he could not come because he had been unable to get her a present. Anna smoothed it over by saying, "Oh, that's all right, Wilbur. Come anyway, and just bring the money."

By the Firelight

When I have had my evening bath,
And donned a fresh clean gown,
I like to sit on mother's lap,
And go to Drowsy-Town.

She sings me sweetest lullabies,
In voice so soft and low,
While all the time the firelight
Goes flickering to and fro.

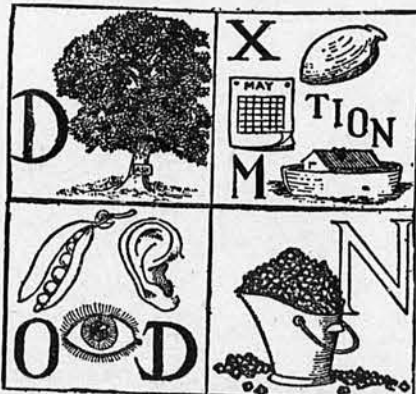
At first I hear each word she sings,
I've heard them many times,
She knows the songs I love the best,
And all the sweetest rhymes.

But by and by her voice seems faint,
And very far away,—
Next thing I know I'm wide awake,
And it's another day!

—Selected.

Some Punctuation Marks

Try to find out what these punctuation marks are. Then send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. Give your name, age, county and complete address. There will be packages of post-cards for the first five boys and girls sending correct answers.



Solution January 4 puzzle: Books of the Bible: 1, Numbers; 2, Kings; 3, Ruth; 4, Exodus. The prize winners: Sylvia Thompson, McPherson, Kan.; Kenneth W. Robinson, Holton, Kan.; Eloise Dye, Logan, Kan.; Eva Whitmer, Dorrance, Kan.; Orin Jordan, Beloit, Kan.

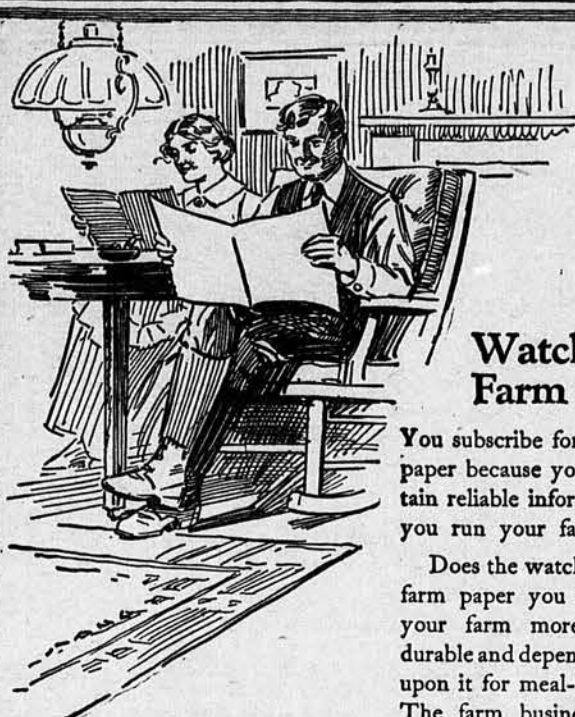
will not hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life." This kindness is not merely the thoughtfulness that eases a horse from the pain of a badly fitting harness or gives food and drink to an animal that is in need, but also that which keeps a boy from throwing a stone at a cat or tying a tin can on a dog's tail, says James E. West in Our Dumb Animals. If a boy does not prove his thoughtfulness and friendship for animals, it is quite certain that he never will be really helpful to his comrades or to the men, women, and children who may need his care.

The Boy Scouts are continually being urged to take a bold stand for the proper treatment of dumb animals whenever a case comes under their attention needing personal care or official correction. A boy may wear all the Scout uniforms made, all the Scout badges ever manufactured, know all the woodcraft, campercraft, scoutcraft, and other activities of Boy Scouts, and yet never be a real Boy Scout. To be a real Boy Scout means the doing of a good turn every day with the proper motive, and if this be done, the boy has a right to be classed with the great Scouts that have been of such service to their country. To accomplish this a Scout should observe the Scout Law.

The good turn may not be a very big thing—helping an old lady across the street; removing a banana skin from the pavement so that people may not fall; removing from streets or roads broken glass, dangerous to automobiles or bicycle tires; giving water to a thirsty horse; or deeds similar to these. It is something which shows that his heart is right. It is the Scout training and the Scout knowledge that are given an outlet in his sympathies.

As Dr. William T. Hornaday says: "Every Scout is a boy of honor, and therefore no Scout ever would accord to a helpless animal any treatment that would be painful, neglectful or in any manner unjust. A boy of honor cannot treat even a worm unjustly. He will remember that the cat, the dog, horse and ox are helpless prisoners in his hands, dependent upon his mercy and thoughtfulness. It is only the meanest of men who treat their prisoners or their faithful servants with cruelty or neglect. The bravest are the tenderest. The real heroes of life always are those who protect and care for those who cannot protect themselves."

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, thru Dr. William T. Hornaday, trustee, and also director of the New York Zoological park, awards a gold



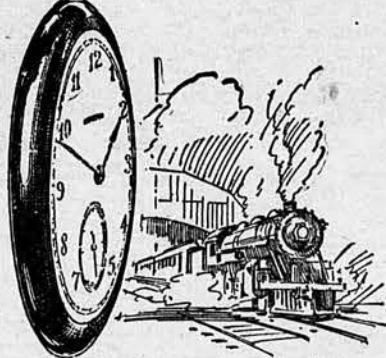
Watches and Farm Papers

You subscribe for your favorite farm paper because you believe it to contain reliable information that will help you run your farm most efficiently.

Does the watch you carry, like the farm paper you read, help you run your farm more efficiently? Is it durable and dependable? Can you rely upon it for meal-time, for train-time? The farm business, like railroading, has become so complicated that it has to be run on a careful schedule.

Hamilton Watch

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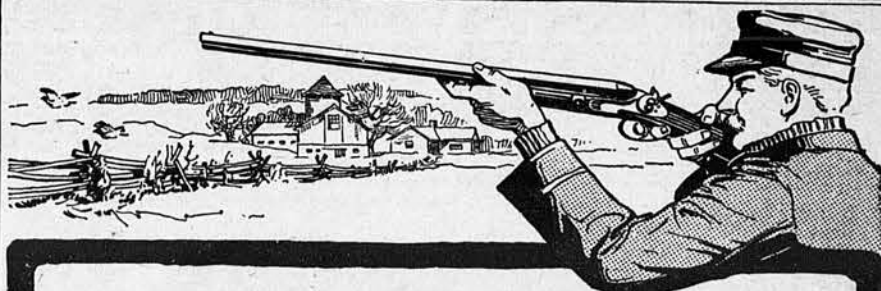


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Is recommended in army text books, and used regularly by hunters, soldiers and marines. Most prominent gun manufacturers think so well of 3-in-One that they pack a bottle with every gun and pistol. Therefore, use 3-in-One for your gun's sake. 3-in-One also has many other uses every day on

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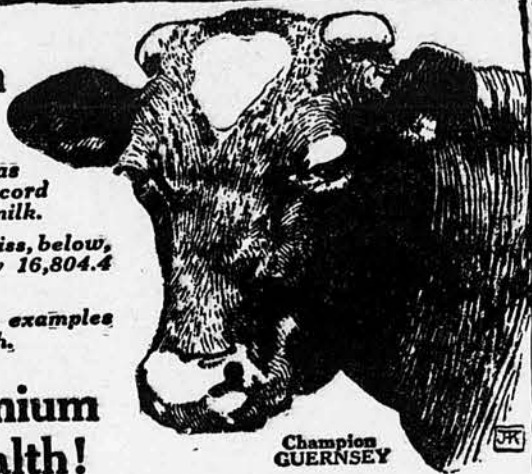
through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 105,000 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, will it not pay you? 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 don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Champion Cows

This Guernsey has a production record of 16,203.9 lbs. milk.

The Brown Swiss, below, produced yearly 16,804.4 lbs. milk.

Both cows are examples of perfect health.



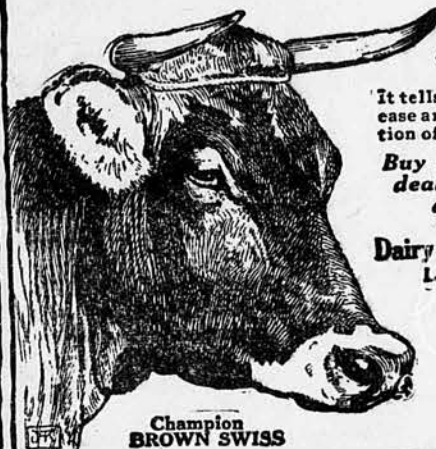
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A Premium on Health!

Never before has it paid so handsomely to get every extra pound of milk from every cow in the dairy. You can see the profit in milk, now.

The digestive and genital organs are the seat of practically all disorders in cows. Barrenness, Abortion, Scouring, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Bunches and other cow ailments usually arise from "forcing" the cow's production without aiding nature in the rebuilding process.

KOW-KURE has met with great success in the treatment and prevention of cow diseases because it acts on just the organs that the troubles start in—toning them up and aiding the cow to produce and reproduce with regularity.



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Send today for your free copy of our book,

"The Home Cow Doctor"

It tells proper treatment for each disease and gives much general information of value to dairymen.

Buy KOW-KURE from feed dealers and druggists; 60c. and \$1.20 packages.

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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 18c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$5.50 to \$7.00 (as to size) No. 2, \$4.50 to \$6.00

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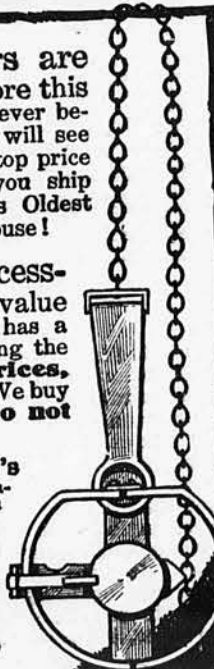
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How to Buy Fruit Trees

Select All Varieties of Plants with Care

BY ALBERT DICKENS
Kansas State Agricultural College

MEN SHOULD buy nursery stock with the same attitude of mind as that with which the careful stock raiser buys breeding stock, or the careful housewife buys furniture that she hopes to will to her great grandchildren. Too many people buy nursery stock in the same way that the young lovesick swain buys an engagement ring—he knows he needs one, he has a place to put it, but he isn't in the frame of mind to use very good judgment. As the sign boards say, "the quality is remembered after the price has been forgotten." As with the furniture or the engagement ring, you must have a place to put it. And as with a wedding or the needs of a home, the best success is likely to follow carefully considered plans, and a clear understanding of the needs.

Too many orchards and plantings often are made because some tree peddler had more elocution and oratory than he had conscience and horticultural information. He painted a word picture of the old orchard at home, and, with little knowledge of the soil or climate, or requirements of varieties, assured the homesick settler that in a few years he could have an orchard even better than the one he knew back home. He offered the buyer the benefit of some wonderful discovery in propagation methods, or results of some magical plant breeding. The sucker who swallowed this bait was none too persevering, and his quickly grown ambition to own an orchard wilted like Jonah's gourd.

The Nursery Business

The nursery business is a most valuable branch of agriculture and commerce. Life is too short, and men are too busy for the fruit grower and farmer to grow his own fruit plants. There may be amateurs who have time to play with plant production, but busy men must buy nursery stock. The nurseryman is a specialist. He puts all his time into growing plants for sale. The nurseryman's reputation is a large part of his capital. The nursery firm that has been doing business in the same territory for a quarter of a century, or longer, must have sold good stock, and have a large number of satisfied customers. The buyer should know what he wants. If he is not sure of the requirements and possibilities of his locality, he should get advice. Some successful neighbor, or his state experiment station is able to give the information he needs.

The requirements of good nursery stock are that it shall be healthy, possess sufficient vitality to bear transplanting, and be true to name. The inspector's certificate usually guarantees the health, and it is the nurseryman's business to so pack and handle the stock from the field thru the packing rooms that it will be in good condition when it reaches the buyer. The buyer can well afford to pay a little better price for having his stock well packed and well stored. The difference in the cost of packing with good materials is somewhat greater than that of packing with coarse, loose wrapping, and the buyer must expect to pay the difference. The reputation of the nursery must be considered when it comes to the purity of stock. The statute of limitations runs between the date of planting and fruiting, and few farmers are sufficiently acquainted with fruit plants to note in nursery stock the difference in the appearance of different varieties. The expert nurseryman knows a Ben Davis from a Black Twig, a Grimes from a Jonathan, just as certainly as the dairyman knows a Holstein from a Jersey, and the buyer must be certain concerning the identity of the man with whom he deals, and his business relations with the firm he represents. A farmer should have the same knowledge concerning the nurseryman as he has of the dealer in implements or livestock. Many of the best nurseries do a part of their business by mail order. It is a satisfactory way for both parties, but personal solicitation gets most of the small orders. A community should be careful not to give orders to any person whose

reputation is not very well established. Many men who get a catalog do not know what sizes and ages to order. These are questions upon which many of the older and more successful fruit growers do not always agree. The fact is that a careful grower can succeed with any good nursery stock. A 1-year-old tree is usually a straight switch that will require more careful handling in order to form a good head than will a 2-year-old. The advantage of the 1-year-old tree is that all its tissue is fresh and vigorous, and capable of quick growth, but the grower must remember that he will have to give it more care than a larger, and better formed tree will require. The nurseryman cannot afford to sell 1-year-old trees very much cheaper. The difference in cost between a 1-year-old and a 2-year-old tree is largely a matter of ground rent, cultivation, and care, and with 10,000 trees on an acre the cost of care in the second year is not very great. The cost of propagation, digging and handling, labeling, and recording, is the same for the 1-year-old as for the 2-year-old tree. In general it may be said that for localities not well adapted for tree growing, 1-year-old trees give somewhat better results than older ones, but for localities where trees grow well there is but little difference in the chance for growth.

The buyer should not expect the nurseryman to guarantee his trees to live, any more than he would expect a dealer in livestock to guarantee an animal to reach any specified age. If the nurseryman agrees to replace trees that die, he must charge for it. He cannot give something for nothing any more than the butcher or the grocer. Too often the agreement to replace breeds carelessness in the buyer. All the buyer should ask of the nurseryman is that the tree reach him in a good condition for setting. Usually if but a small order is desired it is best to have it shipped by express to avoid possible delay. Orders should be sent in early. A nursery is a particularly busy place at shipping time, and the early orders have a better chance of being filled as desired. A more intimate acquaintance between the nurseryman and the fruit grower is highly desirable. It is a business friendship that means much to the fruit industry. The buyer must not expect impossibilities. No variety can possess the ability of producing high class, luscious fruit, and at the same time withstand all the unfavorable conditions of climate. There are hardy varieties, but these are nearly always inferior in quality. The quality of a variety is fixed. It is a part of the inherited character. The size, appearance, and condition of fruit rest largely with the orchardist.

It always is best to have several varieties of every species included in the plantation. Some of the best varieties require cross pollination. Winesap apples and Kieffer pears rarely bear well unless some other variety is planted near them. The same is true of many varieties of strawberries, and other fruits. For a home orchard it is better to have a large number of varieties in order that a succession and variety of fruit may be obtained.

Write us about taxation and what laws you think should be passed to catch tax dodgers.

50 Eggs a Day

"Since using 'More Eggs' I get 40 to 50 eggs a day instead of 8 or 9," writes A. P. Woodard of St. Cloud, Fla. This scientific tonic has made big egg profits for thousands of poultry raisers all over the U. S. Get ready now and make big profits out of your hens this winter. A \$1.00 package will double the egg production and a million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. Send \$1.00 now to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 3361 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or send \$2.25 and get 3 regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply. Or write for his valuable free book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

Winter Feeds for Milk Cows

Well Balanced Rations Must be Provided

BY O. E. REED
Specialist in Dairy Husbandry

WINTER is the season of the year when there is always an increasing interest in the subject of balanced rations for milk cows. This interest usually is prompted by the fact that the cows begin to decline in milk flow very rapidly. The best answer to inquiries of this kind might well be found by a careful study of the feed the cow is receiving at the present time and making a comparison of same with the ration the cow received in the early spring or summer, when she was producing the maximum flow.

While the cow was on grass, her ration was a complete one and she produced her maximum flow. This ration was provided by nature and fulfilled all requirements. An analysis of the summer ration shows the following: (1) Abundance of food; (2) Palatable food; (3) Succulent ration; (4) Balanced ration; (5) Comfortable surroundings.

Ideal Conditions

These conditions must be maintained as nearly as possible thruout the year if the cow produces milk and butterfat economically. It is essential that the cow have all the palatable roughage that she can consume and it might be said that the roughage is by far the most important part of the ration. For the average cow, the ration can be very largely made up of roughage, such as hay and silage.

Where there is livestock kept in sufficient numbers it is possible to provide a succulent feed most economically by the use of silage. Good legume hay, such as clover or alfalfa and corn silage will provide the average cow with a first-class balanced ration.

When the cows are fresh and giving their maximum flow of milk it will be impossible for the best ones to consume enough roughage to supply nutrients necessary for their milk production. At this time a grain ration should be fed in addition to all roughage they will consume. In such instances grain should be fed in proportion to the amount of milk produced. A good rule to follow as a guide in feeding grain is to feed 1 pound of grain a day for every 4 pounds of milk produced a day. Under present market conditions a good grain mixture to feed along with alfalfa or clover hay can be obtained by mixing 4 parts corn, 2 parts bran, and 1 part linseed oil meal. These feeds should be mixed by weight. Oats can take the place of bran but should be crushed or ground.

When to Feed

The proper time to begin feeding a cow for milk production is before she freshens. Too often the cow receives very little care at this time. The bodily condition of a cow at the time she freshens determines, to a large extent, as to whether or not she will produce her maximum flow. A cow that is well fed before calving will repay all that is given her at this time. It is impossible to have a good milk cow in too good condition before freshening. If she lays on considerable flesh it will not hurt her but it will all disappear when she starts making milk.

A cow must be comfortable if she produces her maximum flow. She

should have access to a place that would afford protection from cold winds, rain and snow. The cow will keep clean if given the opportunity. An expensive barn is not necessary, but any place where she can be clean and comfortable will be sufficient. The cow should have plenty of water and this should be at such a temperature that she will consume all she cares for. Water pumped fresh from a deep well, will fulfill the purpose. If the water is in an outside tank, it should be warmed with a tank heater or by some other method during the very cold weather. Remember that milk is composed of 87 per cent water and if the cow does not get sufficient water she will rapidly decline in milk flow.

Is the Milk Business Good?

W. P. Perdue, Holstein cattle breeder, of Dickinson county, Kan., writes: "I usually figure on 12 to 20 cows to milk all the time. We are getting 85 cents a pound for butterfat at the Hope condenser. You see a cow that will give around 6 gallons a day with an average test of 3.8 to 4.2 will not be long paying for herself even at the present high prices of cows. My cows are averaging 3.8 test. I have some first calf heifers that are giving around 42 pounds of milk per day. I am feeding a ration of corn, ensilage, mill run and ground oats mixed with alfalfa hay. Of course, feed is high but the Holstein cow comes more nearly making it pay than any other animal you could feed it to. Some farmers think the Holsteins do not pay, for the reason the steer calves do not sell good, but if you get 40 per cent heifer calves you can sell the steer calves at 3 weeks old for veal and still realize as much from your increase as the man from the red cows. Holstein heifer calves 10 months old are selling from \$50 to \$65 here at present, when there are any that can be bought at all, so farmers that want to get into the dairy business will be ahead of the game if they get the Holsteins to start on, in place of trying all the other breeds and finally going to the Holsteins, for if they keep it up that is what they will do."

Minnesota Creamery Report

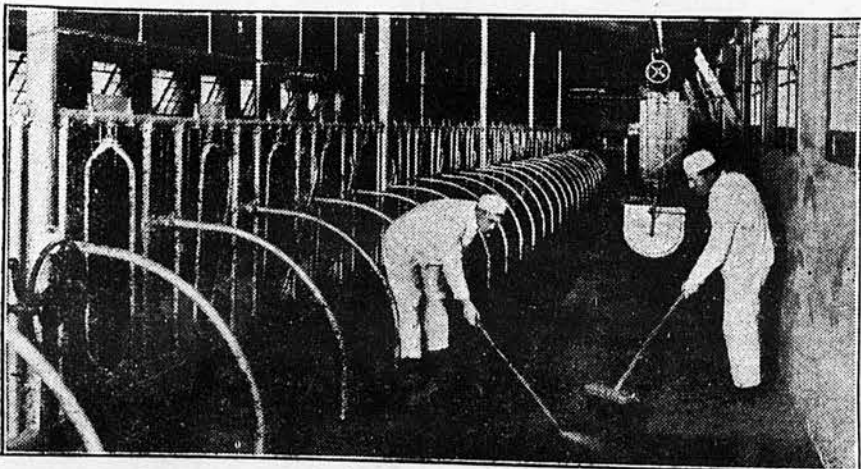
Reports from 254 co-operative creameries in different sections of Minnesota for October, 1918, show that 36 paid between 70 and 73 cents a pound for butterfat; 117 paid between 65 and 69 cents; 85 paid between 60 and 64 cents; 16 paid between 55 and 59 cents.

The average price received by these creameries for butter was 57.59 cents a pound.

It is evident that butter is to remain high-priced for some time to come. Every co-operative creamery in Minnesota is being called on to put forth extra effort to supply the world demand for butter. The farmers of Minnesota received 50 million dollars for butterfat in 1918.

First Yank—I heard yesterday about a man that lives on onions alone.

Second Yank—Well, any guy that lives on onions ought to live alone.



Dairy Cows Should Have Properly Balanced Rations, Plenty of Good Pure Water, and Clean Comfortable Quarters to Insure Best Results.



DE LAVAL

The World's Standard CREAM SEPARATOR

What does that mean to you?

It means that all over the world men who have had experience with separators and who pay little attention to "claims" and a great deal to "performance" have set up the De Laval in their minds as the "standard" cream separator—the machine embodying the highest type of separator construction and rendering the best service to the user.

It means that the De Laval has more attempted "copies" than any other machine. No "makeshift" copy of De Laval construction or design, however, has ever been able to copy De Laval efficiency or to give De Laval service and satisfaction.

It means that if you buy a De Laval you will get a machine that will give you genuine service. That you will get the cleanest skimming, easiest turning, longest wearing cream separator that money can buy.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below

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On Trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Whether dairy is large or small, get handsome catalogue and easy monthly payment offer. Address AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5092 Bainbridge, N.Y.



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Get more service—more value from your next horse or cow hide. Send it to us to make up for you into a warm, handsome fur overcoat or fur robe good for years of wear. It will cost you less than a cloth overcoat or plush robe.
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Tells you how to care for hides to keep them from spoiling, or hair from slipping. Shows complete line of men's and women's fur coats, robes and furs. We make from hides and skins sent us. With it we will mail samples of linings we use. Your book ready to mail. Write us for it today.
GLOBE TANNING COMPANY
230 S.E. 1st St., DES MOINES, IOWA

Good Cheer in Farming

Strong Representatives and Laws Needed

BY CHARLES DILLON

Address at the Banquet to the State Board of Agriculture

THE WAR has changed our viewpoint toward many things; particularly the war has taught us to think internationally. We are learning now the meaning of the Biblical injunction with regard to brotherhood, and we know now that in a larger measure than ever we are, indeed, our brother's keeper. International thinking, consideration for the man across the sea doesn't mean that we relinquish one iota of our nationalism. A citizen of Kansas is a better citizen because Kansas is a part of the United States of America. The man who boasts that he is not a citizen of any state or country, but that now he has become a citizen of the world is just a fool. We have learned something new about patriotism. We have learned to stand and uncover when the national anthem is played or when the flag goes by. But we have learned also that patriotism concerns itself just as much with the making of better homes, with better

farming, with the largest possible performance of the duties of citizenship, as it concerns itself with the killing of enemies. We have learned unselfishness; we have learned to share what we have with those who have not.

Chief among the duties of citizenship which are a part of patriotism is the duty of knowing more about the men we elect to represent us in Washington or in Topeka. We should concern ourselves more about men than about measures, because with the right men we will get the right measures. It is more important to know a man's intelligence and his integrity than it is to know his party label. Agriculture is neither Democratic nor Republican, it is American. But, before we can have happy homes, equipped as they should be with modern comforts, farming must be made more profitable, and it must be profitable in fact instead of in the city papers. It can be made more profitable and more agreeable if, for ex-

ample, our Department of Agriculture exerts itself as energetically in behalf of farmers as it exerts itself in framing the approved unjust grain grading regulations it made, I suspect, more in the interest of speculators and of the manufacturers of expensive equipment which no grain buyer can have and keep out of bankruptcy. Farming can be made more profitable when we have men in Washington smart enough to understand the sinister meaning of a concerted and unanimous increase in the price of foods by millers the same hour in which federal control is relaxed, when our duly elected representatives exert themselves in seeing that legislation is enacted immediately to protect our farmers from unmoral, if not illegal, practices and measures such as these. Farming can be made more profitable when farmers cease condemning things as they are, and insist unitedly on having things as they ought to be. This can be realized only when farmers make all these things their business instead of everybody's business. The world has been made safe for democracy. Now let us make it safe for farming. No greater injustice has ever been done farmers than when the government caused the public, the ultimate consumers, to believe that farmers everywhere are receiving \$2.20 or \$2.26

a bushel for wheat. But let us not grow gloomy with advancing years. Let us try to be optimistic, hopeful and cheerful. There is right now more than ever a world wide need for cheerfulness. Beware of touchy people. They are always about ready to pester you. When you stop in the road for a chat with your neighbor, let it be with a cheery "good morning" and a smile instead of a frown and a grouch. One way to be successful is to think success, talk success everywhere, dream success. Try to cultivate the habit of hopeful talking, of smiling in the morning, and never going to sleep with a grudge against your neighbor. Your face will be the outward manifestation of the inward spirit.

Best Way to be Happy

You can spread a lot of happiness in this world by making men and women believe in themselves and in their power to achieve success. Give praise; get into the habit of speaking kind words; get into the habit of showing appreciation. When your wife gets up a good meal, say something about it. The average dog with its wagging tail shows more appreciation of favors received than the average man shows in the average home. A pat on the back and a gentle word is a wonderful thing for mother. Don't encourage yourself in the notion that your taxes are the government's sole support. There are others. There are too many persons in this world who come to your bedside when you are ill, and with long drawn faces, tell you how their brother or husband died of the thing you have. Don't do that. There is too much grumbling in the world. The author of Ecclesiastes wrote, "A cheerful heart is a good medicine." To be cheerful and to be really happy you must like your job. One way to be happy is not to fasten your mind always on money as the only end to be achieved. Not long ago a list was made of 20 men who had done the most for humanity; not one of the 20 was rich. Contrary to Senator Ingalls's poem, opportunity stands outside your door to bid you "work and win." Learn to whistle at your work. All the world loves a whistler.

Let me whistle in the summer,
Let me whistle in the fall,
Let me whistle when the winter
Casts its whiteness over all.
Then when comes the last dim twilight,
And I fare me to my home,
O, Thou Father of the cheerful
Let me whistle as I come.

Farmers in Convention

Members of the Kansas Farmers' Union held interesting meetings in Topeka, January 16 and 17. There are 1,700 local unions in the state with a membership of approximately 100,000 farmers. Several hundred delegates attended the meeting. The entire membership of the board of directors was present. The members of this board are: Dan Thurston of Delphos; E. B. Brastead, of Logan; O. M. Lippert, of Bison, H. D. Collins of Erie; Victor C. Anderson, of Wellington; C. B. Roadhouse, of Salina, secretary, and Maurice McAuliffe, of Salina, who is president of the organization.

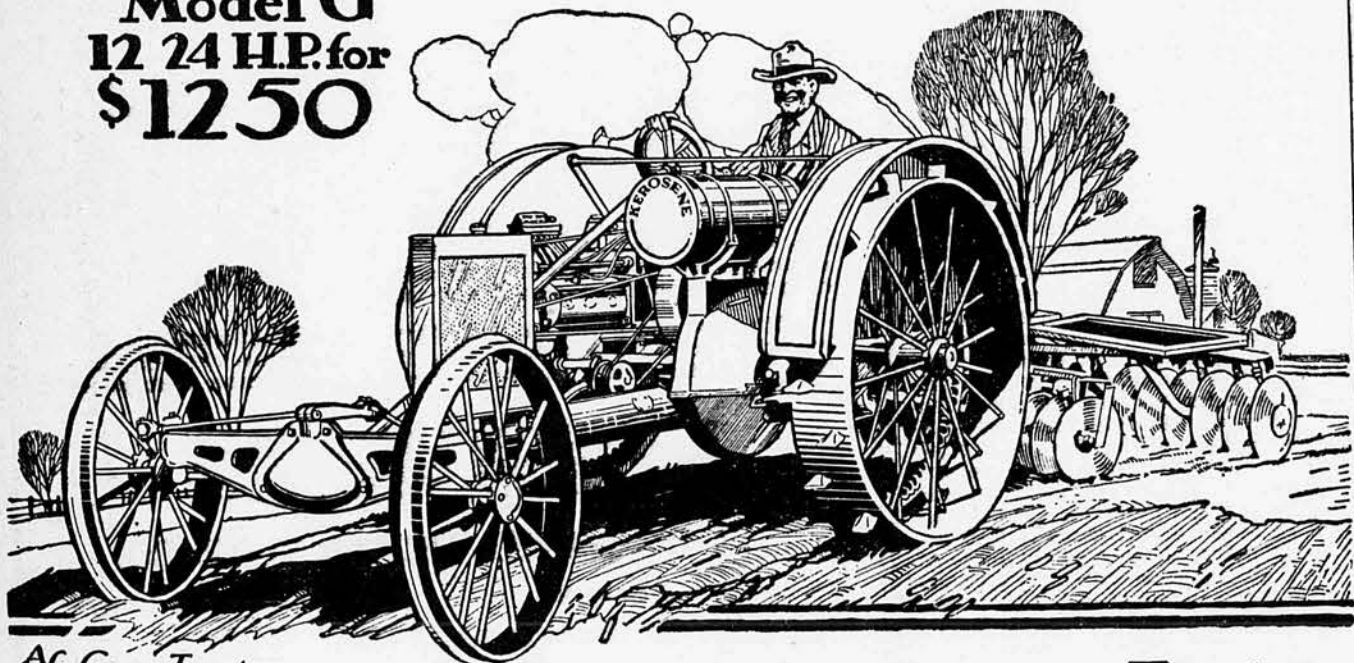
Next week a full report of the program and the activities of the meeting that are open to the public will be published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. C. S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union is scheduled for an address on the results obtained by the organization during the past year. The convention is formulating an interesting program of legislation that its members will ask the Kansas legislature to enact in the interest of farmers. This convention probably will be one of the most important farm meetings of the year.

Short Courses Popular

Enrollment in the agricultural and mechanical courses at the Kansas State Agricultural college, is now nearly three times last year's total. This year 502 are enrolled, while last year there were only 174. New students continue to enroll.

The increase is largely due to the number of men from Camp Funston who have availed themselves of the opportunity to attend college. One hundred and forty-three are enrolled in the engineering courses and 140 in the agricultural. This year's civilian enrollment is 169 in engineering and 50 in agriculture, or 45 more than that of last year.

Model 'G'
12 24 H.P. for
\$1250



*A La Crosse Tractor
means
a Happy Farmer*

Announcing the New La Crosse Tractor

HERE is the new four-wheeled La Crosse Tractor, the triumph of the master engineers of the great La Crosse organization. Commencing with the first of January, 1919, we are bringing out this new model and are giving it a name of its own "The La Crosse Tractor".

The La Crosse Tractor is based upon the proven engineering principles which have been so successful in the La Crosse Happy Farmer Tractor, combined with standard four wheel construction of the most practical type.

Wherever you see the bright orange of the La Crosse Tractor there you may expect to find a Happy Farmer. The La Crosse Tractor means a Happy Farmer, for it is the tractor which in all soils and climates, on flat or hilly ground, in day time or night time, does the work you want it to do quickly, economically and efficiently.

Three Plows—12-24 Horsepower

The La Crosse is the standard three plow tractor. With its 12-24 horsepower it is the tractor of just the right size. It is large enough to do any power farming job on the average farm, while it is small enough to be economical on fuel and light in weight. You can handle it, together with the La Crosse Tractor Implements, single-handed.

The La Crosse is the simple tractor. It burns kerosene perfectly, and is equally efficient on either belt or drawbar.

La Crosse Tractor Implements

The new La Crosse Tractor and the special La Crosse Tractor Implements make the perfect team for efficient work. These implements are made according to the same standard as the La Crosse Tractor and offer you maximum convenience and strength. La

Crosse Tractor Plows, the Special La Crosse Tractor Disk Harrow and the La Crosse Power-Lift and Power-Pressure Grain Drill can all be handled entirely from the driver's seat on the tractor.

See Your Dealer Now

Write us today for the name of your La Crosse Tractor dealer. Tractor prices are constantly advancing. The demand is much greater than the supply. Compare this price of practically \$1000 a draw-bar horsepower with the price of any other tractor on the

market. The La Crosse Tractor will actually develop more than 12 horsepower at the drawbar. Yet it sells today for \$1250, and is rated at 12-24 horsepower. This price is subject to change without notice. Write us today.

Model G, 4-wheel La Crosse Tractor \$1250
Model F, 3-wheel La Crosse Tractor \$1150

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When Your Tractor Hits the Tough Spots

MAKE sure in advance that the Tractor you buy will make good on the extra hard job. There's a lot of tough going in a tractor's work.

Most tractors are sturdy. They don't often break down, but they may lie down. It's the engine that counts. And the most important thing in keeping an engine going is the ignition, so be sure that the tractor you buy has

BOSCH MAGNETO IGNITION WITH BOSCH IMPULSE STARTER

The reasons for Bosch superiority are easy for anybody to see. Bosch is built like a locomotive for strength, like a watch for painstaking attention to detail. It has the ruggedness to stand up. It won't fail you in a pinch.

Bosch design has been developed by years of constant study, based upon experience under all sorts of actual working conditions. As a result, its rip-roaring sparks drive so powerfully into the mixture that every drop of fuel yields every ounce of its power.

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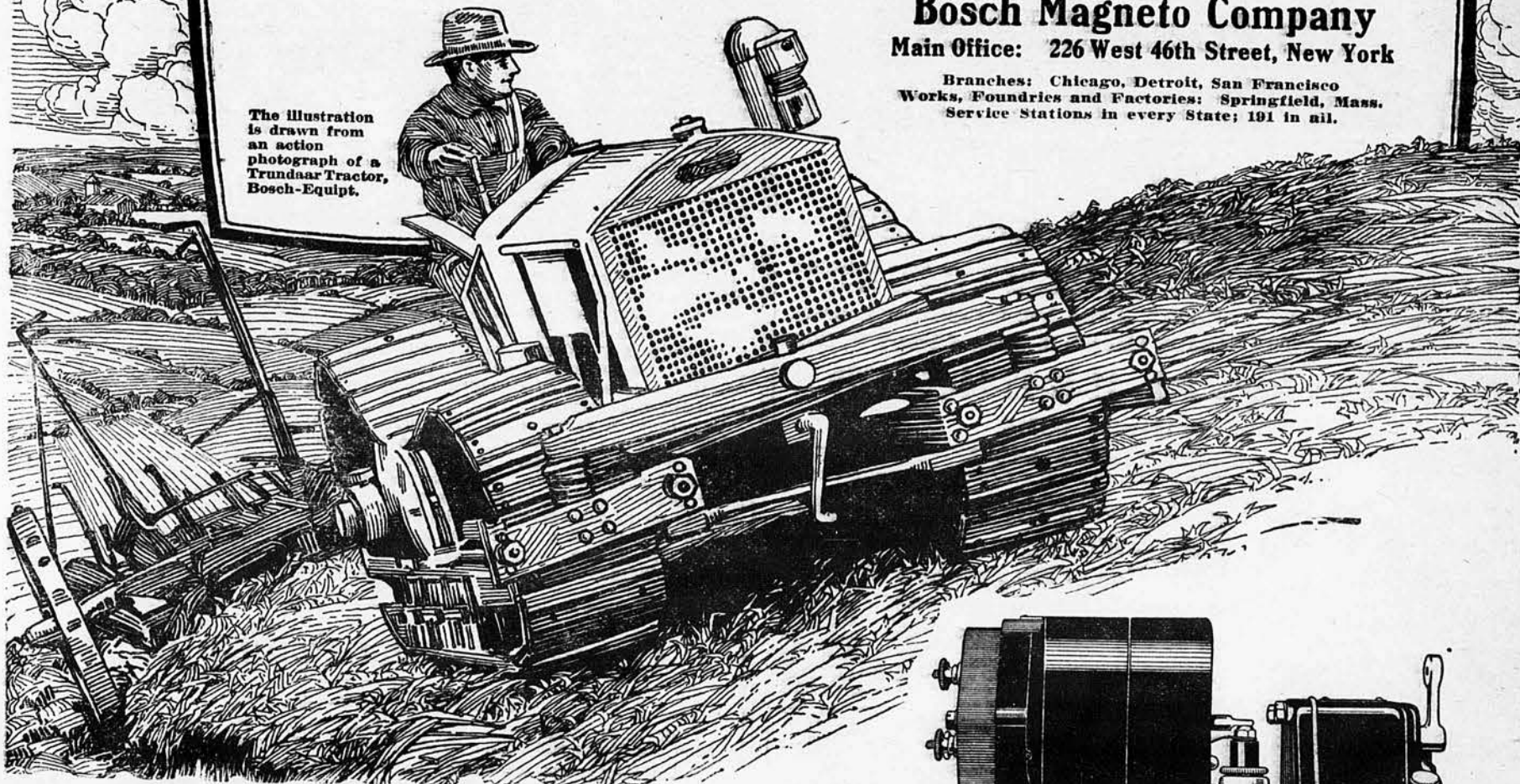
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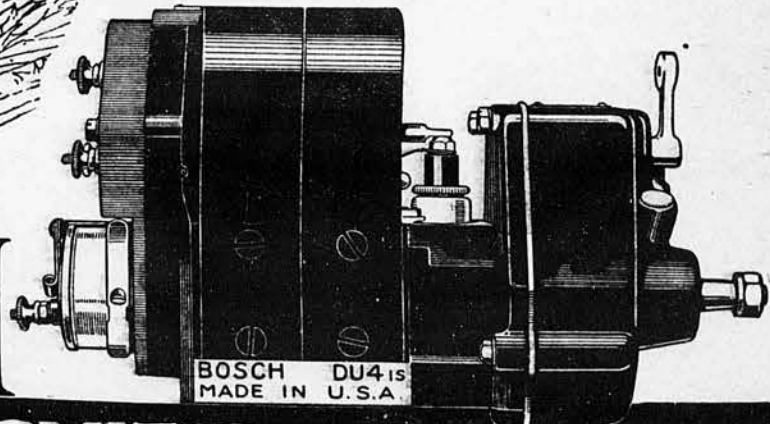
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Investigate the Ironclad Incubator before you buy. Get my new catalog and learn why the Ironclad is the safest and best incubator. It tells how they are made and why they are better. My special offer of Iron covered incubator and roomy brooder for only \$14.75 freight paid east of Rockies.

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150 Egg Ironclad Incubator
Don't class this big galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Ironclads are not covered with cheap, thin metal and painted like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering. Large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery, hot water top heat, COPPER tanks and boiler, self-regulator, Tyco's Thermometer, glass in door, and many other special advantages fully explained in free catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

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

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

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

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64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Choice, pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. 26th year. Valuable new 112 page book and catalog free. **R.F. NEUBERT Co., Box 635 Mankato, Minn.**

\$10.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator
Prize Winning Model—Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls Fibre Board, Self Regulated, Thermometer Holder, Nursery. With \$6.25 Hot-Water 140-Chick Brooder—Both only \$15.95.

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With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating you are sure of success. My Special Offers provide ways to earn extra money. Save time—Order Now, or write for Free catalog, "Hatching Facts"—it tells all—Jim Rohan, Pres.

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

Poultry Book Latest and best yet! 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 53 pure-bred varieties and BABY CHICKS. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. Mailed for 10 cents. **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa**

Race of County Clubs Close

Some New Plans for Capper Poultry Girls in 1919

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

EVEN IF I should want to, there'd be no way of holding back Capper Poultry club girls. In every part of the state they're so eager to get into the race that snow and cold weather and influenza have not lessened their pep.

"Are counties still competing for complete membership?" wrote a new member. Indeed, they are! New members and old members are working with all their might to line up other girls for their county clubs. "I have two friends who wish to join the club,"

Treva Chayer, of Clay county, wrote. "I am enclosing Zoephine Walker's application."

No less energetic than Treva in her efforts to obtain complete membership for Clay county, Lenore Rosiska is writing to new girls as soon as she hears that they have sent applications and urging them to have their recommendation blanks filled out as soon as possible. Lenore knows that there's still a chance for Clay county to get in third and she's bending her efforts toward that end.

Here's a letter from another new girl, Agnes Neubauer, of Republic county: "I'm going to get a book to keep my records in the next time I go to town. My chickens are fine. Papa is going to help me put the fence up for my pen. He will make the chicken house, too."

Agnes is not getting ready too early. Entry blanks for the contest chickens, as well as monthly report blanks, are being sent to all members. Chickens should be penned February 1. Of course, if a girl enters after that date, she should pen her chickens immediately. The closing date for entrance is April 1. That seems a long way off, but if you let the weeks roll around without helping to complete your county membership you'll feel as if you've played an April Fool joke on yourself, won't you?

New members who have purchased their purebreds are getting acquainted with them. I'll wager every girl already has chosen names for each of her new friends and so I'm counting on having some more namesakes in Kansas. Here's one of a different type. "Well, you have a namesake," Kathryn Vandever, of Clark county, wrote. "I suppose you have a lot of them but this one is a dandy. I have a Holstein calf and her name is 'Miss Bertha.' How does that suit you? She surely is a fine one or I wouldn't have given her that name."

Sometimes it seems as if it's worth while to be ill, just to find out how many friends one has. Dozens and dozens of postcards from club girls and their mothers have arrived this week wishing me speedy recovery. The good wishes have helped a great deal and I thank all of the senders for their thoughtfulness.

Annual reports show some fine profits both for the farm flock and contest pens but I must reserve announcement of the prize winners until the next issue. Grading was very close because so many good reports were sent in. Stories and accuracy played an important part in the grading this year, which shows that no club member should be careless about writing her contest story. By all means, she should avoid inaccuracy. In several cases I regretted to see grades pulled down because girls had placed the wrong first valuation for the farm flock. It isn't difficult to keep a record for a year. If you have a definite place for everything in your room, it will be just as easy next December to find the records which you begin in February as to find the November records. Don't you think that the Capper Poultry club is training girls to be good housekeepers as well as poultry producers?

When I say that the club is going to be the most delightful and interesting club of girls in Kansas, I'm not exaggerating in the least. Club members will be shown new ways in which they can make themselves useful. Every girl feels that she has done a patriotic act in raising chickens during the last year, and wouldn't you be happy now to have your share in the adoption of a French orphan? I am sending a letter to each of you asking this question. I am so certain that every girl is going to vote "Yes" that I have written to several of the mothers asking if they will be members of a committee for the adoption of a French orphan. "Indeed, I'll be glad to serve on that committee," every one of them said. One mother added that not only will the girls in her county contribute toward the support of an orphan but that she feels safe in saying that the poultry club girls in her county will adopt at least one orphan and then the boys will follow suit because they won't let the girls get ahead of them in anything. Now that's more than I had expected. I had meant that the club of the entire state adopt one orphan.

A number of annual reports and stories which I fully expected to receive have not arrived. Altho it is too late for them to be judged in the contest, I shall be glad to receive them. New members would like to know about the breeds of chickens which are listed in the Capper Poultry Club catalog. Here is a boosting story for Light Brahmas written by Hazel Horton of Linn county, president of the Brahma Breed club.

"One reason why I chose Light Brahmas is because they are so tame and make such nice pets. I can pick mine up almost any time. I also think that Light Brahmas are pretty. Because of their size they are very profitable both for home use and the market. I find that for a large breed they are very good layers, but care must be taken not to overfeed them as they will get lazy and not rustle."

"I hope this year more of the girls will have Light Brahmas, for I am sure they will be pleased with them."

18th Annual Mid-West Tractor-Thresher-Accessory Show of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas

Greatest and Largest Showing of Power Farm Machinery Ever Exhibited Anywhere at Any Time. The Biggest Show of its Kind on Earth. All Exhibits will be in Wichita's Million Dollar Exposition Building. MAMMOTH TRACTOR PARADE Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1919.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 11-12-13-14-15, 1919

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This Big Sample Box of My Famous Healing Ointment

CORONA WOOL FAT

I want you to see for yourself what a wonderful healing preparation CORONA WOOL FAT COMPOUND is. I want to prove to you on your own horses and cows and WITHOUT A CENT OF COST, how quickly it will heal and cure Galled and Sore Shoulders, Sore Necks, Collar Boils, Barb Wire or Other Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Split Hoofs, Sore and Contracted Feet, Sore Teats on Cows, Etc.

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is unlike anything you ever tried or used. Don't confuse it with salves which contain grease and blister compounds. This remedy has no equal. It is not a grease but the fatty secretions extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep. It is readily absorbed by skin and hoof, penetrates to the inflamed inner tissues and

Heals Without Leaving a Scar
CORONA does not burn or blister, grows hair over cuts and sores, causes no pain, soothes and heals surprisingly quick. The free sample will prove my claim. A postal brings it postpaid, and I'll also send you my free book "HOW TO TREAT HOOF, WOUNDS, SORES, ETC." Send for both today. We also manufacture Corona Distemper Cure for Horses and Cows and Corona Balm for household use. Sold by leading blacksmiths, druggists, harness and hardware dealers.

C. G. PHILLIPS, Pres., THE CORONA Mfg. CO. 29 Corona Block, Kenton, O.

How To Treat Hoofs Wounds Sores etc

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.
(Write pig or poultry club)

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

Signed Age
Approved Parent or Guardian.
Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....
Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Feeding for Winter Eggs

Proper Rations Will Insure the Best Results

R. W. SHERWOOD
Specialist in Poultry Husbandry

EGGs now are bringing high prices, but unfortunately many of our Kansas hens this winter seem to have gone on a vacation or a strike. Fortunately the reason for this is not difficult to determine.

Well-bred, properly housed poultry are necessary for highest egg production. In order to make these fowls give best results, it is necessary to supply the proper feed. Feed for egg production may, for convenience, be classed as grain and mash feed. About one-third of the grain is fed in the morning in each litter of straw or other similar material. This makes it necessary for the fowls to take exercise as they get this food. The remainder of the grain feed, preferably that with larger sized particles such as corn, may be fed at night. When corn, barley, and heavy oats are available, the rate of one-half by weight of corn and the other half barley and heavy oats would be recommended. If neither barley nor heavy oats are available, the amount of corn may be raised to two-thirds of the grain ration.

To Increase Production

Kafir, milo, or fetérita are quite similar to corn and may be used as a substitute. The grains are rich in forming material and must be supplemented by the mash feed. The mash feeds are kept before the fowls at all times. A satisfactory mash ration may be made of equal parts of bran and shorts with 1 per cent bulk and 20 per cent meat scraps or high-grade meat meal or tankage. Let the chickens have all the sour milk or buttermilk they can drink. It is not necessary to feed many meat scraps. Oyster shells are necessary for best results. Clam shells, often called poultry shells, are not satisfactory. The hens do not eat them as they do oyster shells. Get the genuine oyster shells and feed the hens all that they will eat. Water should not be neglected. About two-thirds of the egg is water and the body requires still more. If it is not given, the hens will not lay well.

If you desire to increase egg production don't neglect to have the scratch floor and keep the fowls busy. Feed for both whites of eggs and yolks. Grain and mash will do this. Feed well. It doesn't pay to underfeed. Keep oyster shells and water before the hens at all times.

It is often said that the male is half the flock. Sometimes it is thought that he is more than half the flock. One already has his females and will seldom change them; therefore, it rests with the male to raise or lower the standard of the flock.

Get Cockerels Early

If a purebred, well-matured, strong, vigorous cockerel, from high laying strain, is selected, he will produce good results. On the other hand, if a weak, immature scrub rooster is used, no one can guess just how poor the results will be. In getting cockerels, buy from people who get a large amount of eggs the year around.

It must not be forgotten that most breeders give a buyer the choice of whichever grade he may wish to buy. In other words, "First come, first served." The one who buys early gets the best, while the later buyer takes the poor stock.

It pays to use the best cockerels even if one may not buy as many and does not mate up the entire flock. Select the best hens and put them in a breeding pen. The motto should be, "Buy early and buy good stock."

Special Poultry Prizes

Awards in the special classes at the Kansas State Poultry show in Topeka attracted a great deal of attention.

A 6-months-old, Single Combed Rhode Island Red cockerel won the sweepstakes of the entire exhibition of birds. The bird belongs to C. M. Swan, of the Cedar Grove Farm, near Lansing, and he values the bird at \$500. The cockerel is a line bred, trap-nested, pedigree bird, the result of 10 years' line breeding. The original of the line from

which the cockerel was bred came from the Ben Scranton pens at Rising Sun, Ind. A \$25 silver loving cup was given Swan as evidence of the superiority of the cockerel.

Several societies of nation-wide membership offered special prizes for exhibits in their own particular classes. The society of Rhode Island Reds, and the society of Barred Plymouth Rocks offered many ribbons for special points of breeding.

The best pen of the show room, all varieties competing, was shown by W. G. Lewis, of Wichita, Phil Brien, of Sabetha, won two honors with the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, four Single Combed White Leghorn birds,

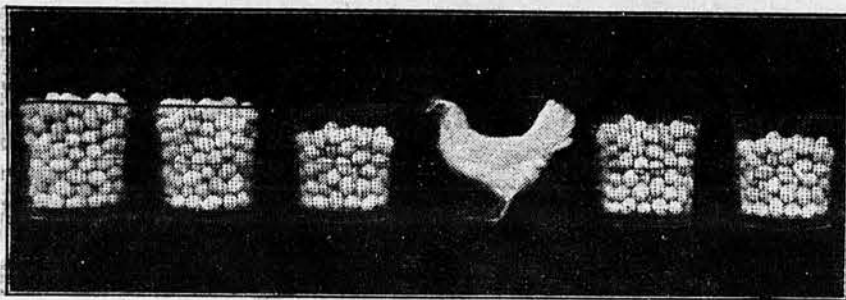
class, E. L. Stewart, of Wichita, carried off the most honors. The best cockerel, the best shaped female, and the best colored hen, which took also the place for the first hen, first hen among Barred Rocks, were all won by birds exhibited by Stewart. He also won a \$25 silver loving cup with the best group, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet.

A. Sauerbier, of Lee's Summit, Mo., exhibited the best colored male.

The Buff Plymouth Rock club offered four prizes. The prize for the best shaped male was taken by L. C. McVey, of Wichita. The best surface colored male was exhibited by R. Houdyshell, of Pawnee Rock, who also won the prize for the best shaped female in this class. W. H. Beaver, of St. John, won the prize for the best surface colored female.

The champion exhibition Barred Rock male was shown by E. L. Stewart, of Wichita, who also showed the champion exhibition female.

The champion White Wyandotte male



This Hen Laid 107 Pounds of Eggs in Five Years. The Eggs in the Baskets Represent the Number Laid During This Time

Brien also won the honors for the best solid colored bird, with a Single Combed White Leghorn cockerel.

The Society of Rhode Island Reds of America, of which there are 2,000 members, offered special prizes for several kinds of birds. In this class the sweepstakes bird from the Cedar Grove Farm won the prize for the best colored male, and for the best shaped male making this one bird win for his owner, a silver cup and two ribbons. The Cedar Grove Farm also took the prize in this competition for the best colored and shaped female.

In this class the best shaped and colored male, with a rose comb, was won by a cockerel owned by James R. Cowdry, of route 7, Topeka, who also won for the best colored female. The best shaped female with a rose comb, in this class, was awarded to the exhibit of F. A. Rehkopf, of Topeka.

The Barred Plymouth Rock club of America also offered special prizes for exhibits of Barred Rocks. In this

was shown by Mrs. J. R. Shihler, of Minneapolis, Kan., the champion female by W. Y. Davidson, of Belton, Mo.; the champion male Rose Combed Rhode Island Red by J. R. Cowdry, of Topeka, and the champion female rose comb by F. A. Rehkopf, of Topeka.

Some very fine birds, given by their owners to the American Red Cross Society were auctioned off to the highest bidder. A Rhode Island Red pullet was given by W. A. Allman, of Topeka; a White Rock hen was given by P. L. Reed, of Topeka, and a Rhode Island Red pullet by Lewis Bauer, of Dover. The cockerel of a pair of White Oringtons, was given by Ford & Perry, of Caldwell, Kan., and the pullet by H. M. Goodrich, of Topeka.

Poultry Restrictions Removed

In response to numerous inquiries concerning the operation of the rule, which prohibited the sale of laying hens or pullets during the spring of 1918,

the Food Administration announces that this rule will not be operative during the egg laying season of 1919.

This rule was designed to prevent the excessive slaughter of poultry at a time when flocks were being reduced dangerously on account of the high cost of feed and labor and at a time when the country needed all the eggs that could possibly be produced. In addition the measure was a protection for the poultry industry which was seriously threatened by the great reduction of breeding stock.

Capper Demands Soldiers' Release

Again Governor Capper has called the attention of the War Department to the growing dissatisfaction of the agricultural West over the unexplained delay in releasing farmer soldiers from service, now that the war is over and there is no further apparent purpose of keeping them away from their fields and livestock.

In a telegram to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Sunday night, the governor said:

"I am loath to trespass further on your attention or good nature, or to urge again the state's great need for the immediate release of Kansas men from the military service, but my public duty compels it.

"During the recent bitter weather Kansas women had to feed the livestock on many farms and ranges. Now, with the season of spring farm work upon us, the need of these men at home has become if possible, still more urgent.

"I am besieged daily and hourly to bring about the return of these men by those who cannot understand why there should be any further hesitation on the part of the War Department toward granting what seems to them so reasonable a request.

"The people cannot see that these men, who are now so urgently needed at home, are serving any useful purpose by remaining longer in the camps. They are becoming increasingly impatient and bitter over the delay and the seeming lack of attention to their needs and to their reasonable wishes. All of which is the more galling to them because it seems a form of ingratitude on the part of those in authority.

"I feel it is due to you, who are urged to take this action, that I present the case frankly and plainly. Respectfully, - ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor."

Now is the time to write your Congressmen, and also your representatives in the legislature about the legislation that you think is needed.

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20 New Improvements

X-RAY BROODERS
Save the Chicks

The X-Ray Brooder is as far ahead of ordinary brooders as the X-Ray incubator is ahead of other incubators. It saves the chicks—furnishes REAL, SURE and protection in any weather. Heat perfectly regulated automatically—plenty of fresh air—clean, dry exercise room. The X-Ray will save and develop any healthy chick—keep the chicks safe and gives them the best possible chance to grow. Fully described and illustrated in Catalog.

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MORE POULTRY

is your country's call. Are you prepared to answer? Every pound of poultry, every egg produced, helps our country. Every X-Ray incubator and brooder put into service means a help to that end. You can prove loyal to your country and make more money for yourself than ever before by putting an X-Ray incubator to work. The experience of thousands of users proves the fact that our machines succeed where others fail. They're practical. They're easy to operate. You get good hatches at low cost.

The World's Superior Incubator

More Exclusive Features Than Any Other

20 practical hatchery improvements—20 things that make the X-Ray better for you than any other incubator. Features that prove the X-Ray to have more conveniences, more points of efficiency, more actual hatching value than any other incubator in the world. These 20 features include the X-Ray Radiator Heater—X-Ray Vapor Generator—X-Ray Gas Arrestor—X-Ray Big Capacity Oil Tank—X-Ray Automatic Regulator—X-Ray Quick Cooling Tray—X-Ray Hinged Glass Top and a dozen other improvements you want. Every one of them aids the user in hatching more chicks with less risk and less cost. Remember, we have a Service Department through which you can get expert assistance in whatever poultry problem arises. It's free to all customers. We ship incubators the same day order is received. No waits. No delays. You will get your incubator on time. Every machine shipped by express, prepaid.

Write For Our Big New X-Ray Catalog No. 312 It's Free. A Postal Will Do

The finest, most complete incubator and brooder catalog ever published. Handsomely printed, richly illustrated in colors. Explains all X-Ray improvements in detail. You are not equipped to buy ANY incubator until you have read our book from cover to cover. A postal will bring it. Write today.

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Be One of the Lucky 9,990 ACT!

Big Oil Tank—
No danger of oil running low and fire going out and spoiling the entire hatch. Only one of the Big X-Ray Features.

Capacity Only One Fill—
ing of Oil Necessary During the Entire Hatch

INCUBATORS

A Wonderful Poultry Book

Yours For the Asking

The Kansas Poultry Show

Nearly 1,500 Birds Worth \$25,000 on Exhibition

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

KANSANS are proud of the Kansas State Poultry show and the many excellent birds the poultry men placed on exhibit at the Auditorium building in Topeka last week. Nearly 1,500 birds worth \$25,000 were on display. All varieties and all classes had lively competition. Some of the birds were worth from \$100 to \$500 or more apiece. Competition was open to the whole country and there were entries not only from every part of Kansas, but also from Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado and Iowa.

All birds were shown in uniform wire coops which made the show much more attractive and pleasing than previous shows in which this feature was lacking. The association spent about \$600 for this equipment but it was a good investment. The present high prices of pedigreed birds as well as the high prices for common stock and eggs created an unusual interest in the show and a good attendance was the result.

A novel feature of the show was the exhibit of model houses for chickens arranged by the Kansas State Agricultural college.

These model chicken houses were so perfect in detail they would make the lives of chickens and of chicken raisers a pleasure. The model coops are patterns of the houses used at the Kansas State Agricultural college, and show new methods of roosting, improved laying boxes and ventilation. The interesting feature of the model house is that all floor space is left free for scratching.

Early hatching was preached to all chicken raisers by the representatives from the college, John L. Prehn and Ross M. Sherwood. Both men are expert poultry raisers, and both are members of the extension service of the college. An early hatched pullet is laying in the fall, and will be much more valuable during the winter, the experts declare. Now is the time, they say, to begin plans for early hatching, if the best results are to be obtained.

Business Meeting

The business meeting of the association was held Thursday night, January 9, at the office of the chamber of commerce in Topeka, and the following officers were elected:

F. W. Ford, of Caldwell, president; W. H. Ward, of Nickerson, vice president, and Thomas Owen, Topeka, secretary and treasurer. A. J. Waddell, of Wichita, was elected superintendent for 1920 will be held at Wichita, from January 12 to 17.

Three members of the board of managers were elected to fill the vacancies left by Thomas Owen, C. C. Lindamood, and Charles Swan, whose terms expired this year. Mr. Owen was re-elected, and J. R. Cowdrey, of Topeka, and Herb D. Wilson, of Holton, were elected to fill the places of Mr. Swan and Mr. Lindamood. Mr. Owen has been a member of the board of managers of the association for thirty years, ever since the time of the organization of the association, and has served as either president or secretary every year during that time.

Members of the association who attended the business meeting were given a banquet by the Topeka chamber of commerce and an excellent luncheon was served. G. D. McClaskey, editor of Poultry Culture of Kansas City acted as toastmaster and proved himself fully equal to the task. Toasts were given by C. H. Owen; W. A. S. Byrd; C. H. Danner; E. C. Branch; J. W. Wilkinson, associate editor of the Capper Farm papers; V. O. Hobbs; E. T. Modlin; A. J. Waddell; C. M. Swan; F. A. Rehkopf; Harry Perry; E. C. McEntire and L. M. Penwell.

Mr. Penwell as president of the Kansas Free Fair in his address promised the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' association strong support. He declared that he and Phil Eastman, the secretary, had talked of improvements that the chicken exhibitors deserved, and that he was so favorably impressed with the exhibition at the auditorium that he could promise the members of

the association many improvements in their section at the Free Fair that have been long needed. These would include additions to the present building, new uniform wire coops, and other improved equipment.

Charles M. Swan was superintendent of the show with Fred Shear and Arthur D. Loveridge as assistants.

The judges were E. C. Branch, Lee's Summit, Mo., and V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo.

The List of Exhibitors

The following is the list of exhibitors:

W. E. Howe, Topeka, S. C. W. Leghorns; Mrs. Jake Dusher, Lewis, Barred Rocks; C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Barred Rocks; J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Black Langshans; L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, White Wyandottes; Mrs. J. B. Shifler, Minneapolis, White Wyandottes; L. C. McVay, Wichita, Buff Rocks; Gust Bastian, Topeka, White Wyandottes; J. R. Graham, Topeka, Light Brahmas; Otto Vesper, Topeka, White Leghorns; J. C. Baughman, Buff Cochins, Buff Orpingtons; Clyde Baughman, Buff Cochins, Bantams; W. R. O'Neal, Topeka, S. L. W. Leghorns; J. T. O'Neal, Topeka, S. L. W. Leghorns; E. G. Mathews, Topeka, Buff Rocks; Mrs. J. Sash, Topeka, Dark Cornish; Emil J. Rauscher, Dark Cornish; E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Standard Barred Rocks; H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Barred White Rocks; W. H. Beaver, St. John, White and Buff Rocks; J. Grindle, Dewey, Okla., Barred Rocks; O. C. Sharits, Newton, Columbian Wyandottes; A. J. Waddell, Wichita, Buff Rocks; H. E. Leech, Greenwood, Mo., S. L. W. Leghorns; A. K. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, W. Leghorns; H. M. Goodrich, Topeka, S. L. W. Leghorns; H. M. Goodrich, Topeka, White Orpingtons; L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, Silver Wyandottes; J. K. Pfeiffer, Topeka, Barred Rocks; A. Sauerbier, Lees Summit, Mo., Barred Rocks; W. R. O'Neal, Topeka, S. C. W. Leghorns; W. F. St. Mary, Topeka, R. C. Reds; Cedar Grove Farm, Lansing, S. C. Reds; E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Buff Rocks; Joseph P. Jacobs, Topeka, Black Minorcas; P. W. Dewey, Topeka, White Wyandottes; D. P. Beaudry, Topeka, S. C. Brown Leghorns; W. E. Grotewohl, Topeka, Buff Orpingtons; W. H. Kelley, Stafford, Buff Rocks; C. M. Hower, Savannah, Mo., White Wyandottes; Fordson, Belton, Mo., Buff and White Orpingtons; Mrs. A. Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Buff and White Orpingtons; B. W. Grant, Salina, S. C. Reds and Barred Rocks; H. H. Seekler, Leavenworth, Buff Orpingtons; J. G. Reichel, Tulsa, Okla., W. Orpingtons; Ted C. Mohow, Trinidad, Colo., S. C. Buff Orpingtons; V. O. Jones, Manhattan, R. C. R. I. Whites; A. Jones, Welskirch, Topeka, Buff Cochins; Bantams; Weiss and Linsitt, Holton, S. C. W. Leghorns; John S. Smith, Oakland, Barred Rocks; C. W. Converse, Pawnee Rock, Barred Rocks; F. H. Ramsey, Topeka, S. C. W. Leghorns; Charles Luengene, Topeka, Buff Orpingtons; J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks; Phil Breen, Sabetha, S. C. W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins; R. M. Lemons, Topeka, White Rocks; D. B. Clapp, Topeka, S. C. Buff Leghorns; R. W. Kendall, Topeka, Silver Wyandottes; Charles Darnell, Topeka, Barred Rocks; D. V. Taylor, Topeka, White Rocks; Lewis A. Bauer, Dover, Rhode Island Reds; Henry H. Peele, Topeka, White Wyandottes; R. S. Friedman, St. Paul, White Wyandottes; Charles S. Ellis, Topeka, Single Comb Leghorns; Roy E. Sutton, Minneapolis, Partridge Rocks; Frank M. Chestnut, Denison, Rose Comb White Leghorns; F. C. Spurrier, Topeka, Barred Rocks; J. P. Farnsworth, Topeka, Barred Rocks; E. M. Brown, Topeka, Rhode Island Reds (Rose Comb); F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, White Leghorns; W. M. Godsey, Buff Rocks; P. L. Reed, Topeka, Buff White Rocks; John O'Garra, Topeka, Barred Rocks; H. D. Wolf, Topeka, Barred Rocks; C. D. Swain, Geuda Springs, Barred Rocks; H. M. Palmer, Florence, Black Langshans; H. C. Davis, Deni-

son, Buff Orpingtons; H. H. McLean, Canon City, Colo., Speckled Sussex; W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Barred Rocks; M. G. Slawson, Girard, White Wyandottes; R. F. Riley, Coffeyville, Rhode Island Reds; Mrs. C. W. Bailey, Lyndon, Barred Rocks; E. C. Ackerman, Stewartville, Mo., S. C. White Leghorns; R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rock, Buff Rocks; H. L. White, Wichita, S. C. Reds; W. H. Moffatt, Wichita, S. C. Reds; W. G. Lewis, Wichita, S. C. Reds; W. F. Baker, St. Joseph, Mo., Barred Rocks; A. T. Modlin, Topeka, S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks; R. C. Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas; William Falkinrich, Manhattan, White Rocks; J. R. Thompson, Topeka, Barred Rocks; A. E. Webster, Holton, White Wyandottes; D. A. Graham, Topeka, S. C. Reds; A. H. Alfors, Hudson, Buff Rocks; S. I. Berry, Topeka, Barred Rocks; Crystal White Orpington Farm, Neodesha, White Orpingtons; Walter Rigdon, Topeka, Dark Brahmas; W. A. Rhodes, Topeka, White Wyandottes; Darnell, Alta Vista, Rose Comb; R. C. Reds; Frank Rainey, Topeka, Partridge Cochins; Elizabeth Thompson, Topeka, Buff Cochins, Bantams; W. B. Wolfe, Topeka, S. C. White Leghorns; Capt. W. W. Russell, Topeka, S. C. Buff Orpingtons; H. B. Wilson, Holton, S. C. Buff Leghorns; S. J. Irwin, Topeka, White Orpingtons; Ralph E. Cope, Bantams; H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Brown Leghorns; J. B. Wangler, Harper, R. I. Reds; Kenneth Graham, Topeka, Buff Cochins, Bantams.

Prizes Awarded

The following list of prizes were awarded by the judges:

Buff Rocks—L. C. McVay, Wichita, first cock, fifth hen; A. J. Waddell, Wichita, fifth and fourth cock, fourth hen, fifth pullet, second old pen, third young pen; R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rock, second cock, third hen, first and third cockerel, second hen, first old pen, second young pen; H. E. Keppy, Stafford, third cock, second hen; W. H. Beaver, St. John, fifth cockerel; E. H. Inman, Fredonia, second cockerel; A. H. Alfors, Hudson, fourth cockerel. Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Herb D. Wilson, Holton, first cock, first, third, fourth, fifth hen, second cockerel, fourth pullet; D. B. Clapp, second hen, first, third cockerel, second, third pullet, first pen; Ted C. Mohow, Trinidad, Colo., first, fifth pullet. Light Brahmas—J. R. Graham, Topeka, first, fourth cock, fifth hen, first, fourth cockerel, second, third pullet, first, second cockerel, second, third pullet, first, second pen; W. H. Ward, Nickerson, second cock, third hen, third cockerel, first pullet; A. T. Modlin, Topeka, third cock, second, fourth hen, second cockerel. Dark Brahmas—Walter Rigdon, first cock, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet, first pen. Single Comb White Minorcas—A. R. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet. Single Comb Black Minorcas—R. E. Leech, Topeka, first, second, third hen, second cockerel, third, fourth pullet; Joseph C. Jacobs, Topeka, first cockerel, first, second pullet, first pen. Buff Orpingtons—J. C. Baughman, first, third, fourth pullet, second cock; Capt. W. Russell, Topeka, fourth hen; H. C. Davis, Denison, second cock, second cockerel, fourth pullet; Ford & Perry, Caldwell, first, fourth cockerel; Henry H. Seekler, Leavenworth, first pen, third cockerel, second hen. Barred Rock Cockerel Mating—A. Sauerbier, Lees Summit, Mo., first pen, third pullet; R. A. Ogden, Wichita, fourth hen; Charles Darnell, Topeka, second hen; J. K. Thompson, Topeka, third, fifth hen, first, second pullet; E. L. Stewart, Wichita, fourth pullet, fourth pen; H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, fifth pullet; J. Grindle, Dewey, Okla., second pen; F. C. Spurrier, Topeka, first pen; S. G. Berry, Topeka, third pen; C. F. Fickel, Earlton, fifth pen. Single Comb White Leghorns—F. H. Ramsey, North Topeka, second, third, fourth cock, first, fifth hen, second, fourth cockerel; Phil Brien, Sabetha, first, fifth cockerel, first pen; Otto Vesper, Topeka, fourth hen; J. T. O'Neal, Topeka, third pullet. Barred Rocks, Standard—E. L. Stewart, Wichita, second, third cock, first, second pullet, second pen; A. Sauerbier, Lees Summit, Mo., first cock; C. W. Converse, Pawnee Rock, fourth cock, third hen, fourth pullet; R. M. Fry, Pawnee Rock, fifth cockerel; J. R. Pfeiffer, second hen; H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, fourth cockerel; J. K. Thompson, Topeka, second cockerel; J. P. Farnsworth, Topeka, fifth pen; Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, first pen; Mrs. M. L. Henry, Leocompton, fifth pullet; J. L. Parker, Denison, third pullet. White Orpingtons—H. M. Goodrich, To-

peka, first cock, third, fifth hen, first, third, cockerel, second, fourth pullet, first, second pen; S. J. Irwin, Topeka, second cock; J. G. Reichel, Tulsa, Okla., first, second, fourth hen, fourth cockerel; Ford & Perry, Caldwell, second cockerel, first pullet; Crystal White Orpington Farm, Neodesha, fifth cockerel, third pullet. White Rocks—N. H. Beaver, St. John, first cock, third hen, fourth cockerel; D. V. Taylor, Topeka, second cock, fourth, fifth hen, second cockerel; C. L. Carr & Son, Topeka, third cock, first, second hen, third cockerel, first, second, third, fourth pullet, first pen; P. L. Reed, North Topeka, fifth cockerel, second pen; Wm. Falkinrich, Manhattan, third pen.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—H. W. Moffatt, first, third, fifth cock, fourth hen, second cockerel, second, fifth pullet; B. W. Grant, Salina, fourth cock; fifth cockerel; D. A. Graham, Topeka, second cock; H. L. White, Wichita, fifth cock, second old pen, second young pen.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, first, second, third, fourth, fifth hen, first fifth cockerel; first, second, third, fifth pullet, first old pen, second young pen; F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, fifth cock, first, third hen, second old pen, first young pen; Cedar Grove Farm, Lansing, fourth hen, third cockerel, fourth pullet; Modlin Poultry Farm, Topeka, fourth cock; Lee Darnell, Alta Vista, fourth cockerel; Louis A. Bauer, Dover, second cockerel; R. F. Riley, Coffeyville, third old pen, fourth young pen; Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, third young pen; W. F. St. Mary, Topeka, fifth young pen.

White Game Bantams—Ralph E. Cope, Topeka, first cockerel.

Golden Sebright Bantam—Ralph E. Cope, Topeka, first hen, first cockerel.

Partridge Rocks—Roy E. Sutton, Minneapolis, first, second cock, second, fourth hen, first cockerel; C. W. Converse, Pawnee Rock, first pen, first, third hen.

Columbia Wyandottes—O. C. Sharits, Newton, first cockerel, first, second, third, fourth pullets.

Golden Wyandottes—Herm S. Myer, Wellington, first pen.

Speckled Sussex—Horace M. McLean, Canon City, Colo., first cock, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet.

Dark Cornish—Emil Rauscher, Topeka, first, second hen; Mary Sash, Topeka, first pen.

Partridge Cochins—Frank Rainey, Topeka, first, second hen.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites—V. O. Jones, Manhattan, first, second hen, first pullet.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—Capt. W. W. Russell, Topeka, first cockerel; first pullet.

Golden Duckwing Bantam—Ralph E. Cope, Topeka, first cock.

Buff Cochins—J. C. Baughman, Topeka, first cock, first, second, third hen, second cockerel, first, second, fourth pullet, first pen; Phil Brien, Sabetha, fourth hen, first cockerel, third pullet.

Barred Rock, Pullet Mating—E. L. Stewart, Wichita, first cock, first pen; J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, fifth third cock; J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, fourth cock, second pen.

Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Leocompton, second cock; W. N. Ward, Nickerson, fourth cockerel; J. K. Thompson, first cockerel; A. T. Modlin, Topeka, third cockerel; J. L. Parker, Denison, second, fifth cockerel.

White Wyandottes—L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, third cock, first pullet; A. W. Smith, Topeka, first cock; M. G. Slawson, Girard, second cock; Mrs. J. R. Shifler, Minneapolis, fifth, fifth first cockerel, fourth pullet.

W. Y. Dowdy, Topeka, second, fourth hen; W. Y. Davidson, Belton, Mo., first, third hen, second pullet, fifth cockerel; Henry H. Peale, Topeka, fourth cockerel, fifth pullet; R. S. Friedman, St. Paul, second cockerel, third pullet; Gust Bastian, Topeka, second pen; W. A. Allmon, first pen.

Buff Rocks—L. C. McVay, Wichita, first cock, fifth hen; A. J. Waddell, Wichita, fifth, fourth cock, fourth hen, fifth pullet, second old pen; third young pen; R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rock, second cock, third hen, first, third cockerel, second pullet, first old pen, second young pen.

Rose Comb White Leghorn—Frank M. Chestnut, Denison, first, second cockerel, first pullet, first pen.

Silver Wyandotte—L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, first, second, third, fourth cock, first, second, third, fourth, fifth cockerel, first, second, third, fourth, fifth pullet, first, second, third, fourth, fifth pen.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Light—H. C. Short, Leavenworth, first cockerel, first, second, third hen, first, second, third pullet; D. P. Beaudry, Topeka, fourth hen, fourth pullet A. T. Modlin, Topeka, first dark cockerel.

Black Langshan—H. M. Palmer, Florence, first hen, second cockerel; J. A. Loette, Mullinville, first cockerel.

Buff Cochins Bantams—Clyde Baughman, Topeka, first cock, first, second hen, third, fourth cockerel, first, second pullet; Roy Richardson, Topeka, second cock, second cockerel; Ralph E. Cope, Topeka, third hen, third pullet; Kenneth Graham, fourth pullet.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—H. W. Moffatt, Wichita, first, third, fifth cock; second cockerel; fourth hen; second-fifth pullet; B. W. Grant, Salina, fourth cocks; fifth cockerels; D. A. Graham, Topeka, second cocks; H. L. White, Wichita, fifth hen; second old pen, second young pen; W. G. Lewis, Wichita, third young pen; Cedar Grove Farm, Lansing, first, second, third hen, first cockerel, first-third pullet; Modlin's Poultry Farm, Topeka, fourth cockerel.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, first-second-third cock, second-fifth hen, first-fifth cockerel, first-third young pen; F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, fifth cock, first-third hen, second old pen, first young pen; Cedar Grove Farm, Lansing, fourth hen, third cockerel, fourth pullet; Modlin's Poultry Farm, Topeka, fourth cock; Lee Darnell, Alta Vista fourth cockerel; R. F. Riley, Coffeyville, third old pens, fourth young pen; Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, third young pen; W. F. St. Mary, Topeka, fifth young pen.

White Orpingtons—H. M. Goodrich, Topeka, first cock, third-fifth hen, first-third cockerel, second-fourth-fifth pullet, first-second pen; S. J. Irwin Topeka, second cock; J. G. Reichel, Tulsa, Okla., first-second-fourth hen, fourth cockerel; Ford & Perry, Caldwell, second cockerel, first pullet; Crystal White, Orpington Farm, Neodesha, fifth cockerel, third pullet.

White Plymouth Rocks—W. H. Beaver, St. John, first cock, third hen, fourth cockerel; D. V. Taylor, Topeka, second-fourth cock, fourth-fifth hen, second cockerel; C. L. Carr & Son, North Topeka, third cock, first-second hen, third cockerel, first-second-third-fourth pullet, first pen; P. L. Reed, North Topeka, fifth cockerel, second pen; C. M. Hower, Savannah, Mo., first cockerel; W. H. Rhodes, Topeka, fifth pullet; William Falkinrich, Manhattan, third pen.

Farm Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

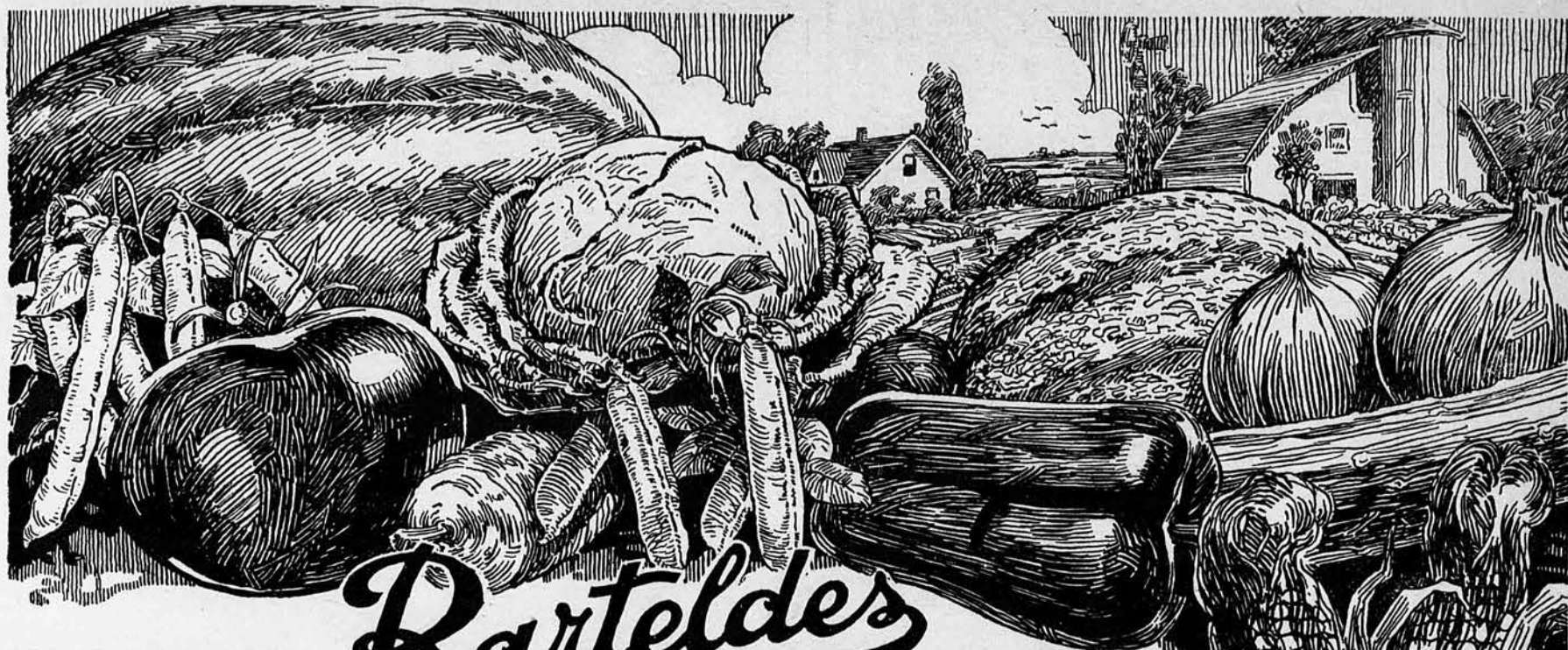
Soil Management—What use are you making of manure, straw and commercial fertilizers? What is your plan for stopping soil washing on the farm?

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

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

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

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



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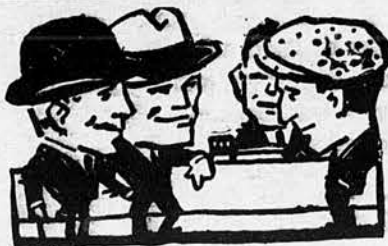
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State Farm Board Meets

Interesting Subjects are Discussed at Topeka

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

MEMBERS of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture held their regular yearly meeting in Topeka January 8 to 10. It was the most interesting session held for several years, and there was a large attendance. Every county in the state was represented. The most noted farmers, agricultural professors, cattlemen, beekeepers, dairymen, farm editors, and specialists from every other branch of agriculture took part in the discussions.

For the program on the first night the hall was packed to capacity to hear the welcoming addresses of Governor Arthur Capper and Jay E. House, mayor of Topeka. Governor Capper likes to make speeches to farmers. In delivering his welcoming address to the representative agricultural men of this state, he showed that he prefers a farmer audience. The governor told of his interest in farmers and farming since his early life. He spoke of the bright future of the Kansas farmer and of the plans and policies of the state to assist and co-operate with the farming interests.

Governor Capper Speaks

He told the farmers that his first speech as governor was made to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and remarked that his speech to them practically closed his speech making as a governor.

In his characteristic style the mayor of Topeka, followed the governor in welcoming the farmers. Mayor House was a farmer during his boyhood, but left the farm to become a printer and finally a newspaper reporter and paragraph writer. But he proved to the visiting farmers that he had not forgotten many facts about farming that he had learned when a boy.

The address of Dr. D. W. Kurtz on "Education in Reorganization," showed painstaking care in its preparation, and held the attention of his audience closely.

O. O. Woolf, retiring president of the state board of agriculture, responded to the addresses of Governor Capper and Mayor House. President Woolf's reply indicated the friendly feeling that exists between the board of agriculture and the city of Topeka. In brief he told of some of the hopes of the board for the future of Kansas agriculture and in behalf of the organization he has served as president, expressed appreciation for the welcome extended to the farmers.

Some of the things discussed at the meetings on Thursday and Friday were standards and permanency in the beef-making industry, the future of draft horses, dairy problems, the silo, problems dealing with feeding the world, needed taxation reforms, war and agriculture, bee keeping, irrigation, dry farming, fairs and fair development.

Tax System Unjust

Speakers, who discussed these topics included Frank D. Tomson, editor "The Shorthorn in America"; Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society in America; Dr. D. F. Luckey, state veterinarian, Columbia, Mo.; H. D. Munn, president of the American Jersey Cattle club and the National Dairy council; George Lenhart, dairy farmer, Abilene; John C. Ketcham, lecturer for the National Grange; Sam'l T. Howe, chairman for the state tax commission for Kansas; Virginia C. Merideth, West Lafayette, Ind.; Adjutant-General Charles Huffman, of Kansas; Chas. D. Mize, president of the Kansas Beekeepers' association; I. L. Diesem, former president the Kansas Irrigation congress; John Fields, editor the Oklahoma Farmer; E. E. Frizell, Larned; J. Will Kelley, Topeka; A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; Phil Eastman, Topeka; J. W. Howe, Abilene, and others.

Samuel T. Howe, chairman of the Kansas tax commission, and credited over the entire West as an authority on the subject of taxation, was the principal speaker of Thursday afternoon. Mr. Howe told the farmers that the present system of taxation in Kansas is out of date and not adequate for present times.

"This state," said Howe, "has unequal and unjust taxes fastened upon it by the letter of its constitution and laws, and this is true of any state whose constitution provides for the general property tax. This has been so obvious that several states already have amended the constitution so as to permit the classification of property by the legislature and the prescription of rates differentiated according to the economic differences among the classes of property. And so in other states where changes in the fundamental law are just as much needed, campaigns to bring about such changes are in progress.

Place for Efficient Horse

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, told the farmers of "The Future of the Draft Horse."

Inefficient horses, Mr. Dinsmore asserted, are soon for the fertilizing works. The motor is cheaper. But because efficient horses are yet cheaper than gasoline, the efficient horse has a long and bright future before him.

"As farmers and horse breeders we have problems confronting us in the immediate future," Mr. Dinsmore said. "The competition of trucks and tractors has had a distinct influence. It has frightened thousands of farmers into a partial, or complete, discontinuance of horse breeding. Where it inhibited the breeding of mares of 1,200 pounds or over to draft stallions this has been harmful. Where it stopped the use of small stallions, or the breeding of very small or decidedly inferior mares it has been a benefit. More good than harm probably has resulted, for we had a vast surplus of horses ranging from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds, and horses as a whole were being produced more rapidly than demand warranted.

"From a working standpoint the horse must be considered simply as an equine motor—self-reproducing, self-repairing and capable of utilizing the fuel produced on the farm.

"Furthermore, the waste from his equine power units goes back to the farm as fertilizer instead of being sold to the old junkman at 1/2 a cent a pound; and last, but not least, his power units in horse flesh endure much longer than any other field power he can buy.

"The good draft horse still reigns supreme on farms, and will continue to do so; but the inefficient horse is doomed."

Other addresses that were delivered are reproduced in full in another part of this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The meeting closed Friday night, January 10 with a banquet at the chamber of commerce of Topeka. Speakers included John S. Dawson, justice of the state supreme court; Charles Dillon, of the Capper publications; T. F. Doran, Topeka attorney, and J. C. Ketchum, lecturer for the national grange, Hastings, Neb.

At the meeting held late Friday afternoon the board of agriculture elected the following members: M. J. Hines, Effingham; Paul Kline, Iola; E. A. Millard, Burden; F. H. Manning, Parkerville; H. G. Kyle, Abilene, and P. H. Lambert, Hiawatha. A resolution concerning the death of Col. A. W. "Farmer" Smith was also adopted.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the farmers stood for the following things:

1. Opposition to compulsory military training.
2. Early discharge of soldiers.
3. A farmer member of the state text book commission.
4. Indorsement of the state public utilities commission.
5. Roosevelt's death this country's deprivation.
6. Continuation of government fixed prices.
7. Approval of Secretary Mohler's questionnaires.
8. Reduced fares for harvest hands.
9. Irrigation.
10. Encouragement of farm bureaus.
11. Standardized farm machinery.
12. Indorsement of the Lever bill.

Farmers are to Go to Paris

Conference in Washington Appoints Delegates from All Agricultural Organizations

THE farmers of America are going to have something to say in the Peace Conference at Paris—provided they get a chance. Delegates were appointed by the National Conference in Washington last week. These are the men to go: George P. Hampton, Washington, D. C.; H. A. Fuller and Arthur Lesueur, Minnesota; C. H. Gustafson, Nebraska; Grant H. Slocum; Michigan; H. Q. Alexander, North Carolina, and F. E. Ladd, North Dakota.

The conference included farmer representatives from these organizations: American Federation of Farmers; American Society of Equity; National Non-Partisan League; the Gleaners; the Farmers Union and the National Grange; the American National Livestock association, and various state organizations of farmers. The congress was in session for three days. Resolutions were adopted in which the farmers took this action:

The Resolutions

Demand an immediate congressional investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture in relation to the alleged "suppression of information relative to the cost of producing farm staples; of the relation of the Department of Agriculture to the activities of the General Education Board."

Urged immediate legislation eliminating watered stock and fraudulent stock in railroads, and immediate government ownership and operation of the railroads.

Opposed the return of the telephone and telegraph systems to private ownership; opposed the mineral and oil land leasing bills now before Congress, declaring that "a solemn obligation has devolved upon the people not to alienate their public resources for the further enrichment of a few special interests."

Advocated a committee to arrange to make available for purchase by farmers barbed wire, pipe, motor trucks and other supplies to be disposed of by the government.

Pledged support to President Wilson in his efforts to form a League of Nations and warned the United States Senate "not to attempt to imperil the President's plans."

Deplored by resolution the death of Theodore Roosevelt, expressing the hope that "all Americans will devote the same energy and devotion to the new national and international problems confronting us today as Colonel Roosevelt has exhibited in his private life."

Recorded grief at the death of David Lubin, United States representative to the International Institute of Agriculture, saying that "the standard he set in his work demands that his successor shall be a man well acquainted with agricultural problems, and sympathetic with the co-operative efforts of farmers."

Government ownership and development of all natural resources.

Government acquisition and operation of railroad, pipe line and express systems, and government operation of all inland water transportation.

Prompt legislation embodying the policies toward the packing plants advocated by the Federal Trade Commission.

Demobilization by industries, with opportunity for soldiers in training camps to be taught trades, including agriculture; construction of public improvements in order of urgency.

Establishment of a sound method of marketing farm products, extension of personal credit to farmers, reform of the land system, government construction of terminal elevators, expansion of government action to stabilize prices of agricultural staples.

Payment of the cost of the war by taxation of excess and war profits, incomes and inheritances, and by taxes on unused land and other resources speculatively held.

Restoration of personal liberty at the close of the war, and general amnesty for all political prisoners.

Establishment of the principle that labor is the first fixed charge upon all industry.

Passage of the Susan B. Anthony woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Reorganization of rural education.

Opposition to compulsory military training; approval physical training in the schools; demand that American troops not be used to "fasten on any people any form of government," and approves the idea of an international congress of farmers to meet at the same place as the official peace conference and consider farmers' interests.

Recognition of the common interests of the working people of all countries, international control of international trade and international investment, freedom of production, uniform and equal free exchange between nations, termination of secret treaties and understandings between nations, gradual reduction of armaments, international control of the occupation and development of backward countries, complete and direct popular control of every established government, and unrestricted passage for legitimate commerce over land and sea.

To secure these "essentials to prevent future wars," the program states that the peace conference must provide not only for a league of nations, but an international investment board, board of trade, commerce commission, institute of agriculture and labor board.

To carry out this program, it was planned that the organizations subscribing to it should associate themselves, the governing board of the Farmers' National Headquarters being the nucleus, and all farm organizations being entitled to representation.

Farm organizations are called on to arrange mass meetings of farmers in their jurisdiction to ratify the program. National committees are given

charge of some matters included in the program. It was also announced that "a strictly non-partisan farmers' congressional committee will be formed to assist farmers' friends in Congress in their campaigns for re-election, and to aid in securing the election of farmers to Congress."

While it was recognized that the program was formidable leading members of the conference expressed the opinion that every item in it meant a forward step in farming and that farmers as

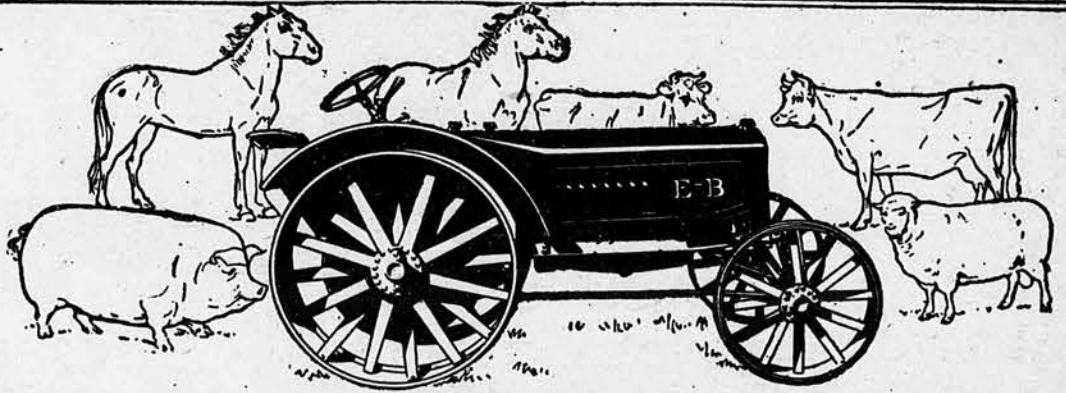
a whole would support it. It was declared that the organizations represented by the approximately 30 men who took part in the conference have a membership of well over a million, and perhaps 2 million farmers.

A resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the Department of Agriculture was moved by Western Starr of Baltimore, Md., and seconded by C. H. Gustafson of Lincoln, Neb. It was said to have resulted from statements made before the conference by Prof. W. J. Spillman, who until last September was the head of the department's Office of Farm Management, and who said the department was withholding from the public studies of crop production made under his direction. Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said

the results of Mr. Spillman's efforts were not published because they had been found to be based upon insufficient data:

Herbert F. Baker of Sheboygan, Mich., chairman of the governing board of the Farmers' National Headquarters, presiding thruout the conference, said:

"The farmers of America realize the necessity of putting into concrete form their desire for economic reform in America, and their convictions as to the terms of peace and provisions for international reconstruction, to insure that this shall be in very fact a war to end war. We do not want all the advantages of a world made safe for democracy to inure to the people across the sea. We demand a democracy at (Continued on Page 29.)



Pick the Right BREED of Tractor

IT takes years to establish a fine breed of horses, cattle, hogs or sheep. The same is true of a tractor. The E-B 12-20 S. A. E. Rating Model AA Tractor is the latest product of 12 years of good tractor building and has been brought to a point nearer perfection than any other tractor we know of.

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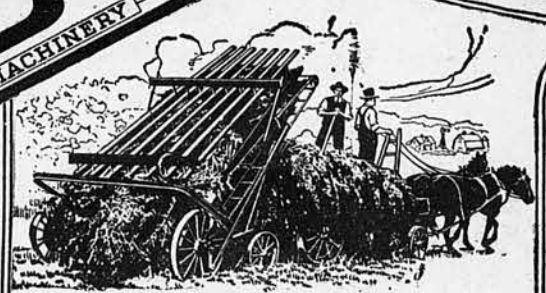
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Cuts More Grass with Same Labor

Numerous comparative tests of E-B (Standard) Mowers against others in field work show that an E-B Mower with an 8 foot swath tires the horses no more than other mowers cutting 4 and 5 ft. swaths. Get an E-B Mower on your farm. You'll find that E-B features, such as the compensating lever and spring (carrying weight of cutter bar on drive wheels) are efficient savers of power. Side draft and weight on horse necks done away with. Life of machine lengthened.

The E-B Mower is equally efficient in the 4 1/2, 5, 6 and 7 foot sizes as in the 8 foot.

Your E-B dealer will give you valuable facts regarding the E-B Mower. See him.



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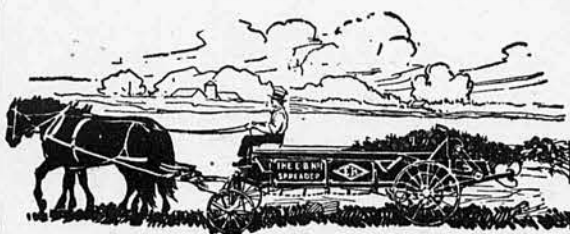
Loads Hay in Better Condition With Least Work and Power

Load your hay without tearing stems and leaves or threshing out seeds. Save yourself and your horses (or reduce tractor fuel consumption). The E-B Hay Loader gives you these results.

66 inch sweep of rakes, working at moderate speed cleans the windrow—does not injure hay.

Hay constantly pushed upward and forward on rack. Once up, it can't be dragged back to ground.

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Spreads Wider and More Evenly—Pulls Easier

The E-B Spreader distributes the manure well outside wheels. It shreds the manure so thoroughly and places it so evenly that every square foot of soil receives its share of enriching fertilizer.

The E-B Spreader rear wheels track with front wheels—all four wheels always on unspread ground.

6 foot door lets E-B Spreader through easily. Water tight bottom saves liquid manure. Automobile knuckles on front wheels give square turn and eliminate whipping of pole. Average height only 3 feet 5 inches making loading easy. Specially adapted for tractor use.

Ask your E-B dealer about chisel point shredder teeth and wide-spreading steel blades.

Letters from Farm Folks

Our Rural Readers Discuss Militarism, Farms for Soldiers, Dairying and Other Subjects

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to make free use of its columns to express their views on any subject that they consider of interest to the public. Next month we would like to have our farmer readers give us a heart to heart talk on their farm experiences last year. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

How a Farm Girl Works

I am a girl 13 years old. I live on a farm and help my parents do the farm work. I milk six cows and feed a little calf. I always help do the separating. Every year my mother gives me so much ground to make a garden. Last year we did not grow a very big garden, but we are going to have a larger one this year. We have turkeys and I own half of them. I also have a yearling colt my father gave to me.

Kanorado, Kan. — Edna Heskett.

Uses Jitney to Kill Gophers

In reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze I note that many of your Kansas farmers are having great trouble with gophers. Why don't they work their heads and try to kill gophers as our Colorado farmers kill out the prairie dogs and prairie dog towns? They merely attach a piece of rubber hose to the exhaust pipe of a jitney or the home motor car if it has no muffler. Put one end of the hose in the runway of the gophers and tamp the dirt well around the hose in order to keep the exhaust fumes in the runway.

Now start the engine and keep up the work until you have all the runways and chambers well filled with gas. Then move the machine to another den and proceed as before. In a short time you will have all of the gophers exterminated.

Julesburg, Colo. — A. A. Weston.

Objects to Militarism

I have just read Governor Capper's "Shall We Walk in the Kaiser's Footsteps?" I cannot refrain from commending Governor Capper for his stand against compulsory military training, as his sentiments, herein expressed, are likewise the sentiments of the masses of the American nation.

Militarism never has advanced civilization. It is the brute method of settling human affairs. A military organization is an immortal influence and a financial burden, a waste of human energy. The people of the good old U. S. will soon demand the repeal of conscription laws, the backbone of war and militarism. I hope a bill to this effect will be Governor Capper's maiden effort, as U. S. Senator from the great state of Kansas. If it is, I doubt not but that the people will demand his candidacy for president. Should this materialize, that endorsement he received in Kansas last November will be duplicated in the United States.

St. Paul, Neb. — E. E. Wescott.

Raising Poultry

I was in a grocery store last week when a customer called for eggs. "No eggs," said the grocer. Are they scarce? Well, I should say so. We took in less than a case the other day. A farmer's wife standing by said her neighbor had 200 hens and was getting only two or three eggs a day. I have 100 hens and get a good many more eggs than that. But, as a certain advertisement says, "There's a reason." We receive a great deal of advice these days on the poultry question: some good and a great deal of it is worthless, because it is not practicable. A certain farmer asked a poultry expert for information in regard to the killing of mites which cause the hens to have sore legs. This was the answer, "Grease the legs with a mixture of coal oil and lard and coal tar." a nice job for one with 100 hens. I would have told the person to dip the legs of the fowls in coal oil a couple of times, about once a week.

The government urged everyone to raise chickens to conserve the meat supply, but a great many who took the advice made a failure of it. You must have some knowledge of the poultry

game. Last summer a woman in this part of the county had 200 little chickens a few weeks old. There was no place for them only the barnyard in front of the hen house, among all sorts of rubbish. One day a storm came up suddenly and she lost nearly every chick by drowning.

We know that the care of farm poultry is in the hands of the women and it is no small task to look after 100 hens in the winter season. Water is one of the essentials in winter as in summer, and without some kind of fountain with head to keep the water from freezing, it is lots of work to keep the chickens supplied.

Zeandale, Kan. — F. E. Marsh.

High Cost of Living

When it comes to considering the high price of living, I am not pleased tho not surprised at the profiteering, for what has the farmer to say about such things? As long as he is willing to say, "What will you give me and what will you take" just so long will he be a victim. It is amusing how we farmers protested against the manner in which the trusts took our wheat and it would have been the same if we had received \$5 a bushel. But how we evened matters when we got to the polls. We now have a very complacent set of Congressmen and Senators who are justified in thinking that we want control of the big interests by the government. It seems to me it would be better for the farmers to get control of our hired men at Washington than vent our petty spite by ousting first one political party then the other, for then we are only where we started. The big interests were startled certainly when the Non-partisan League of North Dakota was formed, and just note the attempt during the war to discredit it by trying to connect it with the I. W. W. A great many farmers believed the propaganda not realizing that he who controls the press also controls the education of its readers.

But, really, I do not see why the people should be dissatisfied unless possibly because of the amount of white wash that is being used in our investigation of the sentry that profiteered so unmercifully in war contracts.

Dolores, Colo. — L. E. Brown.

Handling Dairy Steers

The men who change from beef production to dairying will always grow calves which are "scrubs," from the butcher's point of view. Also all steers from dairy cows are classed as scrubs by buyers of beef cattle. These two sources of scrub beef steers always will supply a large number of the cattle to the speculators and feeders. And, the problem of the man who produces calves of this kind is how to handle them without loss. Three ways of

handling the problem are now practiced by the most successful men.

1. Killing steer calves at birth when there is no hope of making a profit by feeding them.

2. Feeding for veal and selling as soon as fit to kill.

3. Feeding for baby beef. Holstein calves, and some individuals of other dairy breeds, often feed out well for baby beef.

But, unless a farmer has very cheap feed and pasture, calves of the above classes are likely to cause losses to himself, and also to the man who fattens them, as grown steers.

Parsons, Kan. — J. E. Payne.

Uses a Tank Heater

I have had several inquiries of late concerning my tank heater. I bought it a year ago and am certainly pleased with it. The style that I have is one of the submerged type so that when the tank is full the heater is almost immersed in water, therefore, all the heat that is produced is thrown out into the water. When coal is used in my heater I have to watch it sometimes to see that the water does not get too warm, as it produces an abundance of heat. I use it in a wooden tank 10 by 2½ feet. One inquirer asks how much fuel it will consume in 24 hours. Of course that depends on the severity of the weather and upon the fuel used. If wood or cobs are used it consumes a great amount, but coal seems to be the most satisfactory fuel as it will produce a greater amount of heat with the least attention. I would judge it will burn 20 pounds of coal in 24 hours, therefore a ton would last at least three months or thru the coldest part of the winter at a cost of not more than \$12. Could that money be spent for any better purpose? I notice the cattle will come up oftener to drink where they have plenty of water to drink with the chill taken off.

Belleville, Kan. — D. M. Hessenflow.

A Soldier's Complaint

I want to write you of some of the circumstances that work hardships on the farmer boys of the Mid-West at the Edgewood Arsenal at Edgewood, Md. I don't understand why they are discharging the city boys of the East. A great many of them haven't a job to call them back home so there can be no great urgency for their discharge. At the same time they are holding in the service the farmer boys of the Mid-West despite the fact that they have much work at home that should be done, both for their own interests and for the welfare of the country.

I know a Kansas farmer who has been farming on a large scale with just such an experience. He asked to be released from his duties and for a discharge. He explained his situation and the urgent need of his return home. The officer said, "Well, they have gotten along without you all this time, haven't they? So I guess they can get along without you for a good while yet. If you are losing so much money, why don't you sell your property?"

It seems to me that nearly 75 per cent of the men held here are farmers from Kansas, Nebraska and South Da-

kota. All of us think that we have done our bit and can't see how we are helping our country by remaining here. Please do what you can to have the farmer soldiers released so that they can return to their farms. N. N. S. Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

Wants Farm Boys Released

I am at a great loss to understand why our government advises the people to practice economy to meet the enormous expenditures that the Great War has placed upon all the nations involved. Every loyal citizen has given freely both in money and man power to the cause of liberty and justice. But since this has been accomplished and the war seemingly is over, the public would like to know why our soldiers are not being discharged more rapidly, especially those in the Tenth Division composed of about 80 per cent farm boys who are needed badly on the farms. It costs the government many thousands of dollars to keep them in camp. Does the government really practice what it preaches to its citizens, economy? Would it not be better to cut out this enormous expense and send the boys home, especially those who work on the farms? As long as the nation was in need of our boys most of us were more than willing to give them for defense of our country, but now we are eager to have them at home to carry on the work that must be done if crops are to be raised and taken care of and the hungry fed.

It might be said that emergencies may arise in which case the Tenth Division would be ready at once. If that be the case, why couldn't conditional discharges or furloughs be given subject to call if needed? That would stop a great expense and our boys could come home and help us out with the work that is waiting for them. I am not only voicing my opinion, but 100 per cent of the farmers in this community who are waiting for the discharge of their boys, so they may know how to arrange their work when spring comes. Wouldn't it be well for Governors, Senators and Congressmen of the different states from which the men in the Tenth Division are taken to urge the War Department to have them discharged as soon as possible? A large per cent of the Tenth Division are deferred farmer boys and had it not been for the help they rendered in caring for the crop after harvest there would have been a deficiency in production. Then why shall the farmers be deprived of the most efficient help of which they are so dire in need the coming season? If any branch of industry needs to be favored it surely ought to be the farming class, as upon it depends the nation's food. We have heard it murmured on every hand, "why is it that the Tenth Division is not demobilized along with other units?" Public sentiment is becoming stirred up and there is anxiety to know why a division chiefly composed of farmer boys are held in camp until the last.

A Citizen of Brown County.

Ask Regulations for Packers

Fostering of competition of farm organizations and livestock producers with the five great meat packers by the establishment of a federal licensing system for refrigerator cars and stock yards, was advocated recently before the House Interstate Commerce Committee by C. H. Gustafson, president of the farm organization of Nebraska.

Walter L. Fisher, counsel for the marketing division of the American National Livestock association, told the committee upon continuing his testimony, that the government should either force open competition between the packers, establish government control or provide for government ownership. Until one of these is done, he said, the packers will continue to monopolize the trade.

Mill Feeds Advance

The food administration has canceled all milling restrictions regarding wheat flour, including the fair-price schedules and the quantities allowed sold. As a result of the announcement the price of mill feeds took a sudden jump upwards. This, food administration experts assert, is usually accompanied by a lowering in the price of flour.

Write us about the silo you built last year and how satisfactory it has proved.

For Farmers Who Need Help

Thousands of citizen-soldiers are coming back soon to resume their places in their former homes.

Every soldier will want to make himself useful. He will want—he must have—a job.

Our soldiers must not be penalized because of their patriotism. They must not be made to suffer because they answered their country's call. We can do no less for them than we did for the G. A. R. They must have first chance at every vacancy.

We must realize that the war, or the life in camp in this country has not done anything to alter the rights these men have in our social and commercial program. On the contrary those rights have become more positive, and upon those who stayed at home there rests today the responsibility of seeing to it that they are recognized gladly and even eagerly.

We must do everything in our power to convince the returning soldier that he has a better place in our regard than ever he had before, and we must neglect no opportunity to emphasize this fact.

The Capper Farm Papers have no jobs at present to offer anyone, and they have no applications from any farmers who need men. But these publications, in furtherance of their traditional policy of serving the constituents, place their columns freely at the disposal of both sides—those who need jobs, and those who need men. We hope to bring the two together.

We invite you to write us and describe your need. A member of the staff will give such communications prompt attention. To the best of our ability we shall try to give Capper Service to the limit. Letters on this subject should be addressed to F. M. Chase, Labor Dept., the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



You Can Now Get a Pair!

The trenches in Flanders are now empty and it is no longer necessary to keep supplying the boys "over there" with U. S. "Protected" rubber boots.

So, instead of making trench boots almost exclusively as we have been doing, we have reverted to our before-the-war manufacturing program, and will soon make up the shortage that exists in the supply of heavy-service, double-duty U. S. "Protected" rubber footwear.

Uncle Sam has furnished "our boys" with the best rubber boots that money can buy, and, in both the Army and Navy, there probably are as many U. S. "Protected" rubber boots as all other brands combined.

Outdoor workers everywhere recognize the dollar-for-dollar value of "U. S." quality. It means rubber boots

of the sturdiest construction, reinforced where the wear is greatest, yet entirely comfortable. Longer wear insures saving of money.

Every pair of U. S. "Protected" rubber boots bears the "U. S. Seal"—trade mark of the largest rubber manufacturer in the world. Look for it. It is your protection.



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The Louden Architectural Department is the greatest organization of barn specialists in America, whose time and talents are devoted exclusively to barn architecture. Write us briefly what kind of barn you have in mind, the number and kind of stock you wish to care for. Our experts will work out preliminary plans with suggestions that will appeal to you and send you blue prints of same. Absolutely no charge or obligation.

Louden Equipment Will Save Half Your Barn Work

Because it does away with a big part of the work every day in the year, and makes what is left of it so much easier—enables a boy to do a man's work, or one man to perform the work of two or three men.

Besides this, Louden Equipment saves feed, conserves manure value, provides the comfort and cleanliness necessary for the safety and health of your live stock, increases the quantity and improves the quality of dairy products.

Easily installed in any barn, old or new at moderate cost. Always pays for itself in a short time.

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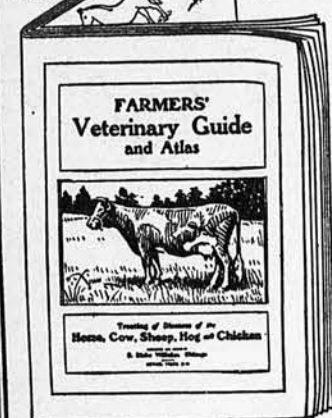
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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. V. G., Topeka, Kansas

Why Our Sheep Went West

The Nation Must Have More Wool and Mutton

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

THE YEAR 1915 marked a new era in the American sheep industry. It was then that the national movement was started for putting sheep back on our American farms.

For many years prior to that time the drift of the sheep raising industry in this country had been toward the great free ranges of the Far West. Grazing lands with an abundance of wild grasses were plentiful and the cost of raising sheep under such conditions was abnormally low, from the viewpoint of a trained economist who insists upon assigning to everything—even wild pasture land—its true economic value, and the grasses gleaned from them were not represented in the prices of the sheep which came from them to the Mid-West and Eastern markets.

Meanwhile the improved and cultivated lands of the Eastern states were increasing rapidly in value. The owners specialized more and more upon the crops which yielded the best returns and against which there was no abnormal competition from the West. Consequently, grain, vegetables, hogs and dairying became more prevalent and the sheep population dwindled in proportion.

Present Eastward Trend

There are still great areas of these free ranges. It is economy and in the public interest that they should be utilized fully. In fact, more attention should be given to this than ever before. In 1916 our public lands suitable for grazing amounted to about 750 million acres and supported 1 1/4 million cattle and 7,850,000 sheep.

However, that condition is passing and will soon go the way of the buffalo and the longhorn steer. The increasing population of the country and the decreasing acreage of these ranges, due to settlement, have combined in recent years to take up some of the slack and force a closer grazing, which makes it necessary to use more and more concentrates to finish range sheep for market. These conditions are bringing up gradually the cost of range sheep until now, under favorable conditions, sheep can be raised and finished for market on the farm almost as cheaply as on the ranges.

The farmers who settle this land will, of course, continue to raise sheep on it, but it will be on a basis similar to that of the small farmer in the East. The cost of raising these sheep will never be again so low as it was on the free range.

The high prices of mutton and wool, suddenly sharpened by the Great World War, were no doubt responsible for the awakening of the farmers to this change in the economic situation with regard to sheep raising and the resulting nation-wide movement to get our farm lands re-stocked with sheep.

We now are beginning to learn for the first time what the sheep really stands for. We are beginning to appreciate it as a national asset. Of all meat animals it may be that the sheep will prove eventually the most indispensable. Lamb meat already stands at the top—and wool has no equal as a fiber for the manufacture of clothing. Adequate substitutes may yet be found for leather and other by-products of meat animals, but there is little likelihood of our ever finding a suitable substitute for wool.

The army had to be clothed as well as fed. Wool was the best if not the only material out of which suitable clothing could be made, and it required the wool of 20 sheep to outfit every soldier. This combination of circumstances has created a world-wide interest in the sheep industry, marking, as we say above, a new era in the American industry and giving impetus to the backward swing of the sheep population from the free ranges of our Far West to the thousands of Mid-West and Eastern farms from which they had formerly disappeared.

Those who think of entering the business of sheep breeding naturally ask themselves, what are the chances for a permanent sheep and wool market? Such a question is fully justified. The United States Food Administration in February, 1918, said: "It is probable that Europe for many years after the war will look to a great extent to America for its meat supply."

"Europe's herds are dwindling under war's demands faster than they can be replenished."

"When the German armies retired from occupied portions of France and Belgium approximately 1,800,000 head of cattle were appropriated. This addition virtually safeguarded Germany from the cattle shortage other nations now suffer."

Altho sheep are not mentioned specifically in this report, yet the decline in all kinds of livestock has a direct bearing on any branch of the industry. Besides there is a world shortage of sheep amounting to many million head.

World Shortage

In these days of high priced wool and mutton, sheep breeders have reaped large benefits. They have had good pastures and the natural wastes of the farms or the ranches, and have made money almost without exception. This is borne out by personal interviews with many of the best breeders in the country.

Every year hundreds of breeders find themselves with more sheep than they have provided feeds for, and find it expedient to send a part of the flock to market before it is finished. At the same time hundreds of feeders with a surplus of feeds have found it both convenient and profitable to buy up these flocks and finish them for a later market. This is a safe and legitimate operation if conducted with calm judgment.

Last spring a number of farmers bought good light lambs at high prices, finished them on costly feeds and put them on the market, making fair money in most instances, breaking about even in some, and actually losing money in a few other instances. This has caused some confusion and misunderstanding, but it has been due to an unfortunate combination of circumstances, which sometimes may be expected in any business.

We have every reason to believe that there is a world shortage of sheep, in which event the market is safe for several years to come. Whatever conditions may be brought about by the close of the Great War, we can feel assured that the law of supply and demand will always regulate prices, which in turn regulates the planting of crops and the breeding of meat animals. This world shortage of sheep has helped to stimu-

(Continued on Page 42.)



Silos in Western Kansas

Experience Teaches Many Valuable Lessons

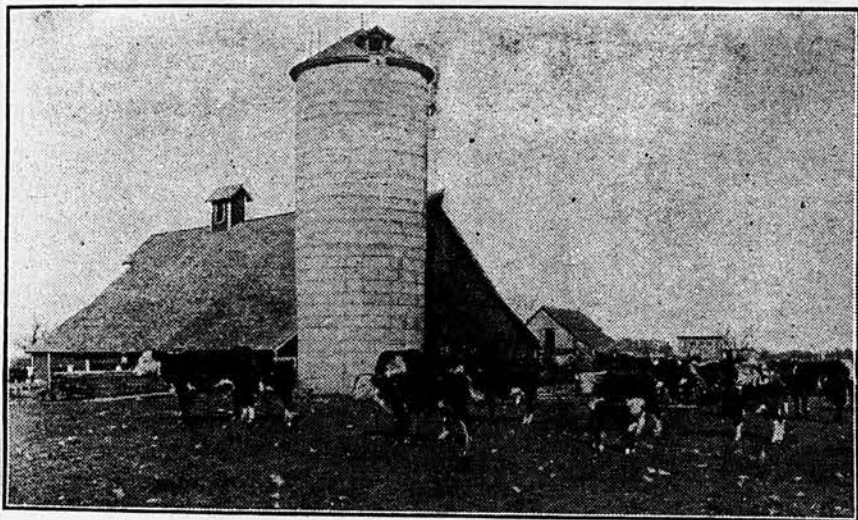
BY GEORGE LENHART
A Practical Kansas Dairy Farmer

OUR SILO experience dates from 1882 when my father built his first silo. In these 37 years of experience we have made many mistakes, yet we have always felt that the silo was the farmer's friend. And this in spite of the fact that the silos we had then, and our method of filling, were very crude. Our first silo was of the cellar type, 32 feet long, 12 feet wide and 10 feet high. This was built of stone with a wooden structure of 6 feet or more on top. It had a door in the center of one side leading to the feeding alley. After the silo was filled we covered the top with boards and about 1 foot of ground to weight it down and exclude the air. In feeding we would cut down a section about 4 or 5 feet wide across the width of the silo and feed it out. With this method there was much waste of silage along the edges and corners, probably 20 or 25 per cent. For this reason we now build round silos, and higher. We have very little waste, as we commence to

silage it is then desirable that it be a permanent farm fixture. I do not think anyone except a tenant is excusable if he puts up such temporary silos as are sometimes put up, if he cannot get the owner to do anything toward putting one up and must of necessity take it along when he moves, but the man who owns his farm should put up a durable, permanent and artistic silo, since he can.

When we first began filling silos, we put the corn on the ground, then put it on the feed table. Now we put it on the feed table from the wagon and save two men in the operation. Then we fed from one side of the cutter, now we feed from both sides, thus saving from two to four minutes between each load, just a small saving, but when an outfit costs \$10 an hour it amounts to nearly 17 cents a minute, making quite a saving in one day's work.

I firmly believe that even in these days of high taxes we pay more because of our ignorance than we pay to



Purebred Cattle, Commodious and Well Equipped Barns and a Silo Make a Combination that Will Win on Any Kansas Farm.

feed as soon as filled and feed nearly all the time even during pasture season.

When we first began to fill silos our aim was to fill while the corn was in the roasting ear stage, with the result that our ensilage was too sour, and as some of the old timers would say, "It smelled like a beer brewery." Of course no one raised in Kansas knows how that smells. While the cattle ate it, they did not relish it nor did it feed as well as if it had been put up properly. Now we think we get better results if we cut it later. If the corn ripens normally we like to have it dented, but if as it sometimes happens, there is no grain, it will make the best ensilage if the fodder is rather ripe. As long as the pith is green and juicy it will not need any water added except on the top. It is a benefit to wet it down then, as it packs it and helps to exclude the air.

In feeding silage we must remember that while it is a good feed it is not a balanced feed, but should be fed along with other feeds. One man in this neighborhood put up and filled a silo. Late in the fall his neighbors asked him how his ensilage was. He said he had not fed any yet, as he wanted to feed his other feed first. He will be disappointed.

The Overwise Silo Agent

Another man was a very enthusiastic silo agent, who sold many silos and believed in them, and after going into farming for himself put up a silo, expecting great things, but filled it with immature fodder. The silage was sour and his stock did not do well. Some men in trying to sell silos last fall made the statement that corn cut and shocked, then put in the silo would make better ensilage than if put in fresh. I am afraid those people will be disappointed.

The purpose of a silo is to keep the silage together and exclude the air and thereby preserve the silage. If the silo fails to do this it is a failure no matter how beautiful or how permanent it may be. If it preserves the

run the government. My object in speaking of these things is to show that the silo if properly used, while it is not a panacea for all ills, is indeed the farmer's friend.

Farmers are to Go to Paris

(Continued from Page 25.)

home worthy of the boys who risked their lives to secure it.

"Without the farmers' support, toil and sacrifice, this war could not have been won, but we ask no reward except that we be not robbed of the fruits of the democracy for which the war was fought."

Advocating short-term credits for farmers, Dick T. Morgan, representative in Congress from Oklahoma, reminded the conference that the Federal Farm Loan Act provides for only long-term mortgages. Short-term loans, he said, are the most important part of agricultural credit.

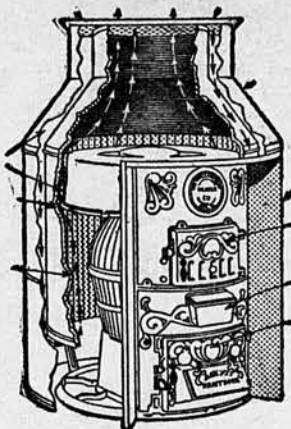
"The problem to be solved," said Mr. Morgan, "is to provide the necessary corporations thru which the average farmer in the United States can be brought into touch with our Federal Reserve Banking system. This may be done by organizing the farmers in local societies and by creating a reasonable number of regional banks. The farmers would take stock in the local societies, which would in turn take stock in the regional banks."

"The farmer's note, when endorsed by the local society and the regional bank, should be made eligible for discount by the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal government should supply the local societies and the regional bank a reasonable amount of working capital. Under this system the local societies would not be banks of deposit but would be pure credit societies."

Mr. Morgan has introduced in Congress a bill embodying his ideas.

Livestock should have proper shelter in the winter and spring. Good barns and wind-breaks will help reduce the feed bills.

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

Many Good Uses for Straw

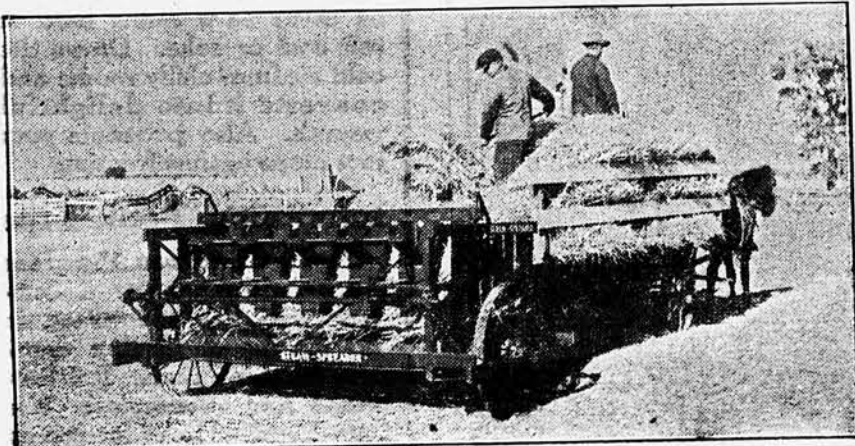
Orchards and Pastures Require Proper Fertilizing

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

ORCHARDS, pastures and fields bearing hay crops should be fertilized to some extent if satisfactory returns are to be expected. The part of the farm that too often is overlooked in the distribution of straw and manure as fertilizing material is perhaps, the orchard. Yet the seeds carried in a full crop of apples contained as large a quantity of the essential elements of fertility as an ordinary crop of corn or wheat and the conditions of cropping in the orchard are similar to those of continuous culture on the same land. Yields in apple orchards often are increased from five to 10 times the ordinary yield thru the application of straw or manure and other necessary fertilizing materials. Bulletin No. 240 of the Ohio Experiment station shows some important increases in apple yields that were obtained in this way. The fruit tree sends its roots deeper into the soil than do the grain crops and altho it has a larger foraging area there is no doubt but that starvation is

ings of straw or good barnyard manure may be applied to good advantage early in the spring when the ground is not too soft. Such top dressings also may be applied any time during the winter in dry seasons such as we had in 1917, but in wet winters such as we are having now this plan would not be practicable. Wherever bare spots or thin spots are found in the meadows and pastures a little thicker top dressing of straw and manure should be given. Wonderful improvement will be noted in all pastures and meadows fertilized in this way.

The best results will be obtained if the straw is distributed uniformly. This can be accomplished most satisfactorily thru the use of a good straw spreader. There are many improved types of spreaders on the market and no farm should be without one. Some use for it can be found in almost every month of the year. The man who keeps the straw spreader busy will always have bountiful crops of golden grain



A Good Straw Spreader Will Prove a Good Investment on Any Kansas Farm. Only Thru Its Use Can We Obtain the Best Results.

one of the prime causes of irregular crops and frequent failures in the orchard. Often there is enough waste straw on every wheat farm to top dress every acre of the orchard.

Makes a Valuable Mulch

Not only will the straw act as a fertilizer, but it will form a valuable mulch. "Orchardists are learning," says Prof. Charles E. Thorne, "that the conservation of moisture is another essential to successful fruit production, and the mulch system is making many converts; but a coarse, strawy manure is not only an ideal mulch, but also is a conveyor of needed soil enrichment. In using it for this purpose it should be kept well out under the ends of the branches, as it is there that the feeding roots are the most active."

"The only time in the year when the manure is unacceptable to the orchard is the brief period during which the fruit is being gathered and even then it might be spread and covered with straw, an operation which would involve no waste of labor, since more mulching material can be used to advantage than would be carried in a moderate dressing of manure."

Meadows and pastures also should be fertilized at proper intervals and a large part of the fertilizing elements needed would be supplied by giving them a light top dressing with straw or manure. Probably no part of any farm is neglected so often as the pasture land. Usually no attention is paid to supplying plant food and farmers depend on the incidental droppings of grazing animals to provide all that is needed in the way of fertilizing elements. However, grazing often is begun too early and the grass is kept too short to count on good results from such a plan. This treatment results in the destruction of perennial grasses, loss of organic soil matter, decreased power of retaining moisture, and the substitution of worthless weeds for valuable forage plants, and our farmers then complain that their pastures have "run out." This is only another way of saying that nearly all of the available plant food has been consumed and the grass has been "starved out."

After the first year light top dress-

and abundant treasures of golden coin. The straw spreader when properly used is worth its weight in gold.

In a former issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze farmers were urged to give the winter wheat a top dressing of straw to prevent winter-killing, and no doubt those who are trying it will find that it will insure them a larger yield than will be obtained on fields not so treated.

In severe winters the straw may help to carry the crop thru safely and prevent complete failure, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture; but if the season is favorable the straw has no effect on the crop

Legislation For Farmers

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

except thru the addition of mineral and organic matter it contains. The unusual importance of wheat and the disastrous winter of 1916-17, when about one-third of the winter-wheat acreage of the country was winter-killed, have all stimulated interest in this subject.

How Straw Protects

By applying straw to wheat as a top dressing, winter-killing, says the Department of Agriculture, is reduced probably in the following ways: The straw catches and holds snow, prevents soil-blowing to some extent, and reduces the losses from freezing and heaving of the ground, which uproots the plants. Straw can be applied most satisfactorily by means of a spreader especially designed for the purpose.

The principal thing to consider is that the distribution be made evenly and not so thick that it smothers the plants. It is best to spread it soon after sowing, so that the plants will grow up through it and hold it in place. Aside from this, much later spreading is as effective, but is more likely to be hindered by freezing of the straw and by unfavorable weather.

There is always some winter-killing of wheat, the average for the last 10 years being about 11.9 per cent of the crop. Some years the losses amounted to less than 3 per cent of the acreage sown, but in other years it is very high, as in the winter of 1916-17, when it amounted to 31 per cent. As it is impossible to foretell a severe winter, it is best to apply straw, if it is not needed for feeding or bedding, and thus be prepared. Whether needed or not to protect the wheat, the straw will be of value by adding fertilizing material, as a ton of straw is about equal to 1 ton of barnyard manure for the plant food contained. To be of greater value to the wheat crop the straw should be fed or used as bedding for stock, and the manure thus made used as a top-dressing on wheat.

Investigate Quality of Seed

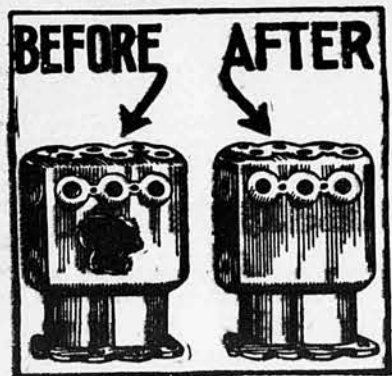
Nearly 17,000 samples of seed were received for test last year at the seed-testing laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, and 11,349 samples at the five branch laboratories maintained in co-operation with state institutions. All of these samples were examined to determine the quality of the seed and the presence of adulterants. The enforcement of the seed-importation act has served to prevent many shipments of imported seed, unfit for seeding purposes, from being distributed in their original condition. Among these shipments over 675,000 pounds of Red clover seed were prohibited entry on account of the presence of weed seeds and dead seed. Approximately one half of this was reclaimed in bond—the weed seeds and other refuse removed being destroyed, while the seed of good quality was allowed to go into the seed trade. The other half of the prohibited Red clover shipments was rejected because it contained so much dead seed as to be of practically no value for seeding purposes. Three shipments, aggregating enough seed to sow 16,000 acres at a normal rate of seeding, contained no seed which could be expected to grow in the field. Because of the difficulties of trans-Atlantic shipment, imports of almost all kinds of seed have fallen off, Canada bluegrass from Canada and winter rape from Japan being the only two items of imports which have exceeded those of the previous year.

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Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverly, Mo., writes: "I fed 2 boxes of 'More Eggs' to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. In fact any

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poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 5311 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get three regular \$1 packages on special discount for a season's supply. A million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" cost you nothing. Send \$2.25 today or ask Mr. Reefer to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.



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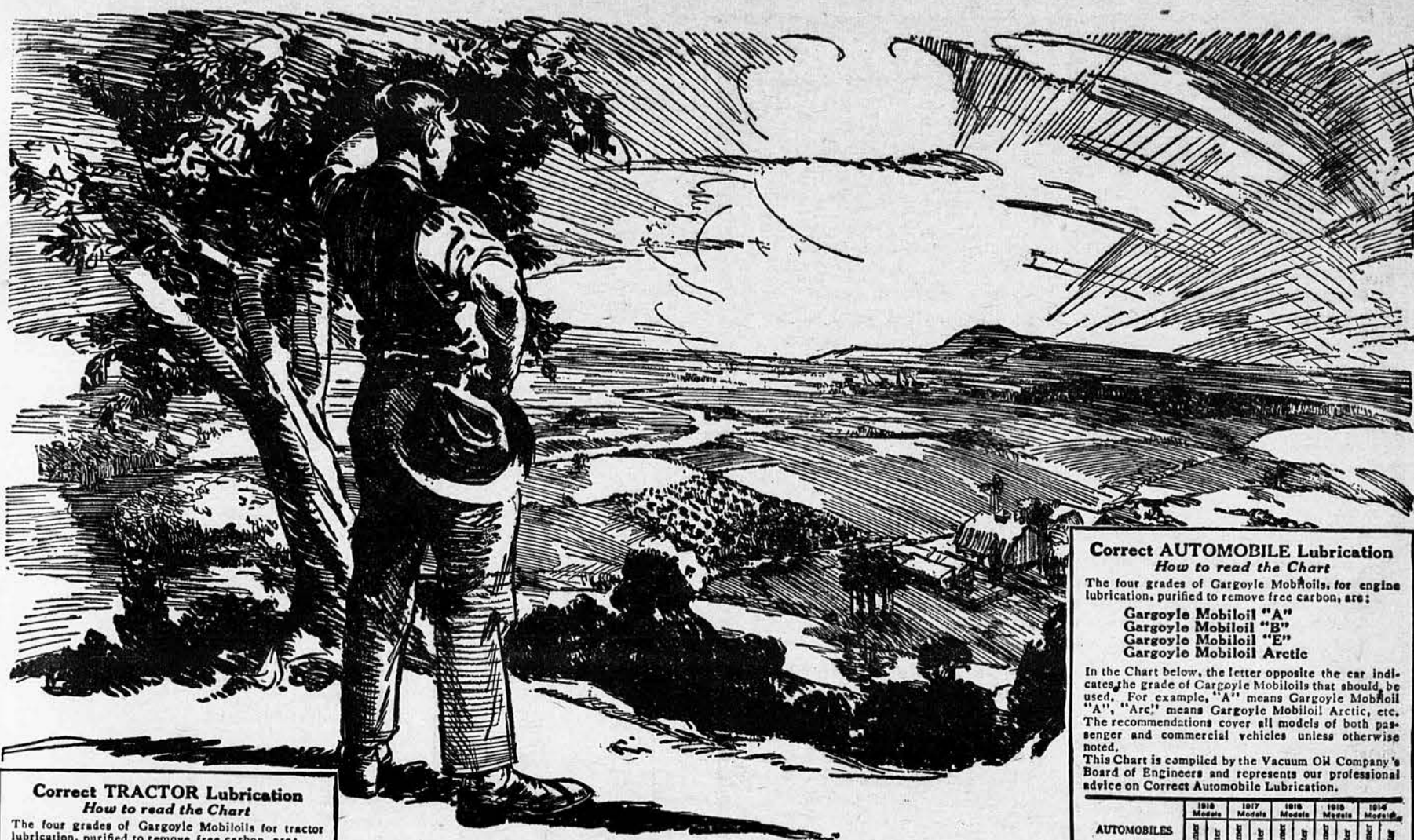
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Correct TRACTOR Lubrication

How to read the Chart

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

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

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

TRACTORS	1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Albaugh-Dover (Square Turn)								
Alfa-Chalmers	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
All Works			A	A	A	A		
Andrews			A	A	A	A	A	A
Appleton	BB	B	BB	B	A	A		
Aultman-Taylor	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (18-36)	BB							
Avery	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A
" (5-10 HP)								
" (Louisville)			A	A	Arc		BB	
Bates Steel Mule	B	B	B	B	BB			
Bean Track Pull	B	A	B	A				
Best	B	A	A	A			B	A
" (8-10)			A	A	A	A		
Big Bull	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bower City	B	B	A	A				
Buckeye (Indiana)	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A		
" (Indiana) (Giant Baby)					A	A		
" (Ohio)			B	B	B	B	B	A
Case					A	A		
" (9-18)	A	A	A	A				
" (10-20)			A	A	A	A		
" (12-25)	BB	A	BB	A	B	B	B	A
" (20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	A	A
Chase	BB	A	BB	A	B	A		
Cleveland	BB	A	BB	A				
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Corn Belt	BB	A	BB	A	B	B		
Creeping Grip	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Emerson-Brantingham (EB)			A	A	A	A	A	A
" (EB) 9-10	A	A	A	A	Arc		A	A
" (Big Four)	B	A	B	A	Arc		A	A
" (Reeves)	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
Farm Horse	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Flour City	B	A	B	A	Arc	A	A	A
" (Heavy Duty)	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
Galloway								
Giant Pull (Rumley Co.)	B	A	BB	A	B	A	A	A
Green Belt			BB	A				
Gray	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	A	A
Happy Farmer	BB	A	BB	A	B	A		
" (Model B)								
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Heider	BB	B	BB	B	B	B	A	A
Holt Caterpillar	B	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 45)	BB				BB			
" (Model 18)								
Huber	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Imperial Forty	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Isaco	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Kardell	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
" C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	A	A
Leadhead			BB	A	B	A	A	A
Little Chief	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	A	A
Little Giant	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Lyttag	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Minneapolis	BB	A	BB	A	B	A		
Magnum (I. H. Co.)	B	A	B	A	BB	A	B	A
" (8-16) (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Moline Universal	B	A	A	A	A	A		
New Age	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Nichols & Shepard					Arc	A	A	A
Old Pull (Rumley Co.)	BB	B	BB	B	A	B	A	A
" (14-28, 10-20, 20-40)								
(Rumley Co.)	BB	A						
Orrett	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Pioneer			BB	B	A	A	A	A
Power Boy	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
Power Man	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Quintus	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Rumley			B	B	B	B		
" (8-16)	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Russell	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	
" (Little Four)	BB	B	BB	B	Arc		A	Arc
Caduskey	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Empire	B		B		Arc		A	Arc
Standard								
Spirit			BB	B	BB	A	A	A
Thorn (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Tom Thumb (4 cyl.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Union City	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 15)								
" (Model 16)	BB	B	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Wells Cub (Junior)	BB	B	BB	B	A	Arc	A	Arc
Waterloo Boy	BB	A			A	B	A	A
Wyanconin	B	A	BB	A	A	A		

The Years Ahead

OLD farm methods are being thrown aside. The tremendous margin between what the farmer *has* produced and *can* produce—what he *has* earned and what he *can* earn—becomes every day more evident.

He realizes at last the vital part he plays in the welfare of his nation—and the other workers of the country are looking to him with a new respect.

For war has shown the people
the true importance of a man who
produces Food.

The farmer who has formed the habit of looking ahead, plans every year for a marked increase in his crops. He realizes that the productive possibilities of his soil have not been touched.

A sixteen year old boy has recently raised 169 bushels of corn on one acre. Illinois, our best corn state, averages per acre 29 bushels.

Recent experiments in Indiana, by scientific cultivation and fertilization of wheat, brought an increase of over 40% over the average crop.

Cases like these are becoming more common every day.

The two chief factors in the increase of yield per acre are proper fertilization and

zation and proper farm machinery. The one type of farm machinery that is doing the most to increase production per acre is the tractor.

Think of it! Not many years from now millions of horses and mules now on the farms will be replaced by tractors.

Fewer men will cultivate more land. Arm labor, leg labor and back labor will be taken over more and more by machinery.

The farmer will be a business executive. He will work more with his mind and less with his body. He will have more time for recreation. His will be one of the most interesting, independent and worthwhile ways in which men earn their living.

TO the Vacuum Oil Company it is a matter of great satisfaction that, almost without exception, the leading tractor manufacturers consider Gargoyle Mobiloils first choice among the tractor lubricating oils.

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

Write for "Correct Lubrication" booklet containing complete automobile and tractor chart, and other valuable data.

Mobil oils

A grade for each type of motor

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

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.
Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world

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

Correct AUTOMOBILE Lubrication

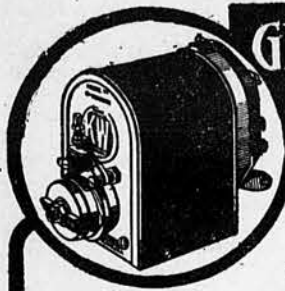
The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

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

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

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

	1910 Models	1917 Models	1918 Models	1919 Models	1916 Models	
AUTOMOBILES	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Abbott-Detroit.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Allen.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Apperson.	A	A	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Auburn (4 cyl.).	A	A	A	A	A	A
(6 cyl.).	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(6-38 & 6-39).	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(6-39) (Testor 4).	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(6-39) (Cont'l).	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Birco.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(8 cyl.).	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Buick.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Case.	Arc.	A	A	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Chalmers.	A	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(6-39).	A	A	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Chandler Six.	Arc.	Arc.	A Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet.	Arc.	Arc.	A Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A Arc.
(F A).	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A Arc.
Cole.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cunningham.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dart.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(Mod. C)	A	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
& 3½ ton).	A	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Detroit.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Dodge Brothers.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Dort.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Empire (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Federal.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Mod. S-X).	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Special).	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat.	B	E	B	B	B	B
Ford.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Grant.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Haynes.	A	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(12 cyl.).	A	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Hudson.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Super Six).	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Hupp.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Knight Springfield.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
King.	A	A	A	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(8 cyl.).	A	A	A	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Kaiser Kar.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Mod. 38)	A	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl.).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lippard Six.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Mod. M)	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. MIV)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile.	A	E	E	E	E	E
Mcfarlan.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Madison.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl.).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmen.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Merced.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(32-70).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fitchell.	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(8 cyl.).	A	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
Moine-Knight.	B	A	A	A	A	A
National.	Arc.	Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.	A Arc.
(12 cyl.).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl.).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl.).	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Com'l).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rudge (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(6 cyl.).	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(6-38 & 6-39).	A	A	A	A	A	A
(6-38-39).	A	A	A	A	A	A
(6-40).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Thithind.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(12 cyl.).	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Terrace.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl.).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Arc Arrow.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Com'l).	A	A	A	A	A	A
Temier.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gal.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
General.	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).	A	A	A	A	A	A
General (F).						



GIVE YOUR **K-W** MAGNETO the Care it has Earned NOW

It is only human nature not to pay much attention to any piece of machinery as long as it runs all right. Like thousands of others your tractor operator may have neglected to give your K-W Magneto the attention its faithful service deserved during the past year. But don't allow it to be run another year under these same conditions.

Our interest and responsibility in your K-W Magneto never ceases. We so carefully build each K-W Magneto that it will give years of efficient, reliable service if given ordinary care. But we don't stop there. We feel it our duty to show you how to keep it in A-1 shape by telling you what to do and what to avoid.

What To Do

Just follow the few simple instructions found in your K-W instruction book, and you can put your magneto in A-1 shape yourself. If you have lost your instruction book we will send one free on request.

What Not To Do

Don't tear down your magneto or allow any ordinary mechanic or garage man to do so either. If your magneto needs repairing—if it has become damaged, or put out of adjustment through the carelessness of some farm hand, send it to the nearest K-W "Licensed" Service Station.

A Factory Repair Promptly

In selecting these Service Stations

we have chosen only such concerns as have the necessary equipment, a complete stock of repair parts, and a crew of expert mechanics who "know" magnetos, and can give you a "factory" repair promptly.

Don't Delay a Minute

Tractor owners everywhere are having their tractors overhauled now. In having yours put in shape for the spring plowing and the year of hard work ahead of it, don't overlook your magneto. Test it now and if it needs repairing, write us at once for the name of the K-W "Licensed" Service Station nearest you. Give your K-W Magneto the care a year of faithful service has earned.



KW HIGH TENSION MAGNETOS KW
FIRE ANY KIND OF FUEL



The Practical Collar
**Gives Horses
A "Fair Shake"**

Here is a collar that makes work easier for horses, saves them no end of painful injury and gives them a "Fair Shake."

FitZall Adjustable Collars

Instantly Adjusted to Fit Any Horse, Fat or Thin

It is the best protection against swellings, boils, galls, scalds and all the injuries that come from ill-fitting collars and hot, lumpy sweat pads. If the horse changes flesh you can change the FitZall Collar to suit. Change it from one horse to fit another as quickly as you can buckle the ordinary collar.

It is simply the ordinary collar with a sensible change that makes it vastly better. Try it. Every collar is absolutely guaranteed. Dealers sell FitZall Collars at the same prices as other collars of equal grades. If yours can't supply you we will. Write for full description and prices.

John C. Nichols Co. 1701 Erie St. Sheboygan, Wis.

Makers of the Famous Master-Brand Harness—America's Best

FREE TRIAL

Send this ad (NO MONEY) and get our smooth shaving **FAMOUS KAMAK RAZOR** by return mail postpaid. Try it 30 days FREE, then send \$1.50 or return razor. **MORE COMPANY, 425 More Building, St. Louis, Mo.**

MOTORIST AGENTS WANTED
Everywhere to sell High-Grade 6000-Mile Tires Direct from Factory. All new stock. (No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid and plain. **GUARANTEED 6000 MILES**
Delivered Free on approval. We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Write today for our agent's plan of selling these Tires and our Puncture Proof Tubes. Give size of tires.
LIBERTY TUBE & TIRE CO., 850 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Don't Waste Wool

Old methods of shearing leave too much wool on the sheep. Shear the modern way with a good machine. The Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine works wonders with flocks up to 300 head. Saves time and money—shears 15% more wool. Does away with second cuts. Soon pays for itself. You can get it by sending \$2.00—balance on arrival. Or write for catalog.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
Dept. 121, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HEAVEN AND HELL

Swedenborg's great work, 400 pages, 15 cents postpaid. Pastor Landenberg, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early. No Blowing Down Freezing. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO., 511A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Some Handy Farm Devices

Labor Saving Appliances Lighten Many Farm Burdens

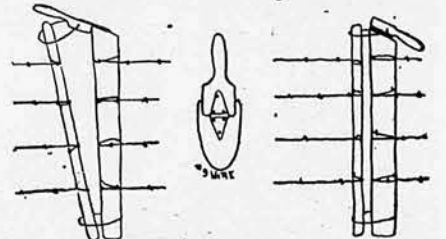
BY OUR RURAL READERS

MANY of our farm friends have made some labor saving device that has proved quite useful. The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to receive drawings and plans for a number of handy farm devices and will pay for all those that are accepted and published. A rough pencil sketch will be sufficient and our artist will do the rest. All letters should be addressed to the Farm Device Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

I made a latch as shown in the illustration submitted herewith. It will not slide back like the old latch and as the irons are heavy they automatically keep the latch fastened.
W. A. P.

Cheap Gate Fastener

This gate fastener is made with a 12-inch piece of 2 by 4, one end is shaped for a handle. A 10-penny nail is driven into each side and a loop of No. 9 wire attached. One-half of the hinge is fastened to the wire end of the handle and the other half is bolted

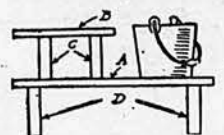


Cheap Gate Fastener.

to the gate post which is cut slanting. The wire passes over the end stick on the gate.
D. V. Holmes.
Oakwood, Okla.

A "Different" Milk Stool

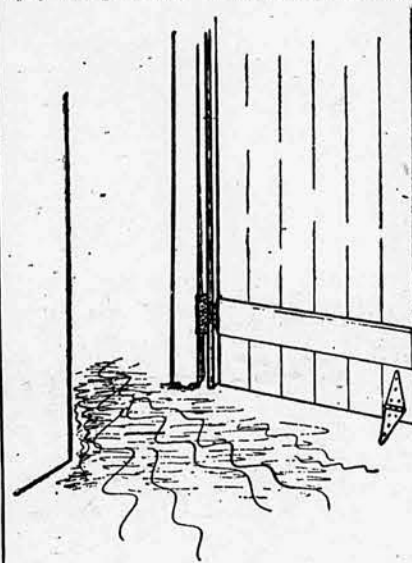
The diagram shows how you can make a useful and handy milking stool. You have a place to sit down and also a clean place to put your milk bucket. Take a board 1 by 9 by 24 inches as "a," then one 1 by 9 by 12 inches as



"b." Now you are ready for your two 2 by 8 by 10 inches as "c" and two more 2 by 4 by 10 inches as "d." Nail them together as shown in the diagram and tell old boss to "hist."

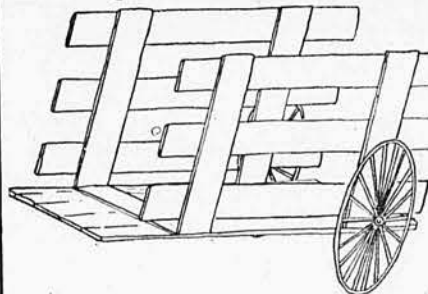
Forrest P. Hagan.

repetition of this unpleasant experience. Fasten an old hinge to the bottom of the door as shown in sketch. It will hold the door open until a touch with your foot lifts it up and turns it back out of the way.
J. W. G.



Loading Chute

Farmers who ship many hogs, cattle or sheep know the value of a movable chute. A pair of old buggy or cultiva-

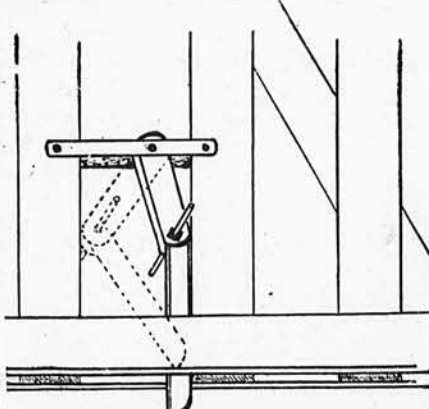


Something Every Farm Needs.

tor wheels makes it easy to handle. The illustration shows the type I am using.
D. V. Holmes.
Oakwood, Okla.

A Gate Latch

There came a time on our farm when the usual type of sliding gate latch had to be replaced by some device that would be proof against the



cunning of a mare which had learned to open the barn-yard gate at will. With some heavy pieces of strap iron

War Garden Becomes "Piggery"

Twenty acres near Glendale, Ohio, donated for a community-garden project, proved unwieldy, and the Glendale Garden club called in the county agent. He advised abandonment of the garden project, putting the entire tract in corn and getting enough pigs to provide a hoof market for the crop. So the garden club turned over its interest to a new organization called the "Glendale Piggery." A farmer agreed to put the 20 acres in corn on shares, and from him the club bought 40 pigs with the understanding that he would maintain them until the corn crop was harvested and then feed them on the club's share of the crop. The club got nearly 500 bushels of corn as its share, and this corn is being fed to the pigs, which are making gains that promise a substantial contribution to the club's war-relief fund.

Alfalfa is Profitable Feed

In reply to inquiries as to whether an attempt should be made to fatten cattle without alfalfa, on account of its scarcity and high price, the animal husbandry department of the University of Nebraska says alfalfa, even at \$30 a ton, is still a comparatively cheap form of roughness, and it will pay to feed it, at least in limited quantities. Fattening cattle do not need alfalfa for all their roughness, however, as an experiment performed at the Nebraska Experiment station showed. Cattle fed corn with half of their roughness alfalfa and the other half well cured corn fodder without ears made almost as great gains as cattle receiving corn, and alfalfa for all their roughness.

Our Two Best Offers

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

Dig Ditches With Dynamite

BY E. R. ANGST

I was much interested in two ditching demonstrations that I recently saw, one of which was conducted on the farm of H. P. Hall, Winsted, Conn.; the other on the farm of O. P. Burr, Romford.

In each field the soil was very wet; in fact, it was covered in many places with water, a condition that seems ideal for this kind of work. Fifty per cent nitroglycerin dynamite was used.

Holes about 28 inches deep were made where the ditch was desired at distances varying from 24 to 32 inches apart. The holes were punched with a stick or iron bar. Two sticks of dynamite were placed in a hole, one on top of the other so that the upper stick was only a foot or so below the surface. It was possible to put in from 200 to 400 feet of holes before exploding a charge.

In the dynamite in the last hole was placed a cap and fuse. When this was exploded the shock exploded the rest of the line so rapidly that to the onlooker the entire charge seemed to fire simultaneously.

At Mr. Burr's farm where there was less water, so that the results could be observed carefully, a ditch 1,000 feet long and approximately 4 feet in depth and from 8 to 10 feet in width at the top was dug at the rate of 400 feet an hour. It could have been done more rapidly had it not been for the fact that there was a layer of hardpan near the surface so that many of the holes had to be punched in the hardpan.

The cost of digging this ditch was approximately 10 cents a foot. There are no figures at hand showing what the cost of digging such a ditch by hand labor would have been, but it seems certain that it would have been much more than this. Horses could not have been used here because they would have mired.

There are many acres of our best land that are valueless because they are undrained. In instances like these, the first necessity is a big open ditch to handle the large amount of water that must be removed. Once this ditch is obtained as an outlet, it is possible to put in covered drains, usually of tile, where such drains prove necessary.

For the big open ditch under many conditions, there is no doubt that the dynamite method will prove most economical. But more than this, it makes possible the doing in a half day or a day without difficulty or arduous labor of a task that would take weeks of most laborious toil by any other practicable method. In fact, it makes feasible the doing of work that under present labor conditions would be impossible by any other method that is available here.

Safe Farming for Sunny Kansas

(Continued from Page 1.)

not take its own results seriously is indicated by the fact that it put on a big seed corn campaign in February, 1914, and made the kafir crops incidental, notwithstanding the fact that kafir returned 337 per cent more money to the acre than corn in 1913. But the college should not be criticised for that. Continuance of its work depends upon getting more appropriations and you have not yet reached the point where it is safe for a Kansas institution to admit the truth—that Kansas is not in the cornbelt and never will be, and to proclaim the fact that Kansas is the leading state in the kafirbelt. When you develop a proper degree of pride in this fact, you will then be happy on the way toward making farming safe in Kansas.

The production of corn depends fully as much on a favorable sky as on fertile soils, good seed, and good cultural methods. The influence of methods, soils, and seed upon the production of corn has been carefully and fully studied by agricultural investigators. But no one has thoroly studied the sky in its relation to the production of corn. It is a dull observer indeed who has not seen the effect of this one factor which cannot be controlled. And the fact developed at the Nebraska experiment station that a single corn plant may use 10 pounds of water during 24 hot, windy hours and still make no corn should convey a few impressions to those who do not observe. Never while any of us who are here today are con-

cerned as to the outcome will any method of selection of seed, preparation of the soil, and cultivation of the crop cause corn to pollenize when the temperature is over 100 degrees and the wind is blowing faster than 15 miles an hour. Irrigation will not insure a crop of corn under these conditions, which exist over a large portion of the Southern Plains nearly every summer.

The notions of those who control credits have much to do with the crops grown in any locality. These notions have been wrong oftener than they have been right in the Plains states. The hazards will virtually disappear from farming here when corn is planted only in the favorable locations where it has been regularly profitable, and other crops which are more dependable get the time and effort which hitherto have been wasted on corn. The extent to which the farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas discard corn and intelligently produce and use the kafir crops for grain and the forage sorghums for roughness will determine the uniformity of their prosperity. When they do this, the profits from other crops will not be frittered away in futile attempts to accomplish the im-

possible. And there will be profits from the kafir crops where there have been losses from corn.

To do this is not easy. It takes more sense to raise and get the money out of the kafir crops in the kafirbelt than it does to make profits from corn in the cornbelt. Machinery for planting corn drops it with regularity and at distances which experience has shown give the best yields. But when you go to plant the kafirs, the plates supplied with the planters drop the seed much too thickly and the crop starts off with a serious handicap. At every stage from planting the crop, thru cultivation, harvesting, and marketing and feeding, you must think and study and contrive better ways. There are many things to be learned about keeping the seed pure, selecting high-yielding types, saving the seed so that it will germinate—all very different from the old and comparatively easy ways of the corn grower.

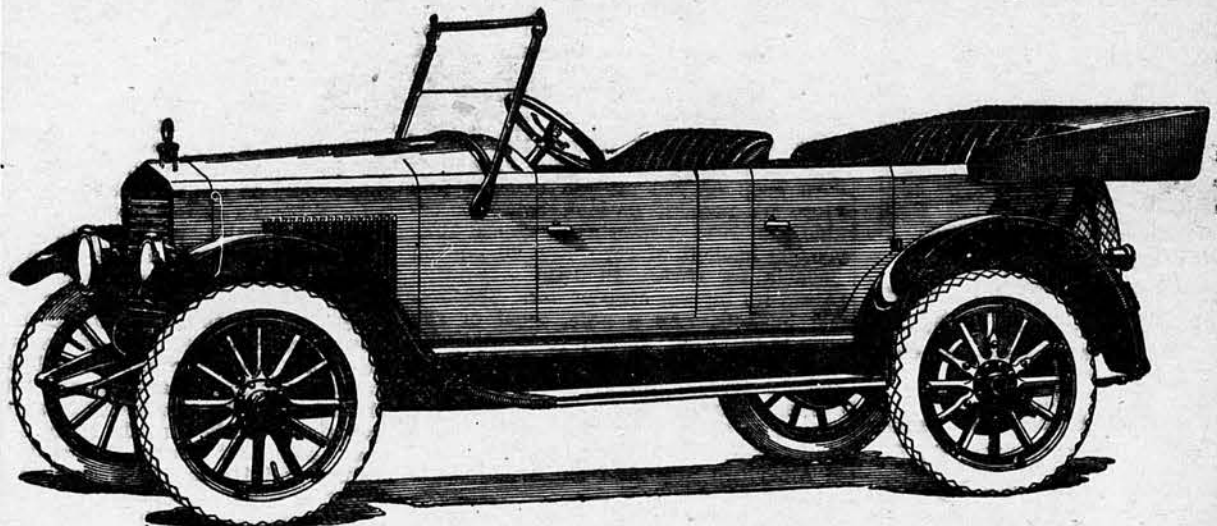
I shall not discuss any of these. They have been presented many times in the publications of the Kansas state board of agriculture and the Kansas State Agricultural college. But I urge that you believe and put in practice

what you print. And after studying the problem for nearly 23 years, I know that when the farmers of the Southern Plains virtually discard corn, and the people of these states become proud to have this area designated as the nation's great kafirbelt, farming here will be a safe business, made so by the proper use of the kafir crops and the forage sorghums.

The Kansas Record for 18 Years

Year	Kafir	Corn
1901	\$10.32	\$ 3.23
1902	12.69	11.20
1903	9.30	8.74
1904	9.72	7.81
1905	9.94	10.11
1906	9.18	9.89
1907	11.13	9.25
1908	10.88	11.70
1909	11.23	10.77
1910	12.92	8.80
1911	15.72	7.68
1912	13.80	12.12
1913	8.78	2.01
1914	15.76	11.21
1915	16.17	16.21
1916	10.40	7.45
1917	22.19	13.16
1918	23.54	10.34
Average	\$12.98	\$ 9.54

January usually is the best month in the year for the ice harvest. Now is the time to fill the ice house to the best advantage.



The Essex—\$1395

Light Weight, Durable, Rich in Appointments, Low in Cost, Economical and a Tremendous Performer

Is Now Ready

You are to advertise the Essex.

Instead of our praising it, we wish you to do that. And what you will say is what we want everyone else to think.

Every praise that can be suggested has already been applied to some other car and, as you know, all cars do not come up to the claims made for them.

So the Essex must speak for itself.

It is endorsed and will be sold by the leading automobile dealers in every section of the world.

Dealers of their type do not take on cars about which they have the least doubt. They do not make selling contracts with new and untried organizations.

The Essex Will Endure

A real car must have stability. It must remain rigid and free from squeaks and rattles.

You will see why this is so with the Essex. Hard service cannot loosen the body joints nor twist the radiator.

Be sure this is emphasized by driving over cobblestone pavements or rough roads. Take any speed you like. You will find it a comfortable ride and will marvel

that over such a road and at such a speed you are not pitched or bounced about.

Has Economy of the Light Car, Comfort and Endurance of the Costliest

The Essex's motor would inspire a whole season's advertising campaign. A slogan might be written about its beauty.

Its economy of fuel, lubrication and tires appeals to others.

It awakens the pride of ownership. It has dignity that comes from power and poise. It will retain its smoothness and flexibility and quietness throughout long hard service. The Essex is light in weight and cost. It is rich in detail and refinement.

Everyone says nice things about the Essex.

We Are Not Asking You To Buy Now. Just Ride in the Essex

Only a few cars are available for each territory. The first ones are being distributed so as to reveal their qualities to the greatest number of people. When you see by the newspaper that your dealer is ready with his Essex, go look at it and tell your impressions to your friends.



DEATH TO HOG WORMS

SHORES HOG WORM TORPEDOES

are tablets compounded of SANTONIN, the world's greatest worm expeller, and other drugs. The safe, easy, economical way of ridding your hogs of worms. Can be given in a few seconds, no danger of overdosing. No waste, always effective. Written guarantee that if your hogs have worms and Shores Torpedoes don't get them we refund your money. See Special Offer. FREE BOOK on hog raising and medicine. Write.

375 For 50 Shoats

Torpedoes to treat 50 shoats, only \$3.75. 100 shoats, \$7.50. 200 shoats, \$15.00. SHORES HOG WORM TORPEDOES. FREE BOOK on hog raising and medicine. Write. SHORES-MUELLER CO. 3040 Shores St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. AGENTS WANTED—Write.

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze

Money-Saving Clubbing Offers

Good to February 5 Only

This Coupon Worth 25 Cents

toward any clubbing combination in this column if used before February 5, 1919

This coupon to be used the same as 25 cents cash toward any combination listed herewith

CLUB No. 10

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

CLUB No. 11

Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
Home Life \$1.55
Gentlewoman
All for \$1.25 or \$1.00 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 12

Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
Household \$1.70
People's Popular Monthly...
Gentlewoman
All for \$1.40 or \$1.15 cash and the 25c coupon.

SPECIAL CLUB No. 100

Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
Capper's Weekly \$2.25
The Household
All for \$1.75 or \$1.50 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 13

Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
McCall's Magazine \$2.25
Household
All for \$1.80 or \$1.55 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 14

Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
Capper's Weekly \$2.60
Household
American Woman
All for \$2.10 or \$1.85 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 15

Farmers Mail and Breeze... Value
Modern Priscilla \$2.75
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All for \$2.15 or \$1.90 cash and the 25c coupon.

Calendar FREE

With every order received before February 5, 1919

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

Feb. 5 the Last Day

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

Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. Box. State

The Weekly Grain Report

The Mill Feeds are Now Advancing in Price

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

BUCKSHOT corn is causing some bearishness in the corn market, but it is not going to break the price of that grain as badly as indicated by some stories emanating from the grain trade. On the day following the announcement of the removal by the War Trade Board of restrictions against the importation of Argentine corn, the cereal was quoted in Argentine at 76 cents a bushel, which, with freight and other shipping expenses, made its cost delivered in New York \$1.30 a bushel. Of course, freights may decline some. On the same day No. 2 yellow corn was worth \$1.60 in Kansas City and \$1.66 in Chicago. It should be remembered, however, that Argentine corn is a "buckshot" grain, flinty and round, and that to feed it one must soak it in water over night and that it is difficult to grind. Inquiry among grain dealers reveals the opinion that it might be bought at a discount of 10 to 20 cents a bushel by some elevator men for mixing with American corn and selling the mixture under the guise of pure American corn. But that will not be permitted for long. As for competing with American grain openly, some dealers think our grain should command a premium of at least 30 cents, if not more, over the South American cereal.

As a matter of information, it is worth noting that Argentine expects a corn crop of 200 million bushels this year, its present outlook being favorable. In 1918 Argentine produced 167,985,000 bushels of corn, and 60 million bushels in 1917. In 1915 Argentine raised its largest crop of corn, 338,235,000 bushels. As a rule, most of the crop is exported, mainly to Europe, the exports in 1918 being 25 million bushels, and the present weekly outgo, 1 million bushels. Argentine is an insignificant grower of the grain compared with such states as Iowa and Illinois. The extent of American imports from Argentine is problematical.

Kansas is a heavy buyer of corn, going hundreds of miles east and north for the grain. In the big surplus states, farmers are not eager sellers, for enormous quantities are going into the greatly enlarged pork crop; hence it is not so easy to break the market.

Prices for Kansas Wheat

While the Kansas City market has a fixed minimum price of \$2.18 on No. 1 wheat, it made sales last week of No. 1 dark hard as high as \$2.42 a bushel and for No. 1 red winter as much as \$2.52 a bushel was paid, the highest price on the 1918-19 crop. These sales mean premiums of 24 to 34 cents a bushel. Millers are no longer required to sell flour at any fixed price, so can pay as much as they wish for wheat if flour buyers raise their bids. But the sales of wheat being made are due to the scant movement from farms and the fact that mills here and there have flour contracts which must be filled. The United States Grain Corporation, the Hoover organization handling wheat for the government to insure the maintenance of the guaranteed price level, has 13,600,000 bushels of wheat in store in Kansas City alone, besides millions of bushels at other markets. This grain was acquired at the minimum fixed price when more wheat moved from farms after the harvest last year than the trade could absorb. Millers have been pleading for the resale of this wheat, and, after varying results, now hope to obtain that grain by March at the fixed minimum plus the government's expense in carrying it. The monthly carrying charge is 2 to 2½ cents a bushel, including the interest on the money invested and the storage fees. This will make No. 1 dark hard sell in March at about \$2.36 a bushel and No. 1 red winter at \$2.34—if millers are permitted, as they should be, to obtain the grain. In view of this pending re-sale of government held wheat, farmers who have any of the grain will find a lower market if they defer sales and if the government markets its holdings at home instead of shipping for export.

Feed markets on the whole are bullish. Cottonseed cake and meal are difficult to obtain, owing to the short

yield of cotton in 1918 and the consequent shortage of seed. Many mills already have completed their season of crushing operations, and others, with little seed in sight, have slight hopes of continuing grinding. Texas is the only state offering 43 per cent protein meal, the highest grade, which sells at \$57 a ton, bulk, at the mill. Supplies in the Lone Star state are scant. Oklahoma is practically out of the market owing to a heavy local demand, and Arkansas and states eastward, which have a maximum price of \$55 to \$62 a ton, are short of the feed. Cottonseed feed prices are fixed by the government.

Mill Feeds Advance

Linseed cake and meal advanced sharply following removal of the government's maximum fair price; the prevailing level is about \$70 a ton, Minneapolis, compared with the former fair price of \$56 at that point. Supplies of oil meal and cake are far short of the demand. The smallest crop of flaxseed in history was produced in the United States at the last harvest, and foreign imports were prohibited until recently.

A slightly weaker tendency has developed in the market for bran and shorts. Consumers are unwilling to pay the advanced levels, equal to \$50 to \$70 a ton, compared with the former government maximum fair price of \$26 to \$28 in Kansas City, and the lighter buying has thrown a much greater available supply on the markets of the country. Whereas a few weeks ago bran was unobtainable, with buyers hunting sellers, the situation is the reverse today. But there is an acute scarcity of wheat and dull demand for flour, which, unless the government begins soon to redistribute part of its wheat and takes flour for export, will force numerous milling plants in the winter wheat belt of the Southwest to suspend operations. This already is true in a small way. Of course, reduced flour milling activity means a smaller supply of the feed offals on the market. A better market for flour would have a tendency to bear prices for bran and shorts, but this is not the present outlook.

The course of prices in the market for hay is almost entirely dependent upon the weather. If the winter, or what remains of the season, continues mild, declines in alfalfa, prairie and other varieties of hay may be expected. The government Forage Branch, which handled the purchases for the United States army, was a buyer of 500 cars or 5,000 tons of hay daily up to November, but this demand has disappeared almost entirely. Prices declined about \$7 a ton when Uncle Sam ceased buying in the hay market, but the heavy snow and zero temperatures have forced a rebound. Alfalfa sold last week at \$34.50, and is quotable up to \$35, equal to the highest mark ever reached in Kansas City, the world's largest hay market. Excellent wheat pastures before the snow reduced greatly the demand for hay, but lately there has been a veritable rush to obtain supplies. Idaho is sending some alfalfa to Kansas City at a shipping expense of \$13 a ton.

Grange Meet at Ottawa

Opposition to the proposed plan of building state hard surface roads by bond issues, but approval of permanent roads "on a cash basis," was expressed in resolutions passed by the Kansas State grange, which held its annual convention at Newton, last week. This convention was to have been last month, but was postponed on account of influenza. About 400 delegates attended. A feature was the unfurling of a service flag, the work of Mrs. Pomeroy, the chaplain, containing 1,672 blue and 51 gold stars. It is stated there are at least 2,000 sons of grangers in the service, and other stars will be added to the big flag.

Opposition was expressed to an appropriation by the state legislature for the continuance of the state council of defense. Legislation reforming the tax laws and courts of justice, continued protection to the quail, strengthening of the anti-discrimination law, and placing all fraternity and sorority

property on the assessment for taxation, was urged. Opposition was recorded to weakening the commission merchants' law, to pensions for the professional classes (chiefly school teachers), to increasing salaries of public officials, the county unit system of taxation and administration of schools, secret diplomacy in time of war or peace, the waging of war without first submitting the question to the votes of the people. The state grange indorsed the league of nations to conserve peace.

Resolutions of condolence were sent to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

B. Needham, of Lane, was re-elected to serve as state master for a second term of two years. He was chairman of the legislative committee, and E. McClure, of Greeley, secretary. Other officers elected were: J. M. Ryan, Muscotah, overseer; P. S. Sanders, Oswego, lecturer; Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy, Holton, chaplain; F. C. Pomeroy, Holton, member executive committee; Caldwell Davis, Bronson, gatekeeper; Mrs. A. P. Reardon, Atchison, Pomona; Miss Maude Link, Emporia, cures; Mrs. Mabel Colglazier, Larned, flora; S. B. Haskin, Olathe, treasurer; Mrs. Stella Webb, Sedan, ladies' assistant steward; F. Byre Webb, Clearwater, assistant steward.

The state convention will be held in Fort Scott next December.

Polled Hereford Breeders Meet

The annual meeting of the American Polled Hereford Breeders' association will be held at Hotel Randolph, Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday evening, February 4. On Monday evening, February 3, the annual banquet of Polled Hereford breeders will be held at the same place, as the opening feature of "Polled Hereford Week." A three-day series of sales will be a further attraction for this annual gathering of the admirers and producers of Polled Hereford cattle.

A Lively Soldier Corpse

It is reported from New Bedford, Conn., that when a telegram from the War Department was delivered at the home of Lieut. Robert Martin recently, announcing his death in action in France, the telegram was received by Lieut. Martin himself.

Lieut. Martin as a drafted man went to Camp Devens, then to an officers' training camp in Virginia, and received his commission just before the armistice was signed, so he didn't go to France. How the War Department made the mistake has not been explained.

WINS EGG RECORD!

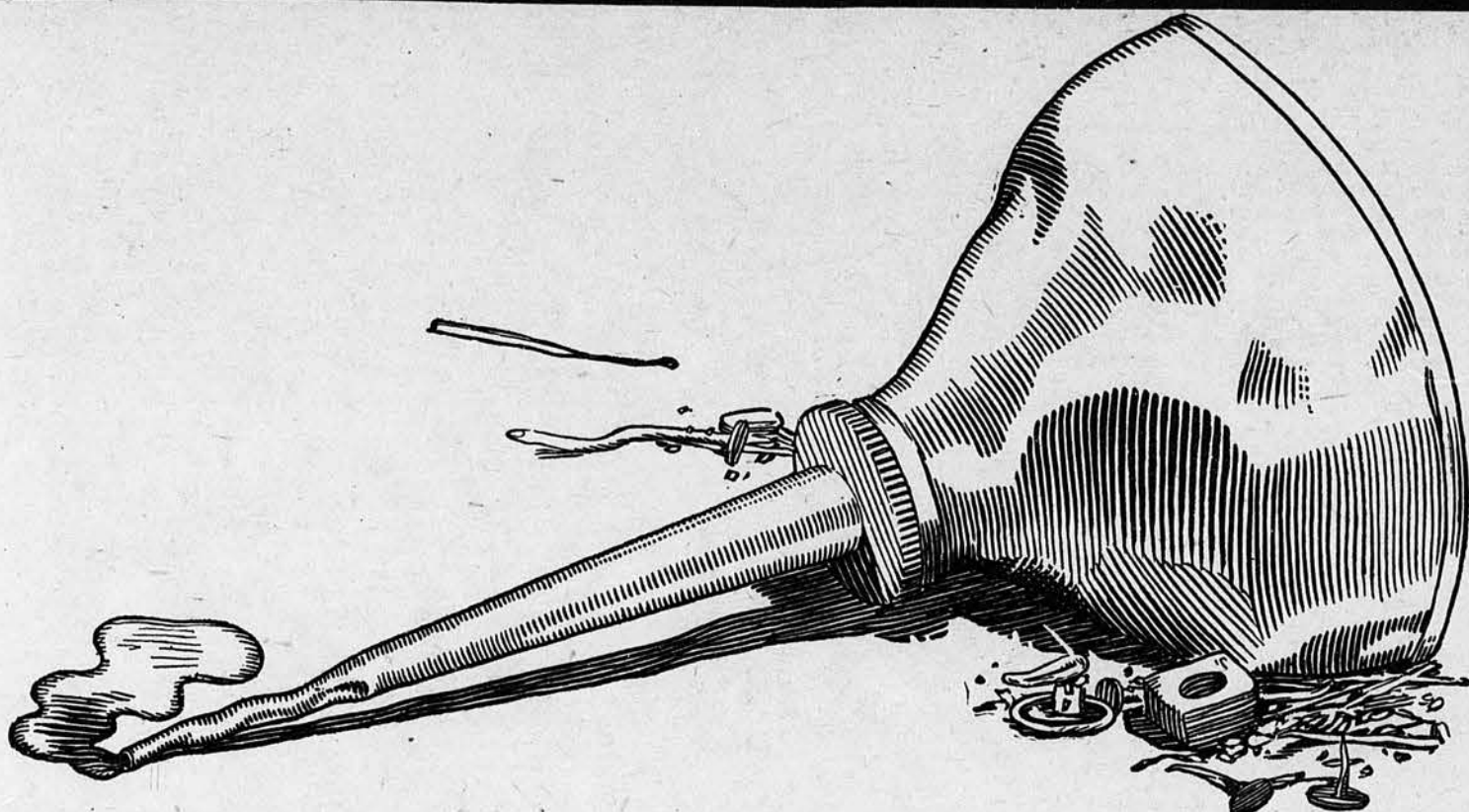
Easy for Michigan Man to Get Big Egg Yield in Winter

"I have a pen of 25 Plymouth Rocks and have two friends with pens of 25. We all have the same kind of winter houses and give them the same kind of feed—oats, barley and corn. During the last month we tried three different egg tonics to find the one that gave the best results and I won the record with Rockledge Egg Tonic by getting 19 eggs more than Pen No. 2 and 28 eggs more than Pen No. 3."—J. H. Fulkerson, Muskegon, Mich.



BESSIE B. CARSWELL
The Poultry Woman.

Any poultry raiser can keep hens laying through the winter when egg prices are highest. Hundreds of poultrymen everywhere are doubling their egg yield and profits by using Rockledge Egg Tonic, which revitalizes and stimulates the flock and makes the hens lay. Give the hens a little of this concentrated Egg Tonic in their drinking water and you will be amazed at the eggs you get. If you want to make money with your hens, by all means have Bessie B. Carswell, the Poultry Woman, 4041 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., send you a supply of this wonderful Egg Tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid), or send \$2.00 for three packages, enough to last all season. Two big Kansas City banks guarantee if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the Egg Tonic will cost you nothing. Send a dollar today, or write Mrs. Carswell for her free book, which tells how you can make money with poultry and of her successful method of raising baby chicks.—Adv.



Throw Away the Oil Can

You have no use for an oil can with the Samson Tractor.

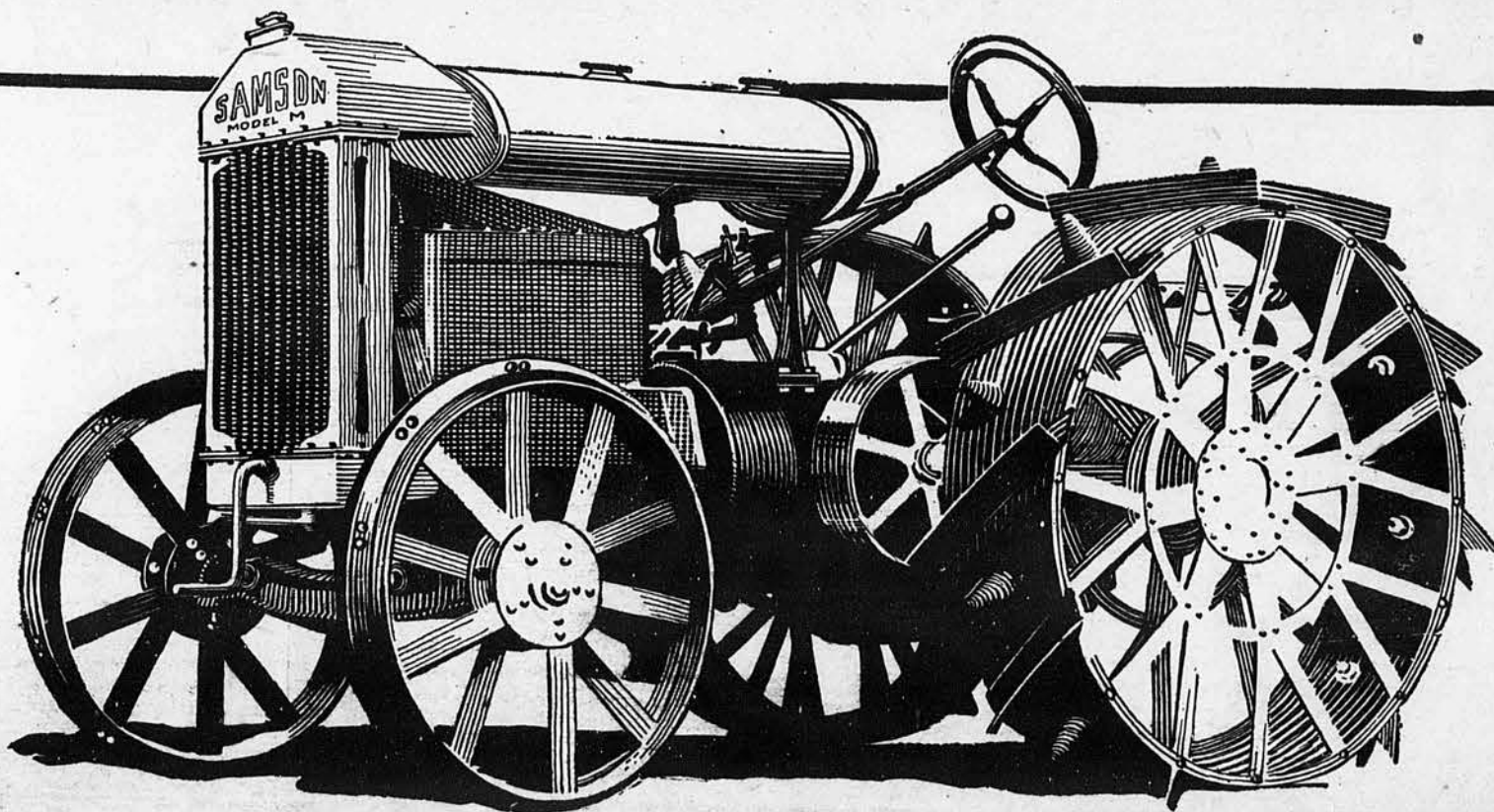
The oil, contained in the reservoir, is distributed to all moving parts.

SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

SAMSON *MODEL M* \$650

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

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



Livestock Market Review

Our Cattle Supply is Very Short in Many Places

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

MANY months, perhaps a full year, must elapse before the cattle market will begin to break to a normal basis—this is the opinion of the leading banker at the Kansas City stock yards, who lends millions of dollars to finance the feeding of beef animals on pastures and in feedlots. As for commission houses and the feeders and breeders themselves, present gratifying profits on short-fed cattle and the prospect of limited supplies make for confidence in the market, especially for the immediate future.

Just now and until grass becomes available, the principal source of extensive supplies of finished beef animals promises to be the beet pulp feeding districts of Colorado and Nebraska.

But neither state has holdings of such cattle equal to the volume of a year ago. Development of a method for drying and shipping beet pulp is said to have reduced cattle feeding at the beet plants of these states this winter, despite heavy production of beets.

In the cottonseed cake feeding areas of Oklahoma and Texas, supplies of cattle in feedlots are scant. Extraordinary prices for cake and even for hulls discouraged feeding operations.

In Kansas and Missouri, the number of cattle on full feed is not equal to more than half the total of a year ago, if as much. Compared with the big feeding periods in Kansas, scarcely one-fourth as many cattle are on full feed, and few are being made prime. When Kansas is forced to go as far as

Indiana and North Dakota for corn, as at present, this is not surprising. Kansas, however, is carrying many cattle on roughness. The luxuriant wheat pasturage which was available in the state until the recent heavy snows came enabled Kansans to make a lot of beef cheaply, and really encouraged purchases of stocker and feeder cattle. Unfortunately for stockmen, this pasturage is not now available, and there will be some mortality of cattle in Western Kansas on account of deep snows. Kansas took out 4,868 cars of stockers and feeders from the Kansas City market in the last three months of 1918, compared with 3,450 cars the same time in 1917, and 3,608 cars the last three months in 1916.

Texas, America's leading beef cattle state, and New Mexico, its neighbor, are very low on cattle. These range states are not heavy sellers in the winter months, but their available supplies have an important bearing on markets. Drouth the last three years cut heavily into Texas and New Mexico herds, forcing enormous liquidation

and reducing calf crops by approximately one-half the past season. Supplies of aged steers are particularly low in Texas. This fact is significant at this time because graziers already are making preparations to assemble cattle to run on grass next summer.

Going northward into the Rockies to the Canadian line, abundance of cattle on ranges cannot be found. Montana and California suffered from drouth last year.

Few Cattle on Full Feed

No corn belt state, not even Iowa with its 375 million bushel corn crop against the 1918 Kansas harvest of 43½ million bushels, is full feeding cattle extensively. Short-feeding on a limited scale, comparatively speaking, is the rule in these states.

The only uncertainty as to supplies in the United States is the extent of holdings of young stock on farms. Have the large corn states expanded breeding operations to a point offsetting the shortages in Texas, New Mexico and other range states? Farm breeding operations have been more popular, but it is doubted if the gain from this source offset the reduction in the great range states.

Years ago, with Texas so short, there would be talk of Mexican importations, but supplies in Carranza's republic are not available, and some stockmen even assert that settled conditions in that country would result in the opening of a demand for cows with which to restock ranges denuded by Villa's bandits.

Argentina is a vague factor, but does not seem to be troubling stockmen so much as in the first month following the cessation of the war. There are sons of Kansas feeders who ate Argentine canned beef at Camp Funston while in training to down the kaiser. And they consumed Argentine beef "over there," too. Uncle Sam made purchases of Argentine beef to meet his full army requirements, and before the war that South American country had advanced to leadership in the exportation of beef. There has been some fear of importations to this country for distribution in domestic markets, but nothing has developed on this score.

While army beef demands are declining, Europe's herds are depleted, and millions of consumers in the Old World need beef and other meat badly.

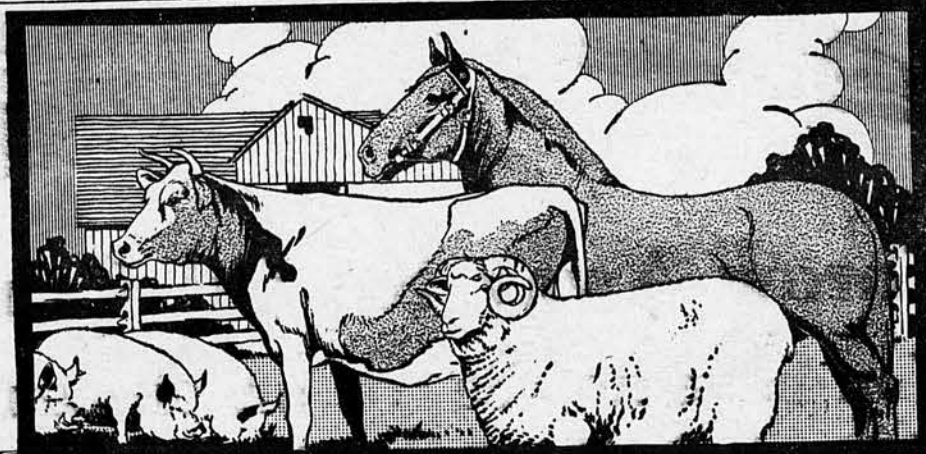
At present the bulk of receipts of cattle at Kansas City and other markets are plain in quality, and while it is believed prime steers would sell as high as \$20 in the Kansas City yards, packers have been paying \$12 to \$17 for the bulk of the stock available there for slaughter. Profits of some of these cattle to feeders are as high as \$50 a head, margins over the cost as feeders exceeding \$5 a hundred in extreme cases. This is one of the main reasons for confidence in the market in succeeding months. Stockers range between \$7 and \$14 and feeders between \$11 and \$16 in Kansas City.

Many other influences enter into the supply and price situation in cattle, but nothing speaks so encouragingly of the manner in which leaders in the cattle business of the Southwest gauge the immediate future than the fact that already, with snow still on the ground, the pastures in Greenwood and other parts of the flint hills grazing territory are being rapidly leased for next summer's grazing at unprecedented rates—\$15 to \$18 a head for the season.

Bankers are supplying funds for financing cattle operations at unchanged rates of interest, 8 per cent being the principal charge to borrowers in Kansas City, but loans are being scrutinized with more care and wider margins are required. The wider margins are a safeguard which will count when the inevitable readjustment, which is believed to be months off, becomes a fact.

May Lose Hog Price Guarantee

Washington's Food Administrators and the government itself are not standing by hog producers in a manner comparing with the patriotic response of the pork growers to the call for more pork during the dark days of the war. This is evident on all hog markets. Rumors are heard that the fixed minimum of \$17.10 on heavy hogs in Kansas City and \$17.50 in Chicago may be removed and the market left without price restrictions. The minimum on light hogs under 180 pounds in Kansas City is \$16.10. On the other hand, there is some hope of an advance in the minimum on heavy hogs in Chicago.



ARE YOU FEEDING WORMS?

FEEDING wormy animals is wasting food. They eat more but they do not thrive.

Every farmer wants to be up to the limit of production now while the hungry world is calling for food.

Make every pound of feed you feed do its whole duty.

Drive out the worms and condition your stock for growth, for work—for beef, mutton and pork, by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Eliminate Waste and Increase Production

Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshing. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

It means healthy, thrifty animals free from worms. It contains *Tonics to improve the appetite, Laxatives for the bowels, Vermifuges to expel worms, Aids for digestion, Ingredients which have a favorable action on the liver and kidneys.*

The dealer in your town will sell you Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to your needs and refund your money if it does not do what is claimed. Buy 2 lbs. for each average hog, 5 lbs. for each horse, cow or steer, to start with. Feed as directed and see how your animals thrive.

Why pay the peddler twice my price?

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$7.50

Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

will help make your hens lay now

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

to \$18. It is all supposed to be in the hands of federal food administrators, who are certainly keeping hog growers nervous. Washington appears to be giving munitions makers and other war contractors a hearing, and Congress is even validating doubtful verbal contracts for munitions and other articles of this nature. Hog producers entered into what might be termed a verbal contract with the government, and ought not to be kept so nervous about the market, for after all, the world needs pork badly, and the government requires it seriously to carry out its food program abroad.

If the government puts an end to its minimum price regulations, a break of \$2 a hundredweight will not surprise the Kansas City hog trade. But liquidation has been so heavy that limitations have been put on receipts at various markets, and new records have been marked up in supplies. The Hoover Food Administration has announced a decision on February hog prices will be reached at a meeting to be held in Chicago, January 23. As the supply of hogs on farms is not inexhaustible, hog salesmen on the Kansas City market expect to obtain a higher price for finished porkers than now prevails before the new crop of pigs is matured.

Demand for Draft Animals

Horses and mules are suffering from the apparent listlessness of officials of the Remount Division of the Quartermaster Corps at Washington. At Kansas City horses average fully \$25 a head lower than a month ago, while mules are \$20 to \$25 a head lower. These are sensational declines. The break is the result of the opening of public auctions on army horses and mules at the cantonments and remount depots of the United States, where supplies accumulated for war are being sold regardless of value or demand to the highest bidders. The market has reached for the present a point where dealers in Kansas City assert that the best draft horses cannot be quoted above \$200 a head, while the top on mules is around \$275 to \$285 a head. Mules had been quoted around \$300 and more. The mule market shows a better tone than the horse trade.

Newspapers have not announced the fact, but it is true that a committee of horsemen journeyed to Washington and made an appeal to officials there to export to Europe the surplus horses and mules held at camps and remount depots, or to limit offerings within the United States to 6,000 to 9,000 head monthly. Despite strong claims that Europe needs work horses badly, this committee was informed that food was a more pressing requirement and that no exports could be made owing to limited ocean shipping space. Instead of hearing the dealers' recommendations, the Remount Division has arranged to offer 45,000 head monthly, and as it has about 300,000 horses and mules in the United States, it means auctions for months. To measure intelligently the effect of these army sales, it is necessary to turn to the pre-war years to obtain light on the annual commercial supplies of horses and mules. In 1913, a drought year when war was not even mentioned as a possibility, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Omaha combined received 393,548 horses and mules. Making allowance for duplications in receipts, it appears that the army wants to dump a year's supply of horses and mules at the big markets of the country in a short period.

When the army began to purchase half a million animals for war in 1917, it divided the country into zones and put a damper on prices. No one kicked. But now, it is ignoring the interests of producers and dealers and even its own finances. If offers were held down to a minimum recommended by dealers, the market would not have broken and in the end the additional cost of feed in carrying these animals would have returned big profits thru larger returns at the auctions. The army sales are being held at Camp Funston in Kansas, at Camp Lewis in Washington, at Camps Bowie, McArthur and Logan in Texas, at Camp Dodge in Iowa, at Camp Devens in Massachusetts, at Camp Greene in North Carolina, and at other camps, with the result that trade all over the country is adversely affected.

At the first sale at Camp Funston, horses averaged only \$73.54 for the

artillery type and \$52.20 for the cavalry type, while wheel mules sold at \$100 and lead mules at \$136. Of course, some of the animals have developed blemishes. The government paid \$190 for artillery horses, \$165 for cavalry horses, and \$230 for wheel and \$190 for lead mules. The mules are selling much better than the horses.

A point which must be considered in

comparing the prices paid for army horses and mules at the war department's sales is the fact that each animal in the army carries a permanent "US" brand. When a horse or mule with that brand is returned to commercial markets, its value is reduced by \$10 to \$25 because of sentimental and other reasons. The brand in this case is a mark of a "second hand" ani-

mal. Branded range horses have sold at discounts of as much as \$50 on account of the brand, but in such cases the danger that the animals might become more unruly than the farm raised horses is a factor.

Prior to the offer of horses and mules by the United States army, the British government sold animals it had

(Continued on Page 42.)

No Longer "Just Lumber"

THE Long-Bell Lumber Company, the largest distributor of Southern Pine in the United States, announces that hereafter the product from its twelve great saw mills will be marked with this design

Long-Bell

This progressive age demands named goods. Heretofore lumber has not been considered adaptable to trademarking but this company believes that the public is as much entitled to know the identity of the manufacturer of the lumber it uses as the food it eats or the clothing it wears. It is no longer necessary to ask for "just lumber". Whether your requirements be large or small you may specify LONG-BELL brand with the same assurance and satisfaction that accompanies the purchase of any commodity that bears the maker's guarantee in the shape of a trademark.

Every farmer will be interested in our Free Book on Permanent Farm Improvements. Write for it today.

Ask your dealer for Long-Bell Brand lumber.

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R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturers of Southern Pine, Hardwood, Oak Flooring, and Creosoted Lumber, Ties, Posts, Poles, Piling and Wood Blocks.



CROPS THE YEAR 'ROUND

THE Highlands of Louisiana is the new agricultural and stock raising region of the South. It embraces the great tract of land from which The Long-Bell Lumber Company has removed the timber.

HIGHLANDS OF LOUISIANA

Gently rolling productive land with natural drainage. No swamps. Long growing season, ample rainfall, no crop failures. Pure water, good health. This is your opportunity to buy good land at low cost on easy terms. Big illustrated book, "Where Soil and Climate Are Never Idle," giving facts about the Highlands sent FREE on request. Write for it today.

Long-Bell FARM LAND CORPORATION

424 R. A. Long Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Get Your Irrigated Farm From the Canadian Pacific

In a climate not excelled by any agricultural area in America you can own a fine, rich farm of your own. The Canadian Pacific Railway offers you this opportunity to achieve independence and grow rich—in Western Canada. The lands offered are in the largest and most substantial irrigation undertaking in the Continent. The price is only \$50 an acre—some for less.

Twenty Years to Pay
You pay down 10% and have 20 years in which to pay the remainder. The first crop is often worth more than the total cost of the lands.

\$2,000 Loaned to Farmer
Loans of \$2,000 in improvements are made to approved settlers on irrigated farms with no security except the land itself. You can take 20 years to repay this loan at 6% interest.

Irrigation, Crop Insurance
This land is not arid but production can be greatly increased by irrigation. There is an unfailing supply of water which is administered under the direction of the Canadian Government. The provinces have no control over it and there is no conflict of law or authority over its use. The water is free, the only charge being a

The Opportunity for You
The Canadian Pacific Railway knows that its prosperity depends on the prosperity of the settlers along its lines. Because it wants good settlers it is willing to sell its lands at these remarkable prices and terms.

Send for special railway rates and special booklet fully describing all lands and giving all details.

M. E. THORNTON
Supt. of Colonization

Canadian Pacific Railway
120 Ninth Ave. E., Calgary, Alberta

fee of from 50c to \$1.25 per acre for the maintenance of the system and the delivery of the water. Irrigation here is not an experiment.

Why an Irrigated Farm?
Because irrigation in Southern Alberta

- insures crops every year
- increases crops every year
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- produces great quantities of coarse grains, pasture, alfalfa, roots, thus developing the live stock industry which is safer and ultimately more profitable than wheat farming
- tends toward close settlement, well cultivated farms, good neighbors, good roads, schools, churches, telephones, mail delivery, co-operative marketing, and a high standard of community life.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
120 Ninth Ave. E., Calgary, Alberta

I would be interested in learning more about:

- ☐ Irrigation farming in Sunny Alberta.
- ☐ Farm opportunities in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
- ☐ Special railway rates for home seekers.
- ☐ Business and industrial opportunities in Western Canada.
- ☐ Town lots in growing Western towns.

My Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ State _____

ECONOMY LAMP
400 Candle Power **FREE**
To Try 15 Days



More light than 25 ordinary lamps. Better than electricity or gas. Cheaper than candles. For Homes, Schools, Stores, Churches, Halls. Makes and burns its own gas from common gas-oil. No glare or flicker. Restful to eyes. No chimney. No wick.

Special Free Offer
Write for remarkable offer. We want you to have a lamp to show to your friends. Send today. **AGENTS WANTED.**
ECONOMY LAMP COMPANY
(Oldest Makers of Portable Lamps)
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10 Patriotic Cards 10c We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver.
NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.

My Straw Spreader
insures Your Wheat!

25,000 NOW IN USE
MANSON CAMPBELL
Detroit - Kansas City - Minneapolis.

Our Boys in France

With our War Atlas you can follow every move of our brave army at the front and keep in touch with every phase of the war on all fronts. **Special Short Time Offer**—We will send one of these war atlases postpaid for 25 cents, coin or stamps. Address, **Novelty House, Dept. W. A., Topeka, Kansas**

Capper Poultry Club

Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas in 1917

SECOND OFFERING OF PURE-BRED POULTRY

796—Cockerels—796

418—Pullets—418

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Use of Equipment

A purchased a farm from B. Nothing was said about the hay fork. Now B wants to take the fork and rope away. They are attached to the barn.

The fork and rope are personal property and do not pass with the real estate. B has a right to remove them.

Matter of Inheritance

In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Blank there are no children. Mr. Blank dies leaving no will. Does Mrs. Blank inherit all or half of the property? Can Mrs. Blank will away her inheritance at any time?

If the estate is in Kansas Mrs. Blank inherits all and may will it as she pleases.

Homestead Rights

I am an old soldier. Have never used my right to take homestead. Would I have the right to sell my homestead right?

No. The special privileges given old soldiers in the way of reduced time in taking up homestead is an individual right. It cannot be transferred to another.

In Selling a Farm

A man wishes to sell a farm to a near relative on long time receiving one-eighth cash, balance to be distributed thru eight years. How can this be carried out lawfully without double taxation?

You might give your relative a bond for a deed, retaining title to land until final payment was made. In that case the land would be assessed in your name and the tax collected from you, but you could arrange with the purchaser to pay it.

Rights of Child

A and B are husband and wife. They have no children by this marriage but B has a child 35 years old by a former marriage. Should B die would the child inherit B's share of A's property, and what amount would it be? Would A have the use of B's share of the property until his death, or could the child use his mother's share from the time of her death?

If B had property in her own name at the time of her death one half of it would go to her surviving husband and the other half to her child. If the property referred to is in the husband's name no part of it goes to B's child until A's death and not then except by will. B's child by a former marriage not being a natural heir of A.

Widow's Pension

A married an old soldier in 1885. They lived together until 1918 when the old soldier died. He had always drawn a pension and at the time of his death was drawing \$22.50 a month. A applied for pension as soon as her husband died but so far has failed to get a cent. She is 56 years old and needs the money to live on. How should she proceed to get the pension? She also has a son now in the army but has not received her allotment since June. What should she do about that?

She should write at once to her member of Congress, Hon. Dudley Doolittle, and to each of the United States senators, Charles Curtis, and William H. Thompson, and ask them to get busy with the Pension Department and the department which has charge of the distribution of allotments to dependent relatives.

Removal of Buildings

I anticipate leasing a tract of land. The land has no sheds nor fencing. I would like the legal right to put my own buildings on the land and have the right to remove them. Would the following stipulation in said lease give me legal authority to do so, if signed and acknowledged? Stipulation reads: "It is further agreed that party of the second part shall have the right to erect any buildings or fences that he may see fit on the land and shall have the right to remove same from said land at any time he so desires. This pertains only to buildings and fences put on the land at the expense of the party of the second part. It is agreed that such buildings shall not be joined to other buildings in a way to do them any injury or damage them in any way."

Such a stipulation is good as between the parties to the lease and if the lease containing it is properly recorded it would be notice to any third party purchasing the land. I do not see that any amendments are necessary.

Get Lease Annulled

Two years ago this farm was leased for oil and gas, for one year; drilling to begin in 90 days. I was to receive 1/4 of the oil and \$25 a year for the first 1/2 million feet of gas and \$50 for each additional 1/2 million feet payable semi-annually by cash or check to me or placed to my credit in Bank of Commerce of Garnett, Kansas. The company drilled at once getting some gas. This well never has been measured. They have

been placing \$12.50 to my credit in the Bank of Commerce until the last payment. Thirty days after it was due I received a deposit slip from another bank for \$12.50. I have never accepted any money. Do you think I could get the lease cancelled? If so how should I proceed?

The company has failed to live up to the conditions of the lease and you are entitled to have the lease annulled. Probably no action is necessary further than a written notice to the company that the lease has been annulled by reason of the failure of the company to fulfill the conditions. If the company refuses to vacate you will be compelled perhaps to bring an action to oust it, and declare the lease annulled. This action would have to be brought in the district court.

Rights of Oklahoma Wife

Under the laws of Oklahoma what portion of the property, especially real estate, is a wife entitled to if she deserts the home for a trivial cause, taking her goods along? Can she legitimately hold a share in the subsequent accumulations of property by her husband? Would quit claim deeds from her transferring her share of real estate for a cash consideration be a transaction that would stand in law?

If the wife deserted her home without cause she would forfeit her rights to support from her husband, but not her rights to inheritance in case of her husband's death without divorce. In case of a divorce the court would of course determine the amount of alimony which must be given for her support by the husband. A quit claim deed, confers whatever interest the maker of the deed may have in the property concerned but does not necessarily confer any title. For example, suppose the wife who has abandoned her home and husband without cause should execute a quit claim deed to all her interests in her husband's property, and afterward a court should decree that she had no interest; her deed would convey no title; but if after making the deed she should come into ownership of a part of her husband's property the deed would pass that interest.

The Lewis Company

Will you please give me any information concerning the E. G. Lewis Company of Atascadero, California? They have been draining my husband of money till we will soon be stranded. They promise such big returns but we have never received a cent yet. My husband is old and childish and won't listen to any one. We have traveled life's journey for 60 years, and are too old to lose everything. We take your valuable paper and I thought if my husband saw in your paper that the managers of this company are swindlers he might believe it. Every letter is begging for money to develop some new scheme that will pay big. Will you kindly tell me what you think about it and why do they let them go swindling folks?

I have never been able to determine whether the founder of this company is a grafter, an impractical enthusiast, or one who really has a great plan which some time in the future actually will succeed. I believe he was once arrested, charged with using the mails to defraud, but my recollection is that he was either acquitted or the charge against him was dismissed. It has been a long time since I have seen any of his literature, but what I have seen was so seductive and plausible that a great many persons who are not in their dotage have been impressed by it, and despite the fact that I have never heard of anybody getting any returns from investments in his schemes, I think he still has a large following of people who believe in him and his projects.

Send us photographs of your consolidated school buildings. We can use a number of these to good advantage.

8988 Eggs
From 125 Hens

Mrs. W. H. Deahl, of Exline, Ia., writes: "Since using 'More Eggs' Tonic I have got more eggs than at any time I have been in the poultry business, about thirty years. I have marketed seven hundred and forty-nine dozen eggs and only have 125 hens." Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," and you'll be amazed and delighted with results.

A \$1 Package of "More Eggs" Made \$200

A. G. Thode, R. No. 2, Sterling, Kansas, writes: "I just used one \$1.00 package of 'More Eggs' in December and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from 44 hens. 'More Eggs' Tonic did it!" You want to try this great profit-maker. Write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 7881 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1.00 package of 'More Eggs' Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get a package of 'More Eggs' Tonic on special discount for a season's supply. Regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a season's supply.

Results Guaranteed You risk nothing. A million dollar bank guarantee if you are not absolutely satisfied your money will be returned on request.

Write Today Send for your "More Eggs" today. At least ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the methods of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. Don't delay. Send \$1 now for a full size package, or better, send \$2.25 and get 3 packages on special discount. Act now. Send for this Bank Guaranteed egg producer today.

E. J. REEFER, 7881 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A Campaign to Protect You in Buying Your Watch

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, speaking in one of his essays of a distinguished man, said: "He is put together like a Waltham Watch."

This remarkable tribute to Waltham greatness is the result of the genius of many men whose inventive faculties have been concentrated for nearly three-quarters of a century to make it the wonderful time-keeping device it is.

The buying of a watch is an investment in time-keeping. And time is the most valuable possession of man.

You purchase a watch for one thing—to keep correct time for you—to tell it to you with dependability at any moment of the day or night.

A good watch, therefore, must have something more than good looks—it must have good "works."

Millions of people imagine that the "best" watch is made abroad—or, at any rate, that its works are imported from there.

Yet, in competitive horological tests at the world's great Expositions, Waltham has not only defeated these watches of foreign origin, but all other watches as well.

In a series of advertisements we are going to show Americans that there is a watch built in the United States whose time-keeping mechanism is more trustworthy than those of foreign make,—

A watch that is easily and reasonably repaired because its parts are standardized,—



Duane H. Church, famous inventor who filled the great shops at Waltham, Massachusetts, with exclusive watch-making machinery that performs miracles of accurate and delicate work which the human hand could never equal.

A watch that represents American leadership in mechanical skill,—

A watch that has revolutionized the art of watch making and assured accurate and dependable time-keeping.

We are going to take you through the "works" of a Waltham—lay bare those hidden superiorities which have led the horological experts of the greatest nations to choose Waltham as *the* watch for the use of their government railroads.

When you have finished reading these advertisements, which will appear regularly in the leading magazines, you will walk up to your jeweler's counter and demand the watch you want—because you will know how it is built and why it is superior to the foreign watch.

Look for these advertisements. Read them.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

This Book **FREE** FILLED WITH **BARGAINS**

Merchandise at low prices. Harness, Buggies, Wagons, Farm Implements, Automobile Tires, Accessories, Gas Engines, Paints, Roofing, Fencing, Separators, Incubators, Sewing Machines, Oil Cook Stoves. Also hundreds of other items of superior quality at lowest prices. You can bank the savings you'll make in selecting what you need from this new 1919 Bargain Book. **Everything guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money back.** This guarantee is based on 35 years of square dealing. Write at once—today.

ANISER MERCANTILE CO.
Dept. 184D St. Joseph, Mo.

24 Complete Novels, **FREE** Novelettes and Stories

To introduce our wonderful book offers we will send this fine collection of reading matter for a small favor. Each is a complete story in itself. Here are a few of the titles and there are 14 others just as good.

Woven on Fate's Loom, Charles Garvice
The Tide of the Meaning Bar, Francis H. Barnett
Hulda, Marion Harland
The Lost Diamond, Charlotte M. Braeme
The Spectre Reveals, Mrs. Southworth
The Green Ledger, Miss M. E. Braddon
Barbara, The Duchess
Circumstantial Evidence, Miss M. V. Victor
The Heiress of Arne, Charlotte M. Braeme
Eve Holly's Heart, Mary Kyle Dallas
Quatermain's Story, H. Rider Haggard

Sent free and postpaid to all who send us two 3-cent stamps or 20 cents in cash. The Household is a big story paper and magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. The Household, Dept. 755, Topeka, Kansas



Quality Chicks of Egg-Laying Strains

It costs no more to feed fowl of quality—fowl that produce—than to feed scrubs. It pays therefore to buy baby chicks of known lineage.

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

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

Write today for Particulars

M. C. Peters Mill Company

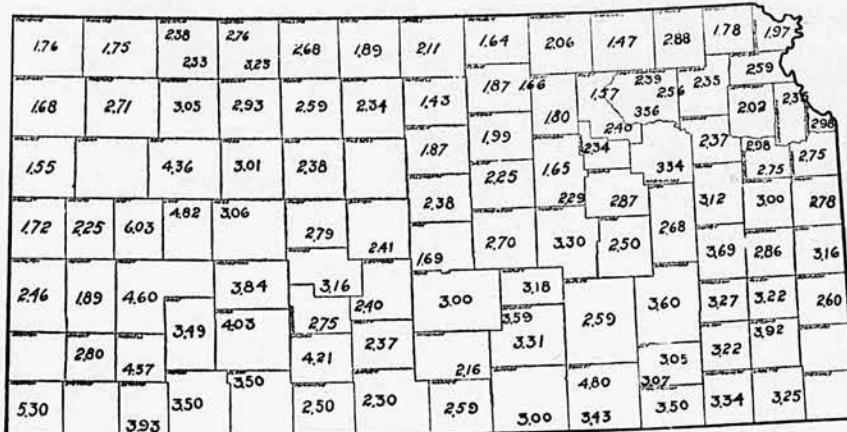
Makers of
Quality Feeds for Live Stock and Poultry
Omaha, Nebraska

Eight War Songs 10c

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

Kansas Weather and Crops

Heavy Snows Thruout the State Have Brought Moisture That Will Insure Good Yields This Year



This Map Shows the Amount in Inches of Moisture Kansas Counties Received in Rain and Melted Sleet and Snow in the Month of December.

H EAVY snows fell in Kansas, especially the Western counties, last month, storing up moisture that will come as near insuring good crops next summer as anything now can possibly do, says S. D. Flora, U. S. Meteorologist at Topeka, as shown by a summary of the reports of 120 stations of the Weather Bureau, where daily observations have been kept. The fore part of the month was exceptionally mild and pleasant for December, but heavy snows began falling in the western counties on December 17, and December 23 had extended to the eastern counties. The month's snowfall totaled almost a foot over the eastern half of the state and from 15 to 20 inches in most of the western counties, with 44 inches at Syracuse, where the heaviest fall occurred. It was accompanied by a change to cold weather that persisted the last 10 days. There was a cold wave on December 25 and another on December 30-31. The month ended with a deep covering of snow in all parts that had protected the wheat during the low temperatures that occurred.

The average monthly temperature was above normal practically everywhere. The highest temperature recorded was 76 degrees at Medicine Lodge on December 8 and the lowest 15 degrees below zero at Salina on December 25, when zero weather extended to the Oklahoma border, making it the coldest Christmas on record.

The average precipitation (rain and melted sleet and snow) over the eastern third of the state was 2.71 inches; the middle third, 2.50 inches; the western third, 3.11 inches; and for the entire state, 2.74 inches, which is three times the normal amount and makes this the second wettest December on record. The rain and snow were well distributed and fell frequently after the first 11 days. The heaviest monthly total reported was 6.03 inches at Scott City and the least 0.94 at Oketo.

This abundant amount of moisture put the wheat in excellent condition and the crop had scarcely any unfavorable indication when the heavy blanket of snow came. Only a few counties reported any signs of rust or Hessian fly, but neither of these conditions were of sufficient importance to cause any worry.

Allen—We are having zero weather and the ground is covered with snow. Stock is going thru the winter in good condition. Quite a number of sales have been held and stock sells for good prices. Feed is not plentiful and sells high. Corn \$1.50; oats 75c; barley \$1.25; rye \$1.60; butterfat 71c; eggs 54c; hens 20c.—J. H. Carson, Jan. 6.

Clark—We have had only one train thru here in two weeks. Roads are badly drifted with snow, and we have heard reports of cattle losses during the storm. Wheat in excellent condition. If the snow does not melt rapidly we shall be short of feed. Corn brings \$2.30; bran \$2.75.—J. Hamilton, Jan. 6.

Cowley—The snow is melting and rural mail carriers are making part of their routes again. Stock is wintering excellently. Few public sales are held. Cream is 69c; eggs 53c; hens 21c; hogs 16c.—Fred Page, Jan. 9.

Marshall—Warm, sunny days for the last week have melted the snow considerably. Some roads still are in very bad condition. Not much corn is coming to market and none is shipped out as the demand for feeding exceeds the supply. Wheat fields are

again being pastured and will help out the feed problem. Some land is changing hands at \$75 to \$100 an acre. Sales are numerous and everything sells well, except horses which are not in demand.—C. W. Kjelberg, Jan. 11.

Ellsworth—Farmers find it very difficult to get feed to their stock. Wheat fields were covered with snow despite high winds. About 14 inches of snow was reported on the level after December 31.—W. L. Reed, Jan. 10.

Ford—The heavy snow is slowly disappearing and the soil will be in excellent condition for spring crops. Roads will be in bad condition for sometime. Wheat has wintered fine. Feed is scarce and high. Not much stock was lost during the storm.—John Zurbuchen, Jan. 10.

Gove—Crop prospects are very encouraging. We have had about 4 inches of moisture in the last two weeks. Rough feeds are scarce and high. Stock is in fair condition, considering the severe cold spell we have just had. Butterfat is 68c; eggs 60c; hens 19c.—Newell S. Boss, Jan. 5.

Harvey—East and west roads have been blocked since December 23 and the thermometer registered 20 below on the night of January 4. It is estimated that 12 inches of snow fell on the level. Butter sells for 50c; eggs 50c; hens 19c; corn \$1.75; flour \$2.75; bran \$50; shorts \$55; wheat \$2.03.—H. W. Prouty, Jan. 10.

Harper—We had the largest snow storm in years on December 23, and also on December 30. We have no wheat pasture on account of the snow, and feeds are scarce and high. Cream 67c; potatoes \$1.60; corn \$1.50; oats 83c; butter 60c; eggs 60c.—H. E. Henderson, Jan. 14.

Kiowa—Wheat looks excellent where it is not covered with snow. Very little corn has been shelled, and there still is some in the fields. Roads are practically impassable and business is at a standstill. Folks in this county strongly oppose military training in peace times. Hogs are worth 15½c; butterfat 68c; eggs 60c.—H. E. Stewart, Jan. 9.

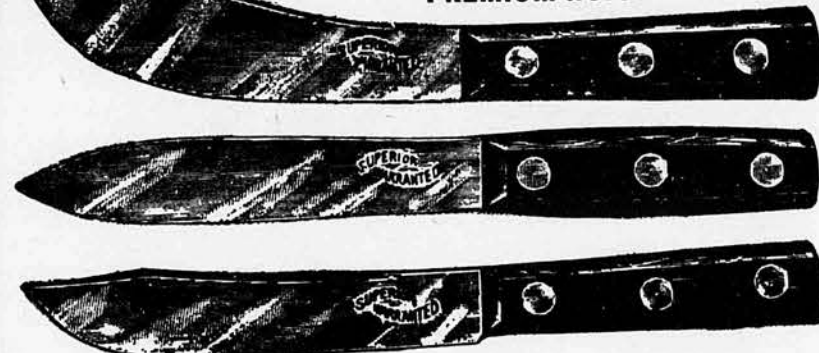
Lane—We have had 4 inches of moisture the past week. A large acreage of wheat was sown late but is in very good condition. Some cane threshing is yet to be done. Feed is plentiful but very high. Large number of cattle are being wintered in the county. Farm sales are few. Corn \$1.65; butterfat 67c; eggs 60c.—O. L. Toadwine, Jan. 12.

Lincoln—A few soldiers from this county have returned from overseas. Roads are badly drifted, but are passable now. Wheat crop is in excellent condition. Good feed is holding out well. Not many hogs are being held over for spring farrowing, due to scarcity of feed. Corn \$1.63; shorts \$2.85.—Frank Sigle, Hunter.

Republic—A heavy snow fell on December 23 and 24, which drifted badly. The thermometer dropped to 14 degrees below zero at the same time. We have had thawing weather for a week now and roads are nearly impassable. Feed is scarce. The

(Continued on Page 45.)

Butchering Set PREMIUM NO. 500



SKINNING KNIFE STICKING KNIFE BUTCHER KNIFE

Butchering time is looked upon as a day of drudgery by most farmers. Yet this need not be. With such knives as we offer in this 3-piece butchering set, most of the drudgery may be eliminated. If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton with charges prepaid.

SPECIAL 20-DAY OFFER—PREMIUM NUMBER 500

By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25. This offer good 20 days only.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. 500, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Ship Us
At Once
All Your

WOLF

SKINS
For Top
Prices!

The World looks to us for its supply of Wolf. Buyers at our Fur Sales are urgently demanding Wolf. We have put the prices high to get them and are paying up to \$20.00 for extra fine skins if shipped immediately.

We need Wolf of all kinds and need them quickly. The season is now at its height. Ship, and ship quick.

MUSKRAT—UP TO \$2.50. We need Muskrat, Mink, Skunk, Civet, now. Don't wait; ship today. FUNSTEN grading gets you the utmost value out of each and every skin in your shipment—highest prices—quickest returns.

Funsten Bros. & Co. 926 FUNSTEN BLDG. St. Louis, Mo.

International Fur Exchange



FUNSTEN

UP TO \$20.00
TO Each

for extra fine skins if shipped immediately.

Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 10.)

tains a greater per cent of moisture and is subject to early decay.

Some householders object to the use of wood on the ground that their stoves and furnaces are not designed for its combustion; this can be very easily remedied usually by regulating the drafts. Dry wood burns very rapidly and liberates considerable heat during the process; since the rate of combustion depends largely upon the amount of air supplied it follows that the combustion can be controlled by the careful controlling of the air drafts and dampers; dry wood burns more easily than coal and hence a minimum of air should be supplied with all air drafts closed and with dampers between the furnace and chimney open. A very slight opening of the air drafts will provide sufficient oxygen to increase materially the rate of combustion. Another method which can be utilized to reduce the combustion rate is to mix a quantity of green wood with the dry wood; however, this is not to be recommended since a portion of the heat freed by the combustion of the dry wood must be utilized in drying the green wood and consequently not so great an efficiency will be realized. Often a small quantity of low grade coal well mixed with the wood will be found desirable in reducing combustion in furnaces having a draft so strong as to be controlled with difficulty. Many manufacturers of stoves and furnaces make separate grate bottoms which can be used either to replace the old ones or set over them so that the transformation of a coal burning heater into one using wood can be easily made.

Tractor's Air Cleaner

This last fall I had so much trouble with dirt getting into my engine. Of course I did plow in ground that was pretty dry, and I suppose the dust just soaked in. But my tractor has an air cleaner. Shouldn't it keep the dirt out? S. J. M.
Cleburne, Kan.

While an air cleaner is quite effective in keeping dirt out of an engine, still some dust seems to get in anyway. Perhaps you are not careful with your oil. Do you have a clean measuring can or do you let the oily measure sit around and collect dust to be poured into the crank case with the next batch of oil? Do you keep the faucet on your oil barrel clean? Carelessness in little places like these sometimes means a great deal.

It may be your air cleaner is out of order. If it is one of the common popular type, the air is drawn by the suction of the motor into spiral tubes, which have a downward pitch, which gives the dust-laden air a whirl as it enters, throwing the dust into the trap and letting the clean air flow to the carburetor. Perhaps the tubes are choked with dirt, or they may be bent out of shape. In any case, give your cleaner a good inspection.

A Question of Pressure

Will you please advise me what the pressure is in a gas engine cylinder on the power stroke when a full charge of mixture is used? Also what is the size of a charge of mixture of gas and after it is fired compared to its size before it is fired but not compressed? S. S.
St. John, Kan.

The pressure developed within the cylinder of a gas engine during operation varies somewhat with the type of engine. The ordinary engine of the four cycle type compresses the explosive mixture from 50 to 100 pounds. At the time of ignition which is really an explosion the pressure rises rapidly to a much higher point due to the sudden expansion of the gases. This ordinarily is at least 300 pounds and may reach 400 or 450. In the Diesel type of engine the combustion pressure may reach 500 pounds. With a corresponding increase in the explosive pressure the Diesel type of model must be built with heavier cylinder walls and head and a crank shaft with a larger diameter to handle the heavy pressure and to take the force of the explosion on the power stroke.

The clearance explosion in the ordinary gas engine is approximately one-fourth of that of the total volume of the combustion chamber. In other words a mixture of gasified fuel and air which is drawn into the cylinder is compressed to 9 or 10 per cent of its original volume at the time ignition occurs. Were this gas permitted to ex-

pand freely, its atmospheric pressure at the time of its combustion would cause it to occupy a volume several hundred times larger than before the combustion took place.

Trouble With Spark Plug

I have a 1917 Model "T" Ford that has been driven about 1700 miles and the front spark plug fouls nearly every time I go to town a distance of 10 miles. I haven't used too much oil. Should I keep using Champion X or would it be all right to buy a guaranteed plug such as a four point Western Giant? Will these plugs work good in a Ford without doing the machine any harm? The garage men here say: "Stick to the Champion X." Any information you can give will be greatly appreciated.
Alta Vista, Kan. H. C. Z.

The Champion X spark plug is a standard plug to be used with Ford engines and should operate satisfactorily with it. If your Ford spark plug is fouling badly it indicates that this

cylinder is getting too much oil and the probabilities are that either this cylinder has become "scored" or worn so that the oil gets up past the piston rings or that the rings themselves are stuck.

The best thing to do is to remove the front piston and examine it to see whether either of these things is causing the trouble. With only 1700 miles running the rings should not need replacing and probably the removal of the piston with a thorough cleaning of the piston rings and grooves is all that will be necessary. Great care should be taken in removing the rings and in replacing them so that they will not be broken. A good way to take them out is to lift one end of the ring and slip a thin piece of material underneath it

carrying this around the piston and raising the ring out of its grooves so that it can be slipped over the end.

Few Soldiers to Farms

Sixty-five per cent of the discharged soldiers of Missouri are returning to their former positions and 20 per cent are going to the farms, according to W. W. Brown, former director of the Department of Labor, United States Employment Service, who is in charge of the work of placing Missouri soldiers.

Missouri labor officers say they originated the plan of sending questionnaires to all Missouri men in United States camps to learn their future plans, qualifications and needs. It has since been adopted by employment directors of many other states.

It Takes A JANESVILLE

Manufacturers of Farm Implements

Two-Three-Bottom Tractor Plow To Do A Job Like This



Just as the Camera Saw It



Janesville Tandem Disk
Backbone rigid as concrete arch. Trailer always holds place. Made in heavier model for tractor use.



Budlong Disk Harrow
Cannot bind in the disk boxes. Bearings set flat against the shaft. Wear on spool is even—less load on team.



Hallock Riding Weeder
Pays for itself in a single season. Use in any field. Breaks crust three rows at a time. 40 acres a day. Broad cast force-feed seeding attachment. Sows any small grain.

YOU will see the difference between Janesville and ordinary tractor plowing in the first round with this plow. It is due to the shape of the moldboard—the shape that built the Janesville reputation—the shape with long, low, easy turn that lays the soil evenly and uniformly. It is in the Janesville flexibility in the furrow, which allows the plow to adapt itself to the soft places, hard places, and the difficult scouring places. It is in the extra heavy, flexible frame. This flexible construction takes the "pinch" off the points and cutting edge of shares. It takes less gas.

14-inch bottoms are furnished. Can be set to cut 12 or 13-inch furrows merely by bringing the bottoms closer together by a simple adjustment. Rear bottom may be taken off or put on, making a two or three bottom plow at will.

Send for Janesville Book

Illustrations from photographs make clear to you why every Janesville tool is as much better than the ordinary as the Janesville Tractor Plow. Each machine is a specialty.

We would rather make a limited number of high grade special tools than a large number of common ones.

You would rather have the reputation of doing such fine plowing as that shown in the picture. It is easy when you use a Janesville.

With the Janesville Auger Twist Moldboard of our walking, sulky, gang or tractor plows you lay the even, uniform furrow which meets your idea of good plowing. With the Janesville Harrow which meets your idea of good plowing. With the Janesville Harrow you grip and pulverize any soil. Janesville Cultivators take the hard work out of cultivation. Floating arches make it easy to guide the shovels. Our line includes tractor plows, horse plows, disk and lever harrows, corn and cotton planters, listers, shovel and disk cultivators, hallock weeder, seeders.

JANESVILLE MACHINE CO.
42 Center Street Janesville, Wis.



Janesville Floating Arch Cultivator
Our newest machine—the first cultivator to use the weight of rider to help guide the shovels. Easier riding—does better work.



Two-Row Cultivator
Guide with foot levers which pivot wheels in any direction. Cushion springs on shovels.



Janesville Corn Planter
Shaft drive free from chains, sprockets, springs, breakages and needless repair bills.



Janesville Reversible Coulters
Joiner in front of each plow. Slices furrow top and turns all trash under.



Mr. Mohler's Report

In his annual report to the state board of agriculture which met in Topeka, last week, J. C. Mohler, the secretary, said: "Never before has the state board of agriculture shown greater activity than in the year just passed. Due partly to war conditions and partly to the wholesome influence of the new agricultural law enacted by the last legislature, new and valuable fields of usefulness have opened up. A vastly more intimate relationship has been established between the board and the farmers and stockmen of the state, largely because of the more equitable distribution of the representation in the organization and the radical change in the personnel of the board members. Important new activities have been inaugurated, not the least of which is the holding of quarterly and 'called' meetings of the board. By this means the board is enabled to deal promptly and effectively with the state's agricultural problems and situations as they arise, and it is enabled to assume its rightful place as the spokesman and champion of the Kansas farmer."

"A very good illustration of the new activities of the board is offered by the government seed loan of last year. When, on personal investigation by the secretary and others, it became apparent that farmers of many western

counties would be unable to plant a normal acreage of winter wheat without financial help, because of continued crop failure, a meeting of the board was called and from its membership a committee was selected to go to Washington and lay the matter before federal officials and Congress. It was due to the efforts of this committee alone that the federal government appropriated 5 million dollars for seed wheat loans. Kansas was one of five Western states permitted to participate in this fund. In all, approximately 1 million dollars was lent needy farmers in this state, and the farmers of other states to date have been lent an additional million and a quarter of dollars, with probably further loans to be made in spring wheat states. Thus we were able to help the farmers not only of our own state but of other states as well in the planting of many acres of wheat that would not otherwise have been planted. The board takes great satisfaction in this accomplishment."

"A little later when it was seen that the corn crop would be largely a failure and that the feed situation would be serious, the board promptly took up with the United States Food Administration the question of having our wheat crop milled at home to the extent of our milling capacity thus making available the maximum quantities of bran and shorts for our stockmen."

That we did not succeed in this was thru no fault of our own but because of the fact that the Food Administration refused to amend its previous order."

"About six weeks ago the board also requested, thru members of Congress, that the United States Railway Administration grant the same concessions to Kansas in the way of reduced freight rates on feed shipments that were given Oklahoma and Texas. This is still pending and may be accomplished."

"In other ways the work of the board has progressed in much the same manner as in the year previous. We gathered and issued information monthly during the growing season about Kansas crops and conditions and prepared the quarterly reports. One of these, entitled 'Hogs in Kansas' is now in the hands of the printer. The biennial for 1917-18 is now in course of preparation. I wish to refer especially to the hog book. It was gotten up much after the fashion of our report entitled 'Alfalfa in Kansas' which is considered by those regarded as judges of such literature, the best treatise there is on this subject and we are hopeful that the hog book may be worthy of similar esteem. Never has there been gathered between the covers of a single volume such a vast quantity of original, accurate and reliable information about the business of pork pro-

duction. The value and reliability of this information is unquestionable, because it comes direct and first-hand from men actually engaged in the business."

"In addition to its own affairs, the board has continued in the year just passed to utilize to a considerable extent its office force and funds in the work of the state council of defense. As this institution was organized especially to carry out the government's wartime program as outlined by the Council of National Defense, we felt it a patriotic duty to assist in every way we could, and this we did cheerfully and generously. To make the work of the state council of defense effective, it was necessary that various state departments and institutions act jointly, for the reason that the state council was created between sessions of the Legislature and there were no appropriations for its maintenance. It fulfilled a purpose and I am happy that the board was able to render a service in that connection."

Livestock Market Review

(Continued from Page 37.)

been holding for shipment when the armistice was signed.

With millions of horses and mules killed in Europe, farmers of the Old World ought to profit from importations from the United States. The government ought to help encourage such business, which, it is said, is a strong probability. It would mean much to the horse and mule trade.

Advances have succeeded the recent bearishness of the sheep market. Unfortunately, these advances have come too late to help such states as Iowa, which lost probably 3 million dollars in sheep feeding operations this winter. But Colorado, the leading lamb feeder, and the holders of lambs in Kansas feedlots, who are few in number, will profit. In April, 1918, lambs sold as high as \$21.75 in Kansas City, a record price, while the top in Kansas City last week was \$16.95. Despite lower wool, the salesmen at the sheep barns in Kansas City say the top of the past year will be witnessed again this year. This bullishness is based on the fact that available supplies in feedlots of Colorado and other states are only about half as large as a year ago. In Colorado, the Arkansas valley has 100,000 lambs on feed, the San Luis valley 75,000 and the Ft. Collins territory 3/4 million head. So few are in Kansas City's normal territory that the Kansas City market may soon be as high as Chicago in order to attract offerings from shippers who would otherwise go to the Illinois market.

Why Our Sheep Went West

(Continued from Page 28.)

late the industry, and popularize the raising of mutton and lamb and, we feel justified in saying, has provided a broad and firm foundation for the industry as a business venture.

We feel safe in saying that the prices of mutton and wool will remain high for several years altho the war has closed. After the war began our standards of living continued to go steadily higher, and the scale of values all along the line has advanced. We anticipate a greater demand for meat now with the close of the war than ever before, due to the fact that thousands of young men who have not been accustomed to a regular meat diet are being educated to expect it while in the army, and will not be inclined to do without it when they return to their respective homes.

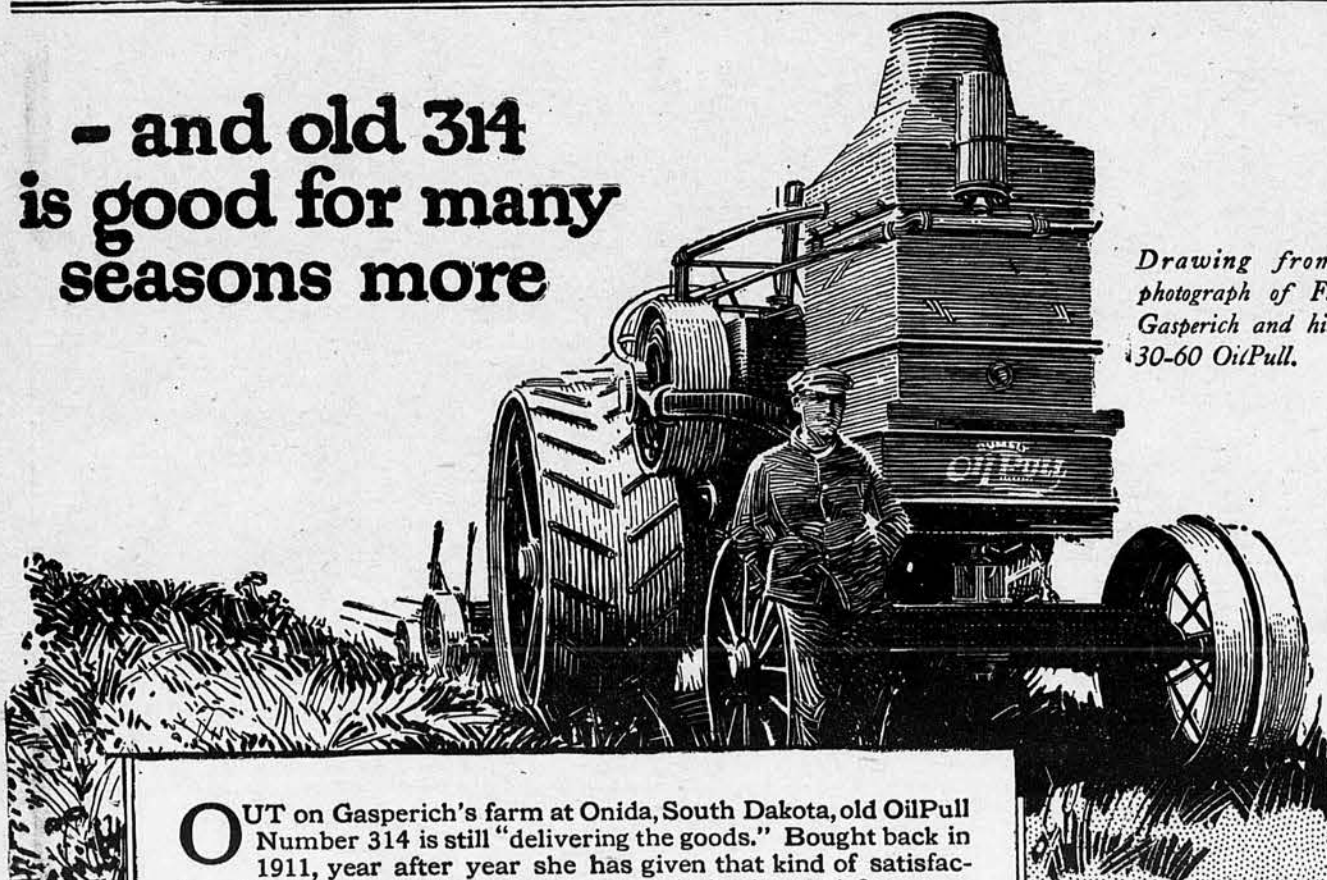
Putting Pounds on Porkers

Boys' and girls' pig clubs in Ames, Iowa, lately have been making big records in pig fattening. Information just received by the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, shows that one boy, for a period of 123 days, made a gain of 2.39 pounds a day on his pig; another, 2.26 pounds a day. Twenty boys have averaged 2 or more pounds a day.

"It is the best record from the standpoint of rate of gain that we ever have received," says Frank O. Reed, the pig club leader in Ames. Some excellent gains and unusual profits also have been made in beef fattening. Several members of the boys' corn club report over a hundred bushels to the acre, one showing 135, 126, and 124 bushel yields.

Plan to have a good garden this year.

- and old 314
is good for many
seasons more



Drawing from
photograph of F.
Gasperich and his
30-60 OilPull.

OUT on Gasperich's farm at Onida, South Dakota, old OilPull Number 314 is still "delivering the goods." Bought back in 1911, year after year she has given that kind of satisfaction that only an OilPull can give—and she is good for many years more.

As Gasperich, himself, tells the story—"For eight years now, number 314 has done the heavy work on this farm, cropping from 600 to 900 acres a year. We are just finishing breaking for the season, and the machine is working as good as when new, pulling eight breaking plows in dry sod."

"The reasons why we bought an OilPull were—first, because it was a guaranteed oil-burner; second, on account of its strong, rigid construction; third, because of its actual power performance with a throttle-governed and smooth-running motor. And I'll say right here that the machine has far surpassed all our expectations."

"We have pulled eight 14-inch breakers in dry bunch grass, with disk and drill behind. Parties here breaking the same kind of ground have used as high as eight horses on a single breaking plow and got stuck at that. You can figure it out for

yourself—the OilPull has been pulling nearly an 80-horse load. No tractor of any kind around here has ever equalled it."

"As for cheap operation, nothing can touch our old OilPull. I've noticed that neighbors, who have 'so-called' oil-burners, buy gasoline by the barrel. We buy a small can of gas once in a while just for starting when the engine is cold. Our repairs have been so few I have forgotten them."

This is but one chapter from the written records of OilPull performance that have proved the remarkable long life, dependability and economy that go with every OilPull. It is plain that the best basis upon which to choose a tractor is its performance over a period of years in the hands of owners.

You can get the OilPull in sizes from three to ten plows—there's a size to fit your farm. A postcard will bring you the OilPull Catalog.

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Bee Keepers in Conference

"More bees and more honey" was the prevailing slogan of the sixteenth annual convention of the Kansas State Bee Keepers' association at the closing session in the Topeka chamber of commerce Thursday evening, January 9. The entire session was marked by keen interest in every branch of the bee-keeping industry and the papers read before the gathering of apiarists were both instructive and entertaining.

The great possibilities of accumulating wealth by starting the nucleus of an apiary at a small outlay were described in a paper on "The Possibilities of Apiculture in Kansas," read by L. V. Rhine, director of federal extension work in the entomological department at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Kansas as a bee-keeping state," said Mr. Rhine, "is fast becoming the most important commonwealth in the Union. The only impediment in the path of the industry is the lack of knowledge on the subject of bee-keeping. As a good paying business there is none so important as bee-keeping. This fact, however, is only realized by a few people in the state and they are all making money from the industry. A colony of bees valued at \$12, with the proper handling, will produce a large surplus of honey during the season, sufficient to bring at least \$30 at the present market prices. Figuring this sum on the basis of 100 colonies it is easy to comprehend the value of the industry."

"Kansas has at present about 150,000 colonies of bees, less than 60 per cent of which are producing surplus honey. At least 50 per cent of the colonies are in box hives. Seventy-five per cent of the bees in the state are in the hands of persons who know nothing about bee-keeping. There is a good opportunity for some person familiar with the industry to take charge of the bee business in this state and develop it into a lucrative proposition."

Dr. G. Bohrer, of Chase, Kan., the oldest beekeeper in the United States, explained how it is possible to raise bees without ever getting stung. No well-bred bee will sting while full of honey, or liquid sweets of any kind. All that is necessary to prevent Mr. Bee from taking the offensive is to fill him up with honey, then it is possible to handle him as much as desired, Mr. Bohrer said, always providing that he is not pushed, shoved or mashed. In that case the offender is likely to hear from the business end of the honey producer.

C. A. Boyle, leader of the boys' and girls' bee clubs in Lyon county, told of his work and the great amount of good it is doing in getting young persons interested in the bee culture. The boys and girls are making lots of money by producing honey, he said.

Interest Boys and Girls

In order to cause more young folks in Kansas to become interested in raising bees it was voted to create junior memberships in the association, and to enroll as many boys and girls as possible.

Ignorance is the main cause of failures in bee culture, it was pointed out by the members. Many persons who attempt to raise bees do not know the difference between a queen bee and that symbolical specimen, the drone. Doctor Bohrer told the audience. Many even call the drone the king bee, and believe that he is necessary toward the successful propagation of the species.

The paper on "Out-apiaries," read by C. P. Dadant, editor of the American Bee Journal, of Hamilton, Ill., proved so popular that it was read a second time at the second day's sessions by O. A. Keene, secretary of the organization. Prof. S. J. Hunter, of the Kansas State university, described the best manner in which recruits can become veterans in bee keeping, and Roy Bunker, of Eskridge, in his paper, detailed the value and necessity of standard equipment. "Wintering Bees" was the title of a paper by J. H. Merrill, state apiarist, of Manhattan. A paper on "The Relation of the Entomological Commission to the Bee Keeper," prepared by Prof. George A. Dean, of the state agricultural college, was read by Prof. Hunter.

The banquet served the members shortly after noon was an enjoyable affair and enlivened to a delightful extent by the singing of old time melodies by a sextet from the Topeka in-

dustrial institute, composed of Cora Bowlder, Thelma Johnston, Morelene Johnston, James Flinn, Perle Wilson and Florist Turner, under the direction of George Morrow, of the agricultural department of the institute. The election of officers to serve for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of O. A. Keene, Topeka, president; Dr. A. D. Rossington, Hutchinson, vice president, and O. F. Whitney of the state horticultural society, secretary and treasurer.

Homes and Work for Soldiers

A. C. HARTENBOWER

The Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural college is busy working on material relative to efficiency in farm labor methods and promotion of the building of farm tenant houses.

This is not a new thing, as other states have already laid very extensive plans for the same kind of work. Quoting from E. E. Frizell, Larned, Kan., Farm Labor Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture, "We must

make some definite arrangement for help we can depend upon for the year. The most satisfactory help will be the married men, with families, permanently located in comfortable homes." Mr. Frizell, with specialists from the Kansas State Agricultural college, and county agents, by means of lectures, will spread in every county the idea of efficiency in farm labor methods, and building farm tenant houses. Several different types of houses will be worked out thru the co-operation of specialists in farm management and home economics. Not only will they solve problems of housing, but they will look into the employment problem.

An interesting example of the good that can be accomplished in this manner has been worked out in Michigan, when word went out that there was to be a demobilization of 200,000 soldiers within two weeks. R. D. Bailey and the supervising farm help specialists in the five states included in his territory, in which cantonments were located, were told to get into immediate touch with the United States Commandant

and the Federal-State Director of the United States Employment Service for the purpose of establishing an employment office jointly with the United States Employment Service and to register every man being discharged from camp and direct him to a job on information reported daily to the camp office from the various state labor offices.

Every county in Kansas will make up a list of unoccupied farm lands, indicating the terms on which it can be leased or rented, with a description of every farm. These are only some of a few ways in which Kansas will do her bit in the reconstruction work of the world.

Not a Success

"Was your war garden a success?" "Yes," replied Mr. Crosslots. "It turned out just about right. It produced several nice vegetables but nothing valuable enough to cause the landlord to look us over and raise the rent." —Washington Star.

WALLIS

America's Foremost Tractor

THE perfection of the Wallis principle in tractor construction established a new standard of tractor quality.

Wallis was the first to use a rear axle gear drive—entirely enclosed. Wallis built a powerful four-cylinder engine of latest tractor type, and drop forged, cut and hardened steel gears. Wallis enclosed all gears and moving parts in a light but durable steel armor where they run in a bath of oil.

Lowest plowing cost per acre is a Wallis accomplishment. This is economy which plays an important part in the final estimate of your farm profits.

Why the Wallis principle is the accepted standard of engineering excellence and operating economy is explained and illustrated in the new Wallis catalog. A copy will be mailed upon request.



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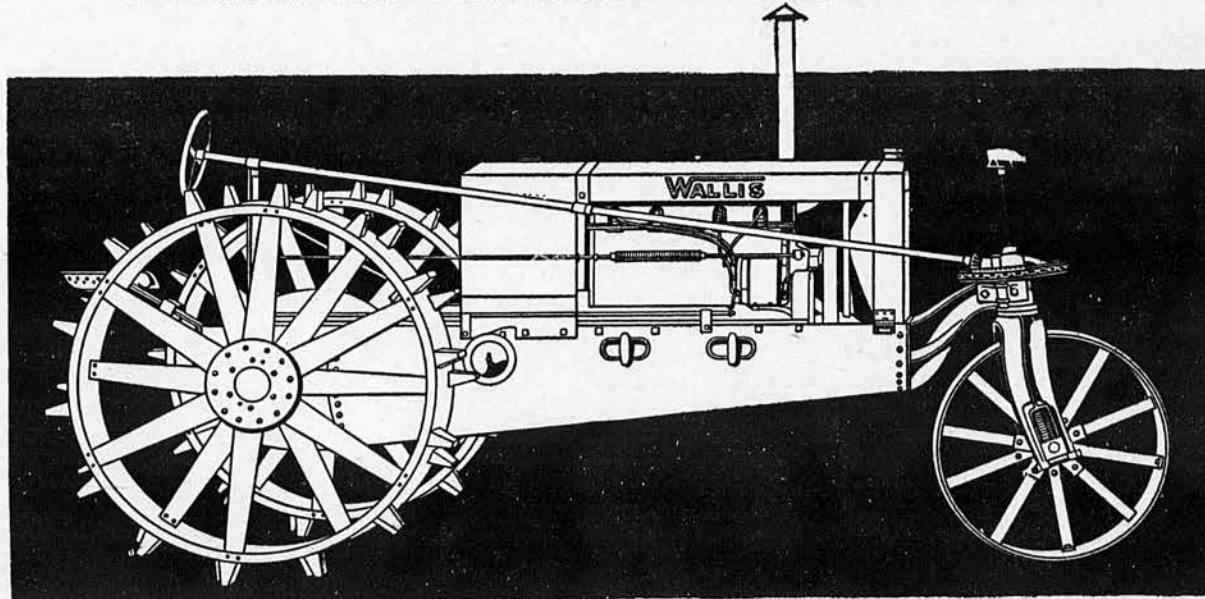
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14.....	1.12	3.92	2.08
15.....	1.20	4.20	2.16
16.....	1.28	4.48	2.24
17.....	1.36	4.76	2.32
18.....	1.44	5.04	2.40
19.....	1.52	5.32	2.48
20.....	1.60	5.60	2.56
21.....	1.68	5.88	2.64
22.....	1.76	6.16	2.72
23.....	1.84	6.44	2.80
24.....	1.92	6.72	2.88
25.....	2.00	7.00	2.96
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			10.96
			11.04
			11.12

POULTRY.

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

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ANCONAS, HENS AND COCKS, \$2 APIECE. Virginia Vince, Peru, Kan.
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BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, THE KIND that lay, weigh, pay. White guineas, Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, trios, \$4.85. Drakes, \$2.25; two, \$4. Also large Bourbon Red toms. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

GEESE.

FOR SALE—EMBEDDED GANDERS, \$5 EACH. Mrs. Frank Lewis, Walnut, Kan.

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BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, GUARANTEED. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.
WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. Mrs. Mattie Toyns, Linwood, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2 AND \$3. Mrs. Geo. King, Solomon, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHANS, EGGS, \$7.50 15; \$8 100. R. W. McNally, Waynoka, Okla.
PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHANS, OLD and young stock. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.
I HAVE A FEW BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, pure blood. Chas. Leeper, Harper, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, extra fine, \$2. Mrs. O. R. McVay, Sterling, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

WHITE LEGHORNS, HENS AND COCKS, \$2 apiece, Virginia Vince, Peru, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Edith Shelby, Moline, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25. Ike Imel, Montezuma, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Mrs. Jesse Croft, Larned, Kan.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2. L. Diebolt, Iola, Kan.
EXTRA FINE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3 and up. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.
PURE BRED R. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. W. W. Beard, Minneola, Kan.
L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KANSAS, WILL sell pure bred R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels.
PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN S. C. COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Barney Kramer, Baileyville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. G. F. Peuker, Atchison, Kan. R. 6.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.
A FEW PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn males. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Mrs. Ethel Paramore, Delphos, Kan.
287 EGG STRAIN PURE BARRON WHITE Leghorns. Eggs. Selected cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5. Raised on different farm, fine Barron, Franz, Yesterlaid cockerels, \$2, \$3. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. J. B. Wagner, Fowler, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Wyckoff laying strain. Mrs. Lydia Fuller, Clyde, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each; \$14 for ten. Anna Breuninger, Frankfort, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels. Mammoth White Holland turkeys. Mrs. C. May, Garfield, Kan.
HILDRETH'S WHITE LEGHORNS WON two sweepstakes at State Fair. Cockerels for sale. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
200 SKUKUM STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels. Egg bred 10 years. Guaranteed. \$2. Folder on request. J. Stever, Rock, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from prize winning stock (283 egg strain), \$2 to \$10. Geo. B. Eberheart, Sterling, Kan.
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ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Years of breeding for winter layers. \$3 and \$4. Eggs in season. Chas. Householder, Winfield, Kan.
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IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Averaged 288 eggs each per year; high scoring fine cockerels, eggs, chicks. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS Utility and both matings at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. A few choice show birds. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.
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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 TO \$5 each. Arthur Loveridge, Harrisonville, Mo.
BUFF ORPINGTON HENS, PULLETS AND cockerels, \$2 apiece. Virginia Vince, Peru, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$5. O. A. Barnes, Overbrook, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS for sale, \$3 each. Mrs. G. W. Price, R. 7, Manhattan, Kan.
CHOICE WINTERLAY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS at bargain prices. Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.
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THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2. C. A. Young, Bloom, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$5 TO \$10. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
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COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS, PULLETS, both combs, winners at state show and their offspring. Dandy birds, medium prices. Write today. A. M. Butler, Licensed Poultry Judge, Wichita, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6; HENS, \$4. Yeager Cott, Hugoton, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$4.50. JOHN Fitzpatrick, St. Marys, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$7. ROBT. M. Vohsholtz, Woodbine, Kan.
BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5. MRS. Walter A. Smith, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.
BOURBON RED TOMS, \$7; HENS, \$5. Extra nice. Bert Ferguson, Walton, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10. Hens, \$5. Mrs. W. S. Jones, Wetmore, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE BREEDING STOCK. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Laura Ulom, Lamar, Colo.
50 HEAD PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURkeys. Toms, \$6; hens, \$5. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan.
PURE BRED CHAMPION MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$10 each. Mrs. Otto Frey, Elk, Kan.
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SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 each. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. Ed. Grimm, Wamego, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL, EXTRA good, \$2.50. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3; pullets, \$1.50. Ethel Barnes, Moline, Kan.
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WYANDOTTES.

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DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, Sumac cane, Darso, Hegari, Schrock and red kafir, \$7. Dwarf cream and red maize, Peterita, Amber and orange cane, Dwarf kafir, \$6.50; Sudan, \$20, all per 100 lbs. Freight prepaid; prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

FOR SALE.

BELGIAN HARES. L. V. CARR, GARDEN City, Kan.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS, CARLOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

PINTO BEANS, 100 LBS. F. O. B. HERE, \$8. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

GOOD 8-16 TRACTOR, \$175. OTHER sizes priced right. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—8x16 AVERY TRACTOR OR will trade for good car. J. H. Brubaker, Ramona, Kan.

FOR SALE—140 TONS GOOD CANE AND kafir ensilage with seed on. Write W. G. Murray, Isabel, Kan.

JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG 8 BOTTOM with sod bottoms nearly new. George Rahenkamp, Hooker, Okla.

FOR SALE—OIL AND GAS LEASES, 1/2 interest in lease well now drilling for gas. Also good stallion. Two Jacks. Address E. A. George, Earlton, Kan.

BEANS FOR SALE—GOOD WHITE NAVY beans, 10c per pound in lots 120 lbs. sacked. F. O. B. Rushville. From grower to consumer. F. C. Kohout, Rushville, Neb.

LEAF TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S BEST, 2 yrs. old, chewing or smoking, 3 lbs., \$1.50; 7 lbs., \$3; prepaid. Special prices on large quantities. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—COMPLETE advance-Rumely threshing rig, 18 H. P. engine, 32-52 separator, out 4 years, in good shape, \$2,500. Henry Langhofer, Route 6, Marion, Kan.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS OF ALL makes, \$15 up. Salina rebuilds make good. Write for price list of typewriters and office supplies. Salina Typewriter Co., Dept. F, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BATES STEEL MULE tractor, 16 horse draw bar, 30 belt. Pulls four 12 inch plows nicely. Nearly new in first class mechanical condition. For quick sale, \$750. C. W. Griffin, Chanute, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia, Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—AULTMAN TAYLOR 42-64 separator in good running shape. Complete with good drive belt. Price, \$400 or would consider trade for Ford in good running order. B. C. Fiedler, R. 1, Enterprise, 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.

LANDS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 ACRES IRRIGATED, 70 acres alfalfa. No help. Wallace Kincaid, McClave, Colo.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SUBURBAN TRACT 4 acres near Topeka, good house, barn, well and improvements. Write U 364, Topeka, Capital.

FOR TRADE—3 QUARTERS UNIMPROVED land in Morton county, Kan., for 80 or 160 farther east. Price, \$6,000. Write Ira Frank, Route 2, Caldwell, 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.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address E. T. Cartledge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

SPAYED COLLIES, ONE YEAR OLD. Twelve dollars. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LARGE MALE RUSLAN wolfhound, a real coyote killer. Rabbit broke, good teeth. Price, \$25. Joe McKittick, Wilson, Kan.

FOR SALE—TRAINED THOROBRED Scotch Collie female, natural heeler. Price, \$25, or will trade for 2 extra grey hounds 2 years old. Joe McKittick, Wilson, Kan.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY 1918 crop. Also Green county's famous brick cheese. Write for prices. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wisconsin.

DELICIOUS PURE HONEY, ALFALFA-clover extracted. Two 60-pound cans, \$35. Sample, 15c. Reference: First National Bank, Boulder. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

PATENTS.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, patent attorneys, 7344 8th St., Washington, D. C.

WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED. BIG MONEY SELLING profit sharing certificates. Easy payments. Have production, no speculation. Liberty Oil Co., 411 B Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—FARM TO RENT ON SHARES. A. C. Williams, R. 2, Sterling, Kan.

WANTED—KANSAS CORN, ALFALFA, bluegrass stock farm. E. H., care Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

WANTED TO RENT—FARM. CAN FURNISH first class reference. Seward R. Graham, 5127 Sunset Drive, Kansas City, Mo.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED BUT WITHOUT means, wishes to buy farm on crop payments, or rent on shares, best of references, married, family. Baptist. Lloyd E. Hansen, Manderson, S. D.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS TO SELL AMERICA'S WAR FOR Humanity. Price \$2.00. Agent's commission, one-half. Sample outfit free. Mid Western Co., Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS TO SELL BOTH LIFE OF ROOSEVELT and America's War for Humanity, or either. Price, \$2. Agent gets half. Outfit free. The Midwestern Company, Topeka, Kan.

WORLD WAR HISTORY—COMPLETE, pictorial, authentic. Giving account of every phase of the war. Best terms. Write quick for free outfit or if you prefer best outfit, which will help secure double subscribers, send 35c. R. L. Phillips Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Waco, Tex. Address nearest office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABORTION PREVENTED BY R. HAROLD, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY—CAR LOAD OF HEDGE posts. E. D. Donahoe, Superior, Neb.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST, MULBERRY and catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, care Mail and Breeze.

PHOTO FINISHING—TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED and six prints, only 25c silver. Professional work, prompt returns. Reed Studio, Dept. "B," Norton, Kan.

WANT A BELT POWER TRANSMITTER for your Ford? Then don't pay more than \$12.50 for it. Buy the Simplex. Simplest, handiest, most practical. Circular free. Frank R. Weisgerber, Salina, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

FREE—A 75 LB. HOG OILER. REGULAR price, \$13.50, free. We want you to protect your hogs by using our germicidal, disinfectant, lice-killing, scurf preventing medicated non-freezable chemical. Keep this preventive agency with your hogs day and night. 50 gallon steel bbl. oil, regular price \$30, and the oil free. Number limited so order now. Saltonic Company, 21 South 21st St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Weather and Crops

(Continued from Page 40.)

wheat crop looks very promising. Farmers are filling their ice houses. The ice is about 14 inches thick, but of poor quality. Corn \$1.65; barley \$1.25; hogs \$15 to \$16.25.—E. L. Shepard, Jan. 11.

Linn—All farm work suspended except that necessary in caring for the stock, as we are practically snowed under. We are taking a much needed rest.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell, Jan. 6.

Logan—Stock situation is not bright and the feed supply is very short. Many farmers have no wheat at all, and are shipping cattle out as rapidly as train service will permit. Corn sells for \$1.65; hay \$33; shorts \$2.60; bran \$2.50.—T. J. Daw, Jan. 7.

Lyon—There is not much corn in the cribs this winter and farmers are shipping out their best prairie and alfalfa hays. Roads are in bad condition. Feed is high and scarce, but so far stock is in fair condition.—E. R. Griffith, Jan. 10.

Morris—Practically all farm operations are at a standstill on account of the heavy snows. Farmers with feed to haul any distance are having considerable trouble. Feed is scarce and high. Light hogs still are being shipped out and but few sows will be bred, as hogs have been a losing proposition this year. Nearly everyone is buying corn which sells for \$1.75.—J. R. Henry, Jan. 11.

Pratt—There is little work except chores being done on the farms at present. We have been snow bound for three weeks, but things are beginning to open up now. Alfalfa \$25; prairie hay \$15 to \$25; bran jumped in one day from \$1.50 to \$2.50.—J. L. Phelps, Jan. 11.

Reno—Everything is snowed under and it is very difficult to do our feeding. However, the snow has been a great benefit to the wheat crop. No hauling is being done because the roads are almost impassable.—D. Englehart, Jan. 11.

Books—Quite a bit of ice has been packed this week, and it averages 12 to 13 inches thick. Roads are very bad. Corn \$1.75; oats \$6c; bran \$2.25; flour \$3; butterfat 70c.—C. O. Thomas, Jan. 10.

Sedgwick—Wheat is well covered with snow. Many east and west roads are blocked. Peach crop has been killed and berries damaged. Several miles of paving on country roads is being considered. Alfalfa has advanced in price with the increased demand. Corn is \$1.50; milk \$3.20

to \$3.50; eggs 65c; butter 55c; alfalfa \$20 to \$30; hens 23c; hogs \$17.35.—F. E. Wickham, Jan. 11.

Stevens—We have had snow for nearly a month and the roads are in very bad condition. Only sleds can be used with success. Trains are very irregular, as well as rural mail carriers. Stock is going thru the winter with little loss, as feed is plentiful. Wheat has been well protected by snow, and prospects are good for a big crop. Butterfat 73c; maize and kafir \$2.50.—Monroe Traver, Jan. 9.

Sumner—The ground has been covered with a deep snow for three weeks. Nearly all the east and west bound roads are blocked. Stock has plenty of feed so far. Corn and cotton seed meal are being shipped in. Wheat \$2.05; corn \$1.65; oats 70c; butterfat 71c; eggs 50c.—E. L. Stocking, Jan. 10.

Wyandotte—The snow is leaving our wheat crop in excellent condition. Roads which have been blocked by drifts of snow are beginning to open up, but there is little traffic yet.—P. F. Bowser, Jan. 11.

Kansas Editors at Topeka

The complete program for the Kansas State Editorial association, as announced, promises a feast of good things for those in attendance. Newspapermen from all over the state will go to Topeka and many of them are on the program for addresses on some feature of the newspaper business. Gov. Henry J. Allen will be the leading speaker at the banquet to be given by the Chamber of Commerce on the evening of the meeting. Capt. William E. Payton, of Colony, and Maj. Charles H. Browne, of Horton, will tell of their army experiences.

The program of speakers follows:

"How Kansas Editors Helped in the War"—E. A. Briles, Stafford Courier.
"How the Mirror Handles Public Sale Advertising"—J. W. Breyfogle, Olathe Mirror.
"The Weekly in a Daily Town"—Harrison Parkman, Emporia Times.
"The Newspaper's Relation to Politics and Politicians"—F. W. Brinkerhoff, Pittsburg Herald.
"A Forgotten Land"—Mack Cretcher, Sedgwick.
"Olden Days"—J. W. Cavaness, Chanute.
"Government Publicity"—Jess T. Worley.
"Army Reminiscences"—Capt. William E. Payton, Colony Free-Press, and Maj. Charles H. Browne, Horton Headlight-Commercial.

Improves Soybeans

The increasing utilization of the soybean as food and in numerous manufactured products has resulted in an increased public interest in this crop and a consequent larger acreage. The United States Department of Agriculture has extended its field work with soybeans during the past year, especially in connection with the testing of improved varieties selected from numerous introductions from Asia. Much hybridization involving the crossing of the non-shattering, smooth sort with standard commercial sorts has been done. Many of the most important varieties now grown are the result of the department's work. Several recently distributed are the Haberlandt, Virginia, Wilson-Five, Hahto, Biloxi, Black Eyebrow, Manchou, and Peking. The testing of varieties for food purposes has given a soft-boiling bean, Easy Cook, superior to any other tested, and the Hahto, a variety especially valuable for use as a green vegetable. Breeding work is being continued with varieties of high oil and protein content and high forage and seed yield.

American Potash

The problem of increasing the production of potash in the United States has been shifted from the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board to the Interior Department. When the armistice was signed, the War Industries Board was engaged in developing a process of extracting potash from waste products, or more particularly, from the fumes of blast furnaces, the idea being based on the fact that potash exists in varying quantities in iron ore and in coke and lime which are used in reducing the ores. The combined efforts of both the Chemical Division and the Interior Department will now be directed toward relieving the situation which since the supply from Germany was cut off has become an extremely serious one for farmers.

Silage for Horses

Silage may be fed to horses in limited quantity if care is exercised, but a horse cannot consume the large quantities of roughness used by the steer or cow, and the amount of silage given to horses on full feed must be limited. Silage is especially useful in wintering mature horses or mules which are not expected to become fat enough for the market.
T. W. Morse.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

All advertising copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

KANSAS

160 A. IMP., \$87.50 a. 80 a. imp., \$100 a. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

110 ACRES, 5 ml. from Garnett, well improved. Price, \$8,500. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa lands and stock farms at bargain prices. Write for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

160 A., new imps., 70 cult., bal. pasture, \$50 a. Good bargain. Severns & Hettick, Williamsburg, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

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

600 ACRES, fine improvements; 200 wheat, all goes; 200 pasture, bal. corn and hay land. THEO. VOSTE, OLPE, KANSAS.

HARDWARE AND GROCERY. \$16,000. Good business, good town, never been traded, want farm equal value. MARTIN, 213 HOYT, WICHITA, 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.

80 ACRES, seven-room house, cellar house, fruit, large barn, 30 hog pasture, 8 wild meadow, 42 cultivation, \$65 acre, \$2,200 handle. Town school. P. H. ATCHISON, WAVERLY, KAN.

FOR SALE OR RENT—320 acre farm. Well improved, 2 good barns, 8-room house, 35 acres wheat. Will give good terms to right party. Commission to salesman. H. McReynolds, Savonburg, Kansas.

160 ACRES, creek bottom farm, 6 miles town, good buildings, 25 acres alfalfa, plenty of timber and water. \$60 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

80 ACRES, 1 ml. of Ottawa, all tillable, 30 a. wheat, 6-r. house, good barn, gas for fuel. \$125 per acre. Write for our farm list. CASIDA CLARK LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

FARM. 400 acres southern Kansas. 180 acres alfalfa, good improvements, some pasture. Seven miles county seat. Bargain \$50 acre. MARTIN, 213 HOYT, WICHITA, KANSAS.

3 SECTIONS, cattle ranch, improved, abundance water, controls large amount grass. Priced at \$13.50 per acre, no trade. Write for list farms. W. V. YOUNG, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

RIVER BOTTOM FARMS: Lyon and Chase counties, Kan. Also several sections smooth farming land, Elbert county, Colorado. Apply for prices and terms to H. F. Hoel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

WANTED—Man with \$2,000 to \$5,000 to buy one-half interest in stock and grain farm. Big money maker, share plan. Address M. care of Mail and Breeze, Topeka, 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.

IMPROVED 320 ACRE stock and grain farm. Good 6-room house, barn 32x46, cellar, cribs and cattle sheds, 115 a. in cult., 65 a. meadow, balance pasture, good soil. \$4,000 cash, balance terms. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kan.

80 A. with good improvements. Half broken, half pasture, plenty of wood and water, 1 ml. to county store and Catholic church. Price, \$5,000. \$3,000 cash will handle this. Address W. P. Totten, Washington, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARM—246 acres four and a half miles from town on the main line of the Rock Island in Thomas county, Kansas. 350 in cultivation, 200 acres in wheat—one-fourth goes with the place. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Price, \$25 per acre. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

140 A., 5 ml. Lawrence, fine imp., 40 a. alfalfa; 70 wheat goes. \$140 a. 320 a. fine imp., 27 ml. K. C. 6 ml. town, oil road, 175 a. wheat goes. \$115 a. 212 bottom no over-flow, good imp., 16 wheat goes. \$150 a. We have large and small farms at big bargains. Wilson & Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

100 ACRES, one mile pavement, 2 sets improvements, good, all tillable, bottom land, wheat and alfalfa. \$150 acre and worth it. For immediate sale owner will put in \$1,000 personal property. 160 acres, one mile shipping point, lays well, 6-room house, fair barn, 70 acres cultivation, \$45. Write for descriptive list other bargains. DICKY LAND CO., OTTAWA, KAN.

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAIN 80 a., 1 1/2 miles to town, improved, \$7,000. Terms. Snap. Robert Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

320 A., \$70 CASH \$7,400 down, \$15,000 12 years, 5 1/2%. 53 a. wheat, 12 alfalfa, 200 cultivation, good water, mile to shipping point. Good improvements. 1,140 a. close to town, 90 is bottom alfalfa land. Improved, \$42. JAS. C. DWELLE, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

FOR SALE—240 acres good bottom land, 120 acres in wheat look fine, 10 acres alfalfa, 60 acres pasture, good improvements. Every foot of this land is tillable. This farm lays 4 miles from Lawrence, Kan., and is for sale at \$125 per acre for quick sale. Reasons for selling, dissolution of partnership. Would sell one quarter of this land and retain one 80. For particulars write DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND 480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City, All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. P. LOHNS, Ness City, Kan.

160 ACRES FOR \$3,200 Near Wellington; improved; good loam soil; 70 wheat, 20 alfalfa, 35 pasture, 20 hay; possession. Only \$9,600; \$3,200 cash, \$500 year. R. M. MILLS, Wichita, Kan.

POSSESSION MARCH FIRST 240 a. 5 ml. town; 8 ml. Iola; improved; no waste land; 130 a. wheat, purchaser gets 1/2. Full possession of balance of farm. Price, \$65. Long time loan \$9,000. IOLA LAND CO., Iola, Kansas

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH Square section, 8 miles railroad, 80 acres cultivated, balance bluestem grazing land, nice stream, timber, fine water, good buildings. Fine for the stockman. Price \$32,000. Liberal terms. J. E. Bockock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

IMPROVED QUARTER, \$3,200 \$1,000 Cash, Balance Easy Terms Fine farm land, 65 acres cultivation, 1/4 in wheat, house, barn, granary, well, orchard, fenced, 1 1/2 mile to school, church, railroad market, 9 1/2 ml. from Liberal. Immediate possession. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

35 ACRES WHEAT FREE 160 acres, Franklin county, Kansas; 6 miles town; 7-room house; new barn; well located. Price, \$12,500 for immediate sale. 760 acres, very fine, modern improvements. Write for particulars. FRANK MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.

BIG FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAIN 240 a. 4 miles town; good improvements; splendid water; 75 acres wheat; 1/2 mile school. Only \$60 per acre. Owner changing business. Ask for full description and free descriptive booklet. Choice farms for sale. Write today. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kan.

400 ACRES, Butler Co., near town, 320 acres fine meadow; all lays level, plenty of good water; good house, and other improvements, 60 acres in cultivation, \$16,000. 400 acres near Wichita, 160 acres in wheat, about 100 acres in alfalfa; good improvements. A bargain at \$30 per acre. For further information write JOHN FERRITER, WICHITA, KANSAS.

NOTICE I own land in the following counties, Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Kearney, Anderson, Bourbon, Greenwood, Coffey, Kansas, Stanley Co., So. Dakota, Taney Co., Mo. Crawford Co., Ark. Will sell all or any part. Will consider trade on all or any part of it. 160 & 240 Hodgeman Co. twenty five dollars acre. For General Merc., 4 room house Kinsley Clear for western 160. Buick six for clear quarter. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY FARM 120 acres near town, 50 acres bluegrass pasture, 15 alfalfa, 20 wheat, all tillable, living water, good buildings. Extra well fenced. Part bottom. Splendid farm. Good home. \$75 per acre, half imps. A. J. SANDERS, Halls Summit, Kansas.

2,000 ACRES 150 acres under cultivation, balance in three pastures. Two main pastures are watered by sweet water and spring creeks that never fall or freeze. You never have to think about watering the cattle. Good new four-room bungalow house, cement cave, cement cistern, milk house, granaries, shop, new barn for 18 horses and 30 loads of hay. Ranch well fenced and cross fenced, mostly four wires. A dandy one man ranch. Price, \$12.50 per acre. Terms. G. C. ELY, Ashland, Kansas.

Hartford, Kansas Lyon County—Better quality land at prices \$25 per acre, cheaper than any where in the U. S. Tell me what you want and I'll get it for you. Any size farm, 40 to 640. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

MISSOURI 50 Miles From St. Joseph 40 Miles From Iowa Line 440 ACRES—4 miles county seat, good house, barn, and tenant house. Abundance water, deep black soil with clay subsoil, in high state of cultivation, well fenced and cross fenced. 80 acres wheat, 90 acres corn, 100 acres meadow, balance bluegrass. IDEAL GRAIN FARM. Price \$125 per acre. Will loan one-half value at 6 per cent. Might take some trade.

270 ACRES—Extra fine improvements, well fenced and cross fenced with woven wire, abundance water, deep rich soil, in high state of cultivation, will grow alfalfa, Red clover, or any crop. 200 acres is good as any in Iowa, 70 acres bluegrass pasture with scattered timber, 60 acres wheat. Price, \$140 per acre. Will loan one-half value of farm at 6 per cent.

80 acres, 120 acres, and 150 acres, SPLENDID FARMS at BARGAINS—Must sell by March 1st. Will pay reasonable commission to anyone bringing a buyer. For further particulars call on, or write—EVERMAN STOCK FARM, GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

80 ACRES IMPROVED, 1 mile from town and school. Price only \$60 per acre, 1/2 cash. Have other farms for sale. Fred Symes, Harveyville, Kan.

320 ACRES Well improved, Marion county, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles county seat, 130 wheat, 30 rye, 6 alfalfa, balance grass. \$87.50 per acre. Would take small farm. HENRY LANGHOFER, OWNER, Route 6, Marion, Kan.

OKLAHOMA 50 A., 1/4 ml. R. R. town, this county. 40 in cult. Good land. Good imp. Good terms. Possession at once. \$40 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

FARM BARGAIN 320 acres, 3 1/2 miles from railroad station in Grant county, Oklahoma. 100 acres in pasture, the rest in cultivation, 175 acres of wheat in extra good condition, now growing on the farm. Two good wells, one windmill. Good five-room house; good new stock and grain barn 34x56. The land is rented until July 15th, rent contract goes with the sale of the farm. The reason this farm is on the market at a sacrifice price, the owner has moved a long distance from it and wants to get his property accumulated where he lives. Price, \$16,000. I. H. RUTH & CO., Medford, Okla.

Sumner County 720 acres, 3 miles to market, 300 acres fine bottom, no overflow, 310 acres pasture, no broken or thin land, abundance fine water 20 feet. 280 acres now in wheat, 150 head of stock kept on place, nearly 7,000 bushels wheat produced last season. Nearly new 10-room house, other improvements. Like stealing candy from a kid at \$75 per acre, half cash, balance 6%. Act quick for this. No trades. For sale by Wm. Hembrow, The Land Man, Caldwell, Kan.

We have for sale two hundred choice farms located in Northeast Oklahoma for a small payment down and the balance of purchase money on easy terms, and at a low rate of interest. Parties wanting to buy farms for home and investment, it will pay them to answer this ad. Write James P. Allen, Care Virgil Chrane, Claremore, Oklahoma.

MISSOURI OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo. BATES AND CASS CO., MO., improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo. LISTEN, dandy improved 160 acres, \$4,000, terms, improved 80, \$1,600. Improved valley 40, \$1,400. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo. POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo. W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bollivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri. FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo. IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo. POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo. 115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 ml. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo. FARM ANY SIZE in Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties, Mo. The home of the dairy cow, hog, clover, blue grass and corn. Fine water. See me before you buy. P. J. Yennie, Strasburg, Mo. BIG BARGAIN—1040 acre ranch, 720 fenced, at \$10 per acre. Terms. 80 acre good farm only \$40 per acre. Terms. 40 acres only \$600. Terms. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo. 340 ACRE STOCK FARM. A real bargain. Good house, large basement barn, fine springs. Cheap and easy terms. Send for description and photos. Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo. CASS COUNTY, MO. The best spot on the map for a home or investment. I have farms of all kinds for sale and the price is right. If you are in the market for a farm tell me what you want. CHARLES BIRD, Harrisonville, Mo.

MISSOURI 50 Miles From St. Joseph 40 Miles From Iowa Line 440 ACRES—4 miles county seat, good house, barn, and tenant house. Abundance water, deep black soil with clay subsoil, in high state of cultivation, well fenced and cross fenced. 80 acres wheat, 90 acres corn, 100 acres meadow, balance bluegrass. IDEAL GRAIN FARM. Price \$125 per acre. Will loan one-half value at 6 per cent. Might take some trade.

270 ACRES—Extra fine improvements, well fenced and cross fenced with woven wire, abundance water, deep rich soil, in high state of cultivation, will grow alfalfa, Red clover, or any crop. 200 acres is good as any in Iowa, 70 acres bluegrass pasture with scattered timber, 60 acres wheat. Price, \$140 per acre. Will loan one-half value of farm at 6 per cent.

80 acres, 120 acres, and 150 acres, SPLENDID FARMS at BARGAINS—Must sell by March 1st. Will pay reasonable commission to anyone bringing a buyer. For further particulars call on, or write—EVERMAN STOCK FARM, GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

Winter Care of Batteries BY F. E. ANDREWS, Colorado Agricultural College Many owners of motor cars do not realize the importance and necessity of giving their starting and lighting batteries proper attention in the winter. The battery is a delicate piece of apparatus, and if mistreated, will depreciate very quickly. Two things are of prime importance; the battery should be kept fully charged, and it should not be allowed to freeze. A battery when standing idle for any length of time, gradually loses its charge. Therefore if the car is not run regularly during the winter, in order to keep the battery fully charged, the engine should be run at regular periods to charge, or else the battery should be charged from an outside source of current. This should be done every two or three weeks. The state of charge can be read easily from a specific gravity hydrometer syringe, which can be purchased for about \$1. from some motor car supply dealer. A reading of from 1.250 to 1.300 indicates full charge. The reading is indicated by the number on the hydrometer at the level of the liquid. External charging can be done from an electric lamp socket if the current is direct, by the use of a resistance to limit the current going into the battery. If the current is alternating, a rectifier must be used to make it direct. Small lamp socket rectifiers are now made to sell quite reasonably and may be bought of almost any dealer in motor car supplies.

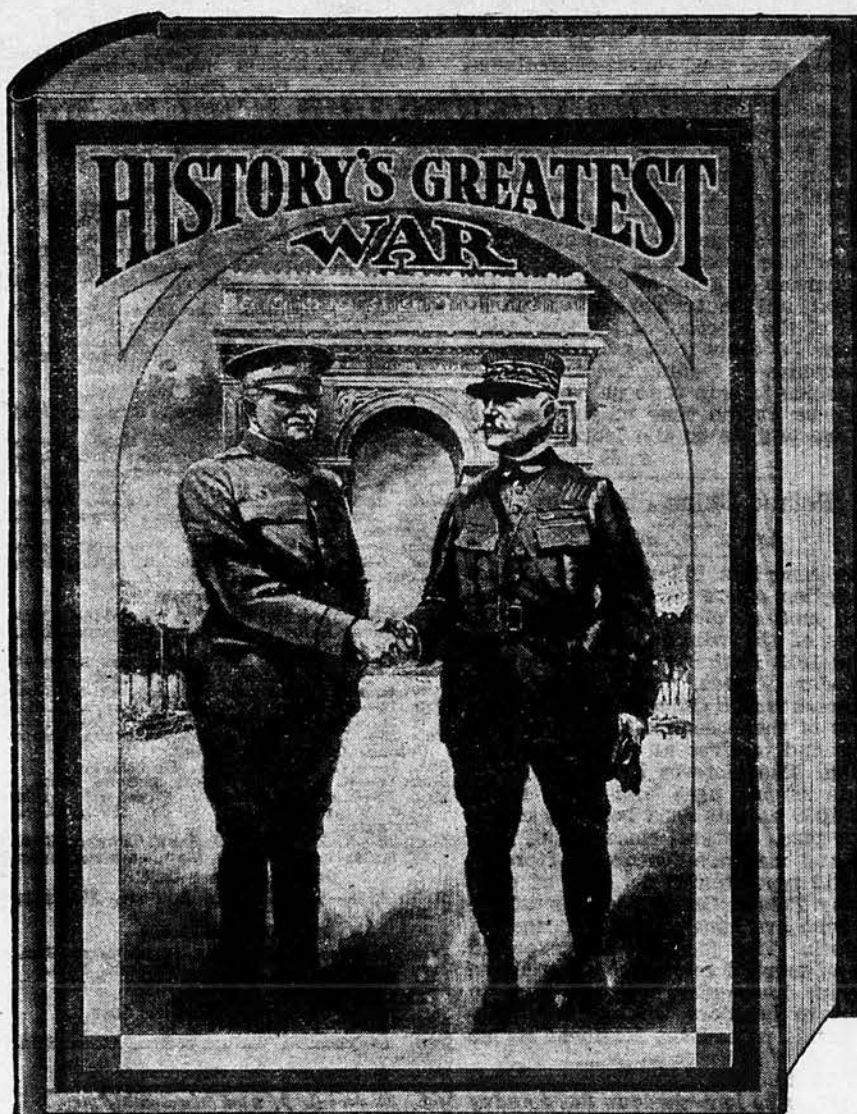
CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE We have plenty of water for irrigation; have no winters. Orange and olive groves. Alfalfa, five crops; rice, sixty sacks; barley, thirty. Come to Sacramento valley; get away from hard winters. For prices and terms write CLARENCE LINEKER, Palermo, Cal. ARKANSAS WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value. IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS. COLORADO COME TO NORTHEASTERN COLORADO where they never fail on any kind of crop. Write for free price list. E. Wyatt, Eckley, Colo. COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. S. Brown, Seibert, Colorado. NOTICE TO LAND BUYERS—There are very few places you can buy land where one acre of crop will pay for two acres of land but you can do it here, \$15 to \$40 per acre. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo. FARM LANDS. PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn. Irrigated Lands The finest soil in the world. Unlimited supply of water. Twelve months growing season. Crops never fail. The land produces several hundred dollars per acre per year. Write or call and see us. GARLINGHOUSE REALTY CO. 107 W. 6th Ave. Phone 1606 SALE OR EXCHANGE IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. FOR SALE or exchange; ranch, improved 320 acres deeded, 1,700 acres leased; all choice level land. Price \$4,800. Write H. P. JONES, SYRACUSE, KANSAS. FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo. FOR SALE OR TRADE 200 acre wheat and stock ranch in Gove county, Kan., unimproved. J. M. Mason, Box 241, Caney, Kansas. FOR EXCHANGE Finely located 50 acre farm on pike and railroad, half mile station, 39 miles Nashville. Two miles woven wire fences; 25 acres beautiful timber. Fruit, grapes, 5-room house. Modern poultry house, \$2,500. Want western ranch, equal value, with timber and water. E. CLAYTON, Dickson, Tennessee.

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of Events
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During
the
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a Place of  
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Archduke Ferdinand and Family.  
Funeral of Ferdinand and His Wife.  
Serbian Civilians Hung by Roadside.  
Ex-Kaiser as a Turkish Officer, showing plainly his withered arm.  
Remarkable Photo of U-Boat Holding Up an Ocean Liner.

What the French Did to Hun Big Gun.  
Supersubmarine Deutschland.  
German Grenadiers taken captive.  
Scene at Signing of Ukraine peace.  
German machine gun in action.  
Three German women captured while operating Boche machine gun.  
Close up view of Island of Heligoland.  
Submarine mothership, Vulcan.

German bombing plane in flight.  
Inside a German waterproof trench.  
Searching skies for enemy planes.  
Advancing Huns using flame throwers.  
Zeppelin attacking British fleet.  
Aeroplane photo of burning of Rheims.  
Belgian soldiers in enemy's wire.  
Street fighting scene in Malines.  
Belgians camping in a church.

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## FARM QUESTIONS

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

## Remedy for Garget

Please tell me what is the correct amount of formalin to give for garget.

CHARLES McMURRY.

Darlow, Kan.

The dose of formalin given to cattle for the cure of garget is 1/2 ounce daily mixed with a quart of water, or it may be given in the feed if it is thoroly mixed with the latter.

R. R. Dykstra.

## Feeding Corn and Oil Cake

Which feed will be the best for our cows a. ton of oil cake or 40 bushels of corn ground into meal? I have some cane and baled hay to mix with the other feeds.

R. E. L. JORDAN.

Regarding the feeding of corn and oil cake with hay and cane permit me to say that you will find that one ton of "Old Process" linseed meal cake or 43 per cent cottonseed meal cake will be worth more to you in carrying cows thru the winter than 40 bushels of corn.

C. W. McCampbell.

## Corn for Silage

Does it pay to remove corn from the fodder before filling your silo?

J. H. T.

If corn silage is to be used for roughing stock thru the winter it probably will pay to remove the grain from the silo. Where the silage is to be used for fattening cattle, there will be practically nothing gained by removing the grain before filling the silo. It should be understood, however, that cattle cannot be fattened on the little grain that they are able to get from silage. For finishing stock, additional grain must be fed.

L. E. Call.

## Cats with Epilepsy

We have several good and well fed cats that act very strangely at times. They run around the house as if they were frightened almost to death. The attack will last for 5 minutes and then they will act as if they were dazed. Can you tell us what causes this and suggest a remedy.

J. C. R.

These cats are affected with the condition technically known as epilepsy, or commonly spoken of as "fits." It is usually ascribed to the consumption of too much meat, and therefore if this is eliminated I do not believe that the condition will be a serious one. As cats grow older they almost invariably outgrow this trouble.

R. R. Dykstra.

## Material for Elevator

What material should we use in building an elevator, wood or concrete? What would be probable cost of same with equipment?

J. R. H.

Either wood or concrete may be used as a building material for the construction of an elevator altho we believe that for safety's sake concrete is better. It may cost a little more than wood but once when it is in place your maintenance cost will be practically zero.

Some objection has been made to the use of this material in grain bins and elevators, but we can assure you that properly made concrete is perfectly satisfactory in every way for this purpose.

We could not make an estimate as to cost until we have more particulars concerning the construction and other matters.

K. J. T. Ekblaw.

## Use of the Granary

I intend to build a granary next spring. I would like to use this building during each fall and winter as a storage room for seed corn. Will I need any more ventilation or fresh air for this building? I intend to put in three screened windows. Will that be enough to dry out corn?

H. W. L.

The main requirements of a seed corn storage room are: that it be built so as to protect the corn from moisture and that the corn may be thoroly dried out before the more severe winter weather comes. It is usual to select seed corn a little earlier than the regular time for husking and if the corn is stored where the air may freely circulate around it, the grain

will dry out fairly well in a month or six weeks, unless the moisture content is unduly high. The three screened windows which you mention should be sufficient provided they are all full size and your building is not too large.

K. J. T. Ekblaw.

Manhattan, Kan.

## Treatment for Fistula

We have a young mare that we think has fistula, and we shall be pleased to have you suggest a good remedy.

EARL KOLTERMAN.

Onaga, Kan.

The treatment of fistulous withers varies considerably, depending upon the condition and extent of the disease process. It is impossible to advise any line of treatment, because it is always of a technical character and we never have yet found two fistulas that were identical in character. While it is true that many of these patients heal up with simple treatment, most of them require a prolonged course of treatment and some are incurable.

If the animal is a valuable one, it seems to me that it would pay you to ship it to the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural college in Manhattan where we could look after it for you at our veterinary hospital. The charges for care and treatment will be 50 cents a day. A cure is not guaranteed and the payment of the hospital bill is insisted upon immediately of the outcome of the treatment, because 50 cents a day barely covers the expense of feeding the animal. If you decide to ship it to us, you should notify us at the time of shipment so that we will be on the lookout for it.

R. R. Dykstra.

## Poland China Photoplay

BY T. W. MORSE

The American Poland China Record association offers the use of some unusual motion pictures, being photographs of the winning Poland Chinas at the 1918 National Swine show held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The films first were run in Chicago at the annual dinner of the American record and its guests and received an enthusiastic reception. The pictures included Poland Chinas of all ages and both sexes, from 1050 pounds aged boars to choice junior pigs. Several close ups of both hogs and men are featured, affording splendid type studies not only of present day Poland China hogs but of the men who are constructive breeders of livestock. The pictures are expected to be of marked service to all students of swine husbandry, and are sure to appeal to breeders who found it impossible to attend the National Swine show.

Duplicate reels have been produced and are to be lent thruout the country to the animal husbandry departments of colleges and schools, for use at county meetings, breeders' conventions and such. To get these films apply to the American Poland China Record association, Live Stock Record Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

## Boost Your Breed of Swine

Every Kansas swine breeder should be eager to promote the best interests of his favorite breed. No organization has done more for the purebred swine industry in Kansas than has the Capper Pig Club, the only state wide club that allows only purebred sows and pigs to be entered in the contest work. That Kansas breeders are behind the club is proved by the fact that almost \$1,000 worth of prize pigs have been offered by them as special prizes to stimulate interest in the club work.

Kansas breeders again are invited to offer prize pigs for members of the Capper Pig club who make the best records with the respective breeds. Polands, Spotted Polands, Duroc Jerseys, Chester Whites, Hampshires and Berkshires are desired. Value of the first prize pig for each breed to be \$50, second prize, \$25. But two prizes accepted. Prize pigs to be sent to the winners at close of the contest December 15, 1919. As some compensation to the breeder, publicity will be given in the club story in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and a display notice of the gift will appear in the annual Capper Pig club catalog. If you will offer a \$50 or \$25 pig write to John F. Case, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Write us about your schools and roads and make suggestions for their improvement.

## LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

## TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
William Lauer, 1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Chief Clerk: George Akerstrom.  
Assistant: Miss Dacre Rea.

## PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

**Horses.**  
Feb. 20-21—Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Grand Island, Neb.  
C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., sale manager.

**Draft Horses.**  
Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

**Jacks and Jennets.**  
Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**  
Feb. 10—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.  
Feb. 11—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.  
Feb. 14—H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kan.  
Feb. 19—C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan.  
March 5-6—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McKillip, Mgr.  
Mch. 26-27—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.  
Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.  
Apr. 17—Andrews and Shellenberger, Cambridge, Neb.

**Hereford Cattle.**  
Jan. 25—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.; sale at Kansas City.  
Jan. 29—Nebraska Polled Hereford Breeders' Ass'n; sale at So. Omaha; Boyd Radford, Newark, Neb., sale manager.  
Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.  
Mch. 4, 5 and 6—American Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Sale at Kansas City; R. J. Kinzer, Sec'y.  
Mch. 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n at Alma, Kan.; Emmet George, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle.**  
Feb. 11—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sales Co., Dwight Williams, Mgr., South Omaha, Neb.  
Feb. 13—Leavenworth county consignment sale (high grades), Leavenworth, Kan.; W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 14—Breeders' sale, Leavenworth, Kan.; W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 15—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Feb. 15—W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan.  
Feb. 16—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.  
Mch. 25—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.  
Mch. 26—A. B. Wilcox & Sons, Topeka, Kan.  
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.

**Polled Durham Cattle.**  
Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

**Poland China Hogs.**  
Jan. 28—Frank L. Downie, Hutchinson, Kan.  
Jan. 29—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.  
Jan. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., in Abilene, Kan.  
Jan. 31—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.  
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.  
Feb. 5—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.  
Feb. 6—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.  
Feb. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.  
Feb. 10—Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb.  
Feb. 11—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.  
Feb. 11—B. E. Ridgley, Pickrell, Neb.  
Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.  
Feb. 17—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.; sale at Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.  
Feb. 18—F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.  
Feb. 19—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.  
Feb. 20—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan.  
Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.  
Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.  
Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs.**  
Feb. 18—Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs.**  
Feb. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Feb. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs.**  
Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.)  
Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Courtland, Neb.  
Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Jan. 21—J. T. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb.  
Night sale, at Lincoln, Neb.  
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.  
Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.  
Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.  
Jan. 24—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale, at Gothenburg, Neb.  
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.  
Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.  
Jan. 25—C. H. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.  
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Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.)  
Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Courtland, Neb.  
Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Jan. 21—J. T. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb.  
Night sale, at Lincoln, Neb.  
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.  
Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.  
Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.  
Jan. 24—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale, at Gothenburg, Neb.  
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.  
Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.  
Jan. 25—C. H. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.  
Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., at Emporia, Kan.  
Jan. 28—H. W. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs.**  
Feb. 18—Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs.**  
Feb. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Feb. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs.**  
Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.)  
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Jan. 28—H. W. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.

Feb. 19—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.  
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.  
Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 26—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.  
Feb. 28—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.  
Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.  
Mch. 3—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.  
Mch. 4—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.  
Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

## Hampshire Hogs.

Jan. 31—Longview Stock Farm, Marion, Ia.  
Feb. 3—Lindgren & Nider, Jansen, Neb.  
Sale at Fairbury, Neb.  
Feb. 28—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Nebraska City, Neb.

## Sale Reports.

**Mousel Brothers Break World's Record.**  
50 head average.....\$2,845  
25 bulls average.....4,476  
25 females average.....3,214

Mousel Bros., of Cambridge, Neb., broke all previous public sale records when, on January 7, they sold 50 Herefords at auction for \$192,250. It was said to be the greatest lot of cattle ever offered for sale, and breeders were present from every part of the United States and from Canada and the Hawaiian Islands. As the appended list of representative transactions will suggest, prominent breeders of all sections sought these cattle, yet for every breeder who bought there was a dozen who tried, or hoped, to buy but could not. Prices ranged from \$1,150 up to \$21,000. The top bull stayed in Nebraska at this price, but another one went to Mississippi at \$20,000. One of the greatest factors in producing the high average was the apparent determination of Nebraska breeders to keep the cattle in their own state. They bought all but nine or ten head.

## BULLS

Superior Domino, Mrs. Wm. Braddock, Chadron, Neb., \$21,000.  
Mischief's Return, H. Gaudreault & Son, Farnam, Neb., \$11,500.  
Dandy Mischief, J. H. Bereman, Aurora, Ill., \$4,700.  
Mischief Domino 6th, H. C. Cox & Son, Lees Summit, Mo., \$7,300.  
Rex Mischief, Enoch farms, Fernwood, Miss., \$20,000.  
Mischief Donald, Frank Hug & Son, Scranton, Kan., \$2,950.  
Choice Mixer, Haleakala Ranch Co., Hawaiian Islands, \$5,150.  
Mischief Mixer 17th, King Cattle company, Huron, S. D., \$2,800.  
Stanway Mischief, Kuhlman Bros., Chester, Neb., \$2,000.  
Mischief Domino 3d, John Kiefer, Garden City, Mo., \$5,000.  
Mixer 4th, Jake Koch, Hershey, Neb., \$1,250.  
Dr. Mischief, Keplinger & Doherty, Holdrege, Neb., \$2,500.  
Grand Mischief, C. Faulhaber, Brownlee, Neb., \$2,000.  
Prince Mischief, Lou Burson, Morrill, Neb., \$2,500.  
Mischief Rupert, Jessie H. McConnell, Holbrook, Neb., \$1,400.  
Mischief Mixer 19th, Sherman Griffith, Cambridge, Neb., \$1,650.  
Junior Mischief 2d, Lou Burson, \$1,150.  
Don Mischief, Jessie H. McConnell, \$3,500.  
Albert Mischief, Charles Thompson, Indianapolis, Neb., \$2,300.  
Mischief Mixer 18th, Charles Thompson, \$2,200.  
Arthur Domino, C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., \$3,800.  
Domino Aster, William Bailey, Stratton, Neb., \$1,350.

## FEMALES

Dulcie Stanway, Eli Belskey, Valentine, Neb., \$4,800.  
Beryl Mischief, C. H. Lundy, Chadron, Neb., \$3,000.  
Elopie Mischief, Mrs. Wm. Braddock, \$4,250.  
Dorothy M. 2d, P. J. Sullivan, Wray, Colo., \$2,500.  
Georgia Mischief, E. W. Stuewe, Alma, Kan., \$1,900.  
Sparkie, Jesse H. McConnell, \$2,200.  
Pretty Lady, E. C. Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb., \$4,000.  
Capitol 54th, P. J. Sullivan, \$4,400.  
May Day 6th and bull calf, Marion Armantrout, Botna, Ia., \$2,300.  
Belden's Pride and bull calf, C. H. Lundy, \$4,300.  
Choice Lady, Jesse H. McConnell, \$2,650.  
Mariana 8th and bull calf, Fritz Bichel, Loup City, Neb., \$7,200.  
Dulcie M. 2d and bull calf, Jesse H. McConnell, \$4,200.  
Blanche 69th and bull calf, Jesse H. McConnell, \$4,050.  
Sprite 20th and cow calf, Sherman Griffith, \$1,800.  
Pretty Maid and bull calf, Hugh Whiteford, Guilford, Mo., \$3,350.

## N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan., must disperse his herd of Hampshire hogs before March 1. He offers some splendid tried sows that cost him real money two years ago and some choice fall yearlings. All are bred. Also his two herd boars and some young boars and gilts. If you want registered Hampshires, immune and really choice breeding stock write to Mr. Hammond at once.—Advertisement.

The character of Holsteins bred and sold by Lee Bros. & Cook is indicated by the fact that last year in the annual sale held at Topeka the top cow was from this herd. In the big association sale held at Independence, Kansas, last fall, the biggest average for any consignment was made by Lee Bros. & Cook. The same standard is maintained for the breeding herd. The sire in service is a 34.5 pound bull.—Advertisement.

A Shorthorn foundation of the very best material can be bought from Tomson Bros., Carbondale and Dover, Kansas, as per advertisement in this issue. Young cows, which they offer to breeders for this purpose, represent blood lines, tested and improved, in their own herd for 20 years. These cows sell in calf to their best herd bulls, and many of the cows already have choicely bred calves at foot. There is no better place to buy good and reliable Shorthorns.—Advertisement.

Watch our advertising columns for new data on the Hereford herd of Lee Bros. & Cook, of Harveyville, Kansas. The chief sire in service is Sir Dare, a son of the \$6,000 Paragon 12th, the most valuable herd bull



ever used in the famous herd of W. A. Dallmayer. The Lee Bros. & Cook herd contains over 200 registered Herefords. In addition to the breeding stock always for sale privately, it has consignments now listed for the Kansas association sale at Alma, Kansas, for the College sale at Manhattan, Kansas, and for the association round-up sale at Kansas City.—Advertisement.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan., are well known breeders of giant Poland Chinas at their Fairfield stock farm near that place, Feb. 7. They will sell 40 head bred to the great Buster Over and Our Big Knox and Fairfield Giant. The sale will be held in a heated pavilion in Emporia and you are invited to attend. The offering is sure to be one of unusual merit and you are buying from real Poland China breeders that know how to handle an offering of bred sows to insure profitable litters. The sale will be advertised a little later in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Hampshires on Approval.

Hampshire breeders should be interested in F. B. Wempe's "for sale on approval" offer in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He offers for sale tried sows bred, and gilts that will weigh 275 lbs. All are bred to a champion. I know how Mr. Wempe has handled his mail order business and how successful he has been with this plan. You will get stock from Mr. Wempe that will prove to be just as represented and you better write him about a bred sow or gilt or about the choice lot of fall pigs he is offering, pedigrees with every pig. Wempe's Hampshires won the big honors at the state fairs in 1918.—Advertisement.

#### Wm. Wales and Young's Shorthorns.

Wm. Wales & Son, Osborne, Kan., change their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In Mr. Young's letter he says they have sold all the cows they can spare but that they certainly have some choice young bulls for sale. These bulls are by their Tomson bred bull, Auburn Dale; are reds and roans and a very choice lot, that they are pricing right. Look up their advertisement and write them for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

#### Helsteins at Topeka, March 24, 25, 26.

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan., will sell 60 registered Holstein cattle from their splendid herd, in the new sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka, March 26, which is the day following the big Kansas association sale. Sales Manager W. H. Mott, of Herington, Kan., will have both sales in charge and Secretary A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, will have a good program for the evening of the annual meeting, which is March 24. In the evening the Topeka Chamber of Commerce will tender all visiting Holstein people a banquet at which time Mr. Neale's program will be on tap. Topeka is going to take good care of her Holstein visitors on this occasion and all are invited.—Advertisement.

#### Miller's Hereford Sale Next Saturday.

Carl Miller's Hereford sale in the livestock pavilion near the livestock exchange, Kansas City, Mo., next Saturday, should be of interest to Colorado and Kansas farmers and breeders. Fifty bred two-year-old heifers and young cows, 30 choice young bulls and 25 open heifers complete the offering. It is worth considering that Carl Miller is a breeder on a large scale on his own farm and "Miller Herefords" are growing in popularity every day. Mr. Miller's offerings are never highly conditioned to make them sell for fancy prices. If you are going to buy it is worth your time and money to be at this Kansas City sale next Saturday. You still have time to get the catalog by return mail by addressing Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for it. An advertiser likes to know where you saw the advertisement.—Advertisement.

#### Moser's Sale Next Thursday.

This is the last call for F. J. Moser's big Duroc Jersey sale at Sabetha, Kan., in the Miller garage where it is nice and warm and well seated. It is the opening sale for 1919 and you ought to be there. Fern Moser is going to lots of trouble and expense to entertain his friends on this occasion and you are going to be glad you came. The offering is one of the best ever offered at auction in Kansas. It is a well known fact that Fern Moser has been a very heavy buyer of the best stuff at leading sales. These purchases he added to an already good herd. The 50 sows and gilts in this sale, breeding, individual merit and future prospects considered, are the most valuable lot I ever saw intended for one sale. The two boars they are bred to are of the biggest of the big kind and you simply can't beat the breeding. So be sure to write today for the catalog and knock off a day and come up.—Advertisement.

#### E. S. Engle & Sons' Seventh Annual Sale.

E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan., have claimed March 12 for their seventh annual sale of Holsteins. In this sale they will sell 110 head from their two farms. There will be 25 head of choice registered cows and heifers and five young bulls and 80 head of nice young grades, mostly young cows with their first and second calves. It will be a general assortment for the farmer and breeder. These herds were tested by a federal government man in November and every animal over six months old will be sold subject to a 60 days retest. Eighty per cent of the offering is less than three years old. Everything will be in the best of condition to go out on spring pasture and do their new owners lots of good. It is a question of reducing their herds with the Engles. Their barns have been full all winter and they have decided to make this reduction sale. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### A Great Dispersion.

W. R. Huston's big Duroc Jersey dispersion sale in Richard's sale barn, Emporia, Kan., Jan. 28, is the first big sale in that section of the state to be made by such a well known Duroc breeder. He will sell 60 head, 20 splendid tried sows and 20 extra choice spring gilts. But to the breeder that needs an outstanding good boar this sale should be of especial interest because the great Pathfinder's Image will be sold, as will also the other herd boar, Great Wonder 2nd. These boars are sons of two famous sires that are now in the public eye and they are good individuals and have proven good sires. Mr. Huston is forced to make this sale because of the death last spring of Mrs. Huston. He is selling his entire herd and is quitting for the present. He has already sold the average stuff in his herd and on this date he will sell an offering that is second to none in breeding and individuality.

The catalog is ready to mail and he will be pleased to send you one by return mail. Address, W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., but remember the sale will be held in Emporia.—Advertisement.

#### J. J. Hartman's Sale.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., is well and favorably known all over Kansas because of his big Poland Chinas and his willingness to buy good ones. His bred sow sale at Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Jan. 30, is held at Abilene to better accommodate his customers attending from a distance. He will sell 50 head, consisting of tried sows, most of them young sows that have raised one and two litters; fall gilts, 17 of them, and spring gilts. Some of the best known Poland China families are represented in this sale. Mr. Hartman has always been a heavy buyer from the Thos. F. Walker herd at Alexandria, Neb., and the blood of the great Blue Valley predominates in his herd to a considerable degree. The Elmo Valley herd of Poland Chinas is one of the strongest herds in the middle west and its owner, John Hartman, is making it better all the time. The sale will be held in comfortable quarters in Abilene and you should attend if you want good Polands. He will sell 10 July boars that should interest you if you are going to head a boar next spring. The chances are that they will sell very reasonable and you will have to pay big money for this kind of boars next spring and summer. Write for the catalog tonight.—Advertisement.

#### Attention Shorthorn Breeders.

J. O. Kimmel, Sabetha, Kan., announces in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze the complete dispersal of the L. J. Miller herd of Shorthorns at Sabetha. Mr. Miller was a well known breeder and purchaser of the best of Shorthorns. A few weeks ago he contracted the influenza, from which he never recovered. J. O. Kimmel, his father-in-law, will manage the sale, which will be held in the sale pavilion at Sabetha, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 1. Fifty head will be sold regardless of the price. It is very doubtful if ever a sale of Shorthorns of their value was held in northern Kansas. There will be 24 cows, most of them pure Scotch and many of them with calves at foot or to drop calves by spring. Many of them are big 1600 and 1700 pound cows, roans, reds and white. It is a wonderful lot of Shorthorns. There will be 10 young bulls from 12 to 18 months old. The balance of the offering is young females of a very desirable kind. Mr. Kimmel says it is necessary because of feed and help and matters of that kind that the sale be held at once, but realizes that an offering of this quality should be conditioned and put in show shape to bring its real value. But the buyers are the gainers from the early sale. The catalogs are about ready to mail. Write J. O. Kimmel, Sabetha, Kan., tonight for a catalog and you will be sure to get one soon. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Adams & Mason Sell Jan. 29.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., Saline county, are two Poland China breeders who conduct their Poland China business together. They live on separate farms and maintain separate herds but their public sales are always drafts from each herd and they have bought many choice animals together that otherwise would not have been purchased. In 1917-18 this firm was one of the heaviest purchasers of outstanding sows in leading bred sow sales in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. Invariably they bought choice bred gilts by noted sires and bred to noted sires. These young sows have made this firm money. But in order to make a great sale, or at least to prove to the public the quality of individuals and breeding they are dealing in they are putting 20 of these young sows that have raised one and two litters each in their Jan. 29 bred sow sale. They go in the sale in the best possible breeding condition and bred to two great boars, Giant Bob and Wonder Timm. In addition they will sell 10 fall yearlings that are splendid granddaughters of Gold Metal by old Bell Metal. Thirty extra choice spring gilts go in the sale sired by such boars as Caldwell's Big Bob, Gerstale Jones, Gathdale Jones, Giant Jones, Kansas Wonder, Bob Quality and others, all of famous breeding. The sale will be held in a heated building in town. Train from Salina out to Gypsum in time for the sale and returning after the sale in the evening. Also good train service from the east on the Missouri Pacific. The catalog is ready to mail. Write for one tonight. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., has as good Chester White hogs as can be found anywhere. He is making reasonable prices on a few extra good young boars. Write him today.—Advertisement.

Poland China gilts bred for March and April farrow to Rickert's Big Jones are being advertised for sale by M. F. Rickert, Seward, Kan. The gilts are sired by Big Wonder 66696, a son of Expansive Wonder. Write Mr. Rickert for prices and particulars and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan., speaking of the Poland Chinas he is advertising, says: "These sows and gilts are well grown and by good breeding boars and bred to one of the great young boars of Kansas, sired by Great Wonder, dam by Grand Model. This boar has a nine and a half inch bone and stands three feet tall, natural position. This boar was shown by G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas. I purchased him after the Hutchinson State Fair at a good price."—Advertisement.

#### Whisler Disperses Shorthorns.

J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla., will disperse his entire herd of Shorthorns at auction, Tuesday, February 11. This will be a great surprise to his many friends and Shorthorn customers. And many of those who have fraternized with him as a Shorthorn breeder will learn of this step with much regret, for Whisler was an active worker in the Shorthorn cause and believed in his work. There is no one, however, as sorry as Mr. Whisler himself, but failing health and the doctor's advice, or rather ultimatum, makes it imperative that this dispersion be held. Full particulars next issue. Write today for catalog.—Advertisement.

#### Lookabaugh's Bull Sale.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., will sell at auction, Monday, February 10, twenty-

five Shorthorn herd bulls. This sale is, perhaps, the first real bull sale ever held in the south or west that in any way approached this great event. The prominence of Fair Acres Sultan, Snow Bird Sultan and the other great sires that have done service in the Lookabaugh herd have made history for the Shorthorn breed and the eyes of America will be focused on this great event. Mr. Lookabaugh wants it clearly understood that while in this sale will be sold many of the greatest herd bulls and real prospects ever offered in any one auction, that there will be bulls in the sale that will fill the need of those who are also looking for good, but medium priced animals. This sale will give possibly the greatest chance to select a Shorthorn herd bull ever offered in America. Watch for display advertising and full particulars. Send your name today for illustrated catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

#### Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

During the week beginning Jan. 20 and ending Jan. 25 the best Duroc Jersey breeders of Nebraska will hold their annual bred sow sales. The schedule is as follows: Monday, Jan. 20, Dave Boesiger & Son, Cortland; Jan. 20 (night sale), Theo. Foss, Sterling (sale at Adams); Jan. 21 (night sale), J. T. Whalen & Son, of Cortland (sale at State Farm, Lincoln); Jan. 22, Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center; Jan. 23, Farley & Harney, Aurora; Jan. 24, H. E. Labart, Overton; Jan. 24 (night sale), H. D. Gelken, Cozad; Jan. 25, H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney; Jan. 25, Proett Bros., Alexandria. About 500 head of richly bred sows will sell in this week's circuit. They will be bred to as great a line of herd boars as the breed affords. Parties that have not yet received catalogs can do so by writing parties making the sales. Readers of this paper unable to attend, may send bids in care of parties making sales, to Jesse R. Johnson.—Advertisement.

#### Nebraska and Iowa

BY WILLIAM LAUER.

Readers of this paper that are in the market for the biggest of Durocs will be interested in the D. L. Wallace sale to be held at Columbus, Neb., Monday, Feb. 3. The sale will be held in a big lighted pavilion and all will be made comfortable. Mr. Wallace has for some years been regarded as one of the foremost breeders of strictly big type Durocs and this sale will consist of the greatest line of strictly big type breeding of almost any sale of the season. The twenty head of fall yearling gilts that sell, sired by Smooth Giant, are easily the biggest bunch that will sell this winter. Gilts by this boar always grow big and are eagerly sought after by all believers in the big type Duroc. Mr. Wallace is always a good buyer at the best sales. He always buys around the top and sound judgment characterizes his purchases. He is never carried away by the pedigree fad; neither does he buy to cause a sensation. No breeder in the state has had a more definite idea of what he intended to do than has Dell Wallace. From the first it was his intention to raise big hogs and that he has accomplished what he started

#### HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

### World's Fair Jack Blood

50 Jacks from weaners to 6 yr., 60 good big registered jennets bred to "Kansas Chief," our world's fair grand champion Jack. We won all first premiums offered on Jacks at the Kansas State Fair this fall. Can sell you as good a Jack as grows. Annual sale March 25th. H. T. Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.

### Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

35 Big Boned Black Mammoth Jacks, good ones, 3, 4 and 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands; guaranteed breeders and performers. Percheron stallions, blacks and grays, 2 years old, weight 1800, 4 and 5 year olds 1800 to 2400. Extra quality, highly bred. 30 mares from weanlings to 6 year olds. Location 40 miles west of K. C. on Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Interurban R. R. AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

### POLAND CHINA BOARS

The get of these great sires: Our Big Knox, Blue Valley Timm, Walter's Jumbo Timm, and Gathdale Jones. Gilts reserved for our bred sow sale.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

### Big Price Reduction on Poland China Boars

40 big, stretchy, big boned Poland China boars, priced \$50 to \$75. All immunized, with best of big type breeding. Order from this ad., we will select to suit you. We ship on approval, or C.O.D. and refund your money and pay return express charges, if not satisfactory. Fall boar pigs \$25 each. On two spring yearlings, one fall yearling and 3 topy herd boar prospects write for information. G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

### POLAND CHINAS

All ages, either sex. Bred sows, fall and spring gilts, 140 fall pigs. Some herd boar prospects here. Herd headed by Rist's Long Model, first prize senior yearling Nebraska State Fair, 1918. Everything double treated.

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

### 75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real herd boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immunized and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me.

ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

### Old Original Spotted Polands

Stock of all ages. Special prices on baby pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

#### HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

### Get Them While You Can

Draft Stallions and Mares Imported and Home-bred.



### Belgians, Percherons, Shires

Coming 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-olds and a few aged stallions, including our champions and prize winners. They have extra bone, weight, quality and breeding. No better lot ever assembled in one barn. Come and see them. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you.

WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB. Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

### Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Registered mares heavy in foal; weanling and yearling fillies. Ten mature stallions, also colts. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

### For Sale or Trade for Cattle

One Percheron stallion, Moulene 95205. Color, black, with star. Foaled May 21, 1912. Sire, Carno 27830 (15462). Dam, Colla 53946. Also 2 jacks, 3 and 9 years, and some nice Holstein bull calves.

J. M. BLACK & SON, MAPLE HILL, KAN.

### Percheron Stallions

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by Alger and a 2300 pound sire and by Bosquet, an international grand champion. Priced to sell.

D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

### Percheron Mares

Registered; in foal; also registered Percheron stallion, 4 years old, for sale.

E. H. MILLER, R. 4, GREAT BEND, KAN.

### JACK FOR SALE

A good one, a great breeder. Colts to show. Also a large jennet, ages 6 to 7.

Robert Ritchie, Box 22, Hamilton, Kansas.

For Sale, Percheron Stallions, registered in P. S. of A. One coming 4, two coming 3; all blacks. F. J. BRUNS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

### FOR SALE, One Percheron Stallion

Mammoth jack, priced right for quick sale. Write for particulars. GEO. HOBIE, TIPTON, KANSAS.

REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion 5 years old, priced for quick sale.

Robt. Miller, Nekoma, Kan.

A BIG BLACK SPANISH JACK. Extra quality, weight, bone and a sure breeder.

R. E. Shunn, Scottsville, Kan.

THREE PERCHERON STALLION weanlings for sale. Casino breeding.

Percy E. Lili, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

TWO FINE REGISTERED Percheron stallions, grey, coming two and five.

Charles Breuninger, Frankfort, Kan.

LARGE BLACK JACK, coming five-year-old; registered.

Fred Corley, Westphalia, Kansas

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

### BIG TYPE POLANDS

For sale, a few big gilts, either bred or open, sired by Jumbo Timm and Col. Bob; also a few boars of same litters. Also an extra fine March yearling sired by Jumbo Timm. SULLIVAN BROS., MORAN, KAN.

### 20 Head of Big, Smooth Fall

yearlings, spring gilts and a few tried sows that have had one litter. Also a few spring boars sired by Big Tecumseh, priced to sell.

E. M. Wayne, Rte. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

### CAPTAIN BOB

Have forty sows and gilts for sale, most of which are bred to this good son of the World's grand champion. Boars of all ages always for sale.

FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. D. No. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

### Green Wood Farm Polands

Bred gilts for sale, of best of breeding, bred to Rickert's Big Jones by F's Big Jones for March and April farrow.

M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(PIONEER HERD)

Spring boars, Spring gilts, bred or open, pigs just weaned in pair and trios.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kan.

### ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

### Poland China Hogs, Weanling

Pigs \$15. Spring boars \$40. E. CASS, Collyer, Kan.

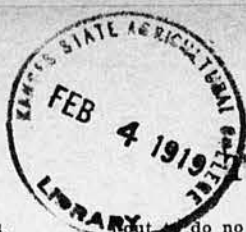
SPOTTED POLANDS for sale, with blood lines running back to famous herds. Spring boars and fall pigs.

FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA GILTS of big type bred to Mars Chief 76072.

Aug. J. Cerveny, Ada, Kansas.





## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## Woody's Durocs

A fine bunch of spring gilts for sale: King's Col., Pathfinder, Uneeda Model, Gano and Orion breeding, bred for March farrow to Pathfinder Orion, the largest, smoothest young boar in Kansas. Price, \$50 and \$60. Some extra good fall pigs, either sex, \$20 each. All immune and pedigree furnished.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

## UNEEDA HERD

## Durocs and Holsteins

"Size and Quality Kind." Heavy boned, high backed and high cased "Golden Chief" April boars, wt. 150 to 200 lbs., and not fat; prices low. Two extra good registered bull calves, 11 and 4 months old; 1/2 white and beauties; but few better at double our price. Also a bargain in a good 11-months-old roan Shorthorn bull. Write us at once.

TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KANSAS

## John Orion 42853 (a)

40 sows and gilts bred to this famous champion (wt. 1040) in our Feb. 6 bred sow sale at Washington, Kan. 20 young sows by famous sires. Write for our sale catalog today.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kansas.

## 250 Duroc Bred Gilts

We offer 250 gilts guaranteed in farrow and immune, big type, best of blood lines, pedigrees recorded. Will sell one or a car load. Better get our prices. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F. C. CROCKER, Box B, FILLEY, NEB.

## Bancroft's Durocs

Bred gilts \$65. Tried sows \$75. March boars weighing 180 to 210 pounds \$45. Guaranteed immune and sows and gilts safe in pig. Pairs and trios not related of choice Sept. pigs \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs, and recorded pedigree with each animal sold.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

## DUROC BOARS OF QUALITY

Choice March boars, sired by the great herd boar, Reed's Gano, first prize boar of Kansas and Oklahoma State fairs. Also illustrators 2nd and Golden Model. Fine growthy boars, well built and nice color. All immune. Priced to sell quickly.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

## DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immune Spring Boars: best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

## Otey's Duroc-Jerseys

Thirty head of big, rugged early spring boars priced at 25% reduction for immediate sale. These are good and must go soon. Write, wire or come.

W. W. OTEY & SON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

## 40 Duroc-Jersey Boars

Cholera immune and of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Grandsons of the two grand champion boars of Iowa. None better. Special prices to close them out.

W. H. HUSTON, Americus, Kan., Lyon County.

## JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

Very choice spring boars sired by King's Col. 6th and out of Orion Cherry King dams. Write for further descriptions and prices.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

## HARRISON'S DUROC JERSEYS

Sows and gilts bred to farrow in March from champion boars and sows. W. J. Harrison, Atwell, Kan.

## CHOICE SPRING BOARS

I have a few good ones for sale. Keep in mind my Bred Sow Sale, January 23, Sabetha, Kansas.

F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

## MUELLER'S DUROCS

Special prices on bred gilts, bred to King Colonel Again Jr. for April litters. Also on pigs 3 months old for the next 30 days.

Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

## ROYAL GRAND WONDER

is the great Duroc Jersey boar in service at Royal Herd Farm, assisted by Royal Pathfinder and Royal Sensation. Bred sow sale February 20 in McPherson.

B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

## SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Bred gilts, tried sows, and a few extra good spring boars, sows and gilts bred to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel. These are big, with quality, and represent the best in Durocs. Immune and priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

## McCLASKEY'S DUROCS

Twenty head Duroc sows and gilts bred for spring farrow for sale. Most of which are sired by Valley Col., and bred to Golden Orion. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. W. McCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS

## IMMUNED DUROCS

June boars and gilts also fall pigs both sex by a son of The Old Hero, Orion Cherry King. A few March boars Col. breeding. Good individuals at farmers prices.

GLEN FRIDDY, ELMONT, KANSAS

## Fifteen Immuned

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Great Wonder Model, first prize junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1918, for March and April litters. Registered and priced right.

HOMER DRAKE, Sterling, Kansas.

## Garrett's Durocs

35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

## DUROCS. Weanlings.

Sired by grandson of Orion Cherry King. Sept. sows registered.

G. Fink, Hiattville, Kansas.

But no one will doubt that will attend this sale or allow the representative of this paper to purchase one of the big gilts cataloged for this sale. A careful study of the catalog will reveal the fact that the offering as a whole is composed of as good blood lines as can be found in the herd books. Write tonight for this catalog and mention this paper. Remember Mr. Wallace lives at Rising City and address him there.—Advertisement.

## Smith Bros. Sell Feb. 6.

Smith Bros., Superior, Neb., two of Nebraska's leading Poland China breeders, will hold their 24th annual sale on their farm 10 miles northeast of Superior. On this date they will sell 60 head of immune, bred, tried sows, fall yearlings and a great collection of spring gilts. These boys are in the business to produce a better class of sows each year and have succeeded and will sell the best lot they have ever offered to the public. They have listed a very well bred lot, and are sired by such boars as Jumbo Jr., Big Ben Amazon, Orphan's Price, McSampson Equal, Giant Wonder 2nd, Big King Price, Timm's Image, the greatest son of Big Timm, and one sow by Columbus by Big Columbus. The sows sell bred to their wonderful "line up" of boars: Queen's Big Bone, by Smooth Black Bone, the top boar in one of Nebraska's fall sales that has developed very good and should, with the breeding he carries, be a great breeder; Big Special, by Max Jumbo, a boar recently purchased at a long price; Jumbo Joe, by Big Joe. Some sows will be bred to a boar by Timm's Image that will be retained in the herd for use. This sale will be a good opportunity to buy sows of a good breadth of breeding, and ought to appeal to the breeder and farmer who wishes to improve his stock. Mr. West, Eastern Breeder you don't have to go to the eastern states to get the goods. Here is a firm that has been in the business for a number of years that will treat you right and show you a real bunch of hogs. If it is impossible for you to attend the sale, send bids to fieldmen and they will be handled to the best of their knowledge. Write for catalog at once, mentioning Farmers' Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

## S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

A good breeder to go to for young Short-horn bulls is H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kansas. He has 9 young bulls for sale, one of them a Scotch bull of herd heading quality. When you write or see him, mention Farmers' Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## H. E. Myers Sale Jan. 31.

The Meyersdale Poland China bred sow sale this year will be staged where all the best attractions at Gardner, Kan., are in Westminster Hall, Gardner's community building. Incidentally, this recognition of Harry Myers' success in the Poland China business, is significant. The sale will occur January 31. The offering is fully worthy of the special setting it is to be given. Of the 40 bred sows and gilts to be sold, 18 head represent a fair cross section of his brood sow reserve; the kind of sows which have built the Meyersdale herd. The balance of the offering are well developed gilts out of just this class of sows; out of these very sows, in some cases. To say that only the best blood lines are represented would be superfluous. In building this kind no other kind received consideration. Here are some of the sires of the offering: Big Bob Wonder Wedd's Long King, Gerstale Jones, Fessy's Timm, Model Big Bob A Wonderful King. Among the attractions in the gilt section, and typical of the big and "close up" breeding in this sale are two litter sisters by Gerstale Jones. One is bred to Liberator and one to Liberty Bond. But the best place to get the details is in the catalog. There they are complete, and illustrated. Send for this catalog at once, addressing Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kan., and mentioning Farmers' Mail and Breeze. H. E. Hay will represent this paper at the sale.—Advertisement.

## Barley for Hogs

An experiment just completed by the Nebraska Experiment station indicates that ground soaked barley can be fed to hogs with profit over corn. Six lots of pigs, averaging 145 pounds at the beginning of the experiment, were fed for 60 days. One lot was fed the straight corn ration, tankage and alfalfa, and five lots were fed barley in some form, either whole, whole soaked, whole unsoaked, ground, or ground soaked.

Soaked ground barley made the biggest profit. This was hand-fed. The next largest profit was the straight corn, tankage and alfalfa ration. Then came whole barley, followed by ground unsoaked barley and corn. Ground barley, without corn, made a low profit, while soaked whole barley, tankage and alfalfa was a losing proposition.

The hogs were purchased for \$17.50 a hundred and sold for \$16.50. Corn was figured at \$1.40 a bushel, barley at 96 cents a bushel, ground barley at \$1.02 a bushel, tankage at \$110 a ton and alfalfa at \$30 a ton. The results according to lots were as follows:

Lot 1: Self-fed corn, tankage and alfalfa. Gain was 1.5 pounds daily. Cost of gain was \$12.66 a hundred. Profit on each animal was \$1.74.

Lot 2: Self-fed whole barley, tankage and alfalfa. Gain was 1.3 pounds daily. Cost of gain averaged \$12.16. Profit on each animal was \$1.65.

Lot 3: Self-fed ground barley, tankage and alfalfa. Gain was 1.2 pounds daily. Cost of gain was \$13.16 a hundred. Profit on each animal was \$2.92.

Lot 4: Hand-fed soaked ground barley, tankage and alfalfa. Gain was 1.2 pounds daily. Cost of gain was \$11.76 a hundred. Profit on each hog was \$2.92.

Lot 5: Hand-fed whole barley soaked 12 hours, tankage and alfalfa. Gain was 1.2 pounds daily. Cost of gain was \$15.18 a hundred. Profit on each hog was \$1.48.

Lot 6: Self-fed corn, ground barley, tankage and alfalfa. Gain was 1.5 pounds daily. Cost of gain was \$13.00 a hundred pounds. Profit on each animal was \$1.48.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

## 75 Hampshires at Auction

Marion, Iowa, January 31

Longview Stock Farm sells as above, 75 bred sows and gilts, cholera immune and of the best blood lines and individuality the Hampshire breed affords. The consignment of this sale are bred to two of the greatest boars the breed knows today. Cherokee Parole 41383, our new \$2,500 herd boar, and Lookout Archlight 54961, the only Hampshire boar pig under six months old, selling for more than \$500 at public auction. Write for complete catalog now ready, mentioning this paper.

Longview Stock Farm, Marion, Iowa

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

## Hampshire Dispersion

For quick sale I offer very choice tried sows and fall gilts that are bred for spring farrow. Also two choice herd boars and a few young boars and gilts. All immune. Must sell before March 1. Quick action for bargains.

Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan.



## SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3316, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

## Hampshires on Approval

Won highest honors Kan. state fair 1918. Tried sows for sale. Also gilts weighing 275 lbs. All bred to a champion. Fall pigs either sex, pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall County.

## MESSENGER BOY BREED

Service boars. Spring boars and gilts. Weanling pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kansas.

## CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

## KANSAS HERD OF

## CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Fall boar pigs and a few spring boars left. Bred sow sale February 11th.

Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

## Sunflower Herd Chester White

swine offers 20 head of large type boars and gilts 4 months and older. Registered free.

Lloyd Cole, Route 5, North Topeka, Kansas

## Big Stretchy Chester White

Summer and fall boars. Sows bred to Prince Tip Top, first prize junior yearling, Topeka, 1918, at Public Auction, Feb. 27. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

## Western Herd Chester Whites

For Sale: Bred gilts. Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOODIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

## 30 O. I. C. Sow Pigs

Big smooth kind. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

## Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Priced reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

## Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one? Four weeks term opens Jan. 6, 1919. Tuition \$85. Life scholarship. Write for free Annual; 59 photographs.

## Missouri Auction School

(Largest in World) 818 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

## HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.

HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

## W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs. Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

## L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

## JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock

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.

## FARMERS MAIL &amp; BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

TOPEKA, KANSAS

CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



## Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## Sutton Angus Farms

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages.

SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

## Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

## Elm Leaf Stock Farm

Am offering my Angus herd bull, Elmleaf Black Vernon 194070, a double Black Bird, 4 years old, weight 2,000 pounds, is as good a bull as there is in the state of Kansas.

F. W. SCHAEDE, YATES CENTER, KAN.

## BROM RIDGE ANGUS—8 bulls and 10 heifers

for sale. (Marion county). Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan.

## EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for

sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls. D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

## LAST SON OF CREMO

23061

This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers. Address, Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kansas (Riley County)

## Simpson's Red Polls

My herd contains the same blood as did the winners of the recent International Livestock Show. Am offering some real herd headers for sale now.

O. F. SIMPSON, HAMILTON, MISSOURI

## Sunnyside Red Polls

T. G. McKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

## LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS

We now offer a few bulls from our big milk cows.

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KANSAS

## Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORET & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

## Foster's Red Polled Cattle

15 Young Bulls. 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

## POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)

25 BULLS \$100 TO \$500

Roans and reds. Halter broke. Roan Orange, weight 2500 lbs. in flesh, and 3 other choice bulls in service. We crate, deliver at Pratt, furnish both certificates and transfers, meet trains and return free. Phone at our expense.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

## For Sale My Herd Bull Lawrence

Double Standard Polled Durham. A number 1 breeder. Paul Rhodes, Long Island, Kan.

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale.

Herd headed by Forest Sutton. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMURG, KAN.



## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**"Right Now" Holstein Bargains**

**BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.**  
The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. When looking for quality and milk production come to the **Hope Holstein Farm**. Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

**HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM**

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas. 1919. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

**BLUE RIBBON HOLSTEINS 3 BRED HEIFERS AND A REGISTERED BULL \$350**

200 Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—200

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 25 fresh cows, 75 springing cows and heifers, 40 open heifers, 25 purebred bulls, one 34 pound bull, one 80 pound bull, one 27 pound bull and one 24 pound bull, all priced to sell. We also have an extra nice bunch of purebred cows and heifers most all A. R. O. with records up to 27½ pounds. Bring your dairy expert with you. We like to have them come. Calves well marked high grade either heifers or bulls from 1 to 8 weeks old, price \$30 delivered to any express office in Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas. We invite you to our farms, come to the fountain, we lead others follow. Herd Tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee. We have a few choice purebred bulls and heifer calves from Fairmount Johanna Pietertje 78903, one of the best BULLS in the U. S. A. A calf from him will start you on the road to prosperity. The war is over and Victory won, get into the Milk business. Butterfat 75 cents per pound, Milk \$4 per hundred. **LOOK AT OTHER HERDS THEN LOOK AT OURS.**

**LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, Wabausee Co., KANSAS**

Wire, Phone or write when you are coming. Write for Beautiful Catalog. It will be mailed free.

**Butter Making in Holland**

Butter making is the chief business of the Holland Dairymen, the originators of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle. Upwards of forty million pounds of butter per year is exported from that little country, which is more per cow, and more per acre, than does any other country export.

If interested in

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

**SUNFLOWER HERD**

Headquarters for herd bulls, hand picked and no culls. Several ready for service. Big, fine individuals with lots of breeding. Visit my herd and make your selection, or write for full particulars. Also young bull calves of the very best producing blood lines.

COME TO LAWRENCE for your herd sire.

**F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

**ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS**

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

**Albechar Holstein Farm**

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ks.

**A.R.O. Holsteins**

Bulls from A. R. O. cows. One born May 6, 1918, sired by the great King Korndyke Veeman, whose sire is the only 40-pound bull with a 40-pound daughter, and full brother to the first 40-pound heifer.

**PINEDALE STOCK FARM,**

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

**Registered Holstein Bull \$150**

Eleven months old, large, heavy boned, straight, half white, sired by a 29 pound grandson of King of The Pontiacs, dam a 20.64 pound daughter of King Burke Hengerveld.

**J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS**

**Registered Holstein Friesian**

bulls ready for service; from 25 to 28 pound dams; also some cheaper ones from untested cows. World record blood lines.

**G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

**DO YOU WANT**

104 pounds milk per day in the pedigree of your herd sire? We are offering some splendid calves with that kind of backing. For full description and prices write

**A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

We offer cows and heifers due to freshen soon. Also calves. All bred for production. Write—

**W. C. KENYON & SONS,**

Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

**Bonnie Brae Holsteins**

Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service.

**IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**60 Head High Grade Holsteins, Cows and Heifers**

mostly heavy springers will sell carload of choice, cheap if taken soon. **Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.**

**DR. L. E. SHAY'S FARM**

offers registered Holsteins, two-year-old and yearlings, bred heifers, also one bull 8 months old ¾ white, royally bred. **ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO DR. L. E. SHAY, ATCHISON, KANSAS.**

**For Sale Holstein Bull Calf**

three months old, sired by a great grandson of King Segis and Johanna De Kol Van Beers. Good individual. **H. H. DOWD, CLEARWATER, KANSAS.**

**VALLEY BREEZE HERD**

A grandson of world's record cow. Also A. R. O. bulls ready for service.

**ORIN E. BALES, LAWRENCE, KANSAS**

**HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEINS**

Heavy springing, 3-year-old heifers, will freshen within 30 days; also some January springers and a few fresh cows priced to sell. **W. P. Perdue, Carlton, Kan.**

**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.**

**Holstein Bulls Registered**

Some out of A. R. O. dams, some sired by Sir Rag Apple Superba No. 207682.

**LILAC DAIRY FARM, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.**

**CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEIN**

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

**A. R. O. BULLS**

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Ben Schnieder, Nortonville, Kan.**

**Registered Holstein Bull, 2 Years Old**

from A. R. O. dam; also two bull calves two months old. **G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas.**

**Young Registered Holstein** Bulls with good A. R. O. backing. **H. H. Holden, Maize, Kansas**

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**Jacoba's Prize Premier**

For sale to avoid inbreeding. He is sired by a half brother to the world's champion Jersey, Sophie's Agness, and out of a R. O. M. daughter of Jacoba's Premier.

**G. F. BLAKE, GLASCO, KANSAS.**

**Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys**

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. **M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.**

**Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys**

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. **J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).**

**Jerseys For Sale**

20 registered Jersey cows and heifers, some fresh, some springing.

**GEO. E. HINEMAN, DIGHTON, KANSAS.**

**Registered Jersey Bulls—Ready For Service**

Price \$50 to \$100. R. of M. and Imported ancestors. Ask for pedigrees and prices. Also 100 heifers for sale. **O. J. Corliss & Son, Coats, Pratt Co., Kan.**

**POLLED JERSEY CATTLE.** Breeders' names, sale dates, etc. **Chas. S. Hatfield, Secretary, Box 54, Route 4, Springfield, Ohio.**

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75.**

Oakland's Sultan breeding. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.**

## SHEEP.

**Registered Shropshire Ewes**

We have a few three, four and five-year-old registered Shropshire ewes at \$55; start to lamb 25th of January; also 80 grade Shropshire ewes, 1 and 2 years old, \$25; 30 head of short mouth ewes, \$16.50, and 45 ewe lambs at \$16 per head. Come and see them.

**J. R. TURNER & SON, Harveyville, Kansas**

**FOR SALE**

A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams.

**Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa**

**Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes**

bred to high qualified imported sires. Also yearling rams. Prices reasonable. **E. S. LEONARD, Corning, Ia.**

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Top Bulls; Selling Prices**

**They will sell to the first good judge of Herefords who comes here looking for Bulls.**

A carload of yearlings and twos for sale in numbers to suit purchaser. Uniform, heavy bodied, thick fleshed and well marked. Half of them out of dams by the 2750-pound Abercrombie; others by famous sons of Beau Brummel and Don Carlos.

Some choice herd bull material here (note especially Nos. 37, 42, 45 and 47 on my bull list) but no fancy prices asked.

These bulls are mostly by Crown Prince, by a double Young Beau Brummel bred sire, and out of a daughter of the champion Beau Carlos. Abercrombie, sire of most of the dams, was by the champion bull, Climax, and out of a daughter of the champion, Wild Tom.

This ad appears but once. Come now, or write—

**Wm. Acker, Vermillion, Marshall Co., Kan.**

**PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS**

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good colors, weight 1200 pounds; also some early spring calves, weight 800 pounds. Can spare a few cows and heifers, bred to my herd bull, Domineer, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys.

**Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas**

**Cedardale Herefords For Sale**

Eight registered bulls from 8 to 18 months old. Some choice breeding, good enough for either small herd of registered cows, farm or range purpose. Price from \$100 to \$300. Come and see them.

**DAUBER BROS., BUNKER HILL, KAN.**

**REGISTERED HEREFORDS**

For sale. 13 bull calves and 7 heifer calves, price \$85 per head. 12 coming two-year-old heifers, price \$200 per head. Will also sell one of our herd bulls.

**HANSEN BROS., AULNE, KANSAS**

**Ocean Wave Ranch**

Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.

**A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**1886—TOMSON SHORTHORNS—1919**

**Sires in Service: VILLAGE MARSHAL, BEAVER CREEK SULTAN, IMP. LAWTON TOMMY.**

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families; also a limited number of the best Scotch topped sorts.

**VALUES IN FOUNDATION FEMALES**

Special values just now are offered in young cows, many with calves at foot, and all in calf to our best herd bulls. These represent families tested and improved thru 20 years' careful selection and mating.

Herd bulls of the highest class and not akin, can be furnished with these females where desired. Inspection of our herds always cordially invited.

**TOMSON BROTHERS**

**CARBONDALE, KAN.**

(Ry. Sta., Wakarusa, on Santa Fe.)

**DOVER, KAN.**

(Ry. Sta., Willard, on Rock Island.)

**Good Shorthorn Cattle**

20 Scotch topped cows, 3 to 8 years old, bred or with calves at foot and some rebred. 10 Scotch topped heifers, bred. 15 choice yearling heifers. 3 yearling bulls. Will Sell Carload, Or What You Want.

**O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.**

**Park Place Shorthorns**

Bulls in service. **Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. British Emblem** (1st in senior yearling class, American Royal 1918). High class Scotch and Scotch topped cattle, most popular families, cows, heifers and young bulls, the kind that will strengthen your herd. Write or call on

**PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS**

**SYCAMORE SPRINGS SHORTHORNS**

Master of the Dales. Headed by one of the highest ranking sons of Avondale, as proven by pedigree and production.

**RICHEST OF BREEDING.** Requiring Ancestry Excelling Both in Performance and Individuality.

**PLAINEST OF CARE** consistent with proper development of form, size and reproductive ability.

Material for herd bulls and herd foundations for sale. A range of values to meet a variety of needs. Send for catalog and private sale lists, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**H. M. HILL, LA FONTAINE, KANSAS**

**SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Maxwellton Rosedale. Some extra good young bulls and a few females

for sale. **J. A. PRINGLE, Eskridge, Kansas,**

**R. B. Station, Harveyville, 25 Mi. S.W. Topeka.**

**Shorthorn Bulls**

16 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, got by two splendid Scotch bulls and out of Scotch topped cows of good scale. Not highly conditioned; sure to do well in your hands. Prices very reasonable. Address,

**V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KAN.**

(Farm in Mitchell county)

**Shorthorn Bulls**

Reds and roans by

**Auburn Dale 569935**

A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money.

**WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN.**

(Osborne county)

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS,** Poland China spring, summer and fall hogs.

**W. S. Harvey & Son, Saffordville, Kan.**



## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## ValleyView Stock Farm

## SHORTHORNS

10 bulls 10 months old. Reds and roans by Diamond Searchlight 208837 by old Searchlight. Some choice cows and heifers bred to Victoria's Baron by Secret Baron.

## POLAND CHINAS

10 cracking good March boars sired by Timm 3d by Big Timm. Out of mature sows.

R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANSAS  
Republic county.

Salt Creek Valley  
Shorthorn Cattle

Pioneer Republic County Herd  
Established in 1878

For Sale: 20 bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Also special pure Scotch herd bull offer. 20 cows and heifers bred to pure Scotch bulls. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.

A choice lot of reg. Poland China boars and gilts for sale. Strictly the big kind.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.

## Ten Head Shorthorn Bulls

Seven to 15 months old. They are good farm range bulls. Inspection invited. Very reasonable prices on them.

Theo. Olson & Son, Leonardville, Kansas

## STUNKEL'S SHORTHORNS

For sale now: 20 bulls 12 to 18 months old, reds and roans, most all sired by CUMBERLAND DIAMOND out of cows by VICTOR ORANGE and STAR GOODS. Some herd bull material among them. Prices \$125 to \$300. Come and see them. Can ship over Rock Island and Santa Fe.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

## Meuser &amp; Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.

WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

CEDAR  
LAWN Shorthorns

Offers choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls from six to 15 months old. A pleasure to show our herd. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

## 10 Registered Shorthorns

\$110 around. One roan heifer, easy worth half my price on the bunch in some big breeders' hands. Ed. Ralston, Holton, Kan.

## SHORTHORNS

One young Scotch bull (a herd header) and 8 young Scotch topped bulls for sale.

H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Springdale Shorthorns

10 Scotch Topped bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Reds and roans. All big husky fellows that will make ton bulls or better. Sired by Crown Prince (412356), a 2,200-pound bull. Can also spare a few young cows and heifer calves.

A. A. TENNYSON,  
Ottawa County, LAMAR, KANSAS

## Eight Shorthorn Bulls

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot. Reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you.

J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

## SHORTHORNS

1 fine roan bull 14 mo. old, 6 roan and red bulls 6 to 9 mo. old.

CHARLES HOTHAN, SCRANTON, KAN.

PUBLIC SALE AT THE  
CEDAR VALLEY JACK FARM

1 mile south and ½ mile east of DENISON; 11 miles northwest of VALLEY FALLS, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24

Commencing at 10 a. m., the following property:

**9 HEAD OF HORSES**—Consisting of one team of mares, 5 years old, weight 1200, with foal by jack; one brown mare, smooth mouth, weight 1100; one driving mare, 8 years old, weight 1100; one 3-year-old filley; one 2-year-old filley; one coming yearling filley; one coming yearling horse colt; one coming yearling mule colt; one pony, gentle.

**5 HEAD OF JACKS**—Consisting of two 8-year-old jacks, one 3-year-old jack and two 2-year-old jacks. One jennet, 5 years old, 16 hands high, heavy with foal; extra good one.

**3 HEAD OF STALLIONS**—Consisting of one registered Clydesdale, two registered Percherons.

**47 HEAD OF CATTLE**—Consisting of 10 milk cows, 4 fresh, others fresh soon; 35 head 2-year-old steers, some extra good ones; 1 bull, and some young calves.

**MISCELLANEOUS**—Consisting of one top buggy, with shafts, in good condition, also one extra good set single driving harness. Cline's lunch stand on the ground.

**TERMS**—\$10 or under, cash. Over \$10 a credit of 8 months on approved notes bearing 8 per cent interest from date.

G. F. SAUNDERS, DENISON, KANSAS

C. M. CREWS, Auctioneer. C. P. HUMPHREY, Clerk.

## Miller Herefords

## 115 HEAD

The one opportunity to procure Echo Lads and Echo Lassies as only such sires as Gay Lad 9th and Laredo Boy can produce.

Sale in the fine stock pavilion, near the livestock exchange, beginning at 12 o'clock prompt.

Kansas City, Mo.  
Saturday, Jan. 25

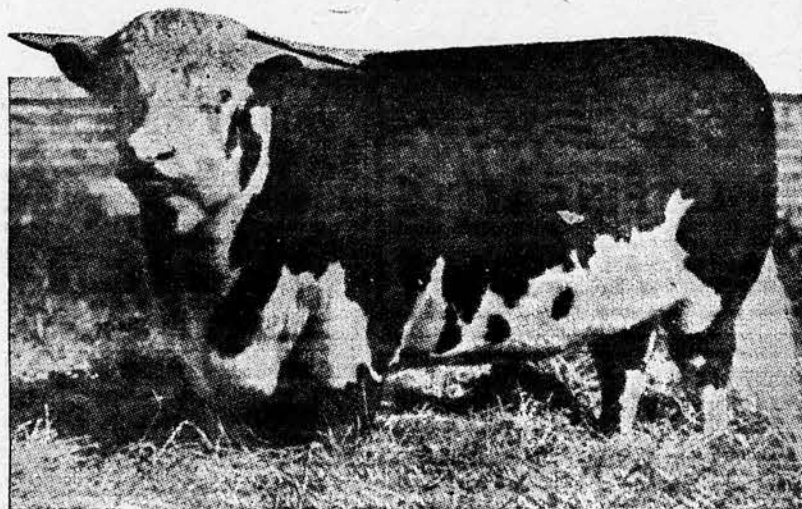
The offering will consist of 100 head—70 females and 45 bulls. There will be 25 open heifers; 50 bred 2-year-old heifers and young cows, about 10 calves at foot by such sires as GAY LAD 9th, a grand champion himself and the sire of the 1917 grand champion female at the International at Chicago, and also the sire of the 1918 grand champion female at Chicago, and also the sire of the highest priced American bred female ever sold at public auction in America; Sir Paul 387866, by Beau Premier, an intensely Anxiety bred bull throughout, will be represented by a good share of the offering, and last, but not least, Laredo Boy, the line-bred Beau Donald bull, will have his share of the good ones to offer. The cattle will all be in good condition.

The bull offering will include sons of GAY LAD 9th, a son of Beau Blanchard, a son of Woodford's 5th, and sons of LAREDO BOY and SIR PAUL, and will be a strictly choice lot throughout. Most of the bulls will run from 12 to 15 months old, and every one will be in good useful condition, and just the kind to buy that will make bulls fit to go anywhere.

The sale will be held the same week as the Western Stock Show at Denver, Colo., and arrangements will be made to have a thru sleeper from Denver to Kansas City for the buyers' interest, and Hereford breeders. Write Mr. Miller today for the illustrated catalog. Address

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kansas

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.



Gay Lad 9th, himself a grand champion, and the sire of the grand champion females at the International in Chicago in 1917 and 1918.

# The Biggest Durocs of the Breed

## Sow Sale, Columbus, Neb., (Evening) Feb. 3

In Comfortable and Well Lighted Pavillion

### 45 HEAD, IMMUNE, BIG TYPE SOWS

20 Daughters of SMOOTH GIANT, yearlings, and equal to anything that will sell this winter. They are big, tall and smooth. Real BROOD SOW prospects.

Others were sired by such great boars as Kings Col., Critic B., Illustrator, Joe Orion 2nd, Orion King E., Big Bone Giant and Grand Model. The offering is well selected, well grown and bred along the best lines of Big Type Breeding.

Breeders in the market for big Durocs should write at once for catalog. Mention this paper. Either attend sale or let Mr. Johnson make purchases for you. Send bids to him in my care, or address him at Columbus, Neb. (care Evans Hotel). Sale will be held in Columbus.

D. L. WALLACE, RISING CITY, NEB.

Col. N. G. Kraschel, auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman.

These sows are bred to one or another of our great trio of boars: GIANT PERFECTION, GIANT SENSATION,

and

BIG BONE GIANT, all boars of great size.

GIANT PERFECTION is, I think, the biggest yearling boar in Nebraska.



# Moser's Greatest Bred Sow Sale

**50 SOWS**—The grandest lot of champions and daughters of champions ever offered in a public sale in Kansas. Young sows and wonderful spring gilts, daughters of the most famous sires and dams of the breed, purchased, and selected from his herd and representing a fortune go in this greatest sale.

**In Sale Pavilion in Town Sabetha, Kan., Thursday, January 23**

Introducing a Galaxy of 50 wonderful Duroc Jersey sows and gilts. Study this Mr. Breeder.

- |                                                                                          |                       |                        |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 by Great Orion, Grand Champion 1918, bred to Reaper, by Scissors, Grand Champion 1917. | 1 by Prospector       | 1 by Pathfinder Giant  | 6 by Chief's Col., Fall Yearlings |
| 1 by Scissors                                                                            | 1 by Great Pathfinder | 1 by Taxpayer 13th     | 10 by High View Chief's Col.      |
| 3 by Pathfinder                                                                          | 1 by Critic D.        | 1 by King's Col. Again | 11 by Defender Top Col.           |
| 1 by Brookwater Principal                                                                | 1 by King's Col.      | 1 by King Orion        | 2 by Diet's Illustrator II        |
|                                                                                          | 1 by King's Col. Jr.  | 1 by King Orion, Jr.   | 3 by Sensation Wonder III         |
|                                                                                          | 1 by Chief B.         | 1 by King Orion E.     |                                   |

All are bred to the two great herd boars owned by Mr. Moser.

**THE REAPER**, by "Scissors" and out of a Pathfinder dam. The greatest from a wonderful litter.

**GOLDFINDER** by Pathfinder and out of Big Lizzie, a famous sow by Proud Col.

These two great boars stand approved in breeding and as individuals. The catalog is ready to mail. Address

**F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS**

and tell him where you saw his advertisement. He likes to have this information. Auctioneers: W. M. Putman and others.

"Fern" Moser has moved to his new farm close to Sabetha. You are invited to be his guest on the 23rd whether you buy or not.

J.W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will attend this sale. Orders to buy sent to him should be sent in care of F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kansas.

# Huston's Sensational Dispersion Sale

**60 HEAD** Duroc Jerseys representing the best breeding in America. 20 great tried sows, 20 big, fancy spring gilts, all bred and 10 fancy fall gilts and 10 boars. **60 HEAD**

**In Richard's Sale Pavilion Emporia, Kan., Tuesday, January 28**

The 20 tried sows and fall yearlings are of exceptional values and are by my former great herd boar, Taylor's Model Chief, winner at the Missouri State fair and the American Royal. The 20 big, fancy spring gilts are mostly by Great Wonder 2nd., a wonderful two year old boar by the famous Great Wonder.

The 40 sows and gilts are bred to Pathfinder's Image by the great Pathfinder and Great Wonder 2nd., the wonderful son of Great Wonder. Important to breeders is the sale in this big dispersion of these two great boars. Pathfinder's Image is a yearling last September and sired by the famous Pathfinder and out of a Proud Col. dam. Great Wonder 2nd. is two years old in Feb. and a wonderful individual. He is by Great Wonder and out of a Grand Model dam. Boars like these will be selling for big money again next spring.

Three choice spring boars and five top fall boar pigs will be sold. Catalogs are ready to mail.

**W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Wood & Crouch, Emporia.

J. W. Johnson will be at this sale and will handle orders to buy for those who cannot attend. Address him in care of Mr. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

# Remember! Note the Dates! The Platte Valley Duroc Sow Sales

## Holt's Sale

In Sale Pavilion, Kearney, Neb.,  
**Saturday, January 25**

50 HEAD bred to the great sires, **HOLT'S REAL SENSATION** and **GREAT ORION'S COL.**, great son of the world's champion, Great Orion. Ask for catalog. Mention Capper Farm Papers. Send bids to fieldmen for those papers. Try and attend the entire circuit.

**H. C. Holt,**  
Kearney, Neb.

## Swartsley's Sale

At Riverdale, Nebraska,  
**Tuesday, January 28**

55 HEAD. Pathfinders, Illustrators, Golden Models, Critics, Sensation Wonders, Orion Cherry Chiefs, etc.; our greatest offering. Ask for catalog. Selling just the tops. Mention Capper Farm Papers. Send bids to fieldmen for those papers. Attend the entire circuit.

**Swartsley & Son,**  
Riverdale, Neb.

## French's Sale

Farm 1 Mile North Lexington, Neb.  
**Thursday, January 30**

45 TOPS sired by great sires and bred to three of the best Orion Cherries.—ORION E, ORION CHERRY and CHERRY KING ORION. Offering well grown and fed properly for best results. Write for catalog and study it. Protected against death from any cause by insurance for sixty days. Send bids to fieldmen in my care.

**A. C. French,**  
Lexington, Neb.

## White's Sale

At Farm Near Town  
**Friday, January 31**

45 DUROC SOWS bred to great boars. Mostly to KING ORION CHERRY JR. Lots of size and quality.

20 registered Shropshire ewes bred to buck having an imported sire. Write for catalog, mentioning Capper Farm Papers. Send all bids to fieldmen for those papers. Try and attend the entire circuit.

**C. T. White & Son,**  
Lexington, Neb.

Send Bids to Jesse Johnson or Wm. Lauer in Care of the Breeder From Whose Sale You Wish to Buy.



# SHORTHORN DISPERSAL SALE

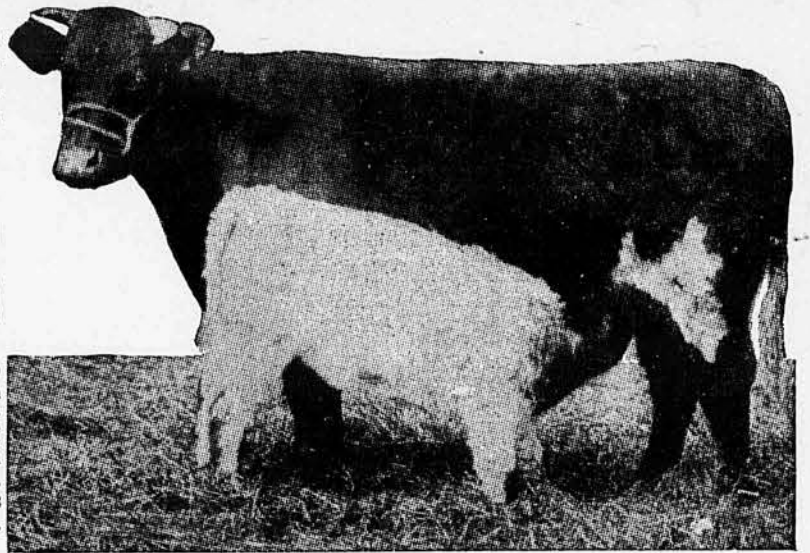
Recently I dispersed my herd of Shorthorns and now because of the recent death of my son-in-law, Mr. L. J. Miller, I am announcing the dispersal of his splendid herd. I hope that breeders everywhere will realize the importance of this dispersal as such cattle as go in this sale are not usually for sale.—J. O. Kimmel.

**In The Sale Pavilion, Sabetha, Kan.,  
Saturday, February, 1, 1919**

50 HEAD, 24 cows in their prime, either with calves at foot or will drop calves by spring. More than half of them are pure Scotch and many of them are 1600 and 1700 pound cows, reds and roans and whites, with roans predominating. 10 young bulls from six months old up to 16 months. The balance of the offering is young females of a very high quality. The two herd bulls in use in the herd are **Diamond Master**, a Bellows bred bull and **Lovely Scotchman**. They are included in the sale. Everything will sell regardless of price. Catalogs are ready to mail. For one address J. O. Kimmel, Sales Manager, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

**J. O. KIMMEL, Sales Manager, SABETHA, KANSAS**



Typical of the L. J. Miller Dispersal at Sabetha, Kan., Feb. 1.

## Immuned Poland China Sows and Gilts In The Myersdale Farm's Biggest and Best Sale Westminster Hall, Gardner, Kansas, January 31

**40 HEAD**  
**Not so many, but better**  
**18 Tried Sows**  
**16 Fall Gilts**  
**6 Spring Gilts**

These sows and gilts are by Big Bob Wonder, Wedd's Long King, Giant Joe, W's Giant, Gerstdale Jones, Fessy's Timm, Big Ned, A Monster, Model Big Bob, A Wonderful King, Choice Goods or World's Big Timm.

Among the headliners bred to **GIANT JOE** will be:

**Patsy Wonder** by King of Wonders, dam, Patsy Defender, the dam of Wonder Joe, sire of Schmitz Bros.' great Futurity litter.

**Bob's Beauty** by Big Bob Wonder. **Rexall Queen** by Wedd's Long King and **King's Lady Wonder** by King of Wonders.

When writing for catalog please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Attractions bred to **BIG GIANT** (the great son of Denny's Giant by Giant Buster) include:

**Lady Jumbo** by Model Big Bob, 2 big, roomy gilts by A Monster, 2 gilts by World's Big Timm and 6 spring gilts by Big Bob Wonder and Big Ned, Meharry's noted show boar.

**ATTRACTIONS EXTRAORDINARY:** Two outstanding gilts by **GERSTDALE JONES**, litter sisters, one bred to the sensational **LIBERTY BOND**, the other to **LIBERTY BOND**.

A Williams' Wonder fall gilt bred to **LIBERTY BOND**.

**H. E. MYERS, GARDNER, KANSAS,** Col. J. C. Price, Auct.  
C. H. Hay, Fieldman

## Smith Bros., Bred Sow Sale Will be Held at Farm 10 Miles Northeast of Superior, Neb., Thursday, February 6

**60 Good Immuned Sows and Gilts**

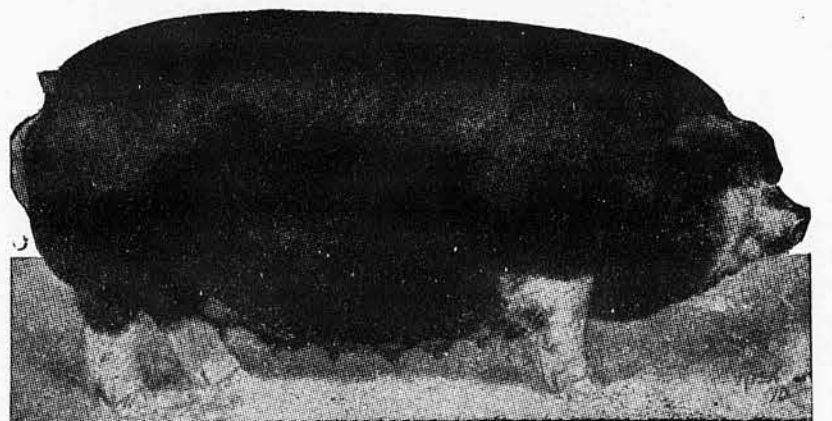
### SIRED BY

**BIG KING PRICE**, by **BIG KING**;  
**McSampson Equal**, by **McSampson**;  
**Giant Wonder 2nd**, by **Giant Wonder**;  
**Orphan's Price**, by **Orphan's Chief**  
Price.

### THEY ARE BRED TO

**Queen's Big Bone**, by **Smooth Black**  
**Big Bone**;  
**Jumbo Joe**, by **Big Joe**;  
**Big Special**, by **Max Jumbo**; and  
A son of **Timm's Image**.

This is our greatest offering and includes some tops from our herd. The offering is well grown and will do good for its future owners. Seven tried sows that have proved to us their usefulness, 12 stretchy fall yearlings, and 41 topky spring gilts, the pick from the entire crop of spring gilts, are included. Plan to attend and secure some of these top sows. Write for catalog and mention this paper when writing to—



**SMITH BROS., SUPERIOR, NEBRASKA** A. W. Thompson  
Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson and William Lauer will represent this paper. Send all bids to them.

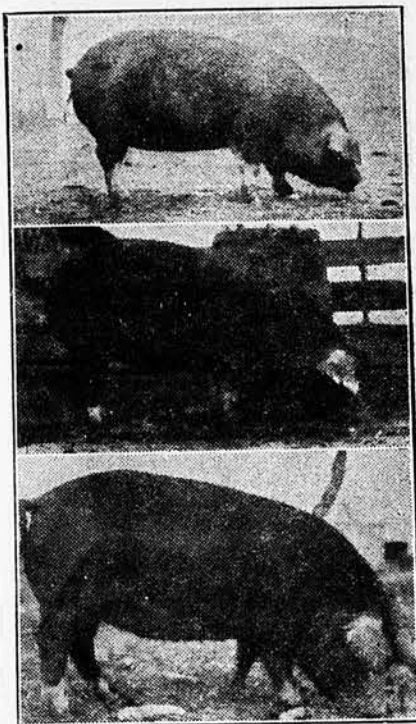


# Gypsum Valley Herd Poland Chinas

A bred sow sale full of wonderful attractions affording Kansas breeders and farmers an opportunity to buy from a Kansas firm bred sows and gilts that will rank with the best sold in eastern sales this winter.

**60 HEAD—20 Tried Sows, 10 Fall Yearling Gilts and 30 Big Spring Gilts**

**Gypsum, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 29 (Kansas Day)**



Snap shots of three good gilts in the sale. At the top is Liberty Queen, Feb. 22 gilt, bred to Giant Bob for March litter. In the center is a litter sister to the top in their fall sale. She is by Kansas Wonder and bred to Giant Bob for March litter. At the bottom is Big Masterpiece, a Feb. 12 gilt, by Big Masterpiece. Bred to Wonder Timm for Feb. litter.

20 tried sows purchased in the leading sales of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas in 1917-18. They are by the leading sires of the breed and were often the tops in these sales. They have raised one and two litters each and are the best possible buys to be made in Kansas this winter.

10 fall yearlings that are granddaughters of Gold Metal and bred to Giant Bob and Big Buster.

30 spring gilts, large and richly bred by such boars as Caldwell's Big Bob, Kansas Wonder and Bob Quality, three of the greatest sons of old Big Bob Wonder. Others by such noted sires as Giant Jones, Captain Gerstdale Jones, Gathsdale Jones, good ones by Giant Bob and Wonder Timm.

The entire offering is bred to Giant Bob and Wonder Timm with the exception of a few to a wonderful spring boar, Big Buster, by the famous \$5,300 Wonder Buster.

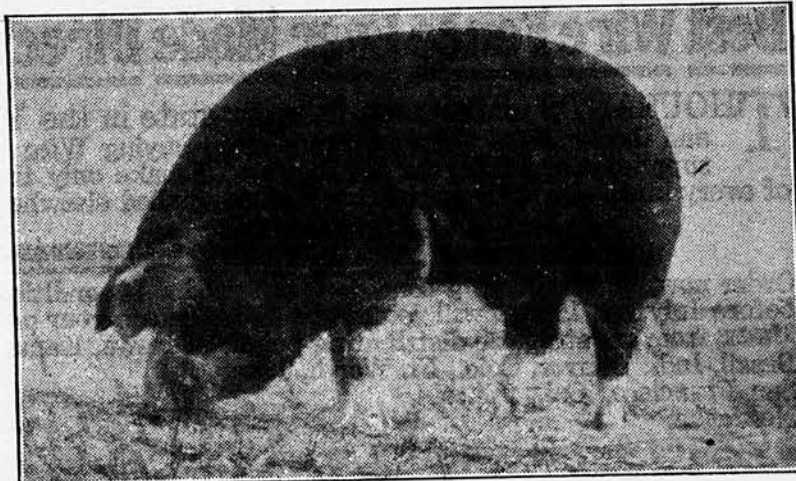
Attractions extraordinary are two gilts, one by Big Bob Wonder and the other by Gathsdale Jones, bred to the great sire, Buster Over.

**All Immuned.**

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., sells bred sows at Abilene the day following. Good connections can be made for both sales.

When you write for the catalog mention where you saw their advertisement. They like to have this information.

Sale in heated building in town. Catalogs ready. Address,



Wonder Timm, a spring yearling in service that sired a number of the spring gilts in the sale.

**ADAMS & MASON, GYPSUM, KANSAS**

Auctioneers: J. C. Price, W. C. Curphey, Fred Groff, C. E. Roper, J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will attend this sale. Orders to buy should be sent to him in care of Mason & Adams.

# Elmo Valley POLAND CHINAS

**50 HEAD**

A draft sale of carefully selected tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts. The big, 1000 pound kind.

**50 HEAD**

The sale follows the Adams & Mason sale at Gypsum, Kan., on Jan. 29. Good connections can be made for both sales. In comfortable sale pavilion

**Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Jan. 30**

Like Adams & Mason Mr. Hartman has been a heavy buyer at leading bred sow sales during the past two years. These great sows that cost Mr. Hartman lots of money go in the sale bred to the great herd boar Elmo Valley Giant.

Elmo Valley Giantess by Elmo Valley.  
Model Valley Wonder by Blue Valley.  
Wonder Smooth Bone by King of Wonders.  
King's Valley by Blue Valley A Wonder.

Tecumseh Valley by Blue Valley A Wonder.  
Fashionable Bell by Miller's Sioux Chief.  
Blue Valley Mistress, by Masterpiece.

Other attractions will be four spring gilts by Caldwell's Big Bob, one by Kansas Wonder by Big Bob Wonder, two by Big Wonder, seven by Elmo Valley Giant, an outstanding boar of the Middle West. 17 outstanding fall yearlings by Elmo Valley Giant. The offering is bred to Elmo Valley Giant, Long A Wonder, Elmo Valley Boss, Buster Jones and Long Valley Giant. 10 July boars selected from several times that many will be sold. They are of my best breeding and here is your opportunity to get a good boar cheap. Catalogs are ready to mail. All immunized. Address

**J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KAN.**

Auctioneers: J. C. Price, W. C. Curphey, J. W. Johnson will attend this sale and orders to buy should be sent to him in care of J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. When you write for a catalog tell him where you saw his advertisement. He likes to have this information.



# 17½¢ a Rod



## Best Wire Fence Ever Made Direct from Big Factory

**T**HOUSANDS of farmers, in every state in the Union have saved hundreds and thousands of dollars every year by buying Wire Fence, Barbed Wire, Gates and supplies direct from our big factory. I make only the highest quality of wire fence of every kind, size and weight at prices unequalled elsewhere in all America.

### ORDER NOW—Prices Guaranteed To July First

Order now, while shipping conditions are good. If conditions permit any reduction in my prices before July 1st, 1919, I will return the difference on your order. **Direct to User** from six strategic distributing points—Ottawa, Kans., Brazil, Ind., Denver, Colo., Ft. Worth, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., Lincoln, Nebraska.



Save **GEO. E. LONG.**

## On Freight

Your order is shipped direct from the warehouse located nearest you, giving you the benefit and saving of lowest freight expense. **Our business covers the entire country**—the tremendous volume of business that we enjoy enables us to accept the very **smallest margin of profit and the big saving is yours.**

## 164 Serviceable Styles To Select From

We offer you every style and weight of fence and gates—made of the very best wire that money will buy—by a skilled corps of wire fence workers, guided by the Ottawa policy of **Quality First, Last and all the time.** No matter what your needs may be in the fence line—hog fence, poultry fence, field fence or ornamental fence, we want your business because we absolutely guarantee to save you all the middle profits and at the same time furnish you the utmost value in strong, high grade fence. No need now, to do without the fence you have long wanted.

## Ottawa Fence is Guaranteed

### “Every Inch Perfect and Durable.”

You take no risk whatever when you order from my big factory. If the fence you order from us does not prove to be just what we claim—you are under no obligations whatever to keep it. If it is not what I claim—I will want you to return it at my expense. You can be sure that every rod of fence you get from me will be perfect in every respect. I know Ottawa Fence is **right**—that the Ottawa non-slip Tie is the most valuable idea ever used in fence manufacturing. **It cannot slip**—it is guaranteed not to slip. It will hold under any and all conditions.

### Heavily Galvanized To Resist Any and All Weather Conditions

Years and years of service go with each roll of Ottawa Fence. If it fails to make good in any way, tear it down and ship it back to us. You take no chances on fence values and quality when you send us your order.

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