

KANSAS EDITION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

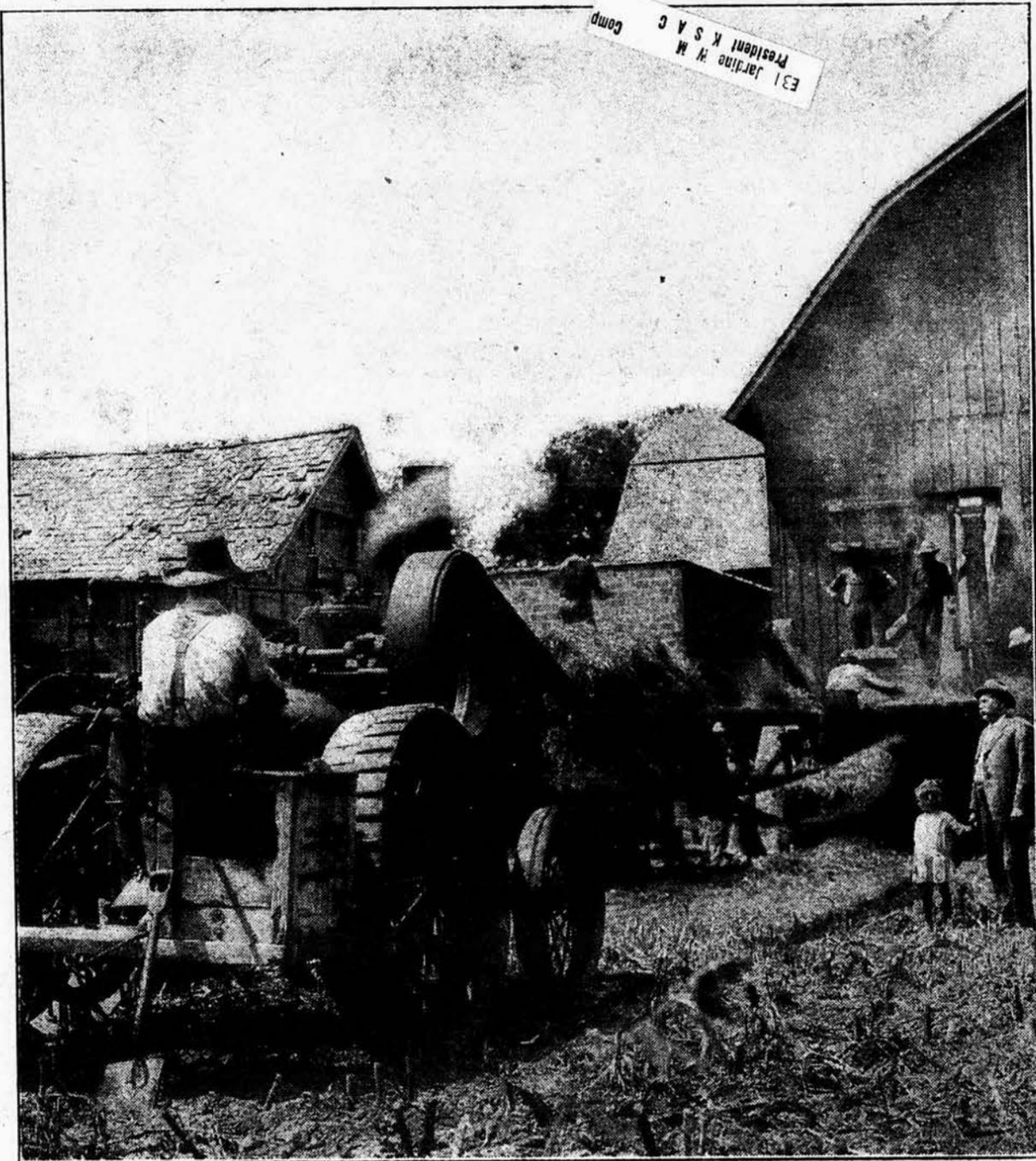
June 7, 1919

Vol. 49, No. 23

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Ag 20 1919

E31 Jardine H. M.
President K. S. A. C.
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Power Farming Will Cheapen and Lighten Many Farm Operations in Kansas



Built-Up *Layer-Upon-Layer*

JUST how important is the *layer-upon-layer* construction which Goodyear employs in the manufacture of tubes?

Does it make them stronger—longer-lived—better containers of air?

Well, for nine years we have been building balloons and dirigibles, in the construction of which our first and most complex problem was that of inflation. For gas is volatile, much more elusive than air, harder to capture and hold.

It was finally demonstrated, however, that rubberized fabrics, built up *layer-upon-layer*, formed the most practical container for this gas.

Once this fact was established, it seemed quite logical that the same principle should prove even more successful when applied to tubes. For a tube's sole function is to hold air.

We thus evolved the Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tube, making it of pure gum strips, building them up,

layer-upon-layer, then curing them together, after which the valve-patch was vulcanized in.

The soundness of this method was immediately established.

The thin layers of rubber cured one upon the other, enabled the elimination of all defects, such as sand holes and porousness. This construction also gave the body of the tube a criss-cross grain which prevented splitting if punctured. Finally, by vulcanizing the valve-patch securely into the tube we prevented all leaks at this source.

There is an observable tendency among motorists everywhere to use Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes exclusively.

They have learned that the slightly added cost of these thick, grey tubes is more than justified by their longer life and by the protection which they undeniably give to casings.

More Goodyear Tubes are used than any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR  **AKRON**

Kansas Planning Better Roads

A Larger Amount of Highway Construction Will be Accomplished This Season Than in Any Previous Year in the History of the Country

By W. C. Markham, Secretary Kansas Highway Commission

MANY important steps have been taken to expedite road construction under the enlarged program recently authorized by Congress, and the indications are that a larger amount of highway construction will be accomplished this season than in any previous year in the history of the nation. According to the present Kansas laws, there are three ways of constructing country roads and paying for them: 1. Benefit District; 2. Special Election; 3. General Road Fund.

You have heard people say that only the land owners pay for the cost of constructing roads. Let us see. Under the benefit district plan, the law says: "Upon the completion of any improvement under the provisions of this act, the county commissioners shall meet at their office and apportion the cost thereof as follows:

1. If all or any portion of said road improvement is entitled to and does receive Federal or state aid or donations, the same shall be applied to the cost of the improvement for the purposes and to the extent for which the same were given.

2. The remainder of the cost shall be apportioned thus: Fifty per cent to the county; 25 per cent to the taxable property within the township or townships in which the benefit district is situated, divided according to the area of the benefit district in each township, all cities of the third-class shall be a part of the township and subject to the township tax to pay for said improvements; and 25 per cent among the several tracts of land within the benefit district designated in the map, according to the benefits accruing to the real property and improvements thereon within the limits shown by said map."

Thus, it is seen readily that all property of whatsoever kind, helps to pay the county's share of the cost, likewise all kinds of taxable property in the townships share in the payment of the township's portion and only the real property, with improvements, pays the 25 per cent of the benefit district cost, apportioned by the county commissioners according to the benefits derived.

Under the special election plan, the petition for the election designates whether the roads are to be constructed by special tax levy on the whole county or a bond issue and, "after the application of any state or federal aid or donations, the entire cost shall be a charge upon the taxable property of the county at large." Thus under this method all kinds of taxable property in the county pays toward the improvement of the roads.

The third plan, by the use of the general road funds, is thru direct appropriation made by the board of county commissioners and no one can dispute the fact that the money derived for the General Road fund has been obtained by a tax levy on all kinds of taxable property in the entire county.

The Concrete Road in Shawnee County

Shawnee county is constructing a concrete road 18 feet wide from Topeka east to the Douglas county line. This is approximately 10 miles in length. A citizen of Shawnee county living outside the benefit district and townships interested, will pay 12 cents a thousand for 20 years as his portion of the county's share of the road improvement. On the township's share each \$1,000 worth of property in the townships benefited will pay 38½ cents a year for 20 years and the average cost an acre to the land in the benefit district, interest included is \$4.17. Hence a man in Shawnee county who owns 160 acres of land in the benefit district and pays his apportionment in 20 annual installments, all his taxable property being \$10,000, will pay toward the construction of this concrete road the following amounts: County tax, \$1.20; township tax, \$3.85; benefit district tax, \$33.36; thus making a total of \$38.41 a year.

Reno county has a contract for a brick road 18 feet wide and 7.09 miles in length. A thousand dollars worth of taxable property will pay approximately 18½ cents a year for 20 years as its share of the county tax. The same \$1,000 also pays 85 cents a year, including interest for 20 years if it is in one of the townships in the benefit district.

The land in the benefit district will pay \$4.71 an acre a year, interest included, for 20 years as the

benefit district tax. In other words, if a man in Reno county owns 160 acres of land in a benefit district and pays his apportionment in 20 annual installments, all his taxable property being \$10,000, he will pay toward the construction of this brick road: County tax, \$1.85; township tax, \$8.50; benefit district tax, \$35.15; making a total of \$45.50 a year.

Labette county is constructing a gravel road 16 feet wide which has a total length of 9.14 miles. A thousand dollars worth of taxable property will pay 60 cents a year for 10 years as its share of the county tax. The same thousand dollars also pays 254 cents a year for 10 years as its share of the township tax. The land in the benefit district will pay \$1.16 an acre a year, interest included, for 10 years as the benefit district tax. A taxpayer in Labette county who owns 160 acres of land in the benefit district and pays his apportionment in 10 annual installments and all his taxable property is assessed for \$10,000, will pay toward the construction of this gravel road: County tax, \$0.60; township tax, \$2.54; benefit

petitions were signed with the understanding that federal aid would be 15 per cent and now it has been advanced to 50 per cent.

Likewise, the man who pays the largest tax for road improvement, that is, the man who lives next to the road, is marketing his products, whether grain, hay, cattle or hogs for a much greater per cent of increase than the per cent of increase in the cost of road construction, in view of the greatly increased federal aid.

On this page may be seen a map of Kansas showing the attitude of the several counties in reference to permanent road construction. Since this map was drawn petitions have been put into circulation in Marion, Lincoln, Kearny, Hamilton and Lane counties. It easily can be noted that considerably more than half the counties are taking active steps toward pulling Kansas out of the mud and the counties containing fully 85 per cent of the population, will soon have definite evidence that Kansas intends no longer to remain at the foot of the class in placing her roads where they may meet modern transportation requirements.

There has been no law passed by the Kansas legislature on the road question that is of more vital importance to local communities than the one passed by the last session requiring local county officers to give special attention to rural routes. Heretofore all of the enforcement of the law concerning the keeping up of these roads has been accomplished thru the postmaster, who has been compelled to threaten to withdraw mail service in order to have attention given to the roads. A section boss certainly would be very derelict in his duty if he did not run over the road every morning to see that the track was intact. There is just as much reason for the township officials who are charged with the upkeep of the roads to see that the mail-service routes are kept in good serviceable condition and are traversed frequently, particularly following storms.

While some people are giving their entire time to boosting a national highway system, with the idea that all the federal money should go upon certain roads, probably not more than two to a state, the various states are getting busy with their state systems and properly connecting with the other states, so that they will have a national system of roads under construction without waiting for federal action, and will have more roads that can be traversed in this way than would result if all the federal money were used on one or two thru highways.

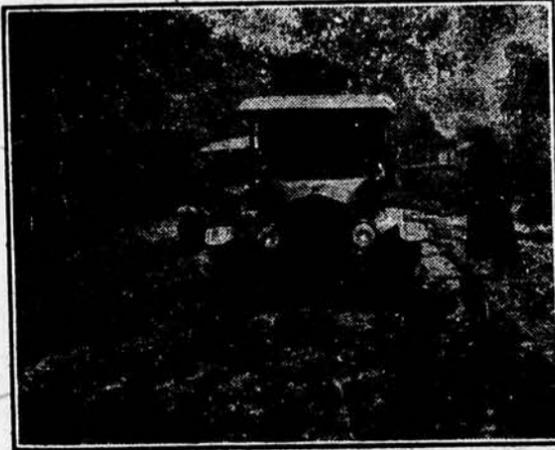
Plan for National Highway System

Intensive road building will be undertaken thru the entire country during the present year. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the new construction will amount to 300 million dollars, and with the deferred construction on account of inability to obtain materials during the war, the total will run up to 1,000 million dollars and 50 per cent of this will go to labor.

In the closing days of Congress the annual post-office appropriation bill was made to carry an appropriation of 209 million dollars for road work, 9 million dollars of which was for roads thru the national forests. The present law was also amended so that the federal aid can be obtained on roads where rural post roads can be construed to mean any public road, a major portion of which is now used or can be used, or forms a connecting link, not to exceed 10 miles in length, of any road or roads now or hereafter used for the transportation of the United States mails. The maximum amount of aid on any mile of road was also increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a mile.

The appropriation for Kansas, including the original appropriation of \$2,148,000, is \$7,896,692.32. This fund was apportioned to the several states in proportion to area, population and miles of post roads.

The state highway commission will, for the present, contribute out of the federal funds 50 per cent of the entire cost of the roads in Kansas already designated to receive federal aid. This 50 per cent shall not exceed \$15,000 a mile; or, federal aid for one-half the entire cost.



This is What You May Expect on Dirt Roads

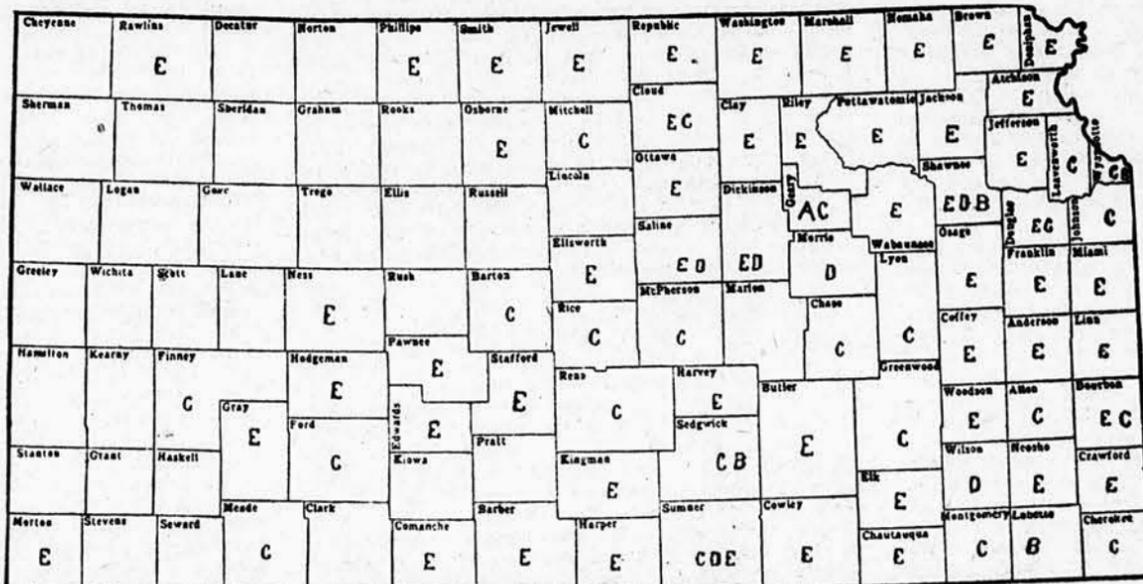
district tax, \$18.56; making a total of \$21.70 a year.

It must be borne in mind that in each one of these examples we have given the figures are arrived at from contracts actually let and from reports of roads under construction. In each case government aid on a basis of 50 per cent, not exceeding \$15,000 a mile, has been included.

These figures are a matter of record in each county referred to. It is, therefore, certainly difficult to understand the motive of those who are loudly proclaiming that the cost of road improvements will equal \$2,300 to \$3,500 a quarter section and in some instances it would be equivalent to a confiscation of property.

It is true that in some counties petitions were signed before the war by those eligible in the benefit districts, believing that the cost would not exceed \$18,000 to \$20,000 a mile. Those were the average costs in other states at the time those petitions were circulated, but costs of every kind have advanced greatly since then, and no one in his right mind can justly accuse those who circulated petitions of practicing deception.

However, it also must be remembered that those



Explanation of Map: A—Federal Aid Road Constructed. B—Federal Aid Contract Let. C—Federal Aid Petition Granted by Highway Commission. D—Federal Aid Petition Approved by County Commissioners and Filed with Highway Commission. E—Federal Aid Petition Being Circulated.

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

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

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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Poetry..... J. W. Wilkinson

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Peace Treaty

THE GERMAN government will sign the treaty of peace prepared by the representatives of the allied nations at Versailles. Lloyd George has announced the treaty will be signed at Versailles or at Berlin, which is another way of saying that the allies are able to compel the Germans to sign and intend to do so. I have never doubted for a moment that the German representatives eventually will sign whatever the allies determine to be the best they are willing to grant. That the representatives of Germany should make counter proposals and even threaten they will refuse to sign is entirely natural and to be expected. The important question to be decided now is not how can the representatives of the German government be induced or compelled to sign, but how is the future peace of the world to be preserved.

It is not worth while to argue the question of what Germany deserves. If punishment were dealt out in proportion to the crimes committed it would be impossible to punish Germany enough, but that rule cannot be applied to a nation. It cannot even be applied to an individual. A man commits a horrible crime, a cold-blooded, utterly unprovoked and inexcusable murder for example. No punishment that can be meted out to that man can even up for the crime committed. The old idea of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, in other words punishment for revenge, has been rejected by enlightened public opinion everywhere. The purpose of administering punishment for crime is not supposed to be to make the criminal suffer in proportion to the suffering he may have caused, but to protect society from similar crimes in the future. If our system of punishment of crime does not tend to prevent the commission of crime then it is a failure.

Just now a great many persons are thinking of revenge in connection with the war. They say, "Think of the horrible outrages committed by Germany! Germany ought to be made to suffer as much as Belgium and France and Serbia were compelled to suffer."

That is a natural feeling but it is based on a wrong theory. The important thing now is not how much can Germany be made to suffer, but how can the future peace of the world be preserved. A successful civilization cannot be constructed and maintained, founded on hate and revenge. I read, the other day, in one of the most prominent magazines in this country an editorial, in which the writer advocated keeping Germany in subjection by military force. He said in effect that this was the only way to deal with Germany. If his reasoning is correct then there is little or no hope for permanent peace. Unless the spirit of Germany is changed so that might will not be regarded as right the world is headed for more trouble and perhaps greater trouble than it has experienced in the last four years. The German empire was built on the theory that it had a right to do whatever it was able to do by military force, and that military force was necessary to the preservation of the nation. There was no morality in the German theory. Treaties were to be observed only so long as it was to the advantage of the nation to observe them. Weaker nations, according to this theory, had a right to exist only so long as they did not interfere with the development of the stronger nation.

Until that ideal can be educated out of the minds of the German people and they can be convinced that greater prosperity and happiness can be obtained by a change of system and national ideals, there is little hope for betterment. It will not change their ideals to keep them in subjection by force of arms. In fact that would seem to prove the correctness of their theory. They will say, "All this talk about idealism is mere pretense. We were right in saying that the only way a nation can be preserved is by military force. We miscalculated. Our leaders made mistakes in their campaign. They could have kept the United States out of the war, for example. They pursued a course which united too much force against us and so we lost, but we came near winning. If it hadn't been for the blunders of our leaders we would have won and dominated the world. Just now our enemies have the advantage of us in the way of military power, but we can wait. They can force us to sign peace terms but we will not keep the

agreement any longer than we are compelled to do so by force of arms. We shall reorganize, rebuild our ships, get our industries on their feet again, and when we are ready we shall strike again. Next time we shall not make the mistakes we made before."

And it seems to me their reasoning may be sound. The troops of the United States will be withdrawn from France within a few months. The colonial troops of Great Britain will go home. England refuses to keep up a great army by conscription and as a result the regular volunteer British army will be reduced to somewhere near the old number, and that army will be scattered all over the world where Britain has colonial possessions to guard. France must of necessity demobilize a large share of its army. Where, then, will be the military force necessary to keep in subjection 70 or 80 million Germans? These Germans, it must be remembered, will not consider they are under any obligation to respect the terms of the treaty they have been compelled to sign. Will the United States be willing to reorganize a great army and send it across the ocean to be used as an army of occupation in Germany, to compel that country to live up to the terms of the treaty? In my opinion we will not, and without our help France cannot keep Germany in subjection.

I hear someone asking what is to be done? Germany ought not to be permitted to escape without making any reparation to Belgium and France. Certainly not, but I do not believe just reparation can be brought about by force of arms. The individual who obeys the laws of his country only because of fear of punishment is a poor citizen. The desirable citizen is the one who obeys the law because he wants to do so, and because he feels it is to his advantage and adds to his happiness to do so.

What is true of individuals is in a larger sense true of nations. Germany must be brought to feel it is to its advantage to have its neighbors friendly with it instead of in fear of it. The whole theory of government by military force is fallacious. It is based on hate, suspicion, fear. Hate is destructive. Love is constructive. It pays to be decent and fair, and that applies to nations as well as to individuals.

This world treaty should not only provide for the disarmament of Germany but of all the other nations of the world, for only in universal disarmament is there hope of permanent peace. Germany should be given to understand after disarmament that reparation shall be made to those it has injured so far as possible, and if it shows a disposition to do the right and fair thing then forgive that country its trespasses. If Germany refuses or fails to try to make good so far as it is able, let there be a world wide economic boycott established against it. There are moral and economic forces more powerful in the long run than armies with guns. The world has been largely governed by fear and physical force. Other nations have not so openly proclaimed the doctrine that might makes right as has Germany, but by their actions they have conceded it.

That doctrine has almost destroyed our civilization. If it continued to dominate government in the world our civilization will be destroyed entirely. The important question, as I have before said, is not how shall Germany be made to suffer for the crimes it has committed, but how shall the world be saved from a recurrence of the calamity that has soaked a continent with blood and caused misery unspeakable?

Rural High Schools

I have visited two rural high schools within the last two weeks, one in Republic county at the little town of Agenda, the other in the Southern part of Stafford county out in the country several miles from town. In both cases as I was informed, when the rural high school was proposed it met with determined opposition and was put thru only by a vigorous campaign conducted by a few interested citizens. The opposition was based almost wholly on theory that the taxes in that district would be greatly increased. I was gratified to learn that since the high schools have been established the opposition has almost entirely ceased, and some of those who opposed the schools have become enthusiastic supporters.

This is to be expected. The advantages and

benefits of a well conducted rural high school will be so apparent that only those who are opposed to education and improved social conditions will continue their opposition. The next step should be a consolidation of the grade schools in connection with the high school. This could be accomplished with little or no additional expense.

Take the Agenda high school district for example. It includes, I was told, about 42 sections and in this area are, I think, five grade schools, all of them single-room schools except the one in Agenda in which two teachers are employed, and another teacher is needed. In the entire district, it was estimated, there are about 200 children attending these lower grade schools. It now requires the services of seven teachers, and five houses have to be heated and cared for constantly. By combining all in one consolidated school in connection with the rural high school, five teachers could take care of the grades and the salaries paid the other two could be used to pay the expenses of transporting the children who lived too far away to walk to school and back to their homes. The high school building could be enlarged to accommodate the grades, and the one building ought to be heated at less expense than the aggregate cost of heating the present high school building and the five separate buildings. All these children then would get the benefit of a well conducted, well graded school. In short the children of that district would enjoy educational advantages equal to the advantages enjoyed by the children in any of the cities or towns of the state.

Under the plan I have heretofore suggested the state would give substantial aid to each of these combined schools. In addition to this the government under the provisions of the Smith-Lever law would supply an instructor in agriculture. If the combined district added an experimental farm to its equipment as it should do, that would mean a first expense of several thousand dollars, but in the course of years if this experimental farm was conducted as it should be it would prove to be the best investment the district ever made in dollars and cents, to say nothing of the educational advantages.

I was very greatly interested in these two pioneer rural high schools. They are as I believe, the forerunners of a new educational system that will work wonders for rural education and economic progress.

The Guaranty Law

For the second time since it was enacted the Kansas Bank Deposit Guaranty law showed last week its benefit to depositors. The first time the guaranty fund was called on to make good the default of the cashier of an Abilene bank to the extent of something less than \$30,000. How much will be required to make good the loss in the Salina bank is not yet determined, but it may reach a quarter of a million or even more.

The failure of the bank, however, did not cause any depositor the loss of a moment's sleep. Every one of them knew that his money was perfectly safe, and while it may sound strange the depositors were actually a little better off on account of the failure as they have the option of taking bankable 6 per cent certificates instead of deposits which probably did not produce anything in the way of interest, or if the bank did pay interest on deposits it is scarcely likely the rate was more than 4 per cent on time deposits, and maybe 1 or 2 per cent on daily balances.

The certificates issued to the depositors by the state bear 6 per cent, and if the depositor wants the money any bank is very glad to cash these certificates and hold them. Now, if there had been no Guaranty Law the depositors in this bank would have been lucky if they had recovered finally 60 cents on the dollar, and that only after long waiting and then in part payments. A receiver would have been appointed to take charge of the wrecked bank. He would have been employed for months trying to turn the resources of the bank into cash. Perhaps at the end of three or four months he would have declared some kind of a dividend, and paid the depositors 10 or 20 per cent. Then there would have been another long wait before another dividend would have been declared. From the time of the closing of the bank until the first dividend the depositors would have been uncertain about when or how much they would re-

ceive in the way of a dividend, and it would have been in all probability a full year or more before they would have known the amount of their losses. Some of them, no doubt, would have had practically all of their working capital tied up in the bank. As a result some would have been forced into bankruptcy and others would have had to curtail their business. Not only that but the closing of this bank would have created a panic of fear among the depositors in other banks and it would have been strange indeed if there had not been a run on all the banks. This in turn would have compelled the banks to fill their vaults with currency in order to meet the demands of depositors, and call in loans that would otherwise have been extended. Surrounded as it is by an agricultural community, many of the bank loans are made to farmers, especially stock raisers. To have to pay these loans before harvest would discommode these farmers greatly, for instead of paying loans they naturally expect to borrow money to carry them thru the harvest time.

All these disasters are prevented by the Guaranteed Deposit Law. This law has been almost no burden at all on the member banks. They pay an insignificant annual tax in cash, while the remainder of their several shares of the guaranty fund is made up of bonds which they are permitted to count as part of their legal reserve. The bank is compelled to come under the Guaranteed Deposit Law, but every state bank ought to do so. Their depositors ought to demand that they do come under that law if they have not already done so. When this law was proposed a great many bankers opposed it most strenuously. They insisted it was making the honest bankers stand good for the rascally and incompetent. And to an extent that is true, but as a matter of fact honest and conservative bankers always have to suffer for the sins of the rascally and incompetent. If there had been no law of this kind every bank in Salina would have suffered an indirect loss on account of this failure. The fact that in the more than 10 years the law has been in operation there have been only two bank failures among the guaranteed banks shows that there is little danger of loss from dishonest cashiers. The law has been a success. Every state bank ought to come under it at once.

A Prophet Without Honor?

"I have noticed," writes Fred Weber of Westphalia, Kan., "that you prophesy a good deal, and have failed so many times. So please let me know whether you are a prophet of the Lord or of the devil."

That would seem to be a decidedly personal question, but so far as I am concerned Mr. Weber is at liberty to classify me where he pleases. Evidently he considers me a devil of a prophet, and he may not be so far wrong at that. Still, judging from the prophecies that come to my desk I seem to be hitting a fair average along with the rest of the bunch.

After getting a jolt like the foregoing it is some consolation to get a letter like this:

I read your Passing Comment regularly, frequently with a good deal of interest and amusement. In fact I usually find something sparkling with elements of illumination. While I am told that you run a kind of a moral guide for your fellow man (good naturedly) I let the matter pass. Were I to make a brief attempt I doubt whether I could do anything in the letter writing line that would eclipse or equal some of your other worthy correspondents that have preceded me many times. I well know that I am addressing one of the most gifted and able editors, as well as the most gifted orator in Kansas. I have only one object: To pay the editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a well deserved compliment. You have many correspondents that intrude their opinions upon your attention and your time. I do not intend to be so inconsiderate. I notice you meet with considerable criticism on all subjects. I appreciate the high minded policy of your paper to be fair with everybody. Co-operation seems to be your guiding star. I believe the motive that prompts you and Brother Capper, in running and managing your papers, is worthy and should be stimulated. I have noted your stand on many subjects, the war in its darkest days. I congratulate you upon the paper you are running, and the way that you are conducting it.

W. R. HOWELL.
Coffeyville, Kan.

A Banker's Explanation

I wrote an editorial some weeks ago saying that in my opinion if the government would give to every citizen the same privileges in the way of loans on government bonds that are given the Federal Reserve bankers, there would be no depreciation in the price of bonds. I expressed the opinion that if the government had paid its obligations as they accrued in bonds bearing 1 or 2 per cent interest, with the privilege of converting the bonds into currency at any time or of reconverting the currency into bonds at par when desired by the holder of the bond; providing also for the redemption of the bonds in a series of from one to 10 years, that our national debt would have been wiped out within 10 years and the people would be saved a burden of interest that will in the next 50 years amount in all probability to at least 40 billion dollars.

An Oklahoma banker sent this editorial to another banker at Fort Smith, Ark., and this man in the following letter makes what I presume may be called an explanation from the Federal Reserve banker's standpoint. I am glad to give it space:

D. S. Coleman, Cashier, First National Bank, Vian, Okla.: I received the article you sent me from the Oklahoma Farmer in regard to Secretary and Treasurer Glass saying that the government ought to lend

to the people money on their bonds as the Federal Reserve does to its banks. His article is good but he doesn't go far enough. He only tells one side of it. There is another side to it.

First, who owns the Federal Reserve Bank? The banks. The Federal Reserve Bank's capital stock consists of the money that the national banks have taken stock in.

Second, what causes the deposits in the Federal Reserve Bank? Nothing else but the deposits made by the national banks with the Federal Reserve Bank without a penny interest.

Now, if Mr. Treasurer was to adopt a plan allowing the people to borrow money from the Federal Reserve Bank on the same basis as the banks are now borrowing from the Federal Reserve Bank, will the individual leave a certain amount of money there in proportion the same as the banks do with the Federal Reserve Bank? Of course you know they wouldn't. Consequently, it is impracticable.

I will admit the government should assist in making the bonds worth more than they are by offering to lend the banks money for a year or two years or three years at a time at a low rate of interest. In return, the banks would be glad to lend to their customers at a reasonable rate, and that alone would uphold the bond market.

The government will lend you money now at 4 per cent secured by Liberty Bonds but they make the loan for only 15 days. True they will renew it after 15 days, but the limit of the 15 days' time scares a good many people away from borrowing money.

Suppose you write a letter to the gentleman on that line and see what he will say.

Bear in mind that the Federal Reserve Bank is lending money to the banks—their own money. The Federal Reserve Bank is doing business with money supplied by the national banks. Would an individual be willing to supply the money so the money could be lent to him? Suppose you tell a farmer that you can't lend him any money unless he keeps 50 per cent of the money you lend him in the bank. You know what he will tell you.

I. H. NAKDIMEN.

This banker knows very well that the national bank does not have to keep on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank twice as much deposit or security of any kind as it can borrow from the Reserve Bank. I do not care, however, to go into a discussion of the national banking law. The only matter I have been writing about is the privilege extended to national banks with regard to government bonds. It will be observed that this banker makes no denial of the truth of my statement. In fact he states what had not been called to my attention before, which makes the discrimination against the citizen worse than I supposed. He says that the government will lend the citizen money on his Liberty bond at 4 per cent but only for 15 days. Why only for 15 days? If the bond is good security for 15 days it is good for six months. It is well known that except in cases of emergency a 15-day loan is of no advantage to the borrower. If he wishes to borrow for investment he cannot realize on the investment in that length of time, and even if permitted to renew he would not want to be bothered by having to make a new note every 15 days.

However, either the government is not justified in making the citizen a loan on his bond at all, or the borrower should have the same privilege the banker enjoys.

To Regulate Profits

Under the title, "The Square Deal," J. D. Shepherd of Clay Center writes:

My idea of the square deal is that it can be applied by the government regulation of all the products of farms and factories and merchandising by fixing the prices and equalizing the profits in proportion to the human labor it takes to produce or handle these products. Thus, if it takes 15 equal squares of capital and labor at 10 cents a square to produce a bushel of wheat and market it in a series of 15 crop years, the average cost a year would be \$1.50 the wheat failed four crops in the 15 years. Well, suppose the price-fixing commission should allow the wheat raisers 40 per cent profit. This, added to the cost price of \$1.50, would make the wheat sell at the mill or elevator at \$2.10 a bushel.

Say the labor and capital cost of grinding a bushel of wheat is one square, or 10 cents a bushel and the profit allowed the miller was one square or 10 cents a bushel which is one-sixth the profit allowed the farmer; that is it takes six times as much labor and capital and chance to produce a bushel of good wheat and deliver it to the mill as it takes to sell the flour, bran and shorts.

I do not believe that business in America should be allowed to run riot any longer. I do not believe that any business should be permitted to rob thru trade channels or to profiteer out of all proportion to the amount of labor performed or the chance and capital required to produce and handle commodities. Prices of most farm products are good now, but that is not the point. If it is right and just for farmers to ship their cattle, hogs and other farm products into an open, competitive market and take what that market offers them, it is also right and just that the manufacturers of automobiles, wagons, tractors, harvest machinery and all other products follow the same competitive way of selling their products. Should the farmer who has taken the risk of drought, storms, hail, frost, floods, blight, bugs and disease among the livestock; who after months and years of toil and chance, raises a car load of hogs, be at the mercy of an open, competitive market while those who make binders, wagons, automobiles in great factories, with nerves of steel and breath of steam, control the prices of their products until they reach the consumer? Let the farmers control the prices of their products clear thru to the consumers as these factory men do; then and not till then will the farmer be on the same footing as the factory men. The competitive market system into which the farmers are forced with their products, is what is causing the boys to leave the farms to work at better wages in factories. More and more people will move off the farms into the towns and cities. Farm? No! Let George do it! There are a mighty lot of people now in the towns and cities who complain of the high cost of living, but they won't farm. Why? The only way I know to reduce the high cost of living is to get more farmers, more producers. But so long as farming is the one competitive business, doing its selling in the only competitive market at other people's prices, while those of the other trades and professions control the prices of their products and services to the consumer, let George farm!

There is only one reason that I know why farmers are in the situation described by Mr. Shepherd.

They have failed to organize effectively. The American farmer is the most pronounced individualist in the world. He is more reluctant to yield any part of his right to manage his own business in his own way than any other man. And so he has been largely at the mercy of the other fellows and always will be unless he learns to organize for his own protection. By that I do not mean that farmers should be permitted to take advantage of the consumers. I may say right here that farmers are no more honest than other people on the average, and would be just as ready to take advantage if they could, but in the matter of organization they have not kept up with the procession. I may also say that often when they have attempted to organize they have been misled and have gotten the worst of it. That, of course, was the fault of bad leadership, and not the fault of the principle of organization.

Must be No Stay for Booze

"No more delicate task is given any man than to interpret the feelings and the purposes of a great people—to be the true interpreter of a national spirit—expressing no private and peculiar view, but the general spirit of the nation; and a nation looks to its President to do that," said President Wilson in a Paris speech recently.

Then how about recommending that Congress repeal national prohibition when the homes and the people of 45 of the 48 states, proceeding as provided for in the Constitution, have declared within 11 months instead of within seven years, not only that they wished a bone dry nation, but that they wanted national prohibition incorporated in the Constitution of their government?

How does the President "interpret the feelings and purposes of a great people" who have done that, when he recommends that Congress repeal what they have asked for so unmistakably from their lawmakers in that same Congress?

While the President has been back-tracking on prohibition the biggest Democratic state in the Union—Texas—has gone for prohibition and woman suffrage, and 5,500 dram shops have closed their doors in Ohio, including the biggest saloon in the world. The same week the President's recommendation to exempt wines and beers was made to Congress, the town of Gordonville, Mo., because of the near approach of national prohibition, voted its calaboose unnecessary and sold it for \$90. In that town and in nine-tenths of all the little towns thruout the United States no booze means no "calaboose."

One would think, knowing what President Wilson must know about public sentiment in the United States and the unquestioned and widely demonstrated proof of the success of prohibition in any number of communities and in many states, that whether he himself, was or was not a prohibitionist at heart, that he must concede its great blessings and benefits far overshadow all other considerations, and therefore be in no doubt whatever that it was his official duty to speed it along.

That President Wilson has not done this, that it was only under the strongest compulsion after long and costly delay, with the whole country clamoring for it, that he acquiesced in wartime prohibition—is simply stating an historical truth.

Every Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist congregation in the United States, and thousands upon thousands of home dwellers are telling Congress what they think of the President's recommendation to except wines and beers from the prohibition measure to take effect July 1. By all means let them keep it up. To undo the monumental work that already has been accomplished toward mopping up the booze business, only to be compelled to do it all over again six months hence, would be senseless folly. It is the duty of Congress to pass and pass speedily, the right kind of legislation to enforce wartime prohibition.

I do not believe Congress ever will adopt Wilson's untimely and unfortunate suggestion which amounts to a deplorable betrayal of public confidence, but we cannot take chances. Personally, I shall do everything humanly possible to prevent the suggested repeal, and the entire Kansas delegation is solidly against repeal. Yet I think we should have all the ammunition it is possible to send us. I shall be glad to have petitions of protest from every source, and resolutions of protest from churches, lodges, women's clubs, farm and labor organizations, and all other parliamentary bodies. I shall consider it a privilege to present in the Senate all the resolutions and petitions of protest sent to me, and I urge that such petitions be circulated in every neighborhood and community, city block and ward.

There must now be an unmistakable show-down of public sentiment on the booze question. The President has given such aid and comfort to this treacherous enemy that nothing less will do. A great storm of protest should be raised and I believe will be raised.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

Bring Back the Farm Boys

Parents Insist That Their Sons Must Return from Europe Without Additional Loss of Time

EVERY MAIL brings hundreds of letters to Senator Arthur Capper urging him to do everything possible to induce the War Department to hasten the return of soldiers from Europe who are the sons of farmers and who are needed now to relieve the labor shortage on the farms of Kansas. It is estimated that at least 100,000 additional harvest hands will be needed to help save the wheat in Kansas. A part of this shortage could be supplied by our soldier boys in France. Many of them are being detained there to rebuild roads, repair ruined bridges, build houses, and to do many other menial tasks in the work of reconstruction.

Farmers everywhere are asking why their sons must be forced to do this when there is more important work for them to do at home. If Europe must be supplied with bread from America farmers say their sons must be brought back from France immediately so that they may have the help they need to harvest and save the wheat they have raised for this purpose. Many letters have been received by Senator Capper similar to those reproduced here which clearly show the sentiment of the farmers on this matter.

We are Western people now living in New York. We cannot get along without your good papers, Capper's Weekly and The Farmers Mail and Breeze even if we are in the East where they have good papers.

We want to thank Senator Capper for what he is doing to bring the boys home sooner from Europe. Our oldest boy was called in the first draft, when we lived in Oklahoma. A short time after this we sold our farm and bought a dairy in New York, and took our youngest boy with us. He was 20 years old. Three months after we came here he died from accidental drowning so we were left alone. We had to get along the best we could with hired help. We need the only boy that we have left but it seems as if they are very slow in sending home the Western boys. He has been overseas nearly a year and has been in Germany since Christmas.

DeLancey, N. Y. C. L. Ahlgren.

I am writing today to thank Senator Capper for the interest he is taking in our boys and also send him a petition. It shows that people are very anxious for our boys to be brought back at once. A great many are getting indignant because they are holding the boys over there when they are needed at home so bad and all want to come home so much. It is a shame to keep them one day longer. I have a boy in France. He has been there for about nine months and during the time he has had some dreadful experiences. He was in the hospital three months without a letter from any one, and without a cent of pay, and among strangers. He thought he would get to come home when the armistice was signed but we hear now that they are going to put the 88th Division in the Occupation Army and if they do that he will not come home before next winter, maybe not then. I have a big farm with no help, and my boy is needed at home so much and he is so anxious to come home too.

R. 4, Bethany, Mo. James Lovell.

We sincerely trust this petition will meet with success and that Senator Capper's wonderful efforts for the good of the country will prosper continually for never was the United States in more need of such men as Arthur Capper at the helm of state as at the present time.

Our eldest boy was called upon to give his life at the battle of 'Sergy. The war office sent us a telegram last August that read: "Missing-in-action, July 30." Since then we received no other news till last week when we received another telegram saying he was killed. In the meantime thru the kindness of the Red Cross and our own combined efforts we got the information we sought and sent it in to the

War Department officials for them to verify. This is only one of hundreds of like instances. We have had numbers of letters returned to me that our dear boy never had before he died altho there was no earthly reason why he should not have had that comfort as they were fully addressed and he remained long enough in each place to have had them had the War Department not so shockingly mismanaged the delivery of mail to soldiers. Also the Y. M. C. A. received his purse and watch with instructions from a Captain to forward them to us. We never have received them.

F. Lillian Cobbett.

Cedaredge, Colo.

Many thanks for the stand Senator Capper is taking in these troublesome times. Keep up, Mr. Capper, your fight for the people. Help all you can to keep us out of danger of trusts and militarisms and the people of Kansas, and of the United States will show you their appreciation.

Ellinwood, Kan. Jake Hahn.

We feel very grateful to Senator Capper for what he is doing for the boys overseas in having them brought home. We have a son in France. He is in Co. K, 143 Infantry. It is the desire of every mother to have her boys

training is no longer needed, the Federal Vocational Board bearing all expense. Navy authorities are in hearty sympathy with the plan, which is already in operation at the Norfolk navy yard. Commandants and medical officers are co-operating with the representatives of the Federal Vocational Board. Besides the Norfolk navy yard, others which are assisting in the retraining of disabled sailors and marines are those at Charleston, S. C., and Portsmouth, N. H. Arrangements also have been made for this work to be done at the Philadelphia yard. Men in the navy yards are now receiving training in the following vocations: machine shop work, electrical, joinery, drafting, typewriting and stenography, arc welding, ship fitting, dental mechanics, barbering, and gyro compass test work.

City Life or Country Life

BY HARLEY HATCH

A discussion of the ever present question "Which is more preferable, city or country life?" as carried on some 48 years ago in the pages of an old magazine by such eminent debaters as Horace Greeley and Gail Hamilton will, I know, prove even more interesting today than it was to the readers of that past time. The articles from which I have made the following selections appeared in Wood's Household Magazine printed at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1871. The starting of the controversy was an article by Gail Hamilton entitled "Rustic Simplicity." It attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, who was always alert to defend country life and

was not an habitual worker. All the rest were farmers or farmers' wives—none of them ever rich, most of them quite poor; yet not one of them all was prematurely "wrinkled, bent or bald," and not one of them bequeathed to his children "diminished stature" or "enfeebled frame." Here is a large family of poor and generally hardworking farmers, the descendants of a race of just such who have lived by tilling the hard, rocky soil of New Hampshire since 1640. I submit the facts in opposition to Gail's naked assertion. I happen to be the only one of the crowd who might be called "bald." I was more "bent" at 40 than my father or his father at 70; and I am the only one who earned his livelihood otherwise than by farming.

But is farming hard work? To some, I think it is. The very poor have to take in this, as in other pursuits, the roughest and hardest tasks. But in farming, as in other pursuits, the man who cannot make his head available must do the more with his hands. The negroes of Jamaica, accustomed to "toil" everything on their heads, being supplied by their masters with wheelbarrows lifted these, with their contents, to the altitude of their thick skulls and walked off with them. I should not wonder if this made some of them appear "bent" or even "bald" or possibly "rheumatic" also. If so they suffered not from their addiction to tillage but from their lack of brains.

And now as to the city man of rural birth who "stands erect," "walks elastic," "is at peace with himself and the world." There are such, undoubtedly. Those who have achieved and succeeded can afford it. But what proportion do they bear to those who have rushed into cities and failed? I have been here 40 years, neither thoughtless nor unobservant and, in my judgment, more country-born men have died here in prisons, hospitals and almshouses, in these 40 years, than have achieved even a modest competence. And day after day my soul sickens at the multitude who plead "Please give me something to do." I never knew a man or a boy to grovel for work when I was in the country.

To Mr. Greeley's reply Gail Hamilton made rejoinder from which I have taken this pointed paragraph:

If farmers are healthy, happy and wise of course it is immaterial whether they are worth \$2,000 or 2 million but, as things go, the prospect of working hard for 54 years, and never having more than \$2,000 to show for it is anything but an enchanting one. Mr. Greeley may sing idyls all his life but his good calm face, his exalted position and the rumors of his fortune will overpower his idyls and lure young life to the city.

Making Nitrogen from Air

The largest experimental plant in the United States for the manufacture of fixed nitrogen from the air, with the exception of those now being constructed for the War Department, is in operation at the United States Department of Agriculture's Experiment Farm, Arlington, Va. At this plant the nitrogen from the air is combined with hydrogen to form ammonia which can be used in the manufacture of explosives and fertilizer. Experiments now are being conducted at this plant by the Bureau of Soils with a view to increase the efficiency of the process. The War Department is co-operating in this work. What is known as the Haber process of nitrogen fixation is being used. This process involves the production of ammonia from hydrogen and nitrogen. The two gases are mixed in the proper proportions, put under high pressure, subjected to intense heat and passed over spongy iron, which causes a portion of the mixture to combine to form ammonia.

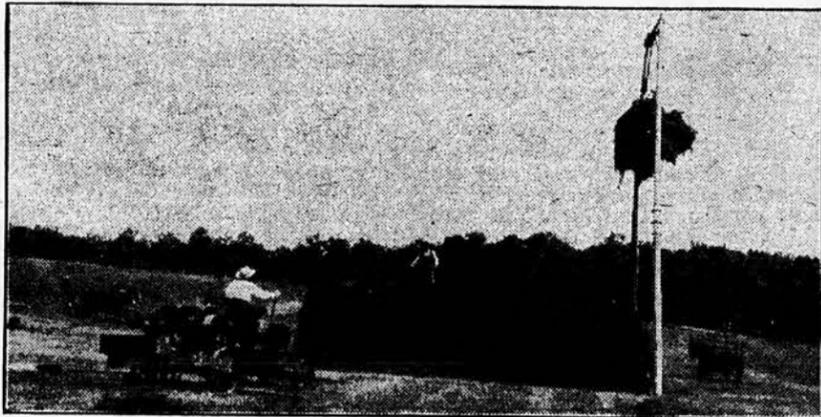
Washington Was Busy Man

Washington was always busy. Even as a farmer at Mt. Vernon, he was always on the job, rain or shine. That his rainy days were spent in perfecting his farm tools can be learned from some short extracts from his diary in March 1760. He wrote: "Fitted a two eyed plow instead of a duck bill plow." Evidently this new plow was not a complete success because a few days later he again wrote: "Spent the greater part of the day in making a new plow of my own invention."

If the Father of our Country had lived in the Twentieth Century he would have been one of our most successful farmers and would most certainly have used much modern farm machinery.

France Buys American Horses

The war is over, but Uncle Sam continues as the world's greatest horse dealer, writes W. Y. Morgan, publisher of the Hutchinson News, now in Y. M. C. A. work in France with the Eighty-ninth Division. Writing under date of April 16, at Gondrecourt, Weuse, France, Morgan stated that the United States is disposing of 1/4 million horses. About 70,000 of these, he said, came from the United States, the rest were purchased mostly in France and a large proportion of them were "left overs" of the French army. The horses the United States army shipped from America were superior animals, and a good American horse brings \$400.



A Power Hoist Will Lift the Hay Rapidly and Efficiently and Will Relieve the Horses of Much Hard Work in Hot Weather.

brought home. Now we think they have done their work and now they should be sent home to help take care of the coming harvest.

We are thankful for what Senator Capper has accomplished and hope he will win in everything he undertakes for we know it will be for the good of the people both on this side and overseas. We know the boys will appreciate what he is doing for them and so will all mothers. May the Lord bless Senator Capper and prolong his life that he may do much more good.

Mrs. Ames McCormick.

R. 1, Tescott, Kan.

We are heartily in favor of having our troops sent home at the earliest possible date. We wish to extend our thanks to Senator Capper for the interest taken in this and many other things for the people. We only wish that more of our government offices were filled with such men as Senator Capper.

W. B. Pearce.

Marlow, Okla.

Retraining Disabled Sailors

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has prepared a plan establishing a system combining curative workshops and subsequent vocational training, which has been adopted by the Navy Department as a standard to be used by all navy yards in formulating their schemes for the retraining of men in the Navy and Marine Corps who are entitled to the advantages under the law governing this practice. The variety of occupations to be found in a navy yard provide sufficient means for the vocational training of the men, and the flexibility of the plan permits them to be trained for short or long periods during the day in any kind of work suitable to their physical strength. Vocational training is continued after therapeutic

country people. From this article I quote:

We talk prettily about many things, and among others of the healthiness and desirability of farming, but it seems to me that no man sooner mars the comeliness which his Maker gave him than the confirmed farmer, the actual hardworking farmer. The man who depends on his farm for his subsistence is very apt to be early wrinkled, bald, bent, rheumatic; he comes to have a hard, shrunk, shriveled look. Too often he bequeaths to his children diminished stature and enfeebled frames. You city wiseacres are constantly urging young men to remain in the country, and warning them of the certain struggle and possible failure that await them in the city but the country lads see sights that impress them more than a thousand newspapers. They see the country lad who went up to the city years ago grown now into a stout, healthy, handsome man. He stands erect, he walks elastic and his clothes fit. Everything betokens self confidence, a man at peace with himself and the world, a life that has had in it satisfaction and enjoyment. His brothers, who stayed at home on the farm or its attendant shop, present a contrast almost pathetic. They are round-shouldered and gaunt from constant toil and exposure. They have not the air of command and possession. They are men whom the world has pressed hard, not men who have conquered the world. Their fate is not enticing yet they see many things.

To this indictment of country life Mr. Greeley made reply:

Reading Gail Hamilton's article on "Rustic Simplicity" impels me to ask whether our loving Father and Friend has so ordered his creation that obedience to his commands makes us "early wrinkled, bent, bald, rheumatic," gives us the "hard, shrunk, shriveled look," and decrees us to "bequeath to our children diminished stature and enfeebled frames?" Gail Hamilton says that such is the fate of the "actual, hard-working farmer," which most men are, and must be. My father was of this class, as my only brother is; so were both my grandfathers and their ancestors so far as I can trace them. My paternal grandfather reared nine sons and four daughters, and never was worth \$2,000 in any one of his 94 years. My father was an unusually hard worker, always a farmer, never worth \$2,000, generally worth from 0 up to \$500; he died 86 years old, and five of his seven children survive, from 60 to 49 years old. My uncle, John, born two years after my father, has been a farmer all his life; he is now 87 years old, but erect and vigorous; his eyes bright and his voice as full and ringing as most men's at 50.

He is the last of 13 children of my grandfather; the rest of my father's brothers and sisters lived to be from 70 to 80 years old except one who died at 50, and he

Laws Farmers Must Have

Old Fashioned Time May be Restored by July 15,
Senator Capper Says in a Recent Letter

THE OBNOXIOUS Daylight Saving law may be repealed in time to give farmers the relief this summer which they have demanded in every state of the Union. It is never safe, of course, to predict what Congress will do about anything, and the legislative mind is especially difficult right now to analyze because of the complex questions presented, and because of the public attitude toward these and many other great subjects or projects growing out of the war. But the repeal of the law that changed the country's time and threw many industries, particularly agriculture, into inexplicable confusion is to have quick consideration. To bring this about with commendable speed a section has been added as a rider to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. This rider will require a return to the old familiar time the second Sunday after President Wilson signs it.

But in addition to riding along on the big appropriation bill, the repeal has another chance for getting thru: A special rule has been adopted, or it will be adopted in the House, making this rider "in order" so that it cannot be defeated there on a point of order by some Congressman who favors the objectionable time system. The Agricultural Appropriation Bill will then go to the Senate in the customary way, and will be referred there to the Committee on Agriculture. I am a member of that committee, and shall do all in my power to retain the repealing rider, and expedite the bill thru the Senate. As the Agricultural Appropriation Bill must be passed and signed before June 30, the return to natural time ought to be brought about before the middle of July.

Congress is going to have a lot of work to do this session in which the farmers of America will be concerned rather deeply. Probably no other citizens recognized more clearly than they just what was to be their part in the nation's war program, and I doubt whether any responded more readily or more heartily to the demands made upon them when the hour struck. And this was true despite the fact that farmers did not always receive fair treatment in war legislation. In the Food Control law their interests were almost wholly ignored. Farmers knew their duty, and they did it, as the whole world knows, just as they did their duty at Concord, and in every other crisis in American history. But now that the war is over they very properly demand that Congress and the executive departments of the government give attention to their needs.

The contention that neither producer nor consumer was assured of fair consideration in the handling of the country's vital commodities received recognition during the war in the government's action in assuming control or supervision over most of the most important of those commodities. With the end of the war there has come a relaxation of this control, as in the case of the grain and stock exchanges, or merely proposals to relinquish that control, as in the case of railroads. In all such matters the farmers of America have a direct and aiding interest. We know, as an economic fact, that the country prospers generally as agriculture prospers, and that business lags or becomes stagnant as that great industry succeeds or fails. Logically, then, the legislation most urgently needed is that which will serve to create contentment and satisfaction. This, we know, is possible only when labor receives its just reward, a fundamental fact precisely as true on the farms of the country as in the workshops of the great centers of population. Happy homes are possible only when those who live in them have the comforts of life to which they are entitled; and improved living conditions, better schools, broader social opportunities are the requirements of happiness. Men must not be compelled to live their lives as tenants when proper legisla-

tion may make it possible for them to become landowners—a question which is certain never to be disposed of until it has been settled right. Many of these matters are more properly within the jurisdiction of the states rather than of the national legislature, but where Congress can help in solving such problems it most assuredly should do so. Credit for the man of character doing his duty to his family and his country must be provided so that men may buy farms just as it is provided for men to buy houses in cities. The business of marketing the farms' products must be conceived with a view to full justice for those who produce. Nothing less will satisfy, and that business must be free from ambiguous and perplexing and irritating regulations.

In many of the larger aspects of the numerous farm problems Congress can help, and is being asked to do so. Legislation holding the railroads under sharp control, whatever disposition is made of the question of an early return of them to their owners, must be devised. Laws freeing the stock yards of the country from iniquitous packer control, making them free and open market places, are imperatively demanded by farmers. Devising superior marketing systems and providing for co-operative marketing must receive attention, and bills relating to these subjects already are before the Senate.

It has been said very frequently that farmers were the only business men not organized for their own protection. To a degree this has been true, but it has been equally certain that in too many instances they have been "scattering their shots" in ineffective organizations, and in such efforts have overlooked the prime essential, which was to have their important influence felt in the places where things were done that took the force out of their efforts. Happily this is being changed.

Organized farmers of the nation are making known their demands now thru the Farmers' National Council, with which are affiliated farmers' organizations having a combined membership of 3/4 million; thru the National Grange, which has its own legislative representative in Washington and the Federal Board of Farm Organizations. In addition to the legislation suggested in the foregoing paragraphs these organizations are agreed in urging legislation also for the continued ownership and development by the government of the natural resources still in possession of the government, and for such control of the natural resources which already have passed into the hands of private owners as will protect the public against extortion and exploitation; legislation carrying

into effect the Federal Trade Commission's recommendations for control of the meat packing industry; continuance of the war rates of taxation on excess and war profits, incomes and inheritances until the full cost of the war is paid, and opposition to compulsory military training, and all forms of militarism.

In addition the National Grange is opposing the swamp and arid land reclamation project of Secretary Lane, on the grounds that there is an abundance of untenanted farms near market centers to supply all soldiers who may wish farm land. It demands a law that will prohibit effectively the sale of oleomargarine as a substitute for butter. It insists on the same protection for agricultural products as for other products in the revision of the tariff. It opposes the Federal Zone Postal system, and demands a return to the single rate of postage for publications regardless of the distance carried. It favors strong and positive legislation to make effective the Federal Prohibition Amendment. It demands an extension and improvement of the rural delivery of mail, the parcel post and the postal saving service, with a view to the greatest possible efficiency. The Grange is emphatic for a League of Nations to preserve peace, the covenant of which upholds and secures adequately the sovereignty of the United States, and protects its interests.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Twine Now Ready

Two hundred and fifty tons or 500,000 pounds of twine, one-fourth of the total output of the Kansas penitentiary twine plant now is available for sale to individual Kansas farmers at the rate of 20 cents a pound, James A. Kimball, state business manager, announced last week.

The capacity of the penitentiary twine plant is 3 million pounds annually, but shortage of men in the penitentiary has cut the output down to 2 million pounds during the past year. This is allotted to Kansas dealers, Kansas farmers' organizations and individual farmers.

The price asked by the state is below the twine trust price.

Cost of Producing Wheat

BY W. E. GRIMES

Realizing the need of information regarding the cost of producing wheat, the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station conducted an investigation to obtain reliable estimates of the amount and value of the products used in producing wheat. This investigation was begun soon after the 1918 crop of wheat was harvested and threshed and completed a few months later. Three hundred farms in Doniphan, Cherokee, Pottawatomie, Clay, Jewell, Thomas, Ellis, Ford, Barton, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties were included. The farmers were visited and the information obtained by asking them questions which the farmers answered either from memory

or from any records which had been kept of the transactions in connection with the wheat crop. The details of the harvesting, threshing and delivering the wheat to the local elevator were fresh in the minds of the farmers and very few had any difficulty in giving the information readily and apparently accurately.

The amounts of the various products, such as labor, twine, and seed, used in producing the wheat were obtained first, and then their value at the time they were used. In determining costs, these values were used regardless of whether the products were obtained by the farm or from outside sources. The costs determined, then, represent the current value of all labor and other products used in the production of the wheat.

There were certain items which the farmers could not supply. For instance, no farmers knew what the use of machinery cost them or the amount or proper distribution of the overhead expense. It was necessary to estimate these costs without the aid of the farmers, but the estimates used are based on the cost accounting investigations of the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station.

Obviously, cost of production figures determined as these costs have been, cannot be so reliable and accurate as costs determined by the keeping of accurate records. They are estimates and must be considered as such. These figures include the overhead expense as well as the direct expense. The items charged were all man labor and horse labor used; use of machinery and tractors; use of land and buildings; twine, threshing, fuel for threshing, furnished by the farmer; manure, fertilizer, insurance on the crop, interest on seeding costs, and crop risk, or the farmer's compensation for losses in years of poor crops or failures.

The value of all straw and wheat pasture used, or sold, and any damages received from insurance companies as compensation for losses, were included as credits to the crop.

After making proper allowances for all these items it was found that the cost a bushel was less than \$2 when the 1918 yield was higher than the 10-year-average yield, but more than \$2 when the 1918 yield was lower than the 10-year average. Had the 1918 yield been the same as the 10-year-average yield, the cost a bushel would have been a few cents more or less than \$2 in most of the counties.

The yield in Ford and Thomas counties was considerably lower than average and they consequently had a high cost a bushel. The cost in Jewell county was lower than can be expected in an average year, since much of the wheat was seeded in cornstalks with very little preparation of the seed bed.

These costs do not include the value of the depleted soil fertility usually attendant to wheat production in Kansas. This is not included, because there is no satisfactory means of determining its value. Neither was the value of the farmer's ability as a manager included in the costs. Compensation for this must be in the nature of profits.

The higher the yield to the acre, the lower was the cost a bushel, even if the cost an acre increased somewhat with an increased yield. Better methods and better seed which will increase the yield without increasing the cost excessively are the surest means available to the farmer for increasing his profits in growing wheat.

These figures have a two-fold significance to the farmer. In the first place, the cost a bushel of wheat on these 300 farms in 1918 would have been approximately \$2 had an average yield been obtained. In the second place, the farmer can increase his profits above the average just as much as he can increase his yield without involving excessive expense.

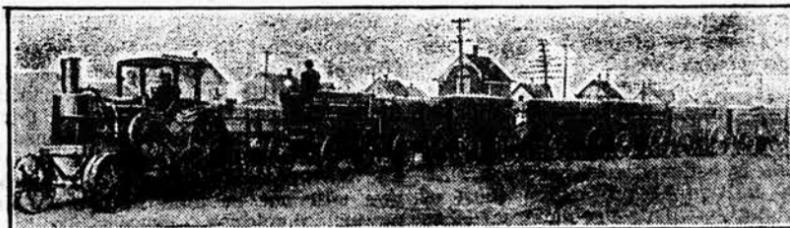
Our Three Best Offers

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

Plant a few acres of sweet sorghum for making sorghum sirup. Why buy sirup when you can make all you need at home?

This Tractor Never Tires

THIS picture shows Fred Hagenson of Bath, S. D., hauling corn to town to be shelled and marketed, at the rate of seven loads to the trip. His tractor supplies sufficient motive power to do this trick. Evidently Mr. Hagenson believes in making his engine "earn its keep" the year around. Or it would be better to say he is making it pay maximum dividends on the investment, for the "keep" of a tractor doesn't amount to much when it isn't at work. This is where it has the best of Hagenson's horses for they must eat every day whether they work or are idle. As the picture shows, the seven wagons have two top boards on the double wagon box below, and every one of them is heaping full of ear corn. Must have good roads up there, also a good corn crop.



Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Chemical Closets Described. Two Types of Disinfectants. A Good Sanitary Privy. Some Essential Requirements. Deodorization and Ventilation. Disinfection of Sewage. Walls Stained by Chimney. Questions and Answers.

HEALTH OFFICERS in small towns and rural communities are frequently confronted with the question as to whether the so-called "chemical closets" which have appeared on the market during the past few years can be considered satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. A brief statement at this time of their advantages and limitations is therefore desirable. A chemical closet is one in which primary object is the chemical disinfection of excreta. This is accompanied by more or less liquefaction according to the nature of the chemical used. The result is accomplished by the introduction into the receiving can, tank, or other device, of an aqueous solution or emulsion of a chemical substance or mixture supposed to possess germicidal and, in certain cases, deodorizing and liquefying properties.

There are at least two general types of chemical closets. One of these depends upon the action of an alkaline emulsion of a coal tar or other oily disinfectant, the principal object being disinfection and deodorization, and the other depends upon a strongly caustic solution with or without disinfectants with the additional object of rendering the tank contents semi-liquid. These closets usually possess, in common with other types of privy, special devices for ventilation. In distinction from other privies, their installation within the house and even in the bedroom or other dwelling room, is being recommended by the manufacturers. Among the special advantages claimed are all the conveniences of the inside-water-closet, simplicity of operation and ease and safety in disposing of the liquid material with entire freedom from any objectionable or obnoxious features.

A sanitary privy may be defined as a device in which human excreta may be deposited and, pending final disposal, stored in such a way that there shall be no channel of communication between the excreta and the bodies of human beings. This implies a water-tight receptacle protected against flies or domesticated animals and capable of cleanly and efficient operation, and so operated. As a necessary and indispensable adjunct to a sanitary privy, there must also be provision for the final disposal of the excreta in such a way that it shall be incapable of transmitting disease thru the channels of personal contact, food, or water supply. It is also highly desirable that a sanitary privy shall be as free from odors and other objectionable features as possible and shall provide personal privacy, comfort and convenience.

Without undertaking any description of specific makes of chemical closets, it seems highly desirable to inquire into the general merits of this system and to see to what extent they comply with the essentials of a sanitary system as outlined. The various devices are primarily water-tight receptacles so constructed that access of flies and animals is reasonably prevented, altho the mechanical details of certain constructions are not such as to guarantee this result. Instances have been observed in practice where the sliding parts which form the connection to the lower receptacle, thru perhaps unnecessarily rough usage, have been so bent out of shape as to destroy the original function of the tightly fitting sleeve. This, however, is a matter of special design and of proper use and upkeep and need not be charged against the principles of the system.

In the secondary matters of privacy, convenience, and freedom from odors, these devices with their special provision for deodorization and for ven-

tilation, are especially commendable. They are also capable of cleanly operation and if so operated, they comply with the definition of a sanitary privy subject to the further requirements of a means of final disposal of the contents in a way that shall be incapable of transmitting disease. To this end chemical closets place primary reliance upon disinfection. If this be at all times satisfactory and if, in addition, the actual physical disposal of the disinfected material be made with due regard to common decency and cleanliness, the system complies satisfactorily with the requirements of a sanitary system. The essential condition, therefore, is the efficiency and sufficiency of the disinfection itself. In this connection there are certain distinct drawbacks to the system, not as it is laid down in the descriptive pamphlets but as it would be operated under practical conditions.

Such protective factors as physical removal to a distant point are capable of ready appreciation upon the part of any person concerned and, once appreciated, encounter no special difficulties in the way of their complete



In Every Well Arranged Country Home There Should be Chemical Closets or Some Provision for Disposal of Sewage.

and satisfactory performance. Where the chief reliance is placed upon the action of the chemical, always a mysterious substance in the mind of the layman, there is much more possibility of neglect thru ignorance, carelessness, failure to order or receive a proper supply, or mistaken ideas of economy. The sufficiency of the system of disinfection recommended, when carried out in accordance with instruction, has been satisfactorily demonstrated in some cases with reference to certain organisms of disease.

There is also the possibility of misuse of the principles of the chemical closet upon the part of unscrupulous manufacturers, resulting in the employment of chemical substances quite worthless for the purpose, and in the placing of such reliance upon imperfect disinfection as to result in serious consequences. It would seem to be incumbent, therefore, upon the manufacturers of such devices to make such thorough going tests of the efficiency of the chemical substance to be employed, as shall be satisfactory to state, and local health authorities; and to provide suitable guarantees of the constancy and permanence of such chemicals. In particular these tests must be made under practicable working conditions, as the value of the phenol coefficient employed in the standardization of commercial disinfectants may be of minor significance in this connection.

Some criticism has been made of the suggestion of installing chemical closets in the living rooms of the home, but this is believed to be more a matter of individual preference than of health and, with proper safeguards as to ventilation, no reasonable objection can be raised against the practice upon sanitary grounds. Neither is it nec-

essary to take into consideration questions of costs of installation and of operation, as these are matters that will be weighed in each individual case against convenience and comfort. It is obvious that the cheaper the installation which will comply with all public health requirements the more general will be its adoption.

In brief, then, everything depends upon the sufficiency of the disinfection and the means of final disposal. No system should be installed or recommended for installation in the absence of definite and satisfactory evidence that the treatment proposed will in fact destroy pathogenic bacteria. While the design and satisfactory operation of such a device is quite possible, its general adoption ought not to be recommended without giving the fullest consideration to the possibilities of mis-management, and it is believed that whatever means are adopted for final disposal, these should be so safeguarded that the almost inevitable failure at times of the chemical toilet may not result in serious danger to the health of those affected. These suggestions are taken from the public health reports.

Windmill for Pumping Water

As I expect to build a water system on my farm, I would appreciate information regarding construction material, which will be valuable to me. My buildings are located on a high spot from which there is a gradual slope to the creek 500 feet distance. The water will be forced from a shallow well and the location of the buildings is

about 40 feet higher than the bottom of the well. I have a location at east end of barn for storage tank. I planned to have it 8 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. I expect to use a windmill for power. Was figuring on using 1 1/2 inch pipe from well to tank and 3/4 inch pipe for balance. Please let me know size pipes you would recommend and any further information will be gratefully received.

A windmill with a force pump probably will give you sufficient power to raise the water into the reservoir and the elevation of the reservoir will be sufficient to force the water around thru the farmstead. One and one-half inch pipe will be amply large for carrying the water from the well to the tank, but if your distributing system is of any length at all, it would be advisable to use a 1 inch pipe instead of a 3/4 inch pipe. Wherever hydrants are to be attached it will be easy to put on a 3/4 by 1 inch reducer and to attach the 3/4 inch fixture to it.

Using Water for Power

We have a small creek running thru our place here and I wish to use its water for power. On an average the creek runs a stream 8 inches deep and 2 feet wide, and I can get a fall of 4 feet, possibly six. Can I get enough power from it to run a feed mill, electric light plant for the farm or a saw mill? Which would be the best to do, make the dam and power plant all together or dam the creek and ditch the water to the power plant? What kind of an apparatus should I use for power? I will appreciate it very much if you can give me some information on this point.

You neglect to state the velocity of flow of the water in your creek, so that we cannot tell you with any certainty as to the possible results you might obtain. However, we are inclined to believe that with so small a stream, and with such a comparatively low fall you will not be able to operate any power machines successfully. It might be possible that if you made a large dam and collected a supply of water and then let this out thru a

sluice to drive an under-shot wheel, you could get power a few hours, but this would be intermittent and unsatisfactory.

Chimney Moisture Stains Walls

Will you please give me some information concerning our chimney? A kind of a brown moisture is running out of the chimney and down on the wall, especially on warm days. We put up a new chimney two years ago, but instead of bettering the condition the new chimney is making things worse.

The brown moisture which you find running out of your chimney is probably the solution of creosote extract which is driven out of cement or wood. The creosote is deposited on the inside walls of chimneys and on damp days a certain amount of moisture will be thrown out of the brick and mortar and capillary action will carry the creosote out. If your chimney is at all porous, the moisture will ooze clear thru it and come out on the inside walls, staining the plaster and wall paper. About the only thing that can be done is to paint the wall with some kind of water proof paint, if the plaster has been properly sized. Even this may not prove satisfactory.

Largest Wheat Farmer

When Sam Demoret, of Pretty Prairie, Kan., drives to town with his this year's crop, he will take along with him about \$1,200,000 in wheat. This is as close as can be computed the return on 40,000 acres of wheat which this man owns individually. Even this sum may be substantially increased, for it is based very low, allowing but an average of 15 bushels an acre, selling at \$2 a bushel.

Mr. Demoret is easily Kansas' largest individual wheat farmer. His vast holdings, located not far from Hutchinson, are the result of his sagacity and business management. His entire fortune has come with great rapidity and of course wheat is the secret.

This year they spell wheat with a capital "W" out in Central and Western Kansas. In Reno county alone, with an assessed valuation of about 94 million dollars, there will be added approximately 20 million dollars as the result of this year's wheat crop. Out of this sum, Sam Demoret will have the honor of adding over one-twentieth.

Bacon and Eggs for Fighters

Sixteen hundred dozen eggs at \$1 a dozen—total \$1,600. That's one of the items that is written on the books of the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria. It's a statement for even the steward of a great hotel to conjure with. Nevertheless the soldier must have his eggs for breakfast, and the cost is immaterial in this democratic army, so eggs are served with bacon, bread and butter at a cost of approximately 25 cents in United States money.

These treasured articles are shipped from "Somewhere in France" in great coffin-like cases, each case containing 160 dozen. At the present demand it is believed that another order of 1,600 dozen will soon have to be placed to satisfy the craving of the doughboys on the Rhine.

Newspapers Help Sanitary Work

"The publicity department of the fire marshal's office has just completed a check on the publicity given clean-up week by the newspapers of the state, and the result is most gratifying," says L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal.

"The system of getting this check is very crude, but it is found that 231 papers, representing 205 towns, covered the subject. Of this number 161 published Governor Allen's proclamation, or made a reference to it, while 89 mayors, fire marshals and city commissioners took the proposition up thru the local papers. The check shows that papers in 64 of the 105 county seats handled the proposition. Estimated space consumed in this publicity is nearly 2,000 inches, or 16,000 lines of ordinary reading matter, showing that the newspapers appreciated the importance of the clean-up plan in connection with the conservation of life and property against fire and many dangerous diseases."

Little Pauline came in, bringing a scratched finger for salve and sympathy. "I cut it on the cat," she explained.—Judge.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Getting Ready for the Kafir.
Alfalfa Damaged by Rains.
Liming and Fertilizing Land.
Listing and Surface Planting.
Repeal Zone Postage Law.
Wheat Has Too Much Straw.
Misrepresenting the French.
An Interesting War Map.
English in the Trenches.

HEAVY rains which fell during the first of the week ending May 24 made the ground too wet to work until the middle of that week. After that, corn planting began again, and alfalfa hay cut the week before was raked up and put in the barn. Many have begun listing or plowing for kafir. The alfalfa hay which laid out thru the rain was a little discolored but I don't think the feeding value was much injured. It seems impossible to get alfalfa put up this spring without its getting wet. We waited until the skies cleared before cutting ours but altho cut two days ago it has not cured enough to put in the barn.

Many thought alfalfa would not bloom this spring because it was so cold and wet but the blooms are now coming out and it seems to me that this crop is right now at an ideal stage for cutting. I think many hurry the first cutting of alfalfa, especially on the uplands, as they are eager to get the hay up so they will be free to do other work. The Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan has found that cutting alfalfa when immature the first time tends to harm the stand. This agrees with my experience and more especially in a wet year. On our uplands alfalfa is not so much at home as on the bottom lands and we have to humor the plant more if we keep the stand at par.

Two days ago I cut the field of alfalfa where we put lime this spring. A little more than half the field was limed and I knew right where the lime was and watched closely when cutting to see if the swath on the limed side was heavier. To tell the truth, I could see little difference. Probably it is too soon to get any benefits from the lime. Illinois experiments found but little benefit was noticed the first year but after that the limed alfalfa was noticeably better. But in our other field we do not have to hunt for the benefits received from the manure applied during the last 18

months; in slang phrase, they "stick up a mile high."

We started plowing for kafir this morning and found that the ground—wheat stubble—turned over in the best of condition. Had we started in this morning with the lister we could have had the field listed and planted today for there is but 6 acres of it. It is getting just a little late, however, and it has been our experience that top planted kafir matures earlier than listed kafir planted at the same time. If is a sidehill field also and the ground is sandy and loose and might wash if we have heavy rains soon. So we will take a little more time and plow the ground, harrow it down well and drill it in using about 1/2 bushel of seed on the 6 acres.

One thing which I hope the newly convened Congress will do is to repeal the Zone Postage law. Possibly the carrying of large periodicals from one extreme of the country to the other may cause a small deficit in postal revenues under the old rates but I think there is no one but what would gladly pay his share in order to insure cheap, quick and safe mail service for every class of mail, papers and magazines as well as letters. If the present law remains in force it is going to be almost impossible for Eastern papers to circulate in the West or Western papers in the East. This will be very bad for the country for with our immense area under one government it is most necessary that every part be well acquainted with every other part. This cannot be done if papers and periodicals do not circulate freely. If they do not we will soon become strangers to each other and then trouble will ensue. I hope the new Congress will attend to this matter at once and I know most of the West have the same ideas that I have.

I have just been making an inspection of our 47 acres of wheat and find the straw growth much too heavy. Even should it stand up until it is cut it will make no more grain because of the long straw; if instead of just coming out in head at waist high it had attained full growth at that height it would have been much better. It is just as thick on the ground as it can grow and if it stands to be cut I am not so sure that the 5 pounds of twine we had allotted to each acre

will tie it up. Our car of twine ordered thru the Grange came this week. It cost 21 cents laid down here and seems to be a good average grade of the standard.

Walter Ainsworth, who taught Sunnyside school for two years before enlisting as a volunteer in the 137th Infantry, came home with the 35th division and has been making his friends here a visit during the last week. Mr. Ainsworth was transferred to the 128th Field Artillery and served thru the war with them. His experiences and conclusions which he draws from what he saw are most interesting for he is a close and an intelligent observer. A good many of the boys come home saying that they do not like the French people. Mr. Ainsworth thinks this is because they saw only those who follow the army. He said that the French people in the back areas treated them well and that he liked them but that the civilian French met near the front were following the army for profit and so were frankly "out to gouge" and did not hesitate to rob everyone they could.

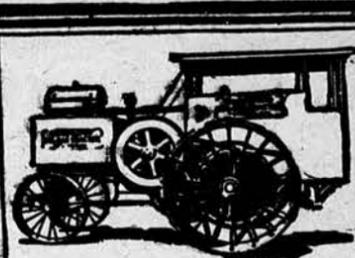
Mr. Ainsworth said that the day after the armistice was signed he took a trip across into the former German lines and that the most striking thing he saw was a Deering self-rake reaper which stood on the battlefield where its French owner had unhitched from it four years before. He said that he inspected it to see if it would do service again and found it all right aside from the rust which had collected on it. Another striking thing Mr. Ainsworth observed back of the lines was a field in which were workers using cradles harvesting wheat while in the same field he saw a yoke of oxen and a tractor at work, all three going at the same time. It struck him as a good illustration of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries on exhibition in one small field at the same time.

An interesting souvenir Mr. Ainsworth brought home was an artillery map which, to judge from appearances, had seen long and hard service in the French army. While a large map, it evidently covered a small area for but two or three villages appeared on it and we all know that French villages are very close together. The map showed every German trench in that area, every barb wire entanglement, the lay of every foot of the ground and gave all the distances. It was covered with a perfect network of lines which meant something to those French artillery officers but of which I could make nothing. The maps put out by the United States Weather Bureau showing areas of high and low pressure which you have all seen were simple compared with this map.

Mr. Ainsworth said that when the French artillery was about to go into action an officer would take his station right up to the front with one of these maps which he would place on a little folding table which he carried. After studying the map and doing some figuring he would tell the artillerymen just where to train their guns and the results would show that the officer knew just what he was about. An interesting thing about the map which Mr. Ainsworth had was the writing on the back. Without doubt some Frenchman had been trying to write English there and the results were peculiar. After writing "Fourth avenue, New York" several times, which I took to mean Fourth avenue, he branched out into more intricate English and wrote this: "On clear night belong to him and that you share his glad to be." If you can guess what that French artilleryman was trying to write you are ahead of me.

Kill Weeds

Weeds will cause considerable trouble this wet season unless they are killed early before they get too good a start. They will grow so rapidly as to get beyond our control unless handled promptly. The Fort Hays Experiment station will destroy every crop of weeds that now occupies its land either with the disk or harrow just before planting the field prepared for alfalfa or before listing sorghum or corn. This extra work pays for itself especially during the weedy year that this one promises to be.



Reserve Power Steady Threshing

The little, light, fast running tractors may be all right for plowing but they will not do for threshing. To run a thresher you want a power plant with a heavy reserve power. Power that not only runs the thresher when conditions are ideal, but that does not stall when bothered with wet bundles or over feeding. You get the right power for threshing when you get the:

Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

It is designed as a power plant for threshing. It works like a steam engine when attached to the thresher.

It has two cylinders with a strong main shaft and a heavy fly wheel which stores the power to pull through those unexpected overloads. It has a strong, sturdy frame with enough weight to hold it in place. It burns kerosene and distillate and is as economical as a gas engine can be made.

It is also a good power plant for plowing and other heavy farm work.

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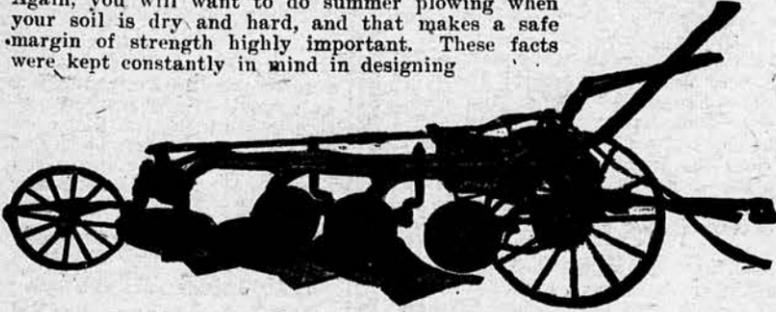
Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c.

Everywhere at Grocers.

Strength is Vital in a Tractor Plow

In order that money invested in a power-plowing outfit may return satisfactory dividends, every precaution should be taken to avoid interruptions during the plowing season. Choosing a safe plow is just as important as getting the right tractor, for if the plow goes wrong, your entire outfit is "hung-up."

For that reason reserve strength is more necessary in a tractor plow than in one drawn by horses. Again, you will want to do summer plowing when your soil is dry and hard, and that makes a safe margin of strength highly important. These facts were kept constantly in mind in designing



B. F. AVERY AND SONS

Tractor Gang Plows

Every part subject to strain was made "a little stronger than seemed necessary"—axles, beams, beam braces, coulter stems. For example, front axles on most tractor plows are 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Those on the Avery measure 1 3/4 inches—36 per cent heavier.

The beam braces, besides being of extra size, have an unusually long bearing on the beams, giving great strength where strength is needed. The beams are 2 1/2 inches wide by 2 1/2 inches deep, with a high curve at the throat that gives plenty of clearance for deep plowing in trashy fields.

Building extra strength into a tractor plow in these times of high-priced steel costs money, but it pays in added years of service and freedom from costly delays. Furnished with two or three 12- or 14-inch bottoms, stubble, turf-and-stubble, mixed land and blackland shapes.

See these plows before buying. If there is no B. F. Avery agent near you, write

B. F. Avery & Sons Plow Company,
Kansas City, Mo.

The Orchard and Garden

EVERY farm should plan to have fresh vegetables all thru the summer. Too many make the mistake of planting the entire crop at one time. A better plan is to have successive plantings every week or 10 days. Lettuce, radishes, onions, beans, endive, and spinach can be handled very successfully in this way.

A little later when the weather becomes too warm for the successful growth of lettuce, try planting endive which you will find a good substitute for lettuce. It is more hardy and more drouth resistant than lettuce, and will be found just as satisfactory for making salads.

Don't forget to plant a little garden cress this summer. Many persons prefer it to parsley and it is not nearly so difficult to grow. Garden cress has a slight peppery taste that many enjoy.

Let's plan to can and dry a large quantity of vegetables and fruit this summer. Next fall and winter such supplies will come into good use and will help to lower the high cost of living. Too many farmers are buying canned corn and canned tomatoes that they should have produced on their own farms. This is one of the leaks on the farm that can be stopped with but little effort.

There are many good canning and preserving outfits on the market that can be purchased at very reasonable prices. Great quantities of corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables are permitted to go to waste every year that could be saved and utilized if put up in tin cans, or glass jars. The saving effected in one year will more than pay the entire cost of an ordinary canning outfit.

Don't let the peaches, pears, plums, and berries go to waste. Jellies, preserves, marmalades, and canned fruits are always in season, and every pantry should have a good supply of them. Select some of the most attractive glass jars of these and show them at the county fair, and perhaps, you may win a prize.

Watch closely for plant diseases of all kinds and take prompt action whenever things begin to go wrong. There are many sprays and simple remedies that always can be used to good advantage. Protect your garden, fruit, and flowers against the ravages of insect pests.

Lime Destroys Club Root

One of the easiest ways to control club root in cabbage and cauliflower is to apply quick lime to the soil at the rate of about 40 pounds to the square rod. The caustic effect of the lime destroys the disease. The lime is also a soil amendment and is valuable in producing larger yields in garden crops.

Spray for Cabbage Worms

Cabbage plants often are injured seriously and the crop entirely destroyed by cabbage worms. Some of these are the common cabbage worm, the cabbage looper, the cabbage plutella, and cutworms. The adults of these are moths or butterflies, which lay their eggs on the cabbage leaves. These eggs hatch in a few days and the young worms feed on the foliage. They grow rapidly and by the time the cabbage is beginning to head they may be very numerous. It is then that they do the most damage by causing imperfect heads or heads which will not keep.

These worms may be killed by spraying the cabbage plants with an arsenical poison. Dissolve 4 pounds of laundry soap in several gallons of water. Add enough water to make 50 gallons. Then stir in 1 1/2 pounds of powdered arsenate of lead or 3 pounds of the paste form. The soap is to make the liquid spread better and to make it adhere to the smooth surface of the cabbage leaves.

To make a smaller amount of the spray use 1/2 ounce of the powdered arsenate of lead or 1 ounce of the paste, 1 inch cube of soap, and 1 gallon of water. Spray on the foliage so as to

get all parts of the plant protected. Apply as soon as the worms are noticed doing damage, or shortly after the plants begin to grow well. Several applications at intervals of 10 days or two weeks may be necessary to control the pests.

Dusting may be substituted for spraying if desired. Use 1 part of the powdered poison to 4 parts of air-slaked lime or flour. Mix thoroly and dust on the plants from a porous bag, or a can with nail holes in the top. Apply thinly while the dew is on the plants.

Since the cabbage head grows from the inside there is absolutely no danger from poisoning by eating the cabbage. If outer leaves are removed, and they always are, spraying is safe up until time to harvest the crop. Spray early in the season and it will not be necessary to spray when the heads are forming.

Summer Crops in Frames

The hotbeds and coldframes in the average garden are permitted to stand empty or grow up to weeds after the spring vegetable plants are removed. In the small garden especially, this space should not be wasted. The soil in the frames is manured heavily so that it will produce luxuriant growth. Of course there is no need for the sash or covering of the frames in growing summer crops, altho these may be replaced in the fall to give protection to the crop growing within the frame. It will be surprising to most gardeners, to find how much a summer crop will produce even in a 6 by 12 foot hotbed.

One of the best crops to grow in frames in summer is celery, especially the large green varieties like Winter Queen. The plants may be set during June, the seedlings having been started at least two months before. Spacing 6 by 8 inches apart, over 200 plants can be set in a 6 by 12 foot bed, which is more celery than the average family consumes in a year. Another advantage of this scheme is that the celery may be blanched and stored for winter use by simply placing the covers over the frame, and covering this with straw or some other material to exclude light.

Other vegetables that will succeed when set in frames are egg-plants, peppers and bush squash. Three or four plants of each may be set in the frame in the spring about the time tomatoes are being set outdoors, and these will produce nearly enough to satisfy the demand of the average family for these particular vegetables. Onions or sweet corn and pole beans, also will grow well in the old hotbed or empty coldframe. Any vegetable growing in frames during the summer needs watering, and some cultivation to keep down weeds. With this small amount of care, many extra vegetables can be grown. Wherever there is a hotbed or coldframe, the gardener should not overlook this opportunity to make use of it in summer. J. T. Rosa.

Growing Cucumbers

Cucumbers should have a place in every good farm garden, and with a little watchful care they can be grown without difficulty. A few for table use and for making pickles will prove a desirable addition to the list of vegetable products.

Two to five hills of cucumbers usually will produce enough for the ordinary family. Cucumbers require considerable space, and for that reason they may not fit into the scheme of small gardens. It is possible, however, to plant the cucumbers along a fence or near a building and train the vines on a support of wire or strings so that they will not encumber the ground or occupy the space required by other crops.

In making the hills or the row in which the seeds are planted, a small amount of well-decayed manure should be mixed with the soil. A little fertilizer also helps, but it should be used carefully to prevent injury. If the weather is dry and hot water the vines every two or three days.

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Farm Talk about Poultry

POULTRY raisers and farmers are invited to make free use of the columns of this department to express their views on all phases of poultry work. Give us your experience in raising chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and also in saving and marketing eggs. Your experience will be helpful to others. We desire to get a number of such letters and will pay for all that we accept and publish. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Poultry Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Swat Roosters and Save Millions

Roosters not needed as breeders should be put in the same class as flies when it comes to swatting. It is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture that 15 million dollars worth of eggs spoil yearly simply because they are fertile. Such eggs, when subjected to high summer temperature, begin to hatch just as when placed in an incubator or under a hen, and even tho the process continues but a short time the egg becomes unfit for food. This spoilage of eggs can be entirely prevented by swatting or disposing of the rooster after the breeding season is over. The campaign for the production of infertile eggs has been waged several years by United States Department of Agriculture poultry specialists, and is being taken up with renewed vigor in states where summer temperatures are highest and losses are greatest. Weeks have been designated "Swat the Rooster" for the sale of surplus male birds. Enormous quantities of roosters, not needed and being fed needlessly, have been marketed during such weeks. It is much more generally understood that hens will lay just as well without a male in the flock.

Changes Roosters Every Week

I am a believer in "Swat the Rooster" and think we keep too many of them. This year I allowed one rooster to 24 hens but changed roosters every week.

I set six hens and the results I obtained I think will be of interest. In one setting of 15 eggs there was one infertile egg, and 14 chicks were hatched. In the second setting there were two infertile eggs and 13 chicks were hatched. In the third setting of 15 eggs, there were two infertile eggs, one egg that was pipped but not hatched, and the setting resulted in 12 chicks that were hatched. In the fourth setting there was only one infertile egg and 13 chicks were hatched. The fifth setting was entirely satisfactory and 15 chicks were obtained. The sixth setting had one egg that was pipped but not hatched so that 14 chicks resulted from the setting.

Maryville, Kan. E. Daniel.

Killing Lice on Fowls

The large body louse stays on the fowl's body all the time, both day and night, and if the fowls are supplied with plenty of dust baths and wallowing places they will largely rid themselves of these lice.

In the summer the best dust baths are made by spading places in the yard, each about 1 yard square and 10 inches deep. Make the place where the sun will shine on it a good bit, so as to keep the earth dry, and after every rain turn over the dirt with a spade or fork.

In the winter we have a box filled with dry dirt or dust in each pen of our poultry house. The material for filling these boxes should be stored away before bad weather sets in. The dirt should be sifted if quite coarse, as fowls cannot wallow in clods and pebbles.

While dust baths are good, they should be supplemented with the occasional use of insect powder on the fowls if they are very lousy. This is a tedious, unpleasant task where there are many fowls to be gone over, but it must be done once in a while if one's fowls are to be entirely free from pests.

In dusting a fowl, we grasp the hen by the legs and hold her head down. By doing the dusting over a newspaper, we can utilize loose powder over

and over again. We use a reliable brand of powder and dust it thoroly into the feathers, rubbing it well into the skin, especially under the wings, in the fluff, and on the head.

This should be done regularly every two or three weeks at first, then every month during hot weather, as the nits will hatch out after the old lice have been killed. If you kill every louse and nit on the fowl but one, its enormous capacity for increase will soon cover the fowl again.

The blood-sucking red mites frequent the roosts and nests, and do most of their ravaging at night while the fowls are sleeping, or in the daytime while the hens are on the nest.

As a preventive measure, our roosts are built so that they do not touch the walls of the house at any place, and there are few cracks and crannies in which mites may hide. This also makes it impossible for the mites to escape when we go over the roosts with coal oil or with an exterminating solution.

There are many good brands of liquid lice killer on the market, but if you prefer a home-made solution which is somewhat more economical we have found the following one most excellent:

Put 3 pounds of concentrated lye in an iron pot large enough to boil 15 gallons of water; boil until all the lye is dissolved. Then put in the pot-full, 1/2 bushel of good lime, and keep the mixture boiling constantly. As soon as the mixture is strong enough to eat a feather when held in it for 20 seconds it is ready for use. Now take this mixture and scald the nest boxes, inside and out; scald the roosts, droppings boards, and the floor.

We always take special care to paint the under side of the roosts as well as the upper, and to fill all cracks and crevices with whatever solution we are using.

Briant Sando.

Dodge City Threshermen Meet

BY RALPH BURNETT

About 50 farmers and threshermen of Ford county attended the threshermen's school held in Dodge City. On account of muddy roads no session was held in the morning. The program opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with the address of A. E. McClymonds of the Kansas State Agricultural college. His address on the "Value of Good Threshing" was full of information and was enjoyed by all. Mr. McClymonds's address was followed at 2:30 o'clock with a discussion of the "Principles of Grain Separation" by K. J. T. Ekblaw of the farm mechanics department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. At 3 o'clock L. R. Van Valkenberg, for 17 years a practical thresher made an enlightening talk on the subject of "Practical Methods of Threshing and Importance of Threshing Machine Adjustments." Mr. Van Valkenberg is chief engineer for the Avery company.

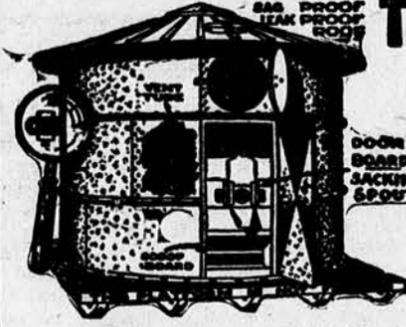
In his discussion, Mr. McClymonds compared the grain movements of May 21, at all primary markets, with those of a week and a year ago. Receipts on May 21 were 273,000 bushels and shipments were 1,408,000 bushels. A week previously the receipts were 405,000 and shipments 1,100,000. A year ago the receipts were 191,000 and shipments 75,000, showing the marked increase this year over last year's shipments.

From one-half to three-fifths of the mills in the state are shut down, Mr. McClymonds stated, because of the absence of grain. Not over a dozen mills in the state are running to capacity, he said.

The speaker gave some interesting figures in the world's wheat production, which averages 3,859,600 bushels. Of this amount the United States produces an average of 737 million bushels. Kansas' 10-year average has been about 88 million bushels. The United States exports 18.9 per cent of its production.

All who were present praised highly the valuable instruction and suggestions made by the speakers. The speakers said the Dodge City school for threshermen was one of the best that had been held in Kansas.

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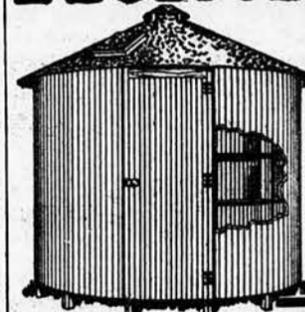
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For Our Young Readers

The Young Florist Gives Aunt Mary a Surprise

BY CLARA PETERSON

IT WAS the second day of Joan's visit with Great Aunt Mary and she was growing accustomed to the quiet of the little town. She lay in a much mended hammock swung between two pine trees, and read "Little Women". Joan was only 10 and she found herself stopping in the midst of the most interesting part to be homesick for her mother and hope that the trip South would do her good.

Aunt Mary came bustling out, drying her hands on the kitchen towel.

"Oh, Joan, what do you think! Mrs. Perkins just sent word that Sam and Sara Lee who used to live next door, are back from California and will be here to supper. Goodness me, I shall have to hustle! I hope things will be good enough. I have heard say they made money out there."

Joan jumped out of the hammock and smoothed down her fine white skirts.

"Let me help you, Aunt Mary. Mother says I set the table beautifully and I can do other things too."

They hurried into the house and Aunt Mary stirred up a cake.

"We can have scalloped potatoes and pressed meat," she said thoughtfully. "I guess there is enough else in the cellar. Now you may pull out the table."

In Aunt Mary's little old fashioned house, the dining room was seldom used but Joan had the windows open in a flash and the clover-sweet breeze blew the white curtains back and forth. She pulled apart the five-legged walnut table and put in an extra leaf, then got out Aunt Mary's best table cloth and embroidered dolly. The china was pink sprigged and dainty and Joan worked happily while her aunt peeled potatoes and sifted flour for the biscuits.

"It is a quarter of 5!" exclaimed Aunt Mary bustling in from the kitchen. "They will be here any minute. My, how pretty the table looks! Young folks do have a knack."

"Oh, wait until we have the flowers on. Tell me where to find your best vase."

"Vase," repeated Aunt Mary blankly. "Folks around here don't have flowers on the dining table tho they must look very nice. And I have a vase that my Sunday school class gave me."

She hurried into the parlor and returned with a very tall jar of bright blue glass.

"Oh, Aunt Mary, I was going to use red poppies. There aren't any other flowers in the garden, for I looked this morning, and I am afraid they would not go well with the blue. Besides, the stems are not long enough. Haven't you a plainer vase?"

Aunt Mary shook her head. "There isn't a thing in the house but a tumbler. Could you use that?"

"I—I don't think so. What shall we do?" Then Joan's face brightened. "May I take your work basket?"

"Work basket! Yes, do what you like with that. It is old as the hills and I guess you won't harm it. Never mind about the flowers."

Joan smiled and ran into the bedroom. In a moment the spools and scissors were in a drawer and the old-time basket was empty. It was the size of a large bowl, of close woven, golden brown reeds, and its curious handle twined gracefully.

"This is exactly the thing. How it will surprise Aunt Mary! There the company is now, I shall have the kitchen to myself."

There were already hearty exclamations of greeting from the parlor. Joan put the basket upon the kitchen table and ran into the garden. The roses and peonies had disappeared but at the very end of the path was a large poppy bed, its scarlet flowers nodding slowly. Joan gathered a great handful and some long sprays of candy tuft which grew forgotten behind a fence. The kitchen was still empty when she returned. From the pantry she took a low brown bowl that fitted snugly into the basket.

"I wish I had one of mother's flower holders—but what is this?"

In the corner beside an old blue teapot, stood a little strainer of white china. Its top and sides were full of holes just big enough for poppy stems.

"It will do, I know!" cried Joan excitedly.

She filled the brown bowl with water from the pump and with the strainer in place lowered it carefully into the basket and commenced to arrange the flowers. Soon the golden willow was covered by an artistic mass of bloom. A few stems of the candy tuft added a white and feathery touch. Joan twisted three of the loveliest poppies about the basket's handle and carried it to the dining room. Aunt Mary was just entering, her face covered with smiles.

"Come right into the parlor, Joan, I want to introduce you."

She turned to the table.

"Well, what do you think of that! Now isn't that smart—Sara Lee never saw anything handsomer in California."

The company proved very friendly and the time before supper passed quickly. At 6:30 o'clock Aunt Mary ushered them into the dining room which was fragrant with homely smells. As Mrs. Lee unfolded her crisp napkin she said with genuine surprise, "What a very beautiful bouquet! Have you had a florist here, Mary?"

"Oh no," laughed Aunt Mary proudly. "My niece did that alone."

Two Good Friends

This is Amon Paul Houser of Lakin, Kan., out for a joy ride. Amon doesn't look much bigger than a fly on big Belle but, you can depend upon it, he's a lively boy. Belle knows perfectly



well that her young master is there and she's very careful to see that no harm comes to him.

Have you such an interesting picture of your little brother or sister. If you have send it to us and, if it is good and clear, perhaps we can reproduce on the young folks' page. Write a description on the back of the picture.

An Odd Money Making Scheme

BY JENNIE E. STEWART

Two farm boys thought of this plan for making money last year and they are going to use it again this year. One day when they were walking thru a grain field they noticed that by holding their caps low they could catch grasshoppers without any trouble at all. As grasshoppers are good for poultry meat, they planned to sell them for this purpose.

They bought a piece of misquito net 1 yard wide and 2 yards long. They gathered both ends into knots and tied them firmly with stout cord. Then they fitted half a keg hoop into each end to spring it out hammock shaped. Each boy took hold of one end of this net and held it so that the back edge was fully 16 inches higher than the front edge. Then they ran swiftly

thru the grass in the meadows or over the grain fields. The grasshoppers, trying to keep out of the boys' way, flew up and back striking against the upright part of the net. The blow caused them to drop where they were caught in that part of the net which soon hung low like a bag from the weight of the grasshoppers already caught in its folds. When the boys thought they had as much as 2 or 3 quarts they stopped and scooped them out into a covered pail so as to lose none of them. Then they kept right on running until the day's catch amounted to half a bushel or more.

They sold the grasshoppers by the pound to poultry keepers at the same price as they paid for a pound of fresh meat scrap. They sold them the same day they were caught and never had more than enough to supply their demand.

When Fish Return

Bird migration is common information, but the activities of the water creatures are not so well known, altho they are full of interest. Many tribes of fishes migrate to warmer water during the winter, and return at the same time with the birds to their old haunts to lay their eggs and take up the old routine of domestic life. Such fish as the perch, the sucker, the sunfish, the bass, the pike, and the brook trout, journey down from the higher waters of streams to the lower waters which are warmer, and even on into large streams or lakes. In the spring they return to shallower waters, and spend the next six months in raising their families, and in enjoying summer life.

There are other fish, particularly of the salt water variety, that make long journeys southward. Herrings, alewives, shad and salmon are among the number. When you are looking upward for the return of the flyers, remember to look down into the brooks for the return of the swimmer.

To Get "Old Time" Back

City and town people find many advantages in the new time schedule, and their expressions of satisfaction seem to have made such impressions on even some of our Eastern country Senators that the mild agricultural protest falls on deaf ears. There is one Senator, however, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who has come out squarely against the Daylight Saving law, and has announced that he will introduce and actively father a repeal bill. In view of the rush of other business before Congress, the National Grange officials have suggested that the repeal effort be put thru in the form of a rider on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Senator Capper has already received thousands of personal letters and long petitions favoring the repeal of the Daylight Saving law, but he is still desirous of getting more. He will welcome a letter from you or a petition or resolution from your local agricultural organization addressed to him at Washington, D. C. To be effective it should be sent to him as soon as possible.—The Practical Farmer.

Soldiers Return to Farms

Most of the soldiers who entered the army from farms are returning to that work immediately upon being discharged, according to an announcement recently by the Department of Agriculture. Careful surveys made by farm help specialists were said to refute published statements that from 75 to 90 per cent of the farmers in the army were seeking other occupations. In one camp alone the specialists found that 98 per cent of the soldier-farmers who had been discharged actually had returned to the land.

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Capper Poultry Club

These Girls Said "It Can be Done" and They Did It

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

IF YOU AND I could lift the curtain that veils the future and take a peep into things as they are to be, no doubt we would see vague pictures there of the joyous events that are to stand out as landmarks of our lives—the things we are striving hardest to attain. Ollie Osborn, leader of the Johnson county Capper Poultry club in 1918, and her team mates had been drawing a mental picture of one of these important events for months and months. The realization of it came May 21, for it was then that the handsome silver trophy cup, awarded for pep and leadership, was formally presented. The realization far surpassed the picture.

Preparations for the pep picnic at Prairie Center church had been discussed for many weeks and club folks and club friends who gathered there were keenly expectant of a program and basket dinner that excelled anything the Johnson county club or any other club ever had enjoyed. They were not disappointed—there was nothing lacking in the program, the dinner or the joyous gathering of old friends and new friends. Club folks came from Douglas and Miami counties and of course all of the members in both this year's and last year's Johnson county pig and poultry clubs were present.

As the members of the Johnson county Capper Poultry club faced the large audience gathered in the church, John F. Case, club director, formally presented the cup. Mr. Case impressed upon the young folks and their friends the importance of this event. He pointed out that while the leadership of the county representative was one of the chief factors that helped to win, team work was by no means a factor to be overlooked. The boys of the pig club in Johnson county were always boosters for the girls' work and to their co-operation in club work a part of the girls' success was due. The members of the Johnson county club in 1918 were: Ollie Osborn, R 1, De Soto; Ethel Agnew, R 6, Olathe; Helen Andrew, R 2, Olathe; Mabel Shaw, Olathe; Norma M. Reynolds, R 1, De Soto; Nola White, R 2, Olathe; Myrtle Buckingham, R 1, De Soto; Leone Moll, R 6, Olathe; Mabel Hardy, R 2, Gardner; Gladys Bryan, R 2, Olathe.

The cup was not won by these energetic club girls merely by wishing for it. Every wish and desire was backed up with hard work. Figuratively speaking, and sometimes literally, no hill was too steep to climb. Rain and muddy roads were never a barrier to successful meetings. Nor was the ardor of these girls lessened when for a time they were beset with difficulty in obtaining complete membership. Both this year and last year the county leader and her team mates said "It still can be done," when members upon whom they had counted dropped out, and finally not only was complete membership assured but associate members were lined up in order that if it should be necessary for one of their number to drop out there still

would be 10 girls in the club. Throughout the year they always put into practice the slogan "It can be done," like the folks the world over who do things and everywhere are behind the movements that spell progress and uplift.

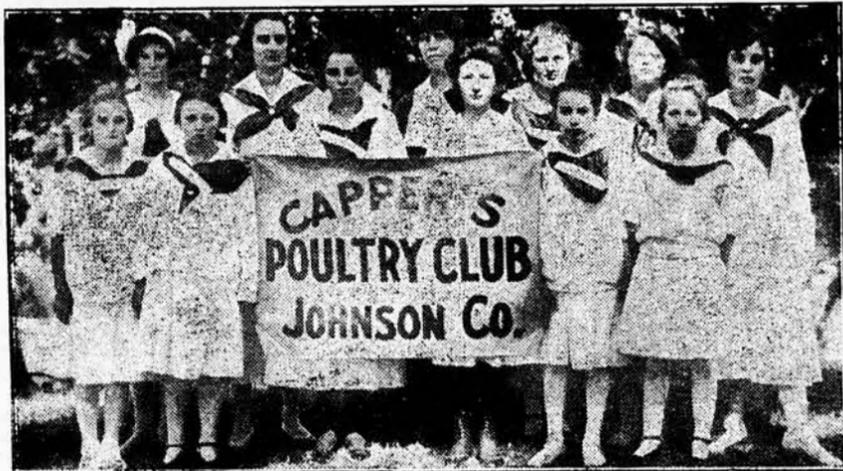
The entire picnic was an exemplification of the theory that we can do the things we wish to do if we wish hard enough and back up the wish with honest effort. But it didn't take any honest effort or any kind of effort to eat and enjoy that basket dinner.

But lest you think that the "eats" were the most important feature of this pep picnic, I must tell you about the program given in the auditorium of the church. To emphasize the fact that one of the chief reasons for which these girls have been raising chickens was to help Uncle Sam in solving his food problem in 1918, the program was begun by all of the audience singing "America." After Mr. Case had presented the trophy cup, Ollie Osborn responded in behalf of the club of 1918. The earnestness and self-confidence with which this able county leader spoke in accepting the state honors which came to her and her team mates showed that altho business training and successful methods of raising purebred stock are two of the chief purposes for which the Capper clubs were organized that an even greater object—training for leadership—is being accomplished. It is a training which every club member attains in a degree, whether county leader or co-worker. "At our first meeting, we were all bashful and we didn't know how to conduct a meeting successfully," Ollie said some time ago. But now there is not a boy or a girl in the Johnson county clubs who is lacking in ability to lead. Leonard White, who is known as the young orator of Johnson county, again thrilled the audience in the delivery of an original oration in which he pointed out the ways in which great men have won success. Helen Andrew, county leader for 1919, gave a report of the achievements of the club this year. The quality of leadership is shown in co-operation with various sources of knowledge as well as in doing things well oneself. The Johnson county folks have always sought the aid of County Farm Agent Wilson who was a guest at their picnic and who gave an address on the value of club work. The program was announced by Merlyn Andrew, leader of the pig club.

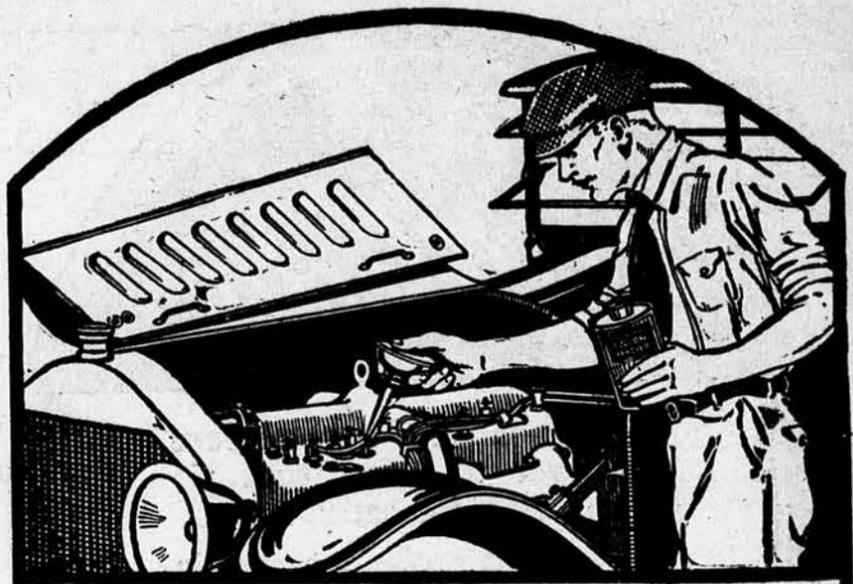
Of course, no pep meeting could be complete without a baseball game. Johnson county pig club boys invited the Miami pig club to play against them, but as only two of that club were present, the Miami team was completed with friends of the Johnson county boys. This so-called Miami team won by a score of 10 to 5. Club girls rooted for their respective teams and many adults also remained for the game.

Enthusiasm is contagious. That is the reason why Johnson county girls won the pep trophy for 1918. Some-

(Continued on Page 33.)



This Picture of Johnson County Girls was Taken at an Intercounty Picnic. Ollie Osborn is Third in the Front Row.



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Sold Everywhere

With the Home Makers

Many Women Wear Overalls When They Work

BY ADA CARROLL WORTMAN

SINCE the busy season in the country is here, I wish to put up a good talk in favor of overalls for the women of the farm. A woman who never has worn them cannot comprehend the boundless advantages of them, but once she gets into the habit of wearing them, she will want to wear them for more than just the tasks outlined above.

There is no need of their being unbecoming, or masculine in appearance, for there are some very good, and comparatively pretty makes on the market, on purpose for women. They are cut with the idea of fitting a woman's form, and with their short sleeves, pretty contrasting trimming, and trim little belt, they are neat enough for any one to be proud of.

Just at first you will hesitate to appear in them in the presence of men, but by the time a few of them have caught you out in the garden, or the chicken yard, where you simply cannot get away, you will find that they approve of them and you will soon gain courage to wear them whenever you are engaged in the messy tasks that the farm home imposes.

Think of being able to weed the garden, sow the seed, pick peas, hoe, care for the separator, perhaps help with the milking—all without a thought of the ungainly skirt which is always in the way, and usually soiled. Tramp out into the wet grass in the early morning after a bunch of little chickens with a dress and your ordinary shoes, and you will have to change when you come in, or go about uncomfortable. But with your overalls, you can slip into a pair of rubber boots, and wade all you will.

I found that I got as much benefit from my overalls when washing as at any other time, and nothing would induce me to go back to dresses for any of these tasks. I have grown so accustomed to the overalls that I should feel out of place in a dress while performing such duties, and no one who sees me seems to think less of me for wearing them.

In order to save soiling my overalls, I made two denim aprons, such as are worn by printers; just straight widths of denim cut out for a bib, fastened over the head with a band about the neck, and tied with strings in the back. Do you know, I found that such an apron would keep clean for a week, that it would wash as easily as a towel, and could be slipped on without ironing if you were in a very great hurry. Now that I have grown used to them, I never use any other kind for the kitchen. The saving in washing is enough recommendation for them, even if they were not so easily kept clean and slipped on. You will find your work lessened by one-fourth if you will use overalls and denim aprons this summer. There is but one fault to find with them: after you get accustomed to wearing them, you rather dislike to put on dresses and ordinary aprons again.

In and Out of the World Club

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"What—Don't you drive your cars yourselves?" queried our club guest, Mrs. Reidy.

"What a lot of fun you are missing!" "I suppose so," Mrs. Streeter agreed, "but out here in the country with country roads to travel, a woman can scarcely manage."

"I do not agree with you," Mrs. Reidy rejoined. "I've driven our car over country roads for several years, getting an immense amount of pleasure and doing innumerable errands, not only for myself, but for my husband as well—going to town for repairs, twine or other supplies—he finds ever so many things to send me for and every trip is a pleasure trip for me."

"But what do you do when something goes wrong?" someone queried. "I fix it—just as a man does," Mrs. Reidy replied quickly.

"Oh yes," she went on. "I used to

have the idea that no one but a man could drive a car, and I stayed at home many times when I might just as well have gone. Then I began keeping my eyes open and noticing how Jim did things and it didn't look very difficult.

"We had a puncture one day and I told Jim that I would fix it so I could learn how. He was thunderstruck and said I couldn't remove the casing in a week, but I did and I didn't put in a new tube, but mended the punctured one with cementless patches right there to show I could. Removing the casing wasn't such hard work, either. I raised it up with the jack and was surprised to find how easily it works. Jim always carries the cementless patches.

"A blowout is more serious—but not more serious for a woman than for a man. Of course one usually carries an extra casing and tube with them and there are blowout shoes, too.

"A blowout doesn't happen very often and I have simply removed casing tube and all and run on into town on the rim. It isn't a very good practice I'll admit, but the men do so—if I hadn't noticed them doing precisely that, I shouldn't have known it could be done.

"I take a big coverall apron along to protect my clothes and a pair of cotton flannel gloves to keep my hands clean.

"But one need not expect to have trouble very many times, if the car is kept in good order (and that of course pays, no matter who is to run it.) You will probably drive a great many trips before you ever have any trouble—and then the chances are 10 to one that you have scarcely gotten out of the car to see what is the trouble when some obliging man will happen along and help you out of your trouble.

"Of course, I shouldn't like to get out in the mud and fix something that had gone wrong. But then, it isn't much fun to drive over bad roads anyway, so I do not take the car out alone at such times, nor when it is very cold.

"In fact," she laughed, "Jim explains to our friends that we take turns driving; that I drive when the weather and the roads are fine, and he gets to drive when the thermometer is at zero or the roads hub deep in mud. But I've saved him much time in the busy season by going on errands for him as well as purely pleasure trips for myself—I know he is glad I can drive it."

Gardens are in Good Condition

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

We never have seen the gardens in a more promising condition in the five years that we have lived in Jefferson county than they are at present. There have been so many light rains that everything has grown from the beginning. While most of our wheat growers are sorry to see so much rain and corn planters wish some of the downfall might be spared for July and August, we gardeners are glad to see newly set plants receive a wetting and late planted peas and beans well started by added moisture.

It is true that some insect pests seem to flourish in proportion to the growing vegetation. Some whose cucumbers and squash have made fine starts are being bothered by the striped cucumber beetle. We have not seen any yet but we have acted on the ounce of prevention theory. As the plants have come thru the ground we have sprinkled plants and ground liberally with a mixture of slaked lime and arsenate of lead. We use the lead in the powder form in this and orchard work. In strength 1 pound of arsenate of lead powder is equal to 2 pounds of paste so not much is needed in the lime to produce the desired effect upon the beetles. Professional gardeners sometimes prevent trouble with beetles by covering each hill with a screen. A cheese box lid and bottom

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with wire substituted for the ends may be used. If a set of wire frames were once well made and cared for, one might use them for several years and so save the trouble of dusting. The same treatment may be given pumpkins and squash. Our spraying outline states that sulfur or tobacco may be used instead of lime. In spraying with liquid spray, we are told to use 3 pounds of lead arsenate in 50 gallons of water. For the lice that suck the sap from the leaves, we are advised to spray with nicotine sulfate. One teaspoon to 1 quart of water plus a small piece of laundry soap are the proportions given.

Should our 2 acres of popcorn bear well we ought to be able to supply some popcorn stand. Many readers may know the kind of seed used thro to us it is a new sort called rainbow popcorn. Its kernels are various shades of red, white and blue. The seed was bought from the owner of a popcorn stand in Lawrence. We sold him several bushels of pearl popcorn and he informed us that in the 18 years during which he had popped and sold corn, the rainbow popcorn had always given him best results. Two years ago he had paid a man \$30 for his crop of this corn raised on less than half an acre. By experiment we have found that this corn pops well and seems to lack a hard center hull or point that one often notices in rice corn.

No bad luck is expected to mar the meeting of the canning club set for Friday, June 13. This meeting at the writer's home has several new features in the program. The work in demonstrating canning is to be done by juniors. From them will be selected a team of three to represent the club at the state fair. Several seniors will tell what they have on emergency shelves from which they can prepare a hurried dinner for company. They will give the dinner menu and tell, if asked, how each dish will be prepared.

There are several good suggestions in the May and June lessons sent out to canning club members. We are told that too much salt used in canning peas reacts with them chemically and produces an acid taste. We are reminded also that in most fruits, the pectin essential for making jelly is found right under the skin of the fruit. Also, we are told that in making jams, if the juice of the fruit is not taken off to make jelly as in cherry jam for instance, instead of boiling it down and thus prolonging the process of cooking and making the jam of too strong a flavor, the juice should be poured off and bottled to be used for beverages, flavorings in sherbets, gelatins, sauces and so forth. More than one kind of juice may be used in the same beverage.

Even small girls may like to make their own rose beads by following directions given in the June number of the Woman's Home Companion. The directions are given as a suggestion for the bride who would like to keep her bouquet. She is told to pick off the petals, grind them thru a food chopper and spread on a platter or in

a sheet iron baking pan to dry. The dish will have light-colored bead material and the pan, black. The pulp requires stirring and even drying until it has the consistency of bread dough. Then the beads should be shaped, marked as wished, run on a hat pin and stuck up on a board or cushion in the sun to dry.

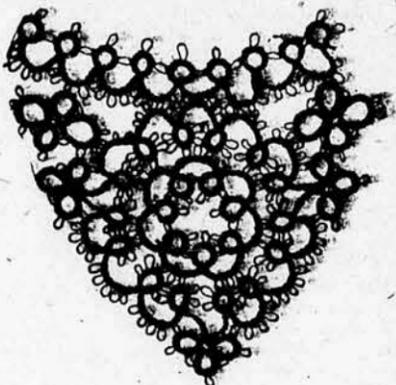
Dainty Tatted Medallion

[Prize Design]

This medallion is very pretty in yokes, dollies or edges. The sample was made of No. 50 white thread and with seven other similar medallions, it makes a pretty yoke for a 4-year-old child's dress. Begin work with the center of the large medallion.

1st row—Make a ring (r) of (4 double stitches—d s, picot—p) three times, 4 d s, close. Join spool thread and make a chain (ch) of 4 d s, p, (2 d s, p) twice, 4 d s. Make a r of 4 d s, join to last p of last r, (4 d s, p) twice, 4 d s, close. Continue chains and rings until there are seven of each, joining each r to last by the side p, and the last r to the 1st by the side p. Fasten last ch to base of 1st r.

2d row—*Make a ring of 3 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to the 1st p of ch of small medallion, (2 d s, p) twice, 3 d s.



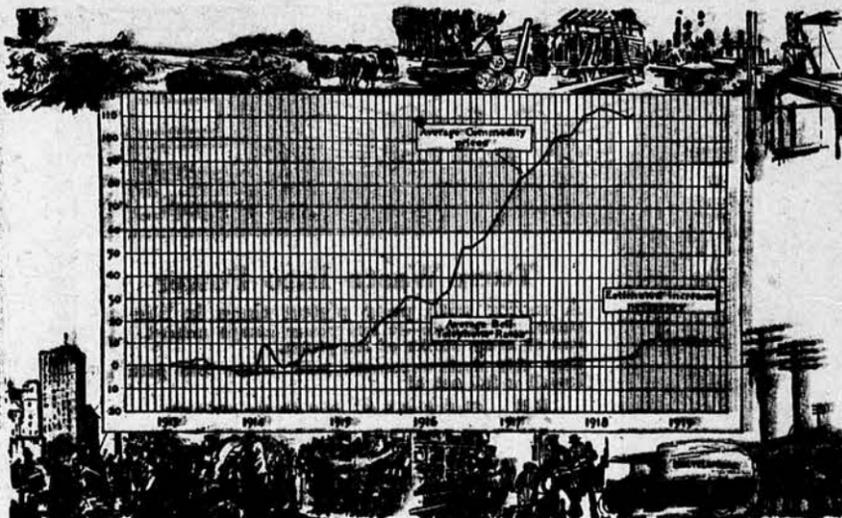
Ch of 3 d s, p, (2 d s, p) four times, 3 d s, r of 3 d s, p, 2 d s, join to next to last p of first r, 2 d s, join to last p of ch of small medallion, (2 d s, p) twice, 3 d s, close. Ch as before, r as before, but join by middle p to first p of next ch of small medallion. Ch, then r, joining r by second p to next to last p of last r, and by third p to last p of ch of small medallion. This will make 2 groups of rings and 3 chains. Make a long ch of 9 d s, turning the doubles the opposite direction. Make a clover leaf as follows: R of 6 d s, join to last p of last small ch, (4 d s, p) twice, 4 d s, close. Another r of 4 d s, join to last p of 1st r, (5 d s, p) twice, 4 d s, close. A third r of 4 d s, join to last p of last r, (4 d s, p) twice, 6 d s, close. A long ch of 9 d s, *r of 3 d s, (p, 2 d s) twice, join to 1st p of ch of small medallion, (2 d s, p) twice, 3 d s, close. Ch of 3 d s, join to last p of last r of clover leaf, (2 d s, p) four times, 3 d s. R as before, joining by the side and middle p. Repeat from * to * until there are 3 clover leaves separated on two sides by 2 groups of rings, and 3 ch and on one side by 3 groups of rings, and 5 ch.

Make as many medallions as needed, joining by the middle p of the middle r of the side clover leaf to the corresponding r on the last medallion made, with the rounded side of the medallion toward the top.

Fill in the space between the medallions with a square medallion made as follows: Make a r of (5 d s, p) three times, 5 d s, close. R of 5 d s, join to last p of last r, 7 d s, p, 2 d s, join to 2d p of 1st ch from the clover leaf of the 1st medallion, 2 d s, p, 7 d s, p, 5 d s, close. R of 5 d s, join to last p of last r, (5 d s, p) twice, 5 d s, close. R of 5 d s, join to last p of last r, 7 d s, p, 2 d s, join to 4th p of 1st ch from clover leaf of 2d medallion, 2 d s, p, 7 d s, join to 1st p of 1st ch, 5 d s, close. Tie the rings closely together.

For a yoke of a gown or corset cover, the medallions can all be joined but for a child's dress, where such a low neck is not desired, an irregular opening can be made by joining one of the square medallions to only one of the large medallions.

For a finish around the neck, make a * r of (4 d s, p) three times, 4 d s, close. Join the spool thread and make a ch of 3 d s, p, (2 d s, p) four times;



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What About Your Vacation?

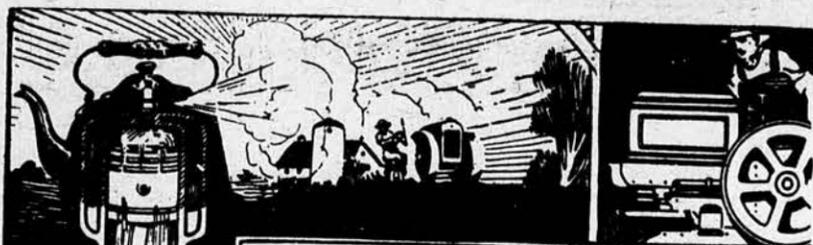
May prize winners for the best letters sent to the women's department are: Mrs. J. W. Sinclair, Kearny Co., Kansas; Mrs. F. L. Staby, Finney Co., Kansas, and Mrs. E. L. Rudolph, Scott Co., Kansas.

For June three \$1 prizes will be awarded for the best letters received on the following subjects: My most enjoyable vacation (tell all about it and if you took any pictures, send one of the best ones with your letter); My favorite recipes for the picnic lunch and what I consider a good menu for the picnic dinner; My experience with the dumb waiter; How I keep food cool without ice; What I serve for my thresher meals; How we keep the farm hands contented. Photographs of any kind are always welcome.

Address all letters to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by June 28.

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3 d s. R of 4 d s, join to last p of 1st ring, (4 d s, p) twice, 4 d s, close. Ch of 3 d s, p, (2 d s, p) twice, 2 d s, join to 4th p of ch at the left side of the middle ch of the large medallion, 2 d s, p, 3 d s. R as before, always joining by the side p. Ch of 3 d s, p, 2 d s, join to the middle p of middle ch, (2 d s, p) twice, 3 d s, r as before, ch of 3 d s, p, 2 d s, join to 2d p of ch to right of middle ch (2 d s, p) twice, 3 d s. R as before, ch of 3 d s, p, (2 d s, p) four times, 3 d s. R as before. Ch of 3 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to p of middle r of square medallion, (2 d s, p) twice, 3 d s. R as before.* Repeat from * to * to length desired, ending with the ch that fastens to the last square medallion. R and tie securely.

Mrs. Sarah Bondy.

Graham Co., Kansas.

Helpful Household Hints

Get the finest of sandpaper to scour nickel, aluminum, granite and china which has become stained. It must be slightly dampened.

For constipation or sour stomach, take 1/4 to 1/2 teaspoon of salt washed down with a cup or two of hot water. Take before breakfast.

Try putting good rubber cord in the top of the little folks' panties instead of buttons and buttonholes. Then they can manage them without so much trouble.

Two flour sacks make a neat pillow case. Measure and tear off the desired width, using the extra strips for a ruffle.

The better parts of an old white spread hemmed will last quite a while, making excellent hand towels.

When the back of husband's work shirt gives out, cut it out carefully, turn upside down, place it under the yoke and sleeves, seam and stitch. After the wornout sleeves are cut off and hemmed just above the elbow, he will be able to finish wearing it out.

Keep a can of coal oil full of cobs or sticks or oil made thick with ashes to start the fires and avoid explosions.

Use baking powder and a pinch of soda with sour milk instead of soda to make biscuits. They are better than sweet milk and baking powder or sour milk and soda.

Do not grease little chicks and then leave them where the rats can get at them unless you wish the rats to have a feast. Insect powder is better anyway if you wait until the chicks are a few days old.

A dish of which we are very fond and which is nourishing as well, is cooked macaroni, cottage cheese and grated cheese, mixed, and seasoned with salt and pepper, then some cheese grated on the top. This surely saves meat and is much better than having all meat.

Mrs. F. D. F.

Covert, Kan.

Steam Cookers Save Work

A steam cooker is a labor saver. The housewife can prepare the meat and vegetables early, place them in the cooker on the oil stove or range and her dinner will cook while she is busy in another part of the house. My steam cooker has three compartments for cooking and a lower pan to hold the water. The cooking is done by the steam which ascends thru the compartments. The cooker has a whistle on the side that whistles when the water gets low. Pudding or custard can be cooked at the same time vegetables are cooking. There are no scorched or burnt vegetables when a steam cooker is used.

Mrs. W. A. B. Webster.

Gove Co., Kansas

Paint is a Good Protector

Have you given the porch furniture the usual coat of paint this year? Because this furniture is subjected to out-of-door weather, it should be protected with a good coat of paint every year; otherwise, it will not last so long as it should and will not look clean and neat.

A porch furniture enamel may be bought especially for this purpose. It produces a hard, smooth surface that will not soften or become sticky. In applying the enamel, care should be taken to brush it out well so that an even coating may be produced. Where the enamel is applied too freely, it is likely to sag or form blisters, thus retarding the drying in such places,

and will in all probability stain the clothing of the one sitting on the chair, even tho the chair is dry and hard every place else.

A Sensible Apron Pattern

9328—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse. The group of tucks at each side of the front gives this waist a neat tailored appearance. Both the flare and the cuff style of sleeve are shown. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9301—Ladies' and Misses' Apron. A very handy slip-on apron is just knee length and may be made with or without the trimming bands. Cut in one size.

9310—Ladies' One-Piece Dress. The stout woman will find this model a very suitable one. The front closing



is reversible and may be fastened at the right or left side with a narrow belt. The dress is made in one piece. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

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

Boys Still Wish Magazines

The boys overseas are asking for more reading matter. General Pershing has cabled the request that more magazines be sent to the Americans on duty in France and in other countries in Europe.

The supply of magazines has been reduced from 10 to 2 tons a month due to misapprehension of the public that magazines could not be sent under the 1-cent postage ruling, but the ruling still holds. Red Cross chapters are urged to stimulate renewed interest in the sending of magazines abroad.

Have You the Putting Off Habit?

I wonder how many persons do the easy thing first, putting off the difficult task until the very last. These take as their motto the scriptural quotation "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." If you have the habit of putting off, try reversing the order and note how much nervous energy you conserve by not having to worry about the difficult task that looms ahead of you. Some persons go on the theory that by putting the difficult task off to the last, some kind fate will intervene and it will disappear as if by magic. But such things happen only in fiction.

We have a number of adages in our family, and one of them is: "Do the difficult thing first." The children always study their most difficult lessons first; father milks the "kicky" cow first; I dislike ironing starched shirts, so always iron them first and by getting them out of the way, the remainder of the ironing seems comparatively easy. How much our work tires us, depends largely upon

our mental attitude toward it. "Worry kills oftener than work." Let us be thankful God has given us healthful work to do and conquer the disagreeable task while we are fresh in mind and body. Mrs. Ford Robinette, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Freshening the Old Rug

(Prize Letter)

If the ends of your rug have become worn, dye the worn places. They will look like new. If a hole is worn thru, get some yarn the same shades found in the rug, examining the rug carefully to become familiar with the stitch and shades. (I use the yarn from discarded rope portieres). If the place is only slightly worn, work over it with a stitch corresponding to that in which the rug is woven. If a large hole, baste a piece of fine burlap on the under side and work into this the colors and designs which are used in the rug.

To prevent a rug from curling up, sew a piece of chair webbing close to the edge on each end, on the under side. If the rug wrinkles in the middle, it has lost its "sizing." Make a very thin cooked starch and add 5 cents worth of powdered gum arabic, dissolved in a little water. Apply to the back of the rug with a paint brush or paperhanger's brush. When the rug becomes dry it will be like new.

To store winter clothes, thoroly beat out all the dust and air well, being sure there are no moth eggs, then put the articles in tin lard pails with close-fitting covers. When a pail is full put a newspaper over the top, press down the cover securely, and the clothes will be safe from dampness, moths or any destroying element if the pail has no holes and the garments contain no eggs.

A pound of sulfur burned in a tightly closed room will destroy every living thing in it, from moths and bugs to possible disease germs. I use a coal hod in which to burn it. A cloth saturated with formaldehyde and put into a closet with the door shut for 24 hours is a good remedy for moths and is equally effective if put in receptacles where clothes are stored. The fumes will kill moth eggs and germs and leave no odor.

To clean feather pillows, heat to boiling enough water to plunge in one pillow. To every 3 pails of water add 2/3 of a pound of good soap shaved fine, and when boiling add 3 table-spoons of kerosene. Plunge in the pillow, feathers and all and let them boil until the ticking looks clean, rinse thru four or five waters, blue in the usual way, wring out well and hang out to dry. Shake up several times a day, the oftener the better. Let hang out until thoroly dry and the pillow will be as soft and clean as can be.

Mrs. W. F. Dunmeyer.

Nebraska.

Some Don'ts That Count

The principles of interior decoration are put in a nutshell by this list of don'ts:

- Don't use figured draperies with figured wall paper.
- Don't use cold or dark wall papers in north rooms.
- Don't use large figures in a small room.
- Don't use yellow or orange or red in a room with a strong glare.
- Don't do any room all in brown, thus leaving a "dark brown taste."
- Don't put blue paper on the walls of any room. Blue is so depressing a color that it results in "chronic blues."
- Don't put stripes on the walls of a high room.
- Don't put a drop ceiling in a low room.
- Don't have ceiling too dark nor too light.
- Don't have the floor too dark nor too light.
- Don't place large objects of furniture on the bias.
- Don't put more than five objects on the mantle.
- Don't hang stuffed dead fish in the dining room.
- Don't put flowers in a figured room.
- Don't hang pictures on a figured wall.
- Don't hang too many pictures on the wall.
- Don't use too large frames.
- Don't "stair-step" pictures.
- Don't hang pictures from one hook.
- Don't have anything too good to be used.

Mrs. Katherine Hand.

Washburn College.

Hints for the Housewife

To remove mildew rub the spots with soap and cover them with chalk. Put the article containing the spots on the grass in the sun, keeping the spots slightly damp for about an hour, then let dry thoroly.

When doing up collars and cuffs, put the articles in cold starch made by mixing a tablespoon of starch with

a pint of cold water. Just before ironing, rub on a little white soap, then with a clean, white, damp cloth rub a little prepared French chalk lightly on the right side. The iron will then glide along and give a beautiful gloss. know he's done killed hisse'f. But when a nigger sets down to think 'bout his troubles, why, he jes' nacherly goes to sleep!—Life.

A Home Song

I read within a poet's book
A word that starred the page:
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage!"

Yes, that is true, and something more:
You'll find, where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home.

But every house where Love abides,
And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home-sweet-home:
For there the heart can rest.
—Henry Van Dyke.

A Hint for Ironing Day

To iron the placket of a wash skirt smoothly and so the imprint of the hooks is not seen on the right side, I lay the placket hooks down on a thick pad or a folded turkish towel and press on the right side of the skirt. The hooks will not be bent and the right side will be smooth and flat. Fine lace can be washed very easily with calcined magnesia. Spread the lace out on paper, cover it with the

magnesia, place another paper over it and put away between the leaves of a heavy book. After two or three days shake off the powder and the lace will be as fresh and clean as new.

Margaret McCormick.

Cawker City, Kan.

Notice to Readers

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I always look for the women's pages of the Farmers Mail and Breeze the first thing. I certainly do get a great deal of help from them.

Edna J. Vawter.

Logan Co., Kansas.

This Brand New Sunnyside Home Will Be

GIVEN AWAY

New, modern, lovable and "homey"—a roomy and cozy bungalow, planned for the comfort and happiness of home-loving folks. We buy the lot, we build the home and pay the bills—turn the keys over to you. Then it's YOUR home—you're the sole owner and this beautiful new property

Won't Cost You a Single Dollar

If You Want a New Bungalow

Stop Paying Rent—Own a Home

Here's a Splendid Offer—Act Now

Don't give your earnings to a landlord. Paying rent is simply buying a home for another. You don't need to do that. Save the rent money for yourself and yours. You, too, can be an independent happy home-owner. This is a big liberal offer. It's hard to equal. We want to build this new and modern home for you—build it complete, with lighting fixtures, plumbing installations, with the floors and wood-work varnished, with the outside painted—ready for you to move into, and WE PAY ALL THE BILLS.

If you want a clear title to a new, modern and cozy bungalow—a real 1919 type of home—then right here's your chance. No rent, no mortgages, no installment payments and no more moving. But you must act quickly. This beautiful Sunnyside home will be built and given away in a very short time—ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST! Don't wait. Don't put it off. Drop us a line right now saying, "How can I get the home?" Or write your name and address on the bottom of this announcement. Tear it out and mail at once. Or just a post card will do. There's a home awaiting you, so be prompt. Write now, today, this very moment.

Here's What We Ask of You

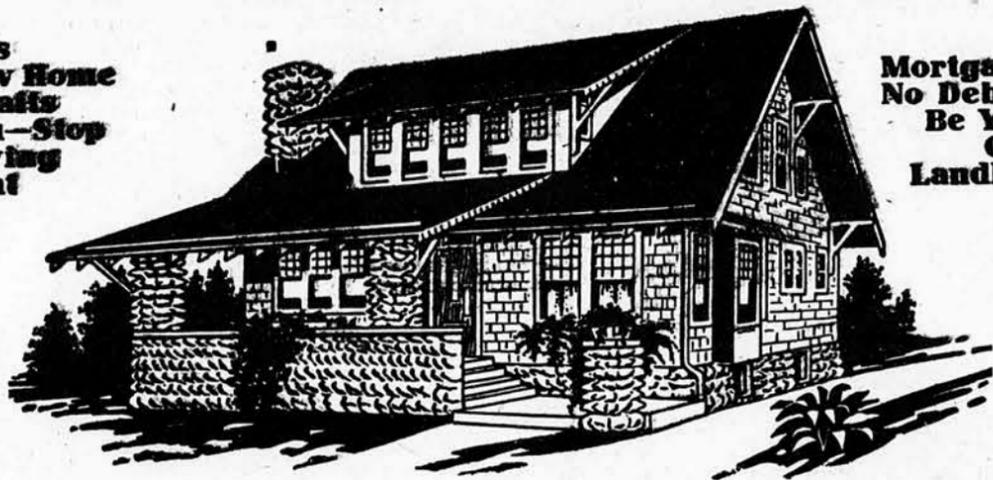
You choose the site. We'll buy the lot and build the house. If you have a lot of your own or if you live in the country, then we'll pay you in cash for the lot. You tell us where to dig the cellar. We'll build the house and stand all expenses.

M. E. JOHNSON, Mgr.,

Bungalow Builders Club

124 Capital Building, Topeka, Kansas

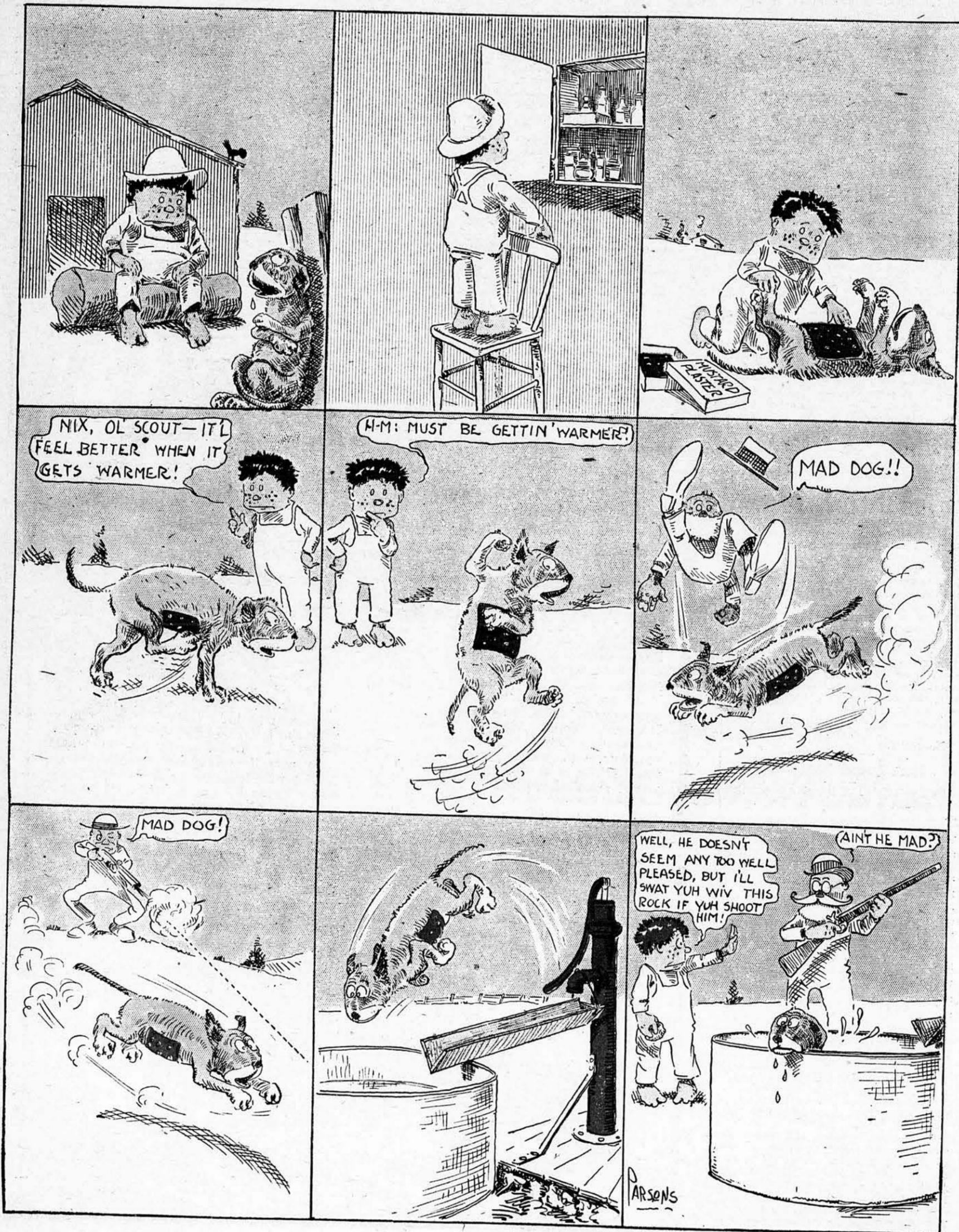
This New Home Awaits You—Stop Paying Rent



No Mortgages No Debts—Be Your Own Landlord

Adventures of That Hoover Kid

Wherever There's A Dog There's A Boy—or Several—and Trouble. Billy's Dog's Troubles Seem Inclined to Stick to Him Faithfully



Dairy Herds From Calves

Purebred Stock Will Insure Greatest Profits

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DAIRYING in the future will prove more profitable and remunerative than it has during the past year. The lack of pastures and the scarcity of feeds in 1918 robbed the dairymen and farmers of a large part of their reasonable profits. In fact, many dairy cows scarcely paid for their keep. This year conditions will be far more favorable. Present indications are that Kansas will have a wheat crop of 220 million bushels, much of which will be handled by millers within the state. This will make a greater quantity of mill feeds available at a somewhat lower price possibly than prevailed during any part of the year of 1918.

- Advantages in Buying Calves**
1. Small investment.
 2. Better breeding.
 3. Greater freedom from disease.
 4. In case of accident loss is smaller.
 5. Raising calves stimulates interest and in consequence causes better care of livestock.
 6. A satisfactory herd can be established more rapidly than by grading up common cows.

most of this difficulty can be avoided by buying good grade heifer calves from herds of well-established milk production. In some dairy regions it is a common practice to sell the heifer calves for veal. These calves, while only grades, are usually from good producing ancestors, and carry a productive ability much greater than common cheap farm cows. The buying of such calves to start dairy herds has been tried in several states with excellent results. Of course, the cost of small calves is much less than mature animals, and the danger of disease is also greatly lessened. In general, shipping is simpler. Calves may be shipped by express when from 2 to 4 weeks old, depending upon the distance, with good results if they are properly cared for upon arrival.

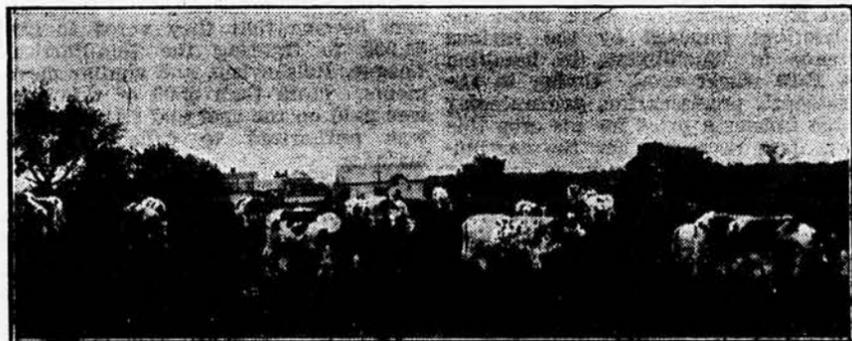
During the winter and spring a great deal of moisture from the snows and rains was stored up in the subsoil which will make possible a larger and better acreage of all feed and forage crops. More temporary and permanent pastures are being planned by farmers and livestock breeders so that the upkeep and maintenance of dairy cattle will not be so great hereafter and the chances for profits will be increased to a much greater extent.

In buying it is important to deal only with dairymen. Do not buy from men who purchase calves at stock yards to ship back to the farmers, because it is not always possible to determine the breeding of the calves; and calves that are physically unfit may be shipped.

The demand for dairy products as well as for good purebred dairy cattle is increasing constantly. The depleted dairy herds of Europe will have to be restocked and replenished from American herds. As soon as trade relationships are re-established with Germany, Austria, Russia, and other war-restricted areas of Europe there will be a heavy demand made on America for dairy cattle of which the United States will have to supply the greatest part. This will mean that prices of all kinds of purebred dairy cattle will advance greatly within the next few months. Now is the best time to get into the

In some instances shipments are made c. o. d. which enables the buyer to see the calves before paying for them. A man who sells calves in this way makes a special effort to please his customers. It seems desirable, especially in sparsely settled sections, that more attention be given to perfecting a satisfactory system of distributing dairy calves to farmers.

Stabling the Calves
The calves should receive the best of care at all times. It is a great mistake not to place them in comfortable quarters and feed them properly. The



Kansas Has a Number of Well-Established Herds of Holsteins but Needs Many More to Supply the Constantly Increasing Demands.

dairy business. Every farmer ought to have from six to 10 good dairy cows, and such foundation herds should be enlarged and improved as rapidly as possible. Any farmer who has a few good dairy cows and has a good cream check coming to him every week is never likely to be in want.

calves, says the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural college, should by all means be kept in clean, well-lighted and ventilated stables. Where plenty of barn or shed room is at hand, the best method for handling the calves is to keep each one in a separate pen. A pen 3 feet wide, 5 feet long and 3 feet high is large enough to accommodate the calf until it is 4 to 6 months old. There are many advantages in keeping the calves in this manner.

Making a Start

It is not always necessary to purchase all mature animals in establishing a herd. Young calves from good dairy cows are a satisfactory foundation for starting a dairy herd, in the opinion of United States Department of Agriculture specialists. Ordinarily the method advocated is to grade up common cows with a purebred bull, requiring a number of years of patient selection and breeding—a period sometimes discouraging to an energetic dairyman. Frequently this causes farmers, who want results too quickly, to change breeds.

The feed manger may be made 12 to 14 inches wide, or wide enough to accommodate the milk pail. The calf should be fastened while it drinks the milk, and the grain fed immediately afterward. By the time the calves have eaten the grain they will lose the desire to suck each other's ears. A part of the manger may be used for hay, but the calves should be loosened from the stanchions after they have eaten their grain. The calf pens and stanchions should be built in the south side of the barn, where plenty of sunshine and light can be had. There is no disinfectant that will take the place of sunshine. During the summer the calf should have access to a pasture lot where there is plenty of shade.

It is expensive to buy mature dairy cows free from disease, that have good breeding and that show desirable productive ability. Often, especially in new dairy sections, a farmer buys mature stock without being properly prepared to care for it, and many discouragements follow. To a great ex-

Now is the best time to buy a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

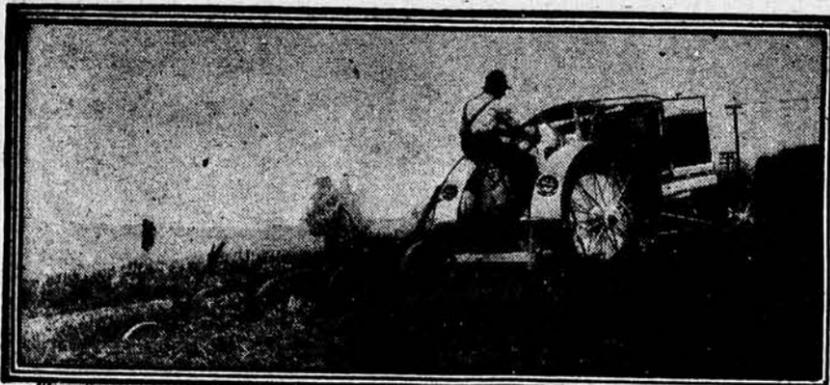


THESSE are the days when the farmer is getting the most milk, and with butterfat at its present high price he should be sure to get all the cream.

Many "claims" are made for various cream separators, but the most convincing proof that the De Laval is the cleanest skimming machine is the fact that 98% of the large creameries the world over use the De Laval.

Even if you do not separate as much cream as the large creameryman, you can no more afford to waste cream than he can.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
165 Broadway NEW YORK 29 East Madison Street CHICAGO 61 Beale Street SAN FRANCISCO



"Besides plowing, discing, harrowing and drilling, I do all sorts of belt work with my Allwork."
WM. DONEWITZ,
Lyons, Kan.



Power For All-Year 'Round Farm Work

The "Allwork" Tractor is built for all around work in any season of the year. Powerful for heavy plowing—light enough to get out on wet land in early spring or on a soft seed bed for harrowing and seeding; plenty of power for belt work. Here is the practical light-weight, high-power farm tractor. Guaranteed to burn Kerosene successfully. Free from freakish features; runs on four wheels; carries the largest 4-cylinder engine we know of on any 3-plow tractor. It sets crosswise on the frame, thus giving direct spur gear drive; no bevel gears. This assures

10 to 15 Per Cent More Power at Drawbar

Will run an 18-inch silage cutter and 28-inch separator; does all kinds of belt work, and pulls an 8-foot road grader with ease.

Write for 1919 Catalog

It shows the Allwork doing all kinds of field and belt work.

Electric Wheel Company Box 30A Quincy, Illinois

Allwork

KEROSENE TRACTORS
BACKED BY 12 YEARS OF TRACTOR EXPERIENCE

Who Picks Your Battery?

The battery that came with your car may have been the kind for the manufacturer of your car to buy—the reason is obvious—

—but that doesn't mean that it is the kind for you to continue using.

You probably have to drive over all kinds of roads—and remember that every time you go over a bump you give the battery a "solar plexus."

What you want is Service—and to be sure of it you must have a battery that is doubly strong.

Cowie Guaranteed Batteries have oversized parts and besides that every cell is cushioned against road shocks by an underlying and surrounding layer of elastic asphalt mastic.

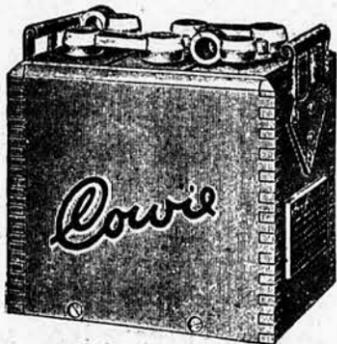
To be sure of economical and enduring service get a battery with this signature on the side—

Cowie

The first cost is no more—in the long run it's less. If A "Cowie" Doesn't Make Good We Will.

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

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



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

Bureau of Markets No Good

Grain Dealers Send 10-Foot Petition to Congress

BY JOHN GLEISSNER

AN IMMEDIATE investigation of the Bureau of Markets in the U. S. Department of Agriculture is demanded in a petition 10 feet long, sent to Congress recently by the Kansas Grain Dealers' association. The petition asks Congressional action "with a view to eliminating the tremendous, unnecessary expense; and all the superfluous amount of red tape, which in many instances results in the defeat of justice, and of the objects for which the bureau was intended, and the misleading and detrimental dissemination of so-called market information, which in reality results in greater trouble, and loss far in excess of the meager benefits, if any, which may be derived therefrom."



war conditions again be permitted, saying that war burdens were borne cheerfully, but that now grain men wish to "get off the limb."

Eaton G. Osman, managing editor of the Price Current Grain Reporter of Chicago, said the Grain Grades Act may be considered the answer of the administration to the clamor in the Northwest. "It has little resemblance to the measure originally desired by the grain trade," Mr. Osman said. "It has become merely a framework on which legal clerks in the Bureau of Markets hang petty regulations and unwise restrictions. The Bureau of Markets is convinced it must do something for the farmer, and take over services for the grain trade which the trade can better perform for itself. The overwhelming majority of the trade looks upon the present inspection and supervision as a failure, with too great an emphasis on red tape methods. Control is centered in Washington, and there is not a quick response to trade opinion."

That's the way the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association feel about the Bureau of Markets. But they have other feelings equally emphatic, and they gave them liberal expression, too, in their 22nd annual meeting which was called this year for Hutchinson. They criticized the government for what they believe is unwarranted interference with their conduct of their business, and they denounced the Non-Partisan League, the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialism, and Bolshevism. Problems of the trade came in for their share of consideration, of course, but the dominant idea of every session was opposition to paternalism and radicalism. Opposition also took tangible form in a resolution condemning the permit system of shipping, and urging that it be used only as a last resort, in the event that elevator space becomes filled.

"The Federal Trade Commission has showed its animus and crafty methods of espionage. Chairman Colver's announced intention was to show up the grain exchanges. We are face to face with state control after the present system expires. In fact, agitation has already begun. There is danger of rule by the unthinking and the sentimentalist."

E. J. Smiley, of Topeka, who has been secretary of the association since its formation, opened the attack on government regulation. "The war is over," he said. "This being the case, we are all interested in knowing at the earliest possible moment, whether we shall be compelled to work under the restrictions imposed by the various bureaus in Washington, in handling the 1919 wheat crop. Owing to the President's proclamation, guaranteeing the farmer a price for his crop this year, it is necessary for the continuance of the Grain Corporation in order to provide the machinery to make good this guarantee. But why the necessity of the continued activity of the Federal Trade Commission as affecting the purchase and handling of grain? Reports demanded by that bureau are practically duplicates of reports made to the Grain Corporation."

P. E. Zimmerman of Lindsborg, field secretary of the Kansas Anti-Bolshevik Campaign, fired the first guns against radicalism. He accused the Non-Partisan League of being one with Bolshevism and the Industrial Workers of the World. Zimmerman made detailed charges of insincerity and bad reasoning against the Non-Partisan League. F. E. Goodrich, president of the National Grain Dealers association, whose home is in Winchester, Ind., also attacked the Non-Partisan League. So enthusiastic did the grain men become that they voted to give \$1,000 to fighting the Non-Partisan League, Bolshevism, and similar movements. More than \$500 of this fund was paid on the spot and the secretary was authorized to collect the remainder.

O, Yes; Grain Problems

The principal trade problem discussed was what the elevator operators shall be allowed for handling the grain harvested this year. It was contended that 8 cents a bushel, the amount permitted for the harvest of 1918, is not sufficient, and steps were taken to urge upon Federal officials the need for a larger amount. Secretary Smiley and President McClure were named as delegates to attend a meeting with Federal officials early next month at which the question will be considered with delegates from the principal wheat states. President McClure said that since patriotism can no longer be given as an excuse for unjust profit limitation, Kansas grain men should insist that they be allowed a more liberal margin.

Resent Federal Busybodyism

"We had the assurance of Mr. Hoover, head of the Food Administration, and Mr. Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation, that it was their intention to hand the grain business back to the handler just as it was before the war. We believe that both of these gentlemen meant just what they said and will do all in their power to make good their statements. We believe, however, that it will become necessary to have Federal legislation to curb the activities of the Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Markets. The public is demanding curtailment of government expenditures and also less interference on the part of the government with private enterprises."

"The Bureau of Markets," Mr. Smiley declared, "gives less useful service for the money expended than any other branch of the government." "To it was delegated the authority to establish uniform grades for grain. We have had uniform grades established by this bureau, and I believe I am safe in saying that we are farther from uniform inspection than ever in the history of the grain trade. The principal reason is that there is too much red tape and too many technical rulings."

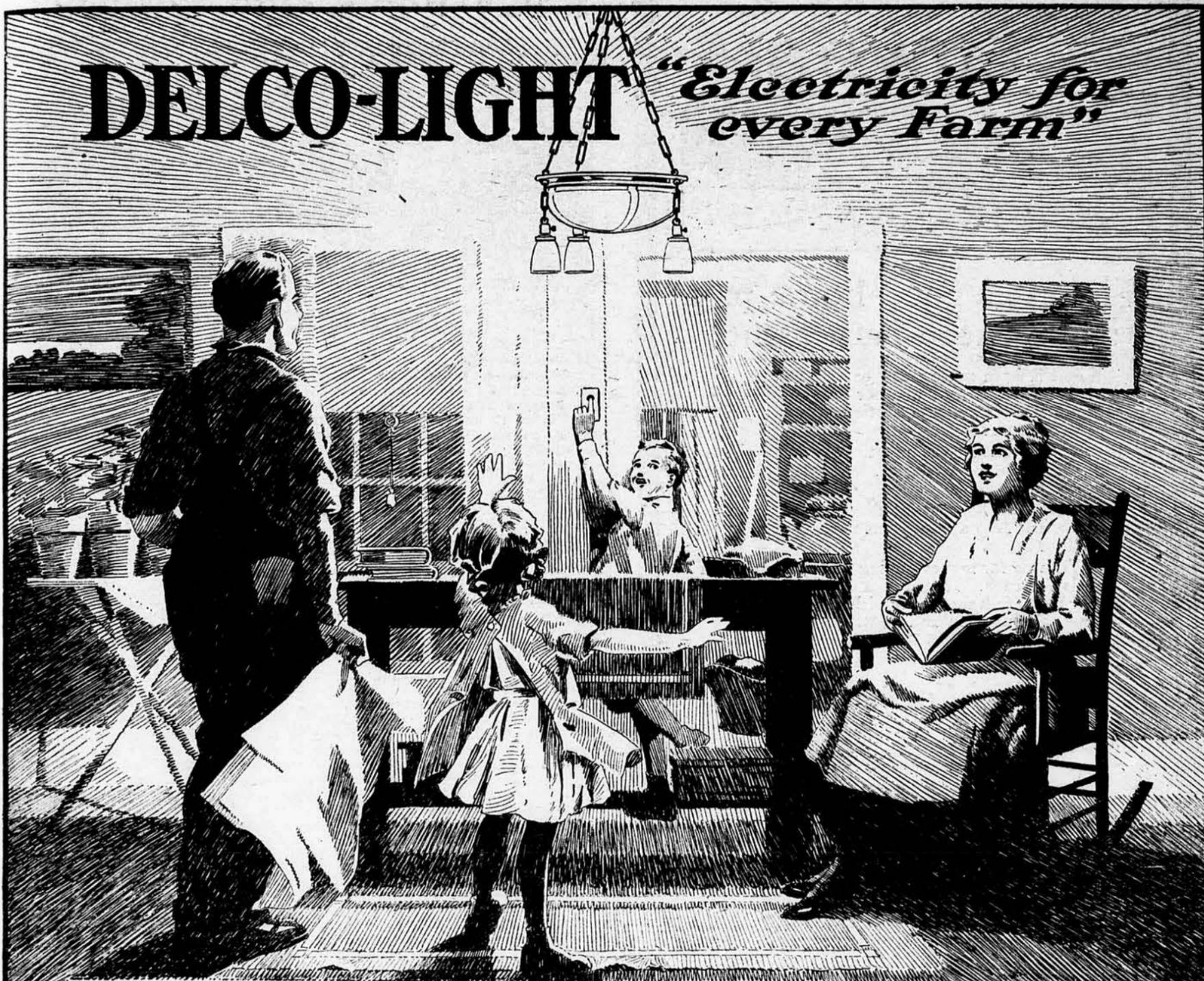
J. B. McClure of Hutchinson, president of the association, urged that pre-

"All country elevators must realize that if they expect to continue in business they must have a larger margin of profit than that established by the grain corporation for 1918," said Secretary Smiley. "The country elevator must insist on being allowed a reasonable storage charge for holding wheat until there is an outlet for accumulated surplus."

Figures were cited which show it cost 8.54 cents a bushel to handle 13,197,077 bushels of wheat at 199 stations in seven states, not including freight.

D. J. Plazzek of Kansas City, zone chief of the Grain Corporation, intimated the margin will not be greater than 8 cents. He also said there are 20,000 cars ready to carry grain from the wheat producing areas. He predicted that there will be no great ac-

(Continued on Page 30.)



DELCO-LIGHT "Electricity for every Farm"

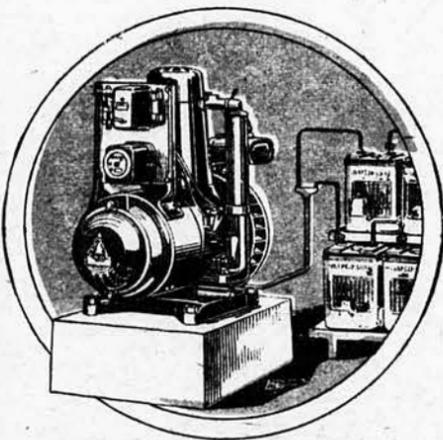
"We Should Have Had Electric Lights Long Ago"

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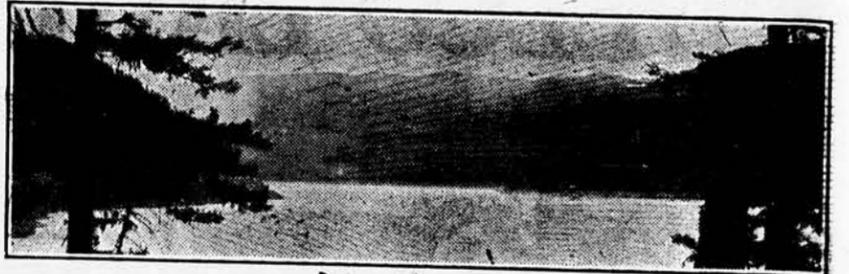
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Paints

What About Your Vacation?

Benefits of Summer Outing Extend Thru the Year

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT



HAVE a lift?" called a genial farmer to a young artist who walked along the country road, equipment under arm.

The artist, laden with his burden, gladly accepted the invitation and soon was engaged in showing some of his productions to his host. The farmer displayed keen appreciation for all of the works of art, but his interest was attracted especially by the reproduction of a rustic gate, overrun with vines. It was a charming scene—so realistic, in the farmer's estimation, and far surpassing the others.

After a drive of several miles the farmer announced that he would be compelled to drop his new-found friend here, for the nearby lane led to his home. The artist looked up in amazement. Before him was the rustic gate which he had reproduced in oils—the entrance to the farmer's grounds. His host had admired the painting but had not recognized the beauty which he had before him daily.

In planning your summer vacation do not make the mistake of thinking that the greatest enjoyment is to be found at the greatest distance from home. The unpretentious summer resort where formality is cast to the winds generally affords more real pleasure than the more fashionable one. Why not make up a party of your neighbors and plan really to become acquainted with them on your summer outing?

Farmers Need Recreation

Purchase of Liberty Bonds and contribution to various war funds may have cut down the allowance which you hoped to set aside for the summer trip. But the vacation provided at low cost will give the needed recreation. If anyone needs to be taught the value of a vacation it is the overworked farmer. A vacation is necessary as a business investment. One returns from it refreshed and invigorated and with renewed courage for daily tasks.

In order to get the perspective one should go at least a little distance from home for the summer outing, but wherever you go determine to enjoy the beautiful and helpful, be leisurely about your enjoyment, observe the things that are different from those you see every day that you may take new thoughts back to your workaday duties.

As I sat with a party of friends on the porch a few evenings ago, we told about the vacations we had enjoyed most and the incidents of them that had left the greatest impression upon us.

"My sister and I took a trip to the

Thousand Islands one summer," began a practical business girl and, filled with amusement at what she was about to tell, she let out a characteristic giggle which set the crowd to laughing even before they heard the story. "Of course, I enjoyed the beauty of the water and the many wonderful sights but as I recall the trip now the incident which made the greatest impression on me was this: Sister and I sat watching the sunset one evening and I asked 'What does that great pink cloud look like to you?' She hesitated a moment and then she said, 'Why, it looks like a beautiful angel with fluffy, spreading wings.'" The business girl laughed again as she continued and I knew she must have enjoyed every part of her vacation for she knew how to laugh. "That's not what it reminds me of," I said to sister. "It looks like a big pink beef hanging up there." That's going from the sublime to the ridiculous in the good things we get on a summer trip, isn't it?"

"That reminds me of a two weeks' vacation my chum and I once spent at a little summer resort owned by her aunt," said another business girl, after everyone had laughed sufficiently about the pink beef and the fluffy angel. "We had all kinds of fun on the shoot the chutes and Ferris wheel and scenic railway, and gathering pond lilies was delightful but the incident which stands out in my memory most clearly just now occurred on a row-boat trip we took over the two small lakes and down a meandering stream that flowed into the farther one. Sitting on the pond lily leaves were dozens of the cutest little turtles I ever saw. They turned their heads up saucily to enjoy the sun and they had the most knowing expression. 'Look, Ethel, don't they remind you of our minister, the way he looks up when he is going to make some particularly brilliant remark?' I asked, and we both laughed at the similarity."

A Few Suggestions

"Well, now, you girls can talk about your pink beeves and your fluffy angels and preacher turtles," drawled a middle-aged follower of Isaac Walton, who up to this time had sat quietly in a corner of the porch but who now joined the crowd. "but as for me, give me a good fishing rod and some bait and all I want to do is fish and fish and fish. Don't care much about the fish I catch, it's just the fun of fishing."

Thereupon a 16-year-old youth entered into the conversation. "Give me a swimming pool where I can do the high dive and be out in the water all

Your Part of the Billion Bushels of Wheat

THE Government desires the farmers of this country to produce a Billion Bushels of Wheat in 1919. With such a crop the use of the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker will save 10,000,000 bushels that would otherwise be lost—a cash gain to farmers of \$22,000,000.

Grain-Saving Stacker

Write Today to Any of These for Grain-Saving Stacker Information
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Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois
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Bantling Manufacturing Company, Toledo, O.
Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, N. Y.
Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York
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J. I. Case Threshing Mach. Co., Racine, Wis.
Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois
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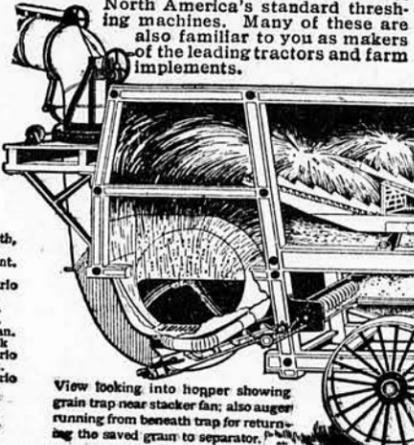
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The Grain-Saving Device Originated With The Indiana Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated The Wind Stacker

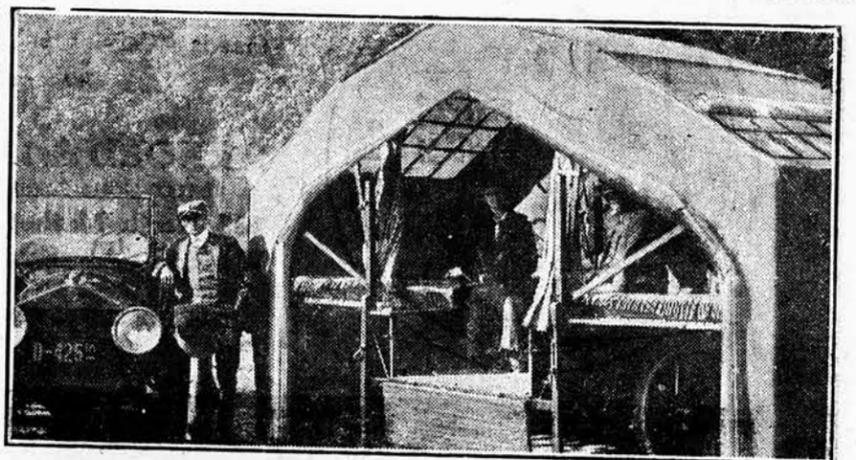
Get *your* share by insisting that the machine which threshes your grain is equipped with the **Grain-Saving Stacker**.

This improved stacker returns to the separator the grain blown to the stack in the ordinary process. It saves more than enough to pay the threshing bill.

Get the facts from any one of the makers of North America's standard threshing machines. Many of these are also familiar to you as makers of the leading tractors and farm implements.



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



The Motor Car Has Increased the Pleasure of the Summer Outing. Equipment and Provisions May be Carried in a Trailer.

day. Oh, boy! I'm satisfied then. That's the one time in the year when I enjoy a bath!" he exclaimed truthfully.

"After all, it really isn't the place to which you go and the amount of money you spend that makes a vacation worth while," said a sweet-voiced motherly little woman. "It's the spirit in which you enter into it. One year we decided to eliminate the expense of a summer vacation and John and the children and I all stayed at home. The result of our failure to take a vacation cured us of ever trying to save money in this way again. The year was a dull one because we had no bright memories of our summer trip. John and I discussed the matter. Then we found two other families who were like-minded and the three of us rented a summer cottage on a little island where the river tumbles in tiny cascades over masses of stone. The woods were rich in mint and sarsaparilla and wintergreen which we enjoyed gathering for winter use. There was safe wading for the children and bathing and boating. In the evening we were a happy crowd as we sat on the porch telling stories and singing-songs. Of course, we took our own bedding and table-linen and silver-ware and the expense when shared by the three families was very small."

Motor cars have caused the outing habit to spread tremendously. A trailer taken behind the car will help to solve the camping problem. A canvas house or tent may be folded up and carried in the trailer, as well as other equipment. The camper at the summer resort in the mountains may obtain as much enjoyment from his two weeks' outing at an expense which scarcely exceeds living at home as the man of wealth who spends \$10 a day at a fashionable hotel—and perhaps more, for he is closer to nature. Whether he sees the sublime or the ridiculous in softly floating clouds, and streams, and flowers, he carries back to his home ideas and memories which brighten the whole year's work.

Threshing Schools Well Attended

BY A. C. HARTENBOWER

The Kansas State Agricultural college is much pleased with the success of the one day threshing schools being held by some of its extension workers. Three of these schools were held recently—one at Great Bend, one at Wichita and one at Abilene. The attendance and co-operation were unusually good. At Wichita, the attendance was 150 and representatives came from five counties. At Abilene, there were representatives from seven counties with an attendance of 125. Other schools were held last week at Dodge City, Mankato, Hays and Norton.

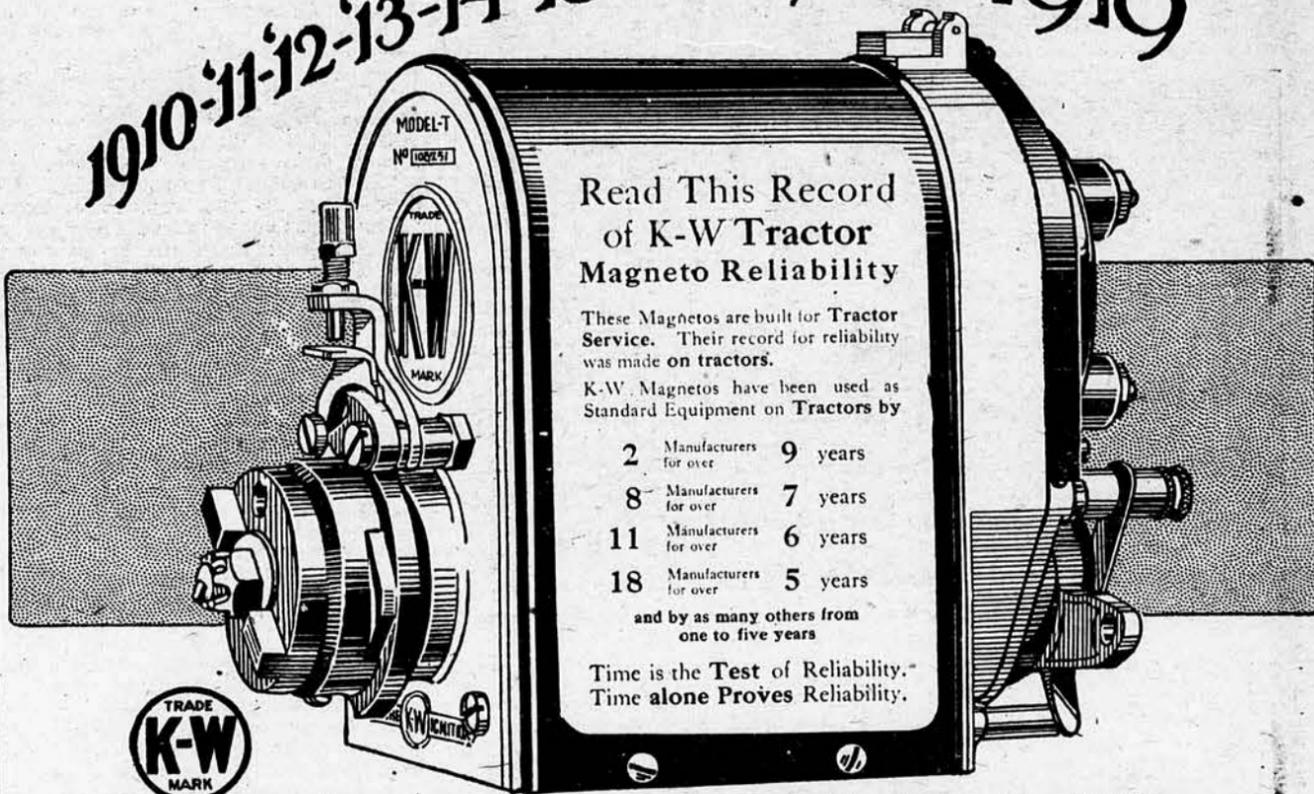
Various threshing machine representatives report that 70 per cent of the threshing machines sold this year are of the smaller sizes and are operated by farmers owning tractors. Many farmers think it better to own their own machines with which to thresh their grain than to wait their turn with the custom machines. This condition probably has been brought about by the increased acreage of wheat and the desire of the farmer to harvest his wheat at his most convenient time.

Last year the Food Administration included threshing machinery inspection in their food conservation program. This called the attention of many people to the great possibilities of saving wheat. This year, at the termination of the Food Conservation program, the same work was taken over by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.

Various threshing machine companies agreed to co-operate in the scheme and provided their leading men for this project. These acting in co-operation with the departments of extension and engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college established seven one day threshing schools which were located in the leading grain districts of the state.

At these schools discussions and demonstrations on threshing problems are a part of the program. These are made by representatives of the various threshing machine companies and from the divisions of extension and agricultural engineering of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

1910-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-1919



High Tension MAGNETOS — have stood the Test of Time on TRACTORS

Back in the early days when big tractors pulling large gangs of plows first broke prairie soil and the tractor manufacturers yearly took part in competitive plowing contests, two tractor manufacturers adopted K-W Magnetos as standard equipment. Then year after year other manufacturers, recognizing the importance of "Reliable" ignition came to K-W for Magnetos.

These K-W Magnetos have stood the gaff of tractor service in every state in the union and in fifty-seven foreign countries. They have done their work year after year in all climates from torrid Africa to frigid Russia. They have worked in rain storms, snow storms and sand storms. They have made good in every draw-bar and belt service under every conceivable working condition. Because they have stood the test of time they are recognized today as the standard magneto for tractors the world over.

The K-W Magneto has been developed by keeping in close touch with tractor development and an ac-

curate knowledge of the conditions under which a tractor must operate. It owes its reliability to the patented K-W construction and the fact that K-W Magnetos have always been made up to a quality and never down to a price.

K-W "Inductor" design eliminates all internal sparking and trouble due to sliding contacts and poor connections, because in K-W construction all internal connections are permanent. There are no moving wires, revolving windings, troublesome commutators and brushes, current collector rings, etc.

And K-W Magnetos are just as efficient as they are reliable—they cut fuel bills to the bone. Make sure the tractor you buy is K-W equipped. Look for the K-W trade mark—the symbol of Reliability. Write for a list of K-W equipped tractors.

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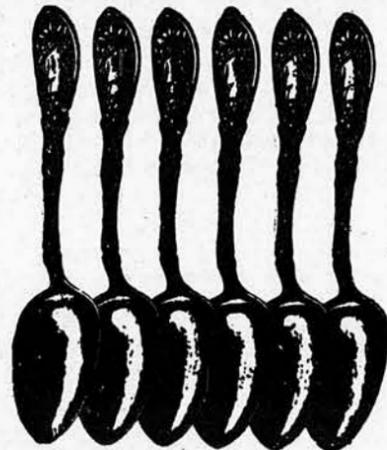
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ACCEPT THIS TEN-DAY SPECIAL OFFER

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

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

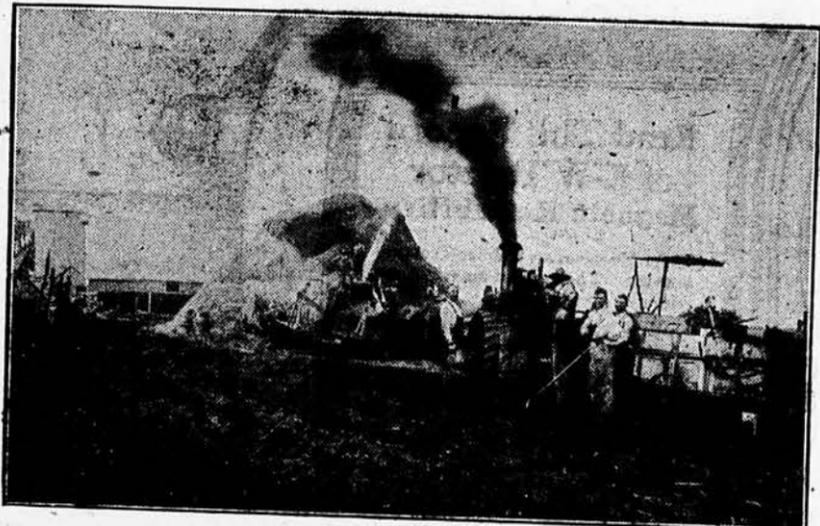
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Threshermen Go to School

Farmers at Abilene Plan to Save Grain

BY C. M. HARGER



Good Clean Threshing Will Save Thousands of Bushels of Valuable Grain This Year Which Otherwise Might be Lost.

MORE THAN 100 farmers and threshermen attended the threshing school held at Abilene, May 26, conducted by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural college, and threshing machine manufacturers. Karl N. Knaus, of the college, presided. Elmer Johnson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is in charge of the several schools being held in the state, gave especial emphasis to the value of good threshing. "This," said he, "is really what we are holding these meet-

ings for—to save precious grain. The Threshing Division of the Grain Administration began this work last year with good results. These are the first schools held in Kansas. Last year investigation in North Dakota showed that the waste on only 26 per cent of the rigs averaged a loss of 14.63 bushels a day before adjustments were made, after which it was cut to 4.03 bushels, making a saving to the state of 600,000 bushels. In South Dakota the loss was cut 13.3 bushels, in Montana 13.27 bushels, and in Minnesota 15.28 bushels a day—and these were

on only 18 to 32 per cent of the rigs running. In South Dakota they found machines that wasted 63.54 bushels a day. In Minnesota the maximum was 48.8 bushels a day. It is estimated that the agitation of the grain administration last year caused the use of better methods that saved 21,903,600 bushels."

"I have lost wagon loads of wheat" said one farmer, "and I want to know why?" This is the question that every farmer desires to have answered.

"The threshers lose some and negligence takes the rest," was the answer. "Four things ought to be done by every wheat raiser: Rake the shock rows, use tight bottom wagons, clean up under the machine and use canvas under the front of the separator. The test of raking shock rows in Wisconsin last year produced 135 bushels from 22 acres. In Oklahoma 90 acres yielded 110 bushels on one farm and 55 bushels were saved from 70 acres on another; 144 farms yielded 5,003 bushels. Kansas saved 1½ bushels an acre by this method and Illinois ½ bushel an acre. Tight bottom bundle wagons and barges in North Dakota saved 600 to 800 bushels in harvesting 2,000 acres. Wisconsin estimates a saving of 280,000 bushels by tight bottom wagons. The careful use of canvas and clean-ups saves 4 bushels to every 100 bushels; Nebraska reports 5 bushels a setting; on 144 farms in Oklahoma it saved 573 bushels. Why waste two dollar wheat when you need the money and the world needs the wheat?"

Mr. Knaus took up the reasons for this education: "Seventy per cent of the machines being bought this year are the separators of small size, suitable for individual farms or small groups of farmers, machines with cylinders less than 30 inches. The new owners are inexperienced operators, most of them young farmers. The older men know how to make

minor adjustments but few are capable of getting the full use of their machines. Unless they do this we shall lose hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat in the coming harvest."

Many Subjects Discussed

The questions put to the lecturers cover everything from how to adjust a belt to the setting of the teeth on the cylinder.

Mr. Johnson made a strong point in advising the farmers to apply for themselves and to demand, as is their right, from threshers employed by them, the "blanket test," showing definitely the amount of wheat blown with the straw thru the stacker into the straw pile, to determine without argument the wastage of any machine. "To make this test," said Mr. Johnson, "get a sheet of canvas 18 by 24 feet and a coarse screen 24 to 36 inches in diameter. Spread the sheet on the ground convenient to the stacker of the machine and station a man on top of the machine near the weighing device. Immediately after a trip of the weigher, drop the hood so that all the straw passes upon the sheet and permit the straw to collect there until the weighing device trips five times, indicating that the machine has threshed 2½ bushels. Use a fork to winnow off the straw from the canvas, shaking out as much wheat as possible, and leaving a mass of small particles of straw, chaff and wheat. Use the screen to sift off the small particles of straw and put the material thru a fanning mill, leaving the wheat that has been wasted. Measure in pint measures. One pint means a loss of less than 1 per cent; 2 pints, 1½ per cent; 3 pints, less than 2 per cent; 5 pints, 3 per cent; 6½ pints, 4 per cent; 8 pints, 5 per cent; and 2 gallons 10 per cent. One pint might be considered unavoidable; 2 pints means poor operation that ought to be corrected; 3 pints or more is wasteful practice and the machine should be shut down until improvement is made."

Demonstrations were made at the stores of dealers in the city and A. B. Welty, engineer of the Case company, explained the adjustments of the machines and answered questions from many men in the large crowd present. Cracked wheat he said was caused by poor teeth on the cylinder. He explained the art of feeding properly, balancing the cylinder and many other matters.

Farmers were advised to send to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, for Bulletin 998, Bulletin 991 on "Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines" and Bulletin 1036 on "Care and Repair of Farm Implements."

Great Bend Threshers' School

The United States Department of Agriculture, the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and the Barton county farm bureau co-operating, held a threshers' school at Great Bend Monday, May 26. More than 100 farmers attended the school despite the fact that it rained the previous day and that the roads were practically impassable.

A. E. McClymonds of Kansas State Agricultural college, discussed the "Value of Good Threshing." Professor K. J. T. Ekblaw, explained the "Principles of Grain Separation." Mr. Van Valkenburg, a specialist from one of the threshing machine companies, explained the "Practical Method of Threshing Machine Adjustments."

The opinion of farmers as well as threshers, at this school was that meetings of this nature would be of tremendous value for the agricultural interests of the community. One speaker expressed his views on the matter that it would not be necessary to get any outsiders to enlighten a group of farmers on any subject if they would only attend meetings. In fact he said that he could not tell them anything that was new. He could only remind them of things that they had forgotten. In other words that whenever a group of intelligent men met there was enough information among them to make the time worth while. By this he meant thru exchanging of ideas one can always learn something from the experience of others.

Do not forget to can up all the surplus vegetables and fruits this spring and summer. You may need them next winter.

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For Tractors



The transmission and differential shafts are carried on Hyatt roller bearings which reduce friction to a minimum and the application of Hyatt bearings in the transmission increases the draw bar pull of the tractor fully 15%. The entire transmission is housed in a dirt proof, oil tight case and all parts run continually in an oil bath. The lower half of the case can be quickly removed when necessary.

Reproduction of a clipping from a catalog of the Advance-Rumely Company, makers of Oil Pull tractors.

More Power-Less Cost

It is the farmer himself who receives the direct benefit of Hyatt Bearings.

By cutting down power-consuming friction, they make possible the delivery of more power at the drawbar.

By saving this power, they also effect a saving in fuel cost.

They save much valuable time usually spent in oiling, because they need oiling but once a season. And, without ever requiring adjustment with the

consequent risks of breakage, they outlive the tractor itself.

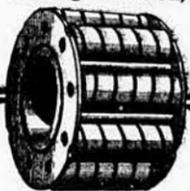
Tractor makers know from experience as old as the industry itself that Hyatt Bearings add to the value of a tractor. They make possible the delivery of greater power at lower cost of upkeep.

This is why you should ask if the tractor you plan to buy is Hyatt equipped, and for the same reason, you should look for Hyatt Bearings in your plows, threshers, grain binders and other farm machines.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Tractor Bearings Division, Chicago

Motor Bearings Division, Detroit, Mich.

Industrial Bearings Div., New York City



The Best Feeds for Lambs

Linseed Meal is a Good Protein Supplement

BY A. M. PATTERSON



LAMB FEEDING at the Kansas Experiment station proved a profitable venture during the winter months of 1919 despite the extremely high prices of feeds. For the feeding tests 245 Idaho lambs were purchased on the Kansas City market at \$16 a hundred. The lambs were divided into seven lots of 35 each, care being taken to sort the lambs in such a manner that each lot was uniform in weight, conformation and quality.

The purposes of this year's investigation were: First—To compare the efficiency and economy of linseed meal, cottonseed meal and corn gluten feed as a protein supplement when fed with shelled corn, alfalfa hay and corn silage; Second—To determine the value of a protein supplement in a ration of shelled corn, alfalfa hay and corn silage; Third—To compare the efficiency and economy of shelled corn and hominy feed when fed with alfalfa hay and corn silage; Fourth—To determine the value of adding corn silage to a ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay; Fifth—To determine whether linseed oil meal can be used to replace corn entirely when alfalfa and corn silage are fed as roughage.

The Initial Weights

The lambs in Lot 1 weighed an average of 64.56 pounds at the beginning of the test. They consumed an average daily ration of 1.24 pounds of shelled corn, .16 pounds of linseed meal, 1.04 pounds alfalfa hay, and 1.52 pounds of silage. At the end of the feeding period they weighed an average of 84.27 pounds which was the selling weight at the Kansas City market, thus making an average total gain of 19.71 pounds a lamb or an average daily gain of .40 pounds a lamb. The feed required to make 100 pounds gain was 308.20 pounds shelled corn, 39.77 pounds linseed meal, 258.55 pounds alfalfa hay and 377.87 pounds corn silage, at a cost of \$15.02 for each 100 pounds gain.

The lambs cost an average of \$10.57 a head at the feed lot; cost of feed consumed was \$2.96 a lamb; labor cost, \$.28; interest on investment, \$.113; interest on equipment, \$.12; shipping and market expenses were \$.43 making a total cost of \$14.47 a lamb. The selling price of this lot was \$19 a hundredweight or \$16.01 a lamb, returning a net profit of \$1.54 a lamb.

Lambs in Lot 2 weighed an average of 65.40 pounds at the beginning of the test. They consumed an average daily ration of 1.24 pounds of shelled corn, .16 pounds of corn gluten feed, 1.04 pounds of alfalfa hay and 1.52 pounds of silage. At the close of the feeding period they weighed an average of \$1.14 pounds which was the selling weight at the Kansas City market, making an average total gain of 15.74 pounds or an average daily gain of .32 pounds a lamb.

The feed required to make 100 pounds gain was 386.02 pounds shelled corn, 49.81 pounds corn gluten feed, 323.77 pounds alfalfa hay and 473.19 pounds corn silage. The feed cost was \$18.74 for 100 pounds gain.

The lambs in this lot cost an average of \$10.71 at the feed lot, cost of feed consumed was \$2.95; labor cost was \$.28; interest on investment was \$.11; interest on equipment, \$.12; shipping and market expenses were \$.43 making total cost of \$14.60 a lamb. The selling price of this lot was \$18.25 per hundredweight, or \$14.81 a lamb, returning a net profit of \$.205 a lamb.

Lot 3 weighed an average of 66.08 pounds at the beginning of the feeding

period. They consumed an average daily ration of 1.24 pounds of corn, .16 pounds of cottonseed meal, 1.04 pounds alfalfa hay and 1.52 pounds of corn silage. At the close of the test they weighed an average of 82.94 pounds which was the selling weight at the Kansas City market, making an average total gain of 16.86 pounds or an average daily gain of .34 pounds a lamb.

The feed required to make 100

pounds gain in this lot was 360.38 pounds shelled corn, 46.50 pounds cottonseed meal, 302.25 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 441.76 pounds silage. The cost was \$17.56 for 100 pounds gain.

The lambs cost an average of \$10.82 in the feed lot, the cost of feed consumed was \$2.96; labor, \$.28; interest on investment was \$.116; interest on equipment was \$.12; shipping and marketing expenses were \$.43, making a total of \$14.58 a lamb. The selling price of this lot was \$18.75 a hundredweight or \$15.55 a lamb, returning a net profit of \$.82 a lamb.

Lot 4 weighed an average of 65.23 pounds at the beginning of the test. They consumed an average daily ration of 1.24 pounds of shelled corn, 1.04 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 1.52 pounds of corn silage. At the end of the feeding period they weighed an average of 79.12 pounds which was the selling weight at the Kansas City market, making an average total gain of 13.89 pounds or an average daily gain of .28 pounds a lamb.

The feed required to make 100 pounds gain was 437.44 pounds of corn, 366.88 pounds alfalfa hay, and 536.21 pounds of silage. The cost was \$19.44 a hundredweight gain.

The lambs cost an average of \$10.68 in the feed lot, cost of feed was \$2.70; labor cost, \$.28; interest on investment, \$.11; interest on equipment, \$.12; ship-

ping and market expenses were, \$.43, making a total cost of \$14.32 a lamb.

The selling price of this lot was \$18.50 a hundredweight, or \$14.66 a lamb, returning a net profit of \$.31 a lamb.

Lot 5 weighed an average of 65.62 pounds at the beginning of the test. These lambs consumed an average daily ration of 1.24 pounds of hominy feed, 1.08 pounds of alfalfa hay, 1.58 pounds of corn silage. At the end of the feeding period they weighed an average of 80 pounds which was the selling weight at the Kansas City market. They showed an average total gain of 14.38 pounds a lamb or an average daily gain of .29 pounds a lamb.

The feed required to make 100 pounds of gain was 422.53 pounds of hominy feed, 368.01 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 538.30 pounds of corn silage. The cost was \$20.38.

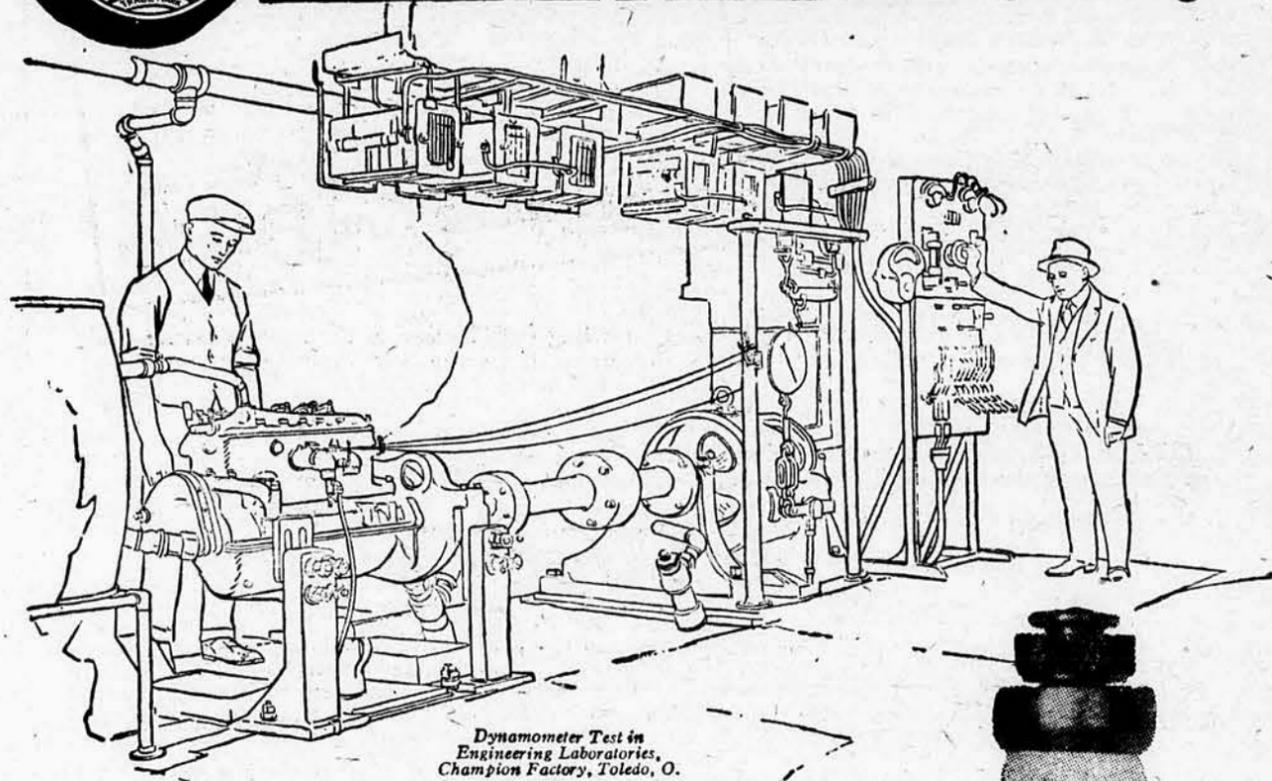
The lambs cost an average of \$10.73 in the feed lot; cost of feed was \$2.70; labor, \$.28; interest on investment, \$.11; interest on equipment, \$.12; shipping and marketing expenses were \$.43. The total cost was \$14.60 a lamb.

The selling price of this lot was \$18.40 a hundredweight or \$14.72 a lamb, returning a net profit of \$.115 a lamb.

Lot 6 weighed an average of 65.22 pounds at the beginning of the test,

(Continued on Page 31.)

Champion Dependable Spark Plugs



Dynamometer Test Guarantees Dependability of Champion Spark Plugs under all Service Strains

NO MATTER what type of automotive engine you have, nor under what service conditions you put it, the Champion Spark Plugs recommended for that particular type of engine have already shown a 100% efficiency record under exactly similar service strains.

In the Dynamometer Department of our laboratories various types of engines equipped with Champion Spark Plugs are being run at all times under the most severe conditions.

The greater resisting power of our famous No. 3450 Insulator together with our patented asbestos gasket construction and coupled with extreme care in manufacture, close inspection and rigid production tests enable Champion Spark Plugs to stand up and keep going better and longer.

There is a Champion Spark Plug for every type of motor car, motor truck, tractor, motorcycle and stationary engine.



Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario

Champion 7/8-18
A44, Price \$1.00

Will Dr. Lavendar please write?

Mr. Buck has something to tell him

Just a year ago Mr. W. Buck of Berien Springs, Mich., reported on two Empire Tires which had run more than 21,000 miles on a heavy seven-passenger Kissel Kar. His testimony was brought forth by the famous record of 25,000 miles obtained by Dr. C. B. Lavendar, of Reform, Ala., on his Ford.

And now, Mr. Buck comes through with an up-to-date bulletin on the same tires as follows:

Empire Rubber & Tire Co.,
Trenton, N. J.

Today I met Mr. W. Buck, about whose experiences with Empire Tires the ad was written. He informs me that the tires purchased in 1914 and those purchased in 1916 are now on a Cadillac, still doing service, while the car they were on is scrapped. Mr. Buck is very loud in his praises of our line. Told me he didn't see why all dealers didn't stock Empires. Two of the last trips he made with his car were one in which he carried 11 passengers, and the other in which he carried 68 bushels of peaches. In all that time he had but one blowout and one tire ran 3 years without being deflated.

Very truly yours,

A. D. BRUSH.

This looks like the low record on punctures as well as a high record on mileage.

It stands to reason that not every car owner will have such good luck as this.

But these figures do have their meaning when you realize that the average Empire in average

running is delivering to the average owner a big surplus of extra miles.

Step in and see any Empire dealer and find out for yourself.

You may not get a record-breaking mileage on one tire, but you will get a great deal higher average on four tires than you ever thought possible.

The Empire Tire Dealer



Passing the Buck to Dr. Lavendar and Mr. Jones

When we recently printed a letter from Dr. C. B. Lavendar, who got 25,000 miles from one Empire, and another from Mr. H. W. Jones, who got 34,000, several of our old friends rose to a point of order.

They reminded us that, whereas both of the above records were made on Ford cars, the original reputation of Empires was won on the big, high-powered cars that give a tire the hardest test.

Which leads us to print the following letter:

EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.,
Trenton, N. J.

Three years ago, Alexander B. Clouse purchased two Red No. 317's for his heavy seven-passenger Kissel Kar. These tires have been subjected to the hardest of tests, all kinds of roads, all kinds of weather, and all kinds of loads. The car was sold about a year ago to Mr. W. Buck and, while in one sense of the word, it was "passing the buck," the tires are now for the first time. These tires have run more than 21,000 miles and are not ready to be scrapped yet.

HALF MOTOR COMPANY,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

There is a record made by two Empires, both on the same heavy car, and both not only running up a huge mileage, but lasting through three seasons.

As we have said before, there is some danger in quoting such experiences, as not every car owner can expect to get a tremendous mileage like this.

Yet these big records do have significance when you take into consideration that the average Empire in average running is delivering to the average owner a tremendous surplus of extra miles.

For 30 years the Empire Rubber & Tire Company of Trenton, N. J., has been making rubber goods of all kinds that have been famous for their long life. They have never turned out a better product than the Empire tires and tubes of today.

Come to the Empire store and find out for yourself.

You may not get a record-breaking mileage on one tire, but you will get a great deal higher average on four tires than you ever thought possible.

The Empire Tire Dealer

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Rural Credit Association

Can you inform me what the Kansas Rural Credit Association did when it disorganized, with the money it collected for the stock sold to the farmers over the state? I bought one share which cost me \$100. I paid \$25 down and the rest was to be paid in three equal installments. I bought this when I needed money very badly, and like lots of other young men I thought it would give me a good start for the future. I have the certificate for the \$25 and that is all I ever received. Somebody who didn't need the money got it. If I ever needed the \$25 I need it right now for I have raised nothing during the last two years, and have two big doctor bills to pay for operations for appendicitis.

The Kansas Rural Credit Association was organized as were similar associations in other states before the Farm Loan Act passed Congress. The rural credit law was framed on almost exactly the same plan as that on which this and similar organizations were chartered under the laws of various states. Our state banking department had supervision of this association and with permission of that department the promoters collected commissions of \$25 a share of stock sold. The par value of a share of stock was \$50 but with each share there was to be deposited in the treasury of the association \$50 surplus to form the working capital of the association. Mr. Laffin paid \$25 for his share of stock and gave his note or notes for the other payments amounting to \$75. The first mistake made was in allowing so high a commission for selling the stock. The commission should not have been more than \$15. However, the association, would I think, have gotten on its feet and made a success if it had not been for the passage of the Farm Loan Act. The Kansas association expected to get the money to lend from the sale of 4 1/2 or 5 per cent bonds. The Federal Reserve Banks get their money in the same way, but in the case of the Federal loan bonds there are no taxes of any kind, while the bonds issued by the Kansas association were taxable. This made it impossible for the Kansas Rural Credit Association to sell its bonds, and unless it could be reorganized under the Federal law it was certain to fail. I believe that if the proper course had been taken the reorganization could have been effected and all stockholders could have been saved from loss. Whether I am mistaken about that or not, the fact is that the reorganization was not effected and the Kansas association was put in the hands of a receiver, Mr. Hamer, by Judge Harris of the district court of Emporia.

Now, of the money received from sale of stock, as I have stated, by permission of the state banking department \$25 a share went for agents' commission. The assets of the association as found by the receiver consisted of an equity in something more than \$100,000 in bonds that had been assigned to the Central National bank of Topeka to secure a loan of some \$70,000 with some cash in bank, I do not recall how much, and the notes that had been given by stockholders like Mr. Laffin. These notes were perhaps collectable, but the receiver decided that to attempt to collect them would place a great hardship on the stockholders. Some of the stockholders had paid for their stock in full, and to these the funds that came into the hands of the receiver were paid out pro rata. Under this arrangement the stockholder who had paid for a share in full received about \$40 as I now recall, while those who, like Mr. Laffin, had paid only the first installment, had their notes cancelled, but did not share in the distribution of the funds in the hands of the receiver. Mr. Laffin is fortunate therefore in that he paid only the first installment. If he had paid in full he would have lost at least \$60 instead of \$25. I may say here that so far as I know, every organization in the United States failed just as the Kansas association did, and I presume for the same reason.

Cost of Roads

I noticed an article recently written by J. Frank Smith, manager of the Good Roads Association, saying that at the rate of \$10,000 a mile for hard surfaced roads the cost for 160 acres would be only \$11.75 or about the price of a case of eggs a year for 20 years. Now of course there should be 1/2 mile of road for each 160 acres and at the very low cost of \$10,000 a mile that would be \$5,000 for each 160 acres. Mr. Smith must be gifted with the power of the Lord when He blessed the loaves and fishes and made

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Indestructible. Will fit any farm gear or truck. One, two or three compartment for water, gasoline or kerosene. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

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

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

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

The Armstrong Drill is a marvel of simplicity, efficiency and durability. 3 right hand levers complete every operation. Many beginners average 60 ft. per day. On hard tests it has averaged 92 ft. per day through solid rock, using only 6 1/2 gals. fuel - figure the profit possibilities out for yourself. Get full information. Special consideration to men returning from Service.

Don't pass by this opportunity. Write right now for Free Book. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 516 Chestnut St., WATERLOO, IA.

them sufficient to feed the multitude, if he can make 20 cases of eggs pay for \$5,000 worth of hard surfaced roads. T. S. B. Whiting, Kan.

If Mr. Smith created the impression that hard surfaced roads could be constructed for \$10,000 a mile cost to landowners he probably was under estimating, at present cost of materials, but he was not so far off in his calculations as T. S. B. is in his. The present hard surfaced road law permits the creation of road benefit districts the size of district to be designated in petition. It might extend 3 miles on either side of the road. The cost of a mile of road, then, would be distributed over six sections or 24 quarter sections instead of two as T. S. B. asserts. If the total cost to the adjoining land owners was \$10,000 a mile the average cost by the quarter section would be \$416.66 if all paid at once, but if distributed over 20 years the annual payments would of course be greater than that. What Mr. Smith must have had in mind was that the cost would be distributed among the landowners of the benefit district, the county, and the township thru which the road ran. If that was what he meant his figures would not be far out of the way. At any rate I think it is true the average annual cost of the quarter on the land included in the benefit district will not exceed \$30 a quarter, plus the land's share of the county and township tax. If T. S. B. owns land within a mile or two of a well constructed hard surfaced road, leading to the town where he does business, he will not be willing to give up the benefit of that road for the sake of saving what it will cost him in the way of extra taxes. The other day I was talking with a farmer in Central Kansas who had just sold a couple of quarter sections of land and who just now does not own any land, but who probably will buy again. He ventured the statement without suggestion from me, that if the principal roads in the neighborhood in which he resided or intended to reside, were hard surfaced, he would be willing to pay a tax of \$100 a year on his automobile as his share of the cost. If such a tax as that were levied on automobiles in Kansas and all the money applied to building hard surfaced roads there would be no need of any land tax.

Loans and Renter's Troubles

Can money be obtained from the government thru a Federal loan? If so at what rate of interest and where shall I write to get it?

A rents a farm from B paying cash rent in advance. He cleaned out the hen house and burned the hay in the nests. Thought he put all the fire out; went to bed and woke next morning to find the hen house burned. The hen house was very old and leaked badly. Can B compel A to pay the cost of a new hen house? If not how shall they determine what shall be paid? There was one clause in the contract which referred to buildings which reads as follows: "To keep hedges trimmed, and fences, gates, wells, buildings, glass, doors and other improvements in good repair, and not to do or suffer any act whereby any insurance on the buildings may be invalidated." The hen house was not insured. SUBSCRIBER.

Write the Federal Farm Loan Bank, Wichita, Kan., for full instructions how to proceed to get loan.

A would be liable for the value of the old henhouse that was burned, not for the value of a new house. If A and B cannot agree between themselves as to what would be a fair value of the old house that was burned, they should call in three fair minded and disinterested neighbors and let them determine the matter.

Justices of Supreme Court

Who are the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States? What is the highest rank in the army and what the highest in the navy? Give me some recent laws passed by the Kansas legislature. SUBSCRIBER.

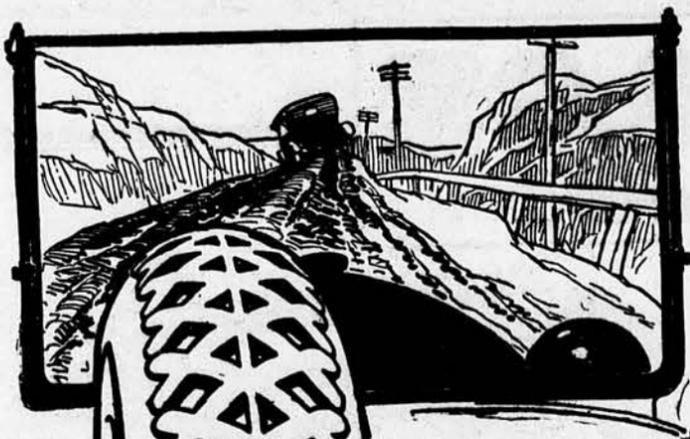
White, McKenna, Holmes, Day, Vandevanter, Pitney, McReynolds, Brandeis and Clark. General in the army; admiral in the navy.

I cannot at this time think of any very important laws passed by the last Kansas legislature except the amended road law.

Farmers Insurance Company

Is there a farmers' insurance company insuring against loss by fire and tornado in this state? If there is such a company where is it? If more than one, which is nearest to Kingman county? H. A. D.

There is the Southern Kansas Mutual Fire, Hail and Tornado Insurance Co., with headquarters at Wellington. This is the nearest company to Kingman. It is a farmers' mutual company as I understand.



MOHAWK
Quality **TIRES**

Most troubles are best eliminated at the SOURCE. Bad roads are the SOURCE of much UNNECESSARY tire expense. ARE YOU BOOSTING GOOD ROADS?



Well Paid Mohawk Builders Make Longer Lived Tires

Mohawk tire builders—the men who make the Mohawk tire by hand—are expert workmen and draw expert workmen's pay.

They are well paid because Mohawk standards demand the best workmanship and we are willing to pay for men whose trade is not a "work" but a profession.

They are paid well enough to insure their continued, undivided interest and best efforts.

When you realize that Mohawk tires contain only the purest materials and more generous quantities of these — you can readily understand why Mohawk builders must be leaders. Their efficient work is requisite to the satisfactory completion of a correctly started product.

Pure materials. More of them—an extra ply of standard weight fabric, for example. Hand made. Veteran expert builders. Those are the reasons for Mohawk tire quality.

They are not the reasons you hear offered by most tire makers. No secret processes, for example—no mysterious methods.

We much prefer, knowing that secrets in tire building do not exist today, to supplant mysteries with facts, leaving the results of our arguments to the good judgment of the buyer.

Mohawk tires are handled by good dealers everywhere—in ribbed and non-skid treads—Cord and Fabric—and also in extra ply, hand made, Ford size.

MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Branch: 1928 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Missouri Distributor:
Megue Rubber Co., 3400 Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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BIG CROP IN SIGHT. Government Guarantees wheat price may force restrictions in marketing.

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

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TO **T. J. BROWN** 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS
Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 30c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$10.50 to \$12.50 No. 2, 25c. " " (as to size) No. 2, \$9.50 to \$11.50
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

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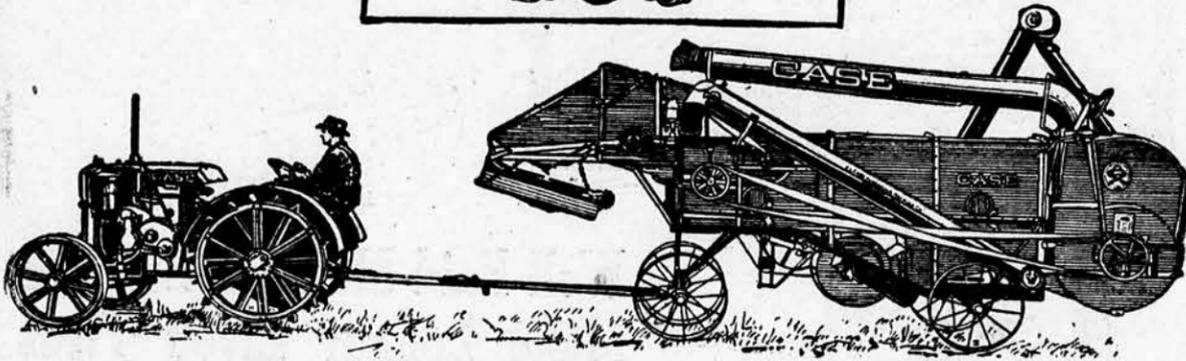
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The Case 10-18 Tractor and Case 20x28 Thresher

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The Case 10-18 Tractor provides the even power to run a thresher steadily, as it should be run. The friction clutch belt pulley (fitted with brake) is mounted on crank shaft, the logical place for it.

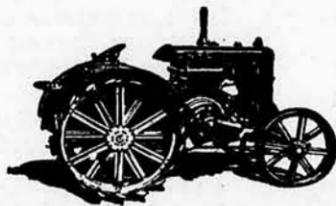
It is equally well adapted to all drawbar work — such as plowing, disking and seeding, hauling, road grading, etc.

A governor-controlled, four-cylinder valve-in-head Case Motor is mounted crosswise on a one-piece main frame. This engine can develop at least 20 per cent more power than its rating.

The Case 20x28 Thresher pictured above is built of steel. It is a simple, easy-running machine, noted for perfect separation, cleaning and saving. Operated with a Case Tractor it is an ideal rig.

This outfit in your hands will enable you to do your threshing at your own convenience without loss from delay. Ask any Case dealer about it now. We will send you a catalog free at your request.

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\$22.00 Sweep Feed Grinder
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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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TIRES 1/4 LESS
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Save Big Money on Fresh, New Tires. Plain and Non-Skid. No Seconds. **GUARANTEED 6,000 MILES** — will run 10,000. We pay the war tax. **TIRES FREE** Secure agency proposition and get your tires FREE. Write today for Free Book and Agency Offer.

WALTER DAVID RUBBER CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

This New Wonder Broom Will Save You Money

This India Fibre Broom is wonderfully efficient sweeping implement. Gets well into the corners and into the mesh and nap of rugs and carpets. It is well constructed and neatly finished—bristles are firmly secured in the pressed steel back; handle is stained and has hole for hanging. It will save you money.

Guaranteed to Outwear Several Ordinary Corn Brooms—Note These Features

It is light in weight, making it very easy to handle. The housewife can do her sweeping with much less fatigue than with other brooms. It is made of genuine Palmyra India Fibre, imported from India. This fibre has all the good qualities of bristle and of the best broom corn and none of the faults. This wonderful fibre resists decay when wet. In fact, an occasional soaking in a pail of water puts new life into the broom.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... for which enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the India Fibre Broom as per your special offer.

Name

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Our Supply Is Limited You Must Act Quickly

We will send one of these brooms postpaid with a one-year subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.25, or with a three-year subscription at \$2.25. We guarantee satisfaction. Use the coupon.



FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru this column. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

When to Cut Alfalfa

When do you think is the best time to cut alfalfa in order not to injure the plants? Wichita, Kan. W. H. S.

Cut your alfalfa when the young shoots start at the crown, and before they grow to a height that the sickle will clip them in ordinary mowing. J. W. Wilkinson

Milk from Diseased Udder

What is the law in regard to selling cream or milk from a cow having a spoiled or diseased udder? Hill City, Kan. D. L. R.

In all cases it is unlawful to sell or offer for sale milk or cream from diseased or unhealthy animals or to sell milk and cream handled by any person suffering from or coming in contact with persons afflicted with any contagious disease. J. B. Fitch.

Horse Has Bloody Wart

I have a 3-year-old horse with a bloody wart back of ear about as big as a dime. How can I remove this? Garnett, Kan. D. K.

The best way to have the wart on this horse removed is to have the growth cut out. The wound should be treated immediately after the operation by applying a pledget of cotton saturated with a 5 per cent solution of formalin. R. R. Dykstra.

Sweet Clover

Does Sweet clover enrich the soil? Does it make good hay or pasture crop? Solomon, Kan. R. L. N.

Sweet clover is a very valuable plant for building up and improving the soil. It has a deep root system and it gathers nitrogen by means of the nodules on its roots. If cut before the stems become woody Sweet clover will make very good hay. It is a very good pasture crop for cattle. Hogs do not eat it so readily as they eat alfalfa. J. W. Wilkinson.

To Kill Out Cactus

Please tell me how to get rid of a troublesome cactus growth that is ruining part of my pasture. Oberlin, Kan. HERBERT HANCHETT.

Unless there is an exceptionally large amount of the cacti growing in your pasture, grubbing should hold it in check as the plant propagates itself very slowly. If the infestation is heavy the pasture land should be plowed up and put into a cultivated crop for several seasons and then seeded down with a high grade pasture mixture. W. W. Robbins.

Sow That Wheezes

I have a sow that wheezes all the time and she is very restless. She has seven pigs at her side now and she wants to sit in water all the time when it is hot. She cannot keep still long enough to let the pigs suck. Her throat is sore and she breathes as if she has a bone in her throat. Sterling, Kan. J. S. OSENBROUGH.

I cannot state positively what the trouble is with your sow, but difficult breathing in these animals is most frequently due to enlarged lymph glands in the region of the neck. In practically all cases, such enlargement is due to tuberculosis. It might be a good plan to have some competent veterinarian apply the intradermal tuberculin test to this animal. The tuberculin should be injected into the skin at the base of the ear. If the reaction is positive, it is advisable to ship the animal to some packing plant in Kansas where government inspection is maintained. R. R. Dykstra.

Good Hog Feeds

At present prices what is the best feed for brood sows after farrowing? Will it pay to feed grain to sows that are running on pasture? Overbrook, Kan. L. V. C.

At present prices two of the best feeds for brood sows are wheat middlings and corn. The wheat middlings should be used as a slop feeding twice a day. Corn should be fed about as much as the hogs will clean up quickly at two feedings. It is not necessary to feed tankage if the sows have alfalfa pasture. Barley can be used in place of corn if it is cheaper

but should be ground because the hull is so woody.

Shotes on alfalfa pasture should have a small amount of grain to keep them in a thrifty condition. It is not necessary to feed more than about 1 1/2 pounds of corn for every hundred pounds weight of pigs but they need this much in order to keep them from getting runty. It is much better to feed a small amount of grain and keep the pigs thrifty because they will require a smaller amount of grain when you want to fatten them off, giving greater profit.

E. E. Ferrin.

Home for Old People

I would like to know whether there is in Kansas a charitable institution or home for old men who are unable to get work? I have no home, I want to be in some institution where I can have home comforts by paying a few hundred dollars for the privilege.

N. B. L. Pueblo, Colo.

The state maintains no home of this kind but several of the churches have institutions for taking care of old people. I would suggest that you write the superintendent of the Methodist Home for old people at Wichita, Kansas. The Presbyterian, Baptist and other protestant churches also have institutions of this kind but I am unable to tell you at this time where they are located. I would suggest that you confer with the pastor of your own church and get him to refer you to the nearest institution of this kind.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Treatment for Mare

What is the trouble with my mare? She is in good flesh, eats hearty and is not in foal. She passes clots of blood every few minutes and does not appear in season. Has been this way for four or five weeks. The last few days she has passed thin blood and seems to suffer with pain when she passes the blood.

S. L. HICKCOX. Springfield, Colo.

Your mare has some disease of the vagina or bladder. The exact nature of this disease can be determined only by having some competent graduate veterinarian examine these parts.

It may be that the animal has a tumor of some kind, which causes the bleeding, and that an operation can cure the trouble. I cannot outline definite treatment since I do not know the real nature of the trouble. I would therefore recommend that you employ a competent graduate veterinarian to examine this animal.

R. R. Dykstra.

Foundered Horse

I have a horse so stiff in the fore legs and shoulder that he can scarcely walk. He eats and looks well. During the last part of last winter he often would be wet with sweat on his shoulders when just standing in the barn. The horse is 15 years old.

Benedict, Kan. G. W. PENNINGTON.

Perhaps your horse may be foundered, but you must understand that I cannot make a positive diagnosis from a written description.

I would advise that you place this animal with her front feet in a trough in which there is about 3 inches of water, or if that is not available, dig a shallow place in the ground and keep it filled with water and use it instead of the trough. This method, however, is too likely to cause infection if there is an open wound in the animal's feet. In that case this method cannot be used. You also should give this animal 1 ounce of powdered saltpeter in the feed three times daily.

R. R. Dykstra.

Sorghum Kernel Smut

Please tell me how to treat cane seed to prevent smut in the new crop.

Collyer, Kan. H. FLAGLER.

The solution used is made by mixing full-strength formaldehyde and water in the ratio of 1 pint of formaldehyde to each 30 gallons of water. The seed to be treated may be placed in gunny sacks, or dumped directly into the solution in the container. If sacks are used, care should be taken to fill the sacks about one-half full. This is necessary in order to allow for the swelling of the seed. The sacks and their contents should be dipped into the solution and moved up and down three or four times in order to thoroughly wet the seed. The grain should remain in this solution for 1 hour. It should then be removed, drained and spread out to dry, being raked about so that the seed will dry as rapidly as possible. The seed should not be permitted to sprout. It should not be stored unless it is thoroughly dry, otherwise it will become moldy. It is best to avoid unnecessary delay in planting seed.

Leo E. Melchers.

Moline System of Power Farming



MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

By using the Moline-Universal Tractor and Moline Tractor implements, you can farm more land, better, easier and at less expense than you ever did before. Farmers in all parts of the country are now making more money through the use of the Moline-Universal Tractor and Moline Tractor Implements. Unsolicited testimony from owners is the best proof of satisfactory performance. Read the following expressions from Moline owners:

"The Moline-Universal has done for me what two men and twelve horses would have done at less expense than one man and six horses." Josee L. Bonnell, Scotia, Nebr.

"It saved me the price of seven horses. It has created a greater desire for farming." Arthur Weis, Reddick, Ill.

"I have been able to dispense with two men and some hired help in the house because of the Moline-Universal Tractor." Wm. P. Johnson, Lovington, Ill.

"It has saved me hiring one man and keeping five extra horses." Henry Hilbert, Charlotte, Ia.

"Earned me \$1,700 in 60 days and established me in a good paying business." C. J. Hawley, Sergeant Bluff, Ia.

"I accomplished about three times as much as I would had I not had the Moline-Universal. For me to go back to horse power would be the same as doing without my automobile." F. N. Miller, Marysville, Mo.

"It has spoiled me because I do not care about driving horses any more." S. R. Moben, Westphalia, Kans.

"A big time saver and makes hard work a pleasure." Millard Belt, Rockville, Md.

"It has accomplished just 100 per cent more than I expected it. As a hill climber there is no equal." O. H. Barkledge, Washington, Mo.

"I can't work horses any more as I do my work so much easier with the Moline-Universal." Henry Shatz, Sheridan, Ore.

"During my ownership of the Moline-Universal Tractor my farm work has been made more pleasant and profitable." S. M. Pinckney, College Farm, Orangeburg, S. C.

"My wife and I have farmed this year by ourselves—something we never did before." H. E. Hartzell, New Weston, Ohio.

"It has saved me \$600 in labor this season." Ira Brinkman, Shades, Ind.

If space would permit we could fill up this entire paper with letters from satisfied owners of Moline-Universal Tractors. Write for full information and large list of farmers who are making more money with less hard work by farming the Moline way.

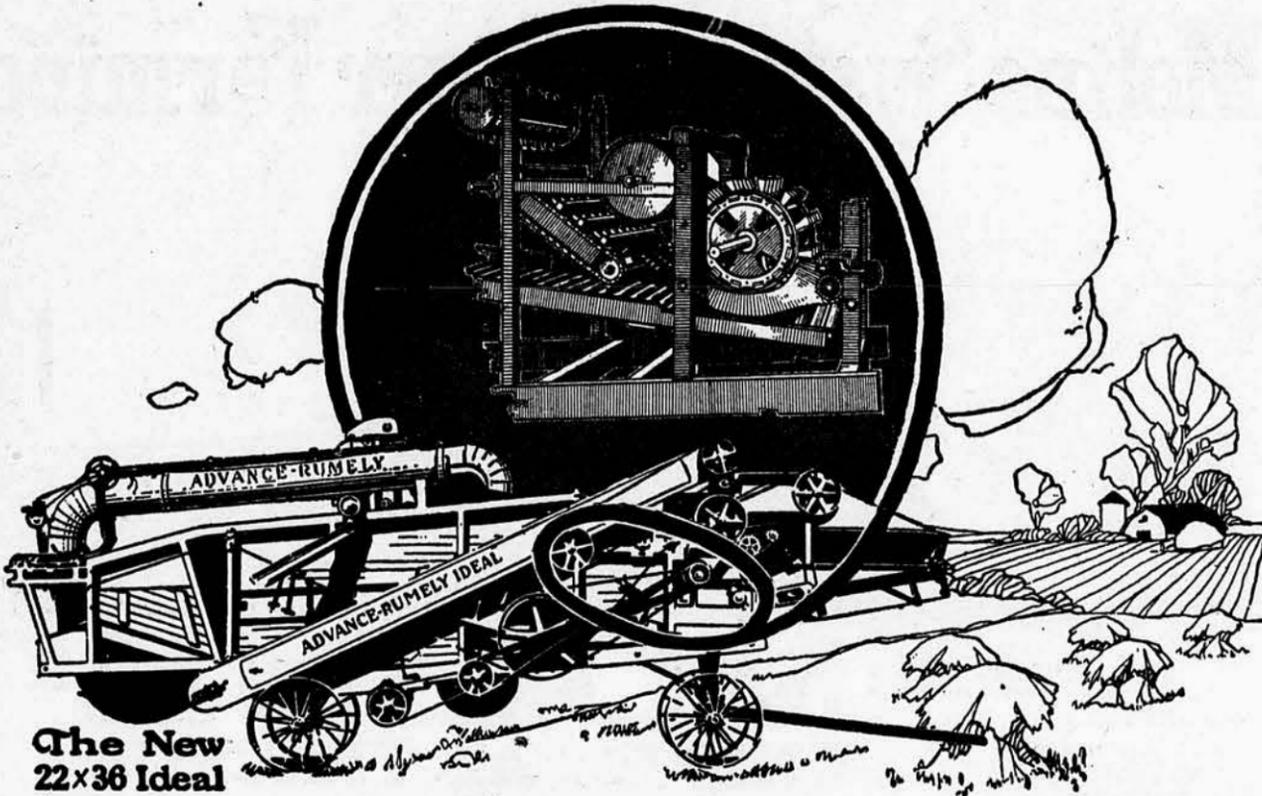
Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill. "Moline Service Satisfies"



SAVE ON TIRES. Any Tire You Want at Wholesale Cost. No Seconds or Off-Brands - All Guaranteed Street Width. We Pay the War Tax. Buy direct from one of the largest tire jobbers in America - we have no agents, salesmen, no hotel, traveling or salary expenses. You get the saving, no matter what tire you want (Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, Capital, etc., guaranteed up to 500 miles) we can save you money. We legally guarantee every tire. Write today for prices. A. H. JENNINGS & SONS, 1608 North 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas.

BIG CUT IN ENGINE PRICES. KEROSENE - GASOLINE. 2 to 30 H.P. Immediate Shipment. Stationary, Portable or Saw-Rig - all at greatly reduced prices. Best Engine - longest record - strongest guarantee. Choose your own brand. No cut in quality, but a big cut in price for quick action. Write for new cut-price catalog - FREE, postpaid - ED. H. WITTE, Pres. WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1548 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., 1548 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our Latest and Best Subscription Offer. The regular subscription price of Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 a year. You can save \$1.00 by sending us your order for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Or, you can send us two yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and get your own subscription free. FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Enclosed find for which please enter the following subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of year.... Name R. F. D. Box Postoffice State Name R. F. D. Box Postoffice State Name R. F. D. Box Postoffice State



The New 22x36 Ideal Separator

The Greatest Grain Separating Device Ever Invented

THE first principle of capacity and thorough clean work in a thresher is to *keep the straw moving*. We knew that and built the Ideal around that principle—with the result that the straw is on the move every minute and moving in the right direction—in a steady even flow.

First of all, the Rumely cylinder is called upon to do one thing only—to knock the grain from the heads. Notice the position of the grates in the Ideal—not half way up the cylinder but right behind and beneath, where they allow the cylinder to relieve itself of the straw at the most natural point—the bottom, before the cylinder starts on its upward turn.

Then comes the Ideal travelling rake or revolving grate, devised to carry the straw from the cylinder and deliver it to the straw rack in a constant even stream.

Briefly, the action is this. When the straw reaches the cylinder the greater part of the grain is shot through the open grate immediately—the straw and whatever grain remains in it shoots over into the jaw between the travelling rake and the first winged beater. This beater forces the straw with a thud hard against the travelling rake which is slatted. This agitation means still more separation. Then the travelling rake, moving constantly, delivers the straw to another beater at the top of the rake, which further agitates it and delivers it to the straw rack in a constant even stream.

This combination of features in the Ideal is without doubt the greatest grain separating device ever

invented. It is an absolute guarantee against bunching of the straw, winding of the cylinder, choking up.

But the grain isn't all saved even when the straw is properly delivered, unless it is handled in the right manner after it gets onto the straw rack. Most straw racks merely agitate the straw. That is not enough.

In the Ideal, no sooner does the straw drop onto the rack than a set of lifting fingers picks it up. The lifting fingers tear the straw open, rake it, beat it from beneath—compelling complete separation. There are several sets of these lifting fingers on the Ideal straw rack and each set means a complete break in the straw.

The extra chaffer area, together with the adjustable sieves in the shoe and the Ideal system of wind control, guarantee a perfect job of cleaning without waste, no matter what the conditions may be.

There's probably an owner of an Ideal thresher in your neighborhood—ask him his opinion.

The Ideal is built in four sizes—22 x 36; 28 x 44; 32 x 52 and 36 x 60, each built on the standard Ideal design—the smallest as well as the largest. The special Ideal catalog is yours for the asking.

The guaranteed oil-burning oil-cooled OilPull Tractor is built in sizes to fit every size Ideal.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.
La Porte, Indiana

Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kan.

ADVANCE-RUMELY

You will be more than proud to wear this ALLIED VICTORY FINGER RING. Very newest and most appropriate ring of today. SILVER WARRANTED. The shield of the U. S. A. in standard colors. Red, White and Blue, show off in beautiful radiation. Hurry! Write quick, I will send you 6 beautiful colored patriotic pictures, showing our heroes in the trenches, on the sea, in the air, and at home. When distributed, I will send you FREE AND POSTPAID the ring. Don't wait—a post card will do—just say, "Send the pictures, I want a Victory ring FREE. Send correct size. Address C. S. VINCENT, Mgr., Dept. 25, Topcka, Kansas."

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. Electric Wheel Co., 208 1/2 St., Quincy, Ill.

OIL At Refinery Prices Direct TO YOU

Steel Drum FREE! We Pay the Freight!
Penco Quality Lubricating Oil guaranteed to be the best oil you ever used, or your money back.

Penco Quality Lubricating Oil bought direct of us saves you 40c Per Gal.
No profits to middle-men, you get all the saving.

GUARANTEED 10 DAY TRIAL OFFER. Order a barrel, half barrel, or ten gallons from prices below. Send check or money order, we ship same day received. Take ten days, use one gal., if not entirely satisfied, ship remainder back at our expense, and we instantly refund every cent of your money. Penco Quality Oil goes farther; makes your engine or machinery run more quietly with more power and saves gasoline or Kerosene. We don't ask you to take our word for it—test it yourself on our guarantee.

Prices Delivered To Your Station
Light, Medium or Heavy Penco Quality Oil

Auto, Tractor and Engine Oil		Oil for Steam Engines and Tractors	
5 Gal. Can.	\$3.85	15 Gal. Steel Drum	\$9.15
Two 5 Gal. Cans (10 Gal.)	6.85	30 Gal. " "	15.90
15 Gal. Steel Drum	11.25	55 Gal. " "	27.90
30 Gal. " "	18.50		
55 Gal. " "	34.50		

FREE!
With every order for 15 gal. or more we give you absolutely free a lock-proof steel drum and reversible plug and faucet.

IMPORTANT: We give a rebate of 5c a gallon for returned steel drums. This brings price on 55 gallon lots down to 57c a gal. We pay the freight on returned drums.

In ordering state if light, medium or heavy grade is desired. If uncertain as to grade wanted, tell make, year and model of your auto, engine or tractor and we guarantee to send you the correct grade. Remember, you are the sole judge—if Penco Quality Oil isn't satisfactory you get your money back. We will be glad to answer any question you wish to ask, but as we take all the risk, suggest that you send your order today.

PENCO REFINING CO. 601 New Jersey Ave. Kansas City, Kans. (Western Department)

Legalize Collective Bargaining

Washington—Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas has introduced a bill in Congress, amending the Clayton Act so as to make lawful co-operative associations of farmers, formed for the purpose of collective marketing and similar objects. If this measure becomes a law, one of the results is likely to be the forming of a great organization, similar to the American Federation of Labor, thru which all farmers' organizations will be affiliated, and which among its other activities will undertake the building in Washington of a great agricultural temple, similar to the labor temple here.

The bill likewise seeks to put farmers' co-operative societies on the same basis with reference to collective selling of their products that labor unions now enjoy with respect to collective bargaining for wages. The right of labor unions in this respect is definitely established in a paragraph of the Clayton Act. The rights of farmers to act collectively in marketing their products is by no means so clearly established, altho the intent of Congress in that direction seems to be unquestioned. The trouble is that the right of the farmers is stated negatively rather than positively, the measure merely providing that the appropriations of money required to enforce the law shall not be used for the prosecution of farmers, producers and associations of farmers and producers "from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof." The law in no way defines or makes clear what are or may be the legitimate objects of such associations. Some able lawyers argue that the "legitimate objects" of such associations cannot be such as are prohibited specifically by the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

The farm organizations want no doubt about the matter. The bill introduced by Senator Capper defines the rights of farmers' organizations with respect to co-operative selling and other activities in a clear and positive fashion, instead of merely stating negatively what they may not be prosecuted for doing, and leaving their positive rights to the guesses of lawyers.

Among the leaders of farm organizations who called on Senator Capper and asked him to introduce this measure were Charles S. Barrett of Georgia, president of the National Farmers' union; Dr. T. C. Atkeson, legislative representative of the National Grange; Charles A. Lyman of the National Board of Farm Organizations, and former Governor Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, attorney for the farm organizations.

Bureau of Markets No Good

(Continued from Page 20.)

accumulation of wheat since the stocks in the state are only half as great as a year ago, while mills are grinding at double the capacity.

E. Bossmeyer, of Superior, Neb., was elected president at the closing session. He has been a member of the association since its organization, and has been active in its management. Mr. Smiley was re-elected secretary for the 22nd time. C. C. Isely, of Cimarron, was chosen vice-president. These directors were re-elected: W. S. Washer, first district; J. D. Meade, of Fort Scott, third district; E. L. Brown, of Chester, Neb., director from that state. Directors who hold over are R. W. Dockstader, of Beloit; J. A. Lyons, of Langdon, and J. M. Rankin, of Cambridge, Neb. About 700 persons attended the meeting.

Farms for Soldiers

Passage of legislation to carry out Secretary Lane's project for farms for soldiers was urged before the House Public Lands Committee last week by Henry Sterling, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor.

"There is absolutely no division among the 3 1/2 million members of the American Federation of Labor as to the desire for this legislation," said Mr. Sterling. A minimum of 400,000 service men would take advantage of the settlements. The work would also help keep unemployment at a minimum.

Can all the surplus vegetables and fruits this year and let nothing go to waste.

When writing advertisers mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

The Best Feeds for Lambs

(Continued from Page 25.)

they consumed an average daily ration of 1.14 pounds of linseed meal, 1.16 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 1.78 pounds of silage. At the end of the feeding period they weighed an average of 80.61 pounds which was the selling weight at the Kansas City market. They made an average total gain of 15.40 pounds or an average daily gain of .31 pounds a lamb.

The feed required to make 100 pounds gain consisted of 362.73 pounds of linseed meal, 369.09 pounds of alfalfa hay, 566.36 pounds of corn silage, and the cost was \$19.61 for 100 pounds of gain.

The lambs cost an average of \$10.07 in the feed lot; cost of feed consumed was \$3.02; labor cost, \$.28; interest on investment, \$.11; interest on equipment, \$.12; shipping and market expenses were \$.43. The total was \$14.63 a lamb. The selling price was \$17.75 a hundredweight, or \$14.31 a lamb, returning a net loss of \$.32 a lamb.

Lot 7 weighed an average of 65.23 pounds at the beginning of the test. They consumed an average daily ration of 1.24 pounds shelled corn, 2.14 pounds alfalfa hay. At the end of the feeding period they weighed an average of 84.11 pounds which was the selling weight at the Kansas City market. They showed an average total gain of 18.88 pounds or an average daily gain of .38 pounds a lamb.

The feed required to make 100 pounds gain consisted of 321.82 pounds of shelled corn, and 555.40 pounds of alfalfa hay, and the cost was \$17 a hundredweight.

The lambs cost an average of \$10.68 in the feed lot; cost of feed was \$3.21; labor, \$.28; interest on investment was \$.11; interest on equipment \$.12; shipping and market expenses were \$.43; and the total cost was \$14.83 a lamb. The selling price was \$18.85 a hundredweight, or \$15.85 a lamb, returning a net profit of \$1.02 a lamb.

Summary of the Tests

The results of these investigations indicate: 1. Linseed meal is more efficient than cottonseed meal and cottonseed meal is more efficient than corn gluten feed as a protein supplement for fattening lambs when fed with shelled corn, alfalfa hay and corn silage.

2. The addition of linseed meal or cottonseed meal as a protein supplement to a ration of shelled corn, alfalfa hay and corn silage increased gains, reduced costs of 100 pounds gain, increased selling price a hundredweight and the ultimate profit. The addition of corn gluten feed as a protein supplement to a ration of shelled corn, alfalfa hay and corn silage increased gains, reduced slightly the cost of a hundred pounds of gain, but failed to produce the desired finish and made less profit than when no protein supplement was used.

3. The substitution of hominy feed for shelled corn fed with alfalfa hay and silage increased slightly the gains, but increased the cost of gains. It also failed to produce as high a finish as did corn making the ultimate profits less.

4. Corn silage added to the ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay did not prove profitable except when linseed meal as a protein supplement was fed with the silage, alfalfa hay and corn. This combination gave the greatest profits.

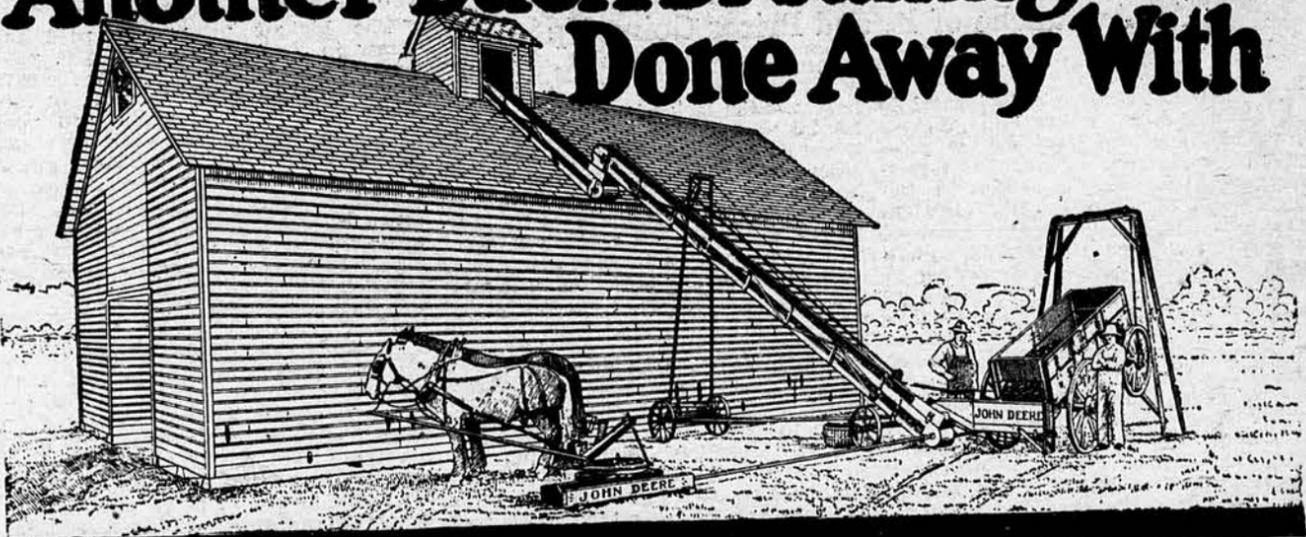
5. Linseed meal substituted for corn and fed with alfalfa hay and corn silage produced slightly larger gains than when corn was fed with alfalfa hay and corn silage but the linseed meal, alfalfa hay and corn silage ration failed to produce the necessary finish and sold for so much less a hundredweight that each lamb made a loss.

We Want You to Have One

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

In planning the improvements for the farm this year do not forget to include the silo in the list. A good silo is a badge of honor on any farm.

Another Back Breaking Job Done Away With



MUCH of the hard work on your farm has been lightened by labor-saving implements. And as a rule you have found your investment in such equipment decidedly profitable.

Scooping grain or corn into granaries and cribs is one more back breaking and tiresome job that can be done away with entirely.

John Deere Elevators are doing this work for thousands of farmers and, besides, are saving hours of valuable time every day during harvest.

In 3 to 6 minutes' time the biggest load is elevated into the granary or crib with only a team of horses or a 3 to 6 h. p. farm engine—a saving of 20 to 30 minutes on every load.

John Deere Elevators have the kind of construction that insures continuous service season after season with little expense for upkeep.

No matter what your individual requirements may be, there is John Deere Elevator Equipment that will meet them fully.

JOHN DEERE Grain Elevators

Two Types from Which to Choose

The John Deere Steel Portable Elevator illustrated above is the type to buy where more than one building is used to store your crop. Mounted on a truck, it can be easily and quickly moved from one building to another.

Built of steel almost entirely, it will neither warp nor decay. The steel sections are bridge-trussed—it will not sag. The steel wagon dump has an automatic stop and a gravity lowering device which is under the operator's control at all times.

It is furnished in different lengths and styles to suit a variety of individual requirements.

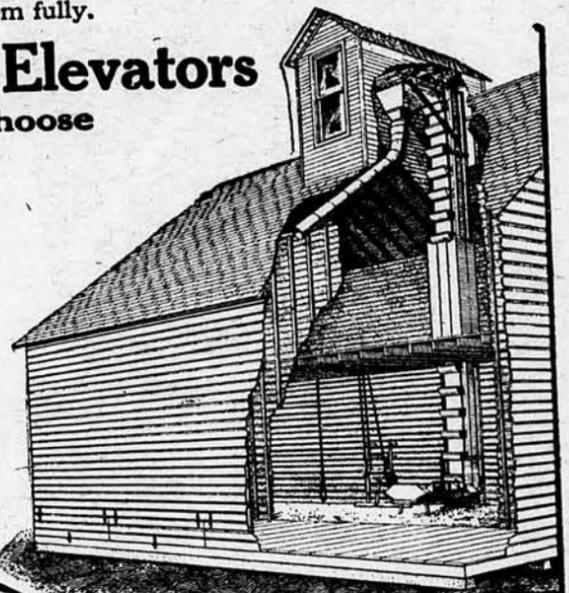
The John Deere Inside Cup Elevator is the type to buy where one building serves as storage for your entire crop. It is so simple that any one familiar with carpenter tools can install it—no heavy built-up sections to hoist in place.

You can get it in almost any desired height for elevating from the floor of building or from pit. It will give you many years of profitable service.

Valuable Crib Plans Free

Drop us a card and we will send you plans for building the modern combined corncrib and granary, with bills of material for 20 different sized buildings, also literature that tells all about John Deere Elevators. Write today. ASK FOR PACKAGE CP-39.

John Deere, Moline, Illinois



GET QUALITY AND SERVICE



JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH

UNION MADE

KEY OVERALLS

GUARANTEED

Wear KEY

Overalls and get more than you pay for—better overall satisfaction, better fit and longer wear.

This guarantee protects you:

If KEY OVERALLS do not give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

BOYS' OVERALLS LIKE MEN'S

Should your dealer be out of your size, write

LAKIN-McKEY

Fort Scott, Kansas.

Save Lodged Grain

Over 200,000 Sold—16th Year



Harvesters

Equipped with Champion Grain Guards do work no others can do; will pick up lodged and tangled grain, no matter how badly lodged nor how flat it lies on the ground, so that it may be cut the same as if standing. THEY WILL GET IT. Cut all around your field, save half your time and all your grain. MADE OF STEEL. ENDORSED BY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND OVER 20,000 FARMERS WHO HAVE used them. Sold on positive guarantee to do the work or money refunded. Price \$6.40 per set of eight. \$8.00 per set of ten. Fit all machines. Sold also by dealers.

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

ONE MAN CAN RUN IT!

DO YOUR OWN CEMENT WORK WITH A LITTLE WHIRLWIND CONCRETE MIXER

Hand and power, the size you need at a price you'd like. Work done in one-fifth the time. Built of all steel and iron like the \$500 mixers but simpler. The Leader of Little Mixers. Perfect work in any class of mixing. Empties Clean. Batch of about 3 cubic ft. a minute. Only practical mixer for farmer or contractor. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for circulars or order from this advertisement to avoid delay.

THE LITTLE WHIRLWIND MIXER CO.

424 Grand St. LA CROSSE, WIS.

ONLY \$60.

8 MEN CAN'T STICK IT!

Four Piece Jewelry Set FREE

Adjustable Bracelet, Pendant and Chain, Set Ring and a Signet Ring. all given free to anyone for selling only six of our lovely Patriotic Pictures at 25 cents each. Send no money, just your name and address.

R. McGREGOR, Dept. 10, TOPEKA, KANSAS

When writing advertisers mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Straw by Millions of Tons

An Avalanche of It, and Prices Going Up

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WHILE IT IS only incidental to the great wheat crop Kansas is about to harvest, the prospective production of straw is receiving considerable attention from the hay trade in Kansas City. Dealers are counting upon a record yield of wheat straw, owing to the rank growth the plant has attained. According to present prospects, the oats fields of Kansas also will yield a record quantity of straw, and there is an outlook for an unprecedented production of straw from rye fields. The forecast is for more than 8 million tons of wheat straw on the 11,139,000 acres of wheat land remaining to be harvested in Kansas. In the principal wheat producing states of the Southwest, including Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas, the outlook is for little short of 20 million tons of wheat straw, and for the entire winter wheat area of the United States, the trade is counting on about 40 million tons.

One of the disappointing features of straw production in the United

States is the lack of a suitable market for its consumption. But the industry is becoming readjusted in this respect. More than a decade ago, the world's largest hay and straw market received around 300 to 500 cars of straw a year. In the last year, the arrivals made a new record, with a total of about 1,400 cars. The country is beginning to market its straw in larger quantities and more care is being exercised in handling.

A hay dealer who handles larger quantities of straw says farmers neglected their straw in past years because the cost of baling, loading, the freight, inspection and unloading represented a total expense in excess of what was realized in the gross returns from the sale of the straw. This was particularly true of the pre-war period, when straw sold on the Kansas City market around \$4 to \$5 a ton. But the market is on a higher plane today, and with all feedstuffs at near record levels, some time must elapse before straw will again recede to its pre-war basis. At present sales are being made

on the Kansas City market around \$9 a ton on wheat straw, with sales as high as \$12 within the last month or two.

The highest price ever paid for straw in Kansas City was \$15, paid by an Eastern Colorado feeder for oats straw during the last winter. In this connection, it is interesting to note that oats straw commands a premium of \$4 or \$5 a ton over wheat straw during the late fall, winter and early spring feeding period of the year. Oats straw is sought by feeders of cattle as a roughness, its qualities in this respect being far superior to wheat straw. Wheat straw has little value for feeding purposes, but is a better bedding product, and often commands a small premium over oats straw when sales are made for this purpose. More than three-fourths of the entire arrivals of straw on the Kansas City market are the wheat variety, with a small percentage of oats straw and only an occasional car of rye straw. For some years rye straw was sought by manufacturers of horse collars, where the commodity found an excellent use. But this demand is waning. The scantiness of the movement of oats straw to market is attributed to the fact that growers use it on their own farms.

Prices for straw may decline further, but this will be more easily fore-

cast when hay reaches a settled new crop basis. When the armies of the United States and the allied nations were actively engaged against the Central Powers, the Forage Branch of the army bought an average of 100 cars of straw daily. This demand, of course, has slackened sharply, and may wield a bearish influence on prices.

Too Much Hot Hay

Alfalfa hay prices are slowly becoming readjusted to a new crop basis. The market is around \$85 to \$86 a ton for the choice grades, and as low as \$18 for No. 3. But practically no choice hay is being received. New crop alfalfa is coming in larger volume, but with remarkably few exceptions the hay is hot and out of condition. Some of the hot No. 2 hay sold as low as \$12 a ton the last week on the Kansas City market, with new alfalfa in fairly good condition bringing up to \$26 a ton. An offering of well cured hay doubtless would sell about \$32 a ton. There was a slightly weaker tone in the prairie hay trade, but the extremely light movement serves as a prop on prices. Choice prairie is selling at \$42 a ton.

Increased receipts of corn in Kansas City constituted a weakening and no less surprising influence in the market for corn. The arrivals here were more than double the preceding week, and only little short of the total a year ago. Dealers accounted for the larger movement by the fact that farmers have practically completed their pressing spring work. While this doubtless was a factor in the freer marketing by the surplus sections of the country, recent sharp declines in cattle, and a fear that the slump on bullocks may affect the hog market, doubtless were the primary influences in the increased movement from farms. Corn sold on the Kansas City market at a range of \$1.68 to \$1.80 a bushel, compared with \$1.75 to \$1.82 the preceding week. The increased receipts met with a broadened demand, and trade interests declared that this would have maintained a steady price except for the fact that larger offerings over the holiday would bring a further decline, causing buyers to hold off. Among the developments in the corn trade of importance to the producers of Kansas and other Southwestern states was the application by an Iowa corn products industry for a 15-cent freight rate on Argentine corn from the Gulf to Kansas City. The rate from Kansas City to the Gulf, which always has preference over the northward rate, is 25 cents a hundred-weight. Favorable consideration of the application would affect the corn growers of Kansas and surrounding states, but market students discount the probability of the rate's being granted, believing it was sought more as a "club" on prices than for an actual movement.

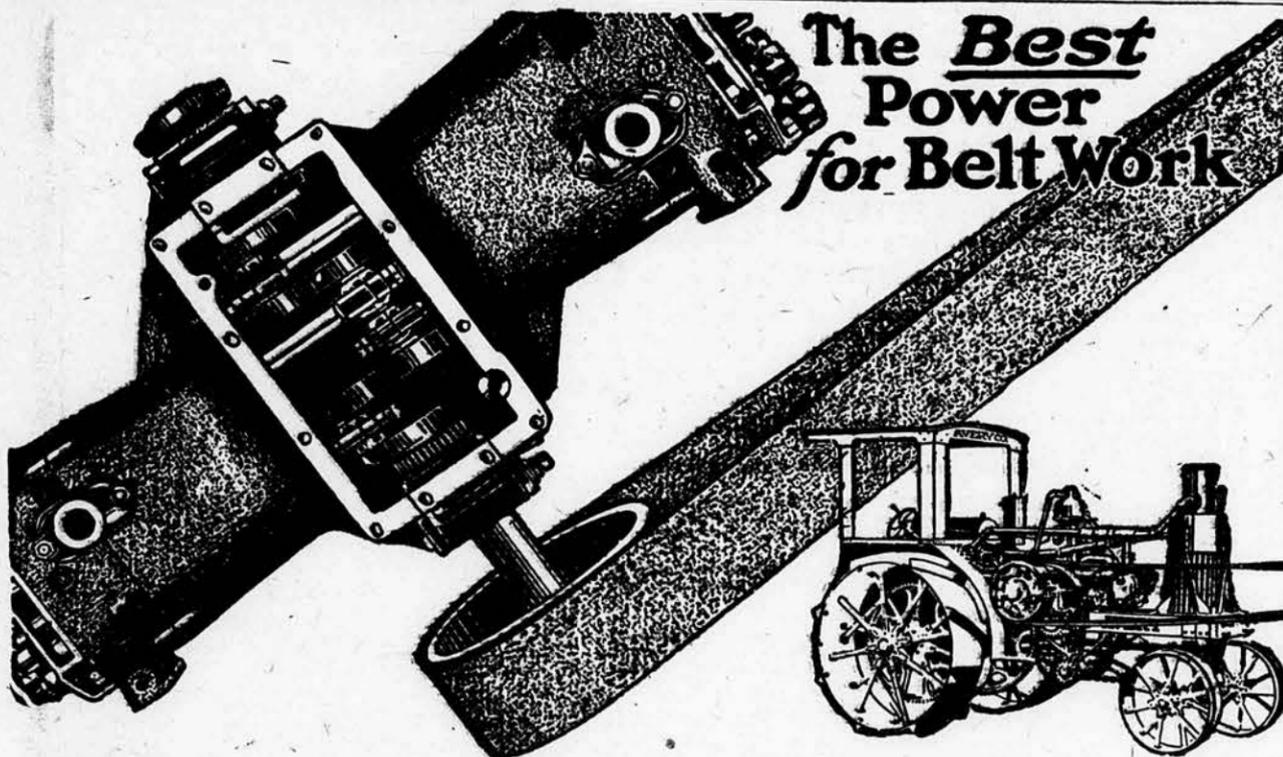
Oats are Higher

The movement of oats also increased moderately, tho not in the proportion of corn. Prices held around 68 to 70½ cents a bushel in Kansas at the close the last week, against 68 to 71 cents the preceding week. Moderate sales to Kansas, Missouri and other nearby states were made. New oats will soon begin moving in Texas.

Cash wheat, which the preceding week was quoted at \$2.40 to \$2.68 a bushel, suffered a further decline of as much as 20 cents, closing the last week at a range of \$2.20 to \$2.48. Demand for flour is lifeless, and mills are shutting down. The market, of course, is beginning to discount the approaching new crop movement. A reaction in prices is probable. In connection with the movement of new wheat to market, the United States Grain Corporation and the United States Railroad Administration announced a permit system for regulating the shipments. The system will be practically the same as a year ago, with each primary market having a committee composed of a member of the Railroad Administration, the Grain Corporation, and a representative of the trade to issue permits. With prices fixed and a premium to be allowed from month to month, farmers should not be concerned over the marketing of their wheat.

"What is the first electrical invention mentioned in the Bible?"

"When Noah got ready to land he made the elephants get out first to make the ark light!"—Washington Star.



EVERY bit of power in the Avery Tractor "Draft-Horse" Motor pulls on the belt. None is lost in friction of gears or bearings. The Avery belt wheel is mounted directly on the end of the crankshaft, and all the power of the motor is transmitted to the belt.

The Avery motor runs at low speed, which allows using a large belt pulley, giving a good grip on the belt. The belt pulley is located just where it should be—on the right side of the tractor where the operator can easily see to line up, and high enough from the ground not to require stretching the belt to keep it from dragging.

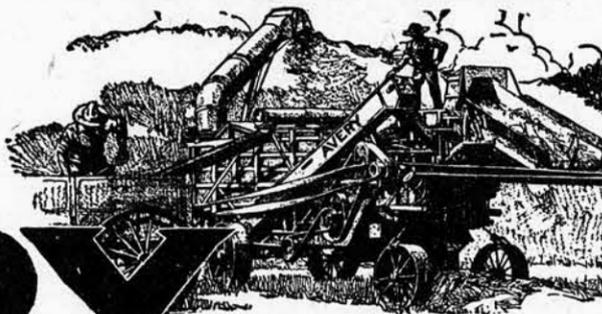
The Avery Tractor has a design that makes it unusually successful for belt as well as for field work. It has a motor that is "The finest power plant on wheels," as one Avery owner expressed it. The Avery Patented Sliding Frame Transmission delivers the power of this motor to the belt wheel and drawbar through a "Direct-Drive"—the only tractor that drives direct in high, low, reverse or in the belt.

Built in Exactly the Size You Need

Avery Tractors are built in sizes from 8-16 to 40-80 H. P. in one standardized design, with a special 5-10 H. P. size for small farms and lighter work.

Avery Champion Grain Saver Threshers are built in a size to fit every size Avery Tractor—two sizes of small threshing outfits for individual farmers and small runs and three medium and large size outfits for large runs.

Write for the Avery Catalog—This will give you valuable information about tractor farming, threshing, and road building. See Avery samples at nearest dealers.



Avery Champion Grain Saver Threshers beat the Government record in threshing on canvas. They are backed by the strongest definite grain saving warranty given any make of thresher.

EVERY COMPANY

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Peoria, Ill.

AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing
and Road Building Machinery

American Dairy Products Wanted

The abnormal demand for dairy products in Europe, due to the war, appears likely to continue for a year or more. European peoples have become accustomed to American dairy products and there appears to be an opportunity to expand over pre-war requirements. The number of beef cattle in the United States increased from 35,855,000 in 1914 to 43,546,000 on January 1, 1918. During the same period exports of beef and beef products increased from 151 million pounds to 601 million pounds. There has been a decided reduction in the number of beef cattle in Europe, and the demand there for American beef is not likely to be less than for several years prior to the war, when it ranged from 733 million pounds to 151 million pounds. The number of swine in the United States increased from 52,933,000 in 1914 to 71,374,000, the largest number on record on January 1, 1918, and reports indicate that the number on farms on January 1, 1919, was slightly larger still. Reports indicate a considerable reduction in the number of swine in Europe. However, in estimating the European demand for American pork and pork products, the large stocks now on hand in the United States and the rapidity with which the number of swine can be increased must be borne in mind. The foreign demand, particularly for lard, which constituted 50 per cent of all pork products exported from 1910 to the breaking out of the war, is likely to be heavy during the present year Germany, which took about 30 per cent of America's exports of lard before the war, must be considered, together with Austria-Hungary, as a probable buyer this year.

New Features for International

The Twentieth Anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition will be commemorated on a fitting scale by the introduction of several important new features. Perhaps, the most important of these is the launching of an international Grain and Hay show which will be on a par with the wonderful exhibits of livestock annually assembled at the International. The introduction of this new feature was made possible thru the Chicago Board of Trade, in an effort to stimulate and encourage grain and forage production the country over, offering \$10,000 in premiums to exhibitors of grain and hay at the coming International. A nation-wide Non-collegiate Live-stock Judging contest of the champion teams from the various states will also be staged. This feature was added at the earnest and continued solicitation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Several scholarships and many attractive prizes should help to stimulate interest in this contest.

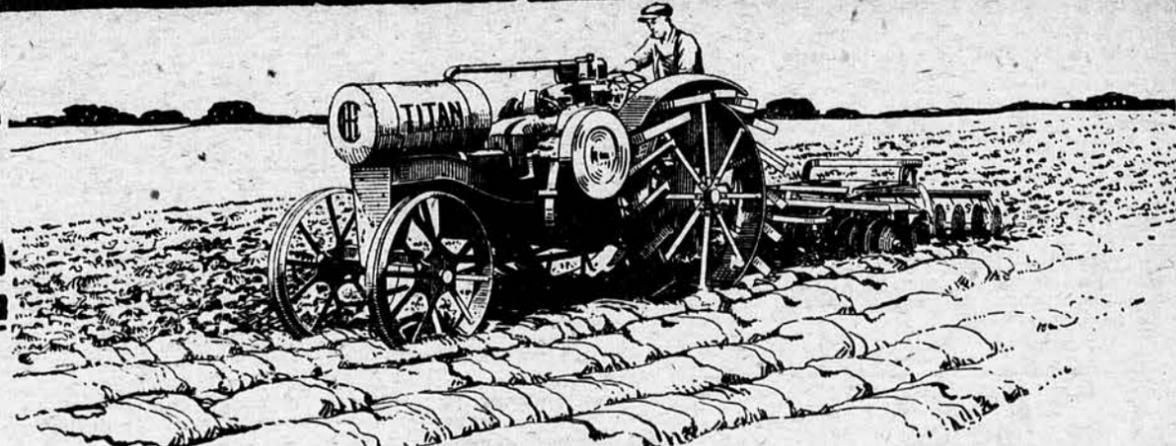
Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 13.)

One has said that enthusiasm is like an electric current—bring folks together and the spark will jump from one to the other. Every monthly meeting in the county of winning girls was a pep meeting. The spark of enthusiasm in Johnson county is still working and the girls in this year's club say that they are expecting the cup to come their way again. They've set the pace and there's a keener spirit of rivalry between these girls and other clubs than has ever existed. Energy, courage and enthusiasm are the chief attributes of those who win. They are to be found in marked degree in counties in various parts of the state. By the club possessing them in greatest degree the trophy cup for 1919 will be won.

His Time to Go

One of the quarrels which had followed the first was in progress. "Didn't some idiot propose to you before our marriage?" said the man, nastily. "Certainly!" said the woman, with icy calm. "Then you ought to have married him!" snapped the man, thinking he'd triumphed. "I did," said the woman. Then the man remembered he had his train to catch.



The Tractor to Buy

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

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

Tractor Service Whenever Needed

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

The Company to Buy From

You know that we have supplied farmers with high-grade machines for nearly 88 years. You know that our tractors have furnished satisfactory farm power for more than 12 years. We have far too much at stake to market machines of any but the highest standards of quality. We expect to

International Tractor Sizes

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

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

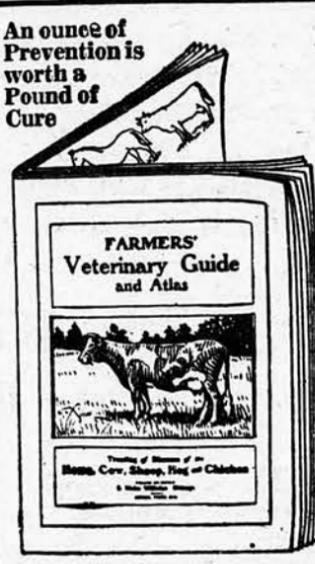
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Grain Harvesting Machines
Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers
Reapers Shockers
Threshers | Haying Machines
Mowers Tedders
Side Delivery Rakes
Loaders (All Types)
Rakes
Combination Side Rakes
and Tedders
Sweep Rakes Stackers
Combination Sweep Rakes
and Stackers
Baling Presses
Bunchers | Belt Machines—Cont.
Cream Separators
Feed Grinders | Dairy Equipment
Cream Separators
(Hand)
Cream Separators
(Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Motor Trucks |
| Tillage Implements
Disk Harrows Cultivators
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Pig-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows | Belt Machines
Ensilage Cutters
Husk and Shredders
Corn Shellers Threshers
Hay Presses
Stone Burr Mills | Power Machines
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators | Other Farm Equipment
Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attach.
Farm Wagons
Farm Trucks
Stalk Cutters
Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches
Binder Twine |
| Planting & Seeding Machines
Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills
Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer & Lime Sowers | | Corn Machines
Planters Cultivators Drills
Motor Cultivators
Binders Pickers
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers
Husk and Shredders | |

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

\$50 Gets an ADAMS ELEVATOR AND GRAIN DRYER
Bins or Cars Grain without manual labor DRIES DAMP GRAIN 8 ft. Pipe and Elbow furnished. Extra Pipe 75c per ft.
ORDER NOW THE ADAMS CO., MARYSVILLE, OHIO

Seamless Steel Boiler Tubes
made from high grade steel. Thoroughly annealed, and will not crack when being expanded, if properly handled.
IDEAL TUBE CUTTERS, EXPENDERS, BEADING TOOLS, COPPER FERULES, Etc.
THE ENGLISH TOOL & SUPPLY CO. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

FREE
All this jewelry is yours for selling only 6 boxes Heald's Nova Salve at 25c. Wonderful for catarrh, cuts, burns, etc. Order today. When sold return \$1.50 and all 6 pieces are yours.
U. S. SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 363. Greenville, Pa.



If Your Livestock Is Worth Money Is It Worth Saving?

The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops. It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of SAVING HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU in the course of a year. A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

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

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

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

Real Estate Market Place

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

There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

NESS

County, Kan.

Land of Opportunity For Homes and Investment

Location: Ideal in Ness County. It is in the heart of the Great Wheat Belt (with 180,000 acres of winter wheat now showing over 100 per cent prospects). Adjacent to high priced lands.

Soil: A rich, dark loam, porous clay sub-soil, unsurpassed in state for small grains and forage crops.

Water: Inexhaustible, pure wells at shallow depth in addition to running streams.

Climate: Long beautiful summers, mild winters, even amount of moisture.

Agricultural Opportunities

Wheat: Our banner crop, grown on rich land readily lending itself to the use of modern farming machinery.

Alfalfa: Gives 3 cuttings in addition to the seed crop.

Dairying: Products find a ready market thru the numerous cream stations.

Purebred Livestock: Both cattle and hogs are proven money-makers as a result of good climate, abundant pasture and cheap feed.

THE TIME TO COME IS NOW

Good wheat and alfalfa lands can be bought at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Ness County extends a welcoming hand to you. Many are coming, but we have room for many more.



For further reliable information as to conditions, opportunities and property for sale in this wonderful Kansas county address at NESS CITY, the following firms:

- Miner Bros.
- Geo. P. Lohnes
- Floyd & Floyd
- Roth & Harkness
- The Kansas Investment Co.

Bargains in Wheat Land

320 acres, half mile Healy, Lane county, Kansas; 150 acres fine wheat, half goes; 80 acres grass; balance corn and oats; new 6 room house, full basement; new barn; all smooth. Price \$12,000. Terms. Also 800 acres fine smooth land, fine improvements, 150 acres wheat, 150 acres corn and oats; price \$30 per acre. 1,440 acre ranch, 5 miles town, extra good improvements and fences; spring water. Price \$12.50 acre. Write for bargain list in wheat land and ranches. Mansfield Investment Co., Healy, Kansas.

570 ACRES—MONEY MAKER

Can't be matched in Kansas. 150 fine bottom, 420 upland blue stem, 200 mow land, 65 alfalfa, 30 wheat, 60 corn. All to purchaser. New eight-room frame, new five-room frame, extra good. Quick sale. \$60 acre. BLUE STEM LAND CO., Eureka, Kan.

LEVEL 320, 200 seeded to wheat; \$35; terms. Kendall, Colby, Kansas.

WRITE Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas, for new list of Kansas farms.

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

FOR ATCHISON COUNTY farm bargains and real estate trades see Rasmus & Tinklin, Atchison, Kan.

100 A., 100 cult., bal. pasture meadow, black lime stone soil. \$65 a. J. S. Painter, Quenemo, Kansas.

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

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

WE ARE up to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

500 ACRE stock and grain farm and other choice smaller farms. Write for list. Byrd H. Clark, Erie, Kansas.

2,166 ACRE RANCH, 9 mi. town; 1,100 a. wheat, 1/4 to purchaser. Fair imps. Good water. Lays good. \$25 per acre. Fouquet Bros., Ransom, Kansas.

320 ACRES; 5 ml. Co. seat, Greenwood Co.; oil belt; lies fine; 220 a. fine grass; 100 a. cult., well improved; \$55 per acre, and a bargain. Earl Sewell, Owner, Garnett, Kan.

345 ACRES, bottom and valley farm, finely improved, 75 acres alfalfa, half mile county seat, beautiful home. \$35,000. Blue Stem Land Co., Eureka, Kansas.

A DANDY BARGAIN 160 acres, 4 miles from Utica, Ness county; 40 acres wheat, balance grass, all good land. Price \$3,800. Terms. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, 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.

FOR SALE—1/4 section improved, all level bottom land. Fenced and cross fenced. 100 acres in cultivation, running water. In Pawnee Valley, Kansas. Good terms given. Owner, E. L. Cox, Powers, Oregon.

HALF SECTION of ideal wheat land. A bargain if taken at once; under cultivation except 35 acres pasture; good improvements; plenty of water. Wilson Realty Co., I. O. O. F. Bldg., Salina, Kan.

TWENTY well improved farms for sale, ranging in price from \$50 to \$100 per acre. All well located near towns. Write for information. Cherry Land Co., Pleasanton, Kan.

120 A. GOOD FARM LAND, 6 room house. Good fair barn. 25 a. hay and pasture, 3 a. alfalfa. Fine roads. Best surrounding farm. \$75 per a. Just a little better than you expect. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

SQUARE SECTION 4 miles from good town, nearly all level, about half in crop, rent goes with place. Priced at \$25 per acre, 1/4 cash, balance on terms to suit. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

SNAPS IN RANCHES Large list of improved stock ranches from \$5 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

FARM AND GRAZING LANDS at lowest prices for either homes or investment. We offer the best opportunities to be had in the west. Fine crops now growing. Write for free list and map. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness-Co., Kansas.

65 ACRES IMPROVED, \$4,300 80 acres, mlo town; house, barn, garage; 30 pasture, 18 alfalfa, toward school. Price \$80 acre. 160 acres improved level land; price \$75 acre. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

GOOD IMPROVED FARM, every acre bottom land, 140 acres corn, 20 acres cane, 60 acres of alfalfa, share of growing crops to purchaser. Will all grow alfalfa without irrigation. Price \$70 an acre. Terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

240 ACRE FARM BARGAIN 115 acres bottom land; rich alfalfa soil; orchard; small fruit; 5 acres timber; 8 room house; good barn; abundance of water. Close to school. \$90 per acre. Ask for description, list No. 452 and descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE 480 acres of fine wheat land, in eastern Kansas. Good oil wells pumping within one mile of this farm. 150 acres of wheat growing on farm. Price \$100 per acre. For particulars write Box 426, Humboldt, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

ATTENTION Quarter section, 110 acres good wheat, all wheat going to purchaser at \$35 per acre if sold in three weeks. Half cash; \$1,600 by Nov. 1, 1919; balance 4 years 6%. This will not last long as wheat should pay for entire quarter. Farm 4 1/2 miles from Colby, Kansas. Owner, R. C. Granger, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

120 ACRES Close to town and school. Fine improvements. All good alfalfa land, no rock, plenty of water, fine shade trees around house. Price \$100 per acre, terms if wanted. This is a bargain. Dodsworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/4 crop goes. \$75 per acre. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.

TWO HUNDRED FORTY ACRES Near Emporia, 25 alfalfa, 50 wheat, 100 fine pasture, on creek with plenty of water and timber; good 6 room house, large barn, good road, near school; \$20,000. T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kansas.

80 A., well imp., well watered; 10 alfalfa, 12 meadow, 18 pasture, bal. farm land. Bargain at \$60 a. 88 a., well imp., well and spring; 35 a. pasture, 15 wheat, 15 alfalfa, bal. farm land. \$75 a. J. S. Painter, Quenemo, Kansas.

160 ACRES, one mile from county seat; eleven room house, barn 20x180 with sheds, corn crib and granary, hog houses and other buildings. Fine water; ideal place for feeding stock. 24 acres alfalfa, 100 acres broke, balance pasture and meadow. Price \$175 per acre. See owner. J. P. Esslinger, Clay Center, Kansas.

SIX SECTIONS, less 160, finest cattle ranch in country, all in one body, near St. Marys, Kansas; good grass, plenty water; 100 acres alfalfa; large dwelling and barn; shipping station on premises; price \$75 per acre; 1/4 cash; balance, eight annual payments, 6%. Might divide. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

SEVENTY ACRES close in to Hutchinson, within 5 blocks electric railway; new public paved highway passing all south line; good 8 room house, garage and outbuildings. Alfalfa 12 acres, apple orchard just beginning to bear, 3 acres fine cherries. Place could be divided in tracts or brings good income as it is. Parties interested write or see owner. A. M. Leimbach, Hutchinson, Kansas.

LYON COUNTY FARMS 200 acres, well improved, at \$67.50 per acre. 240 acres, well improved, at \$60 per acre. 213 acres, well improved, joining town, at \$85. 60 acres, well improved, at \$4,500. 120 acres, well improved, at \$75 acre. 160 acres bottom, well improved, at \$100 acre. Write for complete description, or better come and see these before sold. Box 104, Allen, Kansas.

480 ACRES, alfalfa and grain farm, 1 mile south and 7 miles west of Caldwell, Kansas. 5 1/2 miles to shipping point, 3/4 mile school, large barn with overhead hay loft. Large granary, six room house, water piped to house and other places. 250 acres wheat, 50 oats, about 40 alfalfa, about 90 grass, balance don't know. \$75 acre including one-third grain. \$70 no grain. Possession August 1st. I now live in California and the long trip is getting a bit hard on me. Have concluded to sell on this trip. Have raised 500 hogs in one year myself. Will be at Leland Hotel, Caldwell, Kansas, June 8 to 14. Require \$5,000 deposit until papers are made out. Carry half, 10 years 6%. Agents take notice—if not sold will hold upon request. J. U. Shade

Sedgwick Co. Farm 320 Acres--\$85.00 an Acre

Six miles east of Valley Center, on Chisholm Creek, one-half bottom land, the very best of alfalfa land; 65 acres of pasture, with living water; 80 acres wheat, and it sure looks fine, one-third goes; 30 acres in alfalfa. This is one of the best ranches on Chisholm Creek for grain, alfalfa and stock. This farm is worth \$100 an acre if it is worth a penny. The price given above is for a few days only. I have other bargains to show you.

G. R. DAVIS, VALLEY CENTER, (SEDGWICK CO.) KANSAS.

Best Ranch Bargain in Kansas

Immediate possession with crops. Consists of 2,100 acres. Located in Wabaunsee county. Has 1,200 acres in pasture; 900 acres of farm land mostly bottom, 700 acres of which are in wheat, 60 acres in alfalfa, balance in corn land. Several sets of improvements, with silos, elevator, cattle sheds, dairy barn, etc. An ideal stock ranch. Will sell stock and implements if desired.

Price \$60 Per Acre

Best of Terms. Inquire of or write to

T. W. GIBBY, Eskridge, Kan.

Klema's Land List

320 a. well imp., 3 miles north of Black Wolf. Price \$32,000.
160 a. well imp., 100 a. to wheat, 1/2 goes. Price \$16,000.
160 a. imp., 100 a. cult., 5 miles southwest of Sylvan Grove. Price \$10,000.
160 a., 55 a. to wheat, 1/2 goes; 2 1/2 miles west of Bunker Hill. Price \$4,000.
369 a. imp., 160 cult., 100 to wheat, bal. pasture; living water; all fenced. Price \$14,400; 8 miles southwest of Dorrance.
860 a. imp., 250 a. cult.; 3 miles north of Wilson. Price \$33,000.
640 a. imp., 200 a. cult., 5 miles N. W. of Russell. Price \$25,000.
480 a. imp., 250 a. cult., 1 mile from Midway. Price \$24,000.
240 a., 160 in wheat, 4 miles southeast of Sylvan Grove. Price \$15,000.
240 a., 120 a. to wheat; imp.; 3 miles south of Dorrance. Price \$15,000.
80 a., 6 miles southeast of Burlington, Kan. Price \$8,000.
120 a., 1 1/2 miles from Axtell, Marshall Co. Price \$125 per acre.
240 a., 200 cult.; large new imp. Price \$127.50 per acre.
263 a., 200 cult. on river bottom. Imp. 2 miles south of Wilson. Price \$17,500.
480 a., 310 cult.; 5 1/2 miles of Luray. Price \$18,000.
320 a., 220 cult., 4 miles N. W. of Lucas. Price \$18,000.
160 a., 2 1/2 miles west Bunker Hill. Price \$6,000.
160 a., 110 cult., 4 1/2 miles S. W. Bunker Hill. Price \$7,500.
Many other bargains in real estate.
W. W. KLEMA, The Land Man, Wilson, Kansas.

Big Springs Ranch For Sale

This is one of the best ranches in the state and if you are looking for an ideal home and business do not overlook this beautiful ranch, contains 3,800 acres, 1,840 acres being deeded balance leased, watered by river, springs and wells. 100 acres fine alfalfa, 40 acres barley, 20 acres timber. All improvements new and modern, all buildings electric lighted and fitted with force water, 14 miles two and three wire fence. For full particulars see or write J. P. Dunn, Owner, Russell Springs, Kansas.

FOR SALE

BY OWNER 160 a. farm in Osborne county, Kan., mile from Bloomington. About half in cultivation, balance pasture and timber. All fenced hog tight, 15 a. alfalfa, 20 a. sweet clover, fair improvements, all spring crop goes to purchaser, possession August 1. Price \$10,000. Mts. \$1,000. No trades. M. T. Dye, Bloomington, Kansas.

FOR SALE

960 acre ranch, 1 1/2 miles from R. R. station, 9 miles of county seat. All good pasture land; also much good farm land. Enclosed by fence, plenty of water. Priced right. Also have several other ranches for sale and smaller tracts of land. W. C. Dickey, Leoti, Kansas.

Improved Half Section

1 1/2 miles good railroad town Seward Co. 100 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice mixed soil. Price \$7,500. Terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

KANSAS

MR. SPECULATOR, listen—75 a. of fine growing wheat, 25 a. alfalfa, 13 a. oats; 37 cattle, 4 horses; complete set of farming tools, and 160 a. Washington Co., Kan., land (N. E. Kan.), near school and town, good soil, lays well, all for \$20,000; 1/2 cash, bal. 7 yrs. Wire or come. Fraile Realty Co., Bremen, Kan.

THREE "40's" IMPROVED, mile to town, price \$2,500 to \$3,800. 320 acres, close to shipping, \$85 per acre, bottom. 80 acres, fine improvements, close in, \$7,200. - 320 acres, six miles out, 200 acres grass, mostly plow land, \$55 per acre. 260 acres, close in, good town, \$20,000. Write or come. B. F. Fowler & Co., Emporia, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT FARM 624 acres 3 miles from Ness City. Grain elevator and store on place, all fine smooth land; 420 acres in wheat, one-half of wheat with place if sold within the next fifteen days. This is one of the best wheat farms in Ness county and is priced worth the money. Price \$45 per acre. GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS 400 acres two miles east of Woodruff, Phillips county, Kansas. 340 acres in cultivation. Balance pasture and timber. Fenced and cross fenced. Two windmills. Plenty water. 100 acres would make good alfalfa land. Good improvements. This land joins Prairie Dog Creek Valley. Price \$65 per acre. Address Woodruff State Bank, Woodruff, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 5 miles good town Franklin county, 5 room house; good, large barn; water, 25 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; 10 alfalfa; 10 spring crop. Small orchard. Bargain \$50.

160 ACRES, 7 miles Ottawa, 2 miles good town, 1 to shipping point. Good house, 7 room, large barn and other outbuildings. Choice location, 40 acres wheat, 1/2 goes. 80 more in cultivation. \$100 per a. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre.

800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

288 ACRES, Osage county, Kansas, 4 miles from good town, 125 acres farm land, including 11 acres alfalfa, 30 acres fine creek bottom, 20 acres prairie hay meadow, balance of farm in prairie and timber pasture, watered by creek and springs, good hog lots and pastures. Good 8 room house with cellar, smokehouse, machine shed and granary, good barn 40x60, chicken house 16x28, cattle and hog sheds, R. F. D. and telephone. Close to school. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

600 ACRES, extra fine farm, 4 miles good town Lyon Co. Good house of 5 rooms and older house of 8 rooms, barn 36x44 ft. with sheds on sides, stock sheds, etc., timber corrals on good creek of running water, 200 acres of the very finest creek bottom alfalfa land, 230 acres in cultivation, balance or 370 acres extra good grass, lays fine, 85% tillable, good water, 40 rods to school. This is a real grain and stock farm, come see it. Will guarantee quality and is a good buy at \$90 per acre. Good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

LYON CO. CREEK BOTTOM FARMS 326 a. 6 ml. all choice level creek bottom, all cult. except 15 a. heavy timber. Creek divides farm in half with good buildings on each, no overflow. \$100. 280, 6 ml., 80 level first bottom, 65 pasture, 40 fine meadow, 50 wheat, 20 alfalfa, 7 room house, large new barn. \$80. 160, 2 ml., all 1st and 2nd bottom, 50 fine meadow, 65 wheat, 5 room house, new barn. \$75. 160, 4 ml., 60 creek bottom, bal. meadow and pasture, good 7 room house, old barn. \$65. Also others for sale. Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

800 ACRES KAW BOTTOM One of the finest tracts of land on the bottom. The improvements cost \$50,000, all new and up to date. This farm is worth more than we ask, without any improvements. The income will pay 10% on the price asked. This is an estate, must be settled up soon. Price \$200 per acre. Terms. 200 a. bottom farm, 5 ml., east Lawrence. 125 a. wheat goes. Possession now. \$165 per acre. No overflow. 140 a. 1 ml. 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.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest Lyon for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

160 Acres for \$1,000

Only 10 ml. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; \$12,800; \$1,000 cash, \$4,300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

LISTEN! Level 240 acre farm, use machinery, \$31.50. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

MISSOURI

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. E. L. Fresson, Bolivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for investments or home seekers. Write Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Missouri.

FREE VIEWS—160 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$2,800. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

FOUR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

40 A. Imp. 12 cult. Family orchard. Bal. pasture, blue grass. \$500. 80 imp. Blue grass, hog fenced, orchard. \$2,100. Both well watered. 1 ml. to R. King & Ihrig, Gerster, Mo.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSEB, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

HOMESEEKERS NOTICE—If you are interested in Southwest Mo., Northwest Ark., Northeast Okla., write me for literature. J. Oswalt, Immigration Agt., Gravette, Ark.

60 ACRES

40 in good orchard, 4 room house, on main auto road out of town, \$5,000. Foster Real Estate Co., Gravette, Ark.

TEXAS.

THE NEW SHATUCK BRANCH of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange.

NEBRASKA

GOOD improved section of farm and stock ranch. Price ten dollars if taken at once. J. A. Simpson, Dunning, Nebraska.

COLORADO

FULL information, for postage, on world's best irrigated farms, great Arkansas Valley. H. F. Sutton, Pueblo, Colo.

"TENSUN" Improved 480 acre farm. Crop, livestock and implements all go at \$60 per acre. Terms. G. O. Mallo, Owner, Leroy, Colo.

ONLY A LIMITED ACREAGE ON WHICH WE BUILD IMPROVEMENTS FOR YOU If you want to get started in an irrigated section of Colorado, and want one of our farms on which we build the improvements for you, you'd better write now, for the acreage and the appropriations for building are limited. The Costilla Estates Development Company Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

Cheap Lands

The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

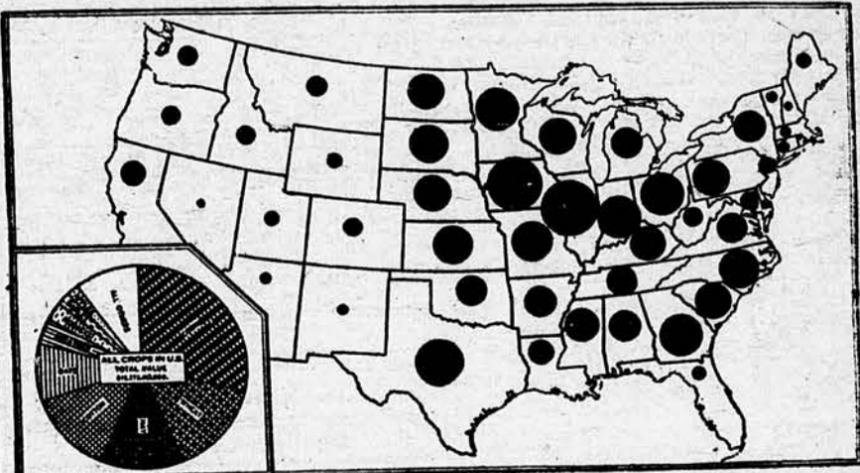
15,500 ACRES AT AUCTION

The Kellogg Ranch, in Elbert county, Colorado, 3 miles from Agate, 62 miles from Denver, will be sold at auction, in tracts of 160 acres and up, June 24, 25 and 26, 1919. 4,000 acres in cultivation; 350 acres of alfalfa; eight sets of improvements. The land in cultivation grows corn, wheat, rye, beans, barley and potatoes. This land is 40 miles east of the mountains and hot winds are unknown. This land will divide nicely into farms. The grain farmer, the stockman and the dairyman can all be accommodated. Corn on this ranch made 40 bushels per acre in 1918. Terms of sale: 25% cash day of sale, 10% in 30 days; 65% on 5 years at 6 1/2 per cent. 150 horses, 50 mules, 2,000 ewes with lambs, 60 bucks, 30 cows, 100 hogs, and all harness, wagons, and implements now on the ranch will also be sold at auction on above dates. Remember the dates and buy this property or any part at your price. All will be offered without reservation. American Meat & Grain Growers Co., 223 Symes Building, Denver, Colo., Owners. Sale conducted by American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kansas. Write to either for further information.

Kansas Farmers are Rich

State's Crops are Worth Millions of Dollars

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



The Black Circles Show the Comparative Value, on Farms, of All Crops Produced in 1918 by States. The Large Circle at the Left Compares the Value of Each Crop.

RAINS fell during the past week in nearly every part of Kansas. Only a few counties were missed. The rain was heavier thru Southern Kansas than in Central and Western Kansas. At La Crosse and Hutchinson some of the wheat was beaten down by heavy rain and hail, but as the grain is still growing and is in a thrifty condition it will have a good chance to lift itself and regain its normal position. A few days of sunshine and warm weather will enable farmers to save all of their wheat. Fair weather

has been promised and no losses are anticipated. Very little rust and very little trouble from the Hessian fly have been reported.

Kansas will lead all the states in wheat production this year just as it did last year. Crop specialists have estimated the yield from 220 million to 250 million bushels. This crop alone will bring millions of dollars into the state. Farmers are confidently expecting to receive from 400 to 500 million dollars for this year's wheat crop. Wheat this year will have a heavy growth of straw that can be utilized for top dressing next year's crop, for fertilizer, and for bedding as well as for feeding and many other purposes. A very low estimate on the value of the straw would be 20 million dollars but Kansas farmers expect to use it in a way that will make it worth much more than that. The time is coming when every farm in the state will have a good straw spreader which will be kept busy a good part of the time, spreading straw over the fields.

There probably will not be enough farm help to handle the harvest properly, but E. E. Frizell, the state's enterprising labor commissioner has made arrangements for all the help that will be required. He has persuaded office men, clerks, business men, and even a large number of women to go out into the harvest fields and help save the wheat. Probably 75,000 persons have volunteered for this work. Wages have been adjusted on the following basis: Day laborers 50 cents an hour; men with teams 70 cents an hour; stackers 60 cents an hour; and overtime on the basis of regular pay.

Good crops of corn, kafir, milo, feterrita, alfalfa, cowpeas, Sweet clover, Sudan grass, potatoes and all vegetables are expected. If all the states will produce crops of the kind that Kansas expects to have this year the United States would be able to feed the entire world and still have plenty. America had a crop production in 1918 that was worth 12,000 million dollars and indications now are that this will be increased for 1919 by several more thousand million dollars. The work of reconstruction in Europe will keep its devastated nations busy for two or three years and it will be our pleasant task to provide them with a large part of their food stuffs. This will mean an increased demand for our farm products and a continuation of the present good prices. The future for farming looks bright. Kansas never was so prosperous as at the present time. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow.

Brown—This is the most backward season we have had for years. Wheat is headed and corn has been planted. Farmers are cutting alfalfa and the crop is large. Pastures are excellent. There is sufficient moisture in the ground. Corn, \$1.75; oats, 75c; hens, 28c; cream, 58c; eggs, 38c; hogs, \$20.10.—A. C. Dannenberg, May 31.

Clay—Wheat is headed. Rye is 5 to 6 feet high and is setting satisfactorily. Roads are good. Meadows and oats are 100 per cent, but some fields are weedy. Work horses and mules are in demand, and are high priced. A large crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Cattle are fattening as pastures are excellent. Corn is coming up well, but is being damaged by cutworms. Wheat (Continued on Page 37.)

OKLAHOMA

FINE FARM near Ardmore, \$75 per acre; write for list. E. C. McKiddy, Ardmore, 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.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

80 A. pasture and fruit land, one mile McAlester, city 16,000. Perfect title. \$12.50 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

320 ACRES choice Washita river bottom land, 300 acres in cultivation. 3 miles to town. Good improvements, \$85 per acre. The G. L. Romans Land and Loan Co., Mountain View, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well. 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. 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 trade. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Southern Land Co., Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black 75 St., Chippewa, Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE—Good improved 160 a. farm in Grant Co., Minn., at \$65 an a. A bargain. For particulars write Hulda Johnson, Hoffman, Minnesota.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS Our official 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR EXCHANGE San Luis Valley, Colorado, fine land, no improvements, clear, price \$30 per acre. 640 acres Thomas county, Nebraska. Improved, \$1,000 encumbrance, merchandise or other land, good ranch proposition. What have you? Price \$20 per acre. T. A. Pritchard, Collins, Missouri.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request. ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	.30	\$2.40	26.....	2.08	7.28
11.....	.33	2.64	27.....	2.14	7.66
12.....	.36	2.88	28.....	2.20	7.94
13.....	.39	3.12	29.....	2.26	8.22
14.....	.42	3.36	30.....	2.32	8.50
15.....	.45	3.60	31.....	2.38	8.78
16.....	.48	3.84	32.....	2.44	9.06
17.....	.51	4.08	33.....	2.50	9.34
18.....	.54	4.32	34.....	2.56	9.62
19.....	.57	4.56	35.....	2.62	9.90
20.....	.60	4.80	36.....	2.68	10.18
21.....	.63	5.04	37.....	2.74	10.46
22.....	.66	5.28	38.....	2.80	10.74
23.....	.69	5.52	39.....	2.86	11.02
24.....	.72	5.76	40.....	2.92	11.30
25.....	.75	6.00			

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

ANCONAS.
PAGE'S ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY HE QUIT all other breeds. It's free. Worth reading. ANCONA breeders got eggs all winter, did you? 15 eggs, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8; 200, \$15. Prepaid. Pages Farm, Salina, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.
BABY CHICKS—REDS, BARRED ROCKS, 15 cents. Mary Alderson, Howard, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strain, 12 cents each. Order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—25 LEADING VARIETIES.
Via parcel post, postage prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. 100,000 capacity. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 686, Lancaster, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—BEST GRADE—WHITE
Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, \$18 per 100; Barred Rocks, Orpingtons, \$17; Reds, \$18. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS; BARRED
Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, 17 cents; White Leghorns, 15 cents. Live delivery. Parcel post prepaid. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE
Island Reds, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Chicks, 15c to 20c each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

DUCKS.
INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, FAWN and White, 12, \$1.50. Mrs. Edith Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

GUINEAS.
PEARL GUINEA EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING. Stock, \$1.50. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

LEGHORNS.
BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS, 18 CENTS each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

GET OUR "BOOK OF BUFF" LEGHORNS.
All eggs reduced 25% balance May, June. Pullet hatched June 21st began laying in January, making high records, four months, 1919. Keep hatching. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

200 ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN
hens, \$2 each; 500 March and April hatched cockerels, 6 for \$5.50, 12 for \$10. (No pullets for sale.) Eggs, 100, \$6 prepaid. Chicks, 15 cents balance of season. Plenty of time to raise Leghorns. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

LARGE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.
Mrs. Walter Price, Wamego, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.50; 50, \$3.75.
Maggie Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAIN.
Setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY BLUE
ribbon stock, \$8.50 for 48; \$5 72, prepaid. Fred Feltner, Concordia, Kan.

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

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET
Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, baby chicks and eggs for hatching from trap nest record of 286 to 288 eggs. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

PHEASANTS.
PHEASANTS—RAISE THEM, THOUSANDS wanted. Eggs, \$3.50 setting. Hauper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND EGGS.
S. C. DARK RED EGGS, EXTRA GOOD layers, \$3.85 for 48, prepaid. Fred Feltner, Concordia, Kan.

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

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

TURKEYS.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 40 cents each. White Rock eggs, \$7 per 100. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.
MRS. HELEN COLVIN'S REGAL WHITE Wyandotte eggs, 15, \$1.50. Junction City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM MY
prize winning stock. Always took first. \$3.75 for 48, prepaid. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WORLD'S GREAT-
est laying strains. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$9; prepaid. Farm raised. Females mated with males from trapped hens with annual records of 227 to 272 eggs. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.
HATCHING EGGS—ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNs, Cochins, Langshans, Anconas, Brahmas, Campines, Polish, Bantams. Free circular. Modlin Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR BETTER PRICES EXPRESS YOUR poultry and eggs to One Copes, Topeka, Kansas. Established 1888.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.
MILLET SEED, BIG GERMAN RE-cleated, \$2 per bushel. Sacks, 30c. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KAN-
sas, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

WANTED—SEEDS, SUPAN AND AL-
falfa; mail samples; state quantity for sale. Mitchell Hill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

YOU SHOULD KNOW RICHARDSON'S
"plants that grow." Yellow Jersey and Nancy Hall sweet potato plants that excel by actual test, 50 cents per 100 prepaid. M. E. Richardson, Jr., Sterling, Kan.

YELLOW JERSEY YAMS SWEET POTATO
slips, 100, fifty cents; 1,000, \$4. Tomato, Redrock (tree), Earliant and late cabbage, 100, thirty-five cents; 1,000, \$3 postpaid. Charley E. Hill, Kinsley, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND
dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

RECLEANED SEEDS—BLACK HULL
kafir, 4c; pink kafir, 7c; red kafir, 6c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; Sumac cane, 7c; red Amber, 5c; mixed cane, 3c; Orange, 5c; red millet, 5c. All per pound, track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

PORTO RICO OR KEY WEST SWEET PO-
tato plants. The variety the market demands. The best to eat. The deepest yellow color. Do not be persuaded to accept substitutes. \$3 per thousand f. o. b. Longview by parcel post or express. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS—ALL
varieties, open field grown. 500 postpaid, \$1.50; by express 1,000, \$2; 10,000 lots, \$1.50 per 1,000. Sweet potato plants—all varieties—1,000, \$2.50; 10,000, \$20. All plants free from disease and packed in damp moss. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—PORTO RICO,
Nancy Hall and Yellow Yam, free from weevil, chemically treated. June delivery. Orders filled in rotation. Well rooted, well packed plants, assuring satisfaction. Send in your order now and be among the first. Specify when wanted and how to ship. \$2.50 per thousand f. o. b. H. M. Fields, Longview, Tex.

98% PURE ALFALFA SEED, \$10 BU:
Sumac or Sourless cane seed, \$3; Red Amber or Orange, \$2; Amber, \$1.75; milo matze, \$2.50; feterita, \$2.75; Golden or German millet, \$2.75; hog millet, \$2.50; Sudan, 30 cents pound. We ship from four warehouses and save you money. Order right from this ad. Satisfaction or your money back. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.
OLD FASHIONED YELLOW YAM SWEET potato plants, the kind daddy raised. \$3 per thousand f. o. b., packed in moss. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—NANCY HALL,
Red Jersey, Yellow Jersey, Southern Queen, 40c hundred, parcel post prepaid; \$3.50 by express. Tomato plants, late and early varieties, 50c hundred, parcel post prepaid; \$4 by express. Cabbage plants, late and early varieties, 50c hundred, parcel post prepaid; \$3 by express. J. W. Wilson, 424 Paramount St., North Topeka, Kan.

PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, YELLOW
Yam potato plants, free from weevil, chemically treated against disease, packed in damp moss, full count. Grows by ourselves at Longview, the famous sweet potato center of east Texas. Prompt shipment guaranteed. By parcel post or express, \$8 per thousand, cash with order. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, PUMPKIN
Yam potato slips, from selected seed, chemically treated. Parties ordering from this advertisement will have their orders filled within two days after receipt or their money refunded. If it is service you want, try me. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.50 per thousand f. o. b. Longview. J. N. Sparks, Longview, Tex.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, 3 to 8 DOL-
lars. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

RANCH RAISED COLLIE PUPS FOR
sale. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES, FEMALE, \$4 EACH,
from natural heifers. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—
females, \$5; males, \$6. Lowell N. Harter, Herington, Kan.

RUSSIAN AND STAG HOUND PUPPIES
for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Oliver Black, Minneola, Kan.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ
pups about six weeks old. Brookway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS,
female, from natural heifers that work. Easily trained. Training instructions with each pup. Price \$6. Spayed females, \$12. F. H. Craft, Fairfield, Neb.

FOR SALE—WEECKING HART PARR 60.
Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW 12-24 TRACTORS, \$875
factory. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALMOST NEW 38-64 AVERY
separator. Jacob Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

CASE, TWO-BOTTOM TRACTOR PLOW,
fine condition. Anthony Zlatnik, Delta, Kan.

FOR SALE—EEDGE AND CATALPA
posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE, REASONABLE—12-25 CASE
tractor, good condition. W. E. Mitchell, Moscow, Kan.

ONE AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR 25-50
same as new. Bargain. L. B. Campbell, Miltonvale, Kan.

FOR SALE—HUBER 15-30 TRACTOR IN
A-1 condition. Cheap for cash. O. C. Crouse, Hanlan, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN 18 HORSE STEAM
tractor, also trade for livestock or car. E. S. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

TRACTOR, DISC PLOWS, SEPARATOR,
silo filler, engine lister, feed grinder. Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, FINE CONDI-
tion. Cheap for quick sale. Alf. Blackman, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—PARRETT TRACTOR, BAR-
gain if taken soon. Good condition. Write J. E. Scheuerman, LaCrosse, Kan.

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE 14-INCH
bottom, self lift tractor plow. Best condition. \$150. C. L. Gifford, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—MINNEAPOLIS
threshing outfit complete, always shedded. 22 h. p. engine, 36-22 separator. Charles Petracek, Jennings, Kan.

FOR SALE—30-45 HOLT CATERPILLAR
tractor; 8-bottom John Deere plow; two Case engine Tandem discs, all for \$2,800. A. E. Karnes, R. F. D. No. 1, Anthony, Kan.

FOR SALE—20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR,
28-50 Case steel separator with Gardner City feeder, used two years, good repair. \$2,200 cash. K. S. Geerdes, Box 211, Kiowa, Kan.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—ONE 13-INCH ENSILAGE cutter, Big Bull tractor, one three, one four, one ten-bottom plow. Priced to sell. J. H. Howell, Gaylord, Kan.
FOR SALE—12-20 EMERSON TRACTOR, 3-bottom self lift 14-inch plow. 2-row John Deere Hater. All in good working order. Brooks & Sons, Scott City, Kan.

LANDS.
HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED
MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.
\$18 TO \$36 WEEKLY IN YOUR SPARE time doing special advertising work among the families of your city. No experience necessary. Write today for full particulars. American Products Co., 1170 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS OPEN FOR LIVE
men who possess practical knowledge of livestock feeding, to look after the distribution of Cane Mola (sugar cane feed molasses) in several counties of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Dakota. Address Pure Cane Molasses Corp., 16 Exchange Place, New York City.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT
can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

NOVELTY SPRAY AND FORCE PUMP—
For extinguishing fires, washing buggies, autos, windows; spraying trees, lawns, gardens; hiving bees, disinfecting hen roosts. Agents make \$25 per day. Fruit tree salesman doubling sales on trees by selling customer's pump for spraying trees. Other agents make big hit by selling pump only. Write for liberal terms. Phillips Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.
SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—Competent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60 lbs., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TOBACCO HABIT.
TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., St. Baltimore, Md.

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SAW MILL WANTED—WILL BUY OR hire. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kan.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES,
lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

HELP WANTED—TWO SEPARATOR
tenders, one tractor man, two cooks. Best of wages. Long run. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

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Patents and Their Cost." Shapard and Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734 A 8th St., Washington, D. C.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE
horse, one row. Self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for 22 years. Only \$25 with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND
dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS-
trated Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Capper Stands for Americanism
I have supported Governor Capper in his past administration and expect to so continue in the future as I believe he made us one of the best governors the state has ever had, and expect him to give as good account of himself in the Senate. In this critical state of affairs I feel Senator Capper will stand for nothing but true Americanism, so here's wishing him a long and successful career as our public representative. A. A. Collins.
R. I. Stillwell, Kan.

Cholly—They say, you know, that
what a man eats he becomes.
Miss Keen—Dear me! You must be eating practically nothing.—Boston Transcript.

The color and flavor of foods should
not clash. One is bound to receive something of a jolt when he finds a bright green jelly is flavored with cherry.

Cattle Cheap, But Not Meat

Declines are Due to Consumers Not Consuming

BY SAMUEL SANDERS

SENSATIONAL declines have brought the cattle market to a level which means losses of \$20 to \$55 a head on the fed steers which feeders of Kansas and other states are selling at Kansas City and other stock yards. The declines since the opening of April amount to \$2 to \$4.50 a hundredweight on cattle values in general. Compared with a month ago the market is \$2 to \$3.50 lower. In the last fortnight, it has declined \$1 to \$2. Few times in the history of the cattle industry of the United States have witnessed such sensational recessions in quotations on livestock markets.

A Kansas cattle feeder who refused to divulge his name sold in Kansas City last week 19 head of steers, averaging 1,360 pounds, at \$15. He had 40 head on the market, but held 21 over a day, hoping for an improved demand. But the packers who purchased the first lot of his two loads at \$15 refused to bid the next day, and the second bunch, including 21 head, averaging 1,400 pounds, went to a feeder buyer at \$13.75 as a speculation. These cattle lost the feeder \$50 a head, or slightly more, according to a compilation he made in the office of the commission man with whom he deals. This loss is after an allowance for profit from 62 hogs which were sold at \$20.20, these hogs having followed the cattle. The steers were put on a full feed of corn December 29, 1918, and consumed about 10½ bushels of the grain daily for five months in addition to molasses alfalfa feed and roughage. They cost \$12.15 August 5, 1918, when they averaged 1,008 pounds. If the market had not slumped so sensationally the last five weeks, they would have brought at least \$18.

A Barber county feeder sold last week 80 head of steers, averaging 1,353 pounds at \$14.10 to a feeder buyer. The packers refused to bid that much, whereas they paid up to \$18.25 and more for cattle of this class two months ago. A Mitchell county feeder also sold to a feeder buyer fed steers weighing 1,304 pounds, at \$14.50, the purchaser taking them as a speculation. A Nemaha county feeder sold 80 head of steers averaging 1,319 pounds last week at \$14.50, these also going to a feeder buyer. Heavy losses were suffered by the Kansas feeders on these sales, for the break in the market enabled them to obtain around \$55 less a head than they expected for the cattle with values holding steady.

Beef is Not Cheap

"Consumers are not taking the beef," packers wailed, in accounting for their refusal to pay remunerative prices for the offerings of feeders who had invested much and worked hard to put fed cattle on the market. The packer buyers admitted the manner in which they are taking cattle means a great loss to feeders, and then put the blame on the consumer, who is not eating enough beef, in their opinion, and on retailers, who, they assert, have not lowered their prices in conformity with the declines in the wholesale quotations on beef. While the packers have reduced their prices, the quotations at the wholesale market in Kansas City aroused some questioning as to whether dressed beef had slumped as sharply as the live cattle. One packer declared dressed beef was even weaker than the live cattle.

Another complaint from packers was that South America was under-selling the United States in the foreign beef markets of Europe, thereby cutting off exports of that commodity from this country. The release of shipping space from military work has made possible the use of vessels for the longer shipments of beef from South America. Incidentally, the United States packers are now considered the most powerful operators in the markets of South America. Still another reason given by packers for the break in prices is the sharp reduction to almost an insignificant quantity in the army demand for beef.

Considering the prosperity of wage earners in general, with the demand

for labor increasing, the reduced beef consumption reported by packers is rather surprising. But it is confirmed in part, at least, by reports from other sources. Another surprise in connection with the slump in cattle is the fact that prices of hides have advanced sharply the last month, the rise amounting to more than \$5 to the steer.

"The hide market has helped to sustain to a degree the quotations on cattle, allowance having been made for this," one packer buyer explained.

"Cannot something be done to improve the market and to protect the feeders, who deserve better of the country?" This question was put to the head buyer of one of the large packing companies.

"You might force retailers to sell beef at less profit, thereby helping the demand, and you might also persuade the government to intervene and find a foreign sale for our surplus beef," he answered. "The government has practically ceased buying. As for our plant, we have lost about half a million dollars on beef operations this year, altho other departments have made money."

Undoubtedly, there has been liquidation of feedlot holdings at the expense of later marketings. But in another month grassers will start running.

Certainly, the present situation was not foreseen by many of the leaders among the feeders of cattle and among market interests. There are feeders who have lately taken losses who still are carrying on grass cattle which cost them as stockers more money than packers are now paying for heavy corn-fed steers. With values extremely high for months, banking interests had demanded wider margins on loans, as noted as early as January in these columns, but the losses have been greater than the most pessimistic operators expected.

Receipts About 1918 Basis

May receipts of cattle at the five leading markets, Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis, were practically equal to the preceding record of 687,000 head for that month of 1917. A total of 635,000 head arrived the same month a year ago. The increase was from the Far West and South Texas, other sections sending fewer cattle. In the last week of the month, there was a particularly heavy percentage of killing steers in the arrivals, Chicago reporting the number suitable for slaughter as 80 per cent. This tended to assist in the downward movement of prices. Thus far this year, the five leading markets have received about 3,700,000 cattle, against 3,850,000 the same time in 1918.

At Kansas City last week prices declined \$1 to \$2.50 a hundredweight on the bulk of cattle. Quotations at the close were purely nominal, with fed steers from \$11.50 to \$15.75, quarantine steers \$7.75 to \$13, cows from \$6.50 to \$12.50, canners from \$5.25 to \$6.25, calves up to \$14.75 and stockers and feeders between \$6.50 and \$14.75. These prices are still high, but the market now averages as much as \$1 lower than a year ago on the better grades of fed cattle.

Hogs made a very favorable showing in comparison with the action of other livestock. They closed practically steady last week, with the top price \$20.55. Early in the preceding week the market had reached a point as high as \$21.10 in Kansas City. While more or less gossip was heard about the bearish effect of the action of cattle, hog salesmen on the whole and other trade interests continued confident of a very high market for porkers. The United States is the world's main source of pork products, and this food is still badly needed in Europe, so hog men are optimistic for the summer market. The top price a year ago was around \$17.50. Pigs closed at a range of \$19 to \$19.25, with a fair to good demand. A notable development in the big market was the sharp reduction in receipts from Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

After an extensive period of weak-

ness the trade in lambs and sheep showed a somewhat better tone. Prices last week regained \$1.50 to 75 cents of previous losses. Most of the arrivals are from Texas and California. The Imperial Valley of the latter state is sending record supplies. Breeding ewes are quoted at \$10 to \$15. Goats range from \$6.25 to \$8.50. Shorn lambs are quoted from \$13.50 to \$15.50, and wool lambs at \$15.50 to \$18.50. Yearlings ranged from \$11.20 to \$13.50.

Buying for farm work featured the horse and mule trade in Kansas City. Farm mares continued to receive precedence. The stimulus of farm buying is favorable to the trade. The East is a fair buyer of choice geldings, with prices at Chicago reported up to \$300. Buyers on the Kansas City market are paying \$150 to \$225 for farm mares, with the heavier animals commanding the heaviest prices.

Kansas Farmers are Rich

(Continued from Page 35.)

is worth \$2.65; white corn, \$1.80; yellow corn, \$1.90; shorts, \$2.45; bran, \$2; hogs, \$19; poultry, \$28; butterfat, 59c; eggs, 40c. —P. R. Forslund, May 31.

Chautauque—Crops are not in as good condition as they were because of too much rain. Fields are too wet to cultivate. Wheat is rusting badly. Hogs are scarce, but horses and cattle are fattening. Feed is high and scarce. Alfalfa has been cut, but was damaged by rain. Oats is growing fairly well. —A. A. Nance, May 31.

Cheyenne—We have had ideal growing weather the past week and small grains are making excellent growth. A good shower would be most welcome, as the heavy growth of wheat needs much moisture. Corn planting is almost completed. Cut worms are doing considerable damage to gardens. Butterfat is quoted at 59c to 60c; eggs, 40c; corn, \$1.55. —F. M. Hurlock, May 24.

Crawford—We are having a great deal of rain, and fields are too wet to work. Weather is ideal for small crops but too cool for corn which is backward. Pastures are good and the wheat crop never has been more promising. Harvest will begin in two or three weeks. —E. Lindenberg, May 26.

Douglas—Weather this week is favorable for all kinds of farm work. Cutting of first crop of alfalfa is nearly completed. Corn is planted, and many farmers are cultivating it. Corn planted on listed ground is not making a good stand. Prices for farm produce are high. The strawberry crop is very large. —O. L. Cox, May 31.

Ellsworth—Continued wet weather is damaging wheat, which is headed, but the heads are small. Some wheat fields have been damaged by the fly. All spring crops are late, and some fields are not planted. Others are being replanted. Grass is very good and cattle are thriving. —W. L. Reed, May 31.

Finney—Wheat is in excellent condition, and was benefited by the rain which fell recently. Corn is planted, and what is up is making a good stand. Farmers are planting sorghum crops. A large yield of barley is expected. —L. A. Altus, May 28.

Geve—All growing crops are in excellent condition. There is sufficient moisture in the ground. A few wheat fields have been damaged by rust. Farmers are listing kafir. Pastures are good and stock is healthy. Butterfat is worth 55c; eggs, 35c; chickens, 22c. —Newell S. Boss, May 31.

Gray—Wheat is heading in good condition, except for blade rust which is prevalent. Wheat on plowed ground is doing better than that on disked ground, which needs rain badly. A few showers which fell recently were of some benefit, but a general rain would be much appreciated. Rowed crops are nearly all planted, but are being damaged by cut worms. —A. E. Alexander, May 31.

Greenwood—Weather continues cloudy and rainy, and about 7 inches of rain has fallen. Condition of wheat is satisfactory but oats are making a slow growth. Pastures are very good and stock is doing well. Potatoes and garden truck are 100 per cent. —John H. Fox, May 30.

Kingman—Wheat and pastures are the best in 25 years. Feed crops are growing rapidly. We have had no rain for six days. There is some rust in wheat fields. Oats and barley are in good condition. Some farms are changing hands at \$100 to \$125 an acre. —W. C. Craig, May 31.

Lincoln—Corn is planted and some is coming up. Frequent rains are causing wheat to lodge in many fields. Barley and oats are satisfactory. Alfalfa is ready to cut but will be difficult to cure. Wheat is beginning to head on uplands. Corn is \$1.95; wheat, \$2.25; fat hogs, \$19.50; eggs, 39c; cream, 58c. —Franklin Sigler, May 26.

Linn—Farm work is progressing rapidly. A severe hail storm which fell a few weeks ago damaged a few wheat fields, but most fields are rated at 100 per cent. Oats and corn are growing well. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut and a large yield is expected. Oil prospects are very good in this county. —Mrs. O. J. Mitchell, May 31.

Marshall—Some wheat fields are rusty, and the result is uncertain. Cut worms are doing much damage to corn, and some is high enough to cultivate. Millet has been seeded. Corn, \$1.75; cream, 58c; eggs, 38c; hens, 28c. —C. A. Kjellberg, May 31.

Osage—Wheat is headed and well filled. Corn is not making a good stand. Many corn and kafir fields have been cultivated. Potatoes are growing rapidly and a few grass families are using new potatoes. Blue grass is tall and ripe. Rain would benefit gardens. Cream is 56c; eggs, 34c; corn, \$1.75. —H. L. Ferris, May 31.

Pratt—There is sufficient moisture in the ground. Wheat is heading. Oats is growing slowly and corn is in better condition than formerly. Pastures are good. Harvest will begin June 20. Alfalfa crop is larger than usual. —J. L. Phelps, May 31.

Pawnee—Weather is warm and is benefiting corn, oats and barley, which are growing rapidly. Pastures are excellent, and stock is fat. Farmers are cutting alfalfa and the yield is large. Gardens and potatoes are satisfactory. Cream sells at 57c; butter, 40c; eggs, 38c; heavy hens, 26c. —C. E. Chesterman, May 31.

Rice—Frequent rains have damaged wheat and some fields look as if they had been frosted. Wet weather has retarded farm work. The wheat prospects are about 50 per cent of what they were a month ago. Corn is growing very slowly. Alfalfa has been cut, but it is of poor quality. Corn is selling for \$2; butter, 50c; eggs, 38c; cream, 58c. —George Buntz, May 31.

Sumner—Prospects for growing crops were never brighter at this time of the year. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Oats are beginning to head. Corn and kafir are making a good stand. Pastures are good and cattle are in excellent condition. Wheat worth \$2.35; oats, 75c; corn, \$1.75; butterfat, 60c; butter, 50c; eggs, 38c. —E. L. Stocking, May 30.

Wilson—Prospects for a large wheat crop are good, but the yield will not be as large as last year. Corn planting is not completed. Farmers are preparing ground for kafir, milo, and tame grapes. A large crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Pastures are good. Harvest will begin June 20 if the ground is not too wet. —S. Canty, June 1.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

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How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. S. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Secure your dates early. Address as above.

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Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

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HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES

Fall boars all sold. I offer two herd boars, Don Combination and King's Best, for immediate sale. Also some sows and gilts bred to my new herd boar for Sept. and Oct. farrow.

Arthur Mosse, R. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growth last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reekards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.

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Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts,

Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Chester Whites For Sale

Gilts bred for September farrow; choice young boars; spring pigs. C. H. Cole, N. Topeka, Kan.

BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS

Fairs and fairs not alike.

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES. Choice gilts bred for

fall farrow. Spring pigs. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders

for spring pigs. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

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Poland China Fall Boars

Also fall gilts, bred or open. 160 spring pigs. Home of Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar. Nebraska State Fair 1918.

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Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

BIG TYPE POLAND PIGS

Good, growthy spring pigs at \$20 each, shipped at weaning time. They are sired by Wonder King 2nd. Pedigrees furnished.

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WEANLING POLAND CHINA PIGS

Big Type, well marked and thrifty. \$20 each.

S. M. BEASON, COLLYER, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA PIGS, \$20. A Wonderful

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Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorn Cattle.
June 18—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Holstein Cattle.
June 10—Lewismonte Farms, Crescent, Mo.
Hereford Cattle.
July 28—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
July 29—J. O. Southard, Mgr., at Council Grove, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Aug. 13—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Aug. 14—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 9—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 11—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 15—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 16—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turlinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Chester White Hogs.
Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Kansas Jersey Sale.

58 head sold for \$8,356.00
Average 144.50
The Central Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, White City, Kan., held their sale as advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and with the above results. Some animals brought all they were worth while others did not bring their value. The unsettled weather conditions made breeders hesitate about starting out in autos and that is the way they go to sales now. The offering was one of real merit and presented in good form. Only one herd bull was sold, there being no demand for the nice young bulls in the sale. Owl's Interest bred bull two years old sold for \$155 to F. B. Dickie, Greenleaf, Kan. Below is a partial list of the buyers:

FEMALES

Midway's Lucy, March, 1915; F. B. Dickie, Greenleaf, Kan. \$280
Landsker Fair Maid, February, 1918; Thos. Johnson, White City 150
Midway's Mountain Foam, January, 1916; Mrs. Walgast, Alma, Kan. 230
Landsker's Dark Maid, February, 1918; R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan. 125
Hamilton Fawn Belle, March, 1916; W. M. Nelson, Abilene, Kan. 190
Loe Teazel's Fairy Queen, April, 1916; Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan. 160
Foxy of S. S. Farm, October, 1916; E. B. Brunson, Abilene, Kan. 170
Meadow Fairy, October, 1915; J. H. Lomax 230
Eleanor McCoy, December, 1916; R. A. Gilliland 175
Midway's Kola, March, 1915; O. B. Reltz, Coffeyville, Kan. 145
Dely's Dark Mousy, October, 1916; E. J. Wilson, Mound City, Kan. 140
Sikollie's Nuggett, February, 1915; W. A. Kellyman, Alta Vista, Kan. 195
Toronto's Only Hope, February, 1917; J. A. Halderman, Hope, Kan. 180
Figgs Southern Maid, July, 1917; Ira G. Cox, Nickerson, Kan. 225
Golden Financial Rose, September, 1916; L. G. Cox 235
Hamilton Farm Lass, February, 1916; T. L. Henry, Wilburton, Okla. 160
Mae's Raleigh's Klona, August, 1917; S. H. Long, Ramona, Kan. 185
Brookhill's Fairy Queen, November, 1917; C. E. Reust, Frankfort, Kan. 200
Hiland You'll Do May, April, 1918; C. Horton, Blue Mound, Kan. 90

Kershaw's Angus Average \$381.44.

8 bulls averaged \$372.22
63 females averaged 445.55
72 head averaged 381.44
L. R. Kershaw's first annual Angus sale was held at Muskogee, Okla., May 27. The cattle were in good breeding condition and sold well in spite of the fact that rainy weather reduced the attendance. Buyers were present from eight states and Canada. A number of buyers bought more than a single animal. B. J. Simpson, Stewart, Okla., bought the largest number, 14, and J. C. Cubertson, Muskogee, the next largest, 6. The cow, Blackcap McHenry 198th, brought

the top price of the sale, going to Chas. Escher, Botna, Ia., for \$3,300. Ephemera Erica brought the second highest female price, going to J. C. Simpson, Eufaula, Okla., for \$1,650. The herd bull, Black Royal Eston, which was sold as an extra, topped the bulls, going to Kid Jeffries, Rochelle, Texas, at \$2,000. Ten extras were sold, which made the average on the entire offering of 82 head \$356.46.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

S. M. Beason, Collyer, Kan., starts his Poland ad with this issue. He is booking orders for spring pigs at \$20 each. These are the big type that are growing well and will continue to do so.—Advertisement.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., renews his card in the livestock auctioneers column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. Mr. McCulloch is one of the oldest active auctioneers in Kansas in point of service and makes sales all over the state, especially in the north half where he conducted more than fifty per cent of the purebred sales last winter. He is booking sales for the fall of 1919 and the winter of 1920 and now is a good time to secure a date that suits you. Write him for a date at once.—Advertisement.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, hereafter known as "Zim," is starting his card in the livestock auctioneers column in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is a successful and up to date young farmer and stockman who has made a success of the Duroc Jersey breeding business and the owner of one of the good herds in Washington county. He is a live wire and I would like to suggest that Duroc Jersey breeders who put him on their fall or winter sales will be more than pleased with his efforts in your behalf. You will find his prices the secondary consideration so far as he is concerned. He wants the experience and the acquaintance and is willing to start at the bottom.—Advertisement.

In Fern J. Moser's advertisement last week I said that his famous Big Liz was the top sow sired by Pathfinder in the Bishop & Hanks sale in 1917. What I should have said was that she was the top of the sale at \$805 and she was sired by Proud Col. and bred to Pathfinder. She farrowed 17 pigs and raised 11 of them and Fern Moser sold part of them for over \$2,000 and has the tops left that are not for sale. He offers some boars of last fall farrow out of this great sow. Write him for descriptions and prices on boars.—Advertisement.

Zimmerman Durocs.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, is one of the breeders of Duroc Jerseys in that county with a nice crop of spring pigs. He has 140 to date and they are above the average in quality. The breeding is of the most popular families of Durocs such as Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King, King's Col., The King, Orion's Golden King. His herd boars are Zim's Sensation, by Kern's Sensation; Orion Illustrator, by Joe Orion 5th and out of an Illustrator dam. Guy Zimmerman will hold a fall and winter sale. The date of his fall sale is Oct. 11 and it will be held at Fairbury, Neb., which is only a few miles from his farm. Kansas breeders can reach Fairbury very conveniently. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Join State Duroc.

The Kansas State Duroc Jersey Breeders' association's secretary, W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., is out with a letter urging every breeder of Duroc Jerseys to send in their membership to either himself or the president, L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., or the vice president, Roy Gwin, Morrowville, Kan. The membership fee is only \$1 and you will receive more than that amount of good from your association with the rest of the breeders in the state. They will hold a big combination sale at the free fair, Topeka, Kan., this fall and it will probably be held at night. There are lots of things this association proposes to do for its members. Send in your check for \$1 today and you will receive your membership card good for one year by return mail.—Advertisement.

Hartman Poland Sale Prospects.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, is the big Poland China breeder in that county and his Elmo Valley herd is becoming well known all over the country. He has over 300 head of Poland Chinas on his farm now and that is about the usual number with sometimes considerable more than that. His crop of spring pigs is good and really above the average. They are by his herd boars and out of the big mature sows in the herd. But what I want to tell you about more especially is a cracking fine lot of big, well grown and well bred August and September boars he has for sale. They are the 1000 pound kind as sure as you live. They are by Elmo Valley Giant that weighs 950 now. They are right and you can buy one worth the money. Write him about them today. He will not hold a fall sale but Elmo Valley Farm is going to be headquarters for good boars, of different ages all summer and fall. But now is the time to buy a boar.—Advertisement.

John W. Jones' Durocs.

John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., Ottawa county, breeds highest quality Duroc Jerseys and has 85 spring pigs. Not a large number but they are sure aristocrats. Fairview Orion Cherry King, that sired most of them, is as well bred as any boar in existence. He is a brother in blood to Fern Moser's \$7,500 Joe King Orion, having been sired by Orion Cherry King and out of a Joe Orion 2nd dam. The noted "Scissors" is also a brother in blood and his owner has refused \$15,000 for him. Mr. Jones is going to hold a bred sow sale at Salina about the same time he sold these last winter. In this sale will be the tops of this great spring crop. Also a part of the spring crop is by Fairview Illustrator, a wonderful breeder of big smooth litters. For this sale he will have 40 summer and fall yearling gilts to select from. Two sows bought in the east at over \$1,500 will contribute some good ones. You should make a note of this fact that J. W. Jones will have herd header material at his farm this fall.—Advertisement.

Real Spotted Polands.

R. J. Bozant, Narka, Kan., Republic county, proprietor of Sunnyside Farm and breeder of "Bozant's famous Spotted Poland Chinas," starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. A visit to the Bozant farm is well worth your time if you are interested in the best Spotted Poland Chinas obtainable. In his

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

We have a few very choice fall boars by such boars as old Pathfinder, Great Sensation, John's Orion and other noted boars and out of our top sows. We have been pricing them at prices we considered very reasonable. We have decided to price them still lower in order to move them at once. Write today for prices. We also offer three splendid bargains in used spring yearling boars, one by Pathfinder, two by Cherry Orion by Orion Cherry King. One of them a real show prospect.

Summer Sale August 14

In this sale we will sell 30 sows bred to John's Orion, 10 open and bred fall and spring gilts, 10 young boars. The bred sows in this sale are mostly spring yearlings carrying their first litters. Write us today for descriptions and prices on these boars.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Washington County, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Shepherd's Big Durocs

Fine big March and May boars. Sired by King's Colonel 1 Am, King Orion, Illustrator 2nd Jr. All from my big herd sows. These are big stretchy heavy boned fellows and smooth. Have a splendid lot of fall boars sired by K. C. I. A. and Great Wonder Model. These are good ones. Two gilts bred for July farrow. All immuned. Write quick. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.



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.

Boars of Size and Quality!

Twenty big, stretchy summer and fall boars. Also fall gilts. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col., and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

CHOICE SEPTEMBER GILTS

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow \$70. Early March pigs, pairs or trios not akin, immune and ready to ship June 20, \$30. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address, B. R. ANDEBSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

Good lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Spring pigs ready. Nothing reserved for public sale. Buy now and get the cream of this year's crop. SEARLE & SEARLE, R. No. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

PUREBRED DUROC PIGS

2 months old, either sex, well boned, good color, \$15. Edward M. Gregory, Reading, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs

For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

PROLIFIC POLAND CHINAS

Big Bob Wonder breeding. A few choice young, tried sows and fall gilts at right prices. Also spring pigs at \$25 each. Guaranteed to please. J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.

Poland China Boars

Some extra good pigs sired by Platte King and out of large sows. Priced to move them as I need the room. O. H. FITZSIMMONS, Council Grove, Kansas

Herd Boars and Pigs

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost rock 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.

IMPROVED BIG TYPE POLANDS

For sows, gilts and herd boar prospects, write B. E. McALLASTER & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

POLAND WEANLINGS FOR SALE

single, pairs, trios, not related. Pedigreed. Priced right. F. Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SUNNYSIDE FARM SPOTTED POLANDS

40 Days Special Private Sale. I offer my old customers, and beginners, 200 spring pigs and can furnish boars and sows not related. The average per litter was 11. They have more bone and are the most perfectly spotted crop of pigs I have ever raised.

Big Bone
Big Type
Big Litters
Big Profits



Pigs Shipped on Approval, if Requested by Responsible Parties

Everything registered free in the Spotted Poland China Record Association. Everything vaccinated, simultaneous treatment and shipped after required time. First come, first served. R. J. BOZANT, NARKA, REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE AUCTION

Dr. J. H. Lomax's 3rd sale, on the St. Joe and Grand Island R. R. 29 miles west of St. Joe and 23 miles east of Hiawatha, at the farm near

Leona, Kan.
Tuesday, June 24
60—Real Jerseys—60

The offering consists of register of merit cows and their descendants, including daughters of Fountain's Gamboage Knight (sire of 7 R. of M. daughters) and Sultan's Trinity King (son of Majesty's Western King) and Brookhill Laddie, as well as other noted bulls. This is a herd noted for production. Just a few very choice heifer and bull calves. A great 2-year-old bull will be included. Catalogs ready to mail now. Address

Settles Sales Service, Palmyra, Mo.

Mail bids should be addressed to B. C. Settles, in care of Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan. Auctioneers: Col. Perry, Cleveland, Ohio, and Chas. Foster, Fieldman, J. W. Johnson, Mrs. Idell Knobb, Leavenworth, Kan. sells 50 head June 23. You can attend both sales very conveniently.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. **J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County)**

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. **M. L. Holladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

GOOD YOUNG BULLS

Of best practical Shorthorn blood. Some very choice young bulls from 11 to 17 months old. See their sires and dams and how they are grown. Prices and values right. Wire or phone if you are coming. **S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.**

Riverdale Shorthorns Pure Scotch Bulls

12 to 16 months old. Red and Roans. Out of good cows. Cumberland Lass Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan and Villager are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices and descriptions by return mail. **D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas**

HOTHAN & SON SHORTHORNS

3 registered Shorthorn cows, 2 reds, 1 roan. 3 roan and red heifers coming one-year-old. Cows and heifers all good ones. Come and see them. This kind is not often for sale. Short of pasture. Cows bred to a high-priced bull and a good individual. **Chas. Hothan & Son, Scranton, 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.**

Shorthorn Bull Bargains

I expect to sell 14 mighty good one and two-year-old Shorthorn bulls in the next 30 days. Priced to move. **FRANK H. YAEGER, BAZAAR, KANSAS**

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 13 months old. **Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.**

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Choice Western Ewes

150 young western ewes, full woolled, bred to purebred Shropshire rams for October lambs. 180 of the same kind with spring lambs by side. Priced right. **E. L. Jewett & Sons, R. 6, Burlington, Kan.**

FOR SALE



A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money. **Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa**

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, \$28.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. **J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.**

YORKSHIRE HOGS.

WANTED AT ONCE—Registered white Yorkshire boar. **Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kansas.**

advertisement he offers 200 spring pigs sired by big massive boars and out of big 500 and 700 pound mature sows. The average per litter this spring in this herd was 11 which is remarkable. Besides he has more bone and his pigs are better spotted this spring than usual and Mr. Bozant's old customers know what that means. Mr. Bozant has one of the best equipped breeding establishments in the west if it is not really the best. His hog house alone cost him over \$3,500 two years ago and his other modern improvements makes it a model farm for the hog business. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him. If you are a beginner you will not regret giving him an order. If you are an old customer you know the Bozant way of doing business. They are vaccinated and will be held the required time before shipping. But write him at once for descriptions and prices. Buy a few nice sow pigs and a boar and start a herd. He will register every pig you buy free in the S. P. association. They are eligible in the Poland China Record associations.—Advertisement.

Lomax Jersey Auction.

Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan., Doniphan county, is known favorably to every Jersey cattle breeder in Kansas and the announcement of his public sale, June 24, at his farm near Leona, will undoubtedly be of interest to those who want to purchase Jersey cows and heifers that will strengthen their herd. Dr. Lomax's herd is noted for production and those who know the doctor know that his hobby is production. In this sale 60 head will be sold consisting of register of merit cows and their descendants. There will be splendid daughters of Fountain's Gamboage Knight (sire of seven R. of M. daughters) and some by Sultan's Trinity King (son of Majesty's Western King) and others by Brookhill Laddie and other famous sires. Everything is tuberculin tested and one of the really choice offerings made in Kansas in some time. The day before Mrs. Idell Knobb, Leavenworth, Kan., will sell 50 head of good registered cattle at the farm near town and both sales can be attended with one expense. Good connections can be made for both sales. Ask for both catalogs. Address, Settles Sales Service for the catalogs. They will be mailed promptly.—Advertisement.

Adams & Mason Polands.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., Saline county, are Poland China breeders living on adjoining farms at that place who cooperate in their advertising and sales and own valuable herd boars jointly. To the best of my knowledge, and I have known them ever since they have been in the business, they have never bought a common individual and on the other hand I am sure they have never offered for sale an animal that was not worthy in every respect. Their brood sow sale last February drew a large crowd of breeders from over the country and the offering was readily sold and the best made that far west last winter and as good as was made anywhere. Their senior herd boars are Giant Bob by Mellow Bob and Wonder Timm by Big Timm. These are two of the best Poland China boars to be found in the west and this is not an idle boast. They are easily half ton boars and will very likely be seen at the leading fairs this fall. Two junior herd boars are Big Buster by Wonder Buster and Big Oakland by Oakland Giant. They are a pair of herd boars worth while and like their older colleagues they are of the type that is just now very popular and in demand. The herd sows are of the same high quality and have extreme size and combine with it quality to a remarkable degree. The crop of spring pigs number 125 for each herd and are by far the best spring pigs I have seen this spring. They have been fortunate indeed in their matings and if nothing happens their fall sale will contain some unusual boar opportunities. The date of their fall boar sale is October 17 and their bred sow sale is February 6. These sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Gwin Bros.' Duroc Boars.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, are advertising boars in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. A year ago this summer Gwin Bros. were buying in the leading summer sales in the east the tops in many instances, sows bred to such boars as Pathfinder, Great Sensation and a half dozen other boars of almost equal merit and popularity. These sows cost them large sums and are big six and seven hundred pound sows. The litters were grown out and it is the boars out of these sows and famous sires that they are offering you at present. The gilts will go in their summer sale, August 13. These boars will be priced right if you write at once as they have a number of them that they have been pricing higher than they will price them now. In other words they are going to cut the price to where it will sell them. They are offering three splendid propositions in used spring yearling herd boars. One is by Pathfinder and one by Orion King E, by Orion Cherry King. One of them is decidedly a good how prospect. They do not need so many boars and will sell you your choice of these three. In their August 13 sale they will sell 50 head, 30 of them choice spring yearling sows bred to old John's Orion. Those familiar with Duroc Jersey affairs know that John's Orion is one of the great sires of the breed. Not only that but he has won more first and championships than any living boar and a big massive fellow weighing nearly a half ton in his present condition. He is eight years old and shows more style than any hog of that age I ever saw. He is vigorous and a splendid and sure breeder. This sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in later issues. You can ask them to book you for a catalog at once.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT.

Illinois Holstein Sale.

The Rock River Valley Breeders' Sale Co. will hold their opening sale of purebred Holsteins at Dixon, Ill. They have erected this sale pavilion at that point and intend this sale of Holsteins to be a quality sale worthy of the opening of their new pavilion. The best herds of the famous Rock River Valley dairy district will be represented in the sale. Opportunity will be afforded to get some of the good blood of these herds in the young things that will be offered as well as in the more mature animals whose records will bear witness of their value.—Advertisement.

In the new list of farm machinery be sure to include a straw spreader. Don't burn up the straw stacks but spread them on the land for fertilizer.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS PRICED TO SELL

An abundance of bulls, cows and heifers priced to sell. Write for descriptions and prices.

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD. The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell; 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at \$30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm, Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Hope Park Holsteins

If you are looking for the kind that give the milk, come and look. I have one or more carloads of large, well-marked, high-producing cows, none better, fresh or due to freshen soon. Also a car load of good yearling heifers due to calve this fall. Calves from high grade cows bred to purebred bulls delivered in Kansas or adjoining states for \$30 each, either sex. Call or write.

Hope Park Holstein Farm, A. D. Martin, Prop., Hope, Kansas
Barn Adjoining Mo. Pac. Stock Yards.

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

Three-Year-Old Daughter

of the \$25,000 Bull, Johanna McKinley Segis. Just freshened. Price \$200. Also young bulls from high record cows.

G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, BOSSVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN COWS

I am offering some good young cows milking from 25 to 50 lbs. per day; will freshen again in Sept. or Oct. Also some just freshened. 14 yearling heifers. All priced for quick sale. **W. F. PURDUE, Carlton, Kan.**

High Grade Holstein Bull

calves, one-month-old, 15-16 to 31-32 pure, well marked, from bulls of A. R. O. breeding \$22.50. **Edward M. Gregory, Reading, Kan.**

YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Sons and daughter by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 2-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. **Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.**

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 8 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

Registered Holstein Bull

for sale, 4-year-old; sire K. B. K. Prince de Kol of Hartum; dam Miss Clema de Jong Pauline. **W. D. SCRUBY, R. 4, HANOVER, KANSAS.**

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A. R. O. backing. **H. H. Holman, Maize, Kansas**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES AND ROANS

at \$200 to \$600 each. Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas
Phone 1602

Double Standard Polled Durhams

young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. H. HOWARD, HANSON, KAN.**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Herefords and Percherons

20 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 Dominator 86413, 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 ten months, must dispose of him as his fillies are in his way; 1 2-year-old grey, 1880, broke to service; 1 coming 2-year-old black, 1880, ready to use on a few acres and earn his way. **MORA E. GIDDEON, BENNETT, KANSAS**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

Chief Stock Bulls, Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. 200 high class females of the most popular and practical families.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HERD BULLS AND FOUNDATION STOCK

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS DOVER, KAN.
(By Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (By Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

HOLSTEIN SALE

June 25, Dixon, Illinois

The Rock River Valley Breeders' Sale Co. will hold their opening sale of purebred Holsteins in their new sale pavilion at Dixon, Ill.

This is a quality sale of 75 head consigned from the best herds in the famous Rock River Valley. Write for catalogs, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze, to the sale manager.

E. M. DETWILER, POLO, ILLINOIS

FEEDING QUALITIES

The Holstein-Friesian breed requires an ample supply of food, but it is by no means choice as to the quality of the food. They freely consume roughage and transmute it into valuable products—milk, butter, veal, beef.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

DAMMED

By High Grade Holstein Cows and sired by Prince Ormsby Homestead de Kol, whose ancestors show the high records.

Heifer calves at \$50 and up. They are excellent individuals and the kind that will grow into great dairy cows.

Let me hear from you stating your wants.

SMITH STOCK FARM
Route No. 2 Lawrence, Kan.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kas.

Windmoor Holsteins

Ready for service, son of King Korndyke Maid, a 34 pound son of Pontiac Korndyke; out of good daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Good individual. Write for particulars. **CHAS. C. WILSON, SUPT., EDNA, KAN.**

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 BULLS six months old. **G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas.**

International Service

THERE comes a time in the life of every motor truck, no matter how good it is, when some part requires replacement or adjustment. When that time comes, the necessary part must be at hand—the right part and without loss of time. Or the man to make the adjustment must be immediately available. The International organization is unrivaled in this respect.

When these things are to be had, that is *service*. When the motor truck performs well, that, too, is *service*.

International Motor Trucks

are built with *service* as the foundation. These trucks will serve you well because they are "factory built" all the way through—not assembled—and because the Company that makes them has at stake an enviable reputation for building high-grade machinery—a reputation which has endured for nearly a century and which is bound to be maintained.

"Built—not assembled." That statement carries weight with men who have had experience with motor trucks. It means that every part of the power plant is designed and built to work smoothly and efficiently with every

other part. In the International, it means a simple, powerful, heavy-duty engine and a transmission and internal gear rear axle that converts the power of the engine into mileage without waste of fuel and without unnecessary strain and friction losses. These are the units on our truck that you will want to become familiar with and compare with the same units on other trucks, because they are responsible for its performance.

There is a style of body and size of truck to meet practically every hauling requirement. Write for descriptive literature.

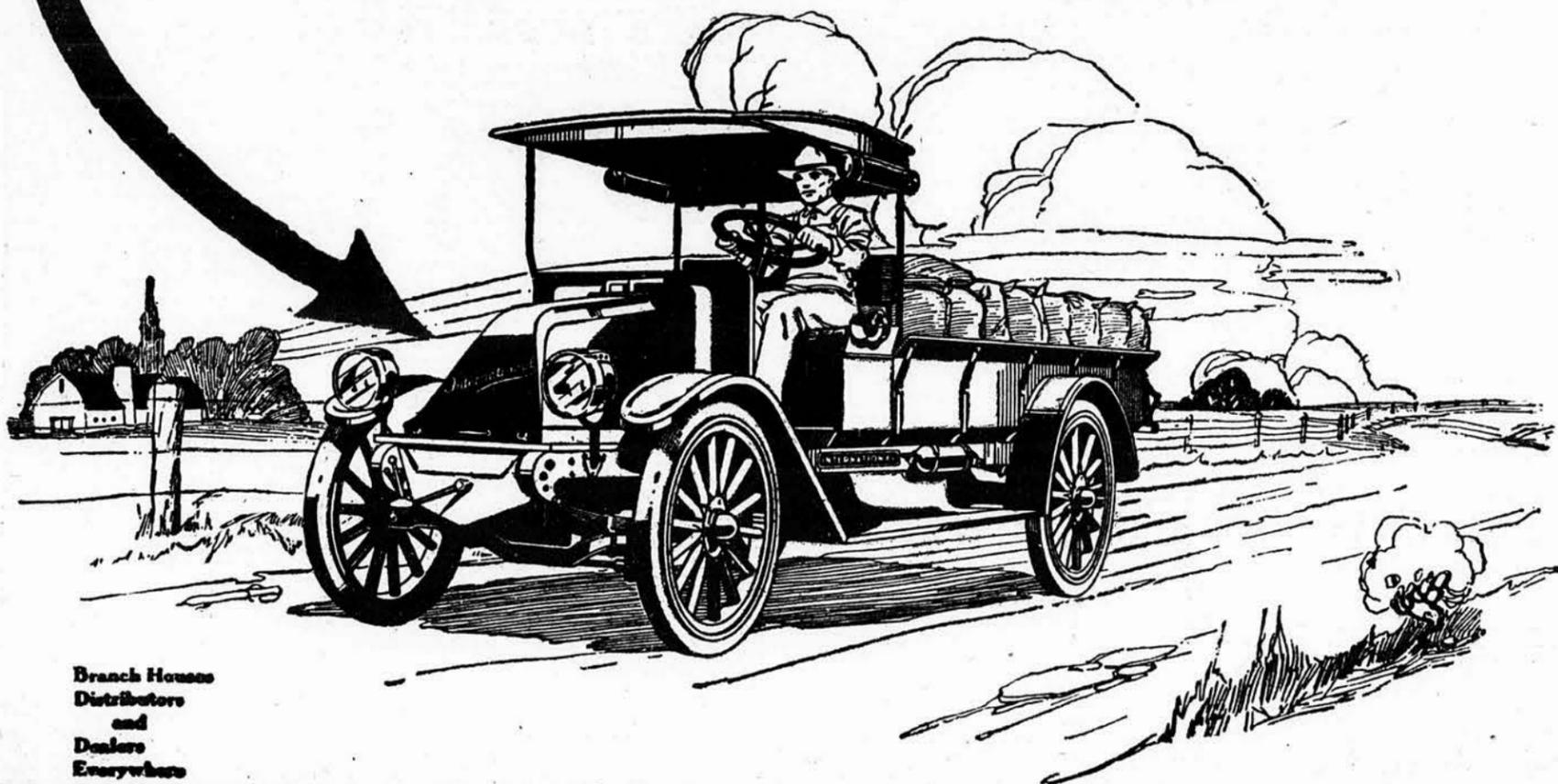
Motor Truck Sales Department

International Harvester Company

Harvester Bldg.

of America, Inc.

Chicago, U S A



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