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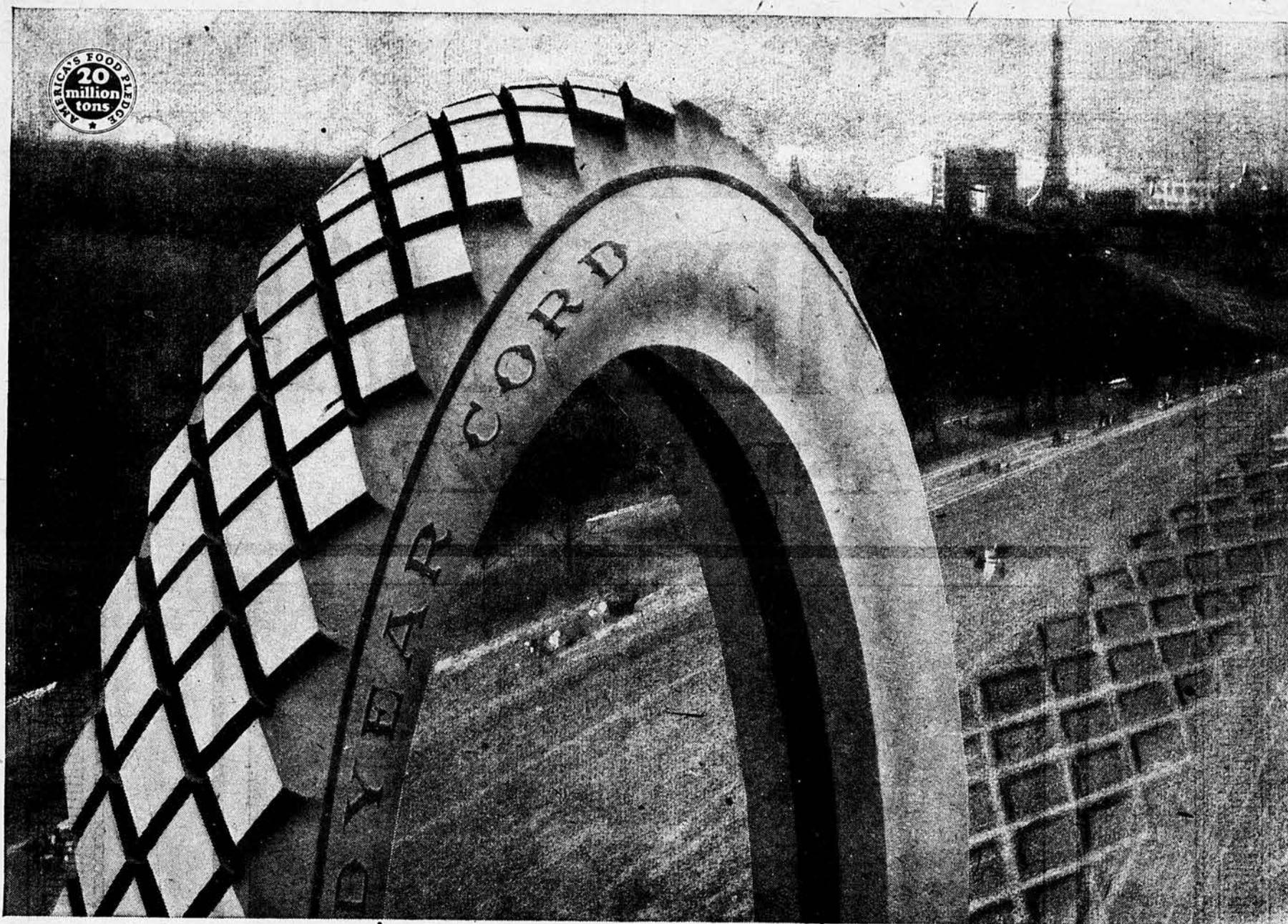
FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE



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Power Farming Increases Profits

Modern Machinery Makes It Possible to Cultivate the Maximum Acreage with the Minimum Expenditure of Energy

By Arthur L. Dahl

FARMERS have prospered during the last few years, in spite of labor shortage and the scarcity of fertilizer and other materials. Crops have been kept up to normal and often in excess of normal by unusual effort and the help of modern machinery. Prices have been unusually high and all classes of produce have been in demand, so that farmers from one end of the land to the other have made more money than during any other like period in their history. Where has most of this money gone?

This question was asked at the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington of a number of agents who had returned from various field trips, and practically every one of them united in saying that next to paying off old mortgages on the farms, more money was being invested by farmers in the purchase of new equipment than for any other purpose.

The average farmer, no matter where he lives, is a pretty steady reader, for after his day's work has been completed he enjoys the hour or two before bed time in looking over the papers and magazines that come to his home. He scans his favorite farm papers for items that tell how his neighbors, near or far, have overcome some problem which is common alike to his farm and theirs. He has read many times about power farming and the part which the tractor is playing in overcoming labor shortage, releasing the number of work stock required and in reducing the hours and the hardship of labor of the owner and his family. Many of these readers long since have reached the point where they believed a tractor would solve many of their own problems, but did not feel that they could afford to invest the necessary amount to buy an outfit. When one engages in power farming it is necessary to get not only a tractor but the necessary equipment to go with it. A tractor is merely a mechanical horse to supply power for the farm implements, and to do its best work the implements it pulls should be suitable for the work. There is little economy of time or labor in using a tractor to pull a moldboard plow intended for a team of horses, when that same tractor could just as easily operate three or four gang plows or disks.

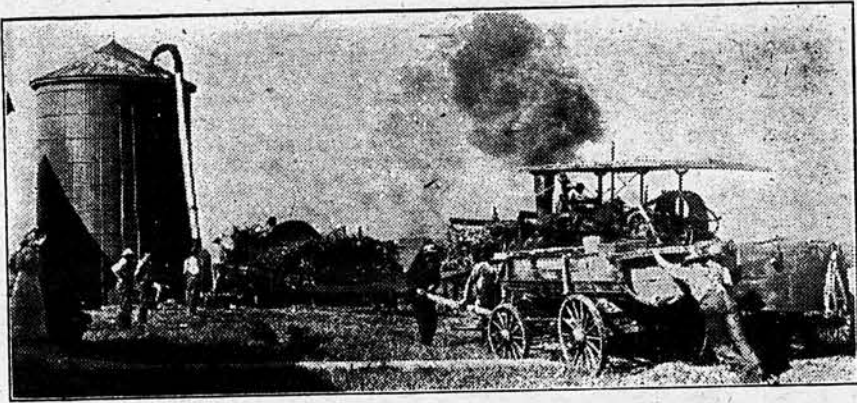
The present prosperity of the farmer means much for the country as a whole, because his investment in modern power implements will enable him to produce better and larger crops from the same land in the future. Many farmers have made enough money in the last year or two not only to buy the tractor outfits they wanted but to erect new silos, barns and other permanent improvements. With this new equipment it will be possible for them to practice more diversified farming because they will have the facilities for taking care of new crops. From the standpoint of permanence, the farm that raises a number of crops in rotation is the farm that will retain its soil constituents the longer, and in many instances improve them. With power farming it is possible to work over old worn-out soils to crops that gradually will replenish the soil elements and restore their productivity. When animal power is used the average depth of plowing is 6 or 8 inches and as the plow share passes thru the ground, season after season, turning up the soil to the same depth, it develops a hard pan of packed earth at the bottom of the furrow thru which it becomes more difficult for the roots to penetrate.

With a tractor the plowing can be deep enough to break up this hard pan and thus release additional plant food for the roots. This ability to adjust the depth of plowing to meet the specific needs of a given field is one of the valuable things about power farming and it is resulting in increasing the yields on many farms.

A tractor outfit gives a farmer the

ture the tendency of most power farmers is to increase their holdings either by purchase or lease.

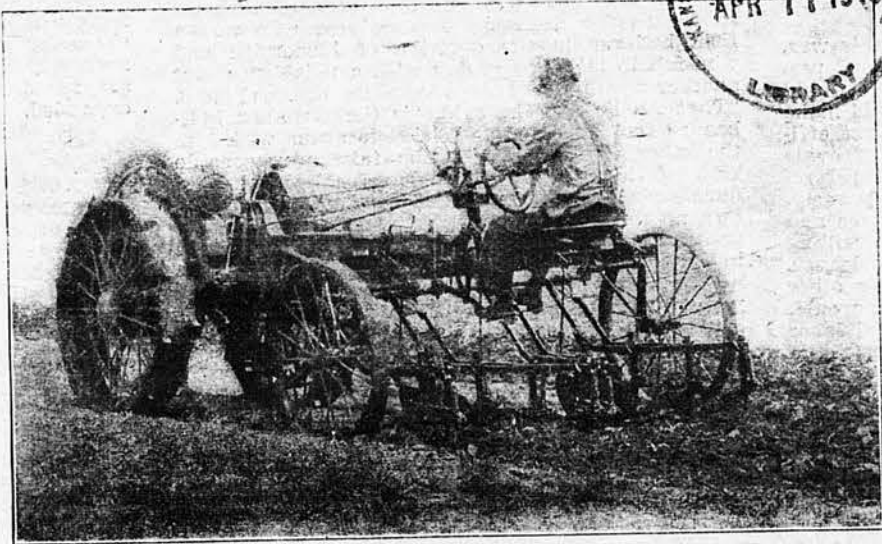
Tractor manufacturers have bent their energies to perfect their machines along so many lines that the tractor of today no longer can be compared to those of pioneer days any more than we would compare the latest automobile model with the earlier



The Tractor May be Used for Running the Ensilage Cutter, Filling the Silo and for Operating the Harvester and the Thresher.

same feeling a general has who goes into battle knowing that there are plenty of reserve forces at his call. Few farmers feel justified in keeping on hand sufficient work stock to meet their demands during the peak time of field work, for stock must be fed whether idle or working, and more heads have been turned grey by worrying over the condition of horses in times of stress, or when weather conditions retarded work, than were whitened by work. The tractor, with its known horsepower rating and with its capacity to work thru stifling heat

ones. One of the ways in which the tractor has developed wonderfully is in the matter of control. The present day power machines are guided and operated as easily as a motor car and this is clearly shown by the number of young women who have become proficient operators. During the war, when the young farmer boys were away, hundreds of farmer daughters took their places on tractors and relieved their dads in directing the machines around the field. Many of these girls had comparatively small strength and yet they successfully operated



By Cultivating Two Rows at a Time the Work Can be Completed Before the Moisture Has Evaporated so That Larger Yields May be Produced.

or numbing cold, in rainy weather or fair, gives the owner confidence that his work can be done when and in the manner he wants it done.

Power farming saves the time of the owner because the tractor outfit can do so much more work than horses in the same time. A field can be plowed in a fraction of the time formerly required with horses, and the time so saved can be used to increase the acreage cultivated. In fact, according to an interesting report published by the United States Department of Agriculture

tractors day after day doing as good work as men could have done under the same conditions. With some one strong enough to start the engine and get it warmed up, these women kept the machines going all day, and some of them even learned to crank the engines.

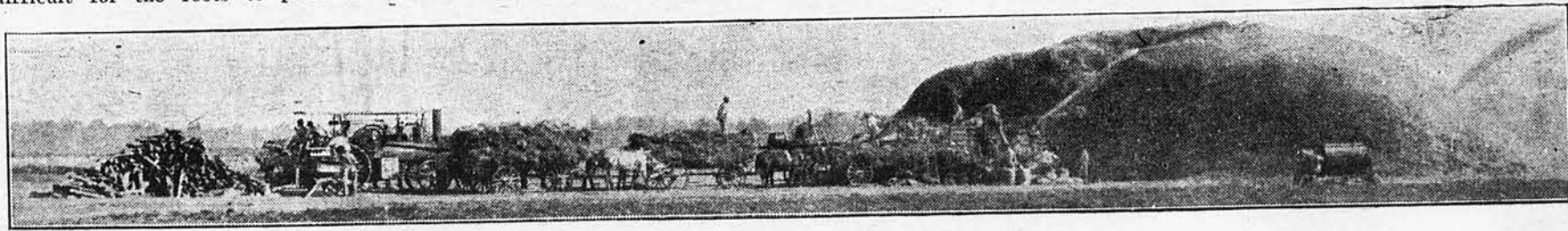
If it were but a matter of field work there are many farmers who have bought tractors who might have clung to their horses, but the fact that in buying a tractor they would be getting a movable power plant swung

the scales in favor of the machine. There are many occasions during the year when a motor comes in handy in providing power for belt work. Stationary gas engines are excellent for some purposes, but they are not moved easily and unless used frequently they get out of order and require readjustments. With a tractor on hand, the motor can be belted to the machine to be operated, whether it be for pumping water at the house or for irrigating the garden from a nearby stream. The tractor can be moved to the feed lot for shredding the corn stalks, or it will carry the silage crops to the top of the silo. When the farmer gets ready to lay in his winter's supply of wood from his woodlot, the tractor will turn the buzz saw that will cut up the logs into proper lengths. If there is a bit of heavy hauling to do, such as shifting the location of an outbuilding or barn, the tractor will do the work. With a heavy drag made from home materials, the machine will level the roads about the farm. Instances of similar tasks might be mentioned indefinitely, for the tractor has the power to perform, the ability to get about almost anywhere, and the adaptability for any class of work.

The average tractor outfit can be utilized for doing field work from the time of planting to the days of the harvest. The tractor of sufficient size makes the most satisfactory source of power for operating the threshing outfit for the engine is made to adjust itself to the unusual strains experienced in threshing when the bundles of straw are not fed evenly. Furthermore the fire element is practically eliminated with tractor motors. Any old-time farmer can tell of the many disastrous fires started by dust explosions or sparks from the old-fashioned threshing machines.

On the farm when power machines are used the owner and his family are saved a great deal of the drudgery and routine incident to the maintenance of many head of stock. Where horses must be fed and cared for, an extra hour or two must be given to the work in the morning and again at night, and Sundays are not days of rest, as they should be. During the wintry days, when the home fires burn the brightest, the work horses demand many an hour of the farmer, or his boys, who must carry water or feed thru the icy air. With power machines all of this work would be eliminated because tractors eat only when they work, and if properly protected from the weather they can be left for weeks or months without attention.

Power farming is the method of the future, and the farmer who has the means of so equipping his place never will regret the investment if he carefully considers all points before buying. There are dozens of different models of tractors, of various sizes and ratings. Some are heavy and some light. The wheels are broad or of the self-laying type. Some machines are best adapted to certain kinds of work. The character of soil, the topographic features of the farm, the kind of crops raised, and many other points should be considered in buying a tractor. The best answers to the questions that arise in the minds of prospective purchasers are the experiences of other tractor owners operating under like conditions, and these experiences are easily learned by careful reading of the various power farming and general agricultural papers that can be had at reasonable prices. Without power farming our large wheat yield of last year would scarcely have been possible.



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

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

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

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

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Prepare for Peace?

MY OLD-TIME, redheaded partner, L. M. Axline, who by the way, has quit the newspaper business and become a successful farmer and stock raiser, still takes an interest in public affairs. He suggests a new idea. "For every dollar appropriated for war, appropriate a dollar for peace."

"Every sane man will admit," continues Mr. Axline, "that a state of peace is superior to a state of war, yet we spend billions for war and not a cent directly for peace. We hold competitive examinations and try to select our brightest and best young men, train them to kill people, and do not spend a dollar or select, educate and train one man into the art of peace. We should have 1,000 educated and trained men capable of talking the Japanese language; and the same thing can be said of every language used by civilized peoples."

It is, of course, too much to ask that the nation spend as many billions during the next two years for training men for peace as we have expended in war; neither would it be necessary to do so. But the principle at the bottom of Lute Axline's suggestion is excellent. It has long been my opinion that wars are the result of vicious systems of education. If, during the last quarter century, the so-called civilized nations had spent one-half the money in training, educating and helping the people in the arts of peace that has been spent in preparation for war, there would have been no war, and with or without a league of nations there would now be worldwide peace and prosperity. I take no stock in the theory that certain people are inherently savage and can be controlled only by brute force. I believe, however, that a vicious system of education persisted in for a generation, backed and promulgated by the government, the schools and the churches will corrupt and debase any people.

Before our people get thru paying for this war, it will have cost them 100 billion dollars and perhaps more. Think of the mighty force this would be for peace if properly expended! It would make our people the most intelligent and the most efficient the world has ever seen. It would provide ample capital to develop all our undeveloped resources. It would abolish ignorance and poverty, and the diseases which result from ignorance and poverty. It would mean for every person willing to work, ample opportunity for profitable endeavor. It would send our representatives to every other nation building up trade and good will. It would, I believe, solve the problems of capital and labor and the waste incident to strikes, lockouts and unemployment.

Complaint of a Socialist

G. G. Johns, of Byers, Kan., who calls himself a Christian Socialist, has written a book setting forth his views. He complains that an effort is being made to charge the Socialists of the country with the sins of the Bolsheviks, or as he puts it: "It is plain to the most casual observer there is a concerted effort by reactionaries to make a cloak of the sins of the Bolsheviks, and throw it over the shoulders of American Socialism, and say to the world, 'Behold the man.'"

No doubt people are not always disposed to be altogether fair nowadays. Almost everybody is more or less hysterical, and when in a hysterical frame of mind we are likely to do unjust things and make unjust accusations. But aren't leading Socialists responsible for a part of this thing about which Mr. Johns complains? It is generally supposed that Eugene Debs is still the leader of what is left of the Socialist party as an organization, and Debs declares Lenine and Trotsky are the greatest statesmen of the age. That seems like a pretty strong endorsement. So far as I have read after them during the last six or eight months I have not noticed a Socialist editor who condemns the Bolsheviks. Once in a while one says he is not a Bolshevik, and then proceeds to justify practically everything the Lenine-Trotsky government has done.

John G. Ellenbecker, of Marysville, Kan., advances an argument against universal military training that is new, at least to me. He contends the training camps have greatly added to the

fatality from influenza, and to prove it quotes from the article by Doctor Briggs in the January Review of Reviews in which the writer says: "If all the American people had been under army conditions, 1 1/4 million would have died instead of 300,000." Therefore, the army camps and the army were the cause of four dying of influenza for every one that would have died from that cause if the boys had been at home under civilian conditions.

"The man who can now defeat universal military training in the United States," continues Mr. Ellenbecker, "deserves to become its president; but the people are asleep."

My opinion is that Mr. Ellenbecker is unduly alarmed. I know the people of Kansas are overwhelmingly against compulsory military training, and I believe this is the sentiment of the people almost everywhere. If it isn't now it will be when the boys get home from Europe, and the training camps in this country.

Township High Schools

Jim Glover, of Bluff City, Harper county, comes near being entitled to the credit of originating the township high school in Kansas. This has been a hobby with Jim for a long time, and I may say it has been a hobby worth while. Jim has been studying over this landowner and tenant question, and has decided that the right kind of an educational system will do a lot toward solving the problem.

I am inclined to agree with him because that is one of my own pet hobbies. Generally we think other persons wise in proportion to the extent to which they agree with us, and on the other hand, if they don't agree with us we are likely to think them lacking in information or so bigoted that they will not acknowledge the truth when it is pointed out to them. We do not carry the matter so far as the Kentucky mountaineer who was a firm believer in the doctrine of immersion and who fell to talking one day with a neighbor about another mountaineer by the name of Ab Peters. "That Ab Peters," he said, "is the tarnationest bull-headed fool I ever see. I tried to argue with him the other day and make him take a reasonable view of this here baptizin' doctrine but I hed to durn near beat his fool head off before he would own up that I was right, and that immersion was necessary to his salvation. I finally got the lock hold on his head and was in shape to break his neck and, I says, says I, 'Ab, do ye own up that you got to be dipped in order to be saved, or must I break yer fool neck?' and when he saw that I meant just what I said he owned up that I wuz right."

As I have said, most of us would not carry the matter as far as the mountaineer did, but we do like to have other persons see things as we see them. Now, I agree largely with Jim Glover. I think possibly if I could have my way I would carry the matter further than he has proposed to do. I would, if I could, revolutionize our educational system. I would abolish the common district school, and establish 2,000 township combined high and grade schools in the state. Speaking generally the territory included in the high school district would be about a Congressional township 6 miles square, but of course that would not be a hard and fast rule. In some cases it might be convenient to take in more territory than that, and in other cases not quite so much. I would have, in connection with every combined high and grade school, not less than 80 acres of land, and would prefer that it be 160. This would be the experimental farm run in connection with the school. The school building would be large enough to accommodate both the grades and the high school. It would contain an assembly room large enough for all the people in the district, and provision would be made for entertainments and meetings to discuss matters of interest and importance to the people of the district. The school would be in session all year. It would be, in a way, a branch of the agricultural college, and experiments in agriculture, stock breeding, poultry raising and dairying would be carried on under the advice and direction of the agricultural college faculty. The principal of the school and the manager of the school farm would live on the farm the year round. All the people of the district, young and old, would be urged to take courses, long or short,

in the school as is done in Denmark. The farm would be the breeding station not only for the best varieties of farm grains and grasses, but for the best cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and poultry, and the farmers in that district would get the benefit of this improved stock and improved seed. The school should not only be made as practical and thorough as possible in an educational way, but it should be the social and business center of that community, where co-operative organizations could be formed and managed for the benefit of all the people in the district.

As the state owes as good educational advantages to the children of the poorest citizens as to those of the richest, no district should be prevented from having as good school facilities as the best, on account of the comparative poverty of the people of the district. I would, therefore, have the state make a general appropriation for the support of these township high and grade schools of, say, a couple of million dollars which would be distributed inversely to the taxable wealth of the district. To illustrate, let us assume that the taxable wealth of an average township is 1 1/2 million dollars, that district would receive one two-thousandth part of the whole appropriation. If the taxable wealth of a district is only 1 million it would receive one-third more than the average share, and if it is a very wealthy district where a moderate tax would be ample to support the school without any appropriation, no part of the state money would go to such district, the object being to equalize taxes as far as possible for school purposes, and also to give every township school enough means to support it properly.

My plan would not increase, but rather would decrease state taxes, for I would abolish the appropriations for the higher educational institutions and establish a students' revolving loan fund from which any boy or girl of ambition and good character could borrow enough money to pay the necessary expenses of a higher education. So, I am for Jim Glover and his educational scheme, expanded.

Light Ahead

I am getting a good many pessimistic letters these days. I am not surprised. I have been somewhat pessimistic myself. There have been times when it seemed to me our civilization had just about gone to smash, and that the wisest of men have little more vision than the common dun. But I am feeling a good deal more hopeful. If you ask me just why, I might have some trouble in giving a satisfactory reason for the faith that is in me, but the faith is there just the same. Some of my pessimistic friends seem to think a great mistake was made in granting the armistice to Germany. They insist the allies should have gone right ahead and captured the entire German army, and then invaded Germany. I do not agree with this view at all. When Germany asked what terms would be granted, and the allies stated the terms which the Germans accepted unconditionally, there was no other course to pursue. What is more, the terms of the armistice amounted to unconditional surrender.

Some of these pessimistic friends of mine also seem to be much disappointed because the leaders of the present German government do not make open and specific proclamation that they were not only responsible for starting the war but that they knew they were wrong all the while. As a matter of fact they know the kaiser and his military advisers were responsible for beginning the war, but it cannot be expected they are going to acknowledge their own guilt openly. Neither does it matter whether they do or not. The world knows now who was responsible for starting the war, and that is sufficient. Some of the pessimists seem to believe the Bolsheviks of Russia are organizing armies which will sweep over Europe. At the same time they know that industrially Russia is in chaos, and that starvation is sweeping off the Russian people by thousands. An effective modern army cannot be organized and equipped in these days by a government with no industrial organization. It stands to reason the Bolshevik army is not a well equipped or effective army, and the truth of that is shown by the fact that whenever it meets an effective, well equipped army of half

its own size it is defeated. This is not because the Russian Bolshevik soldier is not made up of reasonably good fighting material. He simply is not in condition to fight; that is all. Furthermore, there are indications the situation is going to get better soon in Russia. That country is just beginning to recover from a liberty drunk, unless I am badly mistaken. Some of the Bolshevik leaders have been endowed with brains. They know they have to live in a world with other people, and that they must accommodate themselves to the opinions and beliefs of other people if they can hope to make a go of their government. Possibly they expected there would be a worldwide revolution, but there will be no worldwide revolution. The word that comes out of Russia is not calculated to encourage worldwide revolution. The only places where it could get any considerable foothold was where there was already starvation, and the people were willing to try Bolshevism because they figured it couldn't make their condition any worse. The leaders of Bolshevism do not dare to submit the question of whether they shall be continued in power to an election, because a majority of the Russian people would vote to turn them out, just because the people are suffering and starving. The Bolshevik leaders believe, however, that if they can hold on for a while they may be able to bring about a better organization. They are willing even to compromise with the hated bourgeoisie if the latter will help them reorganize the industries of the country and enable people to get employment and food. Within the next few months there will be less talk about spreading the doctrines of the Bolsheviks throughout other lands, especially the United States. Lenine and Trotzky right now would rather be friendly with the United States because they need us and must have our support or at least toleration if they hope to continue in power.

Approves My Suggestion

Writing from Jerseyville, Ill. W. H. Huffman says, "Whoever controls the circulating medium of a nation is absolute master of all industry and commerce," said a statesman. Shall this nation go on issuing unlimited bonds? Is there no other way to function government except to issue more bonds? Are the finances of this government in the hands of financiers who are working to enslave generations yet unborn with interest-bearing bonds? I was glad to see the following in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of February 15, 1919: 'If at the beginning of the war the government had paid its bills with non-interest bearing bonds, due in five or 10 years at the option of the government, the holder of the bond having the option at any time of converting it into legal tender, government currency or reserve bank notes, backed by the government; then providing taxation that would take up and cancel these notes in 10 years, we would have distributed the payment of the war debt over 10 years without interest, and at the end of that time we should be free from public debt.'

"Why do our agricultural papers have so little to say about the financial system? How many farmers have ever read the Rural Credit law closely enough to find the bankers' joker in the right to issue land loan bonds on the farmers' first mortgage security to get money for nothing to lend farmers for more first mortgages, to hypothecate for more farm loan bonds? Interest on the farmers' first mortgage is made available to pay the interest on the farm loan bonds. It is time somebody protested against such bonding of county, state and nation, when a system of legal tender currency could be devised along the plan outlined in the quotation from the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

But—When a Man is 70

H. C. Riggs, of Wetmore, has reached the age of three score years and ten, and is leaving the farm. "I've sold the farm," he writes, "and am hiking off to town. Don't know what I'll do there. Suppose I'll just sit down. Think about the old place; birds singing in the trees; blossoms in the orchard, sweet; the buzzing of the bees; roosters crowing in the morn; calves bawling for their milk; hogs down in the clover, coats as fine as silk.

"Oh, it's fine out on the old farm, when the crops begin to grow; blossoms on the clover, corn waving in the row. Can't say I'm delighted with the prospect in the town; street cars rumbling day and night; autos chugging round; sunlight glaring on the walks; brick blocks shut out the view; but when a feller's 70 what is there he can do?"

Takes Renters' Side

Henry M. Nichols, of Westphalia, is a landowner but he says very frankly that he recognizes the evils of allowing any individual or corporation to own or control more land than is needed for personal use.

"I am an old man," says Mr. Nichols, "but I have seen very few renters indeed who succeeded in acquiring land." Mr. Nichols believes the tendency of the times is to raise the taxes on lands up to the full rental value, which condition he does not view with apprehension because it will

spell the abolition of landownership and speculation in land.

"I own a good farm at present," continues Mr. Nichols, "and I rent another alongside of it, and have been renting it for the last five years. Every increase in the crops or the value is the signal for an increased extortion of rent. I have seen this all my life. In the long run of years the advantage always is with the landowner, and I have long since concluded that an absentee landowner is like a slave-owner, a good person until he owned a slave or a piece of land that he could rent. Under a single tax no man could dodge his taxes and the community in every township would not have to hire a tax inquisitor to come around and learn all your private business. The money for government has to be raised anyway and ultimately all comes from the land; the tax might as well be direct as indirect. The only persons it would hurt would be real estate men, speculators, and greedy landowners."

And here is the other side. I am interested in these opinions because there is so much of human nature in 'em. C. W. Phillips, who lives near Greensburg, Kiowa county, says:

I have 3,400 acres that I should like to sell. I got this land by coming West at a time when few persons wanted to bring their families to the country. My family and I denied ourselves pleasures and 90 per cent of all necessities. We lived for 12 years in a two-room house with a shed barn. For 12 years I used my wedding suit for Sunday, and the best dress my wife got was a gingham. If she went to town it was in a farm wagon, as we were not able to buy a buggy for at least seven years. At that time it took two or three sections to make a living. It is my guess that L. J. Lichlyter does not know as much about a farm as a 6-months-old shote. (Put that in your pipe and smoke it, will you, John Lichlyter?—Editor). If someone was to give him the best 160-acre farm in Kansas, he would be a renter in three years or back at his old job. I should like to sell him a half section of as good land as he ever saw at \$50 an acre, for which I have always asked \$65 an acre. I would take one-half down, the rest payable at \$1,000 a year with interest at 8 per cent. On failure to make the payments when due the principal and all would fall due. I should expect to get the place back in two years or less.

You have a good deal to say of small farms and modern, up-to-date improvements. Figure up and see if you know any 160-acre wheat farm that will pay taxes, interest, depreciation, wear and tear and upkeep, insurance and so on. With modern improvements, stock and machinery necessary to run it, it would require a six or seven-room bungalow, hot and cold water, bath and laundry, steam heat, electric lights, and other equipment too numerous to mention; barn with water, hayfork, manure-carriers; hoghouse, henhouse, granary, toolhouse, milkhouse, scales, machinery shelter and a hundred other things. If a man had money enough to buy and equip a 160-acre farm he would make twice as much to invest the money in government bonds and work on the section.

If Mr. Phillips has, starting with nothing, as he says, accumulated 3,400 acres worth from \$50 to \$65 an acre he has certainly beaten the record of any section hands of my acquaintance.

Compulsory Military Training

I presume that a good many readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who have written me expressing their opposition to universal compulsory military service, are disappointed because they do not see their letters in print. I am very glad to get these expressions of opinion on this exceedingly important matter, but the fact is I have not space to publish one-tenth of them. I believe that if the question were submitted to the voters of Kansas as to whether we should have compulsory military service, the vote would be five to one against it.

The Wichita Jail

I have read after you for a good many years—with some little pleasure and information. From Kansas I now get word of conditions in Sedgewick county jail at Wichita, that it seems could hardly be true, but if true, need your attention at once. You are opposing Bolshevism; if this is true, this jail builds for Bolshevism faster than all you can write will prevent it.

In the center of the jail, so the newspaper says, is what is called the "tank"—a huge metal cylinder with two tiers of 10 cells each. Cells are wedge-shaped, 1½ feet wide at inner end, 6 feet at the outer end. Around this cell-tank is a sheet iron wall with but one entrance. Thru this entrance is the only light; the only light the prisoners get is the few seconds at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. when food is slid in to them. Toilet on the inner ends of the cells opening into an open cess pool, and from this only is there ventilation.

Men have been in jail there more than a year; bail at \$10,000, making it impossible to get, with no trial.

If this is true, your pen has work that is calling it if you would be a force toward preventing violent revolution in our land. Is it true? As a native Kansan, and familiar with most of the state, I should like to see this matter aired.

Chesterfield, Idaho.

GEO. F. HIBNER.

Of course if the conditions in the Wichita jail are as described by Mr. Hibner it is an outrage. The county health authorities, the county attorney, judge of the district court and county commissioners are all derelict and deserve the severest kind of criticism, for it is their duty to call attention to, and to remedy these conditions.

Also every man accused of crime is entitled under our constitution to a speedy trial. If these prisoners have been denied that right, as Mr. Hibner says, then their constitutional rights are being violated. I do not care what crime a man is accused of, he is entitled to his constitutional rights, and every rightminded citizen ought to demand that he get them.

Greatest Battle Yet To Be Fought

I believe the last and greatest battle for national prohibition is still to be fought—the battle of national enforcement of the law—and that every prohibitionist must this year and next year demonstrate the faith that is in him by getting on the firing line of public sentiment in his locality and marshaling that sentiment in public meetings should there be any slackness shown by local, state or national officials in enforcing the law.

If the prohibition movement, widespread and general as it is, ever needed the aggressive and vigilant support of the people, it will be during the next 18 months or two years. This period will largely determine in the mind of public opinion, the success or failure of national enforcement, especially in the drink-ridden cities. Unless we have effective enforcement there, we shall be unable to demonstrate to these populous skeptical localities the great benefits of the law, and it is here where we must create a public sentiment favorable to prohibition in order to effectively and generally enforce it. It is not going to be a walk-away.

The first test will come immediately after June 30, when the nation is to go dry by Presidential order for the period of demobilization. A factor now at work creating prohibition sentiment in "wet" territory, is the daring and vicious lawlessness of commercialized vice in preying on returning soldiers. These sinkholes of vice in wet territory are a bulwark of strength when it comes to arousing the public conscience. We must remember that the revenue officers of the government will have a difficult task policing this formerly wet territory, unsympathetic to the cause and that it is here where the creation and pressure of public sentiment for prohibition must be brought about to obtain the co-operation of local officials.

A 9-year-old boy was beaten to death the other day in Chicago by three 10-year-olds, who wanted his nickels and pennies for "more" whisky, beer and cigarettes for "the gang." This has happened since the ratification of national prohibition. Yet, we may expect many excellent but mistaken citizens, mostly "back East," to disapprove of the dry-nation amendment, notwithstanding it was affirmed by a tremendous majority of the American people. The 45 states which ratified it represented 100,380,546 population. Their legislatures cast 5,363 votes for the amendment to 1,223 votes against it.

No other state ever has been such a stickler for personal liberty as Kansas. We had it so bad in the early days of prohibition, that for a time there were non-drinkers who drank a little booze just to assert their "right" to drink it. Prohibition laws then being new, it took a little time for us to see that the drunkard's "right" to go to the devil did not include the "right" to make this earth a hell for his wife and children and all others who loved him and wished him well. We didn't reason then that a drunkard was not entitled to infringe on the rights and the welfare of other persons in the exercise of his "God-given privilege" to make a beast of himself, a principle that is embodied in innumerable laws.

The nation, undoubtedly, is now to go thru much the same experience that we had in Kansas during those early years of prohibition but not, I think, for so long.

Before and after the Federal Amendment goes into effect January 16, 1920, the liquor interest will of course do everything possible to attack it and to block and invalidate its enforcement. While the amendment, in express language, does not require Congress and the states to enforce its provisions—merely conferring this power on them—it is unthinkable they will not ultimately actively enforce this law of the land or that law-abiding citizens everywhere, regardless of their personal views on prohibition, will not insist upon its enforcement. The people, I believe, are going to give short shrift to the lukewarm public official who proves lax in this duty. It was in response to the demand of the whole people, not of any special class, Republicans or Democrats, churchgoers or non-church goers, that we got the amendment into the Constitution and therein lies its real strength. Congress now must pass the right kind of legislation for enforcing the law, and the states must co-operate.

We must expect to have a sharp final struggle before we kick booze out of this country never to come back and the duration of it depends greatly on how actively public sentiment is exerted. I shall work in the Senate to back up national prohibition in every way. What we have learned in Kansas about enforcing prohibition will now help mightily. But the "call to the colors" has come to every prohibitionist in the land, and the response to that call should be considered a first and vital duty and as pressing an obligation to home and country as war itself.

Arthur Capper

What Farmers Think about Tenantry

Better Homes, Good Buildings, Fertile Lands, Longer Leases and Proper Credits Will Bring Desirable Renters to Every Community

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze were invited several weeks ago to use its columns in giving publicity to their views on farm tenantry and the changes needed in our present leasing system, and many have written us on this subject. Too often a land owner lives on the farm until everything is about ready to go to pieces, and then he moves to town and leases the farm to a renter. Often he refuses to make any repairs or to provide proper shelter for the renter's farm stock and machinery so that there is but little incentive to the renter to keep the farm for more than a year at a time. Many renters also complain that the present

on account of age or ill health have been forced to give up the farm. If they have raised and educated a family, they have long since gone to the city where hours are shorter and wages better. Many rented farms are owned by the widows of our pioneer settlers and are their only support. Should we tax such non-residents "out of existence?"

The graduated land tax appears impracticable principally from the reason you gave last week, that is, the variation in the quality of the land. In some cases, men are paying \$10 an acre cash rent and making a good living on 80 acres, while others are not making taxes on 640 acres. If we are going

found that some of its members have been sent to Topeka as a sort of a waxed candle instead of having backbone enough to hold for the laws the mass of our people demand. I also find that some of these men went already decided in their minds to try to kill all bills that our governor should instigate, whether good or bad. This is pure rotten politics which the voters of our country should remedy by placing men in our next legislature who are willing and who have enough initiative to have voice in the frame of our laws besides simply voting and being swayed by older politicians. I have no use whatever for a man who is sent to the Legislature leaving the impression behind that he will work for the good of all and then become swayed by party politics.

I believe we have been treading the old path too long, (any man will do who is willing to go). We should retreat from that and first find out from our prospective representative whether he is willing to listen to our demands. We have been laboring under the impression that it is the right of the candidate to tell us what he is willing to do. But now let us reverse that method and inform our prospective representative what he will have to strive to accomplish in order to have our support.

Roy D. Slagle.

Wheeler, Kan.

Suggested Remedies

We are confronted with a great many theories and a small number of facts as to the renter of farm lands, and it seems to me that most of these theories are advanced by people who have no practical knowledge of farming or the farm tenant. About 40 years ago the writer was a farm hand working on a Missouri farm, when wages ranged from \$13 to \$16 a month. When I was 22 years old I had accumulated about money enough to buy a Ford car and if there had been anything of the kind at that time I might have invested my savings in the car, and all I could make thereafter in gasoline, and then my career as a Missouri and Kansas farmer never would have started. But as there was nothing better to do I rented a farm of 80 acres and went to farming with a total capital of not more than \$500. I rented several farms before I had accumulated money enough to buy a farm, and I will say to the credit of the land owners that I never was abused by any of them, and that I never paid a dollar of rent that I begrudged to the land owner. On the whole I am inclined to believe that the land owner is a very good sort of man. There are of course a few landowners of the other kind; but there are also a great number of renters who are not just what they should be. I have known some tenants who did too much of their farming on a nail keg by the stove in the general store. I have known others who thought more of a squirrel rifle or a fishing pole than they did of the best farm implement made. Others who worked three or four months each year raising one kind of crop instead of practicing general

farming, wonder why they are never able to own a farm. The trouble with this class of renters is their want of intelligence and industry, and in my humble opinion no law can be made that will help them.

Will credit in the form of loans provided by the state or national government help the tenant? I doubt it very much, if money is lent by the government to persons who cannot borrow from a careful banker or other business man who has money to lend it surely will result in loss to the government and will not benefit the borrower. We know it is said that the rate of interest can be reduced in this way—this we do not believe because only the government can give the renter what it takes from some one in tax. It was found to be necessary to make the Federal Farm Loan bonds tax free in order to lend money at a rate of 5½ per cent—how will it help, to reduce the interest rate, and increase the tax enough to make up the difference? The truth is that the government, whether state or national, has nothing to give any of its citizens, and in our opinion there is not the slightest reason why either the state or national Government should give the farmer or any other able bodied man a dollar. We are afraid the government will be as successful as a money lender as it has been as an operator of the railroads. I have found that any fair business farmer can always get all the credit that is safe for him to have. It is easier to borrow money than to make the money to repay the loan, and we have not found that the rate of interest is generally higher than it should be. The interest rate in Central Kansas is some 6 or 7 per cent and when the mortgage pays a tax of 1½ to 2½ per cent a government bond is better for the lender. We never have known any good business renter who was not able to borrow all the money that was safe for him to borrow.

There is a theory among some of our visionary statesmen that somebody wants to farm who is not doing so, but would farm if he had land given to him. It is believed that somebody should be farming who is not doing so, and that it is the business of the government to provide these men with a farm, and farm equipment in order to keep them from becoming Bolsheviks, Socialists, I. W. W.'s or some other undesirable thing. Why not provide them with grocery stores, dry goods stores, barber shops, garages, or some other business that pays fully as well or better than farming? Is it desirable that farm production be increased? Is there any shortage of farm products except the shortage caused by the war?

Is the farmer better paid for his labor than persons in other lines of business? A record kept by 50 farmers under the supervision of the Missouri State Agricultural college shows that the farmer during a nine-year period up to and including 1917 received \$2.26 a day for the time he put in raising corn, that he got \$2.92 a day for raising wheat, and nothing for raising oats. It also is shown that the hod

(Continued on Page 18.)



Here is an Attractive Home that Would Appeal to Any Good Tenant. Every Farm Should Have a House as Good as This One.

leases offered them are for only one year and that such a plan does not enable them to work out any satisfactory system of crop rotations that will build up the soil fertility and make the farm more productive. Land owners also complain that many renters are shiftless and irresponsible, and that it is not safe to make long leases with them. Some of these letters are reproduced here and others will be given in subsequent issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Morale in Farm Labor

It does not require a very vivid imagination to grasp the fact that any farm manager would appreciate an attractive dwelling such as the one shown on this page. This particular building has a mammoth incubator in the basement, with an office and dwelling above for the manager of this poultry and hog farm. The initial cost of such a structure is but little greater than that of a less sightly building. In its present form it makes the farm more attractive to visitors, and also proves that the "boss" knows farm managers are "human beings." The mere fact that the manager lives in such an attractive building gives him a greater pride in maintaining the general appearance and condition of the whole farm on a corresponding scale. Employers of farm labor may not be able to provide such an elaborate building for farm help, or tenants but, there is a lesson here. Think it over.

I. B. Reed.

Taxing Excessive Holdings

There seems to be some talk of a law to remedy the tenant evil by "taxing out of existence" the non-resident land owner and also the graduated land tax idea as a means of disposing of the so-called land hog. This would appear to be about like shooting down the principal street in Topeka in the hope of hitting a criminal. Since investigation will show that four-fifths of the tenant farmed land is owned by some early settlers who, after enduring hardships for many years and

to tax hogs out of existence, why specialize on the land owners. All our returning soldiers may not desire farms. Some may prefer to be merchants or bankers or grainmen or editors. If we tax out of existence the man who has more than one farm, why not also the man who has more than one store, bank, elevator or newspaper.

In a former issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze under the heading of "Real Estate Bargains" there seems to be plenty of land for sale at a reasonable price. In fact some land is listed for sale at a price below the assessed valuation. It would look as if increased taxes would simply increase the rent and the burden would fall upon the tenant.

Why not start at the other end of this question and provide some way to finance the "would-be-home-owner" and sell him land on the contract plan, giving him a bond for a deed to be delivered when he pays for it? Then it is up to him to make good.

If the intention is to put the taxes up to try to force a land holder to sell to some irresponsible man who has nothing to lose, then, in the words of the cartoonist, "It can't be did."

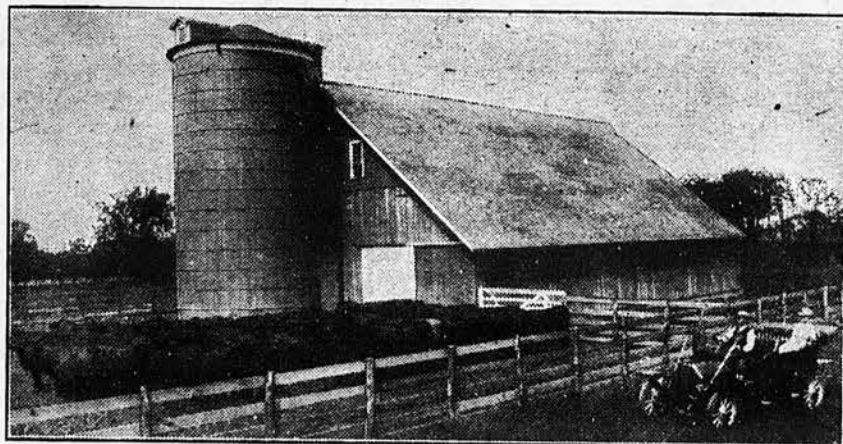
The difficulty does not seem to be to find the land to buy, but to find some one with the money and inclination to buy it.

But don't look for a stampede to the farm while a common laborer can get \$4 or \$5 a day for eight hours' work in the city and a man or a woman can get \$75 to \$100 a month for playing on a typewriter. When city and farm life are equally attractive and equally remunerative, the tenant problem will solve itself.

Lincoln, Kan.

More Farms Needed

We have a large number of tenants in our section of the state, and indications are that we may have more. It is beginning to be a difficult problem for all our boys to find places to rent. I believe our legislature made a very bad mistake in killing the farm tenantry bill. I have been studying the action of our legislature and have



The Renter Needs a Roomy Barn, a Good Silo, and Feed Lots So That He Can Engage in Livestock Farming and Dairying.

Country Talks Fresh from the Field

Farmers Discuss Politics, Swine Raising, the League of Nations, Bee-Keeping, Government Control of Industries, and Other Important Matters

FARMERS are urged to make free use of the columns of the Farmers' Mail and Breeze to express their views on religion, politics, needed state and national legislation, good roads, consolidated schools, community improvement clubs, raising crops and livestock, government control of public industries, better methods of marketing, and other matters of interest. Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers' Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Boys as Swine Raisers

I bought four hogs from two different parties, but the hogs were from the same litter. Two of them weighed 300 pounds each, and I paid 16 1/4 cents a

cupied in deliberating on the merits and demerits of the League will be of sufficient length to ascertain beyond doubt, the wisest course to pursue.

Also let us hope that the people will have an opportunity, after careful study, to express themselves in different language before its final ratification.

Longton, Kan.

Government Control of Industries

I have just read your 14 pointers for the farmers' good. I would substitute for No. 1 and No. 8, the government control of prices and restrictions of profit to distributors I would change from 5 to 20 per cent. Packing is a skilled business that no one can handle unless he is skilled in every feature of

The farmer who keeps bees only for his own use, will find them very profitable and will prefer to produce comb honey as it is easier to prepare for market in small amounts. One should always place comb foundation in every section or pound boxes as they are called usually. By using the foundation we get straight combs ready for the table; without foundation one has crooked combs which must be cut. This is a sticky and wasteful mess at best, and this will always happen when one is in a hurry. Just for the farm apiary of a few colonies one need not go to a very great expense. All that is necessary will be good hives, bees on straight combs built from foundation, a hive tool, smoker, gloves, and a veil for protection of the face. After the first cost I think anyone will find his money well invested and can say that beekeeping for us is a paying proposition, but for the man who has not the time to care for a few colonies properly, it is a losing proposition. His failures also will keep many others from making a success.

Mrs. Roy Bunger.

Opposes Military Training

Keep up the fight against military training and West Point. Four-fifths of the people are with you. Just because a few with big mouths are making a big noise, do not think they represent a majority of the people. For example, I have two sons in France, also a son-in-law. They are in different parts of the army. One is in the army of occupation, one in the post-office and one at headquarters. They say that all the boys over there are against military training. One asked me what was the matter with Kansas, electing a man governor who was in favor of military training. If Governor Allen wants to join the list of one-term governors, let him keep up his talk about military training until the boys get home from France. They are against any military man for any office from President down.

Richmond, Kan. John Harvey.

Likes Senator Capper

We are glad to have a Senator like Mr. Capper. We wish there were more. I hope he will try for the Presidency next fall. I am sure he would succeed.

Arcadia, Kan. H. H. Cox.

Capper's War Record

In reference to the League of Nations, let me say I am not in favor of the one which has been drafted, but would favor one which bounded the Western hemisphere. Then let Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia form one and let ours co-operate with them in international questions and grievances of all kinds that would come under such a head, but stop there and let us run our own continent and let them run theirs.

If we could always put men like Capper at the head, men who are not afraid to fight if necessary, but who

have sense enough to know when to fight, and let them draft a constitution for a League, we will have no more wars and very little cause for war.

Jetmore, Kan. J. H. Breeze.

Wheat Growers to Organize

The United States Wheat Growers' association is being formed at this time. The idea originated in Oklahoma, and wheat growers there have their temporary state organization complete and will soon call a meeting to perfect a permanent state organization. Kansas is being organized rapidly and we expect the association soon to spread over the wheat belt.

The purpose of the United States Wheat Growers' association will be to look after the production, marketing and transportation of wheat. We expect to have a little more to say in regard to the market price of wheat in the future than in the past, when we had to take whatever the other fellow offered. By means of our association we expect to keep closer "tab" on what the other wheat growers of the world are doing, and we expect to know how much they are producing and how much wheat the world will need.

Our raising wheat, like the production of most other farm products, has been "guess work." We "guessed" we would get enough wheat under normal conditions to pay us for our work and interest on our capital. We "guessed" we were raising enough to supply the demand. Our guesses average about 50 per cent correct. The market was manipulated for the benefit of the speculator and the farmer lost money on his crop. We over-produced, the price fell, and we lost. We under-produced and the market went out of sight. We have had a steady market the past two seasons and it has brought us to our senses. But we are not nearly so wide awake as we will be after restrictions are removed and the price of wheat drops 20 to 30 cents below the cost of production, which it will do if we do not take a hand in market conditions.

Honestly, brother farmers, how many of you have made money raising wheat during the last 15 years? How many of you would have starved to death had the farm women not raised chickens and sold butter and eggs to pay the grocery bills? How many of you have raised wheat in order to have a place to live, an excuse for occupying more than 6 feet of earth, while with the overtime labors of yourself and family you manage to make a living? What are we going to do about it, you ask? Sit still, I suppose, and listen to the town man's "bunc" that farmers cannot organize. The wise ones would have us believe the farmer is the only fool on earth. He alone of all the different classes of men can't organize in self defense. Even the chimney sweep or the bootblack has his union and his conditions have been improved by it. But they tell us the farmer will not stick to his organization, and that he

(Continued on Page 18.)



Old Fashioned Houses and Rail Fences are Not Often Seen in Kansas Today, and for This the Farm Tenants are Profoundly Thankful.

hundredweight for them. The other two weighed 285 pounds together, and I paid 15 cents a hundredweight for these. There was a difference of 315 pounds in weight and a difference of \$54.75 in money between the two lots. The best two would have sold at the top price in Kansas City, and the other two for 15 1/2 cents a hundredweight.

These hogs were fed by boys, so you see the old story doesn't hold good here, that "Boys are boys."

Plainville, Kan. J. H. F.

Maintaining Fertility

The average price a bushel which the 55 crops of Kansas wheat brought before 1917 was 73 cents. If we had to replace the fertilizer elements contained in that wheat, it would take over half of the selling price of the wheat to repay the soil, at present prices of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

As farmers increase the use of commercial fertilizers, prices rise. Then, it is hard to get enough to supply the demands if every acre must be supplied with commercial fertilizer.

So, the supply of home-grown fertilizer should be taken care of. Wheat straw contains 1.2 pounds of nitrogen, 4.4 pounds of phosphoric acid and 8 pounds of potassium a ton. Oat straw contains 3.5 pounds of nitrogen, 5.6 pounds of phosphoric acid and 24 pounds of potassium a ton. Corn fodder contains 5.4 pounds of nitrogen, 7.6 pounds of phosphoric acid and 21 pounds of potash a ton. Barnyard manure contains 9 pounds of nitrogen, 6.6 pounds of phosphoric acid and 11.2 pounds of potash a ton. The value of these elements is: 30 cents a pound for nitrogen, 15 for phosphorus and 10 for potassium. This is the price given by the director of Ohio Experiment station.

Can we afford to sell straw?

Parsons, Kan. J. E. Payne.

The League of Nations

The record of Mr. Capper as governor is proof that his sympathies are with the people, and I believe his own judgment will dictate his position on the "League of Nations" proposition.

It is difficult for the layman to arrive intelligently at the wisest conclusion, but let us hope that the time oc-

cupied in deliberating on the merits and demerits of the League will be of sufficient length to ascertain beyond doubt, the wisest course to pursue.

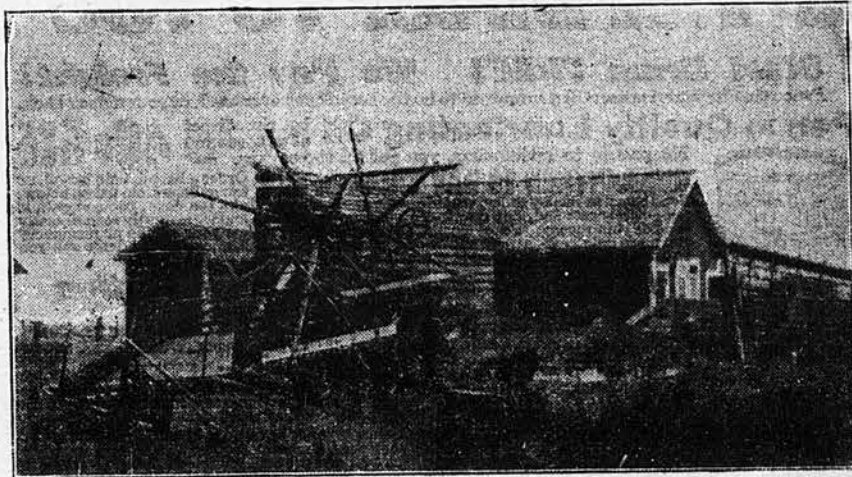
Also let us hope that the people will have an opportunity, after careful study, to express themselves in different language before its final ratification.

Longton, Kan.

Bee-keeping for Farmers

Does bee-keeping pay the average farmer? This question can be answered yes, or no, as the average farmer who has bees keeps them in any kind of old boxes, barrels, or hollow stumps, and if the farmer puts supers on these crude hives he puts another box on upside down, or if he should have an old hive he may put an eight-frame super on a 10-frame hive body, finishing the vacant space with a board which leaves room for robber bees to carry away the honey to their own hives. This naturally discourages the swarm so that they will desert the hive, if not already destroyed in attempting to defend their own home. This accounts for the loss of so many colonies in the hands of the amateur beekeeper, who is very much discouraged as he cannot understand what became of his swarm.

Some farmers have fairly good hives, but do not care to take the time and expense of arranging their supers in the best way, by using new sections and comb foundation. A farmer would not expect his cows to pay a profit for him if they were obliged to stand in the shelter of a barbed wire fence during a winter storm, nor would he expect a carpenter to build a good house if he did not have proper material and modern tools with which to do the work, still he thinks his bees are not worth much if they do not store a large crop of surplus honey on straight combs. The farmer does not have much time to work with his bees, and I doubt whether the average farmer should try to keep more than five or six good strong colonies, unless some member of the family can devote the necessary time to caring for them.



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Plan for a Succession of Vegetables

BY J. C. WHITTEN

FARM GARDENS are important and must not be overlooked. Not infrequently, on the farm, it is customary to take a day off and make the garden. The idea is that once this troublesome job is out of the way, it no longer will interfere with farm work. There is no best day on which to make a garden, but there is a proper time for the planting of each species of vegetables which is to be grown in the garden.

It should be borne in mind that different garden vegetables have different temperature requirements. Some do best in cool weather and in a cool soil. Others grow successfully only after the weather and soil have become warm later in the season. Some of our vegetables are tropical plants and require great heat for their growth. Others are natives of colder countries and will not grow well after the burning heat of summer arrives. Not infrequently the grower fails entirely with certain vegetables because he plants all of them at the same time. In following such a plan some plants may have been started much too late, and others entirely too late.

Plant at Different Times

There are a number of vegetables which do best if started while the weather is cool. They will make growth at a temperature slightly above the freezing point and they will endure more or less freezing without serious injury. Such species should be planted as early as the ground can be worked in spring. Among them are the following: onions, garden peas, sweet peas, parsnips, spinach and salsify. In Central Missouri or Central Kansas, these may be started in February or early March.

Another group which can be planted only slightly later, perhaps about March 15 consists of lettuce, radishes, parsley and chard. These may be followed in late March or early April with carrots, beets, spring turnips and potatoes.

The next group which may be planted between April 1 and April 15 consists of sweet corn, and early garden beans. A still later group comprises those which will not make growth until the soil is warm, and which will be killed often by a slight frost. This comprises lima beans, okra or gumbo, cucumbers, melons, cantaloupes. The latter should not be planted until May or early June. They are vegetables which will not only be killed by frost, but if cool evenings prevail after they come up, they will, even tho not literally killed, be so stunted and injured by the cold as never to make satisfactory plants. This attention to planting so as to give each species its proper temperature is one of the most important points in successful vegetable growing.

Use of Cold Frame

Certain plants should be started in the hotbed or coldframe and transplanted to the open field at the proper season. Cabbage, cantaloupe and early celery seeds should be started in late January or early February. For success the cabbage and cantaloupes should be set in the open field during the last week in May, if possible; early celery should be set in the open in late June. Late cabbage and late cel-

ery may be started in April and transplanted to the open field in July. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peppers and egg plant should have the seeds started

in February or March. Tomato and sweet potato plants should be set in the open field after danger of frost is over which will be in late April or early May. Peppers and eggplants should not be set in the open field until late May or even early June if the spring is cold. Like lima beans, these two species require a very high temperature for their growth. If they are started while the soil or weather is cold, they often will be stunted permanently.

Some of the vegetables mentioned mature quickly, last but a short season, and a succession of them should be grown in order to have them fresh for the table at all seasons of the year. Among those vegetables which should be planted once a month for succession are lettuce, beets, peas, carrots and radishes.

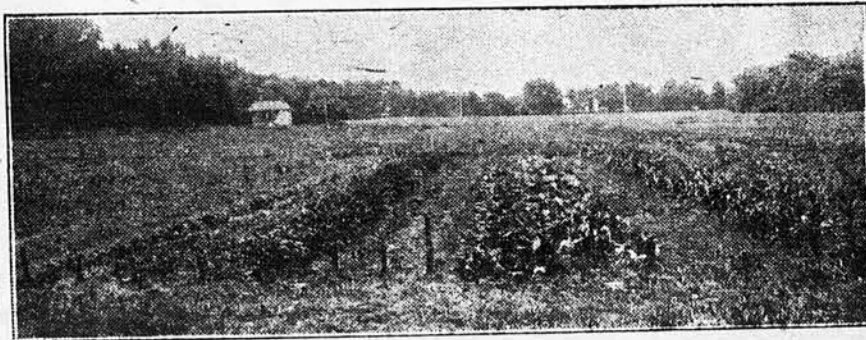
Radishes soon become pithy, woody and strong after they have reached proper size for the table. It is better to make repeated sowings a month apart. Lettuce soon goes to seed after it has reached its best maturity for the table, so young plants should be kept constantly coming on. Beets become woody with age and lose their crispness and sweet flavor. Those to be started for winter should not be planted earlier than July 1. Carrots are a delicious garden vegetable when young. One reason why they are not grown more often for winter storage is because they usually are planted in early spring, and by autumn they become so woody as to be unpalatable. Carrots for keeping over winter should be started in July. Turnips for winter use should be sown broadcast in late July. The soil should be given good cultivation, several weeks previous to sowing, to kill the weeds and to retain moisture to sprout the turnip seeds.

Give Thoro Cultivation

While it is feasible to start some of these short season crops late for a winter supply of vegetables, it is equally as important to plant those which need a long season for maturity such as onions, parsnips and salsify as early as possible. Vegetables to be good should be pushed as rapidly as possible after they are planted. They should be given frequent and thoro cultivation so they will make continual, rank, succulent growth. It is necessary to stir up the soil as early as feasible after every rain to prevent the formation of a crust, and to aerate the soil.

Weeds never should be allowed to get a start. Once a garden of small vegetables becomes infested with weeds, it may be more troublesome and expensive to clean them out than the vegetables are worth. Furthermore, vegetables that struggle for a time in competition with weeds or in a crusty soil frequently are so weakened in their growth that they never may give satisfactory returns. To facilitate best handling of garden soil and early planting, the land should be plowed in the fall. Winter freezing flocculates the soil, rendering it mellow and workable in early spring. The higher points of the surface of autumn plowed land will dry out so as to facilitate harrowing and planting in spring long before unplowed soil can dry out deep enough for proper plowing.

Good schools and good churches are needed in every community, and you should do all you can to promote both.



Plan to Do Intensive Gardening and Plant so as to Have a Succession of Vegetables That Will Keep the Table Supplied All Summer.

Wild Trees and Nursery Trees

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT

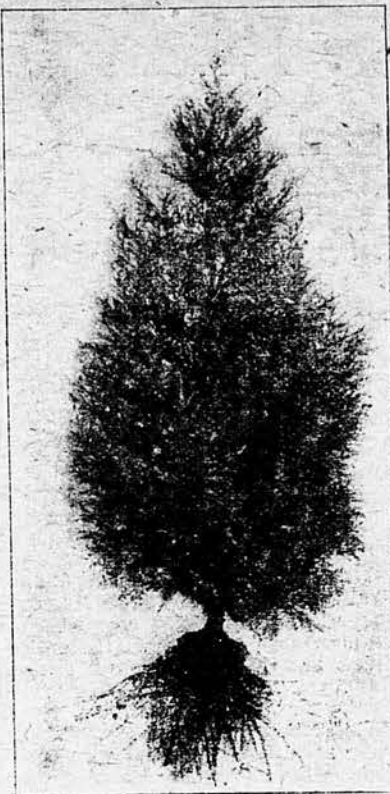
"There are thousands of little cedar trees," a subscriber from Randolph, Kan., writes, "growing on the hillsides in this vicinity that may be had for the digging. Can they be transplanted with any assurance of success or will it be cheaper to buy nursery grown trees?"

The success in transplanting such wild grown seedling cedars will depend on two factors. The first is the character of the soil in which the trees are growing. If the soil is thin and rocky the trees will have very few fibrous roots, and the few roots that they have will be badly mutilated in digging out the trees. Under these conditions few of the trees will survive. If the soil in which the trees are growing is deep and rich they can be dug without serious injury to the roots and if they are properly handled the most of them should grow.

The second factor that will determine the success with which they will grow, is the protection given the roots. They must be protected from the sun and air from the time the trees are dug until they are again planted. This protection can scarcely be given to trees that are dug here, there, and yonder on a hillside.

Nursery grown trees can be transplanted with greater assurance of success because of their better root development. All trees of suitable size for field planting have been transplanted once or twice in the nursery and this has increased the number of fibrous roots. They are also grown in good deep soil and can be dug without serious injury to the roots. The greater number of fibrous roots holds much of the soil in which they are growing, this protects them from the air to a very great extent and the risk of loss in transplanting is reduced accordingly. The accompanying illustration shows the root development of a nursery grown red cedar, note the density of the fibrous roots near the base of the tree.

When the time it takes to go out over the hills and dig the wild seedling trees, is considered, and together with the loss from transplanting is charged against the cost of the surviving trees, it is usually found that the nursery grown trees are the cheaper. Nursery grown red cedars of suitable



Note the Dense Fibrous Roots.

size for all ordinary planting can be bought for about \$10 to \$12 a hundred. Under favorable weather conditions 90 per cent or more of such trees will survive. We have reports from many planters of 95 per cent or more of their trees growing. Several have reported 100 per cent living a year after they were planted.

Spraying Machinery

BY E. G. KELLY

Every year, the spray pump widens its field of operation. In its first use it was limited to orchard work where the increase in salable fruit made it a money-making necessity. Next it came into the home garden where it stopped the ravages of bugs, worms, and blight. Users found that their sprayed gardens became the prize beauty spots of the neighborhood. Then the vegetable grower and market gardener realized its building possibilities.

The life of a spraying machine, especially the gas engine, is determined very largely by the expert knowledge and care of the operator. The new machine should be oiled frequently with a good grade of oil. The new operator should study his machine carefully while it is in working condition, learn every part and the place for every part. To do this each part should be examined every day. If this plan is followed, much of the time ordinarily lost in spraying may be saved, and the machine kept in excellent condition.

At the close of each series of spray application the machine, tanks, and hose should be thoroly cleaned with water. All metal parts should be cleaned, and wiped over with oil to prevent rusting and all packing loosened and oiled. The hose should be cleaned, drained, and hung without sharp bends.

In addition to all this general but necessary care, all metal parts should receive an extra coat or two of oil when the machine is housed for a time. The inside as well as the outside should be oiled and all bolts requiring adjustment should be loosened and the threads oiled. All drain cocks should be left open to prevent water from catching in any part and freezing. While cleaning the machine a sharp lookout should be kept for broken or worn parts which need replacing. Order these parts at once, so they may be fitted at odd times during the winter. Never wait until spraying time in the spring to order the repairs; such delays often cause expensive waiting and heavy loss.

Spraying Fruit Trees

BY J. H. MERRILL

Fruit trees are sprayed for two reasons—to control plant diseases and to prevent damage from insects. So infrequently, however, trees suffer from one type of injury alone that most of the sprays in actual use are combined from fungicides and insecticides.

The fungicides most commonly employed are Bordeaux mixture and some forms of the lime-sulfur compounds. Bordeaux mixture is decidedly the most efficient of all the fungicides, but since its use during rainy weather is almost certain to cause injury to both fruit and foliage, the lime-sulfur sprays are often substituted. There are many diseases, however, such as apple blotch and bitter rot, which cannot be controlled by lime-sulfur, while in hot weather Bordeaux mixture is much safer. Hence the most satisfactory spraying method involves the use of the lime-sulfur compounds in the early season, when they are absolutely safe and will control any disease that may appear at that time, while the Bordeaux mixture is applied later, when it is safer on account of the heat and most effective for the later appearing diseases.

The lime-sulfur sprays may be prepared at home or some of the commercial brands may be used. Unless the grower has a large number of trees to be sprayed, it will not pay him to make the home-made solution, as the cost of securing the equipment and of purchasing the ingredients in small quantities would be prohibitive. Not only is the task of preparation very disagreeable, but unless directions are most carefully followed, failure probably will result. Since the commercial sprays are made in large quantities and with improved equipment, it is possible to produce a more uniform solution than the home-made product.

The College Orchard Project

The co-operative orchard project recently launched by the horticultural department of the extension division, is proving a success, judging by its reception by the farmers.

According to the plan outlined, the orchardists agree to plant only the varieties specified by the department and to follow precisely the instructions given them. Each orchard is to be one acre in size and each will receive personal supervision.

Harold Simonds and E. G. Kelly of the extension division will make special trips to give the orchards personal attention.

Keep the milk and butter clean and sanitary by having clean milk utensils and sanitary containers.



Experience Counts

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To design and build a good threshing machine a man must know by experience what is needed. Nichols & Shepard Company, builders of the famous

Red River Special

has devoted its whole lifetime to the building of threshers and the power to drive them.

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The Red River Special has the only true principle of taking the grain away from the straw—that of *beating it out*. It's big cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Beating Shakers enable it to save more grain than any other machine made. *It saves the farmers' thresh bill.* Write for special circular.

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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

The Development of the Plow.
Crooked Stick First Device.
Use of Iron Covered Tip.
Jefferson and Webster as Farmers.
Steel Forms in 1833.
The Original Gang Plows.
The Advent of the Tractor.
Durability of Fence Posts.
Questions and Answers.

THE PLOW as we know it is a comparatively new development, but some of the older types of plows, indeed, are interesting. The implement itself is as old as history and even in the Book of Job, which is the most ancient of the Old Testament books, mention is made of the plow. Egyptian monuments erected before 3000 B. C. have inscriptions indicating that the plow is an extremely old contrivance. The plow had its origin with agriculture itself, because primitive man observed that if the soil was stirred and loosened a rank and luxuriant vegetation immediately sprang up, and he was led to believe that his own planting operations would have better results if the seed were put in places where the soil had been loosened.

Probably the earliest type of plow was simply a sharpened stick which was used to loosen and stir the soil. Then some primitive genius, perhaps accidentally, found out that a crooked branch of a tree, using the long end as the handle, was easier to manage than a straight stick. The short end bent around roughly at the right angle, was put into the ground, and the whole arrangement drawn thru the soil did fairly effective work. Even yet, among some of the barbarians, plows of this kind can be found, and it is said that in some of the wild regions of Mexico and South America, implements not much better than this are in regular use.

The next important step in the development of the plow was that of covering the point with iron or copper, a development which occurred approximately 1,000 B. C. This implement with certain modifications was used for nearly 2,500 years. Then Dutch farmers in some way developed the idea of the moldboard, rough and crude to be sure, but still effective in turning the dirt out and throwing it to one side. This was the first appearance of the wedge effect characteristic of the modern plow. About the middle of the Eighteenth century English farmers began to interest themselves strongly in plows of the Dutch design. The first attempts at making moldboard plows were scarcely satisfactory, because the machines that were turned out were so heavy and cumbersome that they were very difficult to operate. However, in the next 50 years great strides were made and fairly successful plows were constructed.

In America the development of the plow may be said to begin with Revolutionary times. The old Scotch and English plows did not prove satisfactory in the raw American soil and new types had to be developed. One of the first Americans to give serious thought and action toward the improvement of the plow was Thomas Jefferson, who did his work about 1800. Among other prominent men interested in the development of the plow was Daniel Webster, who appreciated the fact that the plow was going to be a tremendous influence in the development of America, and he gave a great deal of his attention to the design of a good plow. It is interesting to note that Webster's plow turned a furrow 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, and that several yoke of oxen and half a dozen men were necessary to operate it.

Steel plows came into being, the first being made by John Lane in 1833 and in the next few years the great development of American plows occurred. It was at this time that the names of Deere and Oliver entered the implement history.

Of course in the early development of the plow only single or sulky plows were constructed. The first successful gang plow was patented so late as

1884, but since then has become of very common use. Refinement after refinement in frame, bottom, and hitch have been added gradually until we have in the modern plow a most wonderfully perfect machine. It is significant, however, that very little scientific basis underlies the design of the most important parts of the plow. What has been achieved is the result of cut and try methods, of hard work, and of constant experimentation.

With the advent of the tractor a new impetus is given to the design of the plow and much is yet to be done. The plows which we have now are designed to be drawn at the speed at which a horse walks. There is a tendency among tractor manufacturers to increase the speed of the plow, but this will necessitate a re-design of plow bottoms and plow adjustments. Designers are working at the problem with great alacrity, and the next few years will undoubtedly see radical changes wrought in the design of the plow.

Fence Posts Compared

The fence-post problem is always with us. In view of the growing scarcity of desirable woods, the government suggests the use of substitutes for wood posts such as concrete, stone, or metal posts, or else treating the shorter-lived posts with preserving materials. Here is the government list of the different woods and materials, together with the average life and cost:

Kind of Post	Average Life (Years)	Average Cost (cents)
Concrete (estimated).....	45.0	20
Stone.....	45.0	20
Steel (estimated).....	29.9	20
Osage orange.....	29.9	22
Locust.....	23.8	24
Red cedar.....	20.5	29
Mulberry.....	17.4	19
Catalpa.....	15.5	17
Bur oak.....	15.3	15
Chestnut.....	14.8	15
White cedar.....	14.3	18
Walnut.....	11.5	12
White oak.....	11.4	12
Pine.....	11.2	12
Tamarack.....	10.5	9
Cherry.....	10.3	8
Hemlock.....	9.1	12
Sassafras.....	8.9	14
Elm.....	8.8	12
Ash.....	8.6	10
Red oak.....	7.0	7
Willow.....	6.2	7

A good time to cut wood posts that are to be peeled is in the spring after buds begin to swell. They peel easily at that time, and will season in time for the preserving treatment in the fall.

Cement Blocks for Granary

Have you had any experience with cement blocks for a granary? I am told that they will draw dampness and spoil grain. I was told the same regarding cement floors, but mine does not bother that way. I want to build a double granary with a drive in center and wanted to use a permanent material. Tile is much higher than blocks here. Mulvane, Kan. G. H. F.

Cement blocks are entirely satisfactory for the construction of a granary. Granaries have been built all over the country with this material and they have been used with entire success.

It is necessary, if good cement blocks are to be made, that they be made properly. They should be made of a good rich mixture say 1 part cement to 3 parts sand, and they should be permitted to cure properly before put into a building or subjected to any load. As far as drawing dampness is concerned, this is an old fallacy that is being exploded rapidly. If the blocks are made properly they are practically water-proof, and are much less susceptible to dampness than wood. One thing that you will have to be careful about is the matter of ventilation. If you are going to use the building for the storage of ear corn, a closed walled building is not at all suitable for such a purpose, and if it is necessary to store corn, special provision should be made so that there is a free circulation of air.

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E. F. ELMBERG COMPANY
26 Main St. Parkersburg, Iowa

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

March Sunshine and Showers.
Wheat Has Excellent Color.
Lime for Sour Soils.
Grinding Feeds at the Mill.
Keeping Calves is Expensive.
Preparations for Corn Planting.
Fields are Clear of Weeds.
Getting a Stand of Alfalfa.
Managing a Balky Horse.

A TYPICAL March week of sunshine and showers ended March 29. It has also a good growing week and it set the wheat and alfalfa far ahead of its usual size for the last week in March. If later freezes do not come early wheat harvest and early haying seems assured. Early haying especially will be well received this year for prairie hay sold this week in Kansas City for \$40 a ton. Think of it, those of you who imagine that the keep of a horse costs nothing when compared with the keep of a motor car!

Upland wheat in this part of Coffey county has a beautiful color and seems fairly well started on its last lap. Nothing but too much moisture now seems to stand in the way of a good crop; but no one is looking for that. It would be too much good fortune. Many who are short of feed are still pasturing their wheat but it seems to me that pasturing must work harm to the crop after this date, March 29.

We treated 5 acres of alfalfa with lime this week, putting it on at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. Haying no regular lime spreader we tackled it in the way we used to sow oats. We filled the hind end of the wagon box full, got in the midst of it with both hands and feet and tried to scatter it on both sides and behind the wagon as evenly as possible. When the first start was made I thought I had a job that would prove too much for me but after a round it came easier and with the wind a little to one side I managed to get thru all right. But one certainly eats plenty of lime at that job. It ought to be a sure preventive of the "flu."

A number of the neighbors who scattered lime used a seeder—not a drill—and scattered it in that way. I imagine it was a much pleasanter altho somewhat slower method than the one we chose. Enough has been spread in this neighborhood and on enough different crops to give us all a good idea as to what lime will do for our soil. Lime is not a fertilizer; it will not add a pound of fertility to the soil. But if our soil is sour—and the college men say it is—the lime ought to sweeten it up enough so what fertility is present will do us more good. That is, if enough has been used; 1,000 pounds to the acre ought to give us a hint, at any rate. In the East there used to be a saying regarding lime, that it made the father rich and the son poor. By that I suppose it meant that the use of lime enabled the crops to draw out the last available bit of fertility.

Wishing to keep the ear corn that we have to feed to the hogs and chickens we went to Burlington this week and bought a truck load of corn at the mill to be used in feeding the calves. Altho we have a good mill and engine we got the corn ground at the mill as they could do it cheaper than we could. At the price they charge, 10 cents a hundred, one cannot afford to do his own grinding if he has to get his corn in tow. If he has it on the farm he cannot afford to haul it to town and back again. It would then pay him to invest any reasonable sum in a mill so that he could do his own grinding on the farm.

The calves have been doing well during the last three weeks but how it is costing to feed them! Corn at \$1.65 a bushel with 10 cents a hundred for grinding and a 12-mile haul to get it home. For roughness alfalfa hay which we could sell at the barn door for \$30 a ton and corn fodder which could have been sold for \$1 a shock. Certainly those calves are going to cost somebody something by the time they are ready to sell but whether it will be for us to bear or someone else can

be determined later. At any rate, we hope to get our money back.

Two days of the last week were spent hauling manure. We have but 30 acres of land left to plant to corn and we would like to have that produce as well as possible. Since last fall we have manured about half of it. The field is all of a sandy nature and most of it stands dry weather well, in fact, it was the only field on the farm which last year produced corn worth saving for seed. We are not anticipating much trouble with the weeds this season as the last two dry years have enabled us to keep the fields pretty clean.

Speaking of clean fields—because all of the cultivated land is clean here now—makes me think that it would be a good spring in which to sow alfalfa. The greatest enemy spring sown alfalfa has here is foxtail and crabgrass and those two will come pretty near getting it in a wet season. Weeds can be clipped after they are up a little and killed, but the more you clip foxtail the thicker it gets.

A neighbor who is on a farm belonging to a Kansas City man says that the owner wished to sow some alfalfa this spring and had written to spare no expense in order to get a stand. Our friend asked how we got our stand and I told him that the least expensive way in which he could prepare the ground would be about the most certain to insure a stand. I would not have spring plowing—or any kind of plowing, for that matter—for spring sown alfalfa if I could get it plowed for nothing.

The best way that we have found for getting a stand of alfalfa in the spring in this locality is to select a piece of land which was in corn last year and on which the corn has been cut and taken off. Disk this twice, lapping half, about April 5 to 15 and then sow broadcast over it alfalfa seed at the rate of 1 bushel to every 5 acres. Then cover it with one lap of the harrow and let it alone. Unless the ground is full of foxtail and crabgrass seed, it will be almost certain to make a stand. The time is not arbitrary. If conditions are right it is safe to sow in this way until May 15 but April sown seed stands just a little better show. If sown too early a late freeze may catch it. That happened here last spring. It was so warm that a number, ourselves included, sowed the last of March. It came up and showed a good stand; then came a snow followed by a freeze and that was the last of the alfalfa.

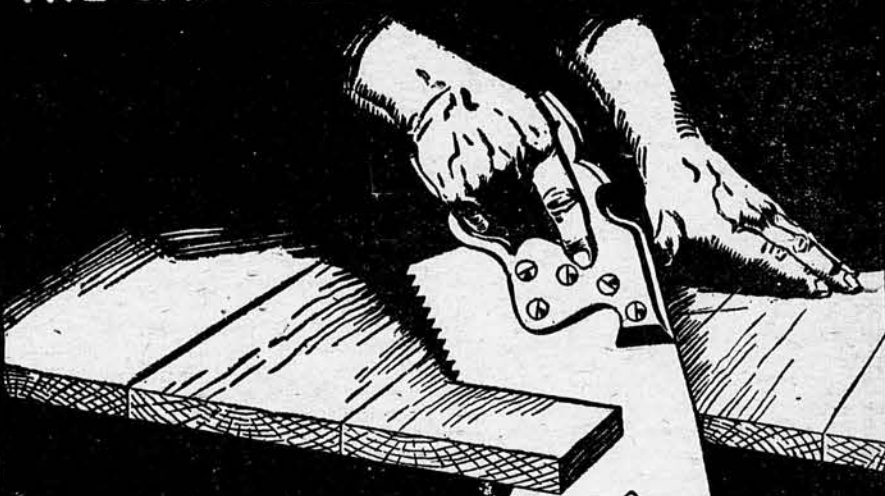
An experience a neighbor had with a balky horse not long ago brought out many stories regarding the different methods used by men at other times to get balky horses started. One method, which was vouched for as being sure without being very cruel, was to take the horse out, tie his head around to his tail and turn him loose and let him whirl. Another told of a fire being started under a balky horse and the horse only moved until the fire was left behind him so that it did not scorch, when he stopped again. I never hear such stories without being reminded of the method of my great-grandfather which he used on sulky oxen when they laid down in the yoke and refused to move. This was told me by an old man who had seen my great-grandfather use it in his younger days now probably 80 years ago. This man said that Grandfather Hardy, when the ox laid down, went to the house and procured an old tomcat which he put on the back of the ox. Then taking a firm hold of the said cat's tail he drew him down over the back of the ox and that ox got up and proceeded on his way "tout suite" as the French say.

Don't forget to spray fruit trees and vegetables. There probably will be the usual number of insects this year.

Plan to have a succession of pasture and forage crops for the hogs, cattle, and other farm stock.

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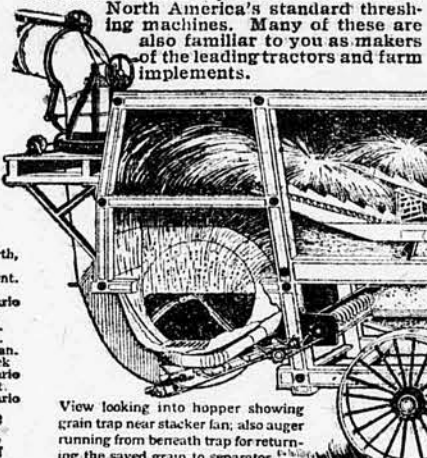
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View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan, also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

Capper Pig Club News

"Pigs is Pigs"—and There's a Lot of 'Em

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

FROM EVERY PART of Kansas come letters telling the luck of Capper Pig club members with their pigs. Most of these letters contain good news—fine contest litters of six, eight, 10 or even a dozen little grunners to grow into prize winners. Sometimes, tho, it seems as if there's no "silver lining" to be happy over. That's why I want to talk a little about making the best of bad luck and

must be careful to keep accurate records. And, fellows, get started right for it means much. We do not supply record books, so the best thing for you to do is to get a small notebook from some school supplies store. Don't keep your records on separate sheets of paper, for too often a sheet or so will come up missing when you get ready to send in your report. I know of several boys who last year had the pork production and costs to win prizes, but who lost because they could not swear to the accuracy of their reports.

It's a big assignment to cover club news nowadays. No newspaper ever had a more efficient lot of reporters than the Capper Pig club boys in Kansas. Every boy sends his bit of interesting news to me, and I wish I could find space to give it to the other fellows. County meetings are beginning to pile up, too. Reno county, with its hustling team and seven dads in the father and son department, has held three meetings, all well attended and with enough pep for three or four counties. Atchison county has started out with two meetings, the second attended by every member. Johnson county has had two meetings with the same pep that nearly won the trophy cup last year. Jefferson reports a meeting with five boys present, seven Wilson county hustlers got together just a few days ago, while Cloud and Riley have a meeting apiece to their credit. And I shouldn't be surprised if there have been other get-acquainted meetings that I've forgotten to mention. How reports of meetings and ambitious plans for the year's work will come in when county leaders get down to business!

Here's something that will be of interest to every club member, but especially to boosters of the white hogs. Fred H. Moore, secretary of the Chester White Swine Record association, Rochester, Ind., sends your club manager this announcement:

We are pleased to inform you that the Chester White Journal has paid the nomination fee for the Chester White sows owned by Capper Pig club boys, to show in the Kansas Chester White Futurity. We feel confident there are boys in this club who would like to show their pigs at the Topoka fair and no doubt some of them will. This will entitle them to obtain very remunerative prizes. Should any boy wish to show his pig in the futurity class, all he would need to do would be to continue the futurity payments. That would be \$1 for June payment and \$1 for each pig that he takes to the fair.

I am certain that club members who have entered Chester White hogs will appreciate the co-operation shown by the Chester White Journal. I suggest that boys breeding white hogs write to Mr. Moore for further information. Don't get the futurity show at the fair confused with the Junior Swine department, for they are entirely separate.

There isn't space for many extracts from the numerous good letters I am receiving, but here are a few:

My contest sow farrowed 11 pigs March 25, nine of which are living and doing fine. I believe with this showing of pigs I have a good chance to win something in the contest. It is quite an honor to be the owner of a purebred sow and a litter of good healthy pigs. A boy has to go into this work with lots of pep to be a 100 per cent worker, and that is what has to be done to be a winner in any contest. I have found that out already in an effort to find a sow, but it will take lots more work farther on in the contest and I believe it is worth any boy's time.—Glenn Mosher, Crawford County.

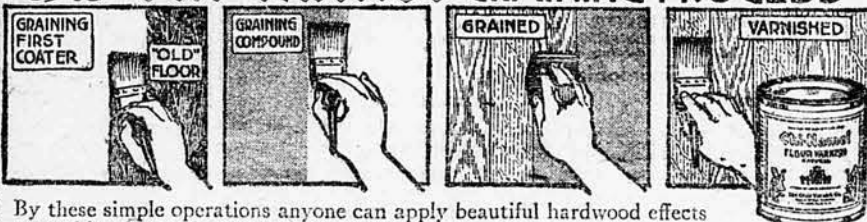
I am proud of the fact that I can announce the arrival of my contest litter on March 25. There are nine of them, and not a runt in the bunch. They are all the same size, and just now are fighting at the lunch counter. If there is a better bunch of pigs in the club than mine, I'll have to see them to believe it.—Max Barnes, Labette County.

Here's one of the proudest boys in Kansas. My sow farrowed 12 pigs March 30. Two were dead, but 11 is a nice bunch. If I can save all of them I'll be doing fine. I have my sow running out on rye pasture and am giving her table stop. I ran out of corn before I entered her in the contest, but will get some as soon as I go to town.—Wayne Howell, Reno County.

We have had two meetings in Johnson county, and are planning on having one every month this year. The last meeting we had, it was so muddy the mail carriers did not get around their routes, but we went anyway and had a good time, too. We are going to have a baseball team and hope to play some of the other clubs.—Fred Rausch, Johnson County.

(Continued on Page 16.)

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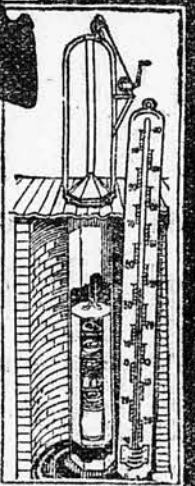
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Capper Poultry Club

Don't Forget—Chicks Should be Toemarked

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

IF YOU'RE going to be a real Capper Poultry club girl—and of course you are now that you're all lined up for membership—then you're going to study the Capper Poultry club rules often. If by some mistake your copy did not reach you, let me know and I will send you another.

Just at this time when your baby chicks are arriving you should not forget to observe Paragraph 5 under the rules for the contest pen which states



Beth Beckey of Leavenworth County.

that the chicks should be toemarked. A toemark can be bought at any hardware store for a small amount. Toemarking does not hurt the chick or disqualify it for competition for prizes at fairs and poultry shows.

All club members who entered eight pullets and a cockerel in the contest and who have not penned them should do so at once. They are to be kept penned until June 30. The latest date for entering them in the contest is April 15; the earliest date was February 1. While the time for entering this department of the club has closed, girls may still enter the baby chick department. Write to Bertha G. Schmidt, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and an application blank and recommendation blank will be sent you at once.

I'm introducing you to Beth Beckey of Leavenworth county, today. This is Beth's third year as a member of the Capper Poultry club. She has been a prize winner in both former contests.

Extracts from Letters

Now let's have a little visit with other club members thru extracts from their letters:

I think it would be a fine plan for the county leaders to have an organization. It will help us get better acquainted. We elected officers at our March meeting. I received a letter from Mrs. Banks of Atchison county, proposing that our club and the Atchison county girls have a joint meeting.

I sent a write-up to the local newspaper, urging girls to join the club and it brought results. I am going to send all of the club news to the newspaper. I have 63 eggs set in the incubator. I tested them and only six were infertile.—Ruth Wheeler, leader, R. 2, Hartford, Coffey county.

I always read everything concerning the club in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I also read about the care of chickens. I will be glad at any time to have suggestions from you that will help me as county leader.—Roena Love, leader, R. 2, Partridge, Reno county.

I have been reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze for more than two months, but the stories about the poultry club are not half long enough.—Mario Teague, Russell Springs, Logan county.

My rooster took first prize at the Kansas State Fair last year. I intend to set all of the eggs from my contest pen.—Amy Houser, Havana, Chautauqua county.

I received a letter from Beth Beckey of Leavenworth county. She said that she has sold all of her cockerels from last year's contest. She is coming to see me soon.—Ollie Osborn, De Soto, Johnson county.

I never get fewer than four eggs a day and some days I get six eggs. I surely am glad my hens are doing so well. We have elected these officers: Wilma Rogers, secretary-treasurer; Hazel Parmley, vice-president; Nellie Powls, reporter, and the other girls elected me president.—Elva Howerton, Blue Mound, Linn county.

Louis Tourniaire is the name of the French orphan whom the Capper Poultry club girls have adopted. He lives

at Wolx, Bses-Alpes, France, and was born September 3, 1910. As soon as we can obtain his picture it will be used in one of the Capper Poultry club stories, but this will probably require about two months' time. The Johnson county boys and girls have adopted Julie Manent, of Gieoux, Bses-Alpes, France, who was born September 13, 1913. When enough contributions for a second orphan to be adopted by the club as a whole have been received, we will adopt a little girl. The amount contributed so far toward the support of the second orphan is \$7.95. The last girls to contribute are: Vera Fairbairn, Atchison county; Connes, Hodgeman; Lenora Kosiska, Clay; Florence Sponenbarger, Kingman. The amount required for the adoption of an orphan is \$36.50. While a great many of the contributions are in the form of half dollars, smaller amounts than these will be acceptable.

Uses Part of Mother's Hen House

Mabel Peterson, of Lincoln, McPherson county, won success in the club of 1918 with Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. She was awarded seventh prize in the open contest. Here is her story:

"Mamma's chicken house is divided into two parts and I have one part for my chickens. It faces the south and is well ventilated. The nests are under the drop board. A fence surrounds my part of the hen house and it was here that I kept my chickens penned.

"The pullets were kept in the chicken house during cold weather. They were fed corn, oats, a mash of bran, ground corn, milk with a tonic about three times a week, and table scraps. During cold weather they were given warm water. I had oyster shell for them in a grit box on the wall.

"When warm weather came my chickens would go out. Soon there was a great variety of green feed given them, such as alfalfa and lettuce leaves. The corn and oats were thrown in bunches of alfalfa. This made the chickens scratch and work hard for their feed.

"When harvest was finished papa raked the wheat fields and gave me some of the rakings, which could not be threshed, for my chickens. It is great sport to see the chickens working away to find wheat which is still in the heads. They will soon learn to do this if other grain is thrown at first among the wheat.

"During the fall I fed my chickens corn and barley in alfalfa which papa had put up in stacks. Sometimes I added ground barley to the bran mash instead of ground corn. I often spaded the ground in their pen. They could scratch for worms and feed which I had put under the overturned soil. Some chickens when penned seem so lazy, but you see I gave mine plenty of work to do. Whenever I could get hold of a trapped gopher, my chickens enjoyed the feast.

"My Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds have shown me that they are both good egg and meat producers as well as beautiful birds. Besides keeping a record during the breeding season, according to the contest rules, I kept a record of the eggs laid during the entire year, except during a part of November. The total number of eggs laid was 850.

"The meat of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds is surely fine. We had one of my roosters for our Thanksgiving dinner. I am sure it would have been 'fit for a king.' The fooster weighed 8 pounds.

"I started to set eggs in February. You've never seen such fluffy ball chickens as mine were. When they were 48 hours old, I fed them mashed hard boiled eggs and oatmeal, green feed such as lettuce and alfalfa, cut fine; later I gave them ground corn and bran, ground barley, bran mash and table scraps. I cooked potato peelings for them. They made great progress and now I am selling them and they are bringing me profits."



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Freight prepaid. East of Rockton, Ill. Special offers provide ways to earn extra money. Order Now, or write for book "Hatching Facts." It's free and tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 52c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., L6, Waterloo, Iowa. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Indiana.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. (After April 30, send 2c extra for War Tax.)

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NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.

Feeds for Suckling Sows

Minerals and Protein Must be Supplied

BY JOHN M. EVVARD

PASTURE should by all means be provided the suckling sow if at all possible. One cannot expect optimum results from dry lot feeding of sows with litters following.

The milking sow as well as the milking cow needs a ration comparatively rich in protein and minerals because the milk which is secreted for the young is quite rich in these growing elements, the raw materials for making milk are supplied with profit. We ordinarily figure that 5 to 6 pounds of carbohydrate or starch equivalent should be fed with every pound of protein to the milking cow. Considering the relative composition of the milk produced by the cow and sow, the ration should be the richer for the sow, or about 1 to 4 or 5, depending upon the individual. The younger the sow the heavier the milking tendency, the larger number of pigs following, the less the range, the less the pasture, and so on, the richer should the ration be in protein. The author's guess based on some unpublished evidence is that a ratio of 1:4 is none too wide for a heavy suckling sow with seven or eight husky, hungry pigs following.

Richer Than Cow's Milk

Sow's milk contains practically 72 per cent more protein (muscle and bone builders), 82 per cent more fat, and 43 per cent more of that precious calcium, phosphorus and other mineral ash which largely comprises the dry minerals of bone than the milk from ordinary average cows. Is it any wonder that sows get thin; even if they are well fed, producing thru the mammary (milk-secreting) glands such a rich concentrated food as this?

It pays well to minister to nutritional needs of the sow because in doing so she will not only lose less weight, but her pigs will grow faster, be more healthy and thus make more profitable pork. Of course, it is needless to remark that the suckling sow on such forage as bluegrass, alfalfa, rape or Red clover can be fed much heavier than the sow in dry lot with practically no danger whatever from thumps or kindred ailments. Exercise induced by abundant range on grasses robs thumps of their terror. The growing pig to prosper rightly must have exercise and feed, a doublet inseparable; his mother too must have been selected carefully from a good strain to insure that "early start" so essential to a profitable "pork barrel."

The Grain Ration

The grain ration in the corn belt should consist largely of corn, preferably soaked in season for the sow; the young pigs, however, should have their corn largely in the form of the ear, starting out with the dry shelled and quickly changing over to the ear form as soon as they get started.

The best supplements to feed are skim milk or buttermilk, tankage, middlings, oil meal, a little bran and possibly some ground oats. A very good ration with which we have had good success is to feed all the corn the sow and pigs will clean up well, feeding

in addition a slop mixture of 3 parts wheat middlings and 1 part 60 per cent protein tankage. Less than half as much of this slop mixture is required on grass as in dry lot; the hog grower should by all means provide grass, preferably alfalfa, rape, or clover. Blue grass, of course, is good, but needs considerable high-priced supplement along with corn for most profitable feeding. On good green alfalfa, Red clover, rape or blue grass pasture, corn and meat meal tankage without the wheat middlings is largely used to advantage in practice, this being particularly true in those sections of the country where middlings are relatively high in price as in Iowa and Illinois, not Kansas and Minnesota, generally speaking.

Another ration which is quite efficient in dry lot is made up of corn 61 pounds, middlings 20 pounds, tankage or meat meal 10 pounds, bran 6 pounds, oil meal 3 pounds; salt is added by some, but that is optional. This ration figures about 4.15 pounds carbohydrates to 1 pound of protein. Perhaps it is better to allow the salt in separate boxes, hogs at all times having free access to the same. The question of salt feeding needs some careful study. Another very acceptable ration would be corn 60 pounds, wheat middlings 40 pounds, and tankage or meat meal 10 pounds.

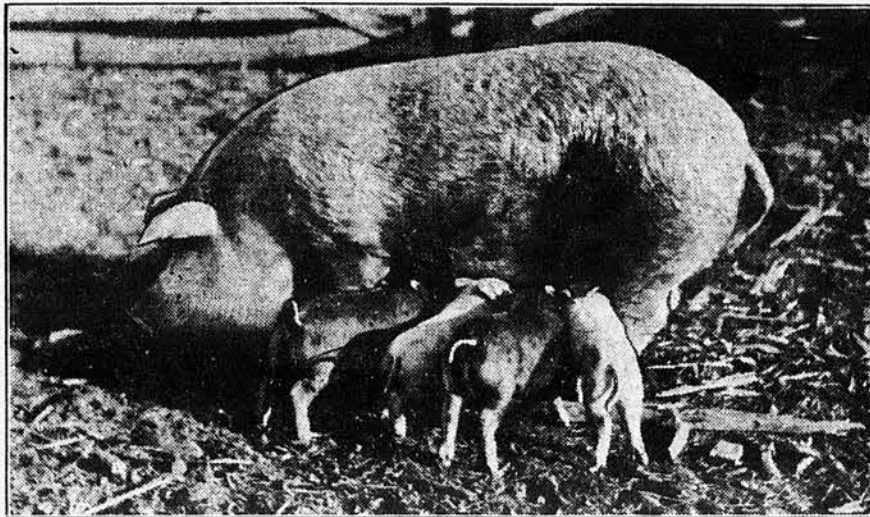
On leguminous pastures, after the sows get well started, the ration can be composed largely of corn and tankage, enough middlings being mixed with the tankage to make a nice slop. After the sows and pigs are nicely on feed a self-feeder with three compartments may be used, affording free access of these feeds, corn, tankage, and middlings. We also would allow charcoal, lime, and salt; sometimes wood ashes if available.

Sudden changes in the ration should be prohibited by all means. It is wise to feed the sow abundantly during the suckling period so that she may lose but a minimum of weight. It cost money to put this weight on; incidentally the good feeding of the sow results in more milk; this ultimately means more vigorous and more growthy pigs for later profitable feeding and fattening.

Boars Unfit for Food

Government meat inspectors are becoming more strict in regard to the condemnation of boar carcasses. The regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry require that wherever the peculiar odor is noticeable in the carcass of a boar, that carcass shall be condemned as unfit for human food. The increased condemnation of boar carcasses has resulted in many packers buying boars for tankage only, while others buy subject to inspection and dockage and some few buyers will not have boars at any price.

Send us photographs of your growing crops, your favorite work team, your livestock or anything else that you think would be of interest to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



A "Standing" Order for Dianer. Good Care Before and After Farrowing Usually Means the Difference Between Profit and Loss.

Wonders of Dairy Farming

Milk is in Strong Demand Everywhere

BY EUGENE DAVENPORT

WHETHER as milk—raw, malted, powdered, or condensed; whether as cream—plain, whipped or iced; whether as butter, alone or in combination with other oils; whether as cheese in its many brands and varieties; whether as buttermilk; as kumiss, or as confection, the call for dairy products is one of the most insistent, and exacting of all the demands of trade. An infant necessity, a standard food, a common luxury, is the milk of the dairy cow.

To serve the dairy demands of the people of the United States requires the milk of more than 21 millions of cows. This is one-third of all our cattle, one-tenth of all domestic animals other than poultry, and almost exactly one cow to every family.

The Magnitude of the Business

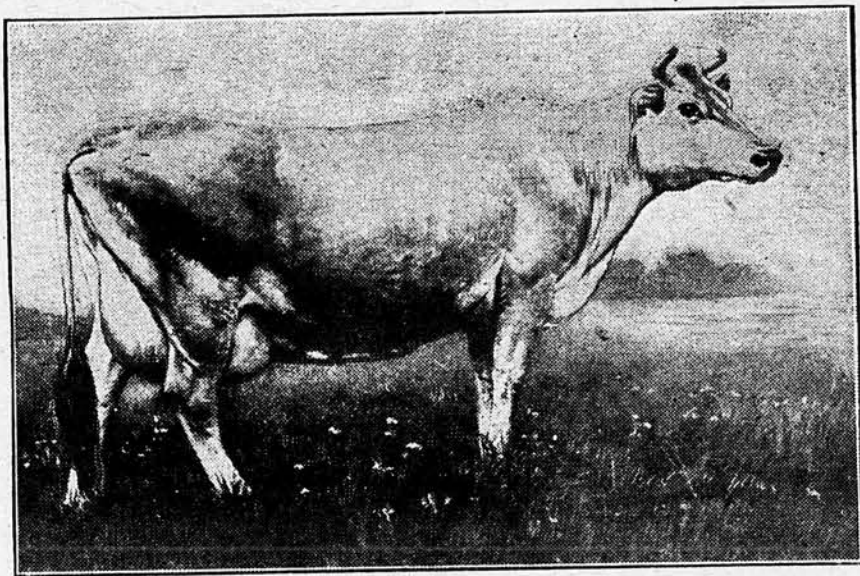
These cows are worth in round numbers some 700 or 800 millions of dollars, or more than all the railroads of a state like Illinois. Standing side by side, with 3 feet of space for each animal, they would reach almost half way around the world. They are milked each morning and evening by more

five years ago will not pass today, and the highest standard is none too high for a leader, provided only it is a real working standard and not a fad.

Some Advantages

Among the many advantages of the dairy business a few stand clearly out as follows:

1. It is highly profitable when well conducted because it markets the crops of the farm in the most valuable form, and because it is a business which is capable of almost indefinite development.
2. It is good for the farm because crops are fed at home and because the demand for protein feed brings much nitrogen to the land.
3. Butter is absolutely destitute of fertilizing value, and if the milk be fed almost no fertility leaves the farm.
4. One of the disadvantages of most farming is the irregular income, weeks and even months passing with no cash receipts. The dairy checks, however, are not only frequent but regular throughout the year—an advantage appreciated only by those who have



Sophie 19th of Hood Farm in Eight Yearly Tests Made a Total Production of 100,557 Pounds of Milk and 5,787 Pounds of Butterfat.

than 5 millions of persons, and the daily labor involved in milking alone is equal to 1,200 years of individual labor at eight hours a day.

These cows eat, every 24 hours, 200,000 tons of feed or enough to load a solid wagon train reaching from Chicago to Denver. In a year they consume feed approximately equal to their own value; more than equal to that of the wheat crop, and but slightly less than that of all the hay and forage produced in the United States. In short, the cost of what we feed our cows in normal times is practically one-eighth of all we produce out of the land, not only in grain and forage, but in cotton, fruits, and vegetables as well.

Milk Production

However, these cows produce an enormous amount of human food, for their annual yield of milk is more than 30 millions of tons—enough to load a wagon train reaching seven times around the earth. If this milk were made into butter and if by careless methods 1 per cent of the fat were left in the milk, the loss to the dairyman, after making liberal allowances for the feeding value of the unrecovered fat, would be not less than 6 millions of dollars annually—a striking instance of the meaning of inconspicuous margins.

With all his knowledge he must have some kind of yardstick as a measure of success at every step. A definite objective in quantity, quality, and appearance is the only salvation from that indifferent success which is even worse than failure. In order to have good standards, the workman must be quick to see when another's methods are better than his own, and he must understand that standards are altered as knowledge increases and as conditions change. What was "good enough"

kept cows and had the experience of a steady income.

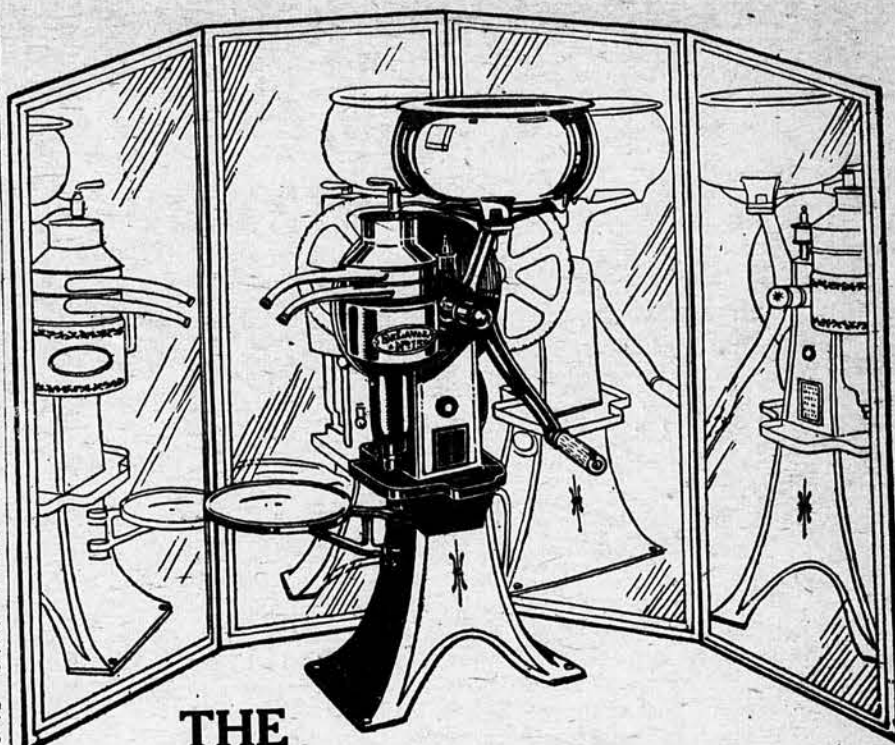
5. It is good for the family to be engaged in producing a high grade article which is consumed at a distance and thus helps to hold up constantly advancing standards. The farmer lives much alone and is likely to be a "law unto himself." If he has "done well," even by a lucky strike, he is likely to claim the credit himself and to persist in what has once succeeded. His children follow after him, stepping blindly in his footsteps, or else break away because of an instinctive desire to come into touch with a larger number of people. Nothing so much rationalizes the whole family as dealing intimately with the great world of business outside.

All in all the dairy business is one that commends itself to the best of thinking men as an important means of service, worthy the exercise of the highest faculties and certain to give prompt and full returns for whatever of capital, knowledge and thought may be put into the industry.

Milk Production Larger

The production of milk in the United States during 1918 was about 4 per cent more than in 1917, according to reports made by crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The yield from each cow is estimated to be 8.2 quarts a day for 287 days of the year, equaling 588 gallons, in 1918, and 8 quarts for 285 days, 570 gallons, in 1917.

Making what seems to be proper allowance, indications are that the total production on farms in 1918 was about 11,014 million gallons; and in 1917, about 10,629 million gallons. These estimates do not include production of cows not on farms, that is, production from those in towns and villages.



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It's no wonder that big dairymen and creamerymen who have for years made a careful study of dairy methods and machinery refuse to consider any other separator but the De Laval. They know that from every angle—clean skimming, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, durability—there is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval.

They know that it has a record of 40 years of service behind it. They know that it can be depended upon. They know that they can't afford to take chances with any other cream separator—

And neither can you.

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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We have fertilizers with or without potash. The potash is soluble in water.

Our Agricultural Service Bureau will gladly aid you, without charge, in selecting the right fertilizers or by testing your soil as to its need of lime. Our book "How to Make Money with Fertilizers" points the way to bigger crops of better quality. It will be sent free with our crop books and bulletins if you will mention the crops you intend to grow.

If we have no agent in your town, we want one. Write for our nearest agent's address or ask for an agency for yourself.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company
EMPIRE CARBON WORKS
506 Commonwealth Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 12.)

What do you think of the fine bunch of Duroc pigs shown in the picture? Floyd Warnock is a club member who had the pep to stick to his contest work last year after he had lost all except one pig. This year he is justly proud of his contest litter of 10.

As I said in the last club story, names and addresses of county teams will be printed as rapidly as space will allow. It would be a good stunt to clip all these county lists, especially the names of teams in adjoining counties, as you may wish to get in touch with another club so as to arrange for a baseball game or an inter-county picnic.

Name	Address	Age
Wilson		
John A. Sell, Fredonia		14
Lloyd Winterrowd, Buffalo		14
William Dewey, Chanute		14
French White, Buffalo		13
Clarence Lucas, Buffalo		13
Albert Markham, Buffalo		17
Lawrence Harrington, Buffalo		13
Chester Ward, New Albany		15
Floyd Swinney, Buffalo		13
Fred Meyer, Buffalo		17

Shawnee		
Albert Wagner, Topeka		14
Earl Ford, Topeka		15
Lincoln J. Eller, Tecumseh		13
Frank White, N. Topeka		13
Amis Armstrong, Topeka		13
Chester Longbach, Topeka		13
Evert Wilson, Auburn		14
Edward Maurer, Elmont		17
Harold Payne, N. Topeka		12

Finney		
George Altus, Garden City		13
John F. Rose, Pierceville		12
Harold Douglass, Pierceville		13
Ivan Ellis, Pierceville		12
Earl W. Cook, Friend		12
Henry Jones, Friend		12
Dennis Reiff, Garden City		12
Clifford Allen, Garden City		15

Kingman		
Theodore Folker, Nashville		15
Wayne Forney, Murdock		13
Horace Whittaker, Rago		17
Clifford Pinkerton, Kingman		12
Kent Wymore, Kingman		13
Edwin Wulfekottter, Nashville		14
Clifford Harding, Nashville		14
Raymond Kahmeyer, Nashville		15

Nemaha		
Lester McDougal, Centralla		14
Lloyd Cashman, Vermillion		15
Lester Wilson, Centralla		12
Robert Randel, Corning		15
Dale Noel, Corning		13
John Eigenmann, Seneca		13
Pirmin Haug, Seneca		15
Aloysius Lueger, Seneca		16

Rice		
Melvin Jung, Lyons		17
Waldo McBurney, Sterling		16
Russell Waggoner, Lyons		14
Herbert Hays, Sterling		15
Archie Selfridge, Sterling		16
Calvin Donnelly, Sterling		17
Earle Warren, Sterling		14
Harold Belden, Alden		16

Kansas Dairymen Organize

Dairymen of Kansas met in Topeka April 7 and organized an association to promote and advance the dairy interests of the state. Representatives from all parts of Kansas were present at the meeting.

These organizations and their representatives were: Kansas Creamerymen's association, J. J. Corkhill, Kansas City; G. S. Himes, Kansas City; Kansas Ice Cream makers', L. R. Manley, Topeka; Kansas Holstein-Friesian association, George Appleman, Mulvane, A. S. Neale, Manhattan; Kansas Ayrshires association, H. H. Hoffman, J. W. Linn; Kansas Jersey Breeders' association, J. A. Porter, J. Cramer; State Dairymen's association, directors not chosen.

The first purpose of the dairy council will be to educate the Kansas people to use more milk. After consumption is increased, following educational campaigns, the council will take steps to promote production of dairy products.

Some money will be needed to carry on the work of the dairy council and it was agreed that ice cream manufacturers should contribute one-eighth of 1 cent on every gallon of ice cream sold, to the fund; that farmers should give one-half cent on every 100 pounds of milk sold, and that creamery men should donate one-tenth of a cent on every one pound of butter fat sold. The plan proved successful.

The Kansas dairy council already has \$5,000 to begin business, \$2,500 of this amount being contributed by the Holstein-Friesian association, and \$2,500 by the creamery men. An expert will be hired to manage an educational campaign to interest Kansas people in consuming more milk. The main office will be in Topeka.

Farm machinery should be kept protected from the weather when not in use. Why not have a good machinery shed?

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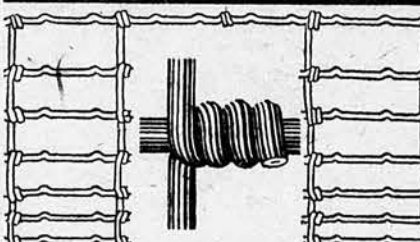
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He's the famous old toy maker—the chap who brought sunshine and smiles into a hundred thousand American homes. The whole country knows "Shavings," loves "Shavings," quotes "Shavings." And he's ready to entertain you and your family for many mirthful and memorable hours. Not in years has there been a book so deserving of a permanent place in your home as

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Four full-page pictures. \$1.50 per copy. By mail, \$1.65.

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D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, 35 West 32nd St., New York City.



The Adventures of Hi Hoover

Depicting from Time to Time the Experiences of A Family that Gets Much Out of Life, Not Forgetting the Smiles



To Keep Sheep Healthy

All Animals are Subject to Certain Diseases

BY R. J. H. DE LOACH

ALL ANIMALS are subject to certain diseases and this fact must be recognized by the owners of sheep. To deal with disease successfully one must keep advised of the latest remedies, and should, from time to time, write to his United States Experiment station for such information.

Wing in Sheep Farming in America—page 311 classifies the following sheep diseases:

"First, there may be some external parasite, as the tick, louse, scab or foot-rot (which is in a sense an external disease).

"Second, there may be some form of internal parasitism, such as worms in the stomach or intestines, in the throat or lungs, or encysted worms making a bladder in the brain.

"Finally there may be some derangement of the digestion due to improper feeding, no feeding at all, or gorging with grain. And in some regions, among the class of sheepmen who feed sheep in winter, nearly all diseases are of this origin.

External Diseases

"For external parasites cure is easy and cheap. For scab, lice, and ticks there is the dipping bath. Foot-rot is also of rather easy treatment.

"These things are matters requiring timely and prompt treatment and are no cause for alarm whatever except as scab breaks out in the winter time in the middle of the feeding season, when it is costly to dip and the sheep have serious setback from its use. Indeed, it is not just proper to class these external parasites as diseases, any more than fleas on a dog's back, tho they produce disease if left unchecked.

"The matter of internal parasites is much more serious."

The two most usual internal troubles we have to deal with in sheep are the stomach worm and the nodular disease. These are difficult to cure, but rather easy to prevent if one goes about it in the right way. The stomach worm is dropped on the pasture in the feces, and in that way scattered thru the entire flock. If it once infects a pasture, the pasture should be rotated about every year or two, and necessary remedies applied to clear the flock of the disease.

If the skin about the eyes and mouth is thin and pale and paper-like, the lambs very likely are infested with this worm. The treatment is a tablespoon of oil of gasolene and raw linseed oil in about 6 ounces of cow's milk for a lamb, and half as much again for a sheep. Three doses must be given to effect a cure—one a day for three days on an empty stomach. See Kleinbeinz's "Sheep Management," page 111. The rotation of pastures is imperative.

When Lambs Cough

The nodular disease is indicated by a cough, a drooping head, and thriftless or greasiness wool. Lambs become thin and shiftless, and the ewes lose weight and fail to respond to feeds. Medicines are not effective and cleanliness and rotation are necessary together with a thinning of the flock until all the disease is gone.

Constipation is indicated by straining and distress in the attempt to pass feces, or dung. Injections of lukewarm, soapy water should be given, and it will help if a tablespoon of castor oil or milk of magnesia (hydroxide of magnesia) is given.

White scours in lambs are caused by digestive disorder which usually results from mistakes in feeding the ewe, and hence are to be avoided largely by giving the ewe clean, wholesome feed and not changing the ration abruptly. A lamb having white scours should be taken from the ewe and given only a little of the milk. This can be accomplished best by milking the ewe out before letting the lamb nurse. Milk of magnesia given as suggested for constipation will help to correct the disorder.

Acute indigestion sometimes seizes young lambs. It is marked by great distress and frothing at the mouth. Castor oil is a good remedy. Give a tablespoon of it for a dose.

For sore eyes put a drop or two of a

16 per cent solution of argyrol into the eyes once each day. This should be done with an ordinary medicine dropper.

Navel ill should be avoided by dipping the navel cord in a cup of the tincture of iodine soon after the lamb is born.

For scabs or poc-like sores on the lips and nose, apply a fairly strong solution of sheep dip after the sores have been rubbed open.

Use the Dip Freely

Sheep, like other domestic animals, become infested with vermin—lice, ticks and other skin parasites—and must be watched constantly.

They should be dipped very soon after they have been sheared. Marshall says they should be dipped on the morning of a fair warm day. Sheep are delicate animals and will develop cold if they lie down at night wet and cool. Any standard dipping solution can be used according to directions given with the material.

If the sheep have ticks they may require two dippings. The second should come about a month after the first.

If sheep are permitted to graze too freely on alfalfa, they are likely to bloat, which often proves fatal. They thrive on pastures of native grass with heavy sprinkling of weeds or lespedeza and burr clover in more Southern climates.

What Farmers Think of Tenantry

(Continued from Page 6.)

carriers of Kansas City for the same period of time received from \$4.12 to \$4.95 a day. This record shows that for the four years before the war began the farmer got only 87½ cents a

day for a 10-hour day while raising corn. I believe that farming will pay better in the future than it has in the past, and in the light of these facts I believe that every one will admit that it should pay better. Until farming is more profitable than other things, there is no reason to believe that more persons will go to farming. I have known a great many farmers who started farming as renters and we never have known an honest, industrious, intelligent one who failed to make good, and we know of a great many who are now owners of farms.

I believe that every able bodied man should take care of himself and his family. I believe that it is our business to take care of the government, and that we have no right to expect the government to lend us money, or finance our business. Why not tell every returning soldier and every other person that the government cannot give him a dollar without first collecting it in tax from him or some one else? Why not tell him that he lives in the best country in the world, where millions of men have gotten rich by industry and intelligent effort, and where opportunities are now greater than they ever were before? Why lead any one to believe that if the government was just right, and the laws just as they should be, that we could all live without work? Statistics show that less than one third of the tillable land in the United States is being farmed, and hence there is no shortage of farm land, and there is no reason why the government should set any man up as a farmer, or in any other business. These government aid theories are leading to instead of away from Bolshevism. To sum up, my opinion is that there is no reason for the government to interfere in any way with our system of land ownership. No tenant farmer needs or would be benefited by government aid. If the government should succeed in reducing the rate of interest land would go up in price more than enough to make up the difference in interest. And finally there is no call for an increase in farm popu-

lation because the present farm population can supply all the farm products needed when the world gets back to normal production which it will do in a very short time.

Cairo, Kan.

John Megaffin.

Farm Census January 1, 1920

Uncle Sam has decided to take the fourteenth census on farms January 1, 1920, instead of collecting this data as of April 15, as was done in 1910. The date was changed because farmers ordinarily are very busy with the rush of spring work about April 15, also because that date comes during the midst of the breeding season when the number of young stock is not comparable between Northern and Southern regions, and finally because the returns on the crops obtained during the winter are more accurate than those obtained later and comparable with the December estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

The United States Department of Agriculture is assisting the Census Bureau in making this coming agricultural census as accurate and valuable as possible. To a limited degree the character of the information to be obtained will differ from previous enumerations, because of slight changes in the questions which the enumerators will ask farmers. These changes in the schedule of questions have been made by a committee composed of L. M. Estabrook, C. W. Thompson, O. E. Baker, L. C. Corbett, and F. W. Farley, representing the United States Department of Agriculture; H. C. Taylor, of the University of Wisconsin, recently appointed chief of the office of farm management of the Department of Agriculture, and G. F. Warren, of Cornell, in conference with officials of the Census Bureau.

The questions include information on the acreage and production of the crops, amount sold or to be sold, livestock classification both by sex and age, acreage of woodland, and the amount of land on farms drained and needing drainage. Special consideration will also be given to matters of land tenure, farm mortgages, land utilization, the amount of land and acreage of crops irrigated, numbers of young livestock sold, purchased, slaughtered, and died on the farms, and quantity of dairy products and wool produced. Owing to the fundamental importance of these statistics, which provide basic information relative to farms and farming in the United States, it is hoped that farmers throughout the country will assist the census enumerators in every way possible in getting accurate, reliable, and complete information.

Country Talks from the Field

(Continued from Page 7.)

will fail. When he screws up his courage to the sticking point, he can't fail. The tobacco growers have organized and made the organization succeed. The cotton growers have organized and they have succeeded. Don't the wheat growers possess brains and staying qualities the same as the tobacco or cotton growers? But you say we have government control, why do we want to organize? Government control vanishes after the next crop, and then what will come? The speculator with a stiff bosom shirt and swivel chair who makes dollars while the farmer makes cents, and robs producers and consumers alike, will profit more. What is the answer? Organization! The United States Wheat Growers' association will have state and county sub-organizations and will look after the wheat growers' interests much the same as the tobacco and cotton growers' organizations look after their interests.

Sawyer, Kan.

Iowa Cattle Feeders' Day

Farmers and livestock breeders in Kansas as well as in Iowa are much interested in the coming meeting of livestock men at the Iowa State Agricultural college in Ames which will be held April 29. A program of unusual excellence has been prepared for this occasion and a large attendance is expected not only from Iowa but also from all of the adjoining states. The results of many interesting experiments and feeding tests will be made public at this meeting.

Repeal the Daylight-Saving Law

AMONG other things the 65th Congress failed to do was to vote on the repeal of the law that provides for turning the clocks forward 1 hour on March 30—the so-called Daylight-Saving Law. In consequence this law, which works such a hardship on the farmer, will be in effect from March 30 until repealed by act of Congress. However, if President Wilson calls Congress in extraordinary session in May, or as he must do not later than early June, it may be possible to repeal the law before haying and harvest time, and so aid farmers in their busiest season.

The operation of this law has proved a detriment to farmers, however much good it may have done in industrial centers during the war, but even that is debatable and the emergency that seemed to require it is now past.

Anyone familiar with farm and farm labor conditions knows the law means an extra hour in the morning when the darkness and dew makes work impossible, and an hour less in the evening when there are hours of daylight left and conditions are most favorable for farm work.

Farm hands now work by the clock, and insist on quitting at 6 o'clock, when the timepiece is turned ahead, altho it really is but 5 o'clock.

This early quitting of the day's work encourages idleness and idle habits. With several hours of daylight re-

maining between the time of quitting work and darkness, the farm boy is tempted to hop in the motor car and go to town for a picture show or some other form of amusement, not always as innocent, at an expense of time and money that can ill be afforded. Hands that receive as much as \$75 a month have been known to spend all their wages in just such frivolity. So the law is just as detrimental to the farm worker as to the farm owner.

I propose to make the repeal of this law one of my first duties on taking my seat in the Senate when Congress convenes. Persons who favor the repeal of the law can help me by providing unmistakable evidence of the ill effects and unpopularity of the law among farmers. If you wish this law repealed, cut out the petition below, and get your neighbors to sign it. Then send it to me at Topeka, Kan. The more numerous these petitions are signed, the more impression they will make. I suggest that you have your Grange, Union or other agricultural society take prompt action. Congress may be called in extra session in May; or even earlier. Prompt action may result in the repeal of this law by the early summer. Delay is dangerous.

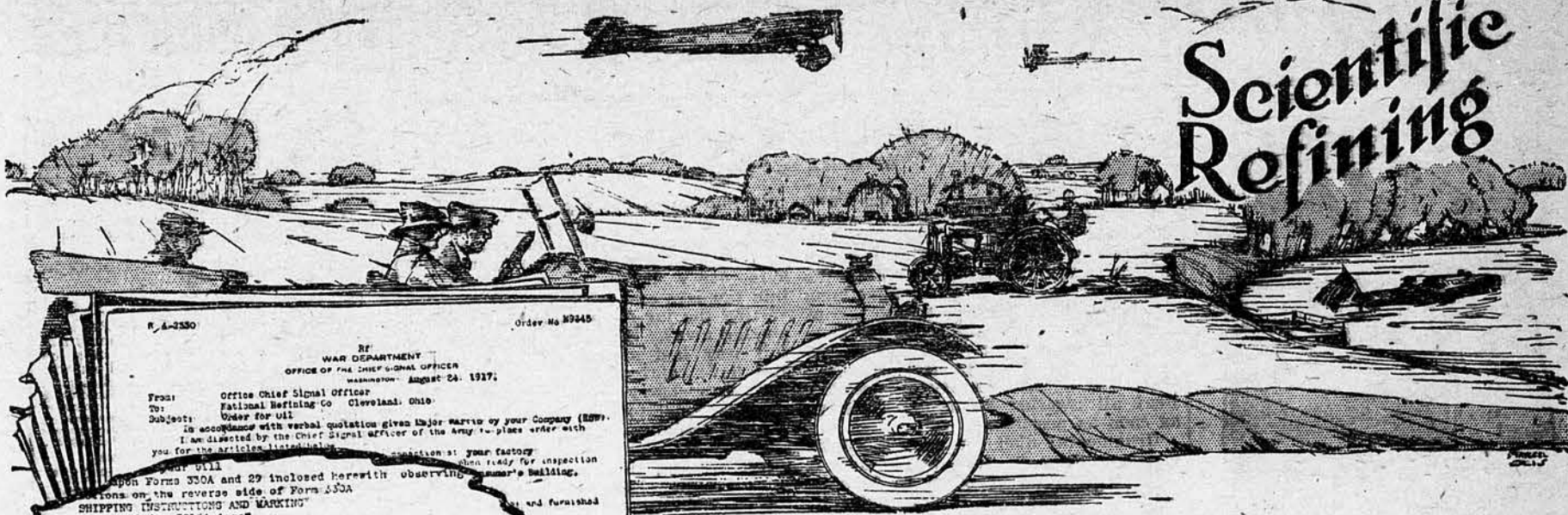
Arthur Capper

A Petition Asking the Repeal of the So-Called Daylight-Saving Law

We, undersigned farmers, desire to register our protest against the so-called Daylight-Saving Law, and urge that you, as our representative, exert every possible influence to bring about its repeal at the next session of Congress.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:



Form 4-2330 Order No. 89245

RE
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON August 24, 1917.

From: Office Chief Signal Officer
To: National Refining Co. Cleveland, Ohio.
Subject: Order for Oil

In accordance with verbal quotation given Major Harris by your Company (RMV). I am directed by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to place order with you for the articles listed below.

1. 50,000 gal. Oil, heavy airplane, Sharco.
2. 25,000 gal. Oil, extra heavy, Sharco.
3. 25,000 gal. Oil, transmission, Sharco.
4. 15,000 lbs. Grease, cup, Sharco, at

NOTE: Early shipment is urgent, therefore please apply for Government Bill of Lading in ample time to avoid any delay in delivery. A close observance of marking instructions and the enclosure of packer's lists is requested and will be appreciated. The above to be delivered in export wooden barrels at the earliest possible moment.

Aviation Concentration Station,
Minneapolis, L. I., marked for "Aviation Expeditionary Forces,
General B. D. Paulois,
France".

A. C. Downey
Captain, Signal Corps

Constant, Responsive Power

GREAT rivalry exists among automobile and tractor makers in their efforts to provide maximum power. They work constantly and spend vast sums to improve and increase the power qualities of their motors. Probably your own choice of an automobile or tractor was guided by power records.

Since power, in the last analysis, is what you buy, why not be sure that your motor develops all that it is capable of? Why not use the motor oil that insures this wanted satisfaction?

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

The Scientific Lubricant

En-ar-co products have successfully passed through the crucial tests of nearly forty years of service. They are made as lubricants should be—scientifically refined by processes that eliminate all possibility of the oil carrying residue or coke-like substance.

As En-ar-co National Motor Oil is extra efficient, so are other En-ar-co products. White Rose Gasoline for greater power. National Light Oil for tractor fuel. Also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators. En-ar-co Motor Grease for every lubrication point around the motor car or tractor. Black Beauty Axle Grease for wagons.

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50 gal. wood barrels 65c per gal.	50 gal. steel drums 68c per gal.
30 gal. wood half-barrels . 70c per gal.	30 gal. steel half-drums . 73c per gal.

Buy of Your Local Dealer
If He Has En-ar-co Products in Stock
If He Cannot Supply You, Mail
Us Your Order Direct

Tell your dealer you want to try En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other products bearing the En-ar-co label. If he cannot supply you, write us.

The National Refining Co.

Branches in 78 Cities

General Offices : Cleveland, Ohio

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Cleveland, Ohio

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automobile or tractor and en-
close two 3-cent stamps. Send
me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please
give nearest shipping point in this
province and quote prices on the items
I have marked. I will be in the market

about (Give date above)

I use gals. gasoline per year	I use auto grease per year
I use gals. motor oil per year	I use gals. kerosene per year
I use lbs. axle grease per year	I use gals. tractor oil per year
My Name is	
Address State	
Postoffice	

Tear or Cut Out — Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless
you give make of your auto or tractor.



Never a Misplaced Record with This Wonderful File

RECORDS constantly misplaced, mixed up by guests or children, scratched or broken by careless storage—what a nuisance they are to take care of unless you own a Dalion, the only phonograph with

"The Auto-File"

This wonderful convenience saves many a wasted minute and prevents many a spoiled record. Extremely simple and entirely automatic in action. It keeps your records always in order without the least thought on your part.

An exclusive feature of the Dalion. Our handsome booklet, sent free, tells you how it works.

Write for name of nearest dealer and hear the Dalion play all makes of records without the use of extra attachments.

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Milwaukee, Wis.



No. 2F

TIRES 1/4 LESS

There's a way to obtain high-grade tires at manufacturers' prices. Write and we'll tell you. Freshly made tires, every one **GUARANTEED 6000 MILES** (No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain. Shipped prepaid on approval. This saving on guaranteed quality will open your eyes. State size tires used.

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808 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Apron Pattern Free



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

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

THE HOUSEHOLD
Dress Dept. 56, Topeka, Kan.

With the Home Makers

Many Ways to Serve Those Luscious Strawberries

BY CORA M. BROWN

THE SEASON for home-grown strawberries soon will be here. The mere thought of the delicious strawberry shortcake that was one of mother's "six best" dishes makes the mouth water. Many other appetizing desserts can be made with the use of strawberries. Here are some of them.

Novel cake filling—1 cup of strawberries, white of 1 egg and 1 cup sugar. Have the berries as dry as possible. Beat all together 20 minutes. Serve as soon as possible.

Ornamental dish for dessert—Make a lemon jelly in this way: Add a large wine glass of water to 3/4 of a pound of sugar; let it boil, skim it, pour into a dish, let cool, add 2 1/2 ounces of gelatin, which has been dissolved, the juice of six lemons, a pint of boiling water and the grated peel of a lemon. Let it stand for half an hour; then pour it thru a jelly-bag into a mold, about 1-5 of the depth. Set it on ice to stiffen. Arrange a layer of strawberries on it, pour on a little more of the jelly. Set it away to stiffen. Add another layer of strawberries, and so on till the mold is full. Arrange a border of whipped cream around it after it is turned from the mold.

Fresh strawberry icing—To 1 cup of confectioners' sugar add enough fresh strawberry pulp to make it the right consistency for spreading. This is quickly made and attractive.

Rice with strawberry dressing—Put 4 cups of milk in a double boiler. When boiling pour in 1/4 of a cup of rice, 3 tablespoons of sugar, 3 tablespoons of butter, and cook an hour. When cold and just before serving, pour dressing over the cooked rice.

Dressing—Beat 1 cup of powdered sugar and 1 tablespoon of butter to a cream. Mash 1 large cup of fresh strawberries. To this add butter and sugar and the well beaten white of an egg.

Strawberry preserves—I presume most of us have had more or less trouble in preserving strawberries for winter use so that the color remains bright. But there is a way to do it and I have found it. Pack large-sized jelly glasses full of ripe berries. Make a rich sirup of granulated sugar and a little water and pour slowly over the berries so that all the interstices are filled. Set the glasses in a very hot sun, on a tin roof if you can, and put a pane of glass over them; keep them constantly in the hot sun for at least a day. They will be thoroughly cooked and the color will stay. If the berries shrink, fill the glass full from another glass and when cold cover and set away.

Canned strawberries with pineapple—The addition of a small cup of shredded pineapple to each quart of strawberries is a decided improvement over the berries alone. Make a strong sirup of 1 1/2 cups of sugar to 1/2 cup of water; boil the sirup till it is thick and heavy. Red currant juice may be used instead of water if at hand. Sterilize the fruit jars and set them in a dish of warm water. After putting in the raw fruit, berries and pineapple, pour over them this strong sirup. Fill the jar to the brim. Have ready a deep dish with hot water about the same temperature as your fruit jars after you pour the sirup in. Place the jars of fruit in this dish of warm water and put the whole thing in the oven and bake about an hour. When you see that the sirup in the jars is boiling, turn down the heat so that the fruit will keep at the boiling point. Do not put the rubbers on the jars. Merely put the screw top on and do not screw this top on tight while the fruit is baking in the oven. After an hour's baking, take the jars from the oven. Have prepared a dish of hot sirup and with it fill the jars. Put on the rubbers and seal. Place the jars when cold in a cool, dry place and cover over with dark brown paper to exclude the light. If the berries were not too ripe they will keep whole and the natural flavor will be good.

Strawberries canned without cooking—Dry and clean your jars perfectly;

mix and mash thoroly equal parts of fresh berries and sugar. To accomplish this, take only a small quantity in a dish at a time, that you may be sure every berry is mashed. Put into the jars and seal immediately, inverting the jar for a short time before putting away. Strawberries canned in this way last summer kept perfectly and have retained their delicious flavor. Strawberry shortcake made with them is equal to that of the summer.

Angel pudding—Cut the top from an angel food cake, also scoop out the inside leaving the shell one-half inch thick around sides and bottom. Pick the cake into small pieces and stir it into cream that has been thoroly whipped. Add to this crushed strawberries. Fill the shell with the mixture and let stand a few hours in a cold place. Cut in slices and serve. A cake that will cut from 12 to 14 slices will require 1 quart of heavy cream.

Lace for Camisole

[Prize Design.]

No. 50 thread was used for this lace. Chain (ch) 50, turn.

1st row—Double crochet (d c) into 6th stitch (st), ch 2, skip 2 st and d c into next and so on across, making 15 spaces (sp).

2d row—Make 15 sp.

3d row—Make 4 sp, 4 d c, and finish the row with spaces.

4th row—9 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, finish row with spaces.

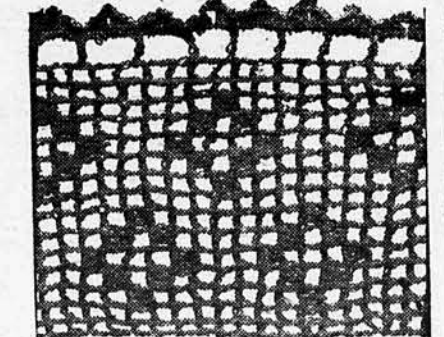
5th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, finish row with spaces.

6th row—9 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, finish row with spaces.

7th row—4 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, finish row with spaces.

8th row—3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, finish row with spaces.

9th row—8 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, finish row with spaces.



10th row—3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, finish row with spaces.

11th row—4 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, finish row with spaces.

Continue from 4th row to length desired, then fasten ends together and make beading and edging as follows:

Beading: Treble crochet (tr c) thread over hook twice in 1st sp, ch 6, tr c into 3d sp, and so on, skipping every other sp.

Edging: Single crochet (s c) into 1st tr c, 3 d c, a picot of 3 ch, 3 d c, s c into next tr c, continue around.

Helen Fitzgerald.

Ford, Co., Kansas.

Making Housecleaning Easy

Spring housecleaning usually is dreaded by housewives but with a little planning and preparation before we begin, it can be made easier. About a week before I begin housecleaning, I usually clean the clothes closet and discard all unnecessary articles such as old shoes, clothes and such things that may have collected during the winter. Then I go thru dressers, sort out and change things as I wish them for summer. I find this saves much time when I am ready for housecleaning. I never like to begin until it is warm enough to put away most of the heavy clothing and get out the lighter. Then I can also air and put away the heavy bedding. I air the bedding several days and then wash the blankets and quilts, wrap them in papers and put the extra ones away.

If I intend to paper a room, I like to

FORD RADIATORS

of Highest Efficiency
\$28.00

F. O. B. Detroit

Finished in either nickel or black enamel and packed in strong cartons—Weight complete only 35 pounds.

NATIONAL ZIG ZAG RADIATOR

The new Ford National ZIG ZAG Radiator is equal in material, workmanship and finish to those installed upon the world's most expensive cars. One on your sturdy Ford will add greatly to its appearance and efficiency. It will prevent overheating under the hardest driving conditions. Flexibility, allowing unusual expansion and contraction, eliminates ordinary radiator freezing troubles. A national ZIG ZAG Radiator ensures greater driving comfort and economical motor efficiency.

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Radiator Division Detroit, Mich.

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SAVES YOU MONEY

Buy direct and save \$10 to \$20 on a bicycle. **RANGER BICYCLES** now come in 44 styles, colors and sizes. Greatly improved; prices reduced. Other reliable models.

WE DELIVER FREE to you on approval for 30 days free trial—actual riding test at our expense.

Our big **FREE** catalog shows everything new in bicycles and sundries. Write for it.

TIRES, lamps, wheels, parts and supplies at half usual prices.

Do not buy a bicycle, tires, or sundries until you get our wonderful new offer, low prices and liberal terms. A postal brings everything.

MEAD Cycle Company
Dept. P-171 Chicago

SAVE 20%

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NOW! Buy genuine Diamond Tires made by B. F. Goodrich at dealers' cost. Order direct from us and save 20%. First quality goods—no seconds.

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See what we save you on tires and supplies. No need to pay high prices. Money Back Guarantee. Write today.

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Save 1/3 on TIRES

Buy Your Tires at Direct Factory Prices.

6000-Mile Guarantee!

Sent Free for inspection. It costs you nothing. Express charges prepaid. Examine them before you pay.

Write us about our **PUNCTURE-PROOF TUBES** Absolutely Guaranteed for 6000 Miles or a New Tube FREE.

A Revelation in Quality. Only finest quality White Rubber Non-Skid or Rib Treads. Our low prices will astonish you.

PIONEER TIRE and RUBBER CO.
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Be Our Agent!

Big profits easily made selling tires. Work spare time or full time. Every auto owner a prospect. Save your customers 30% and still make large profits for yourself. We have contracts with factories for big supply standard make "seconds" and "firsts." Write today.

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We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Melling Extra-Fly, hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for 6000 Miles. (No seconds.) Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Don't buy until you get our Special Factory Prices. Write

MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO.
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American Fence

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

Special Book Sent Free. Dealers Everywhere.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
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BROWN Pays the Freight

and quotes you lowest Factory Prices on high grade fence, gates, lawn

fence, barb wire, etc., 150 styles. Postal brings highest Fence Bargain Book ever printed. Write today. Sample to test sent book free, post paid.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 113 CLEVELAND, O.

FREE BROWN'S FENCE BOOK

get this done beforehand. It also saves time to have curtains laundered ready to put up. I always polish the heater before putting it away, then when the first cool days of fall come, I am glad it is done.

If one does some baking and plans the meals ahead it saves time during the busy housecleaning.

Welch, Okla. Mrs. M. E. Ellis.

Dainty Gelatin Dishes

Many delightful delicacies can be made with the use of gelatin. By carefully combining colors in gelatin dishes the table becomes more attractive. A touch of red in many ripe fruits, paler shades of others, or a suggestion of green in lettuce leaves adds color tone to the meal and actually aids in digestion by exciting the flow of digestive juices.

Here are some dainty gelatin dishes:

Tomato aspic—Dissolve a package of lime gelatin in a cup of strained and heated tomato juice, which has been well seasoned. Then add a cup of cold tomato juice and the separate vial of lime flavor. Pour into a flat mold to set. Serve in squares with mayonnaise dressing on lettuce leaves.

Gelatin with sliced oranges—Prepare a package of orange gelatin according to directions. Sliced, quartered or chopped oranges may be placed in the gelatin when partly cooled or used as a garnish as desired.

Berry frappe—Use a package of strawberry gelatin; also 1 pint of cream. Dissolve and add flavor according to the directions on the package. When it begins to set, whip with an egg beater, then add the pint of cream whipped and beat together until thick. Mold in frappe glasses, partly filled with crushed fresh or canned strawberries, or any other fruit that you have at hand.

Miscellaneous fruit salad—Prepare one or more packages of any flavor gelatin. When partly congealed add a mixture of any fruit available, including chopped nuts, maraschino cherries or apples if desired. Any combinations of this sort will be found delicious. Pineapple flavor is excellent for this dessert.

Raspberry tarts—One package raspberry gelatin; 1 egg white, well beaten; 1 cup of raspberries; 6 individual pastry shells. Bake pastry shells as usual. When the gelatin is partly congealed add the egg white, and beat until frothy. Fold in the raspberries. Fill pastry shell and cool. Serve as desired.

Apricot whip—One package of gelatin; 1 cup of apricot pulp. Dissolve and add flavor according to directions on the package. When it begins to thicken add the cup of apricot pulp after it has been put thru a colander. Whip until very light and turn into a mold. Serve with whipped cream.

Furnishing the Home

If I were a bride, I should first of all plan the furnishings of my new home within my husband's means. Beginning with the kitchen, a good range is essential altho high priced. It pays in the long run in labor, food and fuel saved. A kitchen cabinet, either a new one or an old one restained and varnished or enameled white is essential and the work table, homemade or otherwise, should match the cabinet in finish. A long-legged stool should have its place in the kitchen for much work may be done sitting down if only the housewife once forms the habit. Blue and white linoleum on the floor and sash curtains of dotted swiss complete the kitchen furnishings.

I should have the woodwork painted brown in the dining room and the wall papered in a light tan. Pretty curtains of voile, a rug that would harmonize with the paper and woodwork, dining table, chairs and buffet of light oak with one or two good pictures on the walls, are needed in this room.

The living room should be as light and cheery as possible. I should have brown woodwork, walls fawn color, curtains of ecru scrim, a few easy chairs, library table and bookcase of dark oak, a couch with a bright colored cover and gay sofa cushions, a rug with brown or light tan predominating, a few pictures on the wall and a pretty potted plant.

The bedrooms should be light and airy with painted floors and woodwork, pretty light paper on the walls, small rag rugs, a pretty bed and dresser, thin

white Swiss curtains, a rocker and a few appropriate pictures.

Mrs. R. G. Cameron.

Labette Co., Kansas.

How I Make Cheese

This is a good time to lay in a supply of small cheeses for summer. It is not necessary to have all whole milk. I let night's milk stand until morning and skim it and then use morning's milk whole. I use 1 rennet tablet with 10 gallons of milk which makes about 10 pounds of cheese. When making this amount I use a large stone jar or a bright new tub or boiler. I prefer to make about 4 gallons of milk and use a large enameled dishpan. This makes a cheese weighing 3½ or 4 pounds and is a good size for family use.

I warm the milk to 92 degrees, add the rennet dissolved in a little cold water and stir well. Then take off the stove and let it stand until the curd is firm. This takes about 30 minutes. Return to the stove and stir constantly for a few minutes, then drain off the whey. Salt the curd—about ½ level teaspoon for each gallon of milk and it is ready to press. I use a 2-pound coffee can for the 4-pound cheese. Line the can with cheesecloth and put in the curd. It should almost fill the can for it presses down about half. Put a cloth over the top, set another can just a little smaller on that, invert both and put a brick on the top. In a short time, add more weight, flat irons or pieces of iron. I add weight gradually until I have 25 or 30 pounds. If too much weight is put on at first the cream will run out in the whey. After several hours, I take out the cheese, smooth the cloth, turn it and press again. When it looks solid and smooth, I take it out, rub over with salt and put in a cool, dry place. I turn it every day until the outside is dry, then coat with melted paraffin. In a few weeks, it is ready for use. I never have used coloring. When the cows are on green pasture, the cheese will have a good color without it.

Mrs. F. M. Moore.

Harper Co., Kansas.

They Learn While Playing

Why not give educational games for birthday presents for the children? They are inexpensive and give as much or more pleasure than games of no value.

Our children have a collection of such games as authors, painters, musicians, birds, flags, geography, geometry, mythology, besides some of a mythological, biblical and historical nature. When they play with these games they learn something that is not easily forgotten and is of inestimable value to them.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

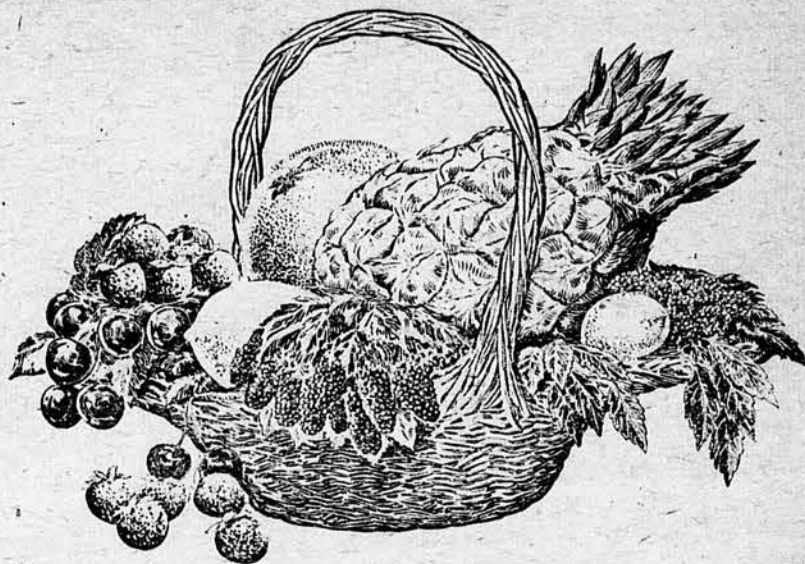
A Plea for the Farm Wife

Work in the country may be made lighter by a simple water system in the house, if it is only a sink and a pump in the kitchen. This would take much hard work off the housewife, and if the washing machine were run by an engine the dread would be taken away from wash day. Why should not a farmer's wife have a vacuum cleaner and polishing and dust mops? Her husband has the best machinery for his work. A farm family could have all the comforts of a bathroom without so very much expense, too. A Kansan.

Even Babies Can Help Mother

Our family consists of two small girls, one 2 and the other 1 year old. They are full of fun, and like to play. Among their playthings is a wagon, in which they haul their dolls, and while my supper is cooking, I often take both of them riding in it. Then while I am resting in the afternoon a few minutes I hold them on my lap and show them catalogs with all kinds of pictures, telling what they are and then have them say the words after me. In this way, I taught the older girl to say each letter of the alphabet before she was 2 years old.

I try to teach the children to share their playthings with other children who come to visit them and they always bring every doll, toy dog, and so forth from their play house to everyone who comes in. The little girls, small as they are, take pleasure in



Real-Fruit Desserts

Jiffy-Jell is the new-style, quick gelatine dainty, and we are paying housewives to try it. See offers below.

Each package contains the flavor in liquid form in glass. All fruit flavors are made from the fruit itself. They are fruit-juice essences condensed.

These flavors are rich and abundant. We use half a Pineapple, for instance, to flavor one Jiffy-Jell dessert. We use 65 big Loganberries to flavor another. Sealed in vials, these flavors keep their freshness. So Jiffy-Jell desserts taste like fresh-fruit dainties. They are as healthful and delightful as fresh fruit.

Jiffy-Jell comes ready-sweetened, in proper color and acidulated. You simply add boiling water, let it partly cool, then add the flavor from the vial.



All Flavors in Glass Vials

One package serves six people in mold form, or twelve if you whip the jell—all for 12½ cents. Think of that for a real-fruit dainty at this season.

Lime-fruit flavor makes a tart, green salad jell. Serve with your salads or mix the salads in before cooling. Or mix in meat scraps and make a delicious meat loaf.

Mint flavor makes a delightful garnish jell to serve with roast lamb or cold meats.

Try two flavors. Compare Jiffy-Jell with the old-style gelatine dainties. The difference will amaze you. Do this now, then write us for the molds you want.



Individual Molds, Assorted

Jiffy-Jell

For Desserts and Salads

Dessert Molds Free

Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell, then send this coupon to us.

Enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send you three Individual Dessert Molds as pictured, made of pure aluminum.

Or enclose 20c and we will send you six of these molds in assorted styles—enough to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60c per set.

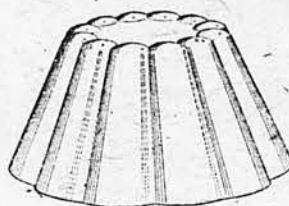
Or enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send your choice of our pint molds as follows. All are pure aluminum; valued at 50c each.

Pint Dessert Mold, heart-shaped, like Style 5. Ask for B.

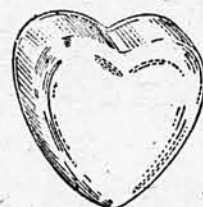
Pint Dessert Mold, fluted, like Style 6. Ask for C.

Pint Vegetable Salad Mold. Ask for D.

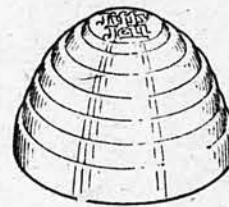
Pint Fruit Salad Mold. Ask for E.



Style 6



Style 5



Style 4

10 Flavors in Glass Vials

One in Each Package

Mint
For Mint Jell
Lime
For Salad Jell
Raspberry
Cherry
Loganberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee
Flavor

Two Packages for 25 Cents



Write plainly and give full address

Your Name _____

Address _____

Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture. This alone has the true fruit flavors in vials. Mail coupon to

WAUKESHA PURE FOOD COMPANY, Waukesha, Wis.

Mail Us This Coupon

When You Buy Jiffy-Jell from Your Grocer

I have today received two packages of Jiffy-Jell from

(Name of Grocer) _____

Now I enclose _____ cents, for which mail me the following molds as per your offer

(State Molds Wanted) _____



How the Wonderful New KEROGAS Burner Makes an Oil Stove Act Like a Gas Range

A large number of reliable makes of oil stoves are now equipped with the new patented KEROGAS Burner.

You will find that oil stoves using the KEROGAS Burner give the same cooking results and are subject to practically the same heat control as a gas range.

Burning common kerosene or coal oil, vaporized and combined with air, the KEROGAS Burner produces a clean, powerful, double flame concentrated directly on the cooking vessel. And by simply turning a little control wheel you get just the degree of heat you want—quick—slow—intense or simmering. And all with a very small fuel expense.

There are enough different makes and styles of oil stoves now equipped with KEROGAS Burners to make it unnecessary for you to put up with one which lacks this marvelous new device.

Cutting Cooking Time—Saves Fuel

By having the heat under perfect control you can cook meals quicker and better. This insures cooking results. And because the KEROGAS Burner combines a high percentage of air with the vapor from common kerosene or coal oil, it is clean fuel and its cost is surprisingly low.

Built Strong to Last Long

Durability is the true test of economy and the KEROGAS Burner is built to endure. It is made from one piece of genuine brass, rust-proof and no-leak, its mechanism is simple. There are no complicated parts to get out of order or require adjustment. It should last as long as the stove itself.

Look for the Word "KEROGAS" on the Burner. It is An Evidence of Quality in the Stove That Carries It

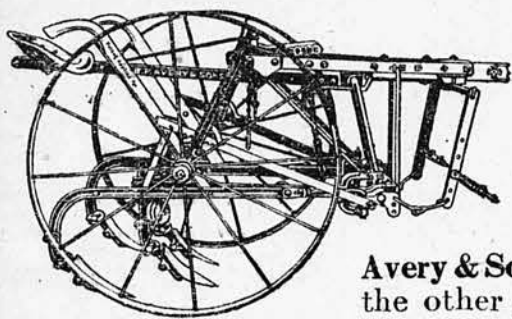
A. J. LINDEMANN & HOVERSON CO., 1227 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Manufacturers of Burners, Ovens, Cooking and Heating Stoves and Ranges

PATENTED KEROGAS BURNER

Standard Equipment on the Better Makes of Oil Stoves

This Happened at a Farm Auction Sale

In February, 1919, Mr. Martin Thompson, a farmer living near Millard, Neb., auctioned off his farm implements, household goods, etc.



He had on hand two leverless riding cultivators, both bought last Spring. One of them was a B. F.

Avery & Sons Leverless; the other a well-known competing cultivator.

The opening bid for the Avery was \$40.00, and it was sold for \$53.00 to Mr. Gus Biels, whose address is Station B., Omaha, Neb. The other cultivator was sold for \$25.00.

Moral: Do as Mr. Biels did—get an Avery Leverless for this Spring's work. If your dealer does not carry the Avery, write

B. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO.,
Kansas City, Mo. Omaha and Oklahoma City.

helping mamma in such duties as dusting the furniture, wiping knives and forks, tin cups, small pans and lids, and sweeping with their little broom. When they scatter small pieces of paper over the floor, I have them sweep them up and tell them they are helping mother in that way. They rejoice with great pride when they have accomplished some such little task.

When the little ones disobey me, I let them choose between a spanking or giving them something they like to eat when they finally learn to obey and they usually choose the latter. They are praised for being good girls and everyone feels better in the end.

Companionship must exist between parents and children. We parents must be kind and patient with the boys and girls, teaching them kindness, politeness and unselfishness. While we are entertaining small children, we can also be teaching them how to accomplish small tasks and teach them to become better men and women.

Mrs. William Thomas.

A Neat Homemade Trimming

A neat, inexpensive, easily made trimming for lingerie or children's garments may be made by threading the bobbin of a sewing machine with rope silk or any very heavy thread in a dainty, boil-proof color and using ordinary sewing cotton in the needle, according to Beryl Dixon of the Colorado Agricultural college. Stitch near the edges of bands, yokes, and so forth having the right side of the garment toward the cloth-plate. The effect is very pleasing.

Another attractive decoration is made by drawing a thread of material and weaving into the space thus made a colored thread somewhat heavier than the one drawn. When the end of the space is reached, a French knot or a satin stitch dot may be used as a finish. Threads may be drawn to form a geometric pattern or may be spaced evenly and placed in parallel rows. The result is at once unusual and charming.

Three Kinds of Sleeves

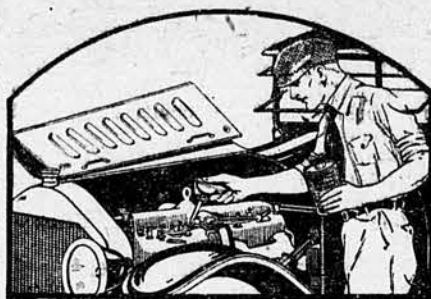
9212—Ladies' and Misses' Set of Sleeves. The close fitting sleeves are trimmed with loose puffing of sheer material. Sizes small, medium and large.

9211—Child's Coat. The coat fits snugly around the neck and hangs



straight from the shoulders. It is single-breasted. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

9198—Misses' Dress. The skirt is gathered to an underwaist at the raised waistline, to which the sleeves are attached. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.



Put New Life In Your Engine

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

Don't wait until your motor is choked with carbon—remove it every week or two with Johnson's Carbon Remover. You can do it yourself in five minutes—no mechanical experience required. You will save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 over any other method of carbon removal without laying up your car and with very much better results.

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

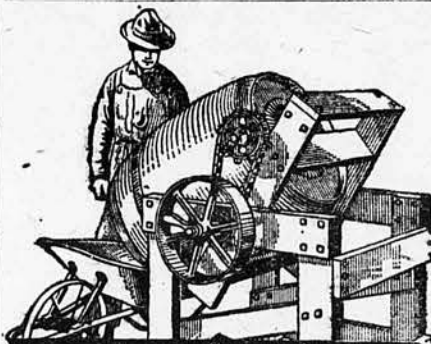
is an absolutely harmless liquid to be poured or squirted into the cylinders. It contains no acids and does not affect lubrication or interfere with the oil in the crank case. Recommended by many of the leading car manufacturers including the Packard and Studebaker Companies.

For Tractors—Gas Engines

Johnson's Carbon Remover will also remove carbon from the motor of your tractor, giving it greater power and enabling it to work more satisfactorily and economically. It will make your tractor 100% efficient.

Johnson's Carbon Remover is for sale by Hardware, Accessory dealers and Garages. Send for our booklet on Keeping Cars Young—it's free.

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



PUT THIS CONCRETE MIXER ON YOUR FARM

You can save many times the cost of a SHELDON Farm Concrete Mixer on a few small jobs.

What is more, you can do the work when you please, in otherwise idle time. It is made especially for farm use; will handle large jobs as well as small. With a

SHELDON PATON TYPE Concrete Mixer

you can, at lowest possible cost, build your own Concrete Feeding Floors, Foundations, Walks, Posts, Tanks or Silos. Sheldon Mixers mix 3 cubic feet at a batch; have continuous chain drive, clutch pulley, easy tilting discharge, handy dumping lever and anti-proof bearings. No other mixer excels its quality of work. No other mixer approaches its wonderful price.

No S-X Sheldon on trucks, complete

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It fully describes all types of Sheldon Mixers and gives all of the remarkably low prices. The catalog tells how you can build a Sheldon Mixer yourself, and tells you a lot you ought to know about concrete work. It's FREE. Get your copy today. A postal will bring it.

Sheldon Manufacturing Co.
Box 830 Nehawka, Neb.

For Our Young Readers

Big Profits Come to Boys and Girls With Pep

BY ELIZABETH DICKENS

PEP, PLUCK and persistence—these three are the prerequisites of good gardening. Was your war garden a success? If it was not, you probably lacked at least one member of this necessary trio, for Kansas boys and girls have efficiently demonstrated that Kansas gardens can be a success, even under the most unfavorable conditions.

Of course, every one of us has pep in unlimited quantities early in the spring when the mail is full of seed catalogs, and the ground seems just begging to grow something, but honestly, now, were you quite as enthusiastic about the middle of July? And as to persistence, how about it? Have you ever hoed until you thought your back surely was getting a permanent crook, and your hands seemed all blisters? Wayne McCoy has, and he thinks that a profit of \$32 a square rod pays him in full for all his trouble. Then as for pluck—have you ever awakened in the middle of the night when the bed felt ever so cosy and warm, with a sneaking suspicion that Jack Frost intended to "slip one over on you"



She Earned a Pony and Saddle

before morning? Did you get up and cover that corn from which you expected to produce the earliest roasting ears in the neighborhood? It was pluck of such a sort that enabled Eva May Hyde to earn enough money from her garden to pay for a pony and saddle.

The 42 boys and girls who made the best garden records in 1918 raised vegetables worth \$1,140.59 at a cost of \$276.99, thus clearing \$863.60. The average size of each garden was a little more than 3 square rods, so each square rod of garden averaged a profit of more than \$4.

Wayne McCoy of Dodge City has the distinction of making a greater profit from his garden in 1918 than did any other member of the Kansas clubs. He made a profit of \$32 from a garden of 1 square rod.

Thelma Farmer of Liberal made the second highest record last year with a profit of \$20 a square rod.

Eva May Hyde ranked third in the contest of 1918 with a profit of \$12 a square rod. Eva May is one of the most experienced gardeners enrolled in the Kansas clubs. She has been taking part in the club contests for several years, and one year she made enough money from her vegetables to enable her to buy, at the end of the season, a pony and saddle. In 1918 she exhibited at the Wichita, Hutchinson, and Topeka fairs, and at the Interstate Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City, Mo.

Already some of this year's garden clubs are well organized. Seven hundred and fifty are enrolled in the garden clubs of Wichita, and Newton reports an enrollment of 600. The important thing now is to stick to it. Try to have just as much pep in September as you have right now. And be sure not to forget about persistence and pluck. Perhaps you have heard this little slogan: at any rate it is a good one to remember:

"You've got it.
Now keep it.
Stick to it.
Don't lose it.
Your pep—your pep."

So if you will stick in some seeds and stick to your pep, I am sure that

whatever your war garden of 1918 may have lacked will be made up in full by your victory garden of 1919.

The Adventures of a Leaf

I remember well the very first day that I popped my little head up into the sunshine and saw the green grass, the blue sky, the round shining sun, and the other little leaf babies, looking all around. I had felt for a number of days that I was going to do something unusual and at last it had happened.

For about two weeks I did nothing but take care of my beautiful green dress and put all of my strength into growing, growing, growing. I certainly did grow, too, for within three weeks I was a full-grown leaf.

After a while I got restless because it is just a bit tiresome to be a leaf, but with this restlessness came a wanting to dance and this I did as well as I could with my feet inside the tree.

One day as I was dancing I broke my stem and down I fluttered to the ground. I found that I could run along the ground at great speed with only a little help from a breeze.

One day in early fall, as I was lying beside the road, a group of children came along. One of them said, "Oh, look at this beautiful leaf!" The girl picked me up and other girls and boys came up and looked at me. I got a chance soon to look at myself. I found I had changed my dress. I now had on a red and green dress which was very pretty.

The children took me to school with them and I was put up on a shelf with some other pretty things. That afternoon when the children went to recess a breeze came up and blew me out of one of the windows and off thru space for a number of minutes until I came to a large building on to whose roof I blew. I stayed there several days. One day as I looked up, I saw a big cloud coming. Soon I felt something soft, white, cold, falling down upon me. I was soon covered, but I felt so warm and comfortable that I decided to stay there and sleep until I could feel that spring was in the air and it was time to start all over again.

Millicent Dillon.

Topeka, Kan.

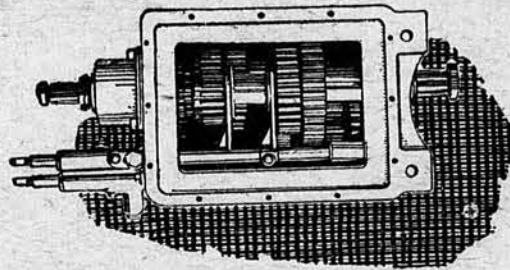
The House Should be Like This

In this puzzle is represented an adjective which describes the way every housewife should keep her home. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers.

Solution March 29 puzzle—Four



kinds of animals: 1. mink; 2. bear; 3. polecat; 4. porcupine. The prize winners: Philip Martin, Quinter, Kan.; Donald Taylor, Topeka, Kan.; Lowell McCollm, Jamestown, Kan.; Mabelle Reitz, Shady Bend, Kan.; Clara Cornelsen, Marion, Kan.; Esther Abell, Orion, Kan.



Are you driving your transmission "rough shod"?

The surfaces of the gears in your transmission are like fine sandpaper—so fine that you can't see the rough spots without a microscope—but formidable enough to be a serious menace to the life of the whole transmission unless properly guarded against. And that is the chief duty of

DIXON'S
GRAPHITE
Transmission and Differential
LUBRICANT

The graphite in this lubricant "fills in" between the high spots—and stays there—making a permanently smooth slippery surface, impossible to obtain in any other way.

And the presence of graphite effectually prevents wear by preventing metal-to-metal contact.

Oil and grease unaided are not enough. They must be combined with graphite as in Dixon's to get truly satisfactory results.

Don't attempt to mix graphite and grease yourself. Ask your dealer for Dixon's Graphite Transmission and Differential Lubricant.

Also ask him about Dixon's various other lubricating products including the famous Cup Grease.

Write for Booklet 56 G.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY



Jersey City, New Jersey

Established 1827



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

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
- makes you practically independent of weather conditions
- 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.

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

M. E. THORNTON, Supt. of Colonization
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 _____

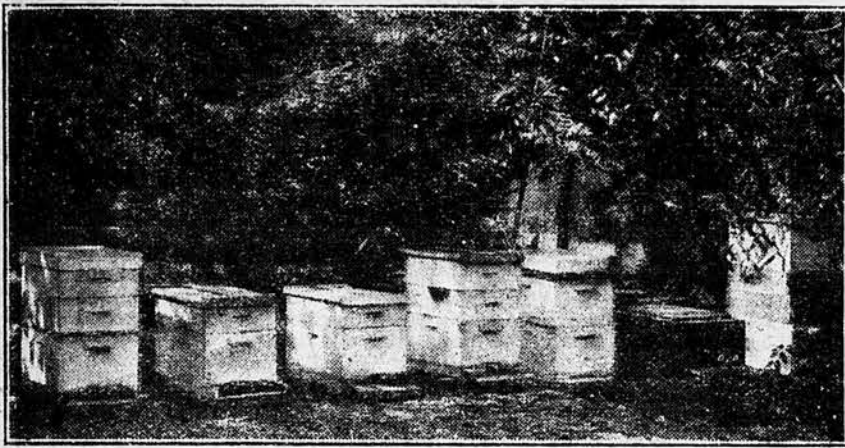
Address _____

Town _____ State _____

Spring Management of Bees

Provide Plenty of Water and Proper Feeds

BY J. H. MERRILL



Bees Should Have Homes in a Place Protected From the Wind and Sun and Not Too Far From Water

BEES must be present in abundance in the spring in order to make the most of the harvest they are required to undertake when so many of the plants begin to bloom. This means that the proper time to begin the spring management of bees is during August in the preceding year. At that time the old queen should be removed and replaced by a good, young, vigorous queen of a desirable race. August is selected because a queen introduced at this time will have an opportunity to develop a large num-

ber of bees for the late harvest, and also to maintain the strength of the colony during the winter. Another reason for introducing queens during the month of August is that they may be purchased cheaper than at any other time of the year.

Bees are like storage batteries in that they have just so much energy to expend, and once this is spent the bee dies. Consequently, in order to have a large number of bees in the spring, it is necessary to have the right kind of bees with which to begin the winter.

and these are young bees.

After introducing the new queen, if there should come a dearth in the honey flow, a thin sirup should be fed to the bees to stimulate brood rearing in order to produce a large number of bees, as mentioned.

At the time of packing these bees for the winter, great care should be taken to see that there is plenty of stores present to last them until the next honey flow comes along. If the bees are deficient in stores, a thick sugar sirup should be fed them until they have the required amount stored away in the combs to carry them thru the winter. If the colony is given protection from the wind, and especially if it is packed the question of spring management will be a very simple one to solve, as the bees will then be provided amply to carry them thru until the honey flow begins, with only very little attention. However, if the measures mentioned were not taken during the fall, then the first spring examination should be made on some warm day after the bees have been flying out for at least three days.

Two things should be looked for at this time. First, queenless colonies, and second, those in need of food. An examination of the combs will show whether there is any brood present. If brood is found it may be taken for granted that a queen is present, altho she may not be located on the first hasty examination. If the bees do not have enough stores, then a heavy sirup made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of sugar to 1 part of water, by measure, should be fed them. The best method of feeding this sirup will be by putting it into a friction-top pail, in the cover of which a number of holes have been punched. A cloth or cover of some sort with a

hole in the center should be placed over the top of the frames, and the pail of sirup inverted over this hole. An extra hive body, or super, should then be placed on top of the hive. If any of the colonies are found to be queenless it will be much better to unite them with a strong colony rather than to try to induce them to raise a queen for themselves. Good queens can be purchased, but it will be simpler to unite them at this time and later divide them if desired. All weak colonies should be united with strong colonies, as it is not a paying proposition to try to build up a weak colony. It will not become strong in time for the honey harvest, whereas if united with a normal colony this added strength will assist that colony in storing a large crop of honey.

If there are a large number of dead bees in a hive, they should be raked out. If the queen is found on the first examination, she should be caught and held between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand while the wings on one side of her body are clipped off with a pair of fine scissors. This clipping of the queen will help a great deal in controlling swarms later in the season. It will not prevent a swarm from issuing from the hive, but the fact that the queen is clipped and cannot go with them will cause the bees to return to the hive.

Great quantities of food are necessary during brood rearing, and not only food but water, therefore water places should be provided near every beeyard. These may be of many patterns, the chief requisite being that the bees can get water from them without drowning. A tub or vessel filled with water, with a lot of chips or pieces of broken cork floating on the surface, will make a suitable drinking place.

If after the first bloom of flowers there comes a dearth of bloom before the main honey flow, it may be advisable to practice stimulative feeding. For stimulative feeding, a thin sirup made of equal parts of sugar and water, by measure, should be fed to the bees. This may be fed them by means of the friction-top pail, or by any feeder that can be so regulated as to allow but little sirup to be obtained at a time. If the friction-top pail is used, the flow may be cut down by punching only one or two holes in the cover. Wherever feeding is practiced, the food should be put into the hive at night in order not to cause the bees to become excited, rush out of the hive, and begin robbing.

If these manipulations are practiced, the result should be an abundance of workers present in the hive when the honey flow begins, a vigorous queen, and plenty of food. Such a colony is ready to store the maximum amount of surplus honey, which is the thing to be desired in beekeeping.

To Increase Crop Yields

Many farmers are just beginning to realize what an immense profit can be had by fertilizing their alfalfa and meadow lots. The high prices on all kinds of hay during the past year, which is likely to continue during the coming year, has induced many farmers to seek in every way to increase their production of hay.

It has been demonstrated at experiment stations and by progressive farmers, for the last half century or more both in this country and in the old world, that it is exceedingly profitable to use fertilizers on meadow and grass lots, especially when prices are high.

The farmer who neglects to put on a top dressing this spring of from 200 to 500 pounds of high grade fertilizer is certainly missing the greatest opportunity of his life to make easy money, because these tests have proved that you can easily double the production of hay by the use of from 200 to 500 pounds of high grade fertilizer. In other words, by an expenditure of from \$5 to \$15 an acre, they can increase their returns from \$15 to \$75 an acre.

Farmers who have tried the experiment are now urging their neighbors this year to try it out by fertilizing half of their meadow lots and leaving the other half unfertilized, and noting the vast difference in the crops produced and the final results.

Write us about your rural schools and how you think they can be made better.



Now to Remove the Scars of War

To heal the wounds of France and Belgium hundreds of towns and villages must be entirely rebuilt.

America, more fortunate, has only to repaint in order to remove from her countryside the scars of war.

Repair work and painting to protect and to preserve his property—these have had to wait through the war while the American farmer labored as never before to save the world from famine.

But demobilization brings an end to the labor shortage, and on the farm, as elsewhere, reconstruction is being pushed. With the prices of new lumber 40 per cent higher than before the war, property owners everywhere are hastening to save their buildings from the consequences of further neglect.

In the new day of victory, peace, prosperity and community pride that have arrived, grimy, shabby, houses are not to be endured.

Every frame building stands in a "no-man's land," a ready victim of decay and rot when its armor of paint is pierced by summer's heat and rain and winter's snow and cold.

War-time's enforced neglect has tested and again proved the greater durability and weather-resisting qualities that painters have always claimed for white lead paint.

Do you know that the finest White Paint ever produced is simply CARTER WHITE LEAD thinned with pure linseed oil? Every painter knows how to color white lead paint and the lamp black, ochre and other tinting colors used, will be found in every paint stock.

The time to arrange for your painting is now. Get in touch with your painter before he has contracted for all the work he can do. If there is anything you or your painter want to know about paint, write to our Paint Information Bureau.

CARTER WHITE LEAD COMPANY, 12016 S. Peoria St., CHICAGO, ILL.



Poultry for the Back Yard

General Purpose Chickens Prove Best in Towns

BY JOHN L. PREHN

THERE are 20 cities and towns in Kansas claiming a population of 10,000 or over, with half as many towns having between 5,000 and 10,000 population. At a conservative estimate, there are in the state at least 100,000 families, considering an average of four persons to the family, living in towns or cities of 5,000 and upward. A considerable part of this urban population now keeps poultry in the back yard, but not a sufficiently large part, when we consider how important is the production of food on even a small scale. From investigations made, it seems that from 25 per cent to 60 per cent of the town and city families keep chickens—the proportion being smaller in the larger cities.

Utilize Waste Material

There is a certain amount of waste food material from every household, which if not fed to chickens usually produces no results for that household. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals suitable for converting table scraps, vegetable paring, etc., where it is produced into wholesome, nutritious food such as poultry meat and eggs. By supplementing the waste food material from the house with some grain-feeds, very good results may be obtained from a back yard flock. Altho the value of the product from each flock is small of itself, the aggregate is large.

Since most people enjoy an occasional chicken dinner, as well as fresh eggs, the larger or general purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red or Orpingtons, are more desirable than the smaller breeds. Where it is desired to hatch and raise chickens, it will be found that the smaller egg breeds seldom become broody, and in any event the smaller egg breeds are rather unreliable sitters and mothers. Pure or standard bred birds make the most meat, lay the most eggs, and produce a uniform product, with no more care or feed than scrubs and are, by all means, advisable.

In Kansas cities and towns where building lots are usually more liberal in size than in some other states, the size of the back yard poultry flock may be determined largely by the time, space, and facilities available for them. There are a great many flocks in various cities of the state, numbering between 50 and 100, producing good profits for their owners. It is advisable, however, to keep only as many as can be well cared for and that can be given liberal yard space. Especially for the beginner, is it advisable to keep only a few hens. From two to three hens for each person in the household should keep the family in fresh eggs.

Well-matured, thrifty pullets should be obtained if possible, for starting the back yard flock in the fall. The best sources of supply are the poultry breeder or farmer producing good standard bred stock of known producing quality.

Why Eggs Won't Hatch

BY BRIANT SANDO

Every spring we hear a lot of grumbling about infertile eggs, and naturally this cry seems to become louder as the poultry industry increases. Even experienced breeders often suffer heavy losses from bad eggs and poor hatches.

This is largely because there are a number of breeding factors over which the owner of the birds has no control. It must be remembered that fowls in their natural state do not begin mating operations until late in the spring, when all natural conditions are most favorable to breeding and hatching. Modern methods, of course, make it quite possible to get fertile eggs even in the dead of winter, but it is well to remember that this is a real accomplishment and requires skill.

The chief causes of infertility are improper matings, altho every condition of feeding, housing and caring for the fowls exerts a certain influence for either good or bad.

Hens are not always in season for

the male bird, so that it is not advisable to lay the blame on him until he has been given a thorough trial. An impotent male bird can result in many bogus eggs and also ruin one's reputation as a breeder if he sows bad eggs.

Hens usually mate best when they are just about ready to lay. A mistake one never should make is to put an immature cockerel into his breeding pen, nor go to the other extreme and put in an old cock past his prime and deficient in vigor. This same idea can also be applied to the female side of the pen in having them all of proper age and vitality. Wrongly-fed birds are often the cause of clear eggs. Over-heating and fattening food stuffs should be fed to breeding pens sparingly. The birds, of course, must be well nourished, but stimulating and fattening foods should at all times be avoided.

Table Scraps for Hens

Table scraps go to the making of good eggs, says Ernest H. Wiegand, state poultry club agent. "There is a

certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail, in every household no matter how economical the housewife," commented Mr. Wiegand. "Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat."

Scaly Legs Among Chickens

BY BRIANT SANDO

A good many flocks contain fowls whose legs are scabby and unsightly. A small parasite burrows under the scales of the fowl's leg and causes them to enlarge and protrude.

The cure is not at all difficult nor expensive, except that it requires time and patience. Just fill an empty fruit can with coal oil and in this keep the fowl's legs immersed for a few minutes, every day or two.

This treatment alone usually will eradicate the trouble, but if it has not produced good results at the end of 10 days or two weeks, we supplement the above treatment by using lard or fried meat grease as an ointment for the legs, rubbing it in well among the scales.

When the parasites have been killed, the scales on the fowl's legs will begin to peel off. Then the treatments may

be discontinued, but if the case has been very severe it is a good idea to grease the legs with vaseline or a healing ointment every few days for a week or more.

Fertile Eggs in the Spring

Poor hatches and chicks "dead in the shell" usually are caused by lack of vitality in the embryos. Two of the most common faults in breeding which result in weak germs are (1) the use of immature fowls; and (2) excessive forcing for a heavy egg yield during the winter which, by spring, results in weakened reproductive organs.

Pullets usually are considered better than old hens for profitable egg production, but the very fact that such pullets have laid many eggs during the winter often prevents them from producing eggs with strong vitality in the spring. They are literally "laid out," and it is a mistake to save such eggs for hatching.

Most expert poultrymen do not force their breeding stock for egg production thru the winter or expect them to lay many eggs until about the time they need them for hatching. These men also know that to get eggs of strong vitality they must breed only from fowls that are of a mature age. It never pays to carry a lot of runty, half-grown pullets thru the winter in order to set their eggs in the spring.

Raynster

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Look for this Label in your Raynster



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



IN the crowded city streets or out on the farm, Raynsters stand for wet-weather comfort and protection. Everybody's wearing them.

Farm folks are out-of-door folks. They need protection, if anyone does.

The Raynster line of weatherproof clothing includes coats for men, women, boys and girls. It includes slickers and slip-ons, featherweight silks, fine cloth coats that are the best kind of overcoats, as well as light and heavy rubber-surfaced coats and ulsters.

Each coat has the Raynster Label sewed in the collar. Be sure to look for this label. It is your insurance of full value. You should be able to find Raynsters in any good clothing store.

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United States Rubber Company
Clothing Division

New York and Boston



The Farm Fertilizer Bag

Soils Must be Supplied With Many Elements

BY GEORGE C. VENARD

THE farmers and truck gardeners in the United States bought and consumed 6½ million tons of commercial fertilizers last season.

Estimating that each car was loaded with at least 33 tons as requested by the government, it required about 200,000 freight cars to handle this tonnage.

Apart from the labor and transportation difficulties involved in the manufacture of this amount of fertilizer, the most serious question confronting the manufacturer is the problem of obtaining enough high-grade raw materials.

The assembling of raw materials for fertilizer factories presents many interesting features. Before the great European war, especially, the elements entering into the composition of fer-

tilizers were as many and as varied as the hues of the rainbow.

A farmer who bought complete fertilizer in 1914 might have in his 10 or 20 bags of material some rock phosphate from Tennessee or Florida, which had been treated with sulfuric acid; the acid having been made from pyrites from Spain or sulfur from Louisiana or Texas together with nitrate of soda from Chile. In the same bag might be some sulfate of ammonia from the gas plants of London or the steel mills of Scotland and America; also some potash from the deep mines of Strassfurt in Germany; dried blood and tankage from India or Argentina or the packing houses of the United States; fish scrap made from fish caught in Chesapeake Bay or the Atlantic coast, or even far off Norway

waters; tobacco stems, dried and ground, from Virginia or Tennessee; peanut meal, velvet bean meal or cottonseed meal all grown in the Sunny South; castor bean meal from Florida, rape meal from Asia; it is possible that a combination of all these materials might be held in one 200-pound container and the container itself might be made from fibre grown in India.

The war eliminated many of these materials from the American market, especially the potash from Germany and the sulfate of ammonia from Europe.

Jute, the fibre from which burlap bags are made, is grown only in India. There is plenty of burlap being made in India, but the ocean freight rates to this country are so high and the ships so scarce that bags are obtainable only by ordering three or four months ahead of the time that they are to be used and the price has gone up to three or four times the normal amount. The bag situation is so acute at present that the authorities in Washington have demanded that

fertilizer manufacturers offer goods only in 200-pound bags.

In reference to potash: some headway is being made in this country toward the development of supplies. In 1913 we imported the equivalent of ¼ million tons of actual potash. This is equivalent to ½ million tons of muriate of potash or 2 million tons of kainit. Last year the production of potash, chiefly from the lakes of Nebraska, Searles Lake in California, the Alunite district in Utah, and the cement-plants around the United States was the equivalent of 32,000 tons of actual potash. This year it is expected that the production will reach 60,000 tons actual potash equivalent to 120,000 tons muriate or 480,000 tons kainit, or nearly double last year's production.

Sulfate of ammonia, formerly imported freely from Scotland, England and Germany, during the war was derived solely from the by-products of coke oven plants in the United States. The domestic production of sulfate of ammonia has increased tremendously since the beginning of the war, but the government requirements for munitions increased apace during the period of need, so that fertilizer manufacturers must be content this year with a very small portion of the total output.

The importation of nitrate of soda also largely increased during the war but almost the entire amount brought into this country was for munitions and chemical purposes. The amount available for fertilizer mixtures this year will not be very large until conditions in Europe become more settled.

Advisable to Order Early

Most of the shortage of raw materials will have to be made up this year by the use of cottonseed meal. This applies principally to plants located in the South. The Northern plants will have to use increased amounts of blood and tankage, altho these materials are high priced and very scarce.

The demand for tankage for feeding hogs is so great that the amount left for fertilizer use is growing smaller every year. In time all the packing house tankage suitable for this purpose will be used entirely for hog feed.

Labor conditions in the rock phosphate fields of Florida and Tennessee are such that the output of rock is going to be considerably curtailed this year. Taking all these facts into consideration it is essential for the buyer of fertilizer to get his requirements when he has a chance. Later there will be a large number who will be unable to get any fertilizers at all. All are hoping that traffic conditions will be better this spring than they were last year, but they will be far from being satisfactory.

Silage Feeding Experiment

BY W. M. JARDENE

An interesting test in the use of silage (Missouri Experiment station) was conducted last year which indicates that we have been overlooking a means for cheapening production costs. The cattle used in the test were 1,000-pound steers. One lot received a full ration of corn, linseed meal, clover hay, and silage, and made a profit of \$5.27 a steer. Another lot fed in a similar manner except that it received more silage and only one-half as much corn, made a profit of \$10.89 a steer. Another lot fed no corn, the same amount of linseed meal and clover and all the silage the steers would eat, made a profit of \$15.04 a steer. As the most of Kansas feeders are interested in big cattle, the Kansas station is conducting other tests along these lines. At present we have on feed 1,000-pound steers, divided into four lots in an attempt to ascertain the most profitable and efficient use of roughage in feeding this class of cattle. We shall be very glad to give you data as the experiment progresses, and we invite you to Manhattan for Cattlemen's Day next May when these tests will be completed, and the results made public.

Bees Need Much Water

Bees need fresh water and when the watering place is far from the hives the bees often are lost in finding it. A large amount of water is used by the bees during brood rearing. See that the bees have fresh water near the hives.



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Road strains do not affect it in the slightest; consequently, the Essex is free from squeaks and rattles.

There is no weaving or twisting of the radiator. The Essex remains rigid and firm under the hardest service. Every wearing part is adjustable as well as being well lubricated. The Essex retains its newness.

Just ask any of the tens of thousands who have ridden in the Essex and who are so enthusiastic in their praise of it to describe how substantially and quietly it rolls over even the roughest roads.

How often motorists, particularly those with light weight cars, have driven miles out of their way to avoid a stretch of bad road, because of the torture to themselves and to the car.

But the Essex is affected by no such abuse.

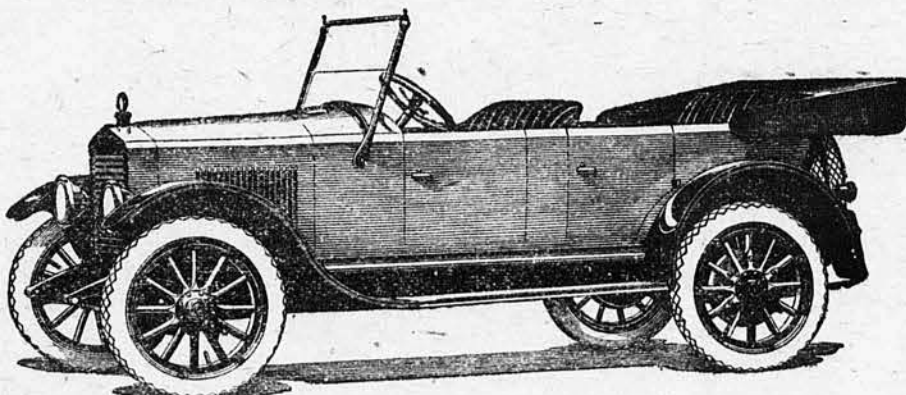
Its spring suspension is unusual and effective. Its construction is so solid that even the roughest cobblestone pavements are passed over with an ease that has created the greatest admiration.

Its friends declare the Essex has no equal in easy riding quality regardless of the size, weight or cost of the car.

When will you take your ride in the Essex? Any dealer will show you how and why the Essex rides so easily, performs so well and retains its quiet and rigid qualities.

And you will see also a performance of acceleration, speed and power that is comparable only to the highest powered costly cars.

Think how rare these qualities are, even in cars costing much more than the Essex, which in the five-passenger model sells at \$1395 f. o. b. Detroit.



Put Livestock On the Farm

Build Up and Maintain the Soil Fertility

BY CLAUDE HARPER
Animal Husbandman, Purdue University

LIVESTOCK on the farm makes for prosperity. Not alone in the profits which are made from the sale of the stock do benefits accrue to the farmers. There are other gains and chief among these is the gain made in soil fertility. Livestock harvests are those which yield abundantly to the enrichment of the whole life and a remunerative livelihood. The possibilities in livestock farming of utilizing by-products of grain farming or feeds with little or no commercial value, never have been overestimated. It is a type of business that distributes farm labor thruout all months of the year.

It is generally an accepted fact that farmers in a given community, who have the most livestock, produce the largest crops. When farmers usually begin to realize that every ton of grain leaving the farm carries away \$7 to \$10 worth of fertility, there is bound to be increased livestock production. Educators admit that even under the best system of livestock farming, fertility of the soil cannot be completely maintained without the purchase of additional manure, supplementary feeding stuffs, or some form of fertilizers in order to replace that sold in animals or animal products.

What Experiments Show

The Illinois Experiment station has issued a bulletin which shows why cattle feeders have good farms. When 2-year-old steers were fed clover, hay and corn, the manure produced gave more nitrogen and twice as much phosphorus to the soil as the farmer could get by selling the corn and plowing under the clover. In an Ohio Experiment station bulletin is found a very interesting comparison of livestock and grain farming. It shows distinctly that by a good system of livestock farming thru a period of years, where fertilizers were properly used to supplement the animal manures, crop yields of soybeans, corn and wheat are increased greatly. All crops produced on the livestock farm were utilized by the livestock and returned to the soil as manure; on the grain farm they plowed under all clover and returned all crop residue to the soil. The areas on both farms going into corn received 400 pounds of fertilizer and 2 tons of ground limestone an acre. Areas going into wheat received 300 pounds of fertilizer an acre.

In the manufacture of cereals and other seeds into flour, breakfast foods, hominy and vegetable oils, an immense amount of by-products are produced. These by-products, which are unsuitable for human consumption are among the most valuable feeds for stock. The value of cottonseed meal in a ration for fattening steers has long been established by Purdue university. Both cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal have been used extensively in sheep feeding and production with profitable results. Mill by-products and hominy feed give excellent results in hog feeding and production. Tankage, a by-product of the packing house, is one of the very best supplements for balancing a hog's ration with hominy feed or corn.

Coarse roughages which are of little or no commercial value, can be turned into high priced meat. Such feed as oats, straw, corn stover and silage in rations greatly reduce the cost of maintenance and production because ordinarily they are of very little value commercially. They cannot be eliminated, because they are by-products of grain production.

These roughages which have been mentioned have no value for direct human consumption but when fed to livestock are converted into most palatable and nourishing morsels.

Distribution of Labor

Farmers who practice a system of farming which justifies the employment of a man or men thruout the year have little trouble in solving their labor problem, if that scheme of farming results in some form of livestock feeding or production. A real labor problem exists, however, when it becomes necessary to obtain farm help for

a few weeks or months each year. Certain classes in a community that practiced working mostly in summer months have disappeared. Higher wages in cities and the necessity of finding steady employment thruout the year exterminated them. At the present time many of those same persons are willing to go back to the farms if given an equal opportunity.

Because the livestock farmer can offer steady employment, he is also able to obtain the men who are most efficient and more reliable than he otherwise would be able to obtain.

It is a very well known fact that lands which are subject to erosion should not be plowed. Such lands are best adapted to pasture. Profitable

production of some meat animals has been associated with so-called cheap lands. They are cheap because they are undeveloped.

Here in the Middle West, undeveloped lands are best utilized by the horticulturist or livestock farmer. Even when such areas are devoted to apple growing, owners have admitted that they need a flock of sheep to graze the hill sides and assist in keeping down the weeds.

Many people in cities and some living in close proximity to cheap and undeveloped areas do not realize their value. For example, 30 miles outside a large Indiana city there are hundreds of acres that do not produce enough to pay the taxes. The tax valuation on some of these undeveloped areas is as low as \$2 an acre. If these farms were fenced, the second growth trees and bushes removed and the hillsides seeded to grasses and legumes, such sections could not be called cheap land. In fact, in some counties, if past results are any indication of the future, it might be pre-

dicted that the production of lambs' wool and feeder hogs will help materially in bringing about great prosperity.

Years ago when all land was low in price, pasture cheap and labor and feed abundant, a profit from livestock farming was easy. Conditions have changed. At the present they call for a different type of stock farming. As the population of the world increases, it may be necessary to utilize such portions of our cereal crops as can be used for human food directly, thus avoiding serious loss of energy by feeding to livestock. Dr. Armsby of Pennsylvania roughly estimates that 24 per cent of grain is recovered for human consumption in pork; 18 per cent in milk; and 3½ per cent in beef and mutton. If three-quarters of our annual corn crop each year is fed to livestock it is very evident that the hog will be able to prove his right to a portion of this crop for a long time to come.

By-products and roughages of one
(Continued on Page 28)

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THE New Studebaker Cars—notable for their thorough quality, for their comfort, their economy, and their beautiful lines—are the supreme product of Studebaker's 67 years of manufacturing experience.

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\$1225

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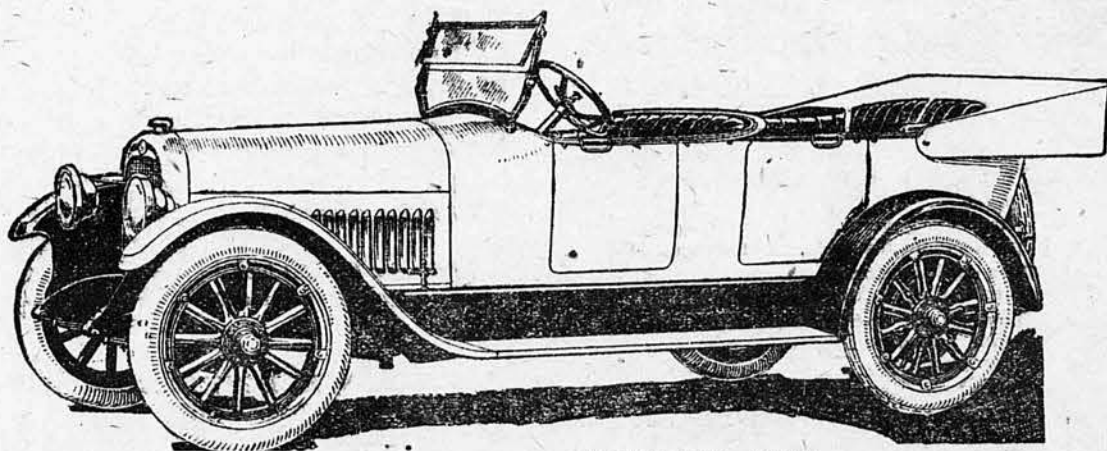
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119-inch wheelbase; 50 h. p. motor, with "two-range" carburetor;
genuine leather upholstery

The Best Way to Ship Hogs

Improper Feeding and Care Cause Heavy Losses

BY R. J. H. DeLOACH

EACH day dozens of cripples and many dead hogs arrive at all the markets, which are, practically a total loss to the shipper, paying little more than the freight. Cripples are sold to speculators for fully a dollar a hundred less than they would have brought had they been able to keep on their feet.

Much of this loss is caused by a lack of exercise and improper feeds during the growth of the hog. If hogs are kept in small lots where they have little opportunity for exercise, they cannot be expected to develop legs strong enough to take them to market.

Beware of overloading. The usual cause of injury to hogs is the overcrowding of cars and loading and unloading too hurriedly.

In winter, especial care must be taken not to drive hogs too rapidly, as the ground is slippery and crippled hogs are sure to result. In summer great care must be used not to overload, or dead hogs will be found in the car at the market. Freight is cheaper than loss of hogs.

Hogs are also crippled by frighten-

ing. It is well to watch your car until the switching has been completed as this is the time that damage is often done. By the time the train gets thru switching and on to the main track the hogs will have begun to get used to their new experience and will ride more easily.

It is a mistake to overfeed just before shipping. This is likely to cause mortality, especially in the summer months. Many hog raisers withhold all feed the last 12 hours, merely giving water. The hogs are sure to get to market in better condition and will put on a much better fill than if they had been fed just before leaving home.

Hogs showing whip cords and lumps due to beating or kicking are discriminated against by the buyers. They know from experience that a certain percentage of loss is to be expected from such hogs.

They cannot afford to pay as much as if the hogs had been treated kindly and were perfectly free from bruises.

A rule of the Chicago Livestock Exchange imposes a fine of \$5 to \$10 on

any member whose men are permitted to strike, beat or prod a hog at the market. Conspicuously posted in the scale houses are signs warning against cruelty. This is good advice which can be followed with profit elsewhere. The severe publicity that has been given to cases of improper treatment and handling of hogs recently is having a wholesome effect already. The number of crippled and injured hogs received at the leading markets is being steadily reduced.

Boars should not be sent to market, as they are practically unmerchantable. A boar in a carload of hogs is also a general disturber, and the more that hogs are kept on their feet the more they will shrink in transit. The preparation of the car is important. In winter the car should be well bedded with straw, and in extremely cold weather it is profitable to cover what will be the north side of the car on the way to market with heavy building paper.

To Keep the Car Cool

During the summer it is essential that all manure be well cleaned out and a bedding of sand about 4 inches deep be placed in the car and thoroly wet down. In the hottest weather a big cake of ice in the center of the car may prevent losses from overheating.

Another practice that is sometimes followed is to put 50-pound cakes of

ice in gunny sacks and suspend them, at intervals of about 4 feet, above the backs of the hogs. The motion of the car will keep the sacks in motion and the melting ice will spray the hogs with cool water and keep them comfortable.

Joy Rides for Hogs

Motor trucks are being used more extensively than ever to haul hogs to market, according to reports by representatives of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. During the period beginning with October and ending with February the proportion of wagon and truck hogs in the total receipts at the Peoria, Ill., stockyards was nearly double that for the corresponding five months two years ago. A total of 50,380 hogs were brought to the yards in wagons and trucks during the five months of the past winter, or about 19 per cent of the total receipts, as compared with 16 per cent for the same period a year ago, and 10 per cent two years ago. Increased production and attractive prices no doubt were responsible for some of the increase, the representatives say, but there is a growing tendency to send hogs to market in motor trucks instead of by rail where the distances are not great. This tendency is also shown at other markets. At the Cincinnati yards, for example, 139,972 hogs were brought in by truck and wagon during 1918, as compared with 77,232 arriving in similar conveyances in 1917.

Yards for River-Shipped Stock

New stockyards known as the River Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill., have just been completed and were opened for active business March 1, 1919. The unusual thing about these yards, according to representatives of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, is that they were built for handling river business exclusively, a traffic that is increasing in volume. Seven boats plying on the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee Rivers will deliver, it is expected, considerable numbers of cattle, hogs, and sheep to these yards. The yards are of modern construction and have a capacity of 2,000 hogs or 1,000 cattle. The unloading facilities are of the best, as the yards were located about 150 feet from the river at low water, with direct connection with the boats at high-water level. Loading and unloading chutes for cars and double-deck loading chutes for auto trucks are also provided. The yards are accessible by good motor car roads and are connected by the Terminal River Railway association with all railroads entering East St. Louis and St. Louis, Mo.

Put Livestock on the Farm

(Continued from Page 27)

kind and another will give beef and mutton a permanent place in our agriculture. These facts coupled with the points already mentioned are ultimate factors in livestock farming.

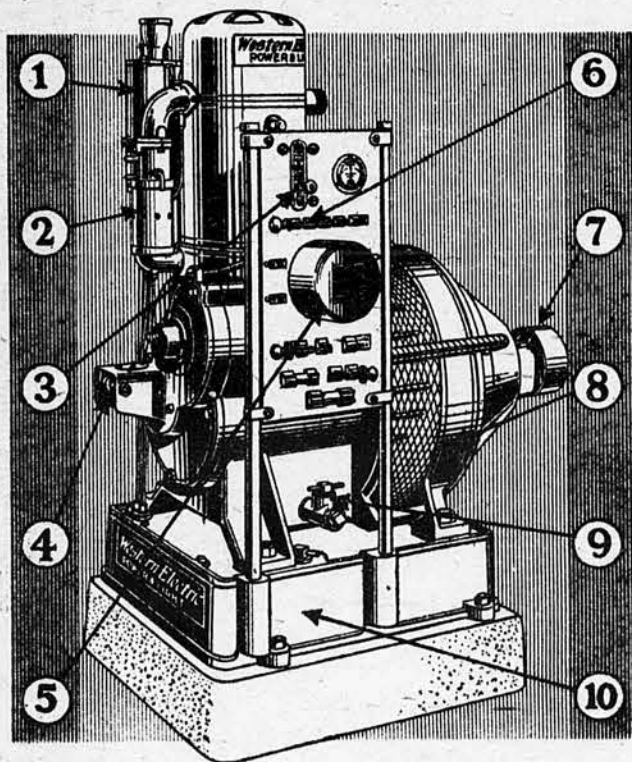
Today the most progressive stockmen are those who travel, read, think and talk most. They are always awake to the trend of things. They talk with the men standing at the fountain head of supply; the big constructive breeders, and they have listened to those guarding the flood gates of demand—the stockyard buyers.

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A fine piece of machinery

Fine quality is evident in every part of this Western Electric Direct Connected Plant. Its ten important features are outlined in this advertisement.

If you are any judge of machinery

—be sure to read these ten points. They will mean much to you: you will want us to tell you more about them and all about several others that make this plant distinctive in many ways.

If you buy machinery solely by name

—then consider that the Western Electric Plant is guaranteed by an organization of nearly fifty years electrical experience; one with unlimited resources for making you entirely satisfied long after the sale.

A Western Electric man near you will demonstrate this plant and explain how easy it is to have the safety and convenience of electric light and the dollars-and-cents help of electrical power for farm work.

Write for booklet No. MB 15, giving full details



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6. Moving this switch makes all the engine power available for operating other machinery.
7. Pulley; for operating other machinery.
8. 1500 watt generator direct connected to engine.
9. Oil for splash-lubricating system supplied here.
10. Kerosene supply kept in this tank. Entire plant stands about 4½ feet high. Storage battery consists of 16 cells.

Money for Good Roads

Uncle Sam has dumped into the lap of Kansas almost 8 million dollars for road building. Of this amount there is \$2,295,068.01 available to be used before June 30, 1919.

W. C. Markham, secretary of the Kansas highway commission, says the people should remember that all of this money must be absorbed by the several counties on a 25 per cent basis or none of the counties would receive anything. This condition is due to the fact that Kansas does not grant state aid. This means that the people must get busy.

"If the average cost of the roads constructed by the several counties should equal \$20,000 a mile this appropriation on a 25 per cent basis would aid in constructing this year, 458 miles of road—that means 58 miles more than the entire length of the state and 58 miles more than twice the width of the state. It would aid in building one road entirely across 18 counties.

"For the year 1920 the new federal appropriation plus the original appropriation amounts to \$2,728,996.46. On a 25 per cent basis at an average cost of \$20,000 a mile this appropriation would aid in building 540 miles of road. The new federal appropriation for 1921 plus the original appropriation is \$2,872,627.85. On a 25 per cent basis at an average cost of \$20,000 a mile it would aid in building 574 miles.

"Thus by June 30, 1921, Kansas can have under construction or completed on a \$20,000 a mile basis, 1,579 miles, which means two complete lines across the state east and west and almost three across the state north and south, or one road entirely across 50 counties. These amounts make a total federal appropriation for Kansas for the next three years of \$7,896,692.32.

"To date there are on file with the highway commission petitions for federal aid for 341.31 miles of road which will take approximately \$2,611,483.00 of federal aid on a 25 per cent basis. But of this 341.31 miles petitioned for, contracts have been let for only 19 miles. There are 145 miles which will be ready for contract letting within 60 days, this leaves 177 miles for which petitions have been granted and which the counties are not making any move to construct.

"The highway commission wishes to call attention of the people of the state to the fact that the money is not set aside for them until such time as they have their plans and specifications approved and take more definite steps toward construction. For that reason they are urging that the various counties over the state become active in preparing to absorb this money.

"They wish also to call attention of the counties in the extreme western part of the state, to the fact that they can get federal aid in construction of dirt roads. This will include grading, culverts and bridges."

Test Seed for All Crops

Seed for all crops should be tested thoroughly. "Test all seed and save your dollars," is the advice given to buyers of seed by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

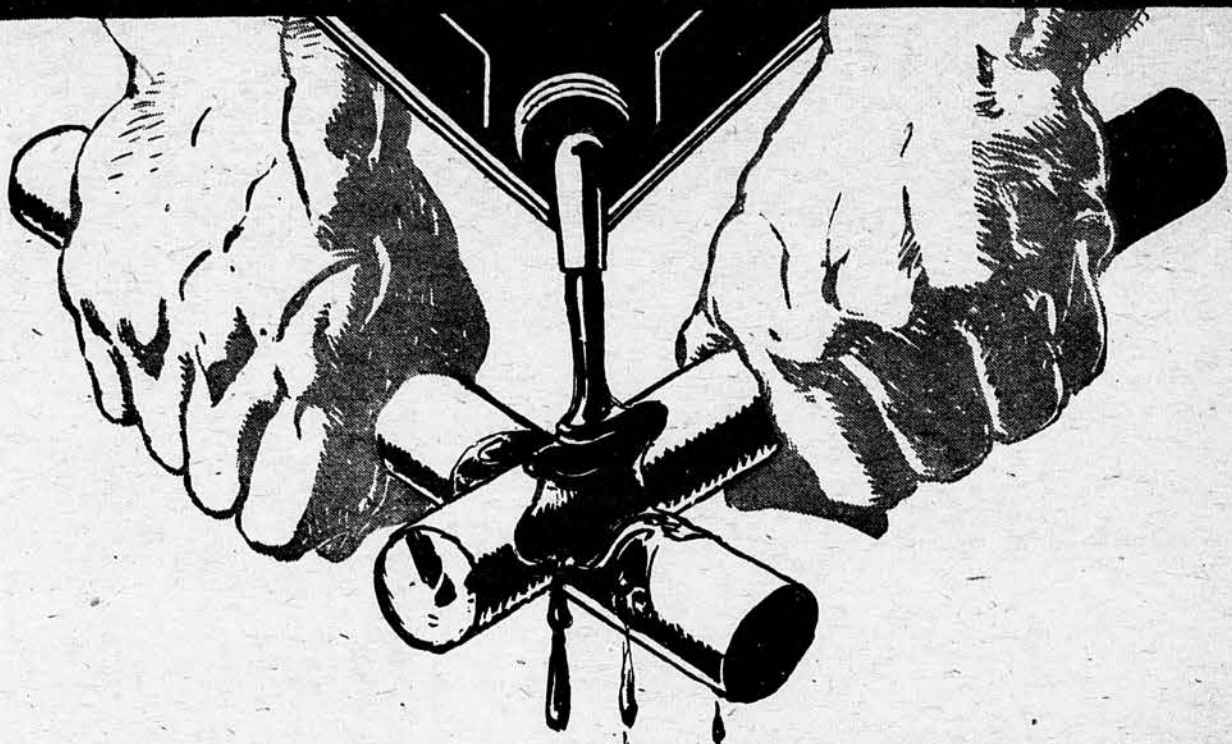
The seed testing laboratory of the agronomy department carefully tests free of charge all seed samples sent in from over the state.

Last year, 16,893 samples were sent in to be tested, but a large number of these consisted of government survey samples. In the last eight months, 1,605 voluntary samples have been received.

Seed testing saves the farmers many dollars, first, because the test determines what per cent of the seed will germinate, thus enabling the farmer to sow only the best; and second because it determines the per cent of weed seed and foreign agricultural seeds present. By a careful test it often is revealed to the buyer that certain seeds contain a large per cent of some weed seed such as dodder, which if planted would cause a great loss of money. Time would also be lost, for it often takes several years to eradicate a noxious weed.

If farmers and planters would make use of the seed testing laboratory they would be able to secure pure seed of high germination. In Kansas there is no law to protect the buyer of impure seeds, and therefore mixed poor seeds are to be found on the market.

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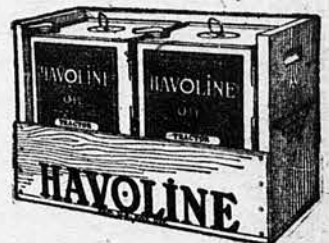
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To Make the Soil Better

Demand for Commercial Fertilizers Increases

BY R. L. THROCKMORTON
Soil Specialist, Kansas Experiment Station



High Grain Yields This Year Will be Found on Well Prepared Seedbeds and on Soils Supplied with Proper Plant Foods.

THE USE of commercial fertilizers is increasing very rapidly in Eastern Kansas, and as the soils become less fertile and land values higher, greater interest is taken in their use. Commercial fertilizers are manufactured and sold for the purpose of supplying one or more of three essential plant food elements: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. The fertilizers usually sold on the market are known as "complete fertilizers," and supply all three of these elements. It is possible, however, to purchase fertilizers supplying but a single element.

While commercial fertilizers supply plant food in a form much more concentrated than barnyard manure, they do not supply organic matter, which is so deficient in old cultivated soils. For this reason, fertilizers should not be expected to replace manure in soil improvement, but should be used, where

they can be used profitably, in addition to manure.

There is a common idea that commercial fertilizers impoverish the soil, and if they are once used their use must be continued. It should be remembered that commercial fertilizers do not supply organic matter, and that when organic matter is not added to the soil the supply gradually becomes less and the amount of plant food liberated in the soil gradually grows smaller. The productivity of a soil might be maintained by increasing quantities of commercial fertilizers that would supply available plant food, but should the fertilizer be discontinued, the production of the soil would suddenly decrease. This loss in yield, however, would only represent the decrease that would have taken place gradually if commercial fertilizers had not been used. Commercial fertilizers

are not crop stimulants—they contain nothing that can in any way injure the soil, but they cannot in themselves be expected to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Commercial fertilizers should be used only when necessary to supply an element of plant food that is deficient in the soil. Since potassium is present in Kansas soils in liberal quantities, it is very seldom that it can be supplied in commercial form with profit. Phosphorus and nitrogen are found in much smaller quantities and in the eastern part of the state may often be the limiting factors in crop yields. Nitrogen is so high in price that it is unprofitable to purchase it in large quantities. Since it can be had from the air by leguminous plants, the deficiency can best be made up in this way where such crops can be grown. On some of the poorly drained heavy clay soils, however, light applications of nitrogen are often profitable. Phosphorus is the one element which is deficient in the soil, and for which there is no ready source of supply, except commercial fertilizer. It has been shown by chemical analyses that the soils of Eastern and Southeastern Kansas have a lower phosphorus content than any others in the state. Fertilizer experiments have also demonstrated that in these sections of the state, especially on soils derived from sandstone and shale, commercial fertilizers supplying phosphorus often can be used with profit much more extensively than they are used at the present time. The limestone soils, better glacial soils, and bottom land soils do not respond to fertilizer treatment.

Fertilizer tests conducted in Southeastern Kansas gave the following results in growing wheat on shale soils: Check plot without fertilizers yielded 8.2 bushels; potassium treatment showed a yield of 8 bushels; phosphorus, 18.2; phosphorus and potassium, 20.2; phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen, 19.9. The following results

were obtained in growing wheat on limestone soils: Unfertilized plot yielded 16.9 bushels; potassium treatment yielded, 13.8; phosphorus, 14.9; phosphorus and potassium, 18; phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen, 18.8.

The yields on shale soils are averages of five years' results, while those on limestone soils are averages of two years' results. It will be noted that the yields on shale soils were increased greatly by the applications of phosphorus, while those on limestone soils were influenced but very little. The slight increases obtained from the application of potassium, and potassium and nitrogen with the phosphorus, were not sufficient to pay for the materials. It is evident that when the ground has been well prepared phosphorus is the only element that will give profitable returns on most of the soils of Eastern Kansas.

There are a number of forms in which phosphorus can be purchased. The different forms of bone meal, acid phosphate, and raw rock phosphate are the most common. Of these various forms of phosphorus, the bone meals and acid phosphate are the best because they supply phosphorus in a form quickly available to plants. The phosphorus in raw rock phosphate is not readily available and must therefore be applied in connection with manure or some other source of organic matter in order to make the phosphorus available to plants.

Amount of Phosphorus to Use

The form of phosphorus used will govern to considerable extent the amount that should be applied, because some of the forms contain a higher amount of phosphorus than others. The steamed bone meal was applied in quantities varying from 60 to 180 pounds an acre in a fertilizer test in Southeastern Kansas. The 60-pound application increased the yield of wheat 6.5 bushels an acre; the 90-pound application increased the yield 8.4 bushels an acre; the 120-pound application increased the yield 9 bushels an acre; while the 180-pound application increased the yield 9.6 bushels an acre. Although the application of 180 pounds an acre gave an additional increase in yield over the lighter application sufficient to pay for the fertilizer used, it is doubtful whether it would be good farm practice to apply more than 100 or 120 pounds an acre of the steamed bone meal.

The acid phosphate does not contain as much phosphorus as the steamed bone meal, and should therefore be used in larger quantities. Application of from 125 to 150 pounds an acre of acid phosphate will prove most profitable.

Cattlemen Meet at Hays

Saturday, April 12, is the date set for the sixth annual round-up at the Fort Hays Experiment station at Hays. All present will receive circular showing the results of feeding tests with 379 head of cattle. Addresses will be made by speakers of national importance.

The progress of the Fort Hays Experiment station work for the past year will be explained by Superintendent Charles R. Weeks. The livestock experiments will be analyzed by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Addresses will be made by President W. M. Jardine and Dean F. D. Farrell, Kansas State Agricultural college; Dr. H. J. Waters, editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star; C. E. Yancey, United States Food Administration, and other prominent men.

The round-up at Hays creates more interest each year. The attendance grew from not more than a few hundred in the earlier years to more than 1,000 in 1917 and more than 2,000 in 1918. The experiment on development of breeding heifers, which has been of so much interest the past three years, has been continued and results to date will be given.

A most important new experiment to be reported on at this round-up compares Russian thistle hay with alfalfa hay for wintering cattle.

"What's in the mail from your husband today?"

"A couple of needles. He wants me to thread 'em and mail 'em back to him. Got to do some sewing he says."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"To Plant More Acres~ To Make Up Lost Time"

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Silage for Young Stock

Several years ago a breeder called my attention to the value of corn silage for the rearing and developing of young stock. Having two farms, one equipped with silos and the other not so equipped, he had an opportunity to see the advantage of silage for this purpose. I was greatly surprised to note the difference in size and quality of the young stock that were liberally fed corn silage with alfalfa hay. They were not only larger but were in better condition. This convinced me that the silo should be used more for this purpose, and I have since that time often found examples to prove the value of silage for young growing animals. The breeder of purebred stock, whether dairy or beef cattle, has much need for silage in the economic development of his herd. The cost of the product, whether beef or milk, is the principal item of expense for the breeder to consider and in this age of high priced hay and grain, the cost of the ration becomes the most important item and the one on which depends the profit for the breeder.

Any man who keeps 10 head or more of cattle will find a silo an economic equipment on his farm. It is necessary for nine-tenths of our milk and cream producers to grow and develop their young stock and the silage which provides the succulent ration to the milk cows will also form the best kind of ration for the young stock.

Liberal feeding is the only profitable kind for there is no money in half feeding stock. An animal must be boarded and if only a boarding ration be given there is no profit but really a loss. It is that part of the ration which is over and above the food of maintenance, or board, from which we derive our profit. On this basis, an animal will earn money in proportion to the amount of food she consumes, and this is largely true. Good feeding is supplying animals with their required nutriment at the lowest possible cost. Any one with plenty of money can feed an animal well but to feed an animal well and economically requires a knowledge of the subject. The two great food elements which are necessary are known as carbo-hydrates and protein. Corn silage is our cheapest form of carbo-hydrate and clovers, or the legumes, supply our protein in the cheapest forms. Young stock, from the time they are weaned, will make a splendid growth and development on corn silage and clover or alfalfa hay without any grain, and this ration is a cheap one and within the reach of practically every breeder.

The silo will prove of great economy not only in the growing and developing of young stock but also the growing of colts or maintenance of idle horses. Silage has been likened to pasture and it is very properly considered from this viewpoint when used for the growing and developing of all our livestock. A. L. Haecker.

By-Products Make Profits

Packers say that they sell the meat and hides for less than they pay for the cattle, and depend on the by-products for expenses and profits. This statement is made in a booklet issued by Armour & Company, entitled "The Livestock Producer and Armour."

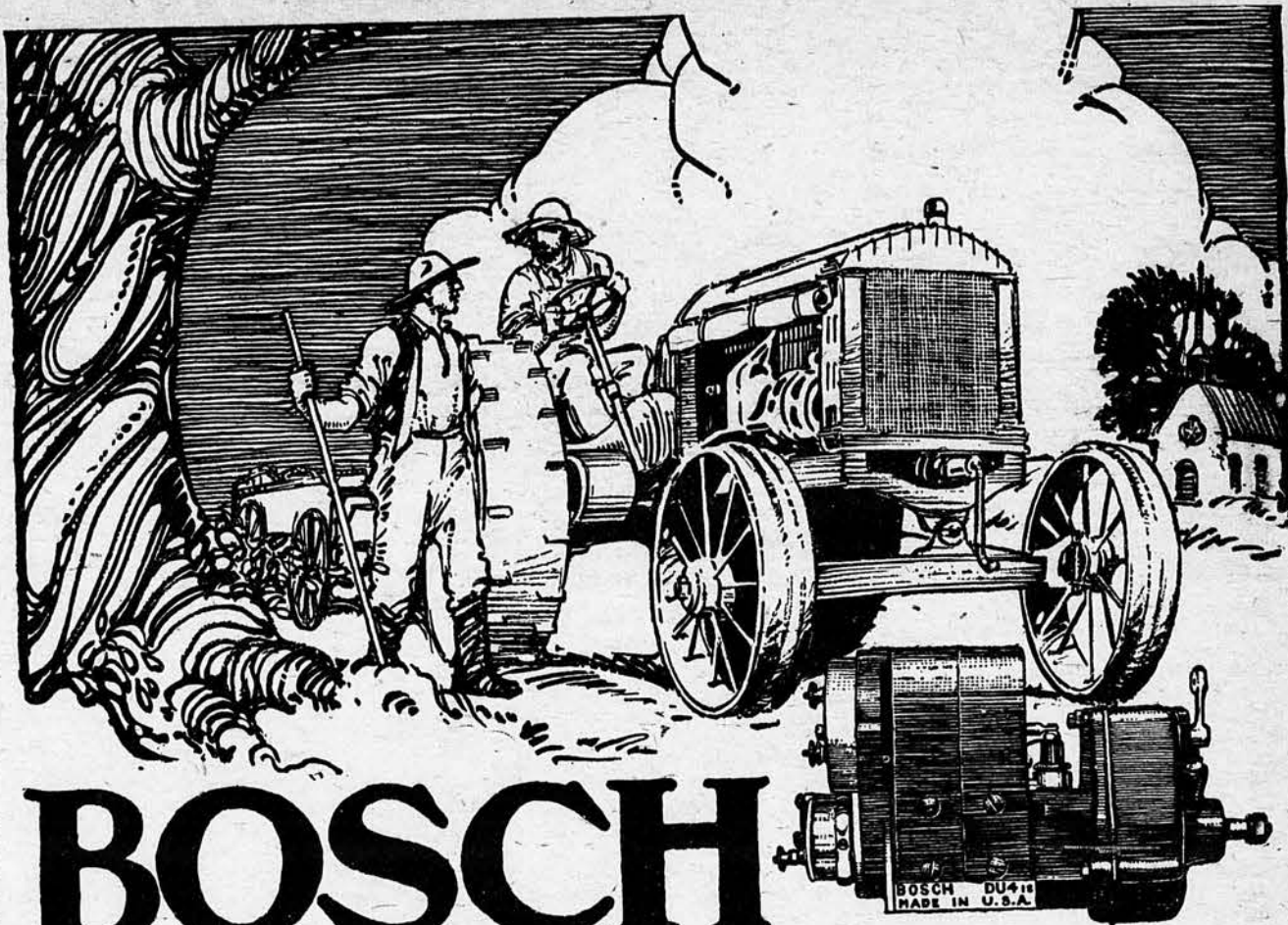
"From a 1,000-pound steer for which Armour & Company paid \$160, the beef (565 pounds) sold for \$141.25 and the hide for \$15.75, total \$157, or \$3 less than the cost of the steer. The by-products sold for \$9.77. Expenses of slaughtering and dressing were \$5.79. The net profit on the steer was 98 cents. The average net profit in 1917 was \$1.35 a head."

The statement is made that of the total retail price received for cattle products, the producer gets 66 to 75 per cent; shipping and stock yards expenses 3 to 4 per cent; packing and wholesale distribution, 5 to 6 per cent; retail distribution, 15 to 20 per cent.

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

More fruits and vegetables should be grown on Kansas farms.



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is a vital one. You want your tractor investment to be productive. You know the rough, rugged service your tractor must give in order for it to be a profitable piece of farm machinery. Investigate tractors from every viewpoint and don't overlook Ignition. There is only one kind of ignition fitted for the strain and stress of tractor work—Magneto Ignition, and when you say magneto ignition you know that no ignition system has ever built up the service reputation of Bosch Ignition. The

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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

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, Kansas.

Cost of Transportation

What is the average cost of overland transportation for farm products in the United States? J. S. Iola, Kan.

The Great European War has changed the costs of everything so much that it is difficult to answer such a question accurately. According to investigations on a pre-war basis the following amounts were the approximate hauling costs: Cotton, 1.4 per cent of its value; wood, 2.7 per cent; wheat, 7.2 per cent; oats, 7.7 per cent; corn, 9.6 per cent.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Grading Up Cattle

Can a man have his grade cows registered for so many generations as grades and then finally improve them to a point where he could register them as purebreds? A SUBSCRIBER.

Under the present rules of registration it is not possible to "grade up" cattle to a point where they would be accepted and registered as purebreds. I also would suggest that there is a very great difference between a purebred and a fifteen-sixteenths cow for breeding purposes. There are two reasons in particular why "graded up" cattle cannot be accepted and registered as purebreds. It takes too long to grade up to a point where one can hope to be reasonably sure that such individuals would transmit the good

qualities which they possess with a reasonable certainty, and the process of "grading up" is too slow and hence too expensive.

Outright purchase of good useful purebreds will be very much cheaper under present day conditions.

C. W. McCampbell.

Spring Seeding of Alfalfa

How can the best results be obtained in seeding alfalfa in the spring? What is the best way to prepare the seedbed? H. E.

In preparing ground for spring seeded alfalfa the best results usually can be obtained by disking. It is very important to have a firm, compact seedbed for alfalfa. Where the ground is spring plowed, difficulty often is had in getting it settled enough to make a good seedbed for this crop.

A thorough disking with one or two harrowings to settle and smooth the surface soil ordinarily will put the ground into good seedbed condition for alfalfa.

C. C. Cunningham.

Sorghums for Hog Pasture

I desire to plant about 100 acres of some kind of grain sorghum this spring that I can graze with cattle and hogs. What crops would be best to plant in order to avoid any danger of "forage poisoning"? Capron, Okla.

C. W. HUBBARD.

Sudan grass is better adapted than any other sorghum for pasture. I would advise that you grow this crop in preference to any other. Sudan grass is used extensively for pasture and only two or three instances are on record where cattle have been poisoned when pasturing Sudan grass, although under extreme drought Prussic acid may develop in Sudan grass.

C. C. Cunningham.

Cattle That Vomit

We have a cow and a heifer that vomit and throw up their feed and when they do this they seem to choke and gag. Please tell me what is wrong and what should be done.

A. E. CRABB.

Garden City, Kan.

Vomiting in cattle is largely a normal process. Cattle in eating the food

swallow hastily and then when they have more time they vomit up the food and chew it a second time. This is called "chewing the cud." Sometimes this vomiting process is carried so far that the food is actually thrown out of the mouth. Abnormal vomiting in cattle is ascribed usually to some incurable condition such as adhesions of the stomachs to the abdominal wall, abdominal growths such as tumors, enlarged glands especially of a tubercular nature appear on the gullet, or it may be due to a diseased condition of the teeth or tongue which renders those organs painful. It might be well to have these animals tested for tuberculosis and to have an examination made to see if the cause can be discovered and removed, tho usually nothing can be done.

R. R. Dykstra.

Grafting Wax

Please give me instructions for making grafting wax and advise me to whom I should apply or write to get the materials needed.

Milo, Kan.

Grafting wax may be made by melting together 2½ pounds of bees wax, 2½ pounds of resin, and ½ pound of tallow or lard. The mixture should be brought to the boiling point and stirred constantly. When the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed pour the mixture into a bucket of cold water. When it is cool enough to handle, work it like you work molasses candy until the mixture is of a pale yellow color.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Calves With Ringworm

I have about 20 yearling calves affected with some kind of skin disease around the mouth and especially the under jaw, around the eyes, on the tips of the ears, and in some places on the neck. The spots are about the size of a dollar.

FRANK N. DRAPER.

R. 1, Eckley, Colo.

These calves undoubtedly are affected with ringworm. This disease is contagious, spreading from animal to animal, and it may also spread to the at-

tendant by immediate contact. After handling affected calves, it is therefore well to wash the hands in a disinfectant. The disease may be controlled by washing the diseased parts with soap and water so as to remove all the scab, and then paint the diseased area with pure tincture of iodine. It is well to re-apply the iodine two or three times a week.

R. R. Dykstra.

Horse with Brittle Hoofs

My horse has very brittle hoofs that are breaking off continually so that it is very difficult to keep him shod, and his feet are often so sore that he can scarcely walk. Please tell me what to do.

A. C. PLYMOUTH.

North McAlester, Okla.

I wish to state that frequently animals naturally have poor horn in the feet and I know of no way to remedy this. At other times, the horn is hard and brittle because the foot is dried out. You might try removing this animal's shoes and then standing him in about 3 inches of water in which he should remain at least 12 hours out of every 24 hours. This soaking is to be continued for about two weeks. After each soaking the feet are to be smeared with vaseline or fish oil, which prevents evaporation of moisture, and before the feet are again placed in the water, the vaseline or fish oil must be washed off with soap and water, otherwise the hoofs will not absorb the water. If the hoofs are badly broken down and shoeing is absolutely essential, the hoof may sometimes be built up with an artificial hoof cement. Work of this kind requires considerable skill and therefore I would suggest that you employ a competent graduate veterinarian for it.

R. R. Dykstra.

Best Grass for Pasture

I am planning to sow some grass this spring for pasture. What would you recommend for Gage county? How much seed should be sown to the acre? Would you sow the seed in the fall or spring? W. F. Odell, Neb.

The varieties of grasses best adapted for pasture purposes in Southeastern Nebraska are Kentucky bluegrass, Brome grass, Orchard grass and Red Top, also White and Alsike clover. The mixture that will give the best results will vary with the type of soil. On poorly drained soil, I would advise seeding Kentucky bluegrass, Alsike clover and Red Top. On well drained land, a mixture made up of Kentucky bluegrass, 6 to 10 pounds depending on the vitality of the seed, Brome, 6 pounds, White clover 4 pounds, and Orchard grass 4 pounds, should give satisfactory results.

On fertile well drained bottom lands, timothy might be substituted for Brome grass. Most of these grasses can be seeded either in the fall or spring. When fall seeded they should be planted sufficiently early to insure their making enough growth to obtain a good root hold before freezing weather occurs. Early spring seedings give best results when grasses are planted in the spring.

C. C. Cunningham.

How to Train Dogs

Please give me some advice in regard to training a dog to hunt opossums, skunks and raccoons. How can I stop my hound from chasing rabbits when I desire to have him hunt the animals first mentioned? Eudora, Kan.

SUBSCRIBER.

Every successful individual hunter has his own methods of training dogs to hunt opossum, skunk and raccoon and to stop them from running after rabbits. A few of the many methods suggested are as follows:

1. Whip the hound when he insists upon running after rabbits and encourage him in some way when he runs after opossum, skunk, or raccoon.
2. Shoot him with very fine bird shot when he insists upon running after rabbits and encourage him in some way when he runs after the desired animals.
3. Capture a skunk, opossum, or raccoon, or all three, and have the dog practice running after them in an inclosure, but not allow him to capture them and injure them in any way. Always call him off when he tries to run after rabbits.

These are some of the suggestions made to me by some practical hunters.

Robert K. Nabours.

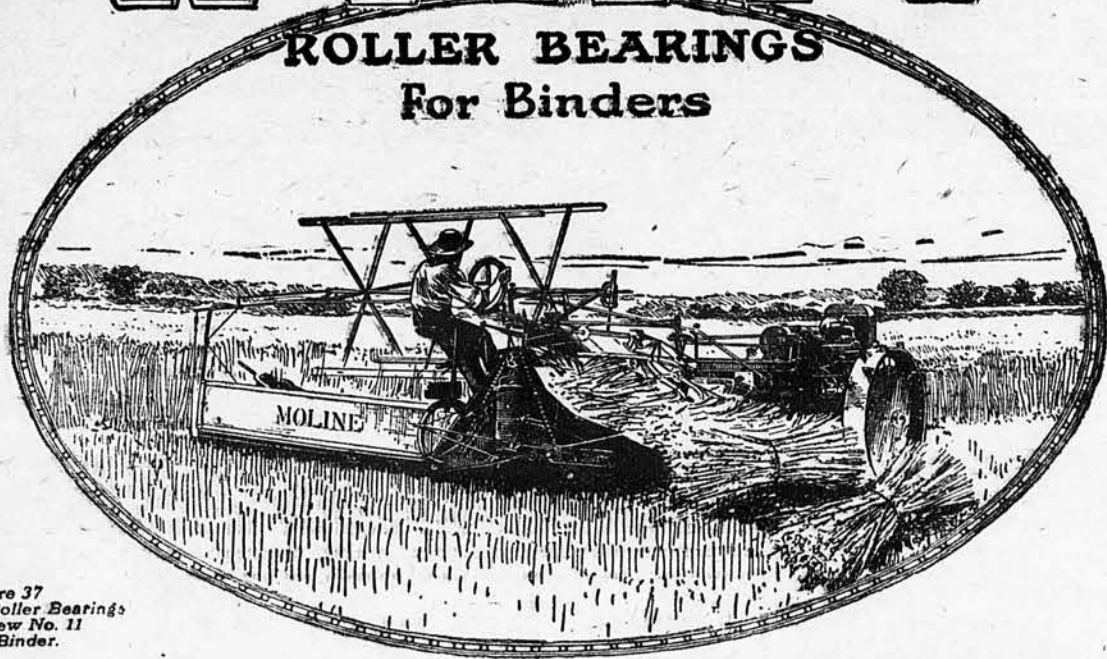
Manhattan, Kan.

Every farmer should engage in livestock raising. It will increase the farm profits and at the same time it will build up the soil fertility.

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Today the use of Hyatt Roller Bearings throughout the Moline No. 11 binder marks the greatest improvement in binder construction in 39 years.

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Hyatt Roller Bearings require oiling but once a season—a

saving of at least two hours a day of precious harvesting time.

Furthermore, the use of Hyatt Roller Bearings makes it possible to operate the binder at a higher speed. Thus, with this Hyatt equipped 10-ft. binder one man can cut twice as much grain per day as with the standard 6-ft. plain bearing binder.

These are some of the far-reaching benefits given to agriculture by the use of Hyatt Bearings in the construction of grain binders.

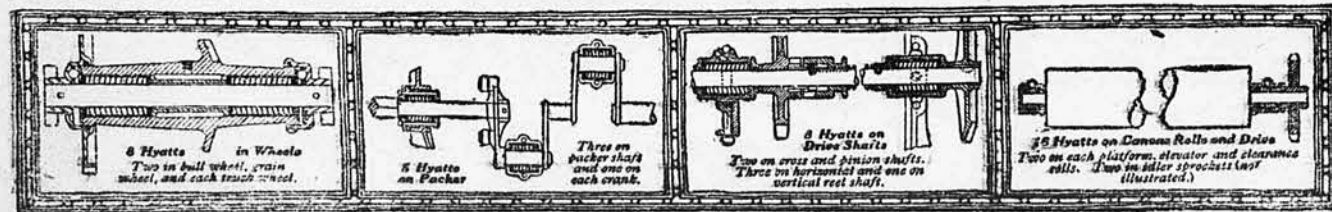
And such are the qualities added to farm tractors, threshers, plows and other farm machinery in which Hyatt Non-Adjustable Roller Bearings are used.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Nonpartisan League

I am writing you concerning the Non-Partisan League. I am not a member of the League and don't know that I ever shall be. What I wish is that you give a clear exposition of the whole thing. A number of farmers in this neighborhood are awaiting your reply. A. M. PENILL, Lindsborg, Kan.

I have said a number of times that I am trying to keep an open mind in regard to the Nonpartisan League. In other words I am not ready either to approve it or to condemn it. Not long after the United States entered the war, at a league meeting resolutions were passed concerning the war, which I thought deserved severe criticism. While professing loyalty to the government, they charged in substance that our nation had gone into the war at the behest of certain capitalists who wanted war in order that they might gather in great profits. Now, if it were true that our government had engaged in the war at the behest of capitalists, moved simply by greed for gain, then I say the government did not deserve the loyalty or support of the Nonpartisan League or any other body of citizens. I did not believe the statement made in these resolutions then nor do I believe it now. The resolutions were calculated to excite hostility to the government, and to hinder war preparations. Any father or mother who believed that their boy was being conscripted to go and fight, and possibly die on the battle field in order that a few capitalists might make great profits, could not help feeling bitter toward the government which demanded such a sacrifice, and for the league to make such a statement and at the same time profess loyalty to the government seemed to me to be a mockery.

Now, concerning the economic program of the league I am an interested and impartial spectator. In North Dakota where the league has full control of the state government some decidedly radical experiments are being tried in the way of public ownership and taxation. Maybe they will succeed; maybe not, but why not give these men a chance to try out the experiments? It seems to me the wise thing for Kansas farmers to do is to wait and watch, in other words to adopt a policy of watchful waiting. If the league program is a bad thing it will fail and other states can profit by the experience. Likewise they can profit if it succeeds. I take it that the farmers of North Dakota are as practical on the average as the farmers of other states, and that they are not going to continue very long a policy which damages them financially. I think it is only fair to say that the charge that the Nonpartisan League is tied up with the I. W. W. has not been proved, and I do not believe it is true.

Bolsheviki

If Bolsheviki means a majority how can the Russian government be Bolsheviki and be run by dictators? Can two directly opposite forces rule at the same time? Is not the United States government at present ruled, or supposed to be ruled by a majority? From what I read I cannot say that I should care to live in Russia at present; but let us be honest. If that is a real Bolsheviki government and the people, the majority, are satisfied, have we any right to condemn them? If it is not, why not say it is not Bolsheviki? The way the press handles the word Bolsheviki, a more appropriate definition would be "Goblin." As the poet says to the little boy who is bad: "The goblins (Bolsheviki) will get you if you don't watch out." S. A. A.

Bolsheviki does not mean the majority of the Russian people. As early as 1902 or 1903 there was a division in the Socialist party in Russia. One faction, the radicals, called themselves the Bolsheviki, or majority, the other faction, the more moderates called themselves the Mensheviki. If it were true that the majority of the Russian people really desire to be ruled by the Bolsheviki government in my opinion they ought to have that right. Ambassador Francis insists that less than 10 per cent of the Russian people favor the Bolsheviki, but Lenin and Trotzky rule by the power of the army they have organized. Raymond Robins, on the other hand, while declaring that Bolshevism is the greatest menace in the world today to democracy, says the majority of the Russian people do favor the Bolsheviki government. Now both Robins and Francis are reputable and trustworthy gentlemen,

and both have spent many months in Russia since the Bolsheviki got control. Their difference of opinion, I think, can be accounted for in this way: There has been no test by which it can be determined whether the majority of the Russian people are favorable to the Lenin-Trotzky government, and therefore both Robins and Francis are guessing. As I have said, if the majority of the Russian people want that kind of government I am in favor of letting them have it, but I decidedly object to Lenin and Trotzky trying to impose their government on the people of the United States.

State Officials of Colorado

What are the names of the state officers of Colorado, and how long do they hold office? What are the names of the county officers of Yuma county, Colorado, and how long do they serve? What are the names of all the foreign generals of this war? What is the name of the president of Germany? Does he serve as many years as the President of the United States? L. M. E.

The name of the present governor of Colorado is Oliver L. Shoup. For the names of the other state officers write the secretary of state at Denver, Colorado. For the names of the county officers of Yuma county write the county clerk of that county. I have no way of knowing the names of all the foreign generals who served in this war. As a matter of fact there are hundreds of them. The name of

the president of the New German republic is Friedrich Ebert. How long he will serve remains to be seen.

Renters' Rights

A has been renting B's farm for five years without a written contract. In August, 1918, B advised A to sow wheat on the farm, which he did to the extent of about 39 acres. B also advised A to sow oats in the spring. About the first of December B rented the farm to C and gave a notice to vacate on March 1. Can B compel A to give possession? FARMER.

A has a right to possession of the wheat field until harvest, and if the oats were sowed prior to the notice to vacate he can hold possession of the ground so planted in oats. Also unless the notice to vacate was in writing and served on A at least 30 days prior to March 1 he does not have to give possession. If the notice was properly given, I believe A can be compelled to give possession except as to the wheat field and the oat field, if sown.

Road to School

Can a man who owns a farm so located that he cannot get to the school house in his district without trespassing on his neighbor's land or going a mile out of the way, force a road thru to the nearest section line? Is not two miles the maximum distance children are obliged to go to reach the school house? Ought not the county to do something in this case? READER.

If you were shut off from a public road entirely you could force the

county commissioners to open a private road for you, you paying the necessary expenses of opening the same, but in this case you are not shut off from a public highway but are compelled to go a long way round to reach the school house. There is no law that I know of that would compel the county to open a road in order to allow your children a shorter journey to school.

In case it is necessary for the children to travel two miles or more by the usual traveled highway the school district may pay for transporting the children to and from school. If the distance is 3 miles or more the district must provide transportation.

Rights of Wife

Under the laws of Kansas what are the rights of a wife in real estate bought with her husband's money, her name not being mentioned in the deed? Can the husband sell or dispose of it by will or in any manner he deems proper? READER.

The husband cannot sell the land and give good title without the wife's consent. He can dispose of only half of it by will.

Liberty Bonds

There has been quite an argument here as to whether Liberty Bonds are taxable.

Liberty Bonds are not taxable, but with the exception of the first issue of 3½ per cent bonds the income from such bonds in excess of \$5,000 a year is subject to income tax.



Mr. Cattle Feeder

How Would You Like To Win \$1000.00



Fatten Your Cattle Quicker and Win a Big Cash Prize

SOME cattle feeder is going to win a cool, clean thousand dollars without doing a tap of extra work. On top of that he's going to get more money for his cattle when they are ready for market. Twenty other feeders are going to split \$2250 among themselves—a total of \$3250 divided among 21 feeders.

Do you want the \$1000? Or \$500? Or \$250? Are you willing to prove to yourself without a bit of bother, that you can fatten your cattle quicker and at less cost?

GEE BEE FATNER

does it. No doubt about it. Tests prove it fattens in the quickest possible time, promotes health and saves on feeding cost. It is the result of wide experience in practical feeding—a whole feed containing cane molasses and can be used in place of corn for fattening, doing the work better and at much less cost. Cattle thrive on it, put on fat and finish, and bring you the highest market price. Feeders using it report

Gains of 4 Pounds and Better a Day

Any feeder can do this well. Some do much better. One sure thing, it will pay you to give GEE BEE FATNER a trial. Try it out now. See how eagerly your cattle eat it. Notice how thirsty it makes them. That helps to fatten, too. And GEE BEE gets best possible results because every ounce is assimilated.

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Hogs Chief Attraction

BY SAMUEL SANDERS

Hog raisers of Kansas are now more vitally interested in the relation between the prices of porkers at their shipping stations and on the Kansas City yards than at any other time this year. With prices around \$20 a hundredweight and prospects for even higher quotations between now and

June, the farmers who sell to shippers instead of going to market direct, must be very careful.

Kansas shippers who buy hogs at country stations maintain, on the whole, that the margin between the price at the local loading point and the Kansas City market should be \$1 to \$1.25 a hundredweight. In extreme instances margins of 75 cents to \$1.50 are asked by shippers. Many hog men

at Kansas City who have watched the operations of shippers believe \$1 to \$1.25 should be the prevailing margins.

Inquiry among Kansas shippers reveals the fact that the shrinkage on hogs from the weights at the loading stations to the market average 4 to 6 pounds a head, mostly 4 to 5. This is the average. There are instances of a lighter shrinkage, and occasionally it is larger—especially on the hogs which

are filled heavily and hauled to the scales by the farmer. With a 4-pound shrinkage at 20 cents a pound the shipper must make allowance for a loss of 80 cents. If the shrinkage is 5 pounds to the head, it amounts to about \$1. On a 200-pound hog a discount is involved of 40 cents to 50 cents a 100 pounds from the Kansas City market, against which the shipper must protect himself. The heavier hogs show the lightest shrinkage. But Kansas is not making many heavy hogs.

In addition, there is the freight rate, which varies with the distance. From Wellsville, Kan., into Kansas City the cost of freight is 10½ cents a 100 pounds, with a minimum weight on the 36-foot car of 17,000 pounds. From Great Bend to Kansas City the freight rate is 25½ cents a 100 pounds. From Garden City the rate is 32½ cents, and the maximum of 48.50 cents is reported from Syracuse. Thus, the average shrinkage and the freight expenses from the extreme Western stations in Kansas to Kansas City on hogs are about \$1. From Wellsville these expenses are only 60 cents. Any farmer can figure the basis from his station by consulting the local freight agent on the rate.

On the Kansas City market there is an expense of 6 cents a head, or say an average of 3 cents a hundredweight, as yardage. The commission rate is \$10 to \$12 a car, with 25 cents a head the nominal charge. This means about 12½ cents more a hundredweight. The shipper buys about 4 to 5 bushels of corn in the yards to reduce his shrinkage, costing \$8 to \$10 a car, which means about 5 cents a 100 pounds. If unloaded on the way to the market, there is another feed bill. There are also charges of 20 cents a car for inspection, insurance of 10 cents a car, and the National Live Stock Shippers' League assessment of 5 cents a car—insignificant items.

On the Kansas City yards conservative interests are discussing the prospect of a rise in the hog market to a top of \$21 or \$22 this spring, or before June 1. It is expected that June will witness a temporary increase in receipts, and then a light summer run is indicated. The spring receipts are expected to be light. Some hog salesmen say they would not be surprised at a \$25 market for porkers at the yards.

In the market in Kansas City last week, prices rose 60 cents a hundredweight, to a top of \$20.15. Kansas shared in the \$20 sales liberally. Stock pigs were even stronger, selling as high as \$18.50 to \$19 for non-immunized offerings. Speculators were active, paying the top prices often in their operations. With a strong tone in the trade and prices tending upward, the speculators are more confident. Besides, each pound of fill which a speculator obtains in buying a load of hogs means more profit than in many months. In Chicago the average cost of all droves to packers passed the \$20 mark, and it is expected to reach that level here shortly.

Unprecedented scarcity of choice fed cattle, near record prices for stockers and feeders and slowness in the market for medium grades are the outstanding features of the cattle market. A top of \$19.50 for five head and \$19.25 for 67 head of Nebraska-fed Short-horns, weighing 1,436 pounds, was paid last week. If the cattle were choicer, \$20 would be paid, as Chicago has had a \$20.40 top lately. But such a sale is deceptive of the general market, the bulk of steers coming to Kansas City bringing \$14 to \$16.50 in sales to packers. There is no sign of an increase in offerings of choice corn fed cattle, and a \$20 market is probable for months. Pulp fed cattle weighing 1,238 pounds, from Colorado, sold at \$17.85, a new record for the year, to an Illinois feeder. The feeder buyer who got these cattle had to outbid the packers 10 cents. Sales of stockers and feeders were practically at a record level, but showed some recessions, perhaps as much as 25 cents in instances, owing to the feeling that prices are too high. It seems that the lighter weights, especially, are too high. Stockers range from \$8 to \$15 and feeders from \$11 to \$16.

Good butcher cattle showed a better tone than steers, but plain and common offerings were weak. Cows were quoted as high as \$15.25, while canners slumped down to \$4.50 to \$5.50. Army canned meat orders sent these

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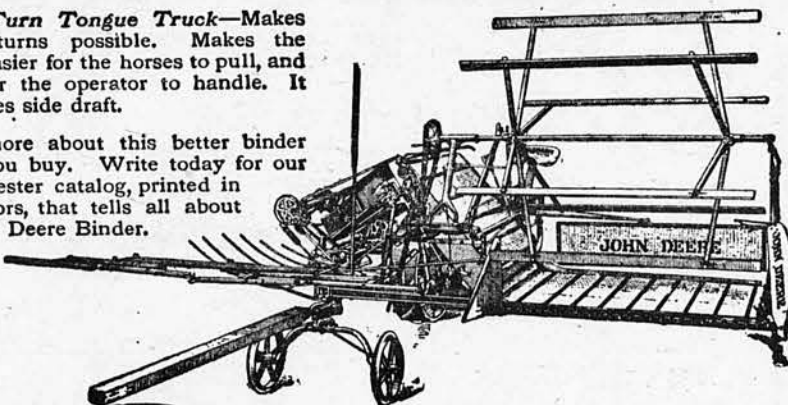
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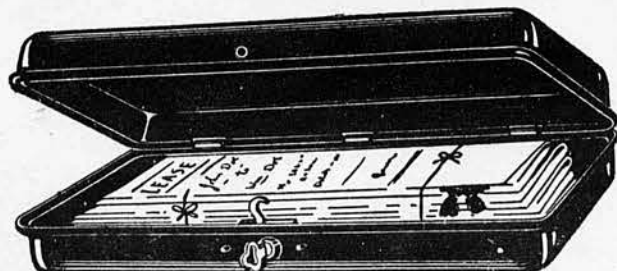
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cows up to \$7.50 during the war, but that influence is passing. Some of these cows are so cheap that graziers might make an excellent profit on them. Those not too old are out of line with the stocker and feeder market. Veal calves were quoted up to \$13.75.

Strength rules in sheep and lambs, and a strong spring market is expected to continue. A top of \$20.25 was paid for lambs from Kansas last week, and choice fed ewes sold up to \$15.50. Wethers were quoted up to \$15.50. Wethers were quoted up to \$18.50 for choice yearlings. Smooth mouthed breeding ewes were quoted at \$10 to \$12, breeding ewes with good mouths at \$14 to \$16, and ewes with lambs at \$16 to \$20 a head, this price including the lambs.

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The "American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses" recently obtained the services of Roy E. Graham as field-man. The association is exceedingly fortunate in having been able to get Mr. Graham. For many years he has been engaged actively in the breeding of Belgian horses. He has not only handled some of the best horses of the breed but is well known in the show ring for having produced some of the good show horses of recent years. Mr. Graham is a graduate of the "Graham Scientific Breeding School" and has many years of experience in other lines of agriculture and livestock breeding. It will be Mr. Graham's duty to promote the interests of the breed and to help the breeders of Belgian horses in many different ways. Any items of interest, or news concerning the Belgian horses, should be sent to Mr. Graham so that he may use such information in general publicity work. His address is Roy E. Graham, Belgian Field-Man, Wabash, Ind.

Purebreds, the "Pinch-Hitters"

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

A study of the advance of the purebred livestock industry in any country will reveal the fact that the purebred is chosen when it is necessary to have something to break the remainder the right way in hard years. In any country that is new, when land is plentiful and enough stock can be handled on cheap range to make profits certain, less attention is given to purebred stock or purebred sires. As the countries settle up, however, and as land holdings become smaller, herds must be reduced in numbers. More attention must be given to the return for every animal. Even in this first period of transition, however, the purebred is not taken so seriously, for the land is new and crops are large enough to assure ample returns. After the first few cropping years, when the holdings have been reduced, we begin to see the gains in the use of the purebred. It is then that the farmer-stockman turns his attention to the production of an animal that can turn feed into meat more cheaply and quickly than the scrub that had been good enough for his father. It is then that the purebred sire is more sought. With time the scrub disappears from the country that is no longer new. The grades give way to high grades and the high grades give way to purebreds, for the stockman must have the animal that can perform its functions both well and economically.

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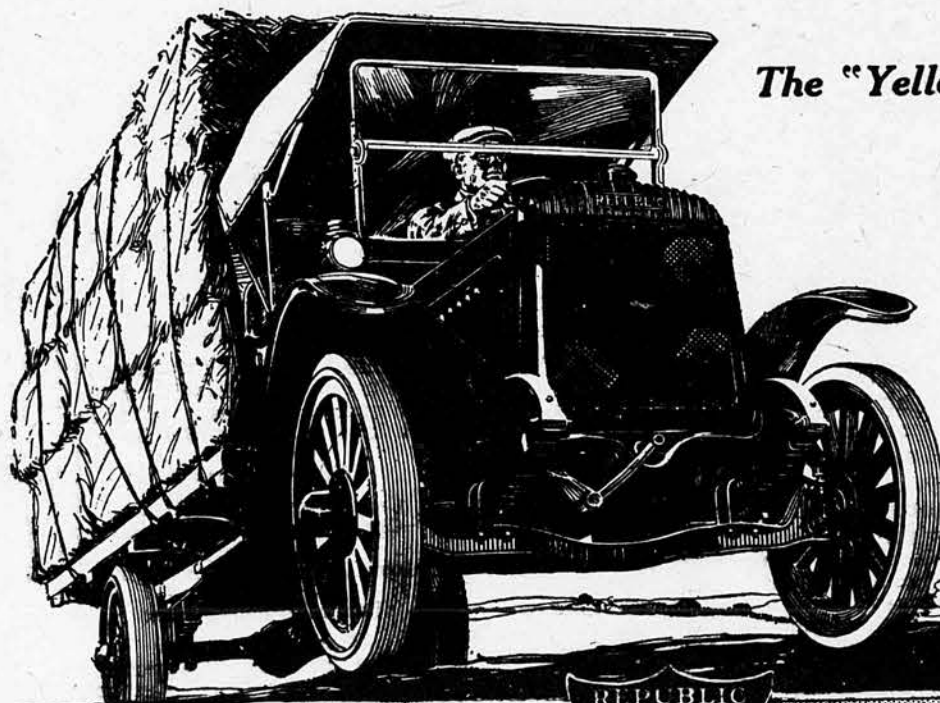
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Oats Acreage Reduced

Farm crops in Kansas this year have had very favorable weather since the beginning of April. March also was an ideal spring month for crops in all parts of the state. "The moisture in the ground," says S. D. Flora, U. S. Weather Observer at Topeka, "was abundant in every county and the weather, while mild enough for wheat to make a splendid growth, was not sufficiently warm to force vegetation ahead of the season. When the month closed, wheat completely covered the ground in the eastern half of the state and was beginning to cover it in many localities in the western. No complaints on its condition were received from any reporters and no damage from insects or other pests was reported. Farm work was delayed until the closing week by continued wet fields, but it was pushed rapidly when they dried out and by the close of the month the bulk of the oats crop was in and it was coming up in the southern counties. Considerable barley was sown in the western half."

Bourbon—We need a good rain. Most of our oats has been sown and wheat is in excellent condition. The public sale season is almost over. Farmers still are pasturing wheat. The condensary at Fort Scott is well patronized. It is a good thing for this part of the country. Corn acreage will not be large because so much wheat has been planted.—R. R. Riggs, March 31.

Butler—Oats sowing is almost completed. Farmers are planting a large potato crop, and preparing their ground for corn. Wheat and rye still are being pastured, due to feed shortage. Many housewives are raising lots of poultry as prices are high. Eggs are 35c; butter, 40c; hens, 23c; hay from \$25 to \$30 a ton.—Charles Geer, April 5.

Chautauqua—Oats sowing is completed. A large acreage has been sown, and what is up is almost 100 per cent. Wheat is in excellent condition. Farmers are not pasturing wheat. Feed of all kinds is scarce and difficult to get. Ground is being prepared for corn, but there will not be a large acreage. Pastures are turning green. Crops look promising. Eggs, 35c; butter, 35c; corn, 1.85c; oats, 80c; hay, \$30; bran, \$2.50; shorts, \$2.90; corn chops, \$3.75.—A. A. Nance, April 5.

Cowley—A heavy rain fell April 2, which benefited the oats. We are having ideal spring weather and all crops are growing nicely. Sweet clover is being pastured. Many farmers are interested in Sudan grass. Native pastures will be ready by May 1. Alfalfa is a foot high in the bottoms. Prices for farm products are: Cream, 45c; hens, 27c; hogs, 15c; cows, 7c and 8c; alfalfa, \$34; prairie hay, \$32; wheat, \$2.40.—Fred Page, April 5.

Dickinson—We had a shower April 2. A good crop of oats has been sown. The ground, which was not worked this spring, is packed very hard. Wheat is growing rapidly. Pastures are green and they will be more welcome than usual because of the feed shortage.—F. M. Larson, April 6.

Grant—Wheat is looking good. Ground in excellent condition for spring work. There will be a large acreage of barley. Labor is scarce and wages high. Eggs are 33c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 57c; hogs, 16½c; top maize, \$2.15. Grass is starting nicely. Everything is selling high at public sales.—C. W. Mahan, April 2.

Greenwood—Weather is pleasant and there is plenty of moisture. Grass is coming early and is very welcome. Some stock is living on grass now. Wheat and oats prospects are encouraging. Stock losses have been larger than usual this spring.—John H. Fox, April 5.

Harvey—This is good wheat weather. Early potatoes have been planted. Alfalfa is making an early start. Wheat is \$2.50; corn, \$1.60; fodder, \$2; butter, 50c; eggs, 37c.—H. W. Prouty, April 5.

Haskell—Had nice showers last week and barley and oats are being sowed. Grass is coming fast and we should have good pasture by May 1. Considerable sod will be broken this spring. Butter is worth 50c; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 59c; chickens, 23c.—Harold Copeland, April 5.

Jewell—Oats sowing is nearly completed. It rains nearly every night and farmers are getting behind with their work. Lots of young mules and a few colts have arrived. Rough feed is very scarce. Potatoes are being planted. Mules are bringing good prices at public sales.—U. S. Gooding, April 5.

Lane—A good rain fell March 23, and we have had showers and damp weather ever since. Wheat is small but in excellent condition. Large acreage of barley and oats being sowed. Everything brings satisfactory prices at public sales. Farmers are happy over spring prospects. Eggs are 35c; cream, 50c.—C. D. Toadwine, April 2.

Osborne—Ideal spring weather. We had a good rain April 3. Oats and barley are in the ground. Wheat couldn't look better and is providing good pasture. Stock of all kinds brings excellent prices at public sales.—W. F. Arnold, April 5.

Rawlins—Have had rains and cloudy weather all week. Wheat is in extra good condition. Grass is green. This is getting to be a great country for registered stock, and also purebred poultry.—A. Madson, April 1.

Riley—Plenty of rain and the days are warm and sunny. Oats are nearly all sowed. Pastures are turning green. Some spring pigs have arrived and about an equal number of calves are here. There is good demand for farm land. Eggs are 35c; corn, shipped in, \$1.70; hogs, 19c.—P. O. Hawkins, April 5.

Rush—Wheat is growing rapidly and oats has been sown. There will be a small acreage of oats and corn. Livestock is in very poor condition. Feed is scarce and that shipped in is selling from \$30 to \$35 a ton. Few public sales. Eggs are 34c; butterfat, 55c; corn, \$1.65; oats, 50c.—Mart West, March 29.

Saline—Fields now are in tillable condition. Large crops of oats, barley and potatoes have been sown. Wheat is in good condition and is growing fast. Some cattle will be turned on pasture next week. There are many thin cattle because of feed shortage and wet, cold weather. Many silos will

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be purchased this spring. Wheat is \$2.45; corn, \$1.75; oats, 85c; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 61c; butter, 45c and 50c.—J. P. Nelson, April 5.

Scott—Clear spring weather prevails. Grass has started and oats and barley are being sowed. Prospects are good for early pasture. Some cattlemen came thru without any losses; others lost as high as 30 per cent.—J. M. Helfrick, April 4.

Trego—A good rain fell April 1. Weather has been cool, but wheat is growing excellently. Oats and barley have been sown. Cane, kafir and feterita seed for sale and some is of a low germination test. Wheat is \$2.25; oats, 90c; barley, \$1.25; eggs, 35c; country butter, 40c; hay, \$20 to \$30; alfalfa, \$35.—C. C. Cross, April 1.

Lincoln Liked the Farm

Washington was a farmer at the time of his death and loved the soil devotedly. President Lincoln lived close to the soil as a boy and believed firmly in the broadening effect of living rationally in the country. His viewpoint can be had from the following quotation:

"No other occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture. I know nothing so pleasant to the mind as the discovery of anything that is at once new and valuable—nothing that so lightens and sweetens toil as the hopeful pursuit of such discovery. And how vast and varied a field is agriculture for such discovery. The mind already trained to thought in the country school, or high school, cannot fail to find there an exhaustive source of enjoyment. Every blade of grass is a study; and to produce two where there was but one is both a profit and a pleasure."

Loans Increase Crop Prospects

Fully 150,000 acres in Gray, Haskell and Finney counties now will produce bountiful crops of wheat. They likely would have been idle without the aid given the owners by the Federal Seed Loan.

In the territory handled thru the Gray county farm bureau 566 loans were made, totaling \$169,000.

Experienced growers believe prospects for an excellent wheat crop here were never better. Abundant fall rains and good preparation of the land, they declare, put the crop into the winter with a greater amount of subsoil moisture than there has been since 1914.

A Bicycle Famine

A bicycle famine is coming, according to inside information from bicycle manufacturers. Practically all of the big manufacturers of bicycles co-operated with Uncle Sam by devoting their plants to the production of munitions—airship parts, hand grenades, "75" shells and military bicycles of a special pattern that very materially cut down the normal output of regular models.

The lost production on account of war work, and inability to get steel, has already caused a serious shortage. More time will be lost while the factories are changing their equipment back to a bicycle basis.

Lest We Forget, Test

The seed corn situation of last year forced many farmers to test their seed. That it paid is plainly shown by the fact that the farmers in Western Kentucky sold \$241,426.50 worth of seed corn to farmers in other portions of the state. In other words the majority of the farmers by testing knew whether their own corn was fit to plant or not.

If it paid so well last year, it will always pay a reasonable profit. Every farmer should test all the seed he expects to plant again this season. It is merely the saving of time and labor by the use of brains. Brains properly used always pay big dividends both in money, time and satisfaction.

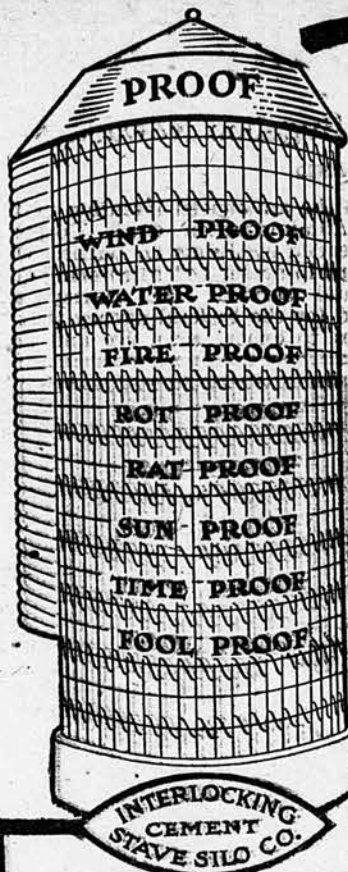
Forthcoming Meetings

April 12—Kansas Cattlemen's Round-Up, Fort Hays Experiment station, Hays, Kan.

April 29—Iowa Cattle Feeders' Day, Iowa State college, Ames, Ia.

May 14—American Guernsey Cattle Club, New York City; W. H. Caldwell, Secretary, Peterboro, N. H.

June 11—Ayrshire Breeder's association, Springfield, Mass.; J. G. Watson, Secretary, Brandon, Vt.



Lock-joint Cement Stave Silos are made in seven different factories in Kansas and one in Oklahoma. Prompt shipments are guaranteed. No need to delay in ordering because of congested freight conditions.

Write at once Mail the coupon below for further information and the name of the nearest dealer. Build a silo that suited 1,500 Kansas farmers! Send at once!

INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO.

1105 Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Factories at Wichita, Topeka, Emporia, Ft. Scott, Garden City, and Liberal, Kansas, and Enid, Okla.

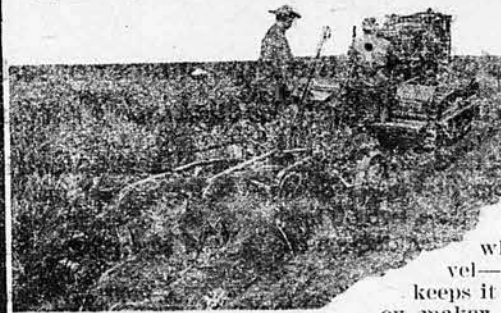
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co., 1105 Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

Send me full information about your silo, and name the nearest dealer.

Name

Address

The Pull of the Monarch Makes It the Leader In Every Kind of a Job



The "track laying" tread of the Monarch takes it everywhere through sand—mud—gravel—on hills—over ditches—and keeps it working all the time—is a money maker for you, Mr. Farmer. Never stalls and has no power wasted pushing front wheels. You need not use your fence posts to pry out of soft soil.

MORE POWER

In proportion to the size of the engine the Monarch has MORE POWER on draw bar. Works everywhere—at everything needing power—all the year round. Saves fuel (kerosene) by saving on power.

THREE SIZES

Lightfoot—12 H. P. on the pulley, 7 H. P. on the drawbar—pulls 2 plows even in breaking, 50" wide, 50" high. Never Slip—20 H. P., 12 H. P. and 30 H. P.—18 H. P. pull 3 and 4 plows. Track laying tread gives traction in any kind of ground. Write for booklet and dealer's name.

MONARCH TRACTOR CO. 109 FIRST ST., WATERTOWN, WIS.

Dealers write to Hathaway Motors Co., Kansas City, for territory.

Make 'Em Grow Fast with SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

All you want just when you want it. Best hog feed on earth.

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK is pure creamery butter with nothing added—nothing taken away but the water. Not Modified by the addition of sulphuric acid or any other preservative. Its own natural Lactic Acid keeps it fresh.

We Guarantee Every Barrel of It!

We guarantee that you will be satisfied with results from feeding it. Our SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK is the only buttermilk on the market that you can drink yourself or use to make butter cakes for your table.

Used by the packers and other large feeders in CAR LOTS.

Feed Your Hogs and Poultry Semi-Solid Buttermilk

It keeps them healthy and gets them to the market earlier. Semi-Solid buttermilk is a safe feed—sterilized and pasteurized. Why use a substitute or a modified buttermilk? Use SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK. It's pure and unadulterated.

A 500-lb. barrel is equal to 1,000 gallons of buttermilk. Remit upon the receipt of goods. To save the freight plants have been built in several different states. Send your order today.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Dept. MB, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA



Corn Went Up; Hay Down

Argentine Only a Sentimental Bugaboo Nowadays

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

SELLERS of corn and other coarse cereals and the few farmers who have wheat on hand are the dominant factors in the grain trade. At Kansas City and other markets the holders of corn, oats, barley, rye and wheat are conceded dominance in price making despite the announced intention of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, headed by Julius H. Barnes, who was a grain dealer before entering governmental service. Mr. Barnes announced for the Federal agency that it proposes to export corn, rye and bar-

ley flour to neutrals in place of wheat, and to go to the extreme of seeking imports of wheat and wheat flour from Canada, Argentine and Australia to reduce the price of wheat flour to American consumers. But the effect of Mr. Barnes's statement, which followed another bearish talk of a month ago, was merely to emphasize the scant supplies of grain available, and further to advance prices. The trade feels bullish on spring markets, although corn and the other feed grains often decline temporarily when pasturage becomes available.

Sales of corn were made last week in Kansas City at a top price of \$1.70 a bushel, paid for a choice car of white. The market showed an advance of as much as 6 cents a bushel. Prices are at the highest level since last October, when a top of \$1.88 was recorded here. A year ago corn sold at a range of \$1.55 to \$1.90. The highest price ever reached on the cash market in Kansas City was \$2.40 a bushel, paid for No. 2 choice white milling corn in August, 1917. At that time, premiums of more than 20 cents a bushel prevailed on choice milling grades of white corn over the mixed and yellow varieties.

"Were I required to buy 1/2 million bushels of corn in the near future, I would immediately contract for about 10,000 bushels of Argentine corn," declared a Kansas City dealer. "Then I would give wide publicity to the fact that the purchase of the grain from the South American republic was made at a big discount. The result would be that I could afford to throw that 10,000 bushels of Argentine corn into the ocean and still show a profit on the entire transaction."

Barley advanced 6 to 8 cents a bushel to a top of \$1.11 and rye gained 8 to 12 cents, having sold at as high as \$1.61 a bushel on the Kansas City board of trade. The movement of both grains to market is light, while demand, on the other hand, has recently developed considerable strength. In addition to the brightened export outlook, brewers are again expected to become large consumers in the manufacture of non-intoxicating beverages. A broad demand prevails in the Southwest for whole ground barley feed, a large amount of which is being purchased from Minneapolis and other Northwestern interests on the basis of \$2.50 to \$2.60 a hundredweight in Kansas City. The product is being substituted on a large scale for corn.

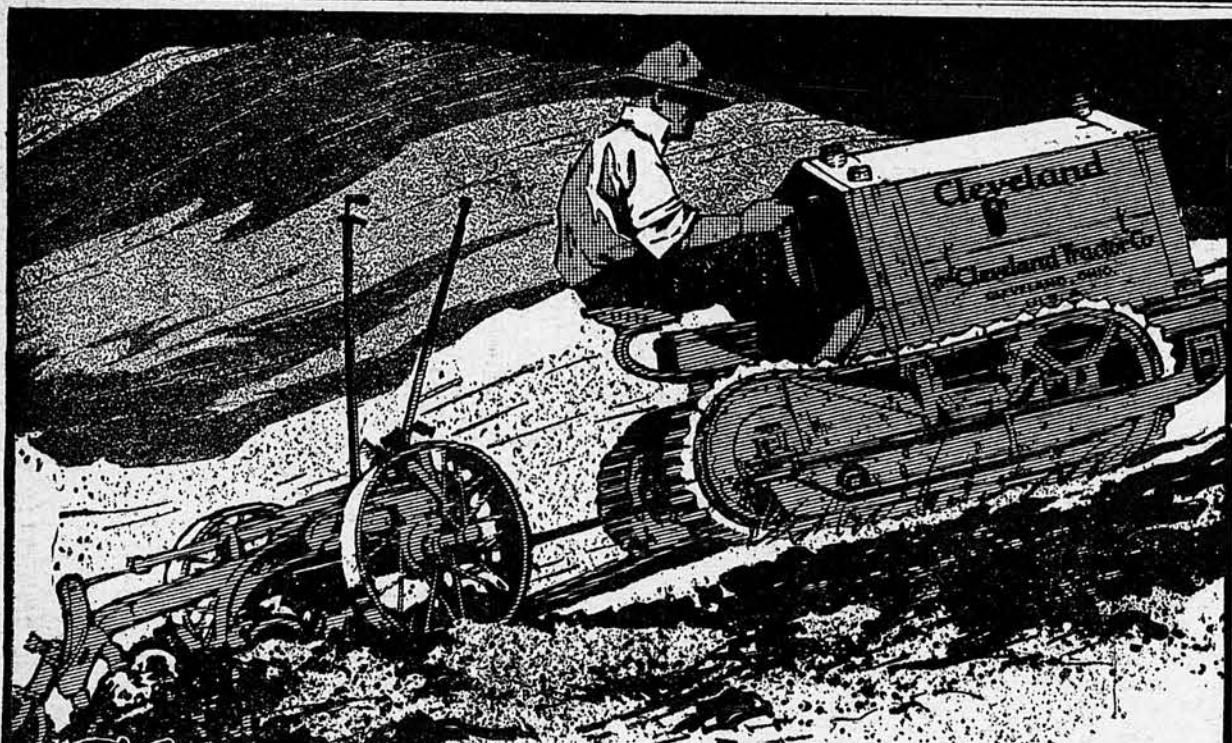
Oats shared in the strength of corn and other coarse grains, with prices in Kansas City closing practically the same as in the preceding week. Feeders in Kansas and other surrounding states bought fairly large quantities of oats, taking, in addition to the larger daily arrivals, more than 130,000 bushels from stocks held in elevators here.

The Barnes statement regarding wheat prices and exports, while not construed so bearish by flour millers in the Southwest as had been hoped by Food Administration officials, caused a more cautious attitude on the part of wheat buyers. Wheat prices on the Kansas City market, however, continued strong, selling as high as \$2.65 a bushel for No. 1 dark hard, a new record level for the crop and 3 cents a bushel above the preceding week. Sales of fancy short patent flour were made in Kansas City at as high as \$12.50 a barrel. The Southwest, including Kansas, is less affected by the reduced export flour buying than other sections of the country, due to the fact that millers in the winter wheat belt have been selling only a very small quantity to the government.

Bran and Shorts

Bran and shorts displayed marked weakness, selling as low as \$37 a ton in Kansas City, a decline of more than \$5 compared with the preceding week. Shorts also were lower, millers having made sales at the close of last week at \$43 to \$47 a ton, against a top of \$52 the week previously. Millers in this territory operated actively, and with a much reduced demand in the face of a freer movement of the offal, concessions were made to effect sales. Bran and shorts for May delivery were offered at a discount of about \$2 under prevailing prices. On the other hand, the feeling prevails in trade circles that an acute shortage and possibly high prices will be witnessed in millfeed in June, due to the probability that mill operations will be reduced more than 50 per cent in that month by lack of wheat for grinding.

Hay prices have begun the expected reaction from the 2-cents-a-pound level. Declines on the Kansas City hay market the last week amounted to as much as \$5 on the lower grades and about \$1 to \$2 a ton on the better grades. With producers marketing their surplus stocks of hay more freely, with a reduced demand as a result of warmer weather over the Southwest and West, the market assumed a weak tone. Already at many points in Kansas, holders of livestock are making use of pastures.



Show Me Facts!

BEFORE you buy *any* tractor you have every right to say to the manufacturer: "Show me what the **USERS** of your tractor have to say. *Show me* that it has already proved itself economical and practical in everyday work. *Show me* the *figures* your users have given you so that I may figure costs and so determine why I should own one of your tractors."

Here, then, is part of one of the large number of letters constantly received from farmers telling us what their *Cleveland Tractors* do for them.

To begin with, I used my Cleveland Tractor to plow about 305 acres during 1918 and used double-discs, two 60 tooth harrows and a heavy wooden drag on one load for fitting.

When I plowed I covered from eight to ten acres a day with a two-bottom gang and covered about 40 acres a day with the harrows.

I harvested 150 acres of wheat and oats at 25 acres per day.

In July I used the Cleveland in loading hay, and got in the crop from 140 acres at the rate of about 35 tons a day.

Besides these things, I used my Cleveland for a great many belt jobs—put in 300 tons of ensilage in 32 hours, on 30 gallons of kerosene, for instance.

I now keep six horses, instead of the fourteen I had before and need two men less than previously.

My Cleveland is in excellent condition, ready for the 1919 season, and counting everything, I haven't spent over \$10 for repairs.

F. H. JOHNSON,
New Augusta, Indiana.

Such specific, definite facts tell why the Cleveland is so fully justifying the faith that so many farmers have placed in this compact, powerful Tractor. Write *today* for complete information and the name of your nearest Cleveland dealer.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19045 Euclid Ave.



Cleveland, Ohio

The largest producers of track-laying tractors in the world

Cleveland Tractor

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost.

There Are 7 Copper Publications Totalling Over 1,000,000 Circulation and Widely Used in This Advertising. Ask Us About Them.

Special Notice All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

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

FARMS—All sizes, possession this month. Write for list. Dickey Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 5 mi. from good town, well improved. Price \$65 per acre. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, 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.

320 WELL IMP., \$25 a. 6 mi. from town. Good terms. F. B. Dunler, R. 2, Oakley, Kan.

NORTHWEST KANSAS wheat lands. \$20 to \$80. Describe farm you want. Kendall, Colby, Kansas.

IMPROVED suburban homes in Neodesha and Fredonia, Kan., on my special monthly payment plan. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

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

THOMAS COUNTY—320 acres, all smooth, all in wheat, 7 miles market. Buyer gets all wheat; \$23 per acre. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY FARM—400 acres 3 1/2 mi. Ransom. Improved, 80 a. cult. Lays good. 1/2 mile school. \$30 per acre. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kansas.

FARM LANDS and all sized tracts; also ranches and pasture land. Write me for a list or for what you want. A. J. Willaby, Eureka, Kansas.

A GOOD 80 A. FARM, 3 miles from city; good buildings; sell cheap if sold soon. No trade. Close to school and churches. B. A. Rosenquist, Enterprise, Kansas.

FINE LYON CO. grain, alfalfa and stock farms. Rich soil, right prices. Sizes, 80 to 800 acres. Mention size wanted and address. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

WRITE FOR LIST of Central and Western Kansas farms and ranches. We make a specialty of Western Kansas land and have a large list all over the state. V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.

YOU CAN GET IT NOW
An 80 at \$60 per acre.
A 120 at \$70 per acre.
A 160 at \$85 per acre.
H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kan.

SPLENDID CHASE CO. 1,080 acre ranch. 200 a. cult. 40 a. wheat, 60 alfalfa. Balance best bluestem grazing. On good creek. Good water. Well improved. Price \$75 per a. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SEVERAL QUARTER SECTIONS with from 40 to 160 acres in wheat, share with each place if sold soon. Prices \$2,500 to \$4,500 each. Are genuine bargains. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

320 ACRES splendid upland farm, plenty of buildings; good water; 3 miles to county seat; one mile to shipping station. \$75 acre. A snap. W. V. Shaffer, Minneapolis, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM
Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

LANE COUNTY FARMS
If you want land from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, write for our list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

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.

100 ACRES, adjoins good high school town near Emporia; 35 acres alfalfa, 20 wheat; good buildings; landlord's share of crop and possession July 1st. \$110 per acre. Write for list of farms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

A DAIRY SNAP
A retail milk route selling about 90 gal. per day, at 12 to 15 cents per qt. Also a 40 a. farm, well improved, 1 1/2 miles from city of 10,000. For particulars, write J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM
480 a. 5 mi. Ness City, 7 to Ransom; fenced; half tillable; fine grass. 25 a. cult. A great bargain. Price \$9,600. Easy terms 6%. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

320 ACRES near Collyer, Trego Co., Kan., good house, granary, stable; 240 acres under cultivation, 150 acres wheat in best condition, 1/2 to purchaser. Price \$50 per acre. P. B. Gallagher, Chicago, Ill.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
80 acre farm on creek, 3 1/2 mi. north Emporia, Kan.; 6 room house; nearly new barn; hay barn and other buildings; 35 acres alfalfa, around 25 acres good wheat; balance A-1 farm land. See the farm or write me at once. ROBT. D. LUMLEY, ADMINISTRATOR, R. F. D. No. 8, Emporia, Kansas.

960 ACRES, Southeast Finney county, improved, would divide. Write for price and terms. T. L. Crabb, Owner, Garden City, 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.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER
\$4,800—\$2,000 cash, bal. easy terms. Near Liberal. Possession at once. 4 rm. house, barn, well, etc., 110 acres cultivated. Write owners. No trades. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

RANCHES FOR SALE
Ranches from 600 to 5,000 acres at from \$12.50 to \$15 per acre, with terms. Write for list. McKINLEY & ELY, Ashland, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE
Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. POSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

RENO COUNTY, KANSAS, improved 160 acres; running stream; 50 acres pasture; 75 acres wheat; 15 acres rye; balance spring crop, 1/2 crops go. \$62.50. Write for list of special bargains in central and western Kansas. Jaynes & West, First National Bank Building, Hutchinson, Kansas.

A BARGAIN—480 acres best Lane county land; all smooth; choice location; six miles from Dighton; fine improvements; fenced and cross fenced; part in wheat. \$27.50 per acre. Address: FRED HYAMES, Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 A. with house, barns, sheds, corrals, 20-H. P. mill, and plenty of good water. 80 a. of this in wheat, balance plow land. Also 160 a. choice level pasture cornering on barn; 320 a. choice rolling pasture; 80 a. in wheat and timothy. Will sell all or any part. ASHER ADAMS, Osage City, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND
480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock. 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. P. LOHNS, Ness City, Kan.

FOR FRUIT, TRUCK, CHICKENS
Two blocks of ground (about six acres) in county seat town of 3,000. Good house, six rooms. Good cistern and well. One block set to great variety of fruit. Price \$2,500. Immediate possession. Bargain and you'd better write owner now. T. H. BARRETT, Anthony, Kansas.

100 ACRES OF GROWING WHEAT
Trego Co., 320 a., practically all tillable; 140 a. in cultivation, 100 a. in wheat, all goes if sold soon, looks good for 30 bu. to the acre; quite good improvements; running spring water. Possession any time. Price \$8,000. Worth \$10,000. Address: M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.

960 ACRES—800 acres in wheat, one-third goes. Improved. \$40 per acre. 640 acres, all bottom land, none better in the state of Kansas. All wheat, corn and alfalfa. Four sets of improvements, two cement silos. Town adjoins land; 14 miles from Wichita. Will sell in quarters, sections. This must be seen to be appreciated. John Ferrier, Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 a. 115 acres in wheat, 1 1/2 goes; bal. pasture; 6 roomed house; large barn, etc.; close to school; 6 mi. Co. seat. This is all bottom land. Price \$100 per acre, good terms. 80 a. 60 broke, 40 in wheat, 1/2 goes; bal. meadow and pasture. New house, stable, etc.; close to school; 6 mi. Co. seat. Price \$50 per acre. G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kansas.

BIG LAND BARGAIN
360 A., 230 cult., 115 pasture, 15 a. meadow; good black soil, land lays well. Ten mi. three R. R. towns; 42 a. wheat, good; 10 a. oats; bal. corn. Well improved. 8 room house, acetylene lights, cement walks, cement cave and cellar; good 28 horse barn; large hay mow; 20 stall cow barn; 2 cement silos, 190 tons each; 2 windmills; granaries; shed; chicken house; hog houses; feed lots; bunks; rack; water runs year around. Will sell for \$36 per acre. You can't duplicate this farm for less than \$45 per acre. Owner, J. B. Edwards, R. F. D. 1, Phillipsburg, Kan.

160 Acres for \$1,000
Only 10 mi. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; \$12,800; \$1,000 cash, \$4,300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles town; 10 wheat, 10 alfalfa; 60 pasture, 40 tame grass; remainder cultivation; 2-story, 8-room house; two barns; granary; stock shed; fine water; 1/2 mile school, church. Price \$50 per acre. Special bargain. Come at once. Choice list to select from; 40 acres up to a section or more. Ask for free description booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 A. 1/2 first bottom, bal. blue stem grass. 80a. in wheat, 18 a. in alfalfa. 8-roomed house, large barn, 2 mi. of good town, \$75 a. 470 a. bluestem grass 4 mi. of R. R. \$32 a. 80 a. 2 mi. of good high school town, 20 a. in alfalfa, 15 a. wheat, 30 a. spring crop, bal. pasture, 5-roomed new house, large barn, \$52.50, 100 a. I have all sized ranches and farms. Write your wants. J. W. STURGEON, Eureka, Kansas.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM Franklin county, Kansas. 60 miles Kansas City; 3 miles railroad town on Santa Fe; all fine land; 70 acres wheat; 25 timothy and clover; 25 native hay; remainder pasture; two story 8 room house; lots other outbuildings; close to school and church; R. F. D. with telephone; plenty of water; fine home. Possession any time between now and May 1st. All wheat goes. Price \$30 per acre. \$4,000 cash, loan remainder 10 years 6% if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

800 ACRES KAW BOTTOM
One of the finest tracts of land on the bottom. The improvements cost \$50,000, all new and up to date. This farm is worth more than we ask, without any improvements. The income will pay 10% on the price asked. This is an estate, must be settled up soon. Price \$200 per acre. Terms. 200 a. bottom farm, 6 mi. east Lawrence. 125 a. wheat goes. Possession now. \$165 per acre. No overflow. 140 a. 1 mi. from paved street of Lawrence. Fine improvements, every foot good rich soil. Price \$25,000. We have several small farms at big bargains. WILSON & CLAWSON, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan. Phone 642.

BUY THIS FINE CLAY COUNTY, KANSAS, FARM NOW
Two hundred acres excellent second bottom land with creek and good timber, forty-seven acres alfalfa, fifty acres wheat, twenty acres rye, forty acres for corn, balance for rough feed. Part of alfalfa fenced hog tight; new eight room dwelling; barn thirty-six by forty with mow for forty tons of hay and bins for one thousand bushels grain, room for fourteen head of horses; new machine shed; hen house twelve by forty-two; good wash house; good wood house; cement ice house; wind mill and well, abundance of good water; eight room tenant house in good condition; close to school and church; five miles to good market; one-third of crop goes with place if sold before May 1. Price thirty thousand dollars. Will carry fifteen thousand at six per cent interest. J. W. NORDSTROM, County Clerk, Clay Center, Kan.

OKLAHOMA
KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands. C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

I HAVE choice oil and gas leases for sale in the Cement oil field. C. J. Scheetz, Anadarko, Okla.

100 A., 1 mi. McAlester City 16,000. All tillable. 65 a. bottom land, no overflow. Bal. upland. No rock. \$52 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

15 CHOICE FARMS
Northeast Oklahoma, at bargain prices. Small cash payments, balance easy terms. J. S. CALTEE, 33 Kingsbury Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

320 ACRES choice Washita river bottom land, 200 acres in cultivation, 3 miles to town. Good improvements, \$85 per acre. The G. L. Romans Land and Loan Co., Mountain View, Oklahoma.

80 ACRES, Washita bottom, extra fine alfalfa land. Subject to high overflow only. Some timber. Three miles from station. \$30 per acre. Will give terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

2,000 ACRES, near Chickasha, all in one body, first class upland, well improved. 1,400 acres in cultivation. 85 acres creek bottom well set to alfalfa. Nice residence and eight rent houses. Fenced and cross fenced. Price \$55 per acre. No trades. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

341-ACRE farm joining the town of Medford, Okla. 218 acres in cultivation, of which 18 acres is in alfalfa. 122 acres wild grass, which is smooth land, and can be farmed. The land is all fenced and crossed fenced. 10 room house, horse barn 40x30 ft. Cow barn and machine shed 30x30 ft. Hay barn 22x10 ft., and other out buildings. 155 acres of wheat. The rent will go with the sale of the farm, and possession will be given by August 15, and sooner if the owner can get his grain threshed and into the market. This is a desirable tract of land for the reason it joins the town site, and the water main for the town to the well runs across some of the land belonging to this farm, therefore, the owner of the farm has a 99-year lease to city water without any charges for the water. The farm also has a good well. This farm is worthy of attention of any one that is looking for a farm and home joining up to a county seat town. For further information write I. H. Ruth & Co., Medford, Okla.

CANADA
WHEAT FARMS in Alberta. Write today to The Land Exchange, Box 122, Drumheller, Alberta.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. E. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

LISTEN—160 acre valley farm, \$2,800; imp. 80, \$1,600; good timbered 400 acres, \$10 per a. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

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.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult. 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

TEXAS

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Of Farmers Mail and Breeze, published weekly, at Topeka, Kansas, for April 1, 1919.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared V. R. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 113, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher, Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas; Editor, T. A. McNeal, Topeka, Kansas; Managing Editor, Charles Dillon, Topeka, Kansas; Business Manager, W. R. Smith, Topeka, Kansas.

2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1919. FRANCES WRIGHT, Notary Public.

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12.....	96	3.36	12.....	96	3.36
13.....	1.04	3.64	13.....	1.04	3.64
14.....	1.12	3.92	14.....	1.12	3.92
15.....	1.20	4.20	15.....	1.20	4.20
16.....	1.28	4.48	16.....	1.28	4.48
17.....	1.36	4.76	17.....	1.36	4.76
18.....	1.44	5.04	18.....	1.44	5.04
19.....	1.52	5.32	19.....	1.52	5.32
20.....	1.60	5.60	20.....	1.60	5.60
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22.....	1.76	6.16	22.....	1.76	6.16
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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, bred by us for 15 years. Real quality. Special matings, 1st pen, \$4 per 15; 2nd pen, \$3 per 15. Range, \$10 per 100. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$5. MRS. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.75. Melinda Greer, Mullinville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$6; PREPAID. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50. MRS. ANNA Lancaster, Route B, Liberal, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.50; 50, \$3.75. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

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

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BARRED ROCKS—HEAVY LAYERS. 100 eggs, \$6. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$5 60; \$7 100. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.50 15. Fishel. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$3. Mrs. Mattie Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 17; \$6 100. Mrs. Edith Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$2 PER 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EGGS, \$2 PER 15 prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST PENS, 15, \$3; others, \$1.50. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

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

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FINE PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS—Eggs, \$5 100; \$1 15. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, HALBACH STRAIN, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.50 15. Ivory strain. Emma Conaway, R. 5, McPherson, Kan.

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

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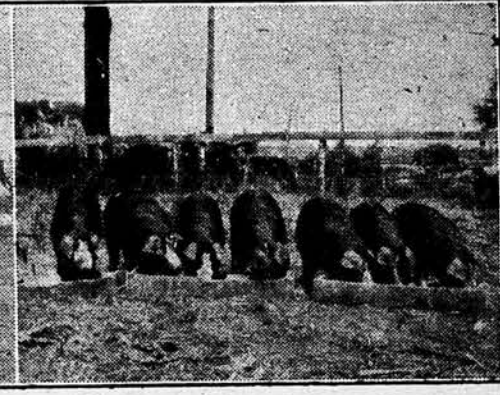
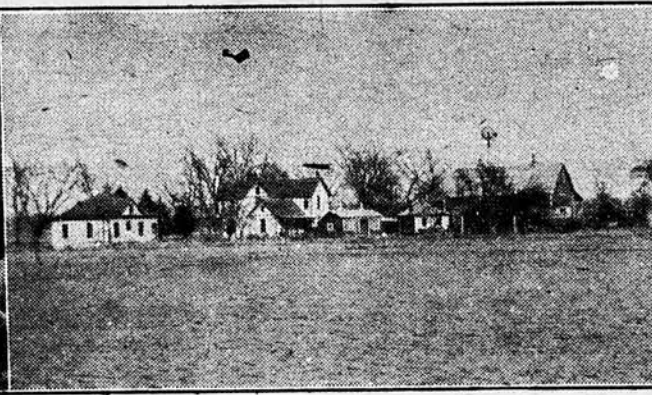
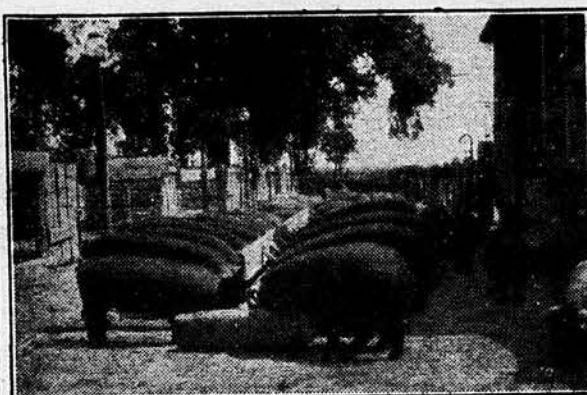
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G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc Bred Gilts

Big, growthy, size and quality kind of the best blood lines. Bred to our great show boar, Reed's Gano, first at Kan. and Okla. state fairs, and to Potentate Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

red Sows \$60.00. Bred Gilts \$50.00. January pigs \$15.00 each for immediate shipment.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan

MUELLER'S DUROCS

Bred gilts and tried sows bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for spring litters, a nice lot of pigs. Registered and delivered free for \$25. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immunized 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.

Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address,

B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval

Duroc Jerseys of popular blood lines. Young stock for sale. Write me your wants.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

DUROC BRED GILTS

A few good gilts for April and May farrow. Bred to Uneeda King's Colonel and Crimmon Illustration. Remember 21 sows and gilts in our last sale, bred to Uneeda High Orion, averaged \$140. Some good fall boars for sale. Write your wants; cut prices for quick sale. Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.

Sept. Boars and Open Gilts \$35

Gilts bred to order for fall farrow, \$70. Early March pigs, trios not akin, weaned May 8, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.

FERN J. MOSER, SABETHA, 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.

FAMOUS FLOOD LINES—Illustrator, Gano,

Orion, Pathfinder. Boars, bred gilts and sows.

Wood's Duroc Farm, Wamego, Kansas

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE



A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service, priced worth the money. Also registered ewes.

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire

ewes with lambs by side \$27.50 each.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE MAIL AND BREEZE.

those that had their cattle in sale condition. The top of the sale was the roan bull calf from the Curtis Agricultural college, Curtis, which was taken by Umberger & Smith, Elwood, at \$750. This was the best offering the association has yet sold. H. S. Duncan handled the sale in his able and efficient manner. Below are some of the principal sales:

Lot		
1—	Jesse Earhart, Ingham, Neb.	\$260
2—	Umberger & Smith, Elwood.	750
3—	E. L. Marcer, Farnam.	265
4—	W. A. Walther, Farnam.	265
5—	Wm. Solters, Cozad.	250
6—	E. Martin, Maxwell.	250
7—	Chas. Kestter, Farnam.	220
8—	Christ Ricker, Eustis.	225
9—	F. O. Peterson, Bertrand.	210
10—	H. N. Stille, Farnam.	280
11—	Adel Larson, Gothenberg.	200
12—	Batis & Nelson, Cozad.	205
13—	M. C. Coatsney, Holyoke, Colo.	250
14—	W. H. Worrell, Cozad.	240
15—	Wm. Berke, Eustis.	200
16—	E. M. Bird, Gothenberg.	340
17—	Ed. Nelson, Cozad.	335
18—	E. O. Messersmith, Farnam.	425
19—	Orvel Peterson, Curtis, Neb.	275
20—	W. T. Umberger, Elwood.	275
21—	J. A. Johnson, Morrill.	430
22—	E. D. Clark, Gothenberg.	500
23—	Richard Earhart, Moorefield.	205
24—	J. A. Johnson, Morrill.	350
25—	Ed. Martin, Maxwell.	470
26—	Henry Williams, Gothenberg.	300
27—	Wm. Smith, Elwood.	350
28—	E. B. Wood, Southerland.	200
29—	H. T. Carter, Farnam.	250
30—	W. H. Wharton, Farnam.	490
31—	Aug. Olsen, Curtis.	225
32—	A. L. Larsen, Gothenberg.	235

Field Notes.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., is offering some big Chester White boars that are ready for service. They are sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at the state fairs in 1918.—Advertisement.

Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kan., starts his advertisement again in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he offers his herd bull as he is now thru with him and a few cows and heifers. Also Chester White boars. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

As about all of his bulls are sold, Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan., has changed his ad to read that he has some good registered Hereford cows and heifers for sale. Mr. Gideon is short on pasture and will price these cattle right if you can use the bunch. He also has some good things in young Percheron stallions. Look up his ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

Haeger Holstein Sale

R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., will sell 150 registered Holsteins in his fourteenth annual sale April 22 and 23. This will be one of the best offerings that Mr. Haeger has ever made. He is selling several of his National Dairy Show winners. Many which have not been shown have proven to be extra good dairy cattle giving over 100 pounds of milk per day. All cattle in the sale that are over 6 months old have been tuberculin tested by an approved state veterinarian. Write for his catalog today addressing your request to Box M.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

One hundred Herefords in the annual spring sale of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association to be held at Alma, Kan., Wabunsee county, Saturday, April 26. Is the big Hereford event of the season. More than half of the offering is bulls, affording those needing bulls this spring an unusual opportunity to get their bulls at just the time they will need them. The sale will be held in the magnificent sale pavilion erected a few years ago largely thru the initiative of the Hereford breeders of that section. Ranchmen, breeders, better farmers and beginners are especially provided for in this big sale. The evening before the sale a business and social meeting will be held and the 200 members of their fine association of Kansas Hereford breeders. Secretary Emmett George, Council Grove, Kan., has the management of the sale and will be glad to answer any questions from prospective buyers about the sale offering. He will be pleased to mail you the sale

73 Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

At Public Sale April 23

The recent sale of the Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n was a remarkable demonstration of the existing demand for this breed. The demand is growing and farmers in a position to make a start should get catalog of the coming sale from the

Herds of C. E. Hill, Toronto, Kan.

The Shorthorn section includes: 10 bulls, 8 cows with calves at foot, 10 cows safe in calf, 10 heifers safe in calf and 10 open heifers.

The Poland China section includes: 4 sows with litters at side, 3 sows yet to farrow, 3 open gilts and 7 young boars.

For catalog, address (mentioning the Mail and Breeze):

G. A. Laude, Sale Mgr., Humboldt, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Immunized Fall Boars and Gilts

for sale; choice individuals of Big Type Poland Chinas; sold on approval. Write for particulars, to

H. L. McKelvie & Sons, Fairfield, Neb.

Herd Boars and Pigs

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost pork prices. Are also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at \$35 each or three for \$100.

Frank L. Downie, R. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD) Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

For Sale, Big Bone Poland China Pigs

delivered anywhere in Kansas for \$25. Sired by Big Giant Wonder. C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times.

FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, March pigs, good ones, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

Some choice fall boars and gilts for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines. Our pigs won highest honors Kansas State Fair 1918. Guarantee to please.

F. B. Wempe, Marshall Co., Frankfort, Kan.

MESSINGER BOY BREED

Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING 204165

Some choice fall boars by him and a few by King Joe. Price right for quick sale.

RALPH P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

IMMUNED DUROC BOARS, BIG TYPE.

Frank Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BOARS On Approval

30 July and August boars weighing from 175 to 225 pounds at \$50 each if you write at once.

Sired by my half ton boars, Long Valley Giant and Long A Wonder, and out of the biggest of Big Mature sows. All are immune and the kind that surely grow big. Write me immediately and I will ship you the best one for \$50, to be paid when you get the boar and are satisfied with him. Write me your wants.

J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KANSAS (DICKINSON COUNTY)

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sow pigs. Herd headed by RIST'S LONG MODEL, first prize senior yearling boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1918.

Seed oats and seed corn.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

Forty Poland Pigs For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of Big Bob Wonder. Out of dams weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. As good as the best but priced at farmer's prices. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kansas

50 Big Type Poland China

boars and gilts for sale. The best of breeding, furnish pair no kin. Immune and guaranteed at farmer prices.

Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to

THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

The Heart of American Hereford Production is Kansas

Kansas has the largest state association of Hereford breeders in America and the unquestioned claims of this territory has kept Kansas City the Hereford Capital of the world.

THE KANSAS ASSOCIATION SALE

Alma, Kansas, Saturday, April 26

Will be the state's biggest business event of the season in Hereford circles—timed and located for convenience of buyer and seller alike.

Ranchmen, breeders, better farmers and beginners are especially provided for in the selection of

100 HEREFORDS—MORE THAN HALF BULLS

cataloged for this sale. Choice Herefords assured; extreme prices not expected. The Kansas Association has made a record for clean, healthy sales and expects to hold it.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association of 200 members invites you to attend the social and business meeting the evening before, and to become a member if you are not already. Cattlemen who do not own registered cows are urged to select here the very best bulls which can be bought for the money. There never was a time when a good bull counts for so much. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze and

Write for Catalog.

EMMET GEORGE, SECRETARY, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS

N. B. Connection via Kansas City can be made for Kansas-Oklahoma Hereford sale at Coffeyville, Kansas, the 19th.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Gilts, \$25; Boars, \$15

At these prices I am booking orders for spring pigs of best Kansas and Missouri championship Chester White blood. All sired by Don Keokuk, Jr., out of sows by International King, King Joe, and International Consul. Ready to ship June 10; registered and crated f. o. b. Topeka. Choice young Tormentor Jersey bull, \$50.00. Hardy Reed's Yellow Dent seed corn at \$3.00. Send snail.

F. J. SCHERMAN, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fair 1917. I ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.

Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Chester Whites For Sale

Breeding stock. Few bred gilts and all immunized against hog cholera. Some good fall boars from prize winning strains. Are eligible for Chester White Futurity stake offered by Chester White Journal.

E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln Street, Topeka, Kan.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fair.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. **F. C. GOODIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Priced reasonable. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.**

CHESTER WHITES WITH QUALITY

Bred sows, serviceable boars, fall gilts.

Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kansas

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders

for spring pigs. **E. S. ROBERTSON, Republic, Mo.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. **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.**

Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? Write to-day for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) **MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred Livestock Auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska**

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock

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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Two registered bull calves, five and seven months old, both sired by imported bull and one dammed by an imported advanced registry cow. Price \$100 and \$125. Photos furnished to interested parties.

GUERNSEYDALE FARM, OTTAWA, KAN.

catalog as soon as you send him your name and address. When you write mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They like to know the source of these inquiries. See the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Robinson & Shultz Holstein Sale

Robinson & Shultz have added to their herd two of the best bred bulls in the Southwest. They have purchased, and are getting calves now from, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcantara, famed as the \$50,000 bull. His dam is one of nine 30-pound daughters of Hengerveld De Kol and has four proven daughters herself. They claim that there is not another bull in Kansas that can show as many Century sires in his first five generation pedigree as this bull and that there is not another bull in Kansas that can show as many proven daughters in his pedigree as this one. They also purchased a son of King Segis Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 30.78-pound 4-year-old daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, making the nearest two dams of this bull average 36 pounds of butter in seven days. Most of the cows and heifers to be offered in their sale, which will be held at their farm April 29, are bred to one of these bulls. Write for their catalog today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Searle Dispersion.

Frank J. Searle's dispersal of the famous Sunflower herd of Holstein-Friesians at the old fair grounds, Lawrence, Kan., next Tuesday, April 15, marks the passing of one of the pioneer herds of purebred Holsteins in the west. About three years ago the herd was reduced to just the good ones when Mr. Searle sold his farm at Oskaloosa and bought a fine farm near Lawrence where he bought choice cattle from the best herds in the country. He has sold his farm and is retiring from the Holstein business. In his dispersion next Tuesday he will sell his entire herd and A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, Kan., and W. H. Zimmerman, of Cameron, Mo., will select lots making the offering of 85 head one of the greatest merit. Holstein breeders everywhere should remember that this is no ordinary offering. The writer was at Mr. Searle's farm last week and it is indeed an exceptionally choice lot of cattle that goes in this dispersal. Many of the cows we saw on the Searle farm cost more money than they are likely to bring in this sale. However it is a complete dispersal and there will be nothing but first class cattle in the sale. Mr. Neale is putting in a consignment of select cattle that are real attractions. So be sure to come.—Advertisement.

Mitchell County Shorthorn Sale.

Mitchell county's big Shorthorn breeders' sale will be held in the sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., Wednesday, April 30. Forty good ones have been accepted by the sale management for the sale, consisting of 27 cows and heifers, mostly cows with calves at foot or to drop calves soon and 13 great herd bull prospects. The offering is all of Scotch breeding and a nice lot of the animals in the sale are straight Scotch of the most desirable breeding. Mitchell county has for years been noted for its pure bred herds and the great interest always taken in purebred stock of all kinds. Will Myers, who is a leading farmer and stock raiser as well as the leading livestock auctioneer in northwest Kansas, has recently inspected every animal that goes in this sale and reports that it is one of the finest offerings ever made in the county and they have held some good Shorthorn sales up there. The evening before the sale a banquet will be given which will be held in Beloit's handsome auditorium at which time a northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association will be organized. This organization has been talked about for sometime and will undoubtedly be a good move. Those who contemplate attending should write Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., soon. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address, Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., and get it by return mail.—Advertisement.

Laptad's 13th Sale.

Fred G. Laptad's 13th semi-annual boar and open gilt sale will be held at Laptad stock farm, just out of Lawrence, Wednesday, April 25. I was at Mr. Laptad's farm last Tuesday and looked at the offering of Poland China and Duroc Jersey boars and open gilts he is putting in this sale. Mr. Laptad has definite ideas of the breeding business and has established a uniform type of both Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys that is popular all over the corn belt and

HAEGER'S 14th ANNUAL SALE

April 22 and 23, 1919

150 Registered Holsteins—150. Best bred, largest producers, finest individuals we ever had in a sale.

I am selling several of my National Dairy Show winners. You know what that means. Cows in the sale that have given over 100 pounds of milk a day. Daughters of such cows and of others that have made 32 pounds of butter a week.

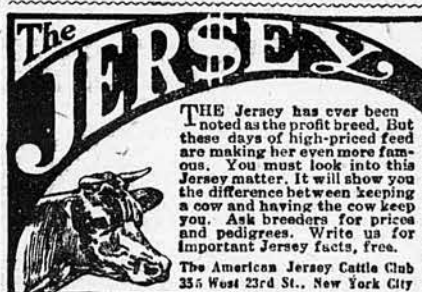
Remember that many 30-pound and 40-pound cows have been developed from females bought at my sales at just ordinary prices.

I say if you want real Holsteins come to this sale and you will find bulls, cows, heifers and calves that will surely please you.

All over 6 months old tuberculin tested by approved state veterinarian. For information write

R. E. Haeger, Sale Mgr., Box M, Algonquin, Ill.

JERSEY CATTLE.



THE Jersey has ever been noted as the profit breed. But these days of high-priced feed are making her even more famous. You must look into this Jersey matter. It will show you the difference between keeping a cow and having the cow keep you. Ask breeders for prices and pedigrees. Write us for important Jersey facts, free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
355 West 23rd St., New York City

Registered Jersey Bulls

Ready for service. We offer six males, 1 to 2 years old, very well bred. Dark brown with light top line and legs. Good dispositions. Prices \$60 to \$85. Also springing heifers and some fresh ones at \$150. Write for pedigrees and descriptions.

O. J. CORLISS & SON, Coats, Pratt Co., Kansas.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. **J. A. CAMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).**

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75. Oakland's Sultan breeding. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.**

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. **R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Herefords and Percherons

30 cows and heifers, from yearlings up, good breeding and a good useful lot. All that are old enough will calve this spring. Some have calves at foot and are being bred to Dominie 566133, a son of Domino. As I have not pasture room I must sell and will make attractive price on the lot. In Percherons have 1 6-year-old, black, top stallion, must dispose of him as his fillies are in his way; 1 2-year-old grey, 1750, broke to service; 1 coming 2-year-old black, 1550, ready to use on a few mares and earn his way.

MORA E. GIDDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS

Ocean Wave Ranch

Nine registered for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding. **A. M. PITNEY, BELLEVUE, KANSAS**

CLEAR-VIEW HEREFORD FARM.

20 cows and heifers, eight yearling bulls, all registered. Priced for quick sale. **J. E. Dieffenbaugh & Son, Tadmage, Kansas**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle
15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write **J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. **SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

Nine large well developed yearling bulls and ten three- and four-year-old cows all with calf for sale at reasonable prices. These cattle have the breeding and individually. Come or write

W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS

Private Sale—Angus Bulls

Five extra good young bulls ranging in ages from 10 to 12 months old. All sired by Roland L. 187220.

J. W. TAYLOR, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for

sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see

E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORAN & SANDRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



BUTTER TESTS

by agricultural societies begun in 1888.

At the close of the year 1897, competitive tests between Holsteins and Jerseys were made on 73 different occasions, resulting in an excess of production of the Holsteins of 23% over the Jerseys; an average per day of 1.992 lbs. for the Holstein and 1.614 for the Jersey.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

BONACORD HOLSTEINS

Do you know of the Bonacord Farm?
Do you know that Bonacord Farm has a full aged cow that made 102 pounds of butter in 30 days?
Do you know Bonacord Farm has a three-year-old leading the county cow testing association?
Do you know the Bonacord herd of Holsteins has the highest average test in the county association?
Do you know Bonacord Farm is offering some excellent bull calves at attractive prices?
If you don't know these things, and wish to know about them and many others, you might ask. Write or call on

BONACORD FARM,
Louis Keenig, Solomon, Kansas

Holstein Herd For Sale

Several A. R. O. cows among them. Heifers from A. R. O. cows. Many of them closely related to world record cows. All that are old enough bred to high record bull. Also am offering some well bred bulls, a few old enough for service.

G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write us your needs. We are glad to tell you about our Holsteins. Address

LEE BROS. & COOK,
Harveyville, Kansas

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy springing cows.

IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

Holstein Bull Calf

For sale. Three months old and out of a two-year-old dam with 90-day record of over 6,200 pounds milk and 210 pounds butterfat. Herd federal tested and clean. Write for picture, pedigree and price.

JAY B. BENNETT, HOLTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CALVES

Extra choice, high grade heifer and male calves from big, heavy milking dams. Write us for prices, etc.

W. C. KENYON & SONS
Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Illinois

HOLSTEIN BULLS and HEIFER CALVES

purebred registered foundation stock. "Bred in Silk." Finest lot we ever raised. Milk fed from the start. Health guaranteed. Best blood of the breed. Beware of cheap Holsteins. Ask for Salesman. State your wants. Pres. Johnson, Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee

Registered Holsteins

Bull calves for sale, grandsons of King Of The Pontiacs, 3 to 7 months old. One son of King Segis Pontiac old enough for service. Good individuals and priced to sell. O. E. Riffel & Son, Stockton, Kansas.

60 Holsteins For Sale

High grade cows and heifers. Some fresh and heavy springers. Will sell any number. Also two registered Holstein males, yearlings past. John V. Fritzel, R. 4, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Forewood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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.

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A. R. O. background. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES. 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calf, nearly white, extra good. O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kan.

always will be. Several years ago he conceived the idea of selling the tops from his spring crop in annual October 23 public sales and his fall crop in annual April 23 public sales. He selects the tops and grows them out with their future usefulness in mind. His offering on the above date is one of real merit and if you want a good fall boar that is ready for service and in the best of condition for satisfactory service you had better be at this sale. There will be 10 Duroc Jersey boars and 10 gilts, 10 Poland China boars and 10 gilts. The 20 gilts comprising the gilt offering of the two breeds will be sold with breeding privileges to splendid boars of up to date breeding and they will be on exhibition sale day. The boars, 20 of them, 10 of each breed, are the kind that you are sure to like. Everything is immune and you are invited to come to Lawrence and phone out to the farm. The farm is on the Golden Belt auto road two miles from Lawrence.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas, is sold out of bred Poland gilts but is advertising some good herd boars priced at almost pork prices. He also has some extra good pigs priced right.—Advertisement.

Bowman & Co.-Erhart Hereford Sale.

W. I. Bowman & Co. and Erhart & Erhart, Ness City, Kansas, will sell 120 Herefords at Hutchinson, Kansas, Wednesday, May 14. Watch for display ad in next issue. The sale will be held in the state fair pavilion. Send your name for a catalog today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Two Important Angus Sales.

Two important Angus sales have been announced for the month of May. L. R. Kershaw will sell at Muskogee, Okla., the 27th, and J. C. Simpson, at Eufaula, Okla., the 28th. Display advertising for these sales will appear in a later issue. Write to these men for the catalogs on their sales, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan., has sold all of the bred sows and gilts he can spare but is still able to supply his customers with serviceable boars and fall gilts. He is also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Mr. Weddle raises the Spotted Poland and his present herd boar, Budweiser Boy, is showing some splendid pigs. Write him what you want in Spotted Poland, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Park-Salter's Shorthorn Sale.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas, will sell at Wichita, Friday, May 16, 45 Shorthorns that will attract the attention of Shorthorn breeders all over the United States. His two imported herd bulls, Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. British Emblem, have already attracted much attention. This sale will be a great event featuring the get of these sires or cows and heifers bred to them. A number of imported cows will be included in the sale. If you wish to purchase Shorthorns of the most fashionable tribes and bred to imported bulls, plan to attend this sale. Write today for illustrated catalog and watch future issues for further particulars. Please mention the Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale.

Probably no one sale this year will offer so many Shorthorns with the quality and merit of the animals to be offered in the auction of H. C. Lookabaugh at Watonga, Okla., May 15. The sale will consist of 40 Shorthorns—the best animals that Mr. Lookabaugh owns. In his 15 years of Shorthorn breeding Mr. Lookabaugh has had a double purpose. He not only wished to produce the best Shorthorns produced in the Southwest but he wanted to help the breeders of the Southwest to own the kind of seed stock that would enable them to produce as good as the best. In reducing his herd with this sale, he is giving the breeders of the Southwest just that opportunity. Of the forty animals offered over fifty per cent have won high honors in the show ring. His entire herd of show prospects for the coming year will be sold. Breeders can go out and buy cattle at auction almost any day, they can go out and buy show cattle at the other man's price almost as often but it is but seldom that such a chance is given to purchase cattle that are both breeding and show cattle and buy them at their own figure. When you consider the class of cattle in this sale and then consider the test that they are sold under, every animal tuberculin tested and sold subject to a sixty-day retest, you will decide not to miss this sale. Mr. Lookabaugh has prepared a special souvenir catalog for this event. Look up his display ad in this issue. Cut out the coupon and mail it to him today. You cannot afford to miss this sale. If you do not buy, it will be worth your time and money to attend from an educational standpoint.—Advertisement.

BY WILLIAM LAUER.

G. A. Wiebe & Son, Beatrice, Neb., writes that he is sold out of Poland Chinas for the time being. He has a good herd of brood sows and the pigs that are coming look like real ones. He will have some good things to offer in the Poland line later on.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Holstein Sale

The Nebraska Holstein-Friesian Club will hold a consignment sale at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., May 1. This sale will include some of the good offerings that have been made in Holstein sales this year. There will be four bulls, every one outstanding as to individuality and pedigree. Forty of the cows and heifers are bred and safe in calf to 30 to 40-pound bulls. Thirty of the cows are either fresh or due within 30 days of the sale. Twenty heifers in the sale are sired by 30-pound bulls. This will be a grand opportunity to get good cattle from herds that you know. Do not fail to plan to attend this sale. Write for a catalog, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, to Dwight Williams, Sale Manager, care of Journal-Stockman, South Omaha, Neb.—Advertisement.

Increasing Horse Demand.

Woods Bros. Company, Lincoln, Neb., writes: "We have made sales of draft stallions this winter in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas; and one to go to Honolulu, Hawaii, to Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., owners of a ranch of 167,000 acres. This was the 2-year-old Percheron, Busher, weighing 2,000 lbs., and

Robinson & Shultz Third Annual Sale of Holstein Foundation Stock Independence, Kan., April 29



80 Registered Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Including our senior herd sire SIR JULIANA GRACE DE KOL, who is one of the best bred long distance bulls in the state of Kansas. In this sale will be a number of A. R. O. cows and their daughters bred either to our son of the \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac Alcarta and from a 30 pound daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, or to our junior sire who is by the great bull King Korndyke Sadie Vale and from a 30 pound daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

A Real Opportunity to Buy Foundation Stock

We Will Give A Sixty-Day Retest. In order to sell all cattle listed the sale will start promptly at 10 o'clock. Write for a catalog today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Auctioneers:—Perry, Ball and McCullough. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson

Nebraska Holstein-Friesian Club

Consignment Sale

AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION
South Omaha, Neb., Thursday, May 1

The World's Greatest Holsteins

noted for milk and butter production and their transmitting ability, such as King Segis, Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, Hengerveld De Kol, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, King of The Pontiacs, Paul Beets De Kol, De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, and the world record cows: DeKol 2nd, Katy Gerben, Blanche Lyons DeKol, Johanna DeKol Van Beers, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, K. P. Diana Pieterse, Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2nd and Colanthe 4th's Johanna, are strongly represented in this offering.

Special Features of This Sale

A son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, "The greatest bull in the world." Consigned by Woodlawn Dairy. Omaha Wayne Kalmuck, a 30-pound 4-year-old state record cow; Hill Top Gertrude Veeman, a 24-pound daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld; Jessie Fobes M. D. Canary 2nd; A. R. O. 7-day record at 4 years, 28 pounds butter, 555 pounds milk, and Omaha Segis Lyons, A. R. O. 7-day record, 27 pounds butter, 510 pounds milk. Consigned by B. B. Davis. Four bulls by 35-pound sires and out of 20 to 30-pound dams. Consigned by B. B. Davis. Forty cows and heifers bred to 30 to 40-pound bulls. Twenty 1 and 2-year-old heifers, sired by 30-pound bulls. Thirty fresh cows, or due within 30 days.

This sale offers a grand opportunity for someone to get a carload of 1 and 2-year-old heifers. Most of them are daughters of 30-pound bulls, out of A. R. O. dams and bred to 30 to 40-pound bulls. They have been carried through the extensive winter feeding period and are in the pink of condition, ready to be turned out on grass, and grow into money. Most of the older ones will drop their first calf this summer and double their value by fall.

The consignors are: Union College, College View; H. C. Langan, Omaha; C. E. Pearse, Madison; Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln; J. B. Branson, Lincoln; B. B. Davis, Omaha; Dwight Williams, Omaha; Fred Engle, Fremont; B. H. Nelson, Nehawka; Virgil Smith & Wife, Humboldt; W. A. Lessenger, Harlan, Iowa; Holmes Dairy, Whiting, Iowa. WRITE FOR CATALOG TO

Dwight Williams, Sale Mgr.,

Care of the Journal-Stockman,

South Omaha, Neb.

"Right Now" Holstein Bargains

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS, 200 HEAD.

The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at \$30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS from good producing dams.

G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas

WANTED—250 STEERS TO PASTURE for season commencing May 1.

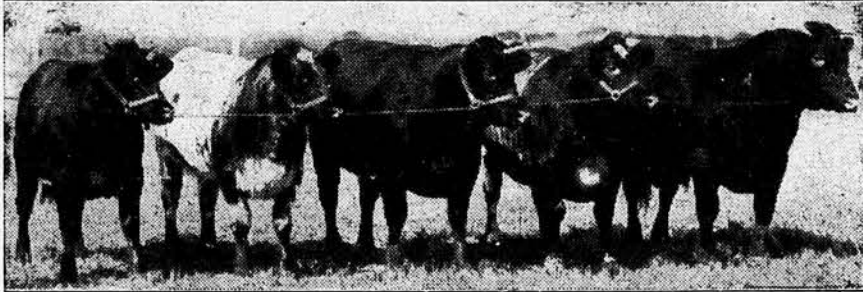
J. W. Bell, Lakin, Kansas

Mitchell County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

40 Real Shorthorns 40

In Everyday Clothes

BELOIT, KANSAS, APRIL 30, 1919



These are the Kind—in Plain Breeding Condition.

CONSIGNORS:

Geo. Beemis, Cawker City, nine cows with calves at foot or to calve soon. His herd bull Ury Dale by Avon Dale, a straight Scotch and one of the real bulls of the state. Also yearling bull, pure Scotch, and a pure Scotch heifer as an attraction.

Meall Bros. Cawker City, a string of young bulls, two of them pure Scotch, by their great herd bull Upland Viscount, grandson of Avondale and Lavender Viscount.

E. E. Booker & Son, Beloit, consign seven cows with calves at foot. Many of them of heavy milking

strains. Also a splendid yearling heifer and two yearling bulls, best of Scotch breeding.

A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan. Consigns six cows and heifers and four yearling bulls. Best of Scotch breeding.

B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, consigns his herd bull, Violet Search by Searchlight, another straight Scotch bull of great merit.

Attend the banquet the evening before the sale and help organize a Shorthorn Breeders Association for Northwest Kansas. All are invited. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

Will Myers, Sales Manager, Beloit, Kansas

Auctioneers: W. B. Duncan, Clearfield, Ia.; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

13 BULLS

Splendid Herd Bull Propositions, Pure Scotch and Scotch Tops.

27 FEMALES

The Kind That Will Strengthen Your Herd.

first prize winner two years in succession. The demand is increasing steadily and now we have more prospective purchasers visiting the barns than at this season for several years past. There is every indication of renewed activity in draft horse breeding. The strong tone to the trade as indicated in the sale of the government war horses has surprised a good many who had been looking forward to a downward tendency in values. Unquestionably we are short on horses in the agricultural districts, to say nothing of the commercial needs.—Advertisement.

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Shorthorns and Polands April 23.

The herds of C. E. Hill, Toronto, Kan., will be sold at auction April 23. The Shorthorns number 56 head and the Poland Chinas 17 head. For catalog of this sale write at once to the sale manager, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kansas, and mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

"Red, White and Blue" Durocs.

James L. Taylor, Olean, Mo., says that he is about out of bred Duroc sows and gilts but that he has a choice lot of boars for sale. These are mostly young boars but as he is introducing some new blood in his breeding he has three of his good herd boars for sale. The young boars are mostly sired by Economy's Firestone and I am Economy two sons of old Economy 2nd who was grand champion at Omaha and Chicago in 1917. These pigs are all the good kind, rich cherry color, good bone and perfect head and ear. He is also offering some choice female shoats. Everything sold registered in the purchaser's name. Look up the Red, White and Blue herd if you want Durocs.—Advertisement.

Interesting Horse and Tractor Data

The Percheron Society of America has just published a most interesting bulletin on the horse as an economic source of farm power. This bulletin is the substance of a lecture delivered by Prof. W. F. Handschin, of the University of Illinois, before the annual meeting of the Illinois Draft Horse Breeders. It is an impartial discussion, backed up by accurate data from many hundred Illinois and corn belt farms, of the relative value and cost of farm horse power and tractor power. Every farmer will be interested in following out the results of experiment to learn the size of farms where tractors become practical and economical as well as studying out the exact amount of horse work on such farms that the tractor will replace. Regardless of whether you are pro-horse or pro-tractor you will be interested in this remarkably impartial bulletin. Send to Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, Percheron Society of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of the bulletin, "The Horse—An Economic Source of Farm Power." Mention this paper when requesting the bulletin.—Advertisement.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Every Horse Goes



As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains. **WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.** Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

One gray stallion, 5 years old and sound; one span large mares, in foal; several young bulls, 9 to 21 months old, reds, roans and whites, a good lot. **EDWARD COOKE & SON, Freeport, Harper Co., Kan.**

Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. Malone CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms. **Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa.** Above Kansas City.

JACKS—STALLIONS

50 head of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; big boned and registered; from 15 to 16 hands high. Also Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions. **M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb.**

GRADE DRAFT STALLION

for sale. 3 years old, weight near a ton. I am quitting the business and will sell for half his value. **W. P. LYNCH, DELPHOS, KAN.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES and fillies for sale. All black. Also a few choice young stallions at bargain prices. **A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas**

FOUR BLACK JACKS for sale or trade. Two and three years old. **Fred Dewees, Cunningham, Kansas**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, mare, three colts for sale. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.**

TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions for sale, coming three, blacks. **F. J. Bruns, Route 2, Nortonville, Kansas**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS DOVER, KAN. (Ry. Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (Ry. Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

Shorthorn Bulls—Scotch and Scotch Tops

17 bulls, reds and roans, from 12 to 14 months old. Sired by Village Heir 492859 by Imported Villager and Marengo Pearl 391962, he by Marengo's Choice tracing to Imported Lavender 38th. These bulls are in just ordinary flesh and not conditioned to sell but will thrive and do well on the average farm. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, Dickinson Co., KANSAS

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)

Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan. **PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

Meuser & 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.**

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**

SCOTCH HERD BULL

for sale. Also 7 young Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 13 months old. **J. Thorn, Kinsley, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Why Not Try It?



Any farmer who raises grades would realize larger profits if he raised pure bred Shorthorns. They don't require any more room, nor any more feed nor any better care than the grades should have. But they sell for more money. A Kansas farmer produced 94 head from one registered Shorthorn cow in 12 years. Two brothers in Wisconsin produced 119 head from one in 14 years. The value counts up when you're breeding purebreds.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale—My Scotch herd bull, Orange Victor, a low down, thick red bull. Also have two good yearling bulls. Write for descriptions and prices. Address, **Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Clay County, Kan.**

Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS, 14 to 18 months old. **J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.** (Dickinson County)

Shorthorn Cattle, Chester White Pigs

I offer my herd bull, Choice Mist 2nd, and a few cows and heifers and bull calf. Also a few Chester White boars. Ship over Union Pacific, Frisco, Mo. P. **Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas**

SHORTHORNS

6 registered bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Good ones. Reds and roans. **CHARLES HOTHAN & SON, Scranton, Kan.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS (Hornless Shorthorns)



16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS at \$200 to \$500 each

Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200. **J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas** Phone 1602

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bulls of Scotch herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.**

WHITE D. S. POLLED DURHAM HERD bull for sale. An excellent sire. **Miller and Beachlor, Mahaska, Kansas**

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. **C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas**

Crescent Acres Farm Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

I have 8 extra good Shorthorn bulls that I wish to dispose of to make room for my this year's calf crop. All are yearlings from good Scotch topped cows. They are sired by my herd bull The Cardinal 385128. He was got by Lancaster Lad 354919, by Imp. Scotch Bank 291163. His granddam was Imp. Maud 44th. The breeding is the best, the calves are extra good and the prices are right as I need the room. Write now. **Warren Watts, Mgr., Clay Center, Kansas.**

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego. **W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.**

Meadow Brook Herd . Good Milking Shorthorns

Herd established in 1892. Handled in a plain, practical way. Cattle wintered without grain and will do well for buyers. Want to sell 8 yearling bulls and a few of my cows and heifers, all young. All good milkers. **Frank C. Kingsley, Auburn, Kan.** 17 miles from Topeka. Ry. station, Valencia.

The Chase County Shorthorn Breeders

will give you a square deal. Are listing for quick sale 40 cows and heifers, 20 one and two-year-old bulls of quality, and two herd bulls. Address **FRANK H. YEAGER, Secy., BAZAAR, KAN.**

Shorthorn Herd Bull For Sale

Scottish Knight 448855; coming 5 years old; 2050 pounds in breeding condition; bred by Tomson Bros.; rich in famous Cruickshank breeding. See the bull and his calves and get price. **HERMAN A. JOHNSON, OSBORNE, KAN.**

New Buttergask Shorthorns

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service. **MEALL BROS., Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas**

Lookabaugh's Crowning Shorthorn Sale

The Greatest Lot of Shorthorns to be Sold This Season

40 Shorthorns—The Best He Owns

ALL TO SELL AT

Watonga, Oklahoma, Thursday, May 15, 1919



Three Sons of Fair Acres Sultan That Won the South American Silver Trophy for the Best Three Bulls the Get of One Sire, Bred and Owned by Exhibitor at the International, Chicago, 1918.

More Than 50 Per Cent of the Offering Have Won High Honors at State and National Shows

All of This Year's Show Prospects Included

Read Carefully the Following:

Last season's show herd is in this sale. The three bulls that won the South American trophy. FAIR ACRES SULTAN JR., first prize bull calf at the International, first prize junior yearling bull at the American Royal, and headed the first prize calf herd at the International; he is without doubt one of America's greatest show and breeding prospects. PLEASANT FAIR SULTAN, the junior member of the above trio, first prize winner at the state fairs. Two daughters of Snowbird Sultan, one a Bonnie Belle, bred to Fair Acres Sultan Jr., the other a Lady Douglas bred to Maxwellton Commander. Twelve daughters of Fair Acres Sultan, as follows: PLEASANT ACRES BELLE, first in her class, junior and grand champion at the state and national shows with the exception of the Royal and International, where she won first in class, first and champion in futurity and a member of the first prize calf herd; FAIR ACRES BELLE, full sister to Pleasant Acres Belle, she was first in her class and member of the first prize calf herds at the state fairs last fall (the only places shown) and will be a great senior yearling for next year; Pleasant Fairy Queen, second prize junior heifer calf at the American

can Royal; PLEASANT VIOLET BUD, our senior heifer calf; PLEASANT ACRES JULIA, a member of our first prize young herd of 1917, she is a Jealousy and bred to Maxwellton Commander; PLEASANT GLOSTER, a thick-fleshed senior heifer calf, too short age to show last year; PLEASANT ACANTHUS, out of Wellington Amanda 9th (the sister to the dam of Fair Acres Sultan Jr.), and bred to Maxwellton Commander; FAIR ACRES BLOSSOM, a great prospect for a junior yearling this fall, a full sister to Pleasant Hall Sultan; PLEASANT VICTORIA, her dam by Avondale; PLEASANT ROSEBUD, second at the state fairs and only defeated by her stall mate; PLEASANT ACRES MYSIE and FAIR ACRES BUTTERFLY, both good roan Fair Acres Sultan heifers. Three daughters of Avondale: Maxwellton Jealousy, the dam of two grand champions and three successful herd bulls; Maxwellton Jealousy 2nd, calf at foot by Max Acres Sultan; and Roan Victoria 2nd with calf at foot by Max Acres Sultan. MAXWALTON AVERNE, the dam of 2nd Fair Acres Sultan and Max Acres Sultan, a cow with more intrinsic value than some herds; she will have calf at foot by Fair Acres Sultan Jr. Seven imported cows: Imp. Graceful 29th with a roan bull calf at foot by 2nd Fair Acres Sultan; Imp. Gowan Cardigan 25th, the best cow Mr. Lookabaugh ever imported, bred to Pleasant Dale 4th, grand champion of five state fairs; Imp. Lady Dorothy, bred to Pleasant Dale 4th; Imp. Golden Marigold, bred to Fair Acres Sultan Jr.; Imp. Mayflower 12th, a Bruce Mayflower bred to Fair Acres Sultan Jr.; Imp. Undine Maid, bred to Fair Acres Sultan Jr.; and Imp. Arugask Cowslip 2nd, bred to Avondale's Choice. WELLINGTON AMANDA 9TH, by Double Dale, a full sister to the dam of Fair Acres Sultan Jr., and is in calf to him. One daughter of Cumberland's Best, CUMBERLAND'S LADY, a Lady Douglas bred to Pleasant Dale 4th. DUCHESS OF GLOSTER M by Fair Acres Gloster, a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster with roan heifer calf by Snowbird's Sultan. Four daughters of Watonga Searchlight: ORANGE BLOSSOM 2ND, first prize junior yearling heifer at the state fair last year, a Cruickshank Orange Blossom bred to Fair Acres Sultan Jr.; PLEASANT JEALOUSY L., noted for possessing one of the best pedigrees in the herd book—Shenstone Abino, Avondale, Whitehall Sultan, Count Arthur and Star of the Morning being five of the top sires—bred to Fair Acres Sultan Jr.; PLEASANT SNOWFLAKE, a Campbell Bloom bred to Fair Acres Sultan Jr.; PLEASANT MARIGOLD, a Marr Marigold bred to Fair Acres Sultan, Jr.; LESPEDEZA BRACELET with a calf at foot by Snowbird's Sultan. LAVENDER BEAUTY 7TH, the dam of the \$2,500 Pleasant Acres Sultan with a herd bull prospect at foot. LADY ORANGE BLOSSOM 4th, heavy in calf to Lookatonga Sultan. These animals are offered

Every Animal Tuberculin Tested and Sold Subject to a 60 Day Retest

To Readers of the Mail and Breeze:

Never before have I seen forty Shorthorns of equal merit offered in any one sale.

A. B. Hunter, Fieldman.



The Prize Winning Young Herd by Fair Acres Sultan.

For Catalog and Souvenir, clip and mail this coupon today

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Auctioneers—Carey Jones, Fred Reppert, P. M. Gross, E. F. Herriff, Floyd Hurt, Bert Odell and D. S. Smithhisler.

The Sale Circuit—May 13, Frank Scoffield, Hillsboro, Tex.; May 14, Crosbie, Suppes and Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.; May 15, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; May 16, Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

To H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Oklahoma

Please send me the souvenir and catalog for your May 15 sale as mentioned in the Mail and Breeze.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D..... State.....

REO

"Oh! You'll Get There All Right —With That Reo!"

A CERTAIN LADY—you know a large percentage of Reo owners and drivers are women—a certain Reo Lady was making a long, cross-country trip accompanied by three other ladies.

WEATHER WAS AWFUL—no other word would describe it. Roads accordingly.

AT MANY PLACES there were detours where modern roads were being built.

YOU KNOW THE KIND—a mile to the south, then a mile to the west, north a mile again to the main road.

HEAVY TRAFFIC on what was never a road, but only a trail, cut ruts hub-deep in the slippery clay and sticky mud.

AND IN THE RUTS were chuck-holes that, concealed from view by mud and slush, had to be ever guarded against.

TO HIT ONE at speed were to throw the passengers out of the seats. To drive at more than a snail's pace were to take risks.

TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE, she frequently had to drive off the road and into the ditch in order to pass other cars that were hopelessly stalled.

AT TIMES OUR LADY was dismayed by the look of things ahead, and as she plowed through, drip-pan awash and gears in low, she would stop and ask other wayfarers if it was any worse ahead.

INVARIABLY—so fond are most folk of imparting bad news!—they would say, "Oh, yes—what you have gone through is good beside that next clay hill!"

THEN, CRITICALLY LOOKING at the car, the informant would exclaim confidently, "But you'll get through all right—with that Reo!"

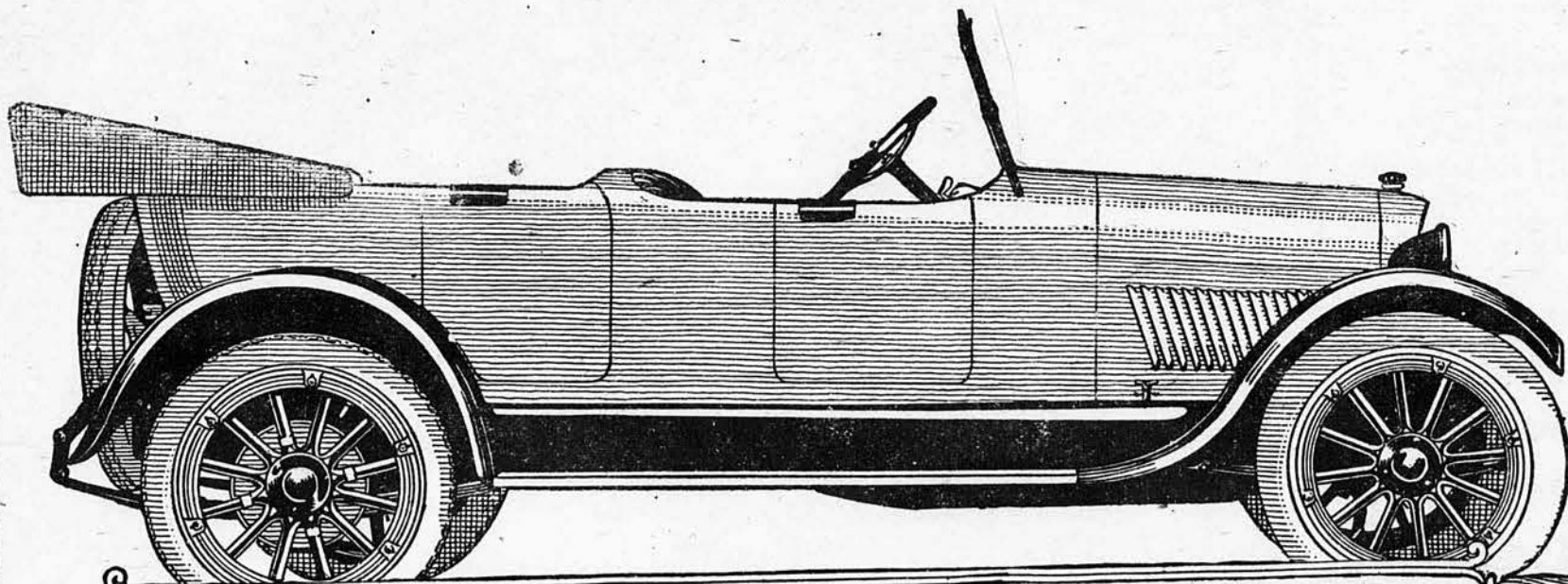
EVERY ONE SHE ASKED knew the Reo on sight—and every one voiced the conviction that, with her Reo, she'd get through all right regardless of how great the distance or how bad the roads.

AND SHE DID, which is merely to chronicle what every Reo owner knows and every owner of every other car concedes.

YOU'LL ALWAYS GET THROUGH—if you have a Reo.

"THERE ARE LOTS of good automobiles—but the man who owns a Reo is lucky."

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan



"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"