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February 8, 1919

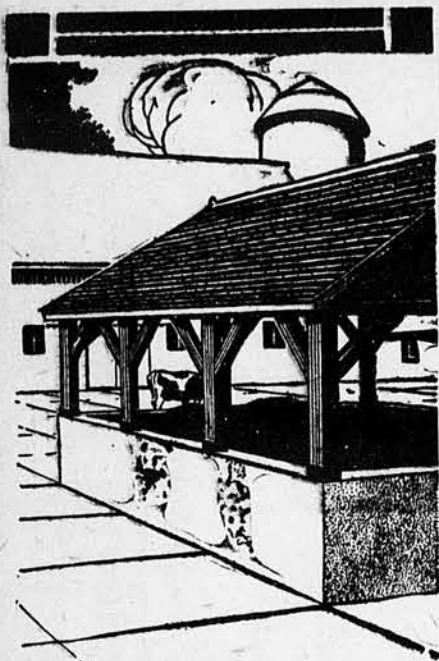
Vol. 49, No. 6

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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Business Office
Feb 19 1919





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Sweet Clover for the West

Good Legumes are More Dependable Crops Than Corn

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

SWEET clover is a crop that more farmers in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and other Western states should try to grow. It thrives under the most adverse conditions and does reasonably well in many dry seasons when other legumes fail entirely. Twenty years ago Sweet clover was regarded as a weed and as a great nuisance and it has been only within the last three or four years that we have begun to appreciate it at its real worth.

"Its adaptability to soil and climatic conditions," says Prof. P. G. Holden, "is a strong feature in its favor. It will endure greater extremes of temperature and grow on soils too poor for alfalfa and under conditions where other grasses preceding it failed to produce a crop. That it occupies a prominent place among the clovers of the most valuable type cannot be disputed. It frequently happens that on many farms there are a few acres not suitable for the production of other crops on account of being too dry, too wet, or too stony; or because the soil is sour or contains alkali. In such instances Sweet clover can be grown to great advantage. It is not to be understood, however, by this that it is fit only to occupy waste land incapable of producing other crops for it is profitably grown in many sections as a hay crop and also for pasture. There seems to be little doubt that in the near future it will be grown extensively in many states.

Pasture for Livestock

"It is often stated by stockmen and farmers that stock will not eat it. This may be true in some instances as it is true of many other feeds which stock will not eat because they have not been accustomed to feeding on it. I often have seen both cattle and horses refuse to eat corn, and I have seen cows often refuse to eat silage when it is fed to them for the first time. Sweet clover affords early spring pasture and if the stock are turned into the field when the Sweet clover is young, they will soon develop an appetite for it. After having become accustomed to Sweet clover I have seen cattle eat it in preference to other hay."

There are two desirable varieties of Sweet clover that may be grown to advantage in the states mentioned. From the view point of the farmer the principal difference between these varieties is in the color of the flowers, one having a white flower and the other a yellow flower. For this reason one variety is known as White Sweet clover and the other as Yellow Sweet clover. The White Sweet clover is the more common variety and the one that most farmers prefer. It grows much larger than the Yellow Sweet clover and blooms a little later. However, for hay production some farmers prefer the Yellow Sweet clover as its stems are finer and make a more palatable hay.

As a soil improver Sweet clover is a legume that ranks with alfalfa and all the ordinary clovers. It enriches the soil and builds up its nitrogen content. The large roots of Sweet clover penetrate the soil and break it up beneath the point reached by the plow and add humus where they decay. Then additional humus is supplied when the stubble, stems and the leaves

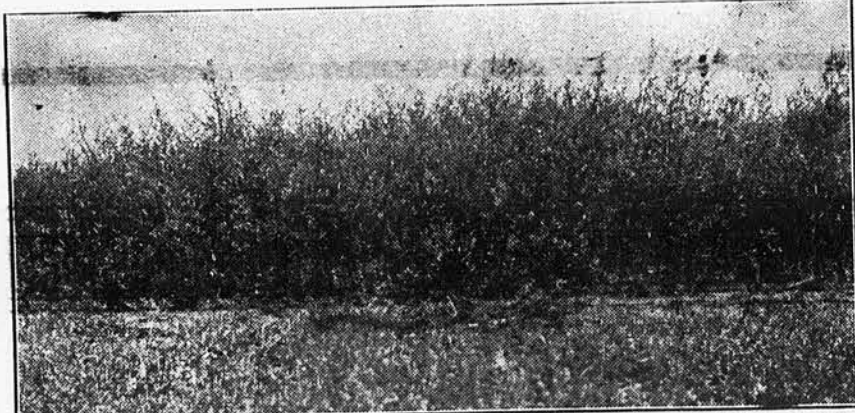
of the plants are plowed under. It is almost equal to alfalfa and cowpeas when utilized as a green manure crop. It also has proved quite valuable as a pioneer or advance crop for alfalfa and instances are numerous where alfalfa could not be started until one or more crops of Sweet clover has been planted and harvested.

A Good Crop for Bees

Sweet clover is also of great value to beekeepers. Wherever Sweet clover grows the honey crop is increased 10 times or more and honey is one of the most profitable farm products produced in any of the Western states. Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and the states adjoining them could greatly increase their wealth if the farmers would give a little more time and attention to bees and Sweet clover. Bees and this dependable legume will make a winning combination on any farm. If the money spent in the futile efforts to grow corn in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma in sections not adapted to that cereal were spent in Sweet clover and bees farmers would find a big difference in their bank accounts.

Sweet clover has been sown at all seasons of the year with varying degrees of success. Many farmers have had best results by seeding early in the spring. Others have had excellent results by sowing late in the summer or early in the fall. If seeded in the spring it is best to wait until all danger of severe freezing is past. In the fall the seeding must be early enough to permit the plants to make a good growth before frost appears. When sown in January or February, the first seeds to germinate often are killed by freezing. Later planting usually will be the most satisfactory.

Ordinarily from 12 to 15 pounds of hulled seed or from 15 to 20 pounds of unhulled seed will be sufficient. Some growers use from 20 to 25 pounds of hulled seed and from 25 to 30 pounds of unhulled seed but if the right kind of seed is obtained and the ground has been properly prepared it will not be necessary to use such a large quantity of seed. The seedbed should be deep, well firmed and thoroughly settled with just enough fine, loose soil to cover the seed. This condition can be obtained by plowing sometime previous to seeding and then using a disk from time to time to kill out the weeds and to refirm the soil. In seeding on blowy land it is necessary to handle the ground in such a way as to hold the sand until the Sweet clover gets a good start. If the Sweet clover is to be sown in the spring farmers often sow cane broadcast the year before. The cane is cut high so as to leave a tall stand of stubble. Early in the spring season following Sweet clover seed is drilled into the stubble. This stubble affords protection to the young Sweet clover plants, and enables them to start without injury from the winds. Wherever Sweet clover or alfalfa grow luxuriantly it will be unnecessary to inoculate the soil, as the proper bacteria are already present in the soil. To inoculate a field, simply scatter from 200 to 300 pounds of soil on each acre planted. Get this soil from Sweet clover or alfalfa fields known to contain the bacteria. Do this on a cloudy day if possible and immediately harrow the field to give the bacteria a proper lodgment in the soil.



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Where is the Mill Tax Amendment?

Permanent Incomes for Institutions Can Be Provided by A Levy Authorized by A Majority of 134,000 Votes

By Charles Dillon

THE STATEMENT of appropriations printed in this paper, last week, has attracted state-wide attention. Many letters were received too late for use in this issue, but here are examples:

I notice the board recommends \$2,759,092 for the University of Kansas, and \$1,630,426 for the Kansas State Agricultural college. This is \$1,128,666 more for the university than for the college. Why this amount for the university? Which of the two has the more students? Is the training given at the university more useful to this agricultural state than that given at the college? Persons who have had ample opportunity to test them declare the agricultural course develops boys and girls physically and mentally very much more than the old line of colleges. D. M. ADAMS.
Oxford, Kan.

I hope you will be able to interest some influential members of the legislature to do what is right for the college. Our state will rise or fall just in proportion to the success or failure of agriculture. I hope you and Tom McNeal will get after the lawmakers in this particular. C. A. LENTZ.
Whiting, Kan.

It should be understood by legislators and by farmers that the Farmers Mail and Breeze has no ambition to gratify except to see that all state institutions get fair and square and equal treatment. It confesses to an abiding interest in the Kansas State Agricultural college, first, because the farmers and their families are the particular care of a farming paper. The Farmers Mail and Breeze has no favorites. It believes the agricultural college has been unjustly discriminated against in many particulars but especially in the matter of salary recommendations, and in providing proper building facilities for its important work. It believes the board of administration has erred in recommending an increase of 82 per cent in salaries for the university, and 128 per cent or more for the Pittsburg Normal school; and it intends to defend that belief until the committees on ways and means increase the 25 per cent advance suggested for the college salaries, or reduce the higher recommendations for the other schools. In this belief the Farmers Mail and Breeze is supported by most of the 60 farmer-members of the legislature. No distinctions need be made between the different kinds of courses given in the schools except that some preference, or at least some very careful consideration, must be allowed in favor of the institution which prepares young men and women for the business in which the state is interested primarily, the business which produces the state's wealth. From this conclusion we can see no logical escape.

The regrettable thing about the whole salary situation is found in the entirely erroneous assumption that any lobbying should be necessary in order to obtain proper monetary support for a state institution. The money should be provided by a tax, and until this is made possible by the legislature none of the institutional heads will be relieved of the embarrassing task of pleading for funds with which to do the state's work. It will never be possible to attain the highest efficiency in that work until the funds become a certainty instead of a subject for biennial struggle. This has become an accepted fact in every state of the Union.

Altho the citizens of Kansas ratified the amendment to the constitution to allow the legislature to levy a tax for the permanent income of educational institutions, no proposition has been submitted to the present legislature to bring this about. The amendment to the constitution was ratified by a majority of 134,000 after a vigorous campaign on the part of friends of the state schools.

"I see no reason why the present legislature should not provide a permanent tax levy," said former Governor E. W. Hoch, of the state board of administration.

"I should think the legislature could take the present budget of the state board of administration for the state schools, and make a levy on the basis of this amount. As the value of property in the state increases, the amount allowed for the state schools would automatically increase. This method would give the state institutions an assurance of a permanent income so that the present uncertainty regarding appropriations could be eliminated."

It has long been a matter for wonderment that a state so rich as Kansas should consider the teachers in its schools as men and women worthy of no higher pay than unskilled workmen. He is a poorly equipped teamster or farm hand who cannot earn more than the average English instructor or teacher of mathematics. The point which few of our citizens seem able to grasp is that these teachers are directing, training, educating the children who are to conduct the affairs of this nation in the future. No teacher can give the best service while harried and bothered about money to keep up a proper standard of living.

The legislature will do a mighty work of con-

struction if its members give careful thought to this question of salaries.

In the meanwhile their attention is drawn again to the wholly lamentable fact that the agricultural college is in danger of unfair treatment in this respect. Every farmer in the state is invited to express his opinions in this department, and is urged to write to his representatives in the legislature and tell them of those opinions. It is not only a privilege and a right. It is a positive duty.

Letters respecting legislation needed in the writers' opinion have been received during the week. Here they are:

We should have a law making it legal to use all a farmer's taxes on roads they need. Also we need a law authorizing the state to print all blanks and books used by the counties; increasing county officers' salaries moderately, to eliminate deputies' fees. All voters should be compelled by law to vote for or against government control of railroads. At Ellis the railroad employs many more men than are needed since the government took control. We need more complete control of packers also. The talk I hear everywhere indicates a dangerous state of mind in the public. E. R.
Ellis, Kan.

I believe we should have a law authorizing counties to pay 25 cents a head for crows. These pests are doing damage to crops beyond anything you can imagine. They have eaten at least one-half the kafir. The damage done has become sufficiently large to merit national action. I believe states should co-operate in destroying crows. I write from Oklahoma, but the request applies to Kansas also. Centralia, Okla. MACK MARRS.

I would have a civil engineer supervise all road work, and make it illegal to make a road with more than 7 feet grade to the 100 feet. I want a law to make it illegal to make a bridge or culvert that would not hold up a threshing outfit; giving five years to remove all old time bridges and old culverts, and replace them with cement ones. I want a law that will compel all normal children in Kansas to go to school until they pass the eighth grade if it takes until they are 21. DAN BRUMITT.
Codell, Kan.

I should like to have the bounty on coyotes increased from \$1 to \$5. In five years at \$5 there would be no more coyotes. These animals do thousands of dollars damage to stock and poultry in Western Kansas. In one year coyotes have killed nine of my calves. DAN BRUMITT.
Codell, Kan.

The wealth of the country should not be allowed to go into the hands of a few persons. Farm tenantry is increasing and dangerous. Speculators are buying the land as fast as they can and renting it for such high rent that few men will ever be able to buy a farm. The government should have power to regulate packing plants, oil interests, mining, railroads and all other lines of business. Newspapers should not be allowed to carry advertisements which are detrimental to the welfare of humanity. Gambling on the boards of trade could be stopped if put to a vote of the people. Why not let supply and demand rule? Providing the League of Nations is settled satisfactorily I believe militarism should be cut down to just enough men to police the country. Perhaps part of the present training camps could be used for compulsory training in some branch of work. Young men and women 16 to 18 years old should be compelled to take six months' training, they to choose their own subject and the government foot the bill. Persons less than 21 years old should not be allowed to use tobacco in any form. C. F. FREDERICKSON.
Allen, Kan.

I believe we need very few new laws in Kansas. If the present legislature should pass the necessary appropriation bills, draw its pay for the full term of 50 days, and go home, we probably would be just as well off as we shall be after a 60-day session, and after a large number of laws have been added, many of which are not enforced. It is not new laws, but better enforcement of those we have that is needed. Some laws probably will be passed to raise money to build hard surfaced roads. I believe that this money should be raised by a graduated tax on motor cars and motor trucks. Tax dodgers are perjurors and ought to be prosecuted. The tax on mortgages is unjust because it is double taxation. The law requiring farmers to destroy Russian thistle and other noxious weeds is unjust because it cannot be enforced, and there are other laws as foolish. JOHN MEGAFFIN.
Cairo, Kan.

We should have a law to change the date of the primary election from August 4 to April 4. As it is now there are 1,000 threshing machines running in the Western two-thirds of the state, thereby keeping from 10,000 to 15,000 farmers away from the polls. R. W. SUMNER.
Lucas, Kan.

Farmers want a law to do away with abstracts on land, and they want a law to stop taxing a farmer for what he doesn't own—the borrowed money on his farm. CHARLES WHITE.
Sedgwick, Kan.

I suggest a law, operative March 1, requiring township trustees to collect \$3 poll tax when assessments are made, give receipt at once, and discontinue giving 30 days' notice. Trustees should receive \$7.50 a day for collecting poll tax in this way. Such a law would simplify the work, and save thousands of dollars. G. A. LINN.
Neodesha, Kan. Ex-Trustee.

I am in favor of a constitutional convention. Our present system of taxation is unfair and should be changed. I am in favor of a system of hard surfaced roads and believe in state help. The trouble with the average constitution is that the men who

make it try usually to legislate in the constitution. When making a constitution of a state it should be made so as to give the future generations plenty of room to adjust things to the times.

Farmers generally are against anything like a change. They fear they will jump out of the "frying pan into the fire," for the simple reason they feel they will not have their say-so in the making of a new constitution. Of course it would be their fault if they did not, but they don't look at it in that way. F. W. DIXON.

Holton, Kan.

This is a list of the committees in the house in which farmers are especially interested:

Ways and Means—Chairman, Simpson; vice chairman, Paul; Norman, Snyder, Jackson, Bollinger, Robbins, Piper, Ireland, Barrier, Farrell, Lamb, Sargent, Samson, Baker, Garvin, Cloud, Freas, Gibbons, A. M. Campbell, Johnson, Stover, Sullivan.

Agriculture—Chairman, Frizell; vice chairman, Gilman; Snyder, William Campbell, Carlton Brown, Lauer, Cellar, Peterson, Beard, Lippert, Lydick, Edwards, Knudson, Uhl, Iddings, Lyons.

Roads and Highways—Chairman, Bardwell; vice chairman, Robert Jones; MacIvor, Robbins, Watkins, Smith, Whitman, Taylor, Grinstead, Burdick, Samson, Howard, Jolliffe, Sawhill, Harris, Beard, Mulroy.

State Affairs—Chairman, Barrier; vice chairman, Gilman, Lamb, Shideler, Brougher, McDermott, Freeman, Chase, Showalter, Uhl, White, Woodard, Gibbons, Howard, Lippert, Collins, Hughes, Mulroy, Newkirk.

Assessment and Taxation—Chairman, Foster; vice chairman, Nork; MacDougall, Bruner, Weightman, Brown, Lydick, Scott, Disch, Shideler, Hill, Rallsback, Robert Jones, Ruth, W. E. Johnson.

Education—Chairman, Evans; vice chairman, P. D. Scott; Paul, Hill, Shideler, McDermott, McDougall, Grinstead, Myers, Wodard, McWhard, Edwards, Neiswender, W. E. Johnson, Jeffrey.

Livestock—Chairman, Burdick; vice chairman, Noble; Gorham, Taylor, Bruner, Fowler, Fred Caldwell, Bland, Baker, Evans, Harvey, Graham, Sullivan.

Drainage—Chairman, Harley; vice chairman, Ridgway; Neiswender, Snyder, Ostertag, Hill, Lauer.

Irrigation—Chairman, Wilson; vice chairman, Gorham; Baker, Ruth, Iddings, Bland, Mann, Frizell, Buell, Scott, Cloud, Harris, Dudley, Dennis.

State Institutions—Uhl, chairman; vice chairman, White; Lippert, Hawk, Uhl, Whitman, Myers, Scott, Buell, Jolliffe, Grinstead, Shideler, Weightman, Oldham, Uplinger.

Legislative Apportionment—Chairman, McWharf; vice chairman, Neiswender; Brooks, W. S. Caldwell, Dudley, Bruner, Uplinger, Stover, Mulroy.

County Lines and County Seats—Chairman, Gorham; vice chairman, Bruner; Wilson, Mosher, Tucker, Harris, Oldham.

In the Senate and House

When this report was being prepared, Monday of this week, the fate of the resolution for a constitutional convention had not been decided. The senate judiciary committee was to have a special meeting Tuesday to consider it. Much opposition had developed.

Senate bill No. 36 by Paulen, provides that county hospital board trustees be appointed instead of elected, and receive \$5 daily up to \$75 annually for services. Passed.

Senator Sutton, of St. John, has introduced a measure requesting \$500 for maintenance of Pawnee Rock park and \$4,000 for the erection of a rest room.

Senate bill No. 4, by Keene, authorizes counties to erect memorials, such as buildings, monuments, highways, by levying taxes upon approval of electors.

A concurrent resolution by which the legislature would go on record as favoring the league of nations has been introduced by Senator Wilson.

Appropriation measures placed before the senate include one by Senator Metcalf, of Lawrence, for \$8,500 for the purchase of plates for county maps to be used by the state board of agriculture.

Shippers of hides may rest easier. The law now applying to the shipment of hides, which provides an inspection fee, may be repealed. The house committee of the whole has recommended the passage of a bill that repeals the law.

Because the legislative committee representing the combined farmers' organization of Kansas does not now approve the repeal of the tax rebate as proposed by Senator Anspaugh, of Gridley, Senator Anspaugh agreed to have the substitute offered by the farmers substituted. So Senator Anspaugh's bill was referred back to the committee on assessment and taxation, losing its place under "general orders."

One institution which does not even request an increase in appropriation this year is the Kansas Free Fair, held in Topeka. A measure introduced in the senate makes the same request as that granted two years ago—\$15,000 annually for main-

(Continued on Page 45.)

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

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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.

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Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Defends Bolshevism

I HAVE a letter from a reader in Kansas defending Bolshevism. I was going to say that I was astonished to find any Kansas man ready to defend Bolshevism but that is wrong. There is no doctrine so utterly foolish, impracticable or wrong that it cannot find defenders.

I have read with care the constitution promulgated by the Lenine-Trotsky oligarchy, and the only thing that can be said in excuse for it is that it is the natural reaction from the hateful tyranny of czarism. It is the other extreme and is itself a tyranny as hateful and wicked as was ever the tyranny of the old Romanoff government. It is worse, however, than the Romanoff government in this: The old government at least maintained order, and generally protected life and property. Infamous wrongs were perpetrated by the old government but generally they were wrongs against individuals. The masses were permitted, usually, to go about their business without much interference from the government. The farmer had a market for his produce and the laborer, while paid insufficient wages, at least received pay that represented real value.

The constitutional program of Bolshevism if carried on long enough is certain to bring want and woe to every class, even the so-called proletariat who are now in control. Here is what is liable to happen in Russia: This mad, senseless orgy of violence, bloodshed and anarchy will have its reaction just as czarism had, and when the pendulum swings the other way it is likely to swing back to the rule of autocracy. That was exactly what happened in France 125 years ago. For a while the extreme radicals held control. The leaders slew the so-called capitalistic classes by the thousand. The people seemed to be intoxicated with blood and mad with the passion for slaughter, and it was all done in the name of liberty. When the inevitable reaction came the pendulum swung back to the autocrat, the dictator, the man on horseback. It took France more than half a century to strike the middle ground of sanity between the two extremes.

I had hoped that Russia might profit by that experience and begin with a sane, democratic form of government. The result has been a disappointment. The Bolshevist government is worse than the reign of terror under Robespierre. It will not surprise me greatly to see another czar on the throne in Russia within five years. He will not stay very long in all probability, because I cannot believe that Russia will ever go back permanently to the evils of the old autocracy. Bolshevism, remember, is not democracy. Leaders, like Lenine, do not say that it is. It is a dictatorship by classes, and a military dictatorship at that. I have very little patience with any citizen of the United States who attempts to defend it.

Illiteracy

Of the first 2 million men drafted into the army of the United States 200,000 could not read their orders or understand them when delivered. It is scarcely to be supposed that these men had any very clear idea about why they were being impressed into the service and sent across the ocean to fight. The high sounding phrase "making the world safe for democracy" probably didn't mean anything to them. They knew little or nothing about our institutions or the principles upon which our government is founded. Of course a good many of the men who were able to read probably did not have a very clear idea concerning what it was all about either, but at least they were in a position to read and in a measure understand what they read, and to hear and understand what they heard if expressed in clear and simple language.

The fact is, however, that our educational system is decidedly defective. There are entirely too many illiterates and too many who do not understand our language in this land of the free. The mere ability to read and write is not much in the way of education. It does not fit a man for the duties of citizenship. Every citizen in the United States who is endowed with the right of suffrage ought to be able to read and write the English language, but his education ought to go considerably further than that. He ought to be instructed in the principles of government and be taught how to think and think sanely. Also, it seems to me, all education ought to

have a definite purpose. That can scarcely be said of most of the so-called education given to the children of America.

As might naturally be expected the greatest degree of illiteracy is found in the South. In South Carolina according to the last national census there were 276,978 persons more than 10 years old who could neither read nor write, nearly one person in four. The greatest percentage of illiteracy was found among the blacks, who at that time constituted a little more than one-half the entire population of the state. Undoubtedly this was due in part at least to the opinion still prevalent among the whites that the negroes are not improved by education. Happily this sentiment seems to be growing less in the South. The thoughtful white people have come to realize that blacks are improved by education and intelligence just as white people are improved. Education makes them more progressive farmers and better citizens. These progressive whites are coming to understand that a large ignorant population is dangerous. Whether they like it or not the negro is in the South to stay. The negroes must have an opportunity for education and also for bettering their condition generally or they will become not only a dead weight on progress but a dangerous element.

In the Northern states there are millions of foreigners who can neither read nor write nor speak the English language. There are neighborhoods in all of our great cities where the English language is scarcely ever spoken. These neighborhoods are as foreign as if they belonged to some foreign country, and yet these foreign speaking people have votes and control elections.

Nothing contributes more to unity of thought and purpose than unity of language. It is time that we insist that all children in the United States be educated to read and write and speak one language, the English.

Will They Be Punished?

An anxious reader who has been reading about the atrocities practiced by the German armies, asks if I think the kaiser and other military leaders of Germany will get what is coming to them.

Frankly, I do not. If there is a hell hereafter they may get what is justly coming to them then, but I have very little expectation of their getting the punishment they justly deserve here on earth. It will not surprise me if the kaiser is allowed to go back to Germany and finally to be restored to power or at least a place of honor be given him. I do not even expect to see him stripped of his property, nor his worthless sons made to suffer for the part they have taken. I hope that events may demonstrate that I am making a bad guess.

Neither am I quite so hopeful as I should like to be concerning the general improvement of world conditions. I have indulged in dreams of a new world, where justice and friendship will take the place of injustice and selfish chicanery, but my faith is not so strong as it used to be. Selfishness, ignorance, bigotry and folly stand in the way of a world-wide and lasting peace. If it were not for these deterrent forces this would be a bully old world, but that "if" is bigger than a mountain.

I get a letter occasionally from a superlatively cheerful citizen who exhorts the world and all the people in it to keep on smiling. It is a good thing to keep your courage and refuse to yield to discouragement. I have no use for the chronic grouch; but neither do I advise any man to go about continually with an idiotic grin on his face. There are times when there is no occasion to smile. There are occasions for righteous wrath, and the person who goes about grinning on any and all occasions is likely to be taken for an easy mark and a good natured fool.

The majority of persons are honest and obliging, and are willing to do the fair thing. They will meet you half way when you are honest and obliging with them. So, as a general rule, it pays to be obliging and sweet tempered. You will get a lot more out of life by following that rule; but I regret to say there are a few persons who do not appreciate good treatment. They take an accommodation as if it was theirs by right, and the more you do for them the more they want you to do. They never give favors in return for favors received. Such persons need to be kicked in the slats

or cracked on the bean. After they have been thrashed good and plenty they begin to be in a receptive mood for kindness sometimes; but kindness without the thrashing has no more effect on them than pouring water on the back of a duck. I should say that about 90 per cent of the time you ought to wear a smile, but the remainder of the time you need to set your jaw, and give the guys who can't appreciate kindness to understand that you mean business.

A Lasting Peace

I am satisfied from the letters I receive that just now the most intense longing there is in the hearts of the American people, is for a world-wide, lasting peace. Our lads over in France have made a record that will make the heart of every loyal American swell with pride. These boys have written with their blood a page of ineffaceable, imperishable glory, but it seems so horrible that it was necessary to call on them to make the sacrifice.

Of all wars this seems to have been not only the most destructive but the most brutal. It seems so wicked and utterly foolish that nations should try to settle their differences by war. The excuse for beginning this war was the killing of the presumptive heir to the throne of the Hapsburgs, and his wife. Probably the royal heir-apparent deserved killing, but assuming that he did not and that his assassination was just plain, unjustified murder, what a trifling reason for plunging the entire world into war, causing the deaths and maiming of 20 million or more men, the deaths of millions of women and children, the destruction of almost incalculable amounts of property, and the infliction in a hundred ways of untold misery!

If this is the best way of settling disputes between nations then our civilization is a ghastly failure. The people of this nation are mighty proud of their boys, but they want this to be the last time those boys will be called on to do this kind of a job. As I said, I am getting a great many letters bearing on this subject. Here is one from a former Kansas man, J. H. Prichard, who lives now at Los Angeles. He says:

I have been thinking much on the means of obtaining that world-wide league of nations which has filled so much of your writings and speeches. I am sure that such an organization can be maintained only by force, and that the burden must be borne at first mostly by the English speaking people, England with her colonies, and the United States. Of course it will not be difficult at first to obtain the co-operation of France and Italy as well as the smaller nations of Europe. We shall need the help of Germany, as her people are the most orderly and obedient to law in the world. The German people have an intense pride of race which makes them contemptuous of all others, but some of that contempt has been thrashed out of them for the time being. We should make our move toward world unity in a conciliatory spirit. Some penalty should be imposed on Germany; some indemnity paid to Belgium and France, but most of the fearful cost must be borne by the allies if we are to succeed in obtaining the hoped-for league. The whole cost cannot be paid by the German people, nor should the common people pay such a terrible penalty for the crimes of their rulers. If it is possible, the military rulers of Germany should be punished in order to teach the world that breaking world peace is a felony.

No peace can be permanent until the last vestige of feudalism is wiped off the face of the earth. The common man everywhere must have an equal chance for home and happiness so far as that can be accomplished by law. The victors in war have divided the lands of the conquered among their followers, and the subject people have been reduced to serfdom. Religion has always been used to keep mankind apart. Its influence in that direction must be minimized and priests everywhere should be compelled to use their influence in fostering the universal brotherhood of mankind.

All of this will be agreed to on general principles, but I am not so hopeful as I wish I were about putting the thing into practice.

Landlordism

"Why have we an increase in the number of landlords?" asks L. J. Lichlyter, of Sharon, Kan., and then answers his question as follows: "Because land is one of the best investments. Land that is assessed at from \$30 to \$40 an acre sells at from \$80 to \$100. How can we dispose of landlords? By abolishing their profit. How? By double tax, forcing them to sell any part at their own valuation as shown by the assessor's records. How can we get such laws? By letting our Con-

gressmen know what we want, and having the official state paper report the action of every Congressman on every bill."

As Congressmen have nothing to do with local assessment or taxation Congressional action could not bring about the object sought by Mr. Lichlyter. There is no doubt that a state might tax land so heavily that it would be unprofitable to hold it. I do not believe, however, that any state legislature would pass a law compelling a man to sell his property at its assessed value whether that was high or low. Such a law might work a great injustice. However, Mr. Lichlyter hits the truth when he says the reason for increase of landlords is the speculative profit in lands. No land would be held without cultivation unless there were a speculative value in so holding it. True, the owner does not always realize a profit, but he buys and holds the land with that object in view.

The Corporate Farm

We have noted, as you say, that you have written a great deal about the possibilities of a co-operative corporate farm. I would not throw cold water upon so worthy an enterprise intentionally; but of course so great a matter as the life and happiness of a whole community should be considered seriously and all drawbacks and hindrances well considered.

I may be mistaken, but permit me to ask, is there after all any material or affecting difference between a co-operative corporate farm and a co-operative communitarian farm plan? Organized as a corporation would perhaps add business method to the enterprise, but would or could the results be so great as to mark one a success and the other fundamentally an error?

I fear there is a distinction without a material difference. For a co-operative corporate farm would function the same as a communistic collection of farms; i. e., from the outward unit inward; and logically your corporation could progress in the same ratio only as the outward units succeeded. The usual functioning of a corporation is outward, the units of the corporation depending upon collective force within.

You say, and I think the statement correct, "Communism makes the least efficient the unit of production. It stunts ambition and offers no incentive for individual effort." Now let us apply this statement to your corporate farm. You limit the unit of production to 40 acres, and I suppose of course each proportionate share of stock would be as 40 would to the whole corporate holding. Where, then, would be the incentive to individual effort? The revenue from each 40 acres would be the same regardless of the inclinations of the individual occupying a particular 40, and that occupant would declare that its unproductiveness was a lack of fertility rather than as a result of his individual effort—and you have "stunted ambition" and "offered no incentive to individual effort."

But suppose we apply the "root hog or die" to your plan, and say that the dividend from the share or shares of stock represented from each 40 acres shall be the revenue of that particular 40 less all proportionate share of expense. Now if, as you say, 40 acres of irrigated land is ample for a family, it would seem that your plan would work.

Permit me now to give a little observation and personal experience. Usually, if not universally, irrigated projects are in arid or semi-arid regions remote from the general markets. Consequently transportation is difficult and rates exorbitant. This would apply particularly to your Wyoming proposition.

I made an extended trip in the summer of 1909 thru the Northwest country and visited an irrigation project in Montana. That district applies particularly well with your Wyoming proposition. Climatic conditions are much the same, and too, the United States government had limited the holdings to 40 acres. Of course in this case it was a bona fide sale to individuals, but here were the conditions: They could not specialize in growing a crop, such as sugar beets or garden truck; only growing staple crops, as alfalfa, wheat, rye, oats, barley. Despite the assurance of moisture and an increased yield, the net profits were so small after meeting the increased cost of production and marketing to distant markets, that nothing was left but a very meager living.

One man explained the situation thus: "It is out of the question for us to ship alfalfa to the distant markets, hence the local market is over-supplied, and we are compelled to accept whatever price the stockman is willing to pay. The grains we are compelled to ship to the general markets, and with our limited production and increased cost of production we cannot compete with the non-irrigated regions. Again, by the time we have erected a house, a barn, and the other necessary outbuildings and fenced our 40 acres, the investment has become so great that we cannot hope to sell out and get our money back."

I lived for four years in the Pecos valley of New Mexico, as fine an irrigated district, I think, as can be found in the United States. While corn did well, and kafir and milo maize grew to perfection, yet we grew only sufficient for our own supply, deeming it out of the question to raise such grains for the general markets. Alfalfa grew to perfection and was our principal crop. We harvested four and five crops during the season, and the total yield would perhaps average 4 tons an acre for the season. During the summer the price for baled alfalfa was \$7 or \$8 a ton, while in the winter the price would reach \$10. Now I am sure there would be only a scant living there for one if limited to 40 acres. I had 200 acres, made some money and sold out at a profit.

I would not discourage so worthy a project. It ought to work, and would have worked in your's and my father's time, but the prevailing conditions of today will overwhelm any community enterprise not specialized or expanded to its greatest capacity.

Rossville, Kan.

O. D. WHITNEY.

I am interested in Mr. Whitney's letter, for intelligent criticism is what I want. I certainly would be sorry to learn if the corporation farm were tried that it had been a failure. I have not the slightest selfish interest in the matter.

But, let us analyze the objections made by Mr. Whitney. He assumes first that such an enterprise would be communistic, and then proceeds to discuss it as if each stockholder were farming a separate unit of 40 acres, and marketing his own product. He is wrong in both assumptions. The very fact that while the stock held by each family might represent 40 acres the entire tract would be

farmed as a whole, would make it practicable to cultivate any kind of crop that might be adapted to that locality and profitable. As the corporation would cultivate a large area, and market collectively, the difficulty that faced the settlers on the irrigation project Mr. Whitney refers to would be obviated.

The corporation with its concentrated capital would be able to manufacture the raw material into the finished product which the individual farmers were not able to do and as a consequence were at the mercy of the railroads and the markets. High freight rates ate up their profits, and often they were unable to market their product at all. It was not uncommon when potatoes were selling at high prices in all the principal cities of the East and Central part of the United States to hear that fine potatoes were actually rotting in the fields or in the bins in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming because of enormous freight rates. Alfalfa probably was selling in Kansas City at \$20 a ton at the time baled alfalfa of the best kind in the world was selling at the locality mentioned for \$7 or \$8 a ton.

Under the corporation farm plan the raw alfalfa would not be shipped. It would be turned into beef, pork and mutton right there, and the corporation packing plant would dress and cure the meat. One of the principal purposes of the corporation would be to cut out the middlemen, the necessarily high freight rates on raw products, and because of large production of the finished products, get the advantage of carload rates to the best markets. The individual farmer is always subject to the buyer. He being a retailer cannot get the advantages of wholesale rates. What he produces he sells in a market over which he has no control, and likewise he buys in a market over which he has no control.

The great corporation farm would, I believe, overcome this handicap. It would follow the lines of big business which have proved to be so successful. Of course there would be no necessity for limiting the amount of land to any particular amount. If the stockholders were able to cultivate successfully more land the area could be increased.

The Grange Opposes

Whereas, a bill for universal military training has been submitted to Secretary Baker by the general staff, which provides for 9 months' compulsory military training for every youth of 19 years who is physically fit for soldiering, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Jefferson County Pomona Grange, are opposed to this bill, it being un-American, undemocratic, and in accordance with the infamous German system for which the allied nations have spent so much in blood and treasure to crush.

Resolved, that we strongly oppose and will do all we can within our power to defeat any candidate for office who favors military training.

Adopted by Jefferson County Pomona Grange No. 10, in regular session January 11, 1919.

Ozawkie, Kan.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Abolish Tenantry

Writing from Norman, Okla., on the evils of landlordism, M. P. McNamee says:

The most feasible plan to abolish landlordism is the graduated land tax. That plan is approved, I believe, by such men as Campbell Russell in our own state. You are right when you say that land credit systems with lower interest rates mean higher prices for land. Men who own land base its selling price on the dividends they can get from rent. If they can sell the land and get a bigger income from the interest than they can get from rent they are likely to sell. As interest rates are lowered they simply raise the price of the land so that the income from the selling price of the land will equal the income from the rent. But we can head them off with the graduated land tax. The state and federal government can provide a means by which the would-be purchaser of a farm home can be provided money at a low rate of interest, and then we can go to the other end of the line and say to the fat landowner: "If you don't sell this man one of your farms so that he can have a home of his own we shall tax it so high that you can't afford to keep it." I hope as editor of a great farm paper you will use your influence to do away with farm tenantry and improve the condition of the rural population.

For many years I have been advocating a graduated land tax as a means to do away with land tenantry and decrease the size of the farms. I realize, however, that there are many difficulties in working out the details of such a plan. The theory is based on the proposition that small farms should be encouraged, the unit being a farm as small as could be worked by the members of an ordinary-sized family, and made to produce enough to keep that family in comfort.

Right there, necessarily, is a difficulty. What would be an ample-sized farm in one locality would not be sufficient to support a family in another. Proximity to market, character of the soil, must, necessarily, be taken into account in determining the size of the farm. My idea would be to relieve from taxation, or practically so, the minimum-sized farm and, then gradually increase the rate of taxation until it would no longer be profitable to own the land. Let us assume, for illustration, that in a certain district 40 acres is sufficient if properly cultivated, to support in comfort an ordinary family. I would exempt that amount of land from taxation but if the owner of the 40 acres owned 80 I would impose a moderate tax on half his land. If he owned 160 acres I would impose a rather heavy tax, and if he owned more than a quarter section I would make his tax so heavy that it would not be profitable for him to hold it. He would, however, not be a loser by the operation of

such a law because the fact that the small farms were practically exempt from taxation would make them desirable property. Of course in certain localities like the semi-arid districts of Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado the minimum unit would have to be increased because it would be impossible by ordinary farming to make a living for an ordinary-sized family on 40 or even 80 acres.

In order to put this plan into operation it would be necessary to have a constitution that would permit differences in tax rates on different kinds of property, and on different sized farms. This could not be done under our present constitution in Kansas. Of course along with this would have to go a plan by which the poor man could get the necessary capital to buy the little farm and farm implements, teams and necessary stock at a small rate of interest, and long time to pay the principal of the loan. If I understand him Mr. McNamee has something of the same general idea in his mind.

A Good Farmer's Story of Losses

His Letter Submitted by Senator-Elect Arthur Capper to Chairmen of Agricultural Committees of Congress

One of this state's best livestock farmers in one of Kansas' best livestock counties estimates he has lost \$5,000 during the last year, chiefly thru the unfulfilled promises of the Food Administration.

I am submitting to you as a part of this letter, Mr. Butler's detailed account of his losses, for consideration in connection with my former letters in regard to the serious injury done to the livestock industry of Kansas by the Food Administration's recent release of the millers and the resultant profiteering in mill feeds.

Mr. Butler's account of his losses follows:

I expect to lose \$5,000 this year (1918). Last season was the poorest crop year I have ever experienced. My 200 acres of alfalfa produced only 100 tons. My 260 acres of wheat averaged 13½ bushels. I had 40 acres of oats and they averaged 15 bushels. And my 640 acres of corn averaged only 6 bushels.

On October 1, 1917, I had 300 shotes averaging 100 pounds, 37 sows with 200 little pigs. I was offered 20 cents a pound for the shotes. Had I sold the shotes and sows and drowned the 200 pigs, I would now be \$5,000 better off. But I listened to the call of my country for 15 per cent more pork and an increase in pig production.

I was prompted not only by patriotism to answer this call but by the promise of the Food Administration that I should receive 13 to 1. This would guarantee me only the average I have received for all the hogs I have sold for the 11 years previous.

When January came the market price was only 10 to 1. It was then explained to hog producers that 13 to 1 applied only to pigs not yet farrowed. Then last March, when we complained of the low price of hogs, Mr. Hoover explained that it was never expected that a man could feed hard corn to hogs and get out even, which was very soothing to us farmers who had to feed hard corn.

About this time the Food Administration asked us to increase the average weight of hogs 50 pounds, which was the only way of immediately increasing pork production, but in June the packers decided they didn't want these heavy hogs except at 50 cents a hundredweight discount.

To make a long and sad story short, I sold 527 hogs, averaging 293 pounds, for a price that netted me \$16.87 a hundredweight and I raised 570 pigs that averaged 90 pounds October 1, 1918. The corn fed these hogs during the year averaged \$1.65 a bushel. Had the pigs been worth October 1 the 13 to 1 and had the hogs sold during the year brought 13 to 1, I probably would now have \$10,200 more money, one-half of which would have been profit. Instead I have run one-half that much behind.

Were it not for this unfortunate confidence game that I bit on I would probably have come out even on my business this last year.

After October 1, when the pigs were half grown, the Food Administration repudiated the 13 to 1 inducement by degrees. One time, when it took off 50 cents a hundredweight from the agreed price, it made the ridiculously unfair excuse that eventually this would benefit the farmers as the drop, that the administration thought would surely come in the next month, could be better borne if it came gradually. But the next month I believe hogs were \$1 a hundredweight higher.

Last summer I put up a new silo which gives me three silos holding 225 tons each. It took 150 acres of corn to fill the three. I cut up 150 acres for stock fodder.

December 1, I bought 250 steers, averaging 806 pounds at Kansas City at a cost of \$9.25 a hundredweight. These steers now are eating silage and shock fodder for roughness. The silage is just half gone. I bought 30 tons of cottonseed meal January 1 and am feeding them ½ ton a day. I shall continue them on this ration until March 1, and will then give them 50 bushels of corn a day as long as the silage lasts, and will full feed them from that time until sold, about May 1.

I do not expect these steers to be over three-fourths fat when sold, but another 100 pounds, necessary to finish them, would be very expensive and would not pay for the trouble involved.

The Food Administration has hit the farmer hard, and that he fully realized it and took the first opportunity to strike back was shown by the fall election returns.

Frankfort, Kan.

A reduction of 25 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1919 is estimated by the correspondents of the Kansas state board of agriculture. Six hundred and thirty-three farmers out of 898 reporting recently, give the prices paid for the 1918 pig crop as the reason for this falling off.

I am moved to send you these facts that you may be the more fully informed of the livestock situation in Kansas, which I judge does not differ greatly, if at all, from the general situation in the Southwest.

Arthur Capper

When Dad and the Boy are Partners

A Direct Share in the Ownership and Profits for the Junior Member of the Firm Means Pride in the Farm's Success

By Earle H. Whitman

Club Manager

PEP, PORK, patriotism, profit—all have entered into the success of the Capper Pig club. But as club members become men, won't the real measure of the club's value be the extent to which we have kept our boys on the farm and helped to give them a training in the principles which will make them successful in their profession? The surest method of keeping a boy on the farm is to interest him in the farm work, and for this purpose nothing is so good as giving him a direct share in the ownership and the profits.

The father and son department in the Capper Pig club for 1918 did much for the senior members as well as for the boys. Like the boys, the fathers received benefits from their work in



Father and Son Winners in 1918

proportion to the interest and effort they invested. Frank Holtman of Riley county and his son, Darlington—or "Doc," as the boys know him—won the \$50 prize with their Duroc Jersey entries. Mr. Holtman's excellent record would have made him a winner in the open contest, and his story gives a most interesting account of his work. Here it is:

"I realize that it will be a hard matter for me to write an intelligent story about how I fed and cared for my sow and pigs, as there are so many little details that come into the work daily that a fellow might well appropriate the warning at railroad crossings, 'Stop, Look, and Listen,' with the additional word, 'Think.'"

"I entered my sow in the contest, January 1, 1918, at a weight of 330 pounds and valued at \$75. On January 2, she farrowed 10 fine pigs, but in two days one gave up the race on life's journey, and then there were nine in the contest with honors evenly divided. All kept doing well, but this took watchful care during the balance of the winter. I always provided plenty of good, clean bedding in a well-lighted and well ventilated hoghouse with a lot in which to exercise on sunny days. I fed them carefully and watched for any symptom of disorder, but had very little trouble in this line.

"On April 1, I weaned the pigs, turned them on an alfalfa pasture, and a little later added rape pasture. In the beginning of the pasture period I fed some shorts and skim milk and a little corn, later supplemented with some tankage, oilmeal, and an occasional feed of soaked bran. During this time the sow was on pasture with only a small allowance of corn and a little shorts and oilmeal slop. I took the sow out of the contest July 1. She weighed 355 pounds, showing a gain of 25 pounds. She brought nine more fine pigs July 14. All are alive and doing well.

"I sold one of the male pigs to W. H. Richter, June 10, for \$20, with a weight of 100 pounds, and sold another male pig July 1 to August Richter for \$20, weight 110 pounds. I did this to accommodate my neighbors and leave more good stock on the farms, otherwise they would have made a much nicer profit by holding them until September 24, when I sold two of their mates on the market, weighing 410 pounds, at \$18.30 a hundred. They brought \$75.03.

"At the close of the contest, December 15, I had the five gilts on hand, which I intend to keep for breeding stock. They weighed 830 pounds, and including the 25 pounds gain in the weight of the sow, I produced, all told, 1,475 pounds of pork, at a contest feeding cost of \$75.40. My total profits, including second litter, are \$502.60, and outside of profits I have derived a lot of pleasure from my connection with the club work. I have attended four club meetings, met many congenial persons, and made many new friends. But best of all was that right royal entertainment received at the hands of Governor Capper, John F. Case and Earle H. Whitman, while attending the fair and club meetings in Topeka last September. Many hearty thanks, gentlemen.

"Now, in closing my little narrative of the part I have tried to play in this game of assured safety, I suggest to all the good fellows, including the girls and boys, the ladies and the gentlemen, that while ending this year's work, let us give three rousing cheers, first for the boys who licked the Huns; next, for Governor Capper, and third, for the managers of the club, John F. Case and Earle H. Whitman and the boys and girls who produced the pork and the poultry that would have gone glimmering had it not been for the clubs and their pep-filled interests. In closing and saying goodbye to friends in this year's work, I wish the club great success in the next year's work and that this movement may go forward and onward until Kansas shall be conceded the banner pork-producing state in the Union."

Son Showed Dad a Race

"Doc" Holtman did his best to keep up with "dad," and only bad luck in losing several of his pigs put him behind. His feed cost was approximately the same as that of Mr. Holtman, and he really produced more pork in proportion to the number of pigs entered. The Holtmans are back in the contest for 1919 with the same enthusiasm they showed last year. "Doc's" ability to write an interesting story is almost as great as his skill in drawing cartoons.

"Hello, fellows! A bad penny always comes back, doesn't it? I'm not a bad penny, but here I am. This year I entered my sow in the contest January 1. She weighed 345 pounds. I had expected her to farrow in the near future, but to my surprise she farrowed 10 fine pigs the same day she was entered.

"Now comes the bad part of the story. We went away to spend New Year's day and when we came home the sow had laid on one of the pigs. The runt died the next day, the sow laid on another pig, one died of thumps, and another disappeared mysteriously. So at the end of two months I had only five pigs left, but they were fine ones. They were thrifty and grew very fast, so I weaned them about the middle of March. I turned the sow and pigs on an acre of rye pasture in April. The pasture dried up the last of June, but the pigs had the lot in which to exercise. I also picked weeds and alfalfa for them. I took the sow out of the contest July 20, as she was bred for an early fall litter. She weighed 445 pounds.

Corn Supply was Low

"During the summer months the pigs got little corn, and things looked still more discouraging when we got no rain and nearly all of the corn dried up. I fed plenty of green stalks during August and September.

"I attended the state fair at Topeka in September, and my mother took care of my pigs. She always has this job when I'm away, as she is the only one who can do it to suit me. When I got home I sold two of my pigs on the market. They weighed

260 pounds, and I received \$48 for them. I sold no more pigs until November 12, when I let a boar pig go for \$40. I sold another for the same price November 20, and November 27 my last pig went for \$37.50. I produced 960 pounds of pork at a contest feed cost of \$48.98. My profit, including the increased valuation of my sow and the fall pigs, is \$295.35, so I'm well satisfied with my work."

With three winners in the open contest, and the \$100 county prize falling to their team, the Atchison county members in 1918 feel proud of their record. One of the best is that of Hal Hutchens, seventh prize winner, with a Poland sow and pigs. Hal's pep equals his pork record, and he's back for another year of work. Here's the story of his success in 1918:

Something to be Glad For

"I am like Pollyanna in 'the glad book,' I am glad, glad, glad, that I was a member of the Capper Pig club for 1918. I bought my sow of Charles Moore of Muscotah on February 9. Lillian weighed 488 pounds and was every inch a beauty. I paid \$90 for her. I entered her April 1, and began feeding 1½ pounds of oats and 1 pound of shorts a day until April 21. I gave her only a little slop that day. The next morning I went out and there lay seven fine pigs. I had a nice warm place, but it was a very cold morning, and the last snow of the season was on the ground. As I was standing there looking at them I heard something squeal, and on looking behind the lining I had put in the pen, I found the best pig of the bunch. Then I was happy because I had wanted eight, but my joy didn't last long for the little fellow had chilled too much and died that night. So, fellows, it pays to be careful when you fix the pen and not leave even a tiny crack.

"My sow was large and the pigs weighed 4 pounds apiece, and how they did grow! They weighed 25 pounds when 1 month old. I let the sow take care of them for two months, but increased her feed to 3 pounds of oats and 3 pounds of shorts a day. I scalded the shorts and added cold water. I ran out of oats June 2, so began feeding corn, giving the pigs 2 pounds of ground corn, and the sow 2 pounds of shelled corn a day, with the shorts slop, up to August 10. Then I began feeding soaked oats again, 6 pounds to the pigs and 2 pounds to the sow. They were turned into a good pasture June 21, and did not need so much grain. I fed them that way until October 1. I took my sow out of the contest then and began feeding 20 pounds of corn a day to the pigs, and continued this until October 15, then gave them 30 pounds a day. I sold the two males November 4. One weighed 210 pounds, the other, a runt, 180 pounds.

Actual Cost Only \$65.73

"I wanted to get my gilts large enough for breeding stock, so increased their feed to 35 pounds of corn a day and kept this up until December 8. I find I have fed my pigs 567 pounds of oats, 345 pounds of shorts, 280 pounds of shelled corn, 2,090 pounds of ear corn, with pasture for pigs counted at \$2.10 and pasture for sow counted at 40 cents. The contest price of all was \$64.91 and the actual cost \$65.73.

"I put in a few acres of corn for myself, but to find actual cost I counted this at \$1.25 a bushel, which was what I received for what I sold. I produced 1,437 pounds of pork at a cost of a little more than 4 cents a pound. I sold my sow on the market for \$96.80 and have sold three gilts for \$50 apiece. Two of them went to next year's club members. Then I sold another one for \$60 and have one left which I am going to keep. I value her at \$65. After taking out cost of my feed and pay for my sow, I find I

have a profit of \$271.07. I shall never forget our trip to Topeka. I am very proud that the first note I ever gave was to Arthur Capper."

A pork production of 1,360 pounds with his Poland China entry at a contest price cost of \$68.59, with a good story of his work, gave Ray Taylor of Reno county, a place among the prize winners last year. Reno also is represented among the winners by Earl Kiger, and is the only county besides Atchison to have more than one member taking cash prizes. Ray's story is unusually interesting and gives a clear account of his contest work.

"This being my first year in the contest, I scarcely knew what was expected of me. When I was notified that I had become a member of the Capper Pig club, I began looking around for my sow. I had had one in view for some time so it did not take me long to decide. I bought her of Stewart Gaddis of Sylvia, on December 17. I named her Sylvia 2nd. My father and I brought her home in the wagon, as we lived only a mile from Mr. Gaddis.

"I entered my sow in the contest March 18, and began keeping a record of her feed. From March 18 to April 18, I fed her 16 pounds of milk and 2 pounds of oats daily, divided into two feeds. My sow brought me eight of the finest pigs I ever saw March 26 and raised every one of them. I did not give her anything to eat, only warm water to drink, for 24 hours. The second day I gave her warm water and 8 pounds of milk and 1 pound of oats; the third day I fed her the same ration she received before she farrowed.

"We had one of the biggest rainstorms I ever saw March 28. I had been in town and when I drove into the yard I heard the pigs squealing. I got out of the buggy and ran for the hogshed. The pigs were standing in water up to their necks. I sure did hustle for a while. My father and I carried them to the house and wrapped them up. I thought I was going to lose them sure, but they got limbered up when they began to get warm.

"I turned the sow out on wheat pasture May 1. During that month I fed 50 pounds of oats and 520 pounds of milk. I shut up the sow and weaned the pigs June 1, and began to feed them 4 pounds of oats and 32 pounds of milk daily. I took my sow out of the contest June 19. She weighed only 270 pounds, having lost 50 pounds.

"I began feeding the pigs 24 pounds of milk August 1 and all the weeds and green fodder they could eat. They did not fatten very fast but kept growing. I began to feed 3 ears of corn apiece



Ray Taylor of Reno County

and 24 pounds of milk and all the green fodder they could eat twice a day the first of September and continued this ration during October and November. I increased the amount, feeding only corn and table slop, until by November 15 I was feeding all the

(Continued on Page 32.)

Country Letters Fresh from the Field

Rural Folks Discuss Homes for Soldiers, Compulsory Military Training, Good Roads, Dairying, and Other Topics

Arranged By John W. Wilkinson
Associate Editor

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

Watch the Road Grafters

Yes, let us have 30 million dollars for roads. It will be a good Democratic asset and provide a lot of jobs for the D. D.'s (deserving Democrats).

I really think 10 millions would be spent on the roads. It would take 10 million to put it thru and somebody would graft the other 10 million.

Loyal, Okla. N. P. Bullock.

Makes Money With Poultry

Last spring I bought me some eggs and started to raise White Plymouth Rock poultry. I had quite a success with them. I believe almost anybody



Sheep Make Useful Pets

can make a success by raising them. I like this breed about the best because they are heavy and lay well. The early hatched are always best so I would advise poultry breeders to hatch them as early as possible.

In the fall I put an advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and sold some cockerels to breeders. I didn't sell all of them but I believe the Farmers Mail and Breeze is about the best paper for advertising poultry.

Hillsboro, Kan. Peter Eltzen.

Homes for Soldiers

I have been reading about the reclaiming of swamp and cut-over lands in the United States to make homes for our returning soldiers, which I think is commendable for we owe them a debt we never can repay. It is to be hoped that the men who will settle the many complicated questions that are sure to arise at the peace conference will do it in such a way that it will at least make it difficult to throw the world into another war. I wish to suggest another way to provide homes for our returning soldiers, and thousands of others who are without homes. Why not have the government buy the land from the large land owners and sell them to the men on long time payments, making the payments so they would pay a small amount of the principle at each interest payment? Now someone will say, "Where is the United States to get the money to buy this land?" Where did the nation get a large part of the money to carry on the war? We all know—by issuing long time bonds. Perhaps the owners of the land will not wish to sell; neither did 3½ million of our young men want to go to war, but Uncle Sam beckoned and they went. Is there anyone who would attempt to say how many acres of land it will take to pay for the life of one of our boys. The land owners will be glad to take the bonds in payment for their land, pay off the bonds with the money the government gets for the land, and in the final windup it will have cost the government nothing. I know of persons in Cherokee county who own enough land, if divided up, to make from 80 to

100-acre homes for from 15 to 20 families. It would eliminate to a large extent moving on March 1 and make more fixed communities, consequently better schools, better churches, and we would hear no more of the back to the farm cry.

The time will come when the things I have suggested will come to pass. It must come if we are to continue to be the foremost government of the world. I think no man should own more land than he actually needs.

J. C. Stoncipher.

Crestline, Kan.

Compulsory Military Training

I would like to say amen to Samuel R. Stuart on the Y. M. C. A. tobacco question and also the abolishing of West Point Academy. I have soldiered under some of these snobs and know something about them. I try to live a clean moral life and have no use for any set of men or officers who call themselves my superiors only in actual line of duty.

I am opposed to compulsory military training in time of peace, if it means to take our boys away from home environment to train in some cantonment. If they must be trained, let it be done in our public schools.

What I know about military life was learned about 28 years ago but from what I can learn, it hasn't improved greatly. The average young man doesn't know what he is going into when he enlists in the regular army. If he does his ambition is at a low ebb. I found after I had enlisted at Fort Leavenworth that a soldier's uniform was a disgrace around the Fort. I believe 75 per cent of them would drink booze and visit places of vice and almost everyone gambled. They would rush from the paymaster to some gambling house or crap game, dodging the saloon-keeper who had a bill against them, if they could. There were over a hundred saloons in the city of Leavenworth at the time and the boys spent most of their money in them. They seldom had anything left by the next day and sometimes in 30 minutes they found it all gone. If a soldier wished to be decent he could go among the church societies, providing he had a citizen's suit of clothes for the occasion, but no one in uniform could think of doing so, for all soldiers then looked alike and were classed with the boozers.

This condition of affairs is not the soldier's fault altogether. He may have been a respectable young man at home but when such environment is thrown around him he will drift with the crowd. He is humiliated right from the start as he learns to recognize his superiors. As I stated before some join the army ignorant of real conditions, others have got into trouble and want some place to hide. Some have no aim in life and want no responsibility. Some parents have a boy they have neglected to discipline until they cannot do anything with him and will turn him over to the United States to do what they have failed to do.

The best time to begin disciplining a child is his first year.

E. E. Neal,
Ex-U. S. Regular.

Cement Highways

A road is a highway when it is higher than the fields on either side. If an east and west road is not high enough it is a snow trap and shoveling out the snow is labor wasted. Paving the road does not keep the snow off it. The "parking" including the 6 feet of waste land near the fence is an eye-sore left in such shape the mower cannot clean it and such waste land on the north side of the road should be used to raise the center of the road.

A road parallel to the slope of the

land should only be graded on the high side, the place from which the water comes, yet the reverse is sometimes done for the poor excuse that it is easier to get soil on the low side and therefore we have so many sidling roads. If the farmers in the grading crew would work together better we would soon have good roads.

Bridges should not be built at the cross-road, for that spoils the corner, but a rod or two to one side. No "accommodation" culverts should be built for farmers. They cost about \$20 each and four to the mile soon counts up. Let each farmer fix his own crossing to the public road. An earth crossing is usually best anyway.

We get but little use of the county tractor and graders. They do smooth a few "pet" roads that were good in the first place and when they get to a mud hole they get across as best they can and work on the dry land on the other side. The only improvement to the mud hole was the widening of the ruts.

Athol, Kan.

Edward Lind.

Rabbits for Boys

More or less has been written for the farm boy concerning hogs and chickens, but very little has come to my notice associating the farm boy with the domestic rabbit. Hogs, if properly cared for, are profitable, and chickens are at least interesting. The tame rabbit is both profitable and interesting. There are three standard breeds of the domestic rabbit: the Flemish Giant, bred for meat, which sometimes attains the weight of 12 pounds; the Belgian, weighing from 4 to 8 pounds, and the New Zealand Red, which is a general purpose breed weighing from 6 to 9 pounds. In production, while there is variation as in other animals, the Flemish usually have 4 to 7 young rabbits at one time; Belgian, 5 to 8, and the New Zealand Red, 7 to 11. Rabbits are not subject to diseases and pests as are chickens, and in view of the fact but small quarters are needed and no range whatever. The farm boy is eligible to an industry which in no way interferes with the raising of other stock. It is safe to say four rabbits can be raised and kept for three months, as cheaply as one chicken with weight in favor of the rabbit. The farm boy's city cousin has, to quite an extent, discovered the possibilities of the rabbit industry. Why should not the young farmer with waste feed at his disposal win along the same lines?

E. W. Estes.

R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

Better Dirt Roads Needed

John Megaffin, who writes you an article frequently is a neighbor of mine and is a very successful farmer. He is also an ex-member of the state legislature.

Mr. Megaffin is of the same opinion as myself concerning the good roads. Some people think when a cement road is once built the expense is wiped out for all time. My opinion is that the expense will be greater to keep up a cement road than a good dirt road. You ask why. What do you suppose a cement road would look like in a great many places after a rain such as we often have when it rains 8 inches in 1 hour and 20 minutes as it did here last spring? It washed out fences, made deep holes in the roads and washed away several reinforced concrete bridges. I imagine it would be almost impossible to build a cement road in this rolling country. I don't believe we could keep the rain from washing the dirt away from the sides of the cement. And the cement would be sure to break off then.

How about the cost of repairs in a case of this kind? I do believe that in some states where they have the "Verdun" mud and a level country the ce-

ment roads are all right, but out here in Pratt county where we have the good old "American" mud, you can get out and go as soon as it stops raining and by a little dragging have the roads in good order again. I believe the road officials should put more work on the dirt roads and keep them in good condition so the public would not be yelping for cement roads all the time.

Mr. Megaffin told me last week about a cement road they constructed back in Illinois. He said the road was worn out before the bonds were paid. If we were like they are in California where they have six months dust and six months mud and made our living from the tourists as they do, the cement road might be all right. But for Pratt county, I believe that with reasonable expense the dirt road can be kept in excellent condition.

Cairo, Kan.

W. S. Grier.

Fence Law for Sheep

In a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you printed an article on the raising of sheep which I think would be of great benefit to the small farmer if he only could turn his sheep out and let them range at will in the fall. However, he doesn't like to fence his own farm and also his neighbor's farm in order to work out this plan.

Now I think it would be nothing more than fair for the legislature to pass a fence law planned in the interest of the sheep raiser. When a man puts up a woven wire fence on the division line between his farm and that of his neighbor in order to confine the sheep there ought to be some way of compelling the neighbor to put up a fence that would make it possible for a man to pasture his farm with sheep, hogs or cattle as might be desired. Now some farmers might think this unfair, but if my neighbor wants to pasture cattle against me I have to put up a barbed-wire fence of three strands regardless of whether I have any use for such a fence.

F. W. Harding.

The Most Profitable Tool

The most profitable farm tool I ever have used is the two rowed disk lister cultivator. When properly adjusted it cannot in my judgment be excelled as a cultivator.

I begin cultivating as soon as the corn is about 3 inches high with the



The Poultry Club Meets

disks set to "throw out" and shovels set to run in the ditch close to the shield. In going over the ground the second time the disks are set to "throw the dirt in" and the shovels are set to run on the ridges. If a standard disk lister cultivator does not give satisfaction it is the fault of the operator.

Any standard lister disk cultivator can be adjusted to give perfect satisfaction.

(Continued on Page 35.)



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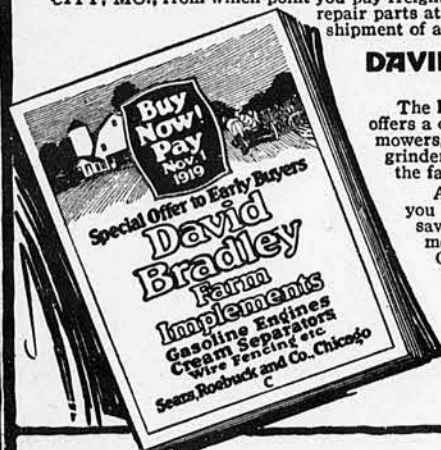
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Sears, Roebuck and Co. Chicago

Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Substitutes for Lumber. Wood is Not Very Durable. Cause of Decay in Timber. Good Preservatives to Use. The Pressure Process is Expensive. The Open Tank System for Posts. Brush Method for Applying Creosote. Experiments with Locusts and Oaks.

THERE has been a great deal of effort made in recent years to produce and exploit substitutes for wood used in building construction. These substitutes have proved fairly satisfactory in a general way but for various reasons they have possessed certain limitations which rendered their ultimate use in the place of wood practically impossible. Concrete is one of the best known of building materials and great strides have been made in the development of systems and methods for its use in a wide variety of types of structures. Clay tile building blocks in almost infinite varieties of sizes and shapes have also been produced and used in many localities with great success. However in spite of the increased use of substitutes, wood has held its own for the amount of timber produced and used has increased tremendously within the last 10 or 20 years.

The greatest objection to the use of wood is its lack of permanency. It is subject to decay of various forms. In some locations and under favorable conditions wood is quite durable and will last for a sufficiently long time to get all of the desired value out of it. In other locations and under other conditions wood is not so satisfactory for while it may be ideal from many standpoints, still its tendency to deterioration and decay renders it somewhat expensive.

Taking the country as a whole, the greater majority of the structures on farms, from fences to dwellings are constructed of wood. The decay of wood in these structures constitutes a loss to the farmers of the country of millions of dollars every year. This is a direct loss and its effect is simply to reduce the farmers' profits. If the loss could be prevented it would mean just so many dollars added to the credit balance at the end of the year.

While it is impossible to prevent the entire destruction of wood by rot there are practices which if allowed will materially reduce the loss from these sources. The idea is not a theoretical one. It has been worked out by experiment stations, by individuals under practical conditions and it has been clearly demonstrated that the idea is entirely successful.

To understand just how the plan works out we should first know that the decay of wood comes from minute organisms which destroy the structure of the wood. These organisms operate under practically all conditions and where air, moisture and warmth are present the action is much more rapid. These organisms enter the wood through the pores or cellular spaces. If we can by some means prevent the ingress of these organisms into the wood and destroy those which are already in it, we shall have effectively prevented their action and theoretically will have indefinitely increased the life of the wood.

How can we make wood so resistant to the action of these organisms? Simply by treating it with some substance which will be destructive to the organisms and which will retain its strength so that the germicidal action may be retained practically indefinitely. The substance which has been used in recent years to so wide an extent for this purpose is creosote oil, a derivative of coal tar. While the use of creosote has been extensive only during recent years it has been known for a much longer period of time. There are samples of wood which are known to have been creosoted 60 or 70 years ago and are now in excellent state of preservation.

There are three standard processes of applying creosote to the wood. First, the pressure process; second, the open

tank process; and third, the brush method. The pressure process is one of the most effective, but it is also one of the most expensive, since a rather expensive equipment is necessary for its successful performance. In this method the creosote is driven by heavy pressure into the pores of the wood so that the penetration is of great depth. It is used mainly by corporations using great quantities of treated wood, thus reducing the unit cost to a minimum. It is impracticable for the comparatively small use that the farmer has for treated wood.

The open tank system is one which is rather commonly used for treating fence posts, silo staves, bridge timbers and barn sills. The wood is immersed and soaked first in a bath of creosote of a temperature of 150 or 200 degrees F., next in a bath of creosote oil maintained at atmospheric temperature. Both processes can be combined into one by dipping the wood into the heated creosote until the temperature drops to that of the cold bath.

The simplest method of applying creosote is the brush method in which two coats of refined coal tar creosote oil heated to about 150 degrees F., are applied to the wood much the same way as paint is applied. Sometimes the oil is not even heated altho it is best to do so. The brush method is a good one for practical purposes. The preservative should be used liberally and time should be allowed for it to soak into the wood.

Experiments have shown that even in such woods as locust, mulberry and oaks, the life of a post has been practically doubled at a cost of less than 25 per cent of the original cost of the posts themselves. Soft woods which are not desirable post wood but which in some regions are the most available respond admirably to the creosote treatment. For instance, the Iowa Experiment station reports that soft maple which ordinarily decays very rapidly when in the ground, was in excellent condition nine years after having been treated with creosote and gave promise of many years of future usefulness. Farmers are finding a number of places where creosote can be used to great advantage. The sills of all buildings should be painted with two coats of creosote, and also wherever any joints are formed or the surface is in contact with the ground for it is here where decay begins. Floors also respond well to the creosote treatment. Wood stave silos will last much longer if the staves are creosoted.

Another quality of creosote which makes it valuable is that its application will make lumber practically vermin proof, which is very desirable when the wood is to be employed in poultry houses, hog houses and such buildings.

The Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture has done splendid work in investigating the essentials of the various types of wood preservatives. It has produced a number of excellent bulletins concerning the subject which should be in the hands of every farmer. They may be obtained free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Motor Car Trouble

I have a Maxwell Touring car 1914 Model that has given me lots of trouble in the gear part. When shifting gears they often lock in neutral so they will not change in any gear unless you take the hammer and pound on the ends of shifting rods to jar them loose; have had all new gears put in and it makes no difference. It also jumps out intermediate. Can you tell me what is wrong?
M. V.
Prairie View, Kan.

If the gear's lock is neutral it indicates that either the gears themselves are out of place in some way, that the countershaft is bent, or that the bar holding the shifting lever has been sprung. There is a possibility that some bushing may be so badly worn that one of the gears may drop but it is more likely that the springing of

(Continued on Page 33.)

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Wheat is in Good Condition.
Feeding Rations for Cows.
Home Grown Hay and Grain.
Prairie Hay and Alfalfa Hay.
How to Sow Kentucky Bluegrass.
The Cheapest Loans for Farmers.
The Mortgage Registration Tax.

THE SNOW has gone and the water which it produced has gone out of sight. The ground thawed and this let the water down in the wheat fields which was something the farmers were glad to see. Many feared that the snow water would be held on the ground and the freezing and thawing would damage the wheat but on January 25, the wheat was in excellent condition. While the weather is warm it is not saving feed as it would if the wheat fields were not too soft to pasture. Rough feed is getting scarce and considerable wheat straw will no doubt be fed before grass comes. It is said that 2 pounds of cottonseed fed daily to each steer or cow together with what straw each can eat will be sufficient.

A Chase county stockman who has topped the market at Kansas City for the last nine years with his baby beef writes that he thinks we are not feeding our calves enough concentrated feed. He says that the stomach of a calf is small and not capable of handling too much roughness if they are to be fastened. Oats, he says, are good to start the feeding but they are too bulky to keep feeding very long. The same holds good of the corn and cob meal; the cob should be left out of the ration. His experience has been that a concentrated ration pays best and results would indicate that he is right for his calves brought \$135 each in Kansas City. Ours, which were fed on more roughness brought \$80 here. Probably he made a greater net profit than we did.

Our idea in using the feeds we do for our calves is to use up home produced grain and hay. We have plenty of both alfalfa and oats and are very short on corn. The same thing held good last year also, altho then we had plenty of corn without buying any. If we sold our oats and hay we would have to do a great deal of hauling both ways and as we did very well last year feeding the oats and ground corn and cob ration we thought we would try it again. We dislike very much to sell either grain or hay off the farm but we have for the last four years sold considerable prairie hay as by feeding it we could not get half as much out of it as we could by putting it on the cars.

The plan we have followed on this farm for a good many years is to raise all the stock we feed and raise the feed we give them. Probably, there have been times when it would have paid to buy feed or buy more stock but we have not done it. If we have more stock than feed we sell some stock; if we have more feed than stock we sell the prairie hay and keep the alfalfa over. By this plan we do not always make as much as we could; on the other hand we seldom lose. In other words, it is a pretty sure way altho it may seem slow to some. All I can say is, that it will win out in the end. A man is not in the game one year and out the next. I have always believed that the farmer in Kansas should raise his own stock from the calf up and I believe that is going to be an especially safe plan to follow for the next few years.

I have had a number of replies to my inquiry as to the best way of sowing Kentucky bluegrass in Kansas. Mr. W. J. Sayre sent a letter which is forwarded to the office and I want you to look it up in the Farmers Mail and Breeze; it advocates sowing at a different time of year than what many do. Another good letter was from S. P. Talbot. He says that it is a mistake to sow Kentucky bluegrass broadcast on pastures. He also states that the seed should be lightly covered when sown and that the seed should be sown in small bunches as the delicate spears when alone do not seem to start well. In sowing with timothy or other

grass he says that it is better to sow the other grass first and then go over it again and every 8 or 10 feet drop a small pinch of bluegrass seed and cover lightly with the foot. To sow in timber drop a small pinch of seed at the foot of each tree or stump on the northeast side and cover lightly. Sow the seed the same way beside posts in the pasture. In this way the grass gets a start and soon spreads. It has been my experience that one cannot sow a field of Kentucky bluegrass and get a stand at once as you can of other grass; it takes time for it to work in and establish itself.

Mr. Talbot further says regarding Kentucky bluegrass: "I have had some good results from sowing early in the fall but my best results were from March sowing. Late sowing does well in wet years like that of 1915 but not in dry years. To mix the grass seed with manure in wagon box and then drop a forkful here and there gives fair results. When one gets the grass up it is best to keep all stock off until May or June when seed gets ripe, then turn on cattle; they will distribute seed much better than horses, sheep or hogs. Bluegrass gives me pasture for 100 head of stock one month earlier in spring and two months later in fall than native grass but it is not much good in July and August. Don't kill out your native pastures with bluegrass for you can't get the gain on it that you can on native grass."

A question received this week runs as follows: "With the exception of the rural credit plan, what is the cheapest farm loan plan you know?" Aside from the government land bank plan all other real estate loans in Kansas bear about the same proportionate rate of interest. This rate is lowest in the east half of the state and higher in the west part. The usual rate here is 6 per cent straight and many firms now offer the amortization plan by which a small addition is made each year to the regular interest payment which will, in about 34 years, pay not only the interest but the principal as well. One is not held to the 34 years, but can pay in full any time he wishes after five years have elapsed. One can usually get cheaper money from the agents who handle eastern capital like insurance money. This is because the owners of Kansas money who lend it out on mortgage have to pay taxes while money from outside the state is not taxed here. This state tax takes a very large share in many localities; there are towns where the tax rate is close to 2½ per cent so it can be seen what a large share this would take. As a result, much Kansas money leaves the state to be lent elsewhere while outside money comes into Kansas.

When the tax takes from 2 to 2½ per cent from a 6 per cent loan it will at once be seen what a heavy income tax this is. If the government should take almost 50 per cent of the income from every farm mortgage loan it would be seen at once where interest rates would go. This injustice can be cured by a mortgage registration tax instead of the present personal property tax. It may be objected that the borrower would have to pay this tax and no doubt he would, but in reality the borrower pays the tax levied on any borrowed money in the end. It does not seem right that money should escape but under our present tax laws there seems no way to prevent the passing to the borrower of any tax that may be levied. The income tax seems the surest and most equitable of any tax that can be levied for it is harder to pass along. In Nebraska, to escape double taxation, the law provides that the amount of the mortgage may be taken from the value of the land for assessment purposes, but it also provides that by agreement the tax on the mortgage may be paid by the borrower. In consequence the borrower pays but he gets a lower rate of interest than the average Kansas borrower. Where the federal land bank plan has the advantage is that their bonds are not taxable; private capital is, so it cannot compete with the federal plan.



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FM 6

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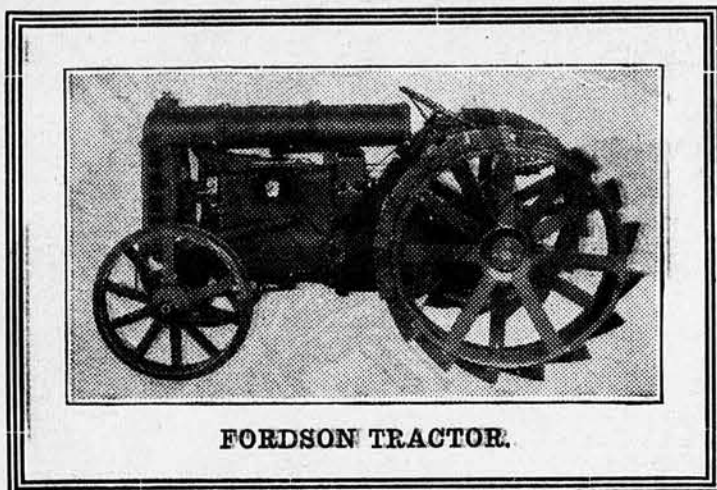
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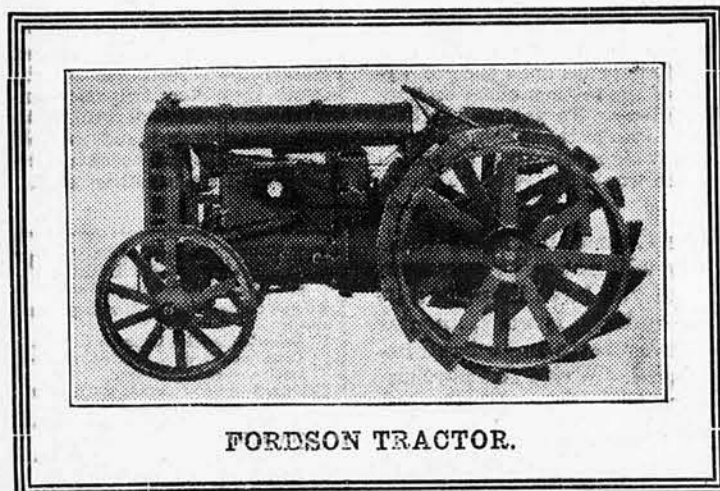
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Kansas Soils are Fertile

Livestock and Legumes Enriched the Land

BY L. E. CALL
Kansas State Agricultural College

NATURE GAVE Kansas an unusually fertile soil. Thru long ages the native grasses and legumes growing upon prairies liberated and stored immense quantities of available plant food. When these soils were cultivated, their productivity gradually decreased, because the supply of organic matter in which most of the easily available plant food is held was destroyed by cultivation and very little effort has been made to restore to the soil the loss then sustained.

Chemical analyses have been made of a great number of soils thruout the state. Some of these analyses were of the most productive soils, while others were of some of the poorest. A study of the results shows that practically all the old cultivated soils are much below the new soils in plant food especially nitrogen and below the standard of a very fertile soil in both nitrogen and phosphorus. The potassium content is high, however, in practically all cases. The amount of calcium is sufficient for crop needs for a great number of years, altho in some sections this element is needed to correct acid conditions.

One of the poorest soils has only enough phosphorus in the surface to grow an annual crop of 3 tons of alfalfa for nine years, provided all the

tion of the phosphorus in the plant. When the grain is sold the phosphorus is lost as far as the farm on which it was grown is concerned.

The thoughtful farmer will realize that if he is to maintain the fertility of the soil, he must either feed the grain he produces and return the manure to the soil to maintain partially the supply of phosphorus, or eventually buy phosphorus in the form of feed or commercial fertilizer. Some of the soils in the eastern and southeastern parts of the state have already reached that stage where it is profitable to apply commercial fertilizers containing phosphorus.

Supply of Nitrogen

Unlike potassium and phosphorus, nitrogen is not found in the mineral matter of the soil but in the organic matter. A decrease in the amount of organic matter in the soil is followed by a corresponding decrease in nitrogen. The amount of nitrogen used by crops is large, but the amount which can be obtained from the air by means of leguminous plants is also great. In order that grain crops may receive the benefit from the nitrogen in the air, leguminous crops must be grown in rotation with the grain crops, or manure obtained from feeding leguminous



In Harvesting Leguminous Crops and Especially Alfalfa, a Great Many Leaves are Lost which Return to the Soil and Enrich it with Nitrogen.

phosphorus became available. Another poor soil contains only enough phosphorus to grow 34 such crops of alfalfa. Some of the sandy soils of the state contain only sufficient nitrogen to grow 18 crops of wheat of 20 bushels each.

The Supply of Plant Food

Potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen are so important in the soil that means of supplying these materials where they are needed should be of vital interest to every farmer.

Potassium occurs in the rock fragments or mineral part of the soil, chiefly in the smaller fragments such as clay and silt. It is for this reason that sandy soils are more deficient in potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen. Potassium is the most abundant in the soils of Kansas, and the supply is most easily maintained. Straw, fodder, and other forms of roughage contain the major part of the potassium removed by the plants. When these materials are returned to the soil in the form of manure, most of the potassium is returned.

Phosphorus like potassium, has its origin in the mineral elements of the soil, but unlike potassium, it is not found in abundance. Where good methods of cultivation are practiced and crop rotations are followed, phosphorus will be the first element of plant food necessary to supply. There is no means of replenishing the supply except by feeding crops grown on the farm or by feeding commercial feeds and returning the manure, or by using phosphorus in the form of commercial fertilizers. The farms on which grain crops are grown exclusively are losing their phosphorus the most rapidly. This is because the grain of corn, oats, and wheat contains the largest propor-

tion of the phosphorus in the plant. When the grain crops are grown.

If alfalfa and clover are grown in a rotation and the crops harvested for hay and sold, there is some question as to their value in increasing the nitrogen content of the soil. While these crops obtain the most of their nitrogen from the air, the nitrogen thus obtained is removed from the field when the hay is harvested. It has been estimated by some investigators that the nitrogen left in the soil by the roots and stubble is no greater than that derived from the soil, and that there is consequently no increase in total nitrogen.

If the entire crop were removed in harvesting, it is questionable if much nitrogen would be added, but in harvesting leguminous crops, especially alfalfa, a great many leaves are lost, which return to the soil. The leaves are the richest part of the plant in nitrogen. As nearly as can be estimated, the loss in harvesting amounts to from 10 to 25 per cent of the total quantity of leaves when the alfalfa hay is handled in the best possible manner, and when handled carelessly the loss is even greater. When alfalfa remains on the same field from 5 to 15 years and is cut, on the average, four times a season, it is not unreasonable to believe that a soil may be enriched in nitrogen in this way.

Regardless of the value of alfalfa and other legumes in increasing the supply of nitrogen in the soil on which they are grown, the fact should not be overlooked that the largest portion of the nitrogen that these plants get from the air is removed in the hay, and that the benefit of this nitrogen can be obtained only by feeding the hay on the farm and carefully saving and returning the manure to the soil.

Silos Cheapen Feed Costs

Western Farmers Need Better Crop Insurance

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

SILOS, sorghums and silage are three factors very essential to the livestock industry of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and other Western states. Farmers for many years have conducted a losing fight in these states trying to win their way with corn as their principal grain crop. But the experience of several years has clearly demonstrated this to be a futile attempt. Year after year farmers have seen corn make an excellent start and an enormous yield seem to be in sight when a few days of hot drying winds in the summer would ruin practically the whole crop. The adaptability of a good silo to good farm practice is particularly apparent at such a time. It not only affords the cheapest storage of digestible nutrients, but in dry or drouthy seasons it may be used to conserve immature forage crops that might otherwise be largely wasted. Even the relatively large loss in curing fodder in the field is greatly overcome by putting it into the silo. The losses of farmers thru their inability to conserve corn and other immature forage crops in the last five years have been large enough to build a good silo on every quarter section in the state. The silo is without doubt the best drouth insurance that any farmer can have, and the only wonder is that more silos have not been built.

Kansas Has 13,000 Silos

According to the report of the state board of agriculture Kansas had 11,561 silos on its farms, March 1, 1918, and there are probably 13,000 or more in the state at the present time, and the number is steadily increasing. Many farmers last fall believed that their feed bills would be considerably reduced thru pasturing wheat and early in the fall they seemed to be entirely justified in this belief, but a little later the heavy snows came and covered up the wheat so that it could not be pastured. When the snow melted off the ground was too soft to permit cattle or other stock to run on the wheat. Those who have had that experience are likely to look with more favor now on the idea of building a silo this year in order that they may have a supply of green feed in the form of silage when wheat or other fall pasture crops cannot be utilized. The man who has a good silo is fortified against the rigors of winter as well as against the dry weather or drouths that may come in the summer.

Those who left their kafir, milo, feterita and other sorghum crops in shocks or ricks in the field discovered later that the snows and rains had caused a great deal of the crop to spoil. Had these sorghums been cut and put into the silo there would have been no loss whatever and the feed would have been much more palatable for the livestock that had to depend on these crops for subsistence. At one time last year corn looked very promising and many thought we would have the greatest acre yields ever known in the state. But alas, such hopes were soon to be blasted. A few days of hot withering winds at a critical period of the corn's growth in the summer ruined the crop and made it almost a failure. In this connection

C. H. Eckles, formerly of the University of Missouri, but now of the University of Minnesota says, "There are a number of advantages that go with the use of the silo, but the greatest of all is the possibility it affords of utilizing all the corn crop. There was a time when land was cheap, and there was an abundance of coarse feed at hand that had but little market value. Under these conditions it was not a serious loss if a portion of the corn crop was wasted. At the present time with both farm lands and feeds high in price, conditions are quite different. When the ears of corn are husked in the ordinary way and the fodder is left in the field from 60 to 70 per cent of the food value of the corn crop is taken with the ears, while from 30 to 40 per cent remains with the fodder. It is possible to utilize a small portion of this fodder by turning cattle into the stalk fields in the ordinary manner, but every farmer knows that the benefits derived in this way are comparatively small."

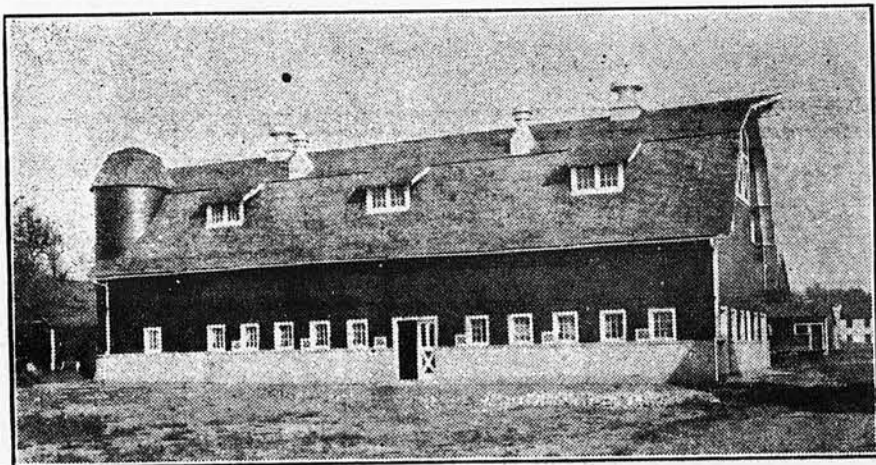
Big Waste in Crops

According to this view an average of 37 per cent of the digestible material of the corn plant is left in the stover when only the ears are harvested. When the corn is ensiled this goes into the silo along with the 63 per cent in the ear. With a yield of only 20 bushels the value of the grain at \$1.85 a bushel would be \$37. If we estimate the stover to be worth half as much as the grain the value of the stover left in the field would be \$18.50. I wonder how many farmers would willingly leave in the field material worth that much money if they knew that this was true.

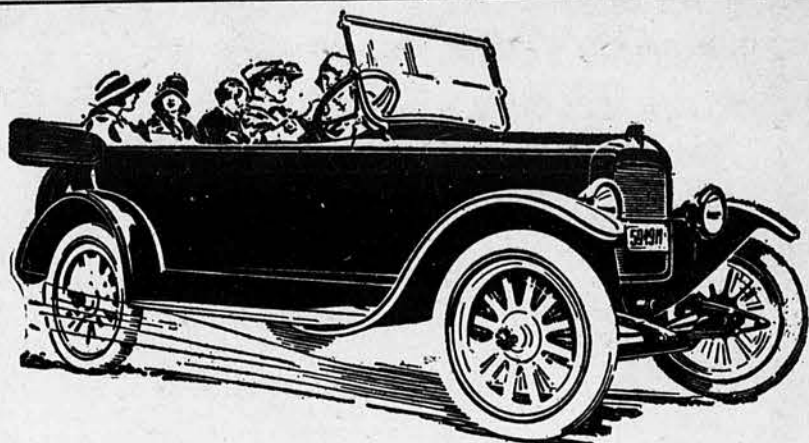
In a farm management contest conducted by the Wisconsin State Agricultural college it was ascertained from records kept on 531 farms for two successive years that the 390 farms having silos made an average net profit of \$875 a farm while the 141 without silos made an average net profit of \$535 a year to the farm. The difference is \$340 which would be enough to pay for a fairly good silo. In two years the amount would be \$680 which would be sufficient to build a very durable silo. If a farmer owns 20 stock cattle or 10 milk cows he can use a silo of moderate capacity to good advantage. If farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma had a silo for every 20 cattle found in these states the silos would pepper the landscape so thickly that they would interfere seriously with the view. With this number of silos there would be given a big stimulus to the livestock industry and farmers would be enabled to produce livestock products at greatly reduced costs. Experiments have shown that by the use of the silo in place of the old feeding methods, butter can be produced from 9 to 10 cents a pound cheaper and a saving made on the production of beef from \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred pounds. As the largest part of our food comes from livestock it is plain to see the relation of the silo to our nation's food supply.

The University of Missouri Experiment station has shown by tests con-

(Continued on Page 33.)



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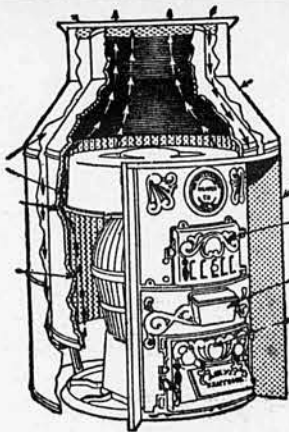
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Good Profits in Poultry

A Farmer Reports Egg Sales of \$55 a Month

BY H. A. BITTENBENDER
A Practical Poultry Raiser

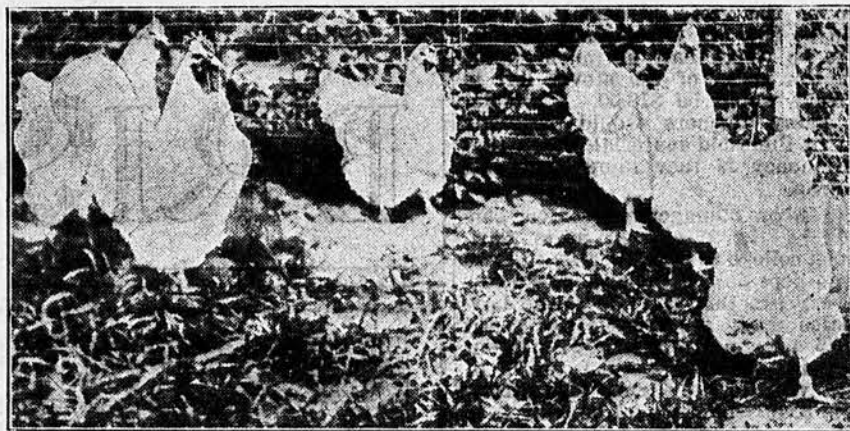
THERE is no question but that a flock of purebred poultry, well bred, carefully selected and properly managed, will return an excellent profit. In a recent survey, it was found that the average profit a hen was \$1.43. This was the average of a large number of farm poultry flocks, covering practically the entire state of Iowa. While at first this profit may not appear large, yet when the large number of fowls that are kept thruout the corn-belt state, average a profit of more than \$1 a hen, just from the sale of eggs, it is a paying proposition. Why is it that many flocks return a profit, over feed, of \$2.50 to \$3? There must be a reason.

For instance, take a flock of a farmer, living about 7 miles from Waterloo. From a flock of 175 Rhode Island Red hens and pullets, their sale of eggs during the winter months, averaged \$55 a month. The profit that they made, over cost of feed, for the year 1917, averaged a little more than \$2.50. From all indications the profit from the year 1918 will be about \$2.75. Labor was not figured, simply the cost of feed. The cost of the feed was figured upon the basis of what the grain would have sold for. The feeds that were purchased were figured at the purchase price. It is necessary in every case to buy some feed to mix

they start molting. They must be laying, also, at high enough rate of speed so that the yellow color is faded from the vent, from the beak, and to some extent from the shanks. The hens are distinguished by toe punches so that the age is known. Hens that have passed their second laying season, unless they show by the above characteristics, that they are exceptional layers, are not kept. Each year the hens are culled on the basis mentioned. When the breeding flock is separated in February, only those hens that are laying at that time or show that they are about to lay, are permitted to go into the special breeding flock.

Any pullet that does not become mature by January 1 is placed on the market. Pullets that show the following characteristics, are permitted to go into the special breeding flock. Pullets that matured early and laid thruout the winter with a sufficient rate of speed so that the yellow color was faded from the vent, from the beak, and to some extent, from the shanks. These pullets are fully matured, have laid a reasonably large number of eggs and are practically as satisfactory breeders as the hens.

In addition to the laying ability of the hens and pullets that make up the breeding flock every individual must show that they have constitutional



Purebred White Orpingtons That Have Made Excellent Records in Egg Production. Get a Start of Good Chickens of the Breed You Like.

properly the ration that will give the largest profit and the largest number of eggs.

I am going to give the method which this farmer has used in obtaining the results that he has. He and his wife worked together on the poultry proposition. In the spring months when the rush of field work comes on, the wife takes the largest part of the care of the chickens, but during the greatest part of the year the bulk of the heavy work is done by the man of the house and I believe that this is absolutely necessary if the best results are to be obtained from the poultry flock. A separate breeding flock is maintained, from which, the eggs for hatching are saved. Only the very best hens and pullets are placed in this breeding flock. The best are those that are the heaviest layers. It is absolutely impracticable for this farmer or almost any farmer to use a trap but they use the following method of selection which insures them that their breeding flock will be selected of the best producers that they have.

Basis of Selecting Hens

In the fall of the year or in late summer, the hens that are unprofitable, are culled out. The unprofitable hens are distinguished in the following manner. Those hens which show that the yellow color has not been faded from the beak and the shanks, and which start to molt early, say in June or July, are placed on the market. It is an established fact that, while these hens may in some cases, molt early and get their mature plumage in the fall, they will not make profitable winter layers. The hens that are kept, are the ones that carry their plumage into the latter part of September, October and November, provided that they are laying up to the time that

vigor and vitality. This is denoted by heads that are short, broad, deep, and compact. Eyes that are bright, clear, and prominent. Combs and wattles that are well extended and fiery red in color. The males that are used to head this separate breeding flock are from breeders that breed for egg production, or from hens they have themselves, that they know are good producers. The male birds must show vigor and vitality the same as the females.

Always Hatch Early

With the breeding flock, from which the eggs for hatching are to be saved, if they are separated early in February it will be safe in three weeks' time to save the eggs and you can be assured that they will be from the male birds that were at that time in the breeding pens. Just how early to hatch is a question much argued, but with the heavier breeds such as the Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, from the third week in March is not a bit too early and in fact if suitable quarters can be provided for the chicks, they can be hatched as early as the early part of March.

At the Iowa Experiment station, one Rhode Island Red pullet that was hatched March 23 started laying September 6. Until December 29 she had laid 95 eggs.

She made the following record: September 21 eggs, October 27 eggs, November 23 eggs, December 24 eggs.

This is given as an example of what may be accomplished by proper selection and breeding. Three of her sisters hatched at a later date, which started laying at about the same date, are laying at the same rate of speed but necessarily, on account of lack of time, have not made the egg record. Two

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pens of pullets, all from the same male bird, have been laying at a better than 50 per cent production during November and December. While other pullets with the same care, feed, and management, and of the same age, but from a different male bird, are not laying better than a 25 per cent production. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the selection of the male bird. The same care and judgment should be used in picking out the females to go into the breeding flock.

It Pays to Caponize

A capon compares to a rooster as a steer to a bull. Bull meat is not equal to steer meat, and roosters are not in the same class with capons as table fowls.

When cockerels are caponized they stop growing combs and wattles, do not crow and fight, grow much faster and develop finer flesh and bring more money than ordinary chickens in good markets.

If a cock weighs 10 pounds, a capon of the same breed and age should weigh 15, and bring two or three times as much on the market in the large cities where capon meat is appreciated. I once received \$200 for 100 choice capons during the holiday season.

Caponizing may be performed on any breed of fowls, and should be done when the cockerel is about 6 or 8 weeks old and weighs a pound or two. A set of tools, with full instructions for using, costs \$2.50 to \$3.50, and only ordinary care and common sense are required to perform the operation.

Buy an Incubator

BY BRIANT SANDO

As a general rule, everyone who raises more than 100 chicks a year would profit by using an incubator and brooder. Even some owners of smaller flocks would find machines a profitable investment—and for larger flocks, artificial methods are simply indispensable.

While the artificial method has many advantages over the natural hatching method, these are commonly understood and the main point is that the incubator will "set" whenever one wants it to, instead of being dependent upon the fancy of a hen that may not go broody until late in the hatching season. Also, by getting out 100 or 200 chicks at the same time, one is saved the trouble of looking after a dozen or more of small, separate broods of different ages.

The expense of running an incubator is slight, and the time and labor required are of no great consequence. We use about 4 or 5 gallons of oil in running a 240-egg machine one hatch, and about 3 gallons for a 120-egg machine. The only care a good machine requires is keeping the lamp filled and the wick trimmed, turning the eggs morning and evening, and looking at the thermometer two or three times a day to see that the correct heat is being maintained.

Of course, a cheaply-constructed machine requires more attention than this, but that is not the kind to buy. A good, standard make is always cheapest in the long run. Our machines do not keep us awake at night, nor make us watch them so closely that we cannot go visiting on Sundays.

Sometimes it is a difficult problem to determine the kind of machine one shall buy. Almost all of them are advertised as "the best on the market." The truth is that all the standard makes of machines are capable of giving satisfaction. The best rule for the person who knows nothing about it himself is to get a make of machine that is successfully used by some of your neighbors, or on the government experiment farms or the large poultry plants in your part of the country.

One should always buy a brooder or two to go with every incubator. And it pays to get a good brooder, too. It is always more difficult to rear chicks than to hatch them, and a poor brooder will kill the chicks faster than a good incubator can hatch them. It takes more than a mere box with a lamp set inside it to brood chicks successfully—and a good brooder may cost almost as much as your incubator. As a rule, we have found home-made brooders unreliable and we do not recommend them.

Winter Poultry Houses

Unless you actually starve your fowls, there is nothing else that will reduce egg production and good vigorous growth so decidedly as poor or improper methods of housing.

Dryness, of course, is the first essential, and is easiest obtained by putting the house in a dry place, on land sloping to the south if possible. A good floor well above the ground is often the best we can do. For permanent houses concrete and building tile floors are coming rapidly into favor among poultrymen. They are easily cleaned, rat-proof, durable, and practically as cheap as board floors. Moisture may be kept out by using coarse rock as a floor foundation. When well littered with straw concrete floors are not damp or cold.

Fresh air without drafts, is next important. Three sides of the house should be constructed with matched lumber, and lined with good heavy building paper. Double walls, with a dead air space are neither necessary nor desirable. Such spaces offer protection and a breeding place for rats, mice, and vermin, and also add considerably to the expense of the building.

Sunlight is the third essential for healthful, vigorous stock. For this reason the open front has become popular. The house should always face to the south. The opening should not be too low or the snow and rain will drift in and dampen the litter, and the fowls should be protected from the cold wind while at work on the floor. Two to three feet from the ground to the bottom of the opening will give this protection and will not shade much of the floor space. It must extend as high as possible so that the sun will go to the back of the pen.

The direct rays of the sun not only make the house warmer but keep the interior dry and are the best of disinfectants and germicides that we know. They aid materially in preventing disease. Very much glass space is undesirable, not alone because of the additional expense and breakage, but it is estimated that glass allows about four times as much heat to escape from the building as the ordinary board wall. In this respect it is not much better than the muslin curtain, and on sunny days the curtain may be raised to allow the sun's rays to enter without reflection in any direction.

Convenience is important. The poultry house should be handy. It seems to be a fault in human nature that those tasks are more often neglected that are a little out of our way, or are a little difficult to get at. There is no animal around the yard that responds more quickly to kind, sympathetic and regular treatment than does the hen. The poultry house should not be located, as it too often is, after all other buildings, sheds and yards are planned, and then find that there is room out behind the barn or some other out-of-the-way place for the chicken house. Much of the work in caring for the fowls is done by the women or is not done at all, and therefore, the house and yards should be readily accessible to them.

All gates, doors and other fixtures should be made as simple as possible, yet securely fastened and easily operated. There should be plenty of room to get inside the building. The nests, feed hoppers, etc., should be easily reached, so that cleaning and refilling is made as easy as possible. It is sometimes advisable to arrange the nests so that the eggs may be gathered without going into the house.

The house should not be located close to the granary, barn or other buildings where grain is stored that afford breeding places for mice and rats, to prey upon the fowls. The building should be made as tight as possible to exclude all such enemies. All nests, perches, etc., and the interior surface of the house itself should be as smooth and free from cracks and unnecessary corners as possible. The interior fixtures should be solid, yet easily taken out to clean and disinfect.

How much should a poultry house cost? It is necessary, of course, to make a building as permanent and substantial as local conditions demand. Yet, buildings need not be elaborate in construction or of expensive materials. Except, perhaps, in special cases, the cost of the house should not exceed \$1.50 for each fowl that it will accommodate when complete. This is not given as a rule, but indicates what we should expect in this regard.

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Make a Hotbed This Month

Be Prepared to Start Your Own Early Plants

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

EARLY plants should be started in the hotbed in February or very early in March in order that such plants as the tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, egg plants and the sweet potato may be of considerable size when transferred to the open ground. This will give them a longer growing season and will insure an early supply of these popular vegetables. In addition to affording a cheap and early supply of plants the hotbed will enable you to have plants of your favorite varieties and they will be more likely to live when transplanted immediately from the hotbed to the garden. Early spinach, endive, beets, kohlrabi also may be started to good advantage in the hotbed.

The location of the hotbed should be well drained and it should be well protected on the north and west by buildings, board fences, or other good windbreaks. It should face the south and should be convenient to water. The hotbed may be 4 feet wide by 8 feet long, 6 feet wide by 12 feet long or of any other convenient size according to the number and kind of plants to be grown.

Materials Needed

If you desire the larger size mentioned, take one board 12 feet long and 16 inches wide to make the north side of the bed and a second board 12 feet long and 8 inches wide for the south side of the bed. For the ends get two boards 6 feet long. Saw these boards lengthwise so that each will be 16 inches wide at one end and 8 inches wide at the opposite end. Nail the 16-inch ends to the 12-foot board used for the north side of the hotbed. Nail the 8-inch ends to the 12-foot board used for the south side of the hotbed. To prevent the corners from being sprung apart by the pressure of the soil and manure inside the bed, attach two metal corner braces. Put one at the top and one at the bottom of each corner. These corner or angle braces can be obtained either at the hardware stores or at some of the larger racket stores. Small strips of tin or old gate hinges will answer the purpose just as well. Place small cross sills or sash supports about every 3 feet at the top of the hotbed frame. These must be nailed to the sides in such a manner that the upper surface will be just even with the sides to which they are attached. To cover this bed four sashes 3 feet wide by 6 feet long will be required. If this involves more expense than you can afford make light frames of this size and cover them with thin muslin.

Next dig a pit a few feet wider and a few feet longer than your hotbed frame and make it 18 inches to 24 inches deep. This should be filled with fresh horse manure mixed with an equal bulk of leaves or fine straw. The manure should be broken up very fine and spread as evenly as possible over the whole pit. If the mixture does not seem moist enough add a little water.

When the heat gets started well turn the pile of manure over and work the material from the sides toward the center. Pack the manure well and

level the surface again. Pile up the manure and straw mixture until you have enough to bring the top 8 to 10 inches above the ground.

The hotbed frame is then placed on top of the heap and the manure banked around the sides and ends of the frame to keep out the cold. Now put on the sash and keep the frame covered until the manure heats well all thru the hotbed. When the bed is well warmed level off the top of the manure and cover its surface with 6 inches of rich warm garden soil or loam. Leave the soil undisturbed until it has been thoroughly warmed by the manure. Then remove the sashes and make the surface fine with a rake and the bed will be ready to receive the seed. A hotbed of this kind will continue to give out heat from six to eight weeks and will be serviceable until April is well advanced at which time the sun will give all the warmth needed to make the plants continue their growth. After that time the hotbed can be made to do service as a coldframe for "hardening off" the plants.

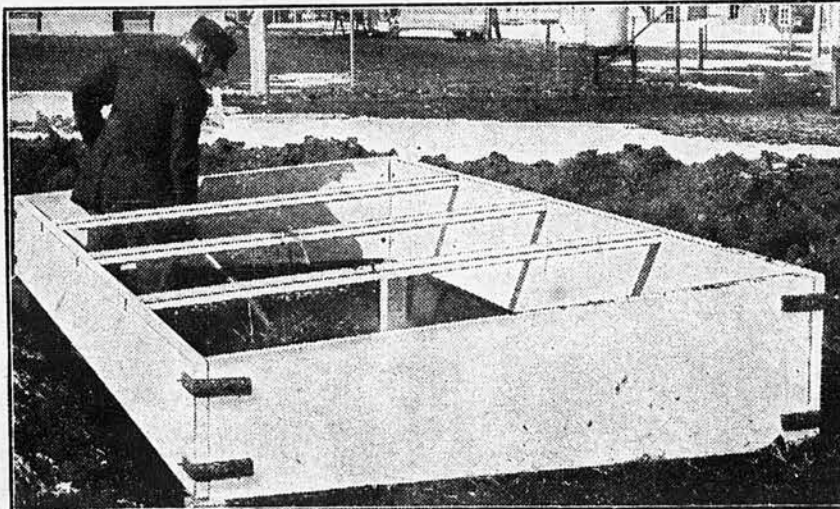
When the nights are cold excessive radiation of heat from the hotbed may be checked by covering the sashes with old blankets, canvas wagon covers, old pieces of carpet, or with a light layer of hay or straw. Keep the temperature about 70 degrees F. On bright sunny days the hotbed will heat very quickly from the sunshine on the glass and it will be necessary to ventilate during the morning by slightly raising the sash on the opposite side from the wind. In every instance care must be taken in ventilating to protect the plants from a draft of cold air. Toward evening the sash should be closed in order that the hotbed may become sufficiently warm before nightfall.

Plants Require Ventilation

On bright days water the hotbed. After watering, the hotbed should be well ventilated in order to dry off the foliage of the plants and the surface of the soil. This will prevent the plants from being injured by damping-off fungus or mildew. Watering in the evening or on cloudy days will have a tendency to chill the bed and increase the danger of freezing the plants.

Some gardeners do not add the layer of soil to the hotbed suggested, but place this soil in small propagating flats 5 to 6 inches in depth, 12 inches wide and 18 inches long or any other convenient size. About 2 inches of pebbles, broken crockery, crushed brick, or broken glass should be put in the bottom of the flat. On top of this should be about 2 inches of good rich sifted garden soil and on top of this should be a layer of fine sand and fine soil well mixed. Then plant the seed in straight rows in this soil and put a paste board label at the end of each row giving the name of the variety and kind of seed. Water carefully with a fine spray nozzle or sprinkling can, taking care not to wash the seeds out of the soil. The flats are then placed inside the hotbed on

(Continued on Page 21.)



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Garden Hints for Spring

Prepare the Ground Very Early in February

BY O. F. WHITNEY.
Secretary Kansas Horticultural Society

FEBRUARY is the time to make preparations for the garden. If the ground was not plowed or spaded last fall, the quicker it can be done now the better. If the ground is not frozen the first act is to clear it of rubbish. This applies especially to the stems of last year's crops that harbor many insects which are very dangerous to the garden crops. To conserve fertility this refuse matter should be buried, otherwise the next best thing is to burn it. This is a very effective method as it destroys those insects which hibernate and also their eggs which have been deposited for spring hatching. The ground should be plowed or spaded just a trifle deeper than it was last year.

Suggestions for February

Study the Garden Subject.
Make plans for the garden.
Plat the ground.
Arrange space for each crop.
It is possible to grow too much lettuce, spinach, radish and beets.
You are likely to have a shortage of asparagus, peas and lima beans.
Prepare, plan, plant and produce strawberries for the family.

Barnyard manure is generally used and, perhaps, is the best fertilizer we can use today, but only a limited amount can be used in its fresh state, but some should be worked into all gardens. Soil must be thoroughly prepared because the best results can only come from that soil which is thoroughly fined and pulverized, that rootlets may easily penetrate and collect the fertility which produces quick growing crops. To the one who contemplates a garden in the back yard, we would say either raise a garden or else raise trees. Do not try to raise both at the same time on the same piece of ground. Plants which are close to trees do not have an equal chance because the roots of many trees extend further out than do the limbs. Neither must a garden be planted in the shade because all growing plants must have sunshine. The farm garden, which is perhaps of more importance than any other piece of land should be protected from the ravages of the poultry.

There are several crops which may be planted as soon as the ground is dry enough after the frost has disappeared, among these are onions, carrots and spinach. About March 1 have the window boxes ready for cabbage and cauliflower. Prepare to plant Irish potatoes during the month of March. Early Ohio is standard. Home grown seed come earlier with more, but smaller potatoes. Northern seed produce more salable potatoes to the acre.

Plant Some Strawberries

At this time I would be negligent of my duty if I did not urge and entreat, and if I could, command every one who contemplates a garden to plant a strawberry bed. Strawberries bought upon the market are very similar to our neighbors. "Not just what we want, but what we must take." Indications point to this one fact that the great commercial plantations can only supply a very limited supply of this much needed fruit, then if you would have strawberries, and you certainly should have them you must depend upon your own resources. Every family can spare the time to pick strawberries if they only have the strawberries to pick. The strawberry is the most universal fruit we have. It will grow under more different conditions, and will thrive within a wider range of latitude than any other kind of fruit. It is enjoyed on the rich man's table at \$1 a quart; it is enjoyed and appreciated on the poor man's table, just for the cost of raising. The strawberry is easy to transplant, readily cultivated, and will produce a crop oftener than any other small fruit. Let me entreat you to plant out a small strawberry bed this year. Set one that is adequate to the needs of your family. Order your plants early and if possible get them from your neighbor, or nearby nurseryman. You cannot plant

them too early. The ground may freeze and snow fall on early planted strawberry plants still they will come thru making a heavy growth and produce really more plants than you should have in a matted row. Plant strawberries and plant them this spring.

Plant Memorial Trees

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT.
Manhattan, Kansas.

Memorial tree planting is an excellent patriotic idea that can be made a worthy project if the proposed tree planting is planned along lines that will appeal to each community. There are at least two lines of tree planting that should appeal to every community. Those are community memorial parks and cemetery improvement plantings.

There is scarcely a community in the state that has parks adequate to the needs of the public. The motor car has come to stay and more people make cross country trips every succeeding season. This travel will be along the routes offering the greatest number of conveniences, other factors being equal. One of the demands of motor car tourists is a camping place. Hotel accommodations are prohibitive to many. Parks at convenient stopping places adequately provided with spring or well water and comfort stations will supply this demand as well as provide community play grounds and a place for local public gatherings. In selecting park sites consideration should be taken of natural advantages. A grove of natural trees in a convenient location, supplemented by some additional planting and by providing a supply of water and other conveniences will answer all needs. Such sites should be dedicated by the community to the use of the public as memorial parks. Where natural groves of trees are not available, suitable sites should be selected and planted for park purposes.

Such parks will serve as useful a purpose in the rural communities as will memorial halls in the cities, and they will express in as large a sense the community's appreciation of the services rendered by the boys who gave their lives in battle.

Cemetery improvement plantings offer a line of community development that should appeal to every one. There is nothing more befitting to the memory of the boys than the keeping of the surroundings of their final resting places fresh and green. Every community owes this mark of respect to their honored dead. Trees are living memorials that express from day to day and from year to year our esteem and obligation to those whose memory we hold so dear.

Along whatever lines our energies in memorial tree planting are directed, they should be in strict accord with definite plans adopted by some permanent community organization that is able and willing to assume the responsibility of giving the trees the care and the protection that they will need from year to year to insure their successful growth.

New Horticultural Report

The thirty-fourth biennial report of the State Horticultural society is now ready for distribution and O. F. Whitney, the secretary of the organization has several thousand copies ready for mailing to farmers and others interested in horticultural matters. They may be had free on application to O. F. Whitney, secretary of the society at Topeka, Kan.

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I have had several spreaders on my farm, but there are none like yours. I could not farm without it. Last fall I put six acres to wheat, first putting on 30 loads of manure. This spring I put on 20 loads more. You just ought to see that wheat. The manure made it stool out very good, and it will give 35 bushels per acre. If I had not used the Spreader this spring I am sure I would not have gotten over 15 bushels. Your spreader is one of the best investments you can put on the farm.

C. E. HUPRICH, Ohio.

I would not be without your Spreader, because it saves so much labor, puts the manure on the ground evenly, and I can spread any kind of straw or cornstalks. I believe my spreader will pay for itself in two seasons. With the proper use of manure on my place and using lime, I have increased the yield of my farm 25% in six years.

E. M. PHILLIPPE, Virginia.

Have been using your spreader on two different farms for a year and find them lightest in draft of any I have ever used. Two horses will pull them anywhere when the ground is not too soft. The straw attachment is ideal for top dressing wheat ground or any kind of small grain. It gets rid of a great deal of straw which goes to waste and this alone will pay for the spreader in a year's time.

J. D. BLACKWELL, Sec'y.
Missouri Angus Assoc.

I have owned three spreaders in my time. The first two I didn't think much of. Then I got one of yours and now I am more than pleased with the spreader proposition. I find by hauling manure in the winter time on clover sod and letting the rains leach it down before plowing it under will oftentimes double the corn yield or even wheat. Where I wheat last year I got 600 bushels of wheat, an average of 50 bushels per acre. A farmer that owns ten acres can't afford to be without a spreader.

WILL HENSIL, Ohio.

THESE letters answer every question you may have about the Nisco Spreader. We will gladly send you the writers' addresses and copies of similar letters from many others, if you want further proof. These letters, like the Nisco itself, stand every test. They prove that you yourself should have a

NISCO

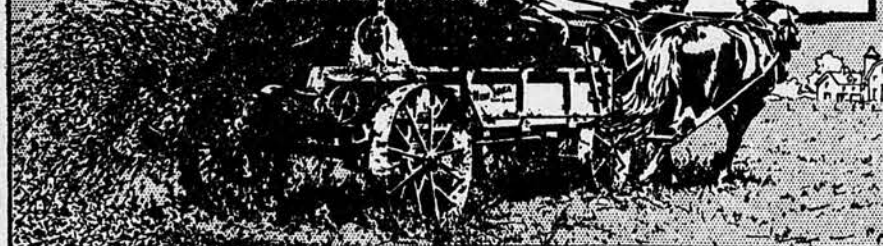
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Yours pulls much easier and does much better work than the others. We are pleased to recommend your NISCO Spreaders, as we are convinced that they are the best we have ever used.

Yours truly,
MILLER BROS., "101 RANCH."

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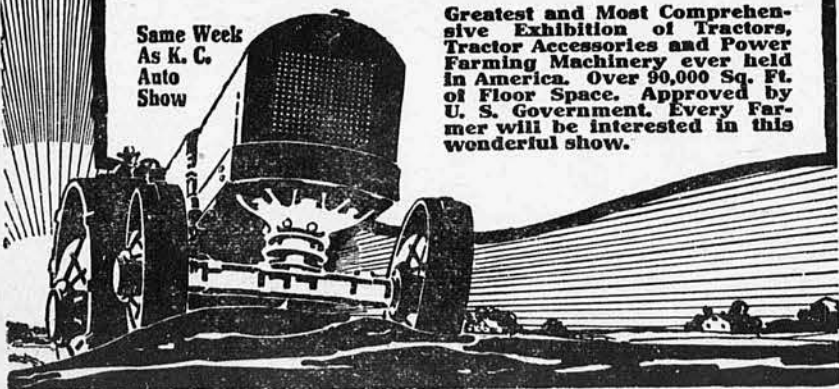


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Farmers Need Protection

High Cost of Labor and Freights Reduce Profits

BY JOHN MEGAFFIN
A Practical Kansas Farmer

WHAT WILL be the position of the farmer during the period of reconstruction and readjustment, that must come soon after the peace proclamation? Will organized labor be able with the assistance of the United States Department of Labor to maintain the present high prices of labor? And if so what effect will it have on the farmer? The present high freight rates or, perhaps, still higher rates must be maintained if the wages of the railway employees are kept as high as at present. The greater part of the railway freight charges are paid by the farmer either on the products of the farm or on supplies and material bought by the farmer. In most other lines of business these freight costs can be passed on to some one else but in most cases this cannot be done by the farmer. For example the price of wheat in pre-war times was the price in Liverpool with the freight paid and this exported surplus fixed the price of all the wheat raised in the country and this is true of cotton, meat and most other products of the farm.

Farmers are Handicapped

Will the farmer be able to compete with the railroads, the government, and other lines of business in the labor market for labor to carry on his work, when it becomes necessary for him to sell his products in competition with the cheap labor of the world? We may be in error but we very much doubt it. We will take for example Mr. Ford's minimum wage of \$5 a day for an 8-hour day which is not an extreme illustration, and not as much as is demanded by organized labor in a great many instances where no particular skill is necessary. This amounts to 62½ cents an hour. We do not believe that any person having any practical knowledge of farming or the world's markets will claim that any such price can be paid by the farmer. It is also well known to every farmer that the 8-hour day is impossible on the farm, it is also a fact that a great deal of the farmer's work under union rules would be over time for which time and a half would be expected. If an 8-hour day is the proper thing for the employees of the railroads, the government and others who can pass the costs on to some one else, why is it not long enough for those who work on the farm? Can the farmer expect to hire labor for less than the prices arbitrarily fixed by organized labor with the consent of the government? We are of the opinion that he cannot. There seems to be a great lack of knowledge on the part of the government officials as to the labor needs and labor conditions on the farm. We have for example a department of labor urging shorter hours and more pay for organized labor, and a department of agriculture urging the farmer, who works more hours than any one else to raise bigger crops and produce more meat, which could only be done by working more hours, and a Food Administration fixing prices on farm products that the experts of the Department of Agriculture say is less than cost.

Federal Labor Survey

The Department of Agriculture occasionally makes a labor survey (we don't know just what that is) and claims to be working thru a number of government employment agencies to supply the farmer with labor, we suppose the idea of the Department is that the rag tag and bob tail of labor that is left after other lines of business are supplied (if there be any such) is capable of helping the farmer, there are not five chances in a hundred that the labor so provided would be worth its board on the farm. Until the Department of Agriculture shows its ability to be of some service to the farmer, instead of its willingness to use the farmer to help other people, the farmer will have no great degree of respect for it. We notice that the Department of the Interior thru Secretary Lane proposes to drain the swamp lands, irrigate the deserts, and pull the stumps out of the cut-over lands, in order to supply a theoretical shortage of farm

lands, while the Department of Agriculture says that less than one-third of the present supply is being cultivated, and every farmer knows that what is in cultivation is not producing anything like it should, for want of the necessary labor to farm it well. It seems to us that these secretaries might talk these matters over and see if they cannot reach some kind of an understanding among themselves before they attempt to advise the rest of us. We are of the opinion that if there is a shortage it is of men willing to farm, or perform farm labor, and not of farm land. The farmer has not failed to produce enough to feed the people of the United States and a considerable part of the rest of the world up to the present time, he has also received less for his labor than any other class of our citizens, and if it were desirable that production be increased in the after war period, which we very much doubt, it can only be done by making it pay the farmer, and in this will be found the answer to the whole question. It has not been found necessary to make labor surveys, in order to find labor for the motor car manufacturers, the railroads, the coal mines or almost any other industry, for the very simple reason that they pay more money and work shorter hours than the farmer. As long as this is the case, labor surveys may amuse the Department of Agriculture but they will not help the farmer.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

The tendency of the population has for a great many years been away from the farm and we do not see any change in this respect. We believe that a great deal more than one-half of the young men raised on the farm leave it as soon as they can get away, and this will continue as long as other lines of business pay better than farming. There is likely less than one-third of the population living on the farm at the present time and these will continue to leave the farm as long as present or past conditions continue, perhaps until we cease to be an exporter of farm products. In the mean time why should the farmer worry? We believe the farmer will be better off than the 8-hour laborer, for things will finally adjust themselves so that if a man works but 8 hours he will be compelled to live on the products of his 8 hours labor.

Motor Show for Salina

At a meeting of the Saline County Automobile Dealers' association held last week it was decided to hold a motor car show in Salina this spring, the date to be decided upon later. The members of the association may build a temporary auditorium for the occasion, rather than to rent a large circus tent, which has been the custom in the past.

It also is the intention to consider at a meeting to be held two weeks hence the holding of a tractor show in connection with the motor car show, inasmuch as if the National Tractor association decides upon a national show next fall it will be held in Salina, according to the pledges of the directors of the association last fall.

Both the Saline county organization and the national tractor organization decided to hold no further shows while the war lasted.

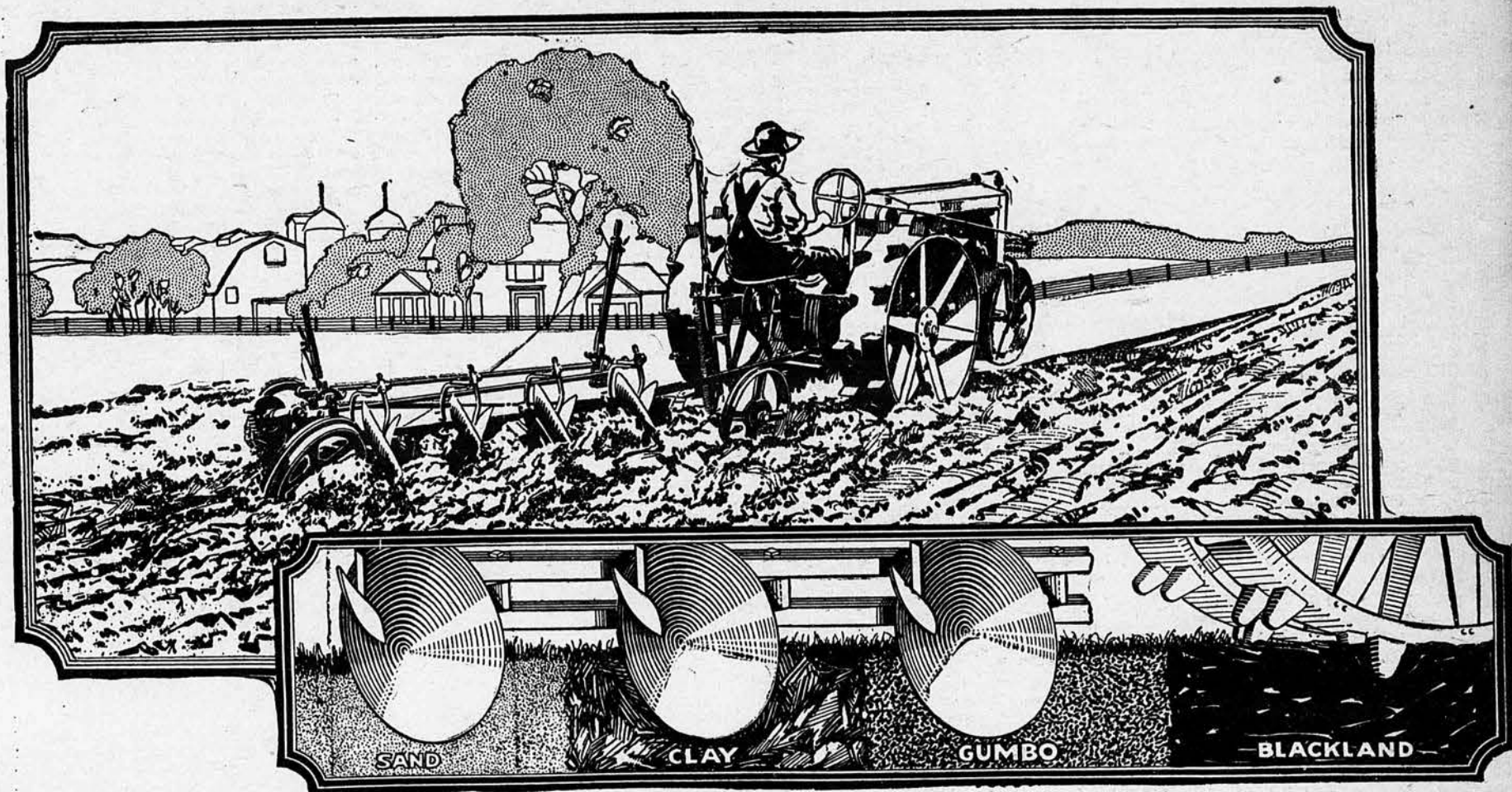
Carry All Coal Needed

All limitations on the kind or amount of fuel coal, food and other ship supplies which vessels outward bound from American ports may carry were removed in orders issued January 13, by the War Industries Board. Licenses for bunker coal will be issued in the same manner as heretofore, however, and thru this the board will continue to control the destinations of the ships.

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J. I. CASE

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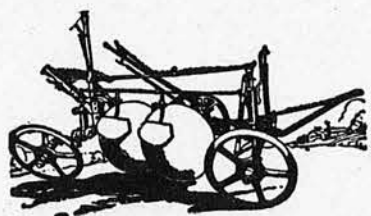
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This Disc Plow "Locks in the Ground" because scientific balance gives perfect suction. Then, too, the "centered" lifting springs do not tend to raise the discs. This, added to extreme frame clearance, puts every ounce of frame-weight on the discs.

There are also features such as the sturdy, simple power lift; besides strength, convenience and other features which insure the long years of quality service that are guaranteed every buyer of a J. I. Case farm tool.

Ask your J. I. Case dealer to show you this famous plow. He is usually the best dealer in each town. If you don't know his name, write us.



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The success of this plow laid the foundation for our Tractor Disc Plow. Lifting springs make all levers work easy. The "hitch bar" compression spring puts continuous extra pressure on the discs, helping to hold them in the ground. It has strength, durability and great power of penetration. See your J. I. Case dealer, or write us.

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Low Corn King, Cloverleaf, or 20th Century Manure Spreader.

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Stable manure, properly handled, will increase the crop production from any soil. Buy one of these spreaders and get that extra profit. See the machine at the local dealer's place of business or write us for spreader information you ought to have.

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Other Implements	Other Machines	Other Equipment	
Disk Harrows Cultivators Tractor Harrows Spring-Tooth Harrows Wag-Tooth Harrows Orchard Harrows	Planting and Seeding Machines Corn Planters Corn Drills Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders Wag-Tooth Harrows Reapers & Line Sowers	Planter Cultivators Motor Cultivators Diskers Eastgate Cutters Pickers Muckers and Shredders Shellers	Manure Spreaders Straw Spreading Attach Farm Wagons Farm Trucks Stalk Cutters Knife Grinders Tractor Hitchers Blender Trivia

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Capper Poultry Club

Crawford County Announces Complete Membership

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

AND WHAT county in the Capper Poultry club do you think has placed itself on the honor roll now? Why, it's Crawford! I felt certain that Crawford county girls were going to display as much pep in the new contest as in 1918 and this week Edith Bowers lined up tenth and completed the membership. The other girls are Letha Emery, Nina Hosford, Anna Painter, Mabel Hodges, Marion Gregg, Mary Morton, Clara Armstrong, Mildred Spurling and Clara Burroughs. Helen Hosford, who is Nina's sister, has entered as an associate member.



Ruth Wheeler

But that isn't all about Crawford county. So far nine mothers have joined the mothers' division of the club. How many mothers in the state do you suppose have enrolled for club membership? Thirty-six. That's doing very well for this time of the year but I hope to see many more enroll before the closing date for entry which is April 1. Many girls are urging their mothers to join the mothers' division and are offering to give all of the assistance they can in keeping the farm flock record because they wish to compete for the mother-daughter prizes. You remember that besides the daughters' prizes in the open contest, amounting to more than \$60, there will be these special awards in the mother-daughter division for the best grades made by the daughter with her contest pen and the mother with her farm flock: first, \$10; second, \$5; third, \$3; fourth, \$2, and five additional prizes of \$1 each.

These prizes will be awarded for the best grades in the mothers' division: first, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$6; fourth, \$5; five additional prizes of \$1 each.

Mothers are entering into the club work with the same interest as their daughters. "Both Marjorie and I have set a profit that we are going to try to reach this year," wrote Mrs. Ethel A. Smith of Rice county, "so there will be a friendly rivalry between us to see who reaches it first."

From New Members

Everyone is interested in the new girls who are going into the club and in what they have to say. Here are extracts from some of their letters:

I received an order for two sittings of eggs from a man in Kiowa, Kan., at \$5 a sitting and three more orders in this neighborhood at the same price. I think that is doing pretty well for a beginner.—Nellie Powls, Blue Mound, Linn county.

My mother is a purebred fancier and has been for years. She is taking a course from the American School of Poultry. I study her books and of course that makes my enthusiasm run high.—Velma Sigle, Lucas, Russell county.

Indeed, I'm glad that I've joined the Capper Poultry club but I'm sorry that so far I am the only girl in Morris county. I am going to try to get a county membership of 10 girls, if putting all of my energy into it will do it.—Mildred Jones, Parkerville, Morris county.

I hope to see our county have a complete membership and so I am sending you the names of some girls who will be interested in the club. We are going to try to catch up with the pig club in our county yet.—Roena Love, Partridge, Reno county.

I have received my contest rooster. He is a fine one and I have named him Arthur for Mr. Capper. I got a letter from Roena Love. She is trying to get new members for our county. I told Goldie May Maphet about the club and she said she was going to join.—Pearl Taylor, Turon, Reno county.

My contest chickens are fine. Thanks for helping me buy them. I have been reading all the letters from poultry club members in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and enjoy every one of them.—Hazel Taylor, Mulvane, Sumner county.

Mamma has purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and she gave me my flock. I hope to have good luck with them. I raised a few last year and enjoyed the work.—Anna Louise Snyder, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie county.

Ruth Wheeler's Story

The prize winners in the contest which closed recently will interest the members of the new club thruout the breeding season because their contest stories offer helpful suggestions. Here is the story of Ruth Wheeler of Coffey

county who holds fourth rank in the contest:

"I penned my Rose Comb Rhode Island Red pullets and cockerel March 12. They were given kafir, oats and corn in a litter of straw, good fresh drinking water, plenty of grit and scraps such as I wished them to have, and good clean quarters. After 4 o'clock each evening they were turned on the bluegrass lawn.

"The very first day I got an egg. When I had enough for a sitting I put them under mamma's hen. I treasured those eggs as if they were gold nuggets. I was so happy, for they were my very own.

"When the chicks were hatched, I gave plenty of fresh water and sand until they were from 24 to 48 hours old; then three times a day I fed chick bread made with a mixture of cornmeal and cracked kafir, mixed with sour milk, a pinch of salt and baking soda. The infertile eggs from the incubator were boiled hard, chopped fine, mixed in the chick bread and well baked. I fed this until they were 6 weeks old; then they were given full range and whole kafir. As there was an oversupply of grasshoppers they made as good a dessert as the chicks wished. Permanganate of potassium was given in the drinking water twice a week to keep down diseases.

"Each week I scrubbed the coops with hot suds and plenty of salt to keep away the mites and other vermin that frequently infect their roosting places. With this care I raised 100 strong healthy chicks from the 125 hatched."

The French Orphan Fund

The French orphan fund of the Capper Poultry club girls is increasing every day. The latest contributors are: Myrtle Dirks, Butler county; Lucile Etherton, Hodgeman; Genevieve Woodruff, Cloud; Hazel Horton, Linn; Elva Howerton, Linn; Mildred Green, Dickinson; Elma Evans, Rooks; Hazel Roscoe, Miami.

Ella Bailey of Atchison county, who is secretary of the Rhode Island White breed club and who has offered a \$5 cockerel to the girl making the best grade with this breed of chickens in this year's club, writes as follows about the Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites:

"Mamma and I had been raising chickens in partnership for some years and we had tried many breeds, so when I decided to join the Capper Poultry club, I chose the Rhode Island Whites because the adult birds are quiet, sociable fowls, excellent layers, sitters and mothers. I had one hen that set and hatched 14 chickens from 15 eggs. This hen began to lay while she was still caring for her chicks.

"Rhode Island Whites are a popular breed because they are a profitable breed. They have pretty white plumage and yellow legs. They are a new breed and the eggs and birds are easily sold.

"I received 623 eggs from my eight pullets which were penned from February 1 to May 31. I sold some of the eggs and set some and raised 167 fine Rhode Island Whites. I have my prize pullets which I won in the contest of 1917. I am going to pen these and my best and largest contest birds. I plan to raise big show birds."

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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE DEPT. E, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Capper Pig Club News

What Would You Do with \$65 a Month?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

WHEN a 12-year-old boy makes \$65 a month, he's "going some," isn't he? That's the showing made by Edwin Snyder of Pottawatomie county during the Capper Pig club contest for 1918. Edwin entered his Duroc Jersey sow in the contest February 18, 1918, and the contest closed December 15, 1918. In 10 months' time this hustling lad had made a net profit of \$658. This profit includes the value of the contest litter, the increased value of the sow, the fall



Edwin Snyder of Pottawatomie County. Litter of four pigs, and \$20 in prize money won at the Topeka Free Fair.

Producing 2,077 pounds of pork with his sow and contest litter of nine pigs at a cost figured on club prices of \$143.16, Edwin Snyder was listed as one of the winners of cash prizes in last year's contest. When it came time for him to fill out the affidavit swearing to the accuracy of his report, Edwin discovered a mistake in his records. He reported it to the club manager and the competition for the cash prizes was so close that he lost his place among the winners. Edwin did win the trophy cup given for the largest net profit made on the contest litter, tho, and is as proud of that as if it had been \$25 in cash. The story of Edwin's contest work is unusually interesting, and I'll let him tell it himself:

"I had been reading the letters written by Capper Pig club boys for some time. When the application blank appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in November, 1917, I filled it out, got my recommendations and soon was a member of the club and also was a very happy boy.

"I read the advertisements in the paper and liked that of W. W. Jones so I wrote to him at once to see if I could buy a sow. He offered a gilt for \$100, which I bought. I had a heifer and a runt pig so I sold these to pay for my sow. She arrived January 5, a little beauty, and I had her registered Gano's Peerless Beauty. She weighed 235 pounds and was not quite 9 months old. I had an 'A'-shaped hoghouse 8 feet by 8 feet, with a window just above the door, and a small

pen built in front, all ready for her. I turned her into the barn lot during the day, so that she could have plenty of fresh water and alfalfa at the racks.

"I weighed her again February 18 and entered her in the contest. She then weighed 250 pounds. She soon became so tame that she would follow me around the barn lot and take corn from my pockets. One day I was showing my company what she could do, but she missed the ear of corn and got my unionalls. They surely had a laugh on me. When she farrowed I could enter the pen and she would not move unless I called her.

"My sow farrowed nine fine pigs February 25—five males and four females. I placed them in a box, which was partly filled with fine soft hay and took them to the house, returning them to her every 2 hours during the day and every 3 hours at night until they were 3 days old. I then left them with her and she raised every one. The first day after she farrowed, I fed her warm water with just a little oilmeal added. The second day I gave her the same feed with a little ground corn and oats. I did this until the pigs were a week old. By that time I had her on full feed again. I fixed my pens so that the little pigs could run around at will. When they were 3 weeks old, they began eating ground corn, oats and oilmeal and milk from a small trough near the pen.

"I turned my sow on alfalfa pasture May 1, but put her back in her house at night until June 1, when I weaned the pigs and took my sow from the contest. She had gained 10 pounds in weight. This is not a big gain, but when you consider that she was only a little more than 10 months old when she farrowed and just past 13 months when the pigs were weaned, I think she did fine.

"I fed ground corn, oats, and oilmeal mixed with from 6 to 12 gallons of skim milk a day from the time I weaned the pigs until I sold all my males. My pigs have plenty of bone and muscle, but would not be classed as fat hogs. I had one male that was larger than the others. This one I chose to enter at the Topeka Free Fair and named him Orion's Prize Winner. He proved to be that, as he won first and championship. I sold him when he was 7½ months old for \$60. He weighed 200 pounds. The \$60 added to my \$20 prize money made \$80 in all. I sold another October 15 that weighed 250 pounds, for \$60; November 8, one that weighed 242 pounds, for \$55; November 13, two at the All-Star Boar Sale, for \$65 and \$107.50. These weighed 525 pounds. All of these pigs were sold to breeders. I have my sow and four gilts left, besides my fall litter of four—three males and one sow. They are little beauties.

"My sow and gilts I am keeping for next year. The gilts averaged 200 pounds apiece. My sow will weigh 325 (Continued on Page 32.)

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of.....county in the Capper

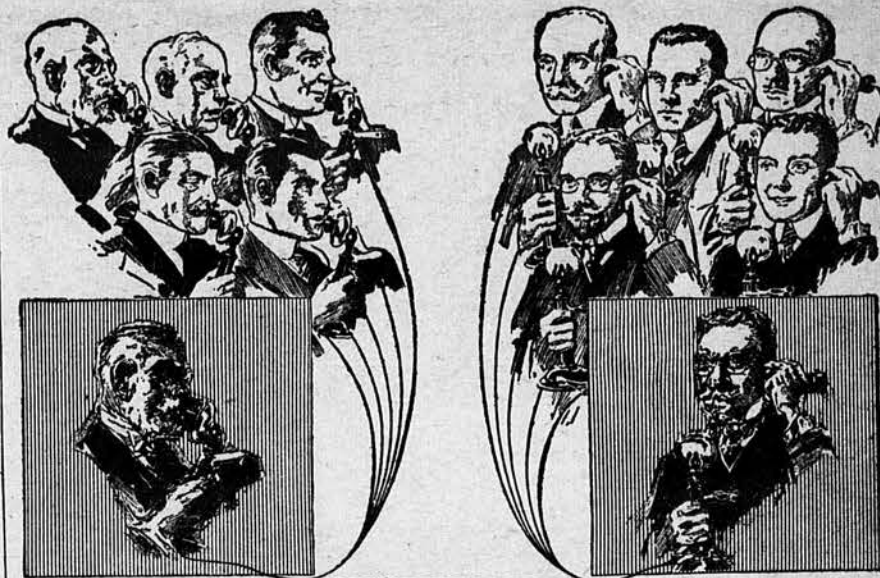
.....Club.
(Write pig or poultry club)

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

Signed.....Age.....

Approved.....Parent or Guardian.

Postoffice.....R. F. D.....Date.....
Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.



Multiplexing the Telephone

Marvel has followed marvel since Alexander Graham Bell invented his first simple telephone, the forerunner of the millions in use today.

In these last four decades thousands of Bell engineers have developed a system of telephonic communication, so highly perfected that the same crude instrument which at the beginning could hardly carry speech from one room to another can now actually be heard across the continent. This is because of the many inventions and discoveries which have been applied to intervening switchboard, circuits and other transmitting mechanism.

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vance utilizing all previous accomplishments.

No one step in advance, since the original invention, is of greater importance, perhaps, than that which has provided the multiplex system, by which five telephone conversations are carried on today simultaneously over one toll line circuit, or by which forty telegraphic messages can be sent over the one pair of wires. As in a composite photograph the pictures are combined, so the several voice waves mingle on the circuit to be again separated for their various destinations.

By this wonderful development the Bell System obtains for the public a multiplied usefulness from its long distance plant and can more speedily and completely meet the needs of a nation of telephone users.



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is worth its weight in gold to any live stock owner—there is no other remedy so effective for quickly healing

Horse's Galled Shoulders, Barbs, Wire Cuts, Torn or Bruised Flesh, Scratches, Grease Heel, Thrush, Sore Teats and Caked Udders on Cows, Ulcers or old sores of any kind.

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Send me your name and address, and I'll send you free and postpaid, a sample box of this wonderful healing compound. I want you to prove at my expense that it is the best and most effective remedy you ever used.

CORONA WOOL FAT is different from ordinary salves and blistering compounds. It is extracted from the wool and skin of sheep. It is very penetrating (but does not smart) and carries its soothing, healing properties directly to the seat of trouble. It has been the means of saving many valuable animals from permanent disability. CORONA WOOL FAT COMPOUND is for sale by reliable Blacksmiths, Dealers in Ointments and Stock Food Remedies. Send for FREE sample.

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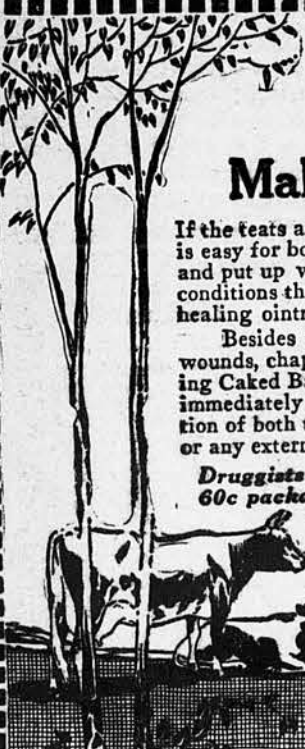
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When Early Lambs Arrive

Careful Management Will Increase Profits

BY THOMAS S. JONES
Specialist in Sheep Husbandry

LAMBING time is at hand. Whether it yields to the farmer pleasure and diversion or causes him annoyance and proves a burden, depends upon his methods of management. Each year no small number of young and inexperienced sheep men may be carrying a flock thru the lambing period the first time, and their interest is keyed up to an earnest consideration of all advice that may help to save a high percentage of the lambs that are born.

The manner in which the gestation period has been spent by the ewe has much to do with success or failure at weaning time. The winter usually has been favorable for grazing and exercise of the ewe, both of which promote strength and activity in the new-born lamb. Confinement of the ewe to yards with narrow bounds or to closed barns result in troubles at parturition and cause weak lambs. Our sheep barn doors never are closed during the winter till the first lamb is expected.

Gestation Period

The first arrival should not catch the farmer "napping"; the usual gestation period of the ewe is about 146 days, but I have found lambs born in my own flock in 140 days from the date of mating. However, 150 days is the period usually reckoned upon. I occasionally have had many lambs born before that period had elapsed, and one year I very well recall that half my lamb crop was on hand at the end of the 152nd day. For this reason I always began to confine our flock to the barn on bad nights, 135 days after the sheep had been mated.

A few days before the first lamb is due to appear, the farmer should procure a supply of bicarbonate of soda at his druggist's and mix this with the salt that is kept before the ewes all the time. For 100 ewes it is preferable to buy a keg of 112 pounds, which should cost not over \$2.50. Make the salt mixture from one-third to one-half soda. The soda has a tendency to correct the digestion of the ewe and forestall bad effects of over-eating. Colic conditions and so called "lamb cholera" respond to this treatment in a most gratifying way. Practically all digestive troubles in the young lambs are induced by poisonous conditions in the digestive tract of the ewe.

Use Paint for Marking

A can of paint and pencil brush should be in the barn at all times during lambing. By "pointing" each lamb and its dam on some particular part of the body (both alike) it is always an easy matter afterwards to bring them together again in case of straying or disowning. An infinite number of these point markings will suggest themselves to the ingenious farmer. A ewe with twins may be given an additional ear point to indicate this fact. Ewes that positively disown their lambs, have spoiled udders, or expel the womb should have an ear slit so as to indicate that they are to be sent to the shambles.

A few hurdles made to hinge in pairs should be supplied for constructing isolating pens for ewes and lambs that need confining. If possible these pens should be 4 feet square, and by hooks may be ranged along one side of the barn, beginning in a corner. Pens 3 feet square do not provide sufficient room, often resulting in a lamb being smothered by the ewe in lying down.

The careful attendant always insists upon knowing that each lamb succeeds in nursing within the first hour or less. Lambs that go a number of hours without nursing seem to lose the instinct and much annoyance is often experienced in subsequently teaching these lambs to nurse. By all means the ewes should have been tagged about the udders previous to lambing. The practice of tagging each ewe when the lamb is born, is bad, for the lamb often spends much time and effort pulling and nosing about among the bewildering locks of wool about the udder.

The proper presentation of the lamb is fore-feet and nose first. In case of wrong presentation it is usually best

to correct the presentation before making any effort to draw the lamb. The hand should be washed with soap and water, thoroly oiled, and introduced with the utmost care; the work should by no means be done with haste, and the point should be to restore the proper presentation. However, if the presentation is entirely reversed, so that the hind feet are presented together, the birth in that manner is usually preferable to making an effort to obtain the normal form.

Good Care for the Ewes

In rare cases the womb is expelled. In this case a veterinarian may be called, or the ewe may be stoutly held by the hind legs in the hands of an assistant while the flockmaster replaces the womb by gentle pressure. During labor the parts should be held from escaping, while between labors the womb should be slowly and surely pressed inward. A little laudanum will tend to suspend the violence of labor, while a stitch or two in the external organs will tend to retain the womb. In occasional violent cases, however, I have not been able to prevent by any means the repeated expulsion.

Laxative feeds for the ewe serve to prevent constipation of the lamb. Actual cases of constipation in the lamb usually are indicated by a stupid sleepy tendency to huddle up or lie down with nose between the knees. The best way to relieve such cases is by means of a rectal injection of warm soapy water. A little castor oil may be safely given.

Joint and navel trouble must be prevented rather than cured, for it does not respond to treatment. Barns and yards should be kept well-bedded so as to keep above the filth. Touching the navel and bottoms of the lamb's feet with a suitable solution of some disinfectant is practiced by many good sheepmen.

The only reliable way of preventing disowned lambs is strict and persistent confinement of the lamb with the offending ewe; this may have to be continued for 10 days or even more. Orphan lambs may be raised on a bottle, but the amateur usually has bad luck by reason of indigestion due to filthy feeding utensils or sour milk. For this reason the orphan lamb always should be taught to eat meal as soon as possible so that the milk feeding may be early discontinued. This does not produce quite so good a lamb, but generally saves about four times as many, besides providing the lamb a method of feeding himself on the meal and grass he soon comes to nibble.

Treatment for Garget

More than an occasional case of garget is unnecessary. I never have had a single case. If the udder is much distended I always milk it out as soon as the lamb has nursed properly; or I more often bring a slighted lamb to the udder and let him take some of the milk. A case of "spoiled bag" should be isolated immediately, for it may have a contagious element and run thru a number of the flock.

Lambs should be castrated and have their tails cut when from 1 week to 10 days old. Cut off half the scrotum with a sharp knife and slowly draw out the testicle and the cord. The tail may be severed with a knife, chisel or hot pincers; the latter is an excellent method, but the wound heals slower.

Pen off a corner of the barn for a feeding trough to which the lambs may go thru a "creep"; provide them bran or some similar meal mixture and they will start off much more rapidly than on milk alone.

In cold weather the flock should be seen often; in fact I see mine "at all hours of the night." Many indifferent lambs may be saved in this way. If you don't like sheep and like to handle them, sell by all means.

Write us today about your most profitable crop in 1918 and give the figures to show that your statement is absolutely correct. Your experience may be worth something to some other farmer. We will pay you for all the letters we publish.

How to Beat Feed Profiteers

Farmers in Oklahoma, and Other States Buy Mills

BY CHARLES DILLON

THERE is a way out of this feed difficulty if the farmers would get together and use it.

Don't grumble and complain and condemn this idea until you have given it some careful study.

The farmers of this state could have the millers on the run constantly, and bring down prices in a short time if they would get together and arrange to do their own grinding.

True, this doesn't apply to the grinding of wheat in order to produce bran and shorts, but it might be a big influence.

But it does apply to corn and kafir. Even if farmers do not care to organize themselves into co-operative grinding and milling clubs, they can for a small investment get engines and mills large enough to grind all the corn and kafir they need to make their own chop feed, and be independent of the millers in a few weeks. Hundreds of farmers own engines. Then buy mills.

It would be foolish, of course, for every farmer to buy a mill, because six or eight or 10 farmers might pool their funds and buy a mill large enough to do the grinding for all. This would take only a few hundred dollars. Of course, the miller in your town will pooh-pooh the whole idea, and tell you it can't be done, but the interesting fact is that it has already been done, and is now being done every day in the New England states. It is being done today in Oklahoma. I saw some mills on Long Island, New York, this fall costing only \$135 that were turning out an incredible amount of chop feed, and those farmers were putting the middleman out of business.

One of the chief difficulties we have in getting a square deal for farmers is their own characteristic attitude of "it can't be done." When we overcome that spirit, which is as old as the hills, we shall begin to do something, and not before.

A farmer from Dickinson county came to my desk this morning with two receipted bills. The first showed that December 12, 1918, he bought shorts for \$1.47 a hundred. The government had control of feeds at that time. January 18, 1919, this farmer had to pay the same miller \$2.80 a hundred for the same feed. But the government had given up control.

In December this farmer bought bran for \$1.32; January 28 he had to pay \$2.60 at the same mill. He had to pay \$2.40 a hundred for barley chops, and an analysis will show that 30 per cent of it was corn bran; a product of corn which has about as much food value in it as an old straw hat.

Get together. Buy a few engines. Buy a few small mills. Do some grinding. Get these millers on the run. It's your own fault if you don't get a square deal. You can buy mills from \$35 to \$135.

This paper will print an article next week telling how farmers in Nebraska became their own millers, and saved 50 per cent of the cost of cornmeal. Don't miss it.

Make a Hotbed This Spring

(Continued from Page 14.)

top of the warm surface of the manure, and the hotbed is covered with the sash to retain the heat and keep out the cold. The use of the propagating flats will enable you to transplant two or more times if necessary before setting the plants out in the open air. This is true of cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce. Even egg plants, peppers and tomatoes do better after transplanting and "hardening off." After planting do not let the hotbed get too dry, but always apply the water carefully.

Handle Roots Carefully

Always handle the plants with extreme care and avoid breaking and tearing the roots as such injuries seriously retard future growth. It is best to give all seedling plants a good watering at least 30 minutes before transplanting. This prevents wilting and will cause the soil to stick closely to the fibrous roots so that they will not be injured or wilted by the drying influence of the air. Many plants are stunted or killed by lack of proper attention to this matter. If the plants have to be carried some distance wrap a piece of moist paper or moist cloth around each lot of 10 or 12 plants in order to protect the roots from the sun and air.

Before beginning the work of transplanting get the garden soil in thorough order, and if you have the time to do so put a generous supply of water in the hole dug or made for each plant and let it soak into the soil. After the plant has been set and the hole has been about half filled with soil add a little more water, then fill the hole with soil and firm it carefully. For two or three days after the plants have been set out it will be a good plan to cover them with boards, pieces of paper, or other protecting material from 8 o'clock in the morning until late in the evening if the sun shines rather strong. This will protect the plant from the heat of the sun, check excessive evaporation, and prevent wilting. It will also be a good plan to remove from one-third to one-half of

the foliage in order to offer an additional check to the loss of moisture thru the leaves.

The plants will be more likely to live if watered properly every evening for two or three days after they are set out unless good rains have fallen and the soil is already moist. If the weather continues dry for a long period the plants will have to be watered enough to keep the soil moist and in good growing condition. This may involve considerable work, but the vegetables that will result will well repay you for your trouble. Of course in large gardens or truck fields this would not be possible and after the plants are set they have to take a chance with the weather and if they die on account of unfavorable conditions, your only recourse is to replant and take another chance.

Every farm home should plan to have a hotbed and an early garden. This year I do not think we need get hysterical about producing a surplus of vegetables for the chances are that they will not be needed, but every farm home should grow enough vegetables to meet the needs of the family thruout the year. Successive plantings should be made so that there will be plenty of fresh vegetables during the growing season and enough to can for the winter supply. Buy your seed now, make the hotbed without delay, and plan to have a good garden. It will be a source of pleasure and pride to you all thru the year.

Pure Pork Sausage

To each 100 pounds of meat, preferably 60 to 65 per cent lean and 35 per cent fat finely ground, take 1½ pounds of salt, 4 ounces of black pepper, 2 ounces of sage and 1 ounce of nutmeg. Mix all together well, sprinkle over the meat and mix thoroly.

If the sausage is to be kept for several months it should have 2 pounds of salt instead of 1½ pounds. It should also be stuffed in casings, or packed in jars and covered with lard. For convenience and to insure keeping, it can be made into cakes, fried, packed in containers and covered with lard.

Important—Starting Motor in Cold Weather

Use small gasoline torch to heat inlet manifold and carburetor; remove spark plugs and warm them; prime cylinders and no trouble should be had in starting motor.

Who Wants a Job Like This?

ABOVE is an exact copy of the directions for starting as issued by one of the largest manufacturers of tractors. This manufacturer is candid—he tells you plainly that tractor starting, especially in cold weather, is a man-sized job.

It is far harder than cranking an automobile engine. The cylinders are larger, there is more bearing surface, a heavier fly-wheel, the whole engine is bigger and stiffer—it has to be.

Blow torches are dangerous. Hand cranking is tiring. Avoid both—Have the manufacturer equip the tractor you buy with the

CHRISTENSEN STARTER

The starter without electric wires or batteries—a solid, substantial starter that stands the jolts and jars of tractor service and is everlastingly "on the job."

The Christensen Starter operates by a new principle—neither electricity nor compressed air. It joins fuel and air in an explosive mixture which it supplies to the cylinders in their regular firing order, under compression sufficient to start the engine turning. The regular ignition system fires this mixture. You get a sure start even from a stone cold engine, with any grade of fuel, in one to four seconds.

Fire Departments of New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and twenty other large cities have adopted the Christensen Starter for their fire apparatus, because of its absolute dependability.

Lauson Tractors for 1919 will be Christensen-started

Write for free copy of booklet which tells all you want to know about the Christensen

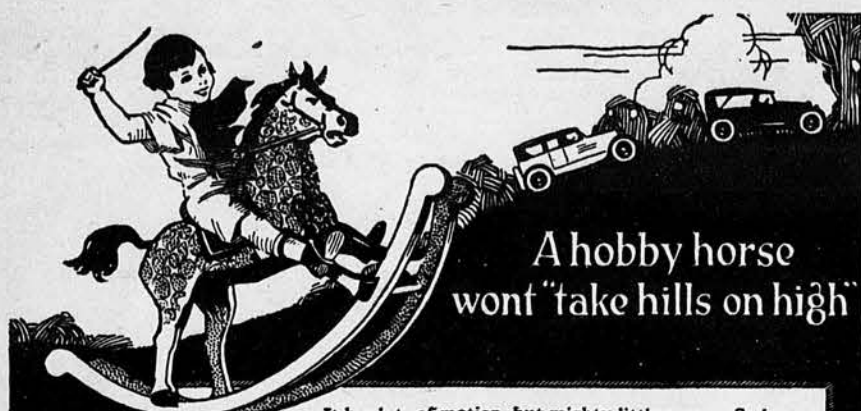
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ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2177 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO



Packers Want Butcher Hogs

The Pork Cuts That Are in Greatest Demand

BY R. J. H. D'LOACH
Specialist in Animal Industry

THE different classes and grades of hogs have been explained in a previous story. The question now arises as to which of these classes and grades the public, and, therefore, the packer wants. These wants are governed by the demand of the domestic consumer, or the export markets which call for entirely different cuts than those used in this country. The packer must buy hogs that will produce the cuts for which there is the greatest demand and which yield a suitable proportion of lard at the same time.

The four principal domestic cuts for which there is this demand are shoulders, loins and Boston butts, which are fresh products, and hams and bacon which are cured. When filling export orders, it is necessary to select hogs of the best quality, built along the light and rangy order, which permits of a long ham and belly. The most important of these cuts are the Cumberland and Wiltshire which necessitate using practically the whole side of the hog.

The Best Cuts

It will be readily seen that the manufacturing of export cuts utilizes hogs which are also desirable for lighter averages of cuts used in the domestic markets.

Hogs weighing from 200 to 260 pounds are most desirable for packing purposes, as they will produce cuts of all merchantable averages and, if properly fed, will always yield well for lard. Hogs weighing from 175 to 200 pounds are the most desirable weights, from which are selected the products suitable for export and lightest averages of cuts.

Analyzing this further, it will be seen that the packer wants good, light and medium butcher hogs. Of course, all of these prime hogs find their way into butcher cuts.

On the other hand, it might be asked why packing hogs cannot be used for loin cuts, since many of the medium and mixed packing hogs with weight limits of 225 to 275 pounds and 200 to 300 pounds, respectively, will at least fall into the proper weight limits. These packing hogs are deficient either in condition, form, or quality, or all of these factors, and so cannot be cut up into loins and fancy clear bellies for bacon.

The packer wants good butcher hogs averaging from 200 to 300 pounds and is always ready to pay the top market price to get them.

The Market Demands

Forty years ago, before there was efficient refrigeration, the packing season began on November 1 and continued only thru the cold of the winter, or to April 1.

During this season as much fresh pork as could be disposed of locally was cut, but all of the pork that was to be held for the summer season had to be cured either in dry salt or sweet pickle, or cured and smoked and the fat made into lard. The demand then was for heavy hogs because they are fatter, and because they made larger and better cuts for curing.

By 1880 refrigeration was so far perfected that packing plants could be run all the year around. Still, as a remnant of the years before, the winter season was still considered the packing season when the demand was for heavy hogs. The summer developed

into a butcher season when the demand was for light hogs for cutting.

There was considerable complaint of these two seasons on the part of the hog raiser, as he always had something the packer did not want. Unless his pigs were farrowed very early in the spring, they were not ready to be marketed in the summer and were about butcher weights in the winter when the packer wanted heavy hogs. If the farmer kept them over they were heavy hogs the next summer when the packer wanted light weights.

Nowadays, with the perfection and triumph of mechanical refrigeration, and refrigerator cars and branch houses, the packer can use the same kinds of hogs both winter and summer, so the farmer has no more cause of complaint on this score.

Best Hog for Farmers

To return, it has been shown that the butcher hog weighing from 200 to 260 pounds is the hog the packer wants. This also, it will be found, is the cheapest and best hog for the farmer to raise. Dr. W. A. Henry, in his "Feeds and Feeding," gives a compilation of over 500 American feeding trials with more than 2,200 hogs. The amount of feed required for each of the various weights for every 100 pounds gain is as shown in the following table:

Weight of Hogs	Pounds of Feed
100 to 150 pounds.....	437 pounds
150 to 200 pounds.....	482 pounds
200 to 250 pounds.....	498 pounds
250 to 300 pounds.....	511 pounds
300 to 350 pounds.....	535 pounds

This clearly shows that the largest returns for the amount of feed eaten are obtained from light weight hogs, or, the amount of feed required for a pound of gain is smaller in butcher hogs than in heavier weights and increases with advancing weight. From the farmer's standpoint, in other words, there is a greater profit in putting hogs on the market at 200 to 260 pounds rather than carrying them to a greater weight. But when hogs are marketed at these lighter weights a greater number of them should be raised.

There is a place on the market for heavier weight hogs, but the packers are always able to secure enough of the heavier weight packing hogs in the old sows.

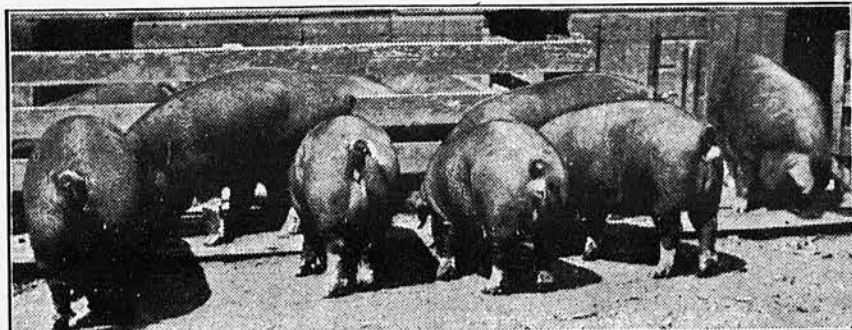
Good Finish Essential

Butcher hogs must be young and well finished. As was stated in the description of the class, they must have the proper condition and quality or they will fall into the packer class. Here again the farmer is at an advantage, for of course it does not take as many months to grow a 200- to 260-pound hog as it does a heavier one and if it is properly fed and cared for such a hog will have the proper finish when it reaches this weight.

In marketing hogs young, the risk of loss from any form of hog disease is lessened. Furthermore, the investment that the farmer has in the hogs is turned more quickly and consequently the amount of profit to the farmer on his investment is larger.

This last mentioned argument is one which packers are endeavoring to impress upon the thousands of butchers and grocers to whom they sell, as well as upon the farmers from whom they buy.

As a good example of the importance of "rapid turnover" of invested capital the profits in 1916 of a big packing company represented only 3.8



Pigs from Properly Bred Sows With Well Balanced Rations Will Soon Produce Hogs of the Butcher Type That the Packers Prefer.

cents on each dollar of sales; yet by means of turning over their capital several times during the year they were able to realize in the course of the year a total of 14.7 per cent on their investment.

All told, every change in the market demands has accrued to the benefit of the hog raiser, and the farmer who now raises hogs that suit the market requirements is the one who is raising the class of hogs that mean the most profit to himself.

National Farmers' Convention

The National Farmers' association announces its fourth annual convention at the Coates House in Kansas City February 20, 21, 22. All farm organizations, state and local, are requested to send delegates.

"Unite and Fight" is the slogan. The hour has come. Economic freedom is at stake. Capital and labor are trimming sails to weather the storm of reconstruction. Farmers, alone, drift along unorganized and helpless.

Are you interested in the fulfillment of the government's wheat price guarantee? Do you wish to have the packers controlled by the government? Are you indifferent to the attacks being made on the Federal Farm Loan Act? These are among the problems of the hour. Hostile forces are insidiously planning and working against us. If we hold our own, we must clan together. We are one in destiny: let us be one in deeds. Union, Grange, Equity, Farm Club, and Farm Bureau under one flag. Why not? The same goal is ahead, the same enemies block the way. "Unite and fight." Maintain our various organizations as they are, but join hands in a great "Federation of Farmers." B. P. Smoot, Secretary, Sturgeon, Mo.

Carl Vrooman Resigns

Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, who accompanied the agricultural commission sent by the department to Europe, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President. Mr. Vrooman has not been in very good health for some time and desired to be relieved of his duties, so that he might remain abroad until he has fully recovered.

Before the entrance of the United States into the war there was only one assistant secretary of agriculture. The food production act of August 10, 1917, authorized the appointment of two additional assistant secretaries during the emergency. It is probable that provision will be made in the regular appropriation bill for 1920, which is now under consideration by the Congress, for not more than two assistant secretaries. As the department now has two assistant secretaries and as the emergency has passed, the existing vacancy will not be filled.

Avery Tractor Service Schools

The Avery company has arranged to hold about 600 tractor service schools during the year. These will be not merely sales schools as are some of the service schools put out by some companies. The Avery schools will impart real information in regard to the care and operation of tractors in general.

The following dates have been announced for the Avery schools in Kansas: Ashland, Kan., February 10-11; Elkhart, Kan., February 14-15; Larned, Kan., February 24-25; Ransom, Kan., February 28 to March 1; Wakeney, Kan., March 3-4; Hays, Kan., March 10-11; Wilson, Kan., March 13-14.

Kansas City Tractor Show

Much has been said about intensive farming as practiced in Europe. We were told how every foot of ground was cultivated; how all waste was eliminated; how the European farmers could give the Americans cards and spades and beat him hands down.

The facts are quite the opposite. The American farmer is the greatest food producer in all the world. Methods employed in Europe in the old days would never do here in America where the acreage of the average farm is 10 times greater than in the Old World.

The American farmers are the greatest food producers in the world because of their adaptability. A trip thru the

great agricultural district of the United States will offer conclusive proof that the American farmer is quick to appreciate any development in farm machinery and equipment that will help produce more crops and enable him to do his work better, quicker and with less expense. The enormous increase of the number of tractors in use in America today is an indication of the willingness of the American farmer to use advanced methods once the value of any development has proved its merits.

Horses and mules are gradually being superseded by farm tractors. The farmer has been quick to realize that a dependable farm tractor is worth more than from three to eight good horses. The war resulted in the use of tractors to increasing numbers.

The greatest exhibition of tractors, tractor accessories and power farming machinery ever held in America or the world will open in Kansas City, February 24, and close March 1. There will be over 400 different exhibitors showing hundreds of models and makes of tractors and tractor plows. Hundreds more will exhibit accessories that are essential in the tractor industry. A special building having more than 100,000 square feet of floor space is being built to accommodate these hundreds of exhibitors who expect to get in touch with thousands of farmers dur-

ing the great tractor show in Kansas City.

The annual national tractor shows at Kansas City are given under the direction of the Kansas City Tractor club and this year's show will provide farmers with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the very latest developments in tractors and other power farming machinery. Over 100,000 farmers from 10 states attended the 1918 national tractor show and it is expected that the attendance of the forthcoming show will be much greater than last year.

Soybean Seed and Varieties

As the supply of the 1918 crop of soybeans for seed is reported less than the 1917 crop, it is advisable at this time to look forward to supplies of seed of desirable varieties and prices. It is not likely that the prices will be much lower than at the present time. Undoubtedly much of the 1917 crop of seed will be sold this season. It is well for the buyer as well as the grower who has his own supply of seed to make germination tests. Soybean seed loses its viability quite readily, and unless the seed is of the 1918 crop or has been properly cured and stored, tests should be made to learn if the seed is of high germination.

The variety to be grown is of prime importance, and the grower should se-

lect one suited to his locality. The late varieties for forage or seed are best suited to Southern conditions, altho the Virginia and Heberlandt, both medium late varieties, have given most excellent results under Southern conditions for seed, forage, and pasture. The best late varieties according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are Biloxi, Mammoth Yellow and Tokio.

Are You Saving Money?

Everybody wants to save money. Thousands are doing it. You can save money too by writing today for our Premium Catalog. Contains useful and valuable articles for every member of the family. Every article fully guaranteed. Why spend money for articles you can secure thru us by forming clubs of subscribers among your friends and neighbors. Send us your name today and we will mail Catalog immediately. A postcard will do. Household, Topeka, Kan.

"Birds of a feather flock together," said the ready-made philosopher.

"Yes," rejoined Three Fingered Sam. "But there's some tar going with the feathers due on a few of the birds flocking around here."—Washington Star.

Build a silo this year and be prepared for dry weather.

MOHAWK VS - MUD

Your tires must fight the roads they travel. That's their job.

On most country roads, over gravel, macadam, rocks, ruts—the fight is hard.

On some roads, city asphalt for example, the fight is comparatively easy. High mileage records under easy conditions mean little or nothing.

We don't know where Mohawk tires will be used. We believe Mohawk users want a tire that will stand up and give a high mileage on any road. We believe they wish to go where they want to regardless of road conditions.

So from the beginning we have designed and built Mohawk tires not for easy work but for any work. We have built them with a tread so tough they will stand the abrasive action of macadam, cement, gravel and the cutting action of sharp rocks, fresh crushed stone, car tracks—with extra heavy fabric and an extra ply in most sizes to guard against fabric breaks caused by the hammering over rocks, cobbles, road holes and curbs—and with treads that hold secure against skidding, drive slipping or mud, snow, sand and wet pavements.

Where mud is prevalent we particularly advise the use of the Mohawk Keaton Tread.

The best proof that Mohawks do stand up under any and all road conditions is the fact our records show that 85% of all Mohawk buyers become permanent Mohawk users. [A "fair weather," "good road" tire could never show such a record.]

We have accomplished these results by the simple, logical method of using only the finest grades of rubber and fabric produced in the world—by using generous quantities of them—by avoiding all dangerous cheap compounds and substitutes—by financing and conducting our business economically and efficiently.

Isn't it reasonable to believe that such methods must produce a tire much above the ordinary?

Isn't this the sort of a tire you want.

You will find good dealers almost everywhere who sell them.

THE MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Chicago Atlanta San Francisco Boston New York Kansas City

MOHAWK

"Quality" TIRES

Mohawk Tires hold unusually well in mud. But there are altogether too many of these mud roads in our country—practically impassable winter and summer.

Do you know that less than 10 per cent of the 2,333,117 miles of public roads in the United States is improved?

Get behind the good roads movement in your county. It will pay you.

Prune Out the Blight

"Watch for fire blight." This is the warning given by the pathologist of the Iowa Experiment station to orchard men as they begin to do their winter and spring pruning. Fire blight causes apple twigs to die away quickly and is the same organism that causes the blight on pear trees. It is much more severe on pear than on apple trees.

The disease has been found to live thru the winter in cankers on the larger limbs or on the diseased twigs. If these are removed by the orchardist, the dangerous source of infection will be removed, altho methods of control must be used frequently to prevent the spread of the blight.

The fungus attacks "water sprouts" or "suckers" frequently so that in pruning these should be removed to prevent the disease from producing hold-over cankers on the trunk or roots of the tree.

What appears to make the disease difficult to control is that each wound made by pruning must be disinfected; but by using a solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 1,000 parts of water, this can be accomplished. Orchardists in pruning trees affected with blight, however, tie a small sponge saturated with the solution to their pruning tool and daub each cut. This prevents the fresh cuts from becoming infected or otherwise pruning would greatly spread the fungus.

Plant Irish Potatoes Early

The earlier Irish potatoes are planted in the spring, the more they will produce. This has been determined by practical growers in Missouri. It is probably safe to advocate the planting of potatoes a week or two earlier than they are generally planted.

The summer season is unfavorable for potato growth in this region because of the hot, dry weather. The earlier potatoes are planted, the longer the growing season available before the

plants are killed by heat. Early Ohio potatoes planted March 26, 1918, gave a 27 per cent better stand than the same variety planted two weeks later. The early planting also produced 42 per cent more potatoes. Forty other varieties gave an average stand of 95 per cent when planted March 26, but the average stand was only 70 per cent when planted two weeks later. The early planting averaged 65 per cent more potatoes. There might not be as great a difference as this every season, but indications are that early planting

Legislation For Farmers

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

is most satisfactory for potatoes in this section of the United States.

It is common practice for home gardeners to plant potatoes as late as May 1 in Central Kansas, but results are sure to be unsatisfactory, for heat, drouth, and insects attack the plant just as it begins to form tubers. The danger of early planting is that late frosts are likely to nip the plants after they are up. This is guarded against by running a furrow along each side of the row, just as the tops are well thru the soil. This covering of loose earth will protect the plants from frost for two weeks.

Kansas conditions are unsuited for late varieties of potatoes, as they are destroyed by the unfavorable summer

weather before they can mature a crop. Yet seedsmen continue advertising late potatoes in this region, and many gardeners lose by attempting to grow them. The early varieties are the most satisfactory since they mature a fair crop of potatoes in a short season of favorable growing weather.

Made \$1,000 on 5 Acres

H. K. Mountz, 5 miles south of Wichita, has specialized in raising high bred corn and probably sells more seed corn than any other owner in the county. Last year he had in 5 acres of white pearl pop-corn and marketed 6,500 pounds at 15 cents a pound, saved 100 pounds of seed and at least 100 pounds cull for chicken feed. His total yield was more than 6,700 pounds and he considers this about one-half what it should have yielded if the drouth had not reduced the yield, there were many spots in the field with little or no corn and other places with mighty fine yield. County farm agent Macy called when Mr. Mountz was husking this field and asked that records be kept of the yield so that all the farmers of the county might have actual facts, instead of guess work. There are not many farmers that have harvested as profitable a crop from a similar acreage during the season of 1918. The results that Mr. Mountz made are related to show that sometimes small crops are the most profitable. It will not be good judgment for many to grow pop-corn for the local market as that would soon be overstocked. Mr. Mountz is planning to raise 8 acres in 1919. What \$1,000 crop can you raise on 5 acres or even 10 acres? Keep figures this year and report your results to the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Endorse Multiple Hitch

Directors of the Belgian Draft Horse Association, at their recent annual meeting, passed the following resolution in relation to the multiple hitch, described not long ago in this paper:

"Whereas, we have made a careful examination and have seen the demonstrations of the multiple hitch designed and perfected by Wayne Dinsmore and E. A. White: And whereas, there is a great demand for a hitch that will enable our agriculturists to multiply to advantage the number of horses used in the cultivation on the farms of our country: And whereas, we believe by the use of the multiple hitch the farms of the country can be cultivated more economically with the use of draft horses than with tractors: Therefore, we recommend to our members and to the farmers of the United States the use of said multiple hitch."

Plant Grapevines With Dynamite

BY B. C. VON KAHLDEN

In the winter of 1912-13, I set out about 4,600 grapevines. The vineyard was planted on a hill which had been cleared of woods only the year before and the ground was a great tangle of roots. The soil was a hard red clay.

I had heard of using dynamite to plant fruit trees but no one in my locality ever had tried it. I realized that I shouldn't plant the vines in that soil until after it had been cultivated for at least one year and preferably two years. It occurred to me that I might save this time by using dynamite, which was the reason I decided to try it.

I used 4 ounces of dynamite, tamped in bore holes 18 inches deep, for each vine I planted.

The success of my experiment opened the eyes of the people around this section, for my vines, as well as 4 acres of apple and peach trees which I planted in the same way, have done remarkably well.

Delaware grapes, which are a slow growth and do not naturally make long vines the first year, grew 8 to 10 feet. Niagaras and other more vigorous vines did still better. Neighbors of mine who have been in the grape growing business for years have told me they never had seen vines make so much growth the first year.

In fact, one neighbor who planted some vines without dynamite at the same time I planted mine and in soil far better because it had been cultivated for several years did not show nearly the growth that mine did.

I have waited until now before asking any agricultural paper to publish this as I wanted to be sure of my results before spreading the news broadcast. Now that I am satisfied I have discovered a good method, I want to let other fruit growers know about the secret.

Cowpea Seed and Varieties

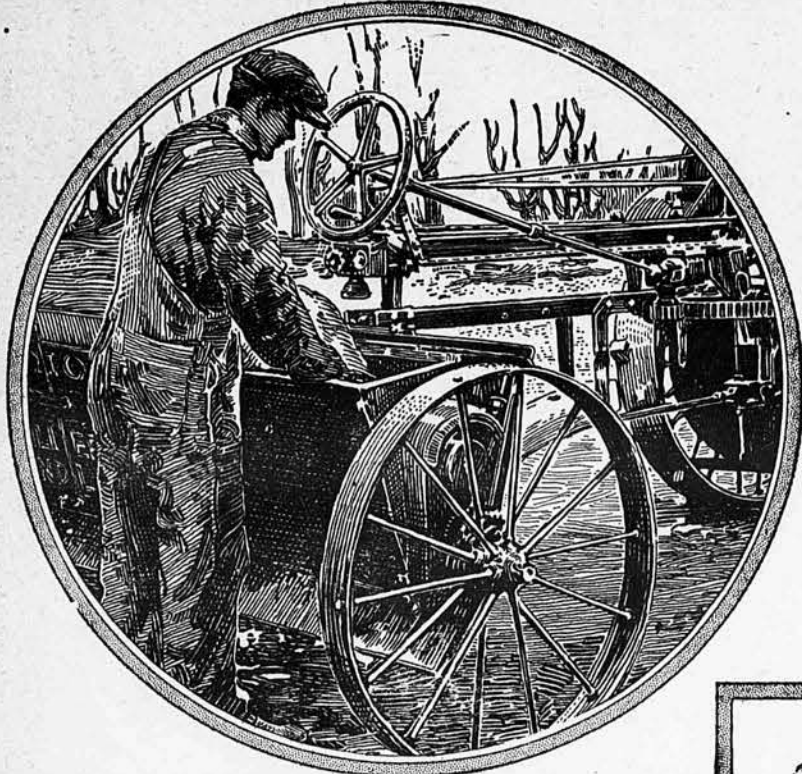
It is well at this time to take stock of the seed and varieties of cowpeas desired and to obtain quotations and samples. The quantity of the 1918 crop of cowpeas harvested for seed is reported much less than normal. It is hardly possible that prices will be much lower than those prevailing now.

The variety to be selected is of much importance, depending not only on locality, but on the use to be made of the crop. Where the crop is desired for forage or turning under for green manure, mixed cowpeas answer the purpose and are to be had at a less cost than single varieties. The Whippoorwill is a good general purpose pea and perhaps is more generally grown than any other sort. The Groit is one of the highest yielders, both for forage and for seed, and is adapted to a wide range of conditions. For early varieties, the Early Buff, New Era, Whippoorwill, and Early Blackeye sorts and Groit are most suitable. The later varieties are better adapted for forage and better suited to Southern conditions. The best late and medium late varieties include Clay, Unknown, or Wonderful, Red Ripper, and Black.

Among the sorts most suitable for food are the varieties of Blackeye, Cream, Gallivant, Conch, and some of the Crowder varieties.

Prune Grape Vines Now

If the grapevines have not yet been pruned, be sure to do so before the buds start. On mild winter days the cut ends will "bleed" some, but that does not matter. Gather up and burn the trimmings so as to destroy any insects and disease germs infesting them. Tie the pruned arms to the wire supports, and then this job will be out of the way before the spring rush.



REMY ELECTRIC STARTING EQUIPMENT can save the average farmer \$75 a year on his tractor.

This estimate is based on practical experience of the average time spent by the tractor engine idling when the machine must be stopped for such duties as filling the fuel tank, the radiator, the seeder, fixing the binder, waiting for grain to come to the separator from the fields, etc. A half hour to an hour a day is spent on the average in such idling, and on account of the usual difficulty and hard work of starting the tractor, the farmer, in nearly all cases, lets his engine run during these times.

Eight per cent of the fuel cost can be saved by use of a self-starter that will make it practical and easy to shut off the tractor engine on such occasions. Figured on an average cost of 25c per gallon for gasoline, running the tractor for ten hours a day for a hundred days in the year, this will amount to \$75 saving, that will be effected by Remy Starting Equipment—and this does not take into consideration any of the other many advantages of Remy equipment.

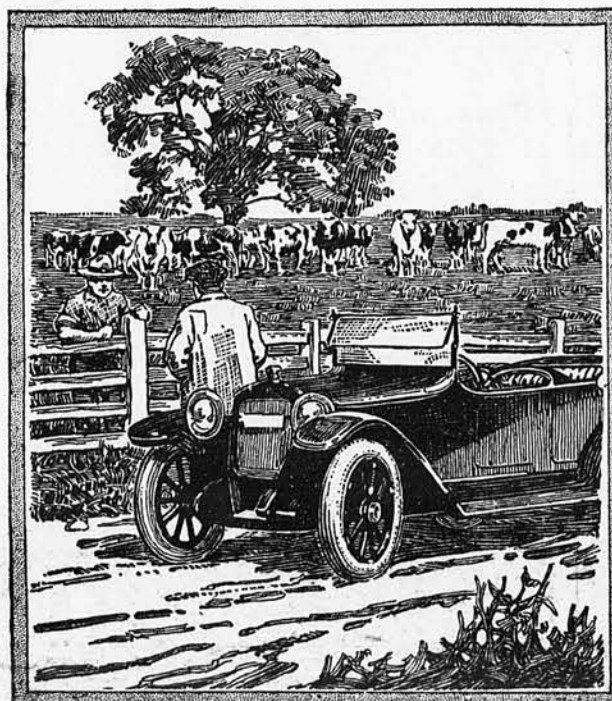
Write for the Remy booklet that tells what Remy Electric Starting, Lighting, Ignition and Engine Governing can do for your tractor.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY

Tractor Equipment Division, Chicago

Motor Equipment Division, Detroit

Factories, Anderson, Indiana



REMY

TRACTOR STARTING LIGHTING & IGNITION

Why let your tractor motor run in this case—

when

—you wouldn't let your auto motor run here?

Millions Paid for Shorthorns

BY FRANK D. TOMSON

A review of the trade in purebred livestock during the past year reveals a very strong and broadening demand for Shorthorns. The total number sold in public auction sales that have been reported, aggregates in round numbers 10,000 head. The actual number probably exceeds this figure considerably, as many sales are not reported in the press. The averages ranged from near the \$200 mark, a few sales going below that figure, up to \$2,307, which was the maximum reached at the International sale held under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, in December. The highest average made by any individual firm was \$1,844. This was the achievement of Anoka Farms, of Wisconsin, and the figure is the more significant as the offering was composed almost entirely of calves. Nine of the calves in this sale averaged just a shade under \$5,000. All things considered this must be regarded as the banner Shorthorn auction of the year.

Of the 10,000 head sold in the auctions reported practically one animal in nine sold for \$1,000 or more, 1,180 in all, making an average slightly in excess of \$1,500. Less than half a dozen head sold for \$10,000 or over and only one reached \$20,000. In fact it is a small list that passed the \$5,000 mark, indicating a consistent attitude on the part of purchasers. Location had little to do with the price-making, except that the Mississippi valley being the principal breeding ground shows the largest volume of trade.

Along with the big auction business should be considered the private trade, which far exceeds in volume. The extent of these transactions, as shown in the transfers recorded in the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, indicate that more than six times as many were sold privately as in auction sales. No account of these transactions is taken in the prices referred to above but many \$1,000 deals were effected. The significant fact is that while there have been an unprecedented number of high prices there has moved a great volume of Shorthorns at very moderate prices when compared with values of beef at the markets.

When steers command from \$250 to \$525 a head, as Shorthorn steers have repeatedly done during the past few months, it becomes evident that prices for the great majority of purebred Shorthorns are conservative. In this connection it is interesting to note that world's records on the open market were broken on carlots by Shorthorn steers at least four times on the Chicago and Indianapolis markets at \$19.50, \$19.60, \$20, \$20.50 within the past few months. It is this persistent recognition of the Shorthorn at the markets that induces the farmers who are growing beef to regard the breed with favor. The necessity of producing as many pounds as possible, whether marketed as baby beef or at an older age, adds to the popularity of the Shorthorn with the grower and feeder.

What is needed on the farms is a class of livestock that will return profits under the changing cost conditions. Along with beef should be produced a reasonable quantity of milk. One is quite as essential as the other on the average farm. Then there must be considered the amount of production in each for the cost of feed. The adaptability to the farm conditions; the ability to consume and thrive on the roughage that is grown on the farm; the quiet temperament, which has a real cash value, are all essential and in these the Shorthorn has long excelled. It is these inherited characteristics that form the basis of the enlarging patronage among the livestock producers in all quarters of the country and in other lands as well.

It should be remembered that a great many breeding cattle, sold privately, soon have been resold at auction by the new owners, so that the number of breeding cattle sold for a given period would be less than the total of public sales and private sales.—Livestock Editor.

Transferring Bees

If you have bought or otherwise procured bees in box hives or "beegums," it will be to your interest to transfer them at the first opportunity into hives with uniform movable

frames. There are two methods of transferring, each of which has its advantages. In either event the work should be done only in the active season, preferably when a considerable number of the bees are out in the field.

With the first fruit blooming, when the bees are beginning to gather honey in the spring and before the hive has become populated by brood rearing, move the old box hive and place a frame hive on the stand where it stood. Turn the old box hive upside down, and invert a small box over it. After smoking the bees, begin drumming on the old hive, gradually driving most of the bees up into the box. Dump these bees in front of the new hive, which they will enter. Be sure that you have the queen in this batch. A few will remain with the combs. If the old box is set on a new stand and left for 21 days all the brood will have hatched, when the remaining bees can be dumped in front of the frame hive after thoroly smoking all the bees to give them the same odor. A queen excluder should be placed over the entrance to prevent the entrance of any young queen which may have hatched. The old combs and such honey as remain in the old box hive then can be utilized as desired. On the other hand if so desired the combs with unhatched brood may be cut out when the bees are first transferred and fit into frames, being held by light strips tacked across till the bees can glue them in. Old and misshapen combs can be melted into wax. If the combs are not cut out and placed in the new hive in this manner, strips of comb foundation should be used in every frame.

Another method for transferring, and one which requires little or no work,

is to wait until the bees swarm, then immediately remove the old hive from its stand and set a new one in its place. Hive the swarm into the new one, and all the bees that are out gathering honey will return to it, leaving very few in the old one. The combs may be cut out and fastened in frames for the new swarm or disposed of for wax; or they may be left until all brood has hatched and united with the stronger swarm as by the other method. An advantage in the last method is that it virtually prevents dividing of the colony at this time, strengthening it to the point of greatest efficiency, for it is the first and strongest swarm that gathers the maximum amount of honey.

Mrs. C. K. Turner.

How Kansas Fought Grasshoppers

It is estimated that Kansas farmers last year saved about 5 million dollars on wheat and alfalfa as a result of grasshopper poisoning, a large part of which was due to a campaign begun last spring thru the co-operative efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture, The Kansas State Agricultural college, and local county agents. A grasshopper-egg survey, made in the spring, showed that they were present in sufficient numbers to make necessary a summer campaign against the hoppers. Plans were made immediately to carry on this work thru meetings to demonstrate poisoning, personal farm visits for individual demonstrations, and by appropriate window displays in towns. A close watch of the grasshopper situation was kept thruout the entire season, and in the fall the poisoning campaign was continued, and the disking of land to destroy eggs was advocated

also. To teach the advisability of the latter, demonstrations were held in the field where patches of grass were dug up and the grasshopper eggs which they contained were shown to farmers. Then the field or fence row was disked to show how the eggs were destroyed. Fifty-one such demonstrations, with an attendance of 1,263, were held. In many counties both bran and poison were bought co-operatively and distributed to farmers thru the farm bureau organizations. Each one getting the materials received directions for mixing and applying them.

Good Sorghum Seed Worth While

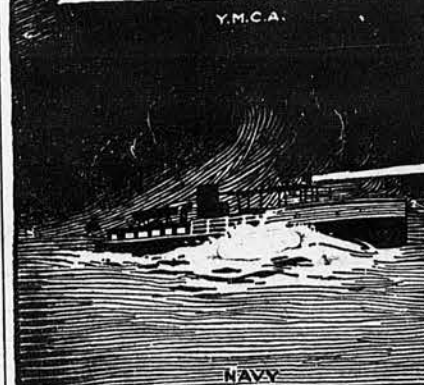
Corn growers, or at least a fair proportion of them, select their own seed and in many cases preserve it thru the winter in the ear. Unfortunately the practice of selecting heads of sorghum for planting the next year's crop is not nearly so general as it should be among sorghum growers. The benefits to be derived from seed selection and the proper curing of the seed by hanging the selected heads up on wires in the barn loft or seed house, where they will be protected from the weather and can dry out thoroly, are not appreciated.

If selected seed heads have been preserved in this way now is the time to thresh these heads, sack the seed, and label it carefully, so that it will be ready for planting in May. Seed kept in this way will give a more even stand and the farmer will have a personal knowledge of its purity and adaptability to his conditions. Germination tests should be procured in every case to assure the farmer as to the amount of seed he must use to obtain the desired stand.

DELCO-LIGHT

The Complete electric light and power plant

Specified and used by the U.S. Army and Navy the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A.



More than four thousand Delco-Light plants were delivered to the U. S. Government for war work. They were used to supply electric light in camps, storehouses, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. huts, airplane hangers, sub-chasers and other branches of the service.

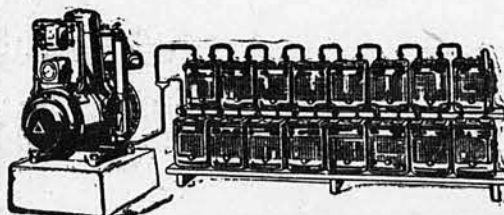
In Red Cross hospitals at the front, Delco-Light operated life-saving X-ray apparatus.

Delco-Light was specified by the Government because it is dependable, efficient, simple to operate—requires little attention and because it is AIR-COOLED.

The result of Government tests and the satisfactory use of Delco-Light on over 60,000 farms are your assurance that Delco-Light will give you the same dependable service.

It better living conditions,—increases farm efficiency, and soon pays for itself in time and labor saved.

THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING CO., Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.
Makers of DELCO-LIGHT Products



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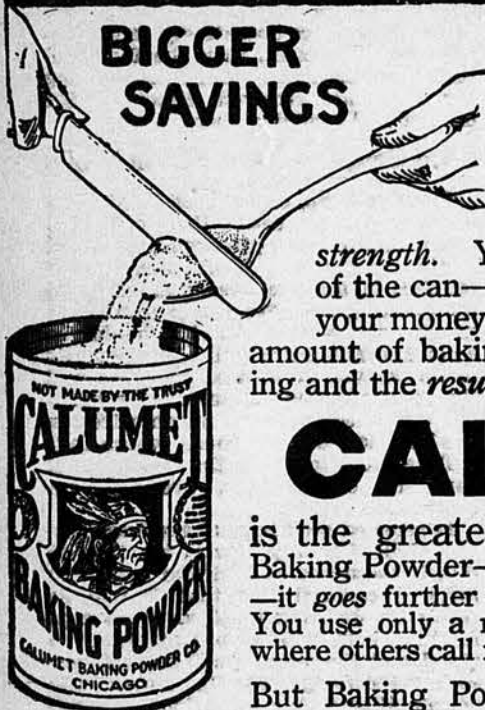
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DELCO-LIGHT is increasing efficiency on more than 60,000 farms

GREATER STRENGTH Fewer Spoonfuls

**BIGGER
SAVINGS**



The value of baking powder is based on its *leavening strength*. You can't judge it by the size of the can—or by the *amount* you get for your money. You must estimate it by the amount of baking powder *used* in each baking and the *results* you get.

CALUMET

is the greatest value ever offered in Baking Powder—it has greater raising "force"—it goes further than most of the other brands. You use only a rounded or heaping teaspoonful where others call for two teaspoonfuls or more.

But Baking Powder is not all you'll save when using Calumet. You save baking materials. Calumet never fails. The last level teaspoonful is as powerful as the first. Calumet is perfectly manufactured—keeps perfectly—and is moderate in price.

You save when you buy it—You save when you use it. One trial will satisfy you of these facts—will demonstrate beyond doubt that "Calumet spells economy."

Your grocer sells it on a guarantee of money back if you are not pleased with result.

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

**HIGHEST QUALITY
AWARDS**



**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY
IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES
TO T. J. BROWN** 126 N. Kansas Ave.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS
Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 19c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$8.00 to \$8.00.
No. 2, 18c. (as to size) No. 2, \$5.00 to \$7.00.
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

\$2.98

**A PAIR
ALL SIZES
6 to 11**

**Be Sure and Send
Correct Size**



\$2.98

**A PAIR
ALL SIZES
6 to 11**

**Be Sure and
Send Correct
Size**

This Shoe—Direct to You

Strictly Solid Leather, Two Full Soles, Bellows Tongue, Uppers of Waterproof "Tuffhide" Stock.

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With the Home Makers

Good Pictures Help to Form Better Tastes

BY KATHARINE W. HAND

SOMEONE has asked if pictures are going out! In truth most of the pictures we see in the average home should go out. Pleasant spaces of plain simple walls are much more comfortable. Our windows should frame our choicest pictures. These were painted by the Greatest Artist, and if we do our part to keep the vista orderly and uncluttered, and then so curtain our windows as to get the best frame for the view, we shall not need to tack a great deal on our walls.

An objectionable outlook that can't be remedied may be cut out by means of a vine-covered trellis. Often it is better to place this several feet away from the window in order not to sacrifice light or air.

But to come indoors. What kind of pictures shall we have? Perhaps it will simplify matters if we decide what we shall not have. Gaudy calendars, cheap chromos, amateur paintings and big-framed, hideous crayon portraits abound. No one gets any real satisfaction from them. The so-called portraits are always a libel, and the ornate, clumsy frames obtrude themselves with positive impertinence.

Most unfortunately the "lightning artist" is still at large in the land. He stands in a show window and paints a landscape in 30 minutes, or less! You can buy one, including the frame, for 98 cents; larger size, \$1.49. He floods the country with these abominations and pockets good dollars in exchange.

A really good original painting is not for the average pocketbook, but we can get beautiful photographs or charming color prints of the finest pictures in the world. Some of the women's magazines have published reproductions of famous pictures that are much better worth framing and hanging on our walls than what we are likely to find there. They are full of meaning for us and will prove a constant source of inspiration. Such pictures will help the children to form better tastes—indeed they are good to live with. Millet's *Angels*, Carot's landscapes, the great Madonnas, Rembrandt's portraits—such pictures grow into our life. When Whistler painted his Mother he painted universal motherhood. In it you will one day see your own mother. And that is what a picture should mean for us—the chord that it touches in our own hearts.

Next, they must be properly placed and hung. Pictures demand a plain background. A spotty, figured wall paper is bad enough in itself, but it becomes confusion worse confounded when we put pictures against it.

The shape of the space should determine the shape of the picture. A long, narrow wall space calls for a panel. Over a fireplace we usually need a picture broader than it is high, altho smaller pictures on either side, or tall objects on the mantel, may be grouped with an up-and-down picture. It should be hung low enough to seem to "tie" to the mantel. The same rule applies to anything placed over a bookcase, or any large piece of furniture. From 4 to 6 inches space will probably be about right, but your eye will quickly see what is needed when you begin to look critically.

On other wall spaces, the center of the picture should be just a little above the height of the average eye. A group of two, or four, small pictures, similar in character, may be so placed as to form a unit, but they should never be stair-stepped, compelling the eye to travel up and down.

Except for very small, or very large pictures, it is better to keep the top of the frames at the same height, and in order to preserve restful, structural lines a picture should be hung from two hooks. One wire, passed thru the screw-eyes, with the ends twisted

around the hooks is easily adjusted and not likely to get crooked.

The frame should be "a little space of silence between the picture and the wall." How often is this true? A plain little band of wood, preferably matching the middle tones of the picture, is a very safe frame to use.

Broad white mats are staring and bad, and most pictures are better framed close. A Japanese print may have a mat of pongee silk or fine floor matting, but the color should tone into the picture, to seem a part of it. These, and some of the color prints, may take a simple, dull gilt molding, tho the latter look especially well in mahogany or other dark woods.

If we will discard the tawdry imitations, a wonderful sense of comfort will be the result and we need not worry much about the pictures we do not have.



Games for the Valentine Party

The invitations for the valentine party may be made from white cardboard cut in heart-shape and the verse written with red ink. Have the parlor decorated with strings of red tissue paper hearts suspended from the corners of the room. Stretch a sheet across one corner of the room and paste a large red tissue paper heart in the center with a small white heart in the center of the red heart. Provide the guests with a small bow and arrow and let them try their skill shooting at the white heart. The one who hits it, or comes nearest, wins a prize.

Fortune telling is always fun. Ask a girl a few days before the party to do this and come dressed to suit the occasion. She should wear a white dress, trimmed with red paper hearts and wear a red crepe paper mask.

In choosing partners for refreshments cut red paper hearts in two parts. Put one-half in one plate and the other in another, pass one plate to the boys, each boy drawing half a heart, and the other plate to the girls. The boy must find the girl who has the other half of his heart.

A fruit salad with whipped cream and heart-shaped cookies with red icing would make very appropriate refreshments. The napkins should be of white crepe paper with a small red heart pasted on one corner. If you can obtain a small cupid, put it in the center of the table on a large red paper heart and surround the large heart with small red hearts.

Missouri. Dell Sutherland.

Fun for the Children's Party

For each child invited to the valentine party have ready a pretty valentine containing the message "I love you," written if possible and signed by the one giving the party. Enclose these in envelopes and seal with red wax. As each guest arrives, give him or her a paper heart on which is written the name of a bird. Make duplicate hearts so that each boy will hold one corresponding to one held by a girl.

After a merry game such as "drop the handkerchief" comes a loud peal of the door bell and a postman is admitted carrying a bag over his shoulder. He stands in the hall and inquires if Miss Bluebird lives there. The child answering to the name, in much astonishment, responds, "I have a letter for you," says the postman. "Come and get it." She does so and receives her valentine. Mr. Goldfinch, Mrs. Blue Jay, and the other bird guests follow until half the guests have received valentines. Then the postman shoulders his bag and leaves, to the disappointment of the other little guests. Another game, "blind

man's buff," is played, and again the doorbell rings and the postman distributes the other valentines. The birds, Mr. and Mrs. Blue Jay, and so forth, join hands and skip about the room to a lively measure after which they flutter into the dining room.

Saint Valentine's post is fun, too. Place the valentines in a pretty basket, wreathed with flowers and ribbons and suspended from the mantle or chandelier. Then "count out" the children to see who will be postman. That person is blindfolded and the others sit around the room in a circle. Each child is given the name of a city or town. "I have sent a valentine from Boston to Denver," says the postman. If a child remains seated when his name is called, he takes the postman's place, and the retiring postman receives a valentine. The game never lags, so eager are the guests to win a valentine.

A heart hunt may follow this. Small sugar hearts or pasteboard hearts of various colors are hidden. White hearts when found count 1 point; pink hearts, 2 points, and so on. The child finding the greatest number is rewarded by a pretty gift, a heart-shaped basket filled with bonbons, a gilt bow and arrow or a cupid.

Mrs. B. G. Zollinger.

Recipes from Farm Homes

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

Amber Pie (Prize Recipe)—The yolks of 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon of butter, 4 tablespoons of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 tablespoons of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon. Bake in an open crust; beat the whites of the eggs for the top; and brown. This makes two pies.—Mrs. J. R. Payne, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

Devil's Food Cake—Dissolve 1 teaspoon of soda in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of boiling water; stir into this $\frac{1}{3}$ cake of chocolate and set aside to cool. Beat together 2 eggs, 2 scant cups of granulated sugar and a scant $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter. Dissolve 1 teaspoon of baking powder in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of buttermilk or sour milk and add with the chocolate mixture and 2 cups of flour to the sugar and butter mixture. Bake in layers in a moderate oven. This cake will keep moist for several days. For the filling, boil $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cream, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 scant cup of granulated sugar, 1 scant cup of light brown sugar. When the mixture threads, add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and spread on the cake.—Mrs. Mildred Shuelke, Colorado.

Boiled Raisin Cake—Boil 1 cup of raisins 15 minutes in 1 cup of water, 1 cup of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter creamed together. Drain off the water from the raisins and if there is not a cup of the water make up the deficiency with boiling water. Add the raisins, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in the boiling water, 3 tablespoons of molasses, 1 heaping teaspoon of cinnamon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour. Bake in layers.—Jessie Bell, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Nut Bread for Sandwiches—Mix well $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of granulated sugar, 2 tablespoons of sour cream, 1 cup of sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little hot water, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of baking powder sifted in 1 cup of white flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of graham flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of walnut meats. Bake in baking powder cans 45 minutes. This bread is good for school lunches.—Mrs. S. S., Madison, Kan.

Carrot Pudding—Mix well 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of ground raw potato, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of ground raw carrot, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of ground suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of white or brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of currants, 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 cup of nut meats and spices to suit the taste. Serve with any sauce such as used for plum pudding. This is an excellent substitute for plum pudding.—Mrs. E. W. Clubine, Colorado.

A Failure at the Game

"I hope that Wilhelm has not decided to take up politics," mused Senator Sorghum.

"Why?"

"Because a military man can be definitely disposed of, but a politician never quits."—Washington Star.

Send for this Free "No Smoking" sign

It may save your barn from burning down



This Blue - and - White Sign is made of sturdy metal and will last for years. Size 9 by 18 inches.

THIS sign guards many of America's leading farms from fire. Send for it today. It is free of charge. Tack it on the outside of your barn, above or beside the door, where it will serve as a constant warning to smokers against entering your barn with lighted pipes, cigars or cigarettes.

You should lose no time in sending for this useful sign. Tomorrow may be too late. Just fill out the coupon and mail it to us. The sign will go to you promptly, absolutely free of charge. It is a handsome blue-and-white sign, 9 by 18 inches. It is made of sturdy metal, and will last for years.

The object of this advertisement is to help you safeguard your barn and its contents. In later advertisements, we want to tell you how Havoline Oil will help save your tractor and automobile from wearing out before their time. One of the grades of Havoline Tractor Oil exactly fills the needs of your tractor, whatever its make, type, or length of service, just as one of the grades of Havoline Oil exactly meets your motor car requirements.

Havoline greases are compounded of Havoline Oil and pure, sweet tallow. Clean to handle and correct in body.

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Gentlemen:

Please send me at once the free "No Smoking" sign, carriage prepaid, described below.

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Spring is in the Air

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The exceedingly mild weather that has been here day after day the last two weeks of January has made us think of housecleaning, chickens and garden. As a preparatory step toward the regular housecleaning, we have been cleaning cupboards, shelves, cabinets and out-of-the-way places. These always seem to take the most time. As a result, we have spent hours of work in cleaning parts of the house that the casual caller never would see. We have, however, the happy thought that it's done.

One would probably be safe in wagering that nine-tenths of the farm accounts are kept by the women. We have tried various schemes, some more successful than others. This year, for the real farm accounts we have the book by Edward C. Johnson and Preston E. McNall, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. We have no fault to find, as yet, with this book unless it be the absence of any pages for the household accounts. The object of the book seems to be the summary needed for a correct income tax report. With this, the household expenses could have little to do, even tho, as Poor Richard says: "A fat kitchen makes a lean will." One could secure these excellent account books in the past from the college by sending 10 cents in stamps to pay the actual cost. This is probably true yet. Ours came from a bank, so I do not know the present cost of the book. It would be a fine thing if every farmer had such a book, well kept.

Only the most heartless could fail to sympathize with one of our good work-

ers who fried sausage all day, placed it in new jars and put them in the boiler to sterilize only to hear them snap and pop, sending the sausage pots into the boiler of boiling water. The only explanation of this bad luck that we could give was that the breaking was due to lack of tempering. The jars were scalded but with new jars this is not a safe method to use. It toughens the glass to place the jars in lukewarm water and to bring it to a boiling temperature. Many experienced housewives can turn a can around in boiling water or pour a stream of hot water over the can, hitting both inside and outside, and not break it. When filled with warm meat, tho, and placed in hot water, the can, if new, may not stand the test. An old can generally will not break when so treated.

Our calf is now to be found in 74 cans: 53 of meat, 9 of soup stock, and 12 of mince meat. We like the mince-meat as well as any we have made. In making it we followed the directions given in a Minnesota flour cook book for plain mince meat. Here is the recipe: Cook 4 pounds of lean beef from the neck in a little water for 3½ hours. Remove gristle and bone and when cold chop fine. Reduce the liquor to 1 pint and add to the chopped meat. Combine with it the following: 1½ pounds of suet, chopped fine, 4 teaspoons of salt, 2 pounds of sugar, 2 pounds of raisins, 1 pound of currants, ½ pound of citron, shredded, 3 oranges and 3 lemons, juice and grated rind, 4 teaspoons of cinnamon, 2 teaspoons of mace, 1 teaspoon of cloves, 1 quart of boiled cider and 5 quarts of chopped apples. Cook together 30 minutes and seal in Mason jars. This rule makes 8 quarts. We sterilize jars of mince meat an hour.

An Oklahoma neighbor who kept a large flock of Buff Leghorn chickens was one time puzzled to know why dozens of little incubator chickens placed in a new pen all died the same day. Examination showed that the ignorant little things had swallowed the shingle-nails found in the pen. This was a trait of incubator chicks, our neighbor thought, to have little sense about eating.

Other chickens share their ignorance, it seems. We caught a young rooster to kill the other day and were surprised to find him so light in weight. On his gizzard there was a horn-like projection so new to our idea of a chicken's anatomy that we investigated. It proved to be a common pin. It seems strange that the pin could get thru his crop and down to his gizzard without penetrating the membrane.

Pretty Lace for Centerpiece

No. 15 crochet cotton was used for this centerpiece lace. I made 21 scallops like that shown in the illustration and my centerpiece measured 27 inches across.

Begin with a chain (ch) of 6 stitches (st).

1st row—Make a shell (sh) of 3 double crochet (d c, thread over hook once). 2 ch and 3 d c in 4th st from hook, ch 3, turn.

2nd row—Make 2 d c in tops of d c of 1st row, a sh as before under ch 2, 2 d c in top of 1st d c in 1st sh, ch 3, turn.

3rd row—Sh in sh, ch 2, skip (sk) 2 * d c in top of 3rd d c from sh. Repeat from * three times, ch 3, turn.

4th row—D c in tops of each d c of last row with 2 d c under ch, 2, sh in sh, 1 d c in ch 3, ch 3 more and turn.

5th row—Sh in sh, ch 2, sk 2, continue as in 3rd row, ch 3, turn.

6th row—Like 4th row.

7th row—Like 5th row.

8th row—Like 6th row.

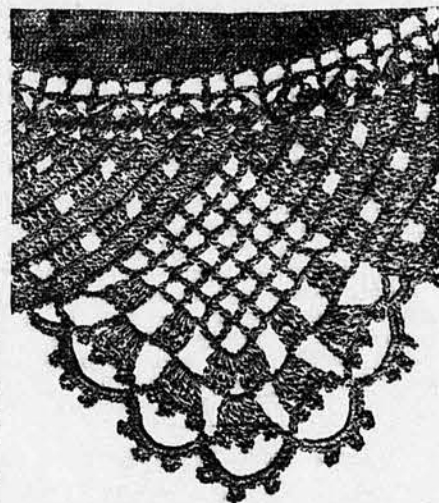
9th row—Like 7th row.

10th row—Like 8th row.

11th row—Sh in sh, ch 2, d c in top of 3rd d c from sh, ch 2, sk 2 and repeat until there are 6 spaces (sp), ch 5, turn.

12th row—Make 6 sp as in last row, d c in d c, sh in sh as in 2nd row.

13th row—Sh in sh, ch 2, sk 2, d c in 3rd d c from sh, repeat three times,



ch, 2, d c in d c as in last row, making 6 more spaces.

14th row—Make 6 sp as in last row and continue as in 4th row.

15th row—Like 5th row with 6 more sp, ch 5, turn.

16th row—6 sp as in last row, which forms a square of 6 sp each way, continue as in 6th row.

17th row—Like 7th row, making 3 sp with 4 d c between each, ch 2, make 4 treble crochet (tr c—thread over hook twice) in 2nd sp of square, ch 4, 4 tr c in 4th sp, ch 4, 4 tr c, 2 ch and 4 tr c in corner sp of square, 4 ch, 4 tr c, in 8th sp, 4 ch, 4 tr c in 10th sp, ch 2, and fasten in 4th d c from square. Work thread with slip stitch (sl st) over 4 d c, ch 4, turn.

18th row—*Make 5 tr c under 1st ch 4, with picot (p) at top of every other tr c to make a p, ch 3 and fasten back in top of tr c. Repeat from * until there are five bunches of 5 tr c with 4 ch between each, ch 4 and continue across lace as in 8th row.

19th row—Like 9th row to beginning of scallop, ch 3, fasten under 1st ch 4, ch 8 and fasten, ch 8 and fasten, ch 9 and fasten, ch 8 and fasten twice more, ch 3, and fasten in next to last d c of 10th row, turn.

20th row—Fill ch 3 with 6 single crochet (s c), * fill ch 8 with 5 s c, 1 p of 4 st, 4 s c, another p, 4 s c, a p and 5 s c. Repeat from * until all are filled, fill ch 3 with 6 s c and continue across lace as in 10th row. When right number of scallops are made, join sh and fill in the open scallop.

To make it look lacier, make an edge on the inside next to the linen of 5 ch, 1 d c under ch 3, ch 2, 1 d c under next ch 3 and continue around lace. Missouri. Mrs. Felicie Dooley.

[One crochet design will be printed each week and a prize of \$1 awarded for it. Address samples and carefully written directions for making to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Pictures of designs cannot be used. Cuts can be made only from the samples themselves. Enclose a 3-cent stamp if you wish your sample returned.]

As You Make It

To the preacher, life's a sermon,
To the joker, it's a jest;
To the miser, life is money
To the loafer, life is rest.

To the lawyer, life's a trial,
To the poet, life's a song;
To the doctor life's a patient,
Who needs treatment right along.

To the soldier, life's a battle,
To the teacher, life's a school;
Life's a good thing to the grafter,
It's a failure to the fool.

To the man upon the engine,
Life's a long and heavy grade;
It's a gamble to the gambler,
To the merchant, life is trade.

Life is but a long vacation
To the man who loves his work;
Life's an everlasting effort
To shun duty, to the shirk.

Life is what we try to make it—
Sister, what is life to you?
—The Craftsman.

I think the women's department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is very interesting and find many helpful suggestions in it.—Mrs. H. L. Adams, Morris Co., Kansas.

Sunshine

L.W. SODA

CRACKERS

"Just what we've been waiting for!"

For children—Sunshine L-W Soda Crackers make the meal. They should be a natural part of every meal—just as milk and butter! L-W Sodas are Sunshine Crackers—to be sure!

The Big triple-sealed family package
—waiting for you at your grocer's.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits



Early Spring Garments

9184—Child's Rompers. The lower edge may be made straight or in bloomer style. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

9158 Ladies' and Misses' Two-Piece Skirt. The skirt buttons on the right seam and the tunic corresponds. Sizes 16, 18 years, and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.



8860 Ladies' Dress. The overblouse slips on over the head and the two-gored skirt is gathered at the slightly raised waistline. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 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.

It's Time to Think of Flowers

February is a good time to sow plant seed in shallow boxes of soil in the house if you wish plants for summer. Geranium seed sown this month will do well, and if put in small pots or tin cans and shifted to larger ones a few times before bedding out they will bloom the first summer. The person who tries this plan may be rewarded with new varieties. Many of the catalogs are now listing their common varieties of geraniums at 15 cents each. You may count on having from 20 to 30 small geraniums from a 10-cent package of seed besides the pleasure of growing them. Do not plant too deep. Have just a shallow covering.

Coleus and begonia seed may be planted in February, also. Pulverize the soil, sow the seed on top and slightly press down with a piece of window glass. Keep the soil wet with the glass over it. If you prefer to start begonias from the bulb, get the bulbs from a reliable seed and plant company. Soon after February many houses send out plants started with a few leaves, but the leaves so often are crushed in shipping.

Do not repot the amaryllis more than once in three years if you wish a bloomer. Of course, you may replace the soil around the edges occasionally. If you have a white variety of hydrangea, you may change the color by doctoring the soil. For blue allow 1/2 pound of alum to 1/2 bushel of soil.

Oxalis bulbs multiply rapidly. Place only two or three strong bulbs in a tomato can and it soon will be covered with blooming plants, if well watered and kept in the sunshine. Abutilon, or flowering maple comes in several colors and blooms summer and winter. It makes a good house plant. You may sow the seed and grow your own plants, besides having some to exchange with your friends.

Soot is a good fertilizer. It deepens the color of both flowers and foliage, but it is pure carbon and must be used sparingly. I use lime water to kill black flies. Where they exist there is likely to be acid soil. Tobacco is an insecticide, also a fertilizer. The com-

mon smoking tobacco may be stirred into the soil dry, or it may be steeped like tea and used at the roots or on the leaves that are infected with insects. Greenhouses sell a fine tobacco dust.

To root Lantanas, insert two-thirds of a 3 or 4-inch slip in a hole made in moist sand and cover with a glass globe or tumbler. If you use the tumbler, remove once a day to give air. To grow a new rubber plant, take a new branch with a pair of leaves, split the end and place a match between the slits. Wrap the whole in wet moss and keep it wet for four weeks. It will then be well rooted and may be planted in a pot for growing.

Always plan one season ahead on your list of plants. Start the winter bloomers in summer. Don't keep too many geraniums of one variety in the same window as they take too much of the sunshine from other plants.

Republic Co., Kansas. Jane Julien.

Keeping Records on the Farm

I keep a record of the amount of butter and cheese I make, also the price I get for it, and the date on which it was made and sold. I keep a daily record of the eggs and milk, and the

price. I keep account of everything I buy or sell, and at the end of the month I figure how much I have earned and spent. My husband keeps a record almost on the same principle. We are partners. Mrs. A. E. Bixby. Missouri.

I Wish to Know

I should be very grateful for suggestions for entertaining several young married people at a farewell party to be given for one of our neighbors.—Mrs. A. W. L. Wheeler, Kan.

Cut four-leaf clovers from green, gilt and silver paper or cardboard and hide these all around the room before the guests arrive. Then ask the guests to search for them and award a prize to the one having the largest number.

Draw a ship on a curtain and print on the sail the words "The Good Luck," "The Speedwell," or "Bon Voyage." Then see who can, with eyes blindfolded, pin a flag on the topmast of the ship.

Next pass cards and see who can write the best short expression of good wishes in poetry. Limit the verse to four or eight lines as preferred. This contest may be made more difficult by

naming some certain word which must be included in the attempt.

Mrs. O. E. T.—To kill the lice on lettuce in a hot house, spray occasionally with kerosene emulsion or tobacco water. When the lice are coated with a meal-like covering that sheds water and prevents their being wet by insecticides, they should first be sprayed with strong soap suds to remove the mealy covering and then the insecticide may be applied successfully.

I. E. P.—I do not believe you need to worry about your daughter if she feels well and apparently is in good general health. It is always best to see a physician if in doubt, tho.

[Readers who can answer the following inquiries please address their replies to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.]

Will some reader please tell me how many pounds of flour to put to a quart of water in making light bread? When air bubbles appear on the dough has it been spoiled in kneading?—A Reader.

I should like to have someone tell me how I may obtain bulbs from Narcissus plants for next winter's use.—Mrs. H. H. Lydia, Kan.

Will someone please send a recipe for making toilet soap using tallow?—Mrs. W. J. Coldwater, Kan.



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Play Her Accompaniment Yourself—on the Gulbransen

If "she" sings, you know how a poorly played accompaniment handicaps her—how a well-played one helps.

There are, we believe a hundred singers of real ability to every one who has the opportunity to develop.

Because so few singers have the support of well-played accompaniments—such as you can play for "her" on the Gulbransen.

The True Accompanist

The Gulbransen, of course, never strikes a wrong note, never hesitates as to the right one.

And, instead of doubtful "keeping together" there is a smooth certainty of performance.

Because both singer and player-pianist can devote themselves to sympathetic interpretation, with no thought of error, no effort.

The Gulbransen further helps the singer by transposing the music for any voice, high or low.

A Help to Muratore

Even Muratore, leading tenor of the Chicago Grand Opera, finds need for a Gulbransen at home.

In the absence of his accompanist, a friend can play his Gulbransen for him. And Muratore frequently plays his own Gulbransen accompaniments, it is so delightfully easy.

From that you can imagine the artistic standing of the Gulbransen—and its freedom from any suggestion of mechanism.

Years of devotion, endless experiments, carefully guarded patents, have produced in the Gulbransen an instrument of highest musical capability—therefore—

Easy to Play

First, it is physically easy to play. Our baby trade mark was suggested by a certain baby who did play a Gulbransen—just as shown in the picture.

Second, you can play the Gulbransen with satisfying expression, because you produce the expression as naturally as you breathe, and as easily.

The Gulbransen, in operation, is like a deep-breathing, well-trained singer, compared to the "out of breath," gasping beginner.

In fact, you can judge any player-piano, like a singer—by the "out of breath" test.

Try This "Breath" Test

Play a heavily scored piece on the Gulbransen pedaling with only one foot. Try to pedal slowly.

With most any player-piano this is tiresome. But the Gulbransen is easy to manage with one pedal. It is never "out of breath."

Using both pedals, you need scarcely move them to play the Gulbransen softly. And a great crashing chord requires but an extra touch.

This easy breathing of the Gulbransen is what makes it a truly satisfying musical instrument—as flexible as a trained singer's voice—as easily controlled.

Try this one-pedal "breath" test at the Gulbransen dealer's store. You will know the store by the baby at the pedals in the window.

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

GULBRANSEN

Player-Piano

On request, we will send his name and address and also our catalog showing all four models.

Some Good Songs

Here are a few of thousands of songs available. Some have the words printed on the roll. Try them at the Gulbransen dealer's store.

Lonely—That's All	Mother Macree
A Little Birch Canoe—and	Dreamy Hawaiian Moon
You	Love's Old Sweet Song
A Perfect Day	A Dream
Baby Days	That Old Fashioned Mother
Sing Me to Sleep	of Mine
The Sunshine of Your Smile	Forgotten
Little Grey Home in the	The Garden of Your Heart
West	Good Bye
The Palms	In the Gloaming
Dreamy Nights	The Rosary
There's a Time in Each Day	Macushla
After All	Lead Kindly Light
Absent	

Nationally Priced

Gulbransen Player-Pianos are sold at the same price to everybody, everywhere in the United States. The price of each instrument is burned into the back of the case before it leaves our factory. Four models:

White House Model \$600 Town House Model \$485
Country Seat Model 535 Suburban Model 450

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For Our Young Readers

The Angora Kitten Wins Dorothy a New Friend

BY CLARA PETERSON

WHEN Mr. Apple, the grocer, opened his shop one fine Monday morning, he found cuddled against the door, a long haired white kitten.

"Well, well!" he called thru the screen. "Come here, Matilda. Here's some kind of a fancy cat come visiting."

Mrs. Apple appeared at once. She patted the purring ball and then frowned.

"Now don't be foolish, George. You know we can't keep it around the store. Put it out upon the walk and it will soon run away."

Mr. Apple sighed. "It's mighty pretty all the same," he argued. "Say, I know what I'll do—"

But Matilda was already in the back of the shop cutting ham for an

"I'll bet that's the very one," he murmured. "And by now Dorothy thinks it's her own."

Mrs. Apple was attending a meeting so the good grocer jumped into his delivery car which had not yet been put to bed, and whisked down the street to the cheap flat where Dorothy lived.

From the hall he could hear her gay voice talking to the kitten and then thru the half open door he caught sight of her. The cat was playing with a yarn ball pulled along at the end of a string. Dorothy's face was covered with smiles and her mother now and then looked up from her sewing to laugh and nod.

Mr. Apple turned away. He ran down to his car, started it and sped along the smooth roads to a little farm just outside the city.

Farmer Gray had finished milking and around a big blue pan were a dozen kittens, lapping milk.

"I knew I'd find some here," cried Mr. Apple after shaking hands with his friend. "What will you take for that little white one?"

"Have him and welcome," laughed the farmer. "We have so many the children have even given up naming them."

Mr. Apple picked up the kitten. Altho it was not as beautiful as Dorothy's, it was a very comfortable, purry little fellow and the grocer smiled as he tucked it into a warm corner of the car.

Dorothy was still playing when he re-entered the hall. She heard the faint mewling of the new kitten and looked up as Mr. Apple knocked. Both the girl and her mother were surprised to see their friendly grocer with the little bundle in his arms, but he soon explained his errand.

"You see, Dorothy," he said gently. "It would never do to keep some other girl's cat, and then think of it, you'll have the \$15 as a reward!"

Dorothy's mother arose to protest but Mr. Apple waved away her words. "It's all fair," he asserted loudly. "Dorothy adopted the cat and she gets the reward. Where's her hat and coat?"

In a moment the child was ready. She kissed her mother, waved goodbye to the country kitten and, holding the Angora very tightly, followed Mr. Apple to the car.

The ride was only too short, for in 10 minutes they drew up before a great stone house which seemed to Dorothy to be set in the midst of a park. Mr. Apple escorted her up the driveway and around to a side entrance where he rang the bell and disappeared in the shadows.

Very soon an imposing man opened the door.

"Please, sir, here's the kitten," faltered Dorothy.

"Walk in," said the man and Dorothy found herself in a beautiful room.

Most wonderful of all, thru an arched door she could see a crowd of children about a rosily lighted table. In the center of the table, high above everything, was a birthday cake with blazing candles.

Dorothy stood entranced, the kitten struggling to get away. The butler had disappeared.

Then with a great rush, a little girl came out of the dining room and caught the Angora in her arms. She smiled winningly.

"Oh thank you, thank you!" she cried. "This is Pussy-Willow. We were so afraid he would get hurt. I'm Virginia—"

She commenced to talk to the kitten in cooing whispers while Dorothy beamed shyly.

A moment later a gracious woman had entered and was holding out her hand. In it lay three shining gold pieces. She shook hands with Dorothy and questioned her kindly, then spoke softly to the butler.

So it came about that Mr. Apple, waiting patiently, could not resist peeping thru the lattice work. He beheld Dorothy with a tiny table before her and on it a huge piece of cake. She



"Here's the Kitten," Dorothy said.

early customer. Mr. Apple smuggled the kitten into a rear room and gave it a saucer of milk, then he went into the store and began to straighten the rows of canned peaches and berries. He worked near the window and his twinkling eyes kept a sharp lookout.

Soon he was rewarded. Around the corner came a little girl in a torn hat and a faded dress. She carried a basket. Mr. Apple greeted her cheerfully.

"What is it today, Dorothy?"

"Please, Mr. Apple, I want 15 cents' worth of potatoes and a loaf of bread."

She handed him the quarter and smiled into his eyes.

"Just then Mrs. Apple went out to arrange the green stuff in front of the store and the grocer pulled Dorothy into the little room. There the kitten lay asleep.

"Take a good look at it and then take it home," he chuckled. "It's yours."

With a cry of joy Dorothy snuggled the drowsy cat into her arms. Her face was shining. Mr. Apple went out to measure the potatoes. The basket filled, he returned.

"Ho, ho! What's this?" he whispered loudly, for Dorothy, her head upon the kitten's fur, was crying softly.

"Oh, Mr. Apple," she sobbed. "You're so good but my mamma is trying to save enough money to buy us new coats—and if we have to feed the kitten—" Her voice choked.

Mr. Apple scratched his head, then he bent over the child.

"See here now," he comforted. "We have any number of scraps around the store. You come in every day; you just tell your mamma that it won't cost her a cent to feed the cat. I'll see to that."

The grocer whistled all morning as he thought of Dorothy's happiness, but when he opened his paper that night his face fell. Upon the back page was a prominent advertisement:

Lost—A white Angora Kitten. \$15.00 reward. 200 Astor St.

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This Coupon Worth 25 Cents

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CLUB No. 10

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

CLUB No. 11

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

SPECIAL CLUB No. 100

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

CLUB No. 13

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

CLUB No. 14

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

CLUB No. 15

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

Calendar FREE

With every order received before February 12, 1919

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

Feb. 12 the Last Day

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find \$ and one 25c coupon for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for the term of one year and a calendar free.

Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. Box. State

had almost finished her plate of ice cream.

Mr. Apple moved back hastily as the door opened and Dorothy with Virginia and her mother stepped out.

"Goodnight!" they called, and Virginia added quickly, "I shall come soon to take you riding in my pony cart."

"Oh dear Mr. Apple!" breathed Dorothy, as the car chugged along. "Hasn't this been the luckiest day—and all because of you."

Calf Takes Motor Car Drive

Hazel Horton of Blue Mound, Kan., is a member of the Capper Poultry club, in fact, she is leader of the Linn county girls. But chickens are not Hazel's only interest on the farm. Hazel has a black pony, all her own, and she likes dogs, too.



This picture shows Hazel's brother and a purebred calf which was born in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. "We brought him home on the running board of our car," Hazel writes. "Papa bought him at a Jersey sale at Convention Hall last fall."

Lincoln and the Pig

President Lincoln, once on a ride thru the country, saw a pig which threatened to be suffocated in the mud. The poor animal tried in vain to free itself. The President descended from his horse to help the pig out of the mud. Doing so he soiled himself very much. When the act became known all wondered why the President took so much trouble for a pig's sake. But he answered, "I did not do so only to help the pig, I did it rather for my own sake." When the President saw the poor creature struggling against death of suffocation he was moved to compassion.

Compassion is a noble attribute and "Abe" Lincoln knew its value. He was eager to foster and cultivate all that is noble and great in his heart. That is why he lingered to help the poor pig. By doing so the great President gave a very instructive lesson to the whole world. The noblest part of a man is the heart. Foster and cherish in your heart love towards God and your neighbor, compassion with the poor and the sick.

Sent by Regina Jacobs.
Cedar Rapids, Neb.

A Party for Little Folks

BY ROSABELLE WEST

Children watch for the postman with more eagerness on February 14 than on any other day, for on this particular day his bag is well filled with Cupid's missives.

When you are going to entertain your little friends from 7 to 10 years old at a valentine party send out your invitations written on red hearts tied with red baby ribbon.

Erect a postoffice in the hall from clothes bars covered with dark green cambric on which paste quantities of red hearts. Place a window in the opening and a table behind for sorting the mail. Have a slit for letters below the window. Each child brings one valentine and the hostess provides some, so that each child will receive at least three. At first the sign "Closed" is over the window. Then when all the guests are present and the valentines have been dropped in the office, the window is opened and the mail distributed.

The game "blind postman" may be played also. Count out and choose a child for postman, then let each child select the name of a city and a chair

in the circle. The postman blindfolded, stands in the circle and says: "A letter was sent from New York to Chicago." Then the two children who chose the names of these cities change places and the postman tries to get the vacant chair. Tiny bags of candy hearts should be the favors at this party.

Moving Pictures in Schools

How would you like to enjoy moving pictures and at the same time be attending school?

Moving pictures and lantern slides will make the Farm Craft Lessons, prepared by Dean Eugene Davenport of the University of Illinois, highly interesting to high school students. The purpose of the lessons is to train boys in the elements of farm practice.

The United Boys' Working Reserve will lend to high schools sets of moving pictures especially taken for the Reserve, together with remarkable lantern slides and charts that deal with the labor of the farm and with elementary agriculture. National field organizers will be supplied with one complete set of films of five reels to the set.

The only cost to the schools that use the material is the transportation cost from the school where they are to the school that wishes to use them.

Keeping the Bedroom Tidy

BY RUTH WILLS

The care of bedrooms is likely to be neglected in the country where there is so much to do. It is really much easier to keep the bedrooms in order than to have them disorderly, and it is so much more pleasant to see them look nice.

In making tidy my bedroom, I begin with the dresser, which should not be a catch-all. I spread a newspaper on the bed, dust all the articles on the dresser and lay them on the newspaper. Then I dust the dresser thoroughly and clean the mirror. Next I lay a clean scarf smoothly.

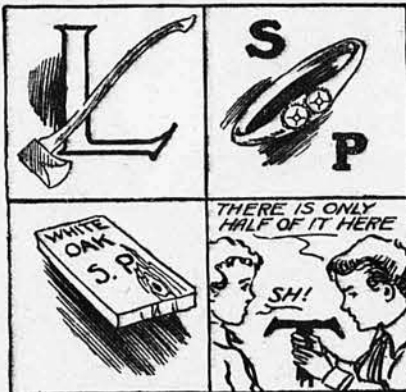
On the dresser I place only such things as are necessary—comb, brush, powder box, pincushion and manicure set. Some girls like to have a hair pin tray on the dresser for convenience, but I prefer to place hair pins in the small drawer at the top of the dresser.

If one's room is not close to the bathroom a washstand should be used. It should be dusted in the same way as the dresser. Its furnishings should be thoroughly washed and the cloth changed as often as seems necessary. The only articles on my washstand are bowl, pitcher, soap tray, tooth brush holder and a small water pitcher.

I like a dressing table in a bedroom but have none. If I had I would keep only necessary articles on it.

Parts of a Wagon

Every farm boy knows all about the parts of a wagon. Many of the girls can name the various parts, too. See if you can answer this puzzle. There will be packages of postcards for the first five boys and girls who send correct answers. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give your name, age, county and complete address.



The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter. Solution January 25 puzzle: Parts of a bird: 1, wing; 2, beak; 3, feathers; 4, claws. Prize winners: Donald Herrington, Topeka, Kan.; Viola Rezac, St. Marys, Kan.; Henry T. Steinle, Dorrance, Kan.; Evalyn Buehler, Mayetta, Kan.; Carl Johnson, Sibley, Kan.

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This great book of more than 500 pages, with over 200 portraits and illustrations, is the world's best guide to the enjoyment of music; the index to the greatest library of music ever collected—a living library of the wonderful musical achievements of the world's greatest artists.

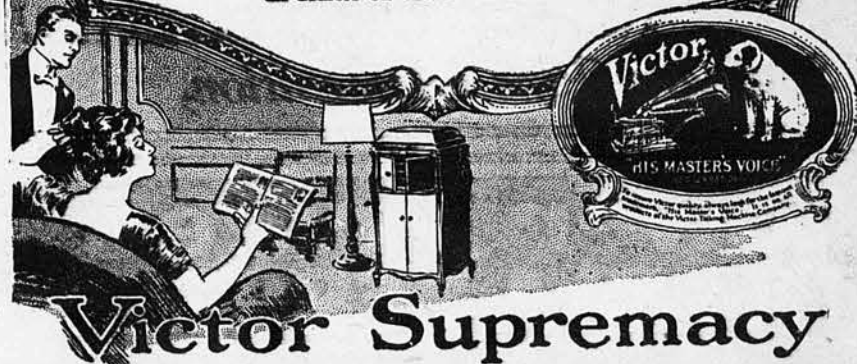
It is the only record catalog in which any selection can be found instantly under the name of the composition, the composer or the artist. It contains brief sketches of the most popular operas and illustrations of the scenes; pronunciation of foreign names; biographies of prominent composers; complete Red Seal section with portraits and biographies of the world's greatest artists; list of selected records for new Victor customers, and other features.

This Victor Record catalog represents 21 years of constant research and tireless effort and over Eleven Million Dollars of actual expenditure.

It is a book that bears testimony to the enormous amount of time and money spent in developing the art of recording to its present state of perfection. A tribute to Victor ingenuity and thoroughness; another evidence of Victor supremacy. A book every music-lover will want.

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When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 19.)

pounds and I value her at \$200, and the gilts at \$100 apiece. My pigs would bring \$338.52 at market price. At market price my feed cost \$145.85; at contest price, \$143.16 or at the cost of \$7 a 100 pounds of pork. Papa bought most of his corn, oats, and oilmeal in 1917, and he let me have my grain at what it cost him, that is, corn at \$1.30, oats 60 cents and oilmeal, \$2.95.

"I have enjoyed the year's work, and have missed only one meeting during the year. We certainly have had some fine times and formed new friendships. I have learned many things that will help me in next year's work, and the years to come. I wish

to thank Mr. Capper, Mr. Case, and Mr. Whitman for the privilege of being a Capper Pig club boy. Mr. Capper certainly gave us a treat at the fair that was well worth the year's work. He surely is a friend to the boys and girls."

It isn't possible for every club member to make the profit shown by Edwin Snyder. Not every boy can expect to sell his hogs as breeding stock for such high prices. This is certain, tho; when the average profit of the 321 boys reporting on last year's contest work is \$151.65, it looks as if there is a fine opportunity for more Kansas boys to get in on a good thing.

Here's a bit of good news for members of the Capper Pig club for 1919: D. O. Bancroft of Osborne, Kan., writes to the club manager that he

wishes to offer the first prize Duroc Jersey pig for competition this year. The pig will be valued at \$50, and will be awarded at the close of the contest, next December, to the boy making the highest grade with a Duroc Jersey entry. Many thanks to Mr. Bancroft! His record shows his genuine interest in the success of Kansas boys, for he gave \$20 in cash to the boy making the highest grade with Durocs in 1917, and has just shipped a \$50 gilt to Frank White of Shawnee county who was the lucky winner of the first prize Duroc last year. Frank's dad was in to see me the other day and said Frank is about the happiest youngster in Kansas, for he thinks his prize pig is the best ever.

The other day a club member asked if I thought it would be a good plan

to get the members of his county together to talk over club work for this year and to plan a drive to complete the county membership. I certainly consider that a fine idea, and I wish other counties would follow this example. It makes no difference whether the county leader for 1918 is back in the game, or who it is that calls the meeting. The big thing is to get an early start. If the county membership is complete, getting acquainted with your teammates will be an important matter. If the county still lacks a few boys, such a meeting should be used to make plans for enrolling enough members to make up the team. Don't forget that only counties with complete membership are eligible to compete for the county prize.

In the last two weeks I have had the pleasure of visiting with several members of our big club family. W. T. Lumb, senior member of the partnership of Lumb & Son in 1918, came up to the office for a talk while he was here attending the Farmers' Union meeting, and only a few days ago we were agreeably surprised to have F. B. Slade from 'way out in Stafford county walk in on us. Mr. Slade brought encouraging news about the brand of pep the Stafford county team for 1919 will have, and assured us that he and Edward are on the job in the father and son department. Waldo Rogers and his father of Jefferson county also have been in for a couple of visits. It's a real pleasure to get to talk to club folks from out over the state, and I hope they will all come up to the Capper Building when they make a trip to Topeka.

Dad and the Boy are Partners

(Continued from Page 6.)

corn they could eat and they made a good gain. The day I took them out of the contest they weighed 180 pounds apiece. I sold one of them at market price for \$28.80. I still have six left, three for market and three for breeding stock. I lost one of my gilts November 4. She weighed 150 pounds. That cut down my profit, but I still have \$181.61 and my contest sow and eight fall pigs. I want to thank Mr. Capper for his part in this. I am going to stay in the contest another year and hope to know more about the work."

Stop Foolish Trapping

Many a novice in the trapping game, and sometimes a wind bitten old timer will trap breeding females and take the pelts and each feels that he has done no harm. One is carried away perhaps by his enthusiasm, another by the fear that some other fellow may get ahead of him.

But under whatever delusion they may labor, they are committing the penny wise but pound foolish axiom of the outdoors.

Trapping during breeding seasons does not pay, and the man who traps then not only robs himself once but does so twice. First, he kills an animal that should be permitted to live and propagate its kind, which of course means more money for the trapper eventually since there will be more animals to trap.

The sportsman or professional trapper who realizes these two facts—both mean money to him if heeded—has made a great step toward the conservation of our fur-bearing animal resources.

Boys just starting out with their first traps should realize this and follow it. Indeed, the taking of furs during the breeding season brings so little in return that it is scarcely worth one's time or trouble to trap for them.

Of course a knowledge of when to trap and how to trap is essential if this conservation idea of furs only is to be carried out.

Write to any of the big fur houses. They will send you the game laws of the different states and the laws are usually made to fit local conditions. So if you follow the game laws, you can't go far wrong.

A good many business men in town have less money invested than the farmers in their neighborhood, and farmers are beginning to realize that they, as well as the business man, need to consider accounts, use of labor and machinery, and other business methods.



Getting Farm Help—and Keeping It

MORE farm help will be available this year than last. But there still is certain to be a great scarcity of the **really competent**.

In town and country the workman is demanding something more than merely a "steady job" and fair wages—he is asking an opportunity to live comfortably and decently, and to live with his family.

The problem of proper housing for industrial workers is just as important on the farm as at the factory. The capable, dependable farm worker

will no longer "put up" with quarters in the farm house attic, the barn loft or an outhouse. He demands a decent dwelling place, and the farmer who does not provide that will not be able to get—and keep—the best farm help.

You, Mr. Farmer, who must employ help in your operations, will do well to build—and build **NOW**—tenant houses sufficient for the help you require. If you will consult your home lumber dealer you will be surprised to learn how little it will cost you to provide modest, but durable and comfortable tenant houses, if you build of

Southern Pine

"The Wood of Service"

So far as there are any indications to the contrary, the prices of building materials today are as low as they are likely to be in years to come. And Southern Pine—durable, dependable, workable,

A tenant house in time may save a next year's crop. **ACT NOW.**

Southern Pine Association,

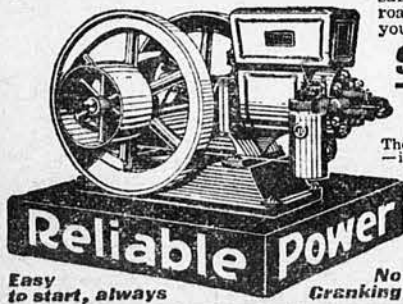
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In the Ottawa line of engines you may have your choice of 166 styles, and sizes—Kerosene or Gasoline engines; Throttle, or Hit-and-miss Governor; Oscillator Magneto, (Make and Break or Jump-Spark Ignition)—not what is cheapest for us to build but what is best for your work.

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You save big money ordering direct from our factory on any of our selling plans—**CASH, easy payment or Bank Deposit plan.** You get the benefit of every saving that direct dealing with our big factory can give. And dollars saved are double dollars earned.

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OTTAWA MFG. CO., 551 King Street, Ottawa, Kansas.



Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 8.)

the bar is the cause of your trouble. The bars should be perfectly straight and slip back and forth very readily. If one is bent even just a little it may be sufficient to hold it in place so firmly that even a strong pull will not move it. The tendency of the gears to jump out of intermediate also strengthens our belief that it is the shift lever bar which has been bent out of proper alignment.

Radio Telegraph

During the past six months the physics department at the Kansas State Agricultural college has been giving practical courses to radio operators in co-operation with the vocational training under the direction of the War Department, for naturally there was a great demand in both the army and navy for men qualified to handle this work and one of the requirements of the army in arranging for the fundamental training was to make provision to supply more radio operators. The course at the Kansas State Agricultural college was put under the supervision of the physics department and excellent results have been achieved in handling this work.

The college has accumulated considerable valuable material which has been used in these courses and with the closing of the war due to the signing of the armistice it now proposes to offer to either men or women who wish to equip themselves for work along this line a course similar to that which was used in training radio operators for war service.

It is planned to make the work of an intensive nature and to fit the students for commercial work either on land or on board ship. The course will cover thorough instruction on electrical instruments and radio apparatus and students will have the opportunity to work on actual machines. At least half of the time will be devoted to key work in learning to send and receive the international code which is used in all radio plants.

It is impossible to say how long it will take to acquire proficiency in this work for it depends upon the ability and the application of the student. However, every opportunity for rapid progress will be afforded so that the subject will be learned in the minimum of time.

Silos Cheapen Feed Costs

(Continued from Page 11.)

ducted during 1915-16 and 1916-17 that silage may constitute the greater portion of the feed required for fattening cattle. It may replace much of the more expensive hays and a large part of the corn usually required to prepare cattle for market.

Steers fed corn, silage, alfalfa and nitrogenous concentrates in these tests, yielded an average profit of \$6.54 a head. Other steers fed a greatly increased silage ration, but which received no additional corn, made an average net profit of \$12.94 a head. In the 1916-17 experiments 1 acre of corn, estimated to yield 40 bushels of grain or 8 tons of silage, and fed only in the form of silage with an increased amount of purchased concentrates, was sufficient to fatten 2.58 head of steers while the crop from 1 acre fed in the form of ear corn and silage was not quite sufficient to fatten one steer. It should be understood that while steers fattened without additional corn were most profitable and required a much smaller investment for feed, they were not as fat and did not bring a price as high as the steers which were well finished.

No one doubts, that silage has no equal in reducing feed costs. During the last few years all feeding tests with beef and dairy cattle have shown that where silage is used as the larger portion of the ration beef and milk are produced the most cheaply. During the winter of 1917 and 1918, the Kansas Experiment station fed one lot of baby heaves corn, linseed meal and alfalfa hay. Another lot was fed corn, linseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage. In this lot the cost of gains was \$1.20 a hundred cheaper than in the first lot and it sold on the market at 25 cents a hundred more.

Silage can be made from nearly all kinds of farm forage and is a good and

cheap ration for cattle, sheep, horses, swine and even chickens. The silo requires but little storage space, and is a labor saving device that doubles the value of the grain or forage crop, triples the stock-carrying capacity of the land, restores the fertility of the soil, and returns its users 100 per cent on the investment.

If farmers in the West would quit

trying to grow so much corn and would grow more dependable crops such as kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass, and other sorghums, and if they would convert these into silage, drouths and blizzards would have no terrors for feeders and livestock men. The silo when properly kept is a badge of honor on any farm and is the best feed insurance a farmer can have.

Matrimony and Divorce

A few words mumbled by a minister constitute a marriage. A few words mumbled by a sleeping husband constitute a divorce.—Smart Set.

Every farm should have a few cows, a few brood sows, and a good flock of poultry.

Why Tractor Makers Choose Oliver Implements



Scene at National Tractor Demonstration, Showing Tractors Working With Oliver Plows

Every year—at the National Tractor Demonstration—tractors and tractor implements have a public opportunity to prove their merits.

Prospective buyers from all parts of the country are in attendance.

Tractor manufacturers are especially anxious that their products show maximum efficiency.

They realize that their success depends upon the quality of the plowing and seed bed preparation—that the performance of the tractor is often gauged entirely by these facts.

Naturally they select the tractor implements that will work with their tractor to the best possible advantage.

Actual test has proved to them that these implements are—Oliver.

This increasing recognition of Oliver by tractor manufacturers is best evidenced by the records of successive tractor demonstrations.

At the National Tractor Demonstration in 1913 there was but one tractor that pulled an Oliver implement. On the strength of that single showing, and the Oliver organization's unequalled equipment for the task in hand—keeping pace with the great tractor industry—the popularity of the Oliver line has steadily risen.

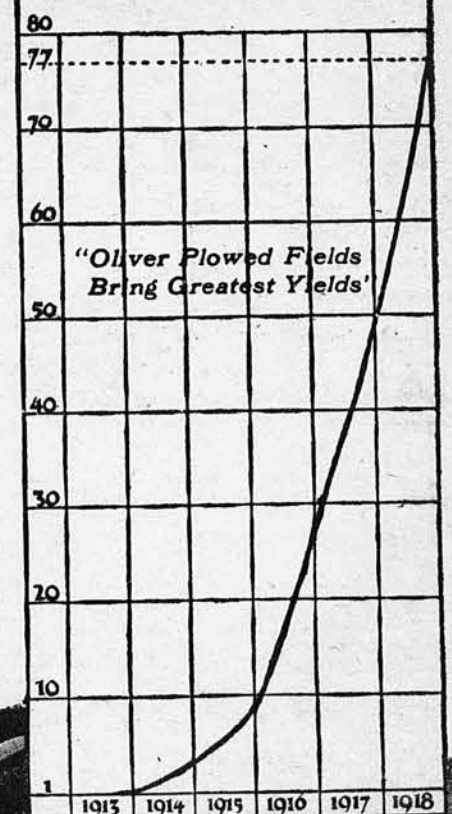
Dominance was reached in 1918 when 85% of the tractors at the National Tractor Demonstration at Salina, Kansas, pulled Oliver tractor implements.

Endorsement so unanimous and authoritative can admit of only one verdict: Oliver Plows are the most advantageous for use with tractors—and the best seed bed preparation is secured through the use of Oliver tractor implements.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works South Bend, Indiana



Chart showing number of tractors pulling Oliver implements at National Demonstration 1913-1918.



OLIVER
Tractor Implements

Children and Wild Animals

Since the time of the earliest settlers, children in the open country have been taught to look upon wild animals as their natural enemies.

Did a gray squirrel appear in the barnyard, it was stoned to death. Did a fox scamper thru the wheatfield it was shot. Did a muskrat appear near an icy pool, it was the signal for healthy boys to stop skating and give their attention to its extinction.

There were many reasons for this. Parents handed down this theory to sons believing that all wild animals were enemies to their sparse crops. They also encouraged killing them off because animals meant food when food was scarce.

But the boy of today must be taught to look on animals of the open not only as friends but friends who will make money for him. He must be taught also to foster their growth in every way, to hunt them only when the law says he can hunt, to protect their young and to take an active interest in all methods that will multiply their numbers.

For, since the war, the United States has taken first place as a fur producer and marketer. How long the United States will hold this eminence will de-

pend largely upon the present and future generation co-operating to conserve our fur-bearing animals.

The skunk, long held in ill repute for such deeds as wholesale chicken snatching, of which he was not guilty, has within the last few years proved a mighty aid to the farmer in destroying pests and its beautiful skin is one of the never-ending desires of the fur market.

Skunk, while plentiful, is not inexhaustible and must be encouraged and protected by man if man is to realize the high profits that accrue from trapping skunks. Boys should realize this.

Musk rats, too, once held as an irrepressible pest, have proved their worth and as fur bearers are the heaviest demand of fur buyers. They can be protected. Boys must learn to let them live, to make their living better and to trap only in right season. By such measures alone can the diminishing supply be conserved.

Use Bedding Sparingly

The use of at least a limited amount of bedding for beef cattle is advisable, but the extravagant use of straw, coarse hays, etc., for this purpose should be discouraged. All such roughages that are to be used for bedding,

either for fattening or breeding animals should first be offered them in the hay rack and that which is refused used for bedding. If stover is fed the stalks, while somewhat difficult to handle, make satisfactory bedding material and should be used for this purpose rather than burned or otherwise disposed of.

Goats for School Children

A flock of 275 milk goats, inspected and graded by experts of Oregon Agricultural college, will arrive at the Portland Union Stockyards and will be offered for sale to the children of Portland city schools in the hope of developing an important industry among city children. The herd which will be offered for sale is from one-half to three-quarters blood Toggenburg and Saanen grades, recognized among dairy experts as the best breeds for a high grade of milk. They will range in price from \$20 to \$40, and by an arrangement made with the banks thru the schools, the pupils will be privileged to borrow the purchase price of the goat and repay the loan out of the earnings made by the sale of milk.

An educational conference showing the possibilities of a "one-goat" farm in the city will be held within the com-

ing few weeks. Addresses will be made by experts on the cost of maintenance, the care of goats and the market for goat milk.

A portion of the profits made by the school children on the sale of goat milk will be donated to the American Committee for Devastated France, making the project a patriotic and philanthropic one, as well as an economic one from the standpoint of the young dairymen.

Repair Feed Boxes and Racks

In many instances animals do not get the feed actually intended for them, due to improper and faulty construction of feed boxes and hay racks. Many feed boxes are so shallow and small that much feed is wasted as the animals eat from them. In order to prevent this waste the feed boxes should be repaired. They should be at least 18 inches wide and 24 inches long and 12 to 14 inches deep. It is often advisable to feed the concentrates with silage to prevent waste.

Hay racks should be constructed to prevent animals from tossing or pulling hay under their feet. All hay racks should have a tight bottom to prevent the loss of leaves and finer particles of hay. The leaves of hay, especially of the legumes, contain most of the protein and are, therefore, that part of the roughage which the animals need. A few hours work in repairing boxes and hay racks, and at a very small cost, will result in saving sufficient feed to maintain the animals in a satisfactory condition.

Farm Loans to 157 Million

Under the farm loan system \$157,020,000 had been lent to 7,882 farmers up to January 1, according to the report of the Federal Farm Loan Board. That included \$9,567,000 loans to 3,525 farmers in December.

Loans closed January 1 by the various Federal Land Banks were as follows:

Houston, \$1,634,000; Spokane, \$1,627,000; St. Paul, \$1,550,000; St. Louis, \$851,000; Omaha, \$723,000; New Orleans, \$712,000; Louisville, \$647,000; Wichita, \$629,000; Berkeley, \$565,000; Columbia, S. C., \$442,000; Baltimore, \$320,000.

To show that borrowers under the system meet their obligations promptly, the board reported that of the \$4,644,000 due up to January 1 from borrowers for interest or payment of principal, only \$83,000, or 1.8 per cent, had not been paid, and only \$11,000 of this sum was more than 90 days overdue.

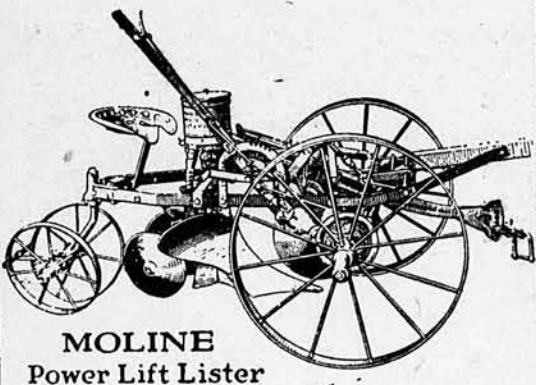
Putting Pest Damage to Profit

Everyone who has a garden detests a mole—everyone, perhaps, but a certain woman gardener out in Bryan county, Okla. This ingenious person, who reported her experience to the United States Department of Agriculture puts them to work. A number of these pests undermined her garden this season, digging diminutive tunnels here, there, and everywhere. It would have discouraged the average woman; it didn't worry this one. She started a little irrigation plant of her own, using its tunnels as irrigation ditches. She filled the tunnels with water repeatedly until the garden was well watered, and finally drove the moles off the premises.

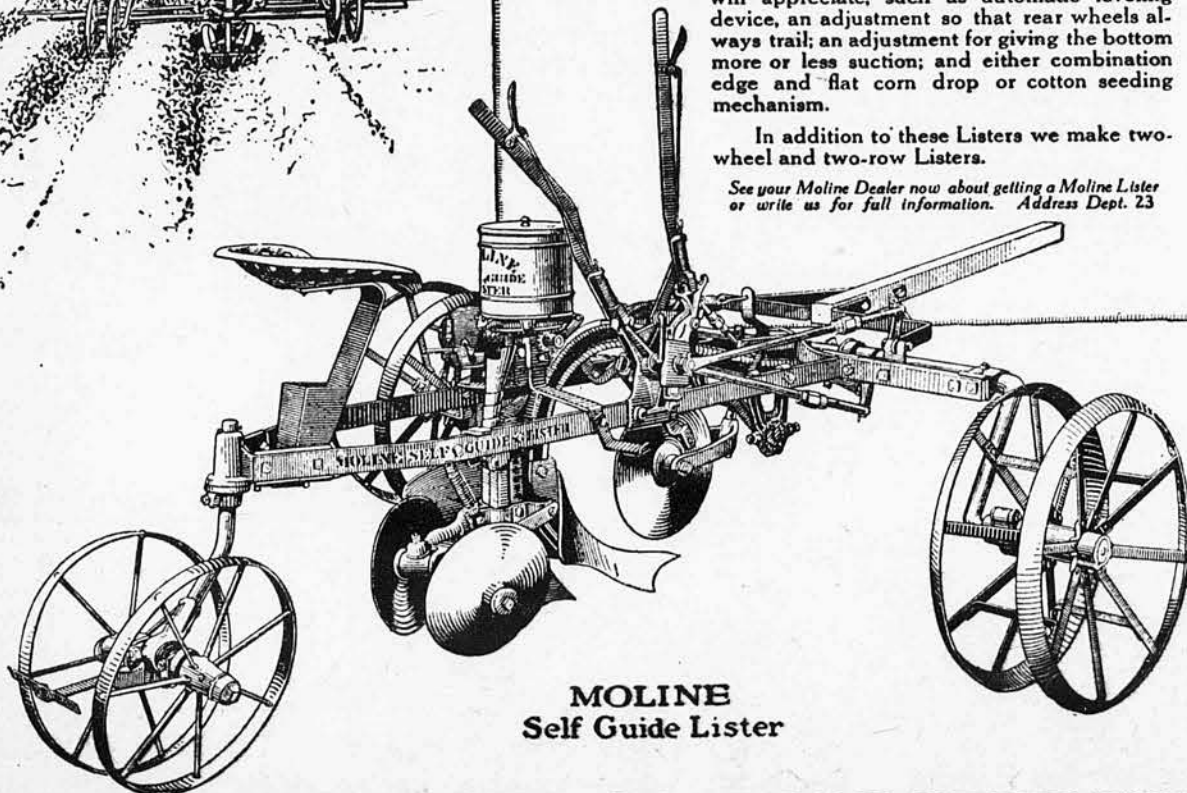
160 Hens—1500 Eggs

Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverly, Mo., writes "I fed 2 boxes of 'More Eggs' to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1,500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 8662 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get three regular \$1 packages on special discount for a season's supply. A million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. You take no risk. Write today. Pin a dollar bill to your letter or send \$2.25 special discount for 3 packages. Or ask Mr. Reefer to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

MOLINE LISTERS



MOLINE
Power Lift Lister



MOLINE
Self Guide Lister

THE two Listers illustrated here are the latest addition to the Moline Line of Listers and Drills, which for many years have been standard with good farmers.

The Moline Self Guide Lister is a new type of Lister designed to secure a more uniform spacing of corn rows and other row crops. Uniform spacing of rows is necessary when a two-row cultivator is used, and two-row cultivators are being used extensively on account of the saving in time. One wheel runs in the trench next to the row being planted. In this manner the rows are spaced exactly the same distance apart. By having the rows exactly the same distance apart the difficulties of two-row cultivation are overcome.

In every other respect the Moline Self Guide Lister is of the best construction and design. Steel construction, simple lever control, automatic leveling device, variable dropping device, combination edge and flat drop, or cotton planting mechanism, and many other Moline features make the Moline Self Guide Lister thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

* * *

When you want to raise the bottom of the Moline Power Lift Lister all you have to do is to engage a foot lever and the horses do the rest. Another unusual feature is a variable spacing device, which gives three changes of speed to the seed plate and thus three different dropping distances. You can change the drop instantly to suit your soil conditions. This Lister also has many other features which you will appreciate, such as automatic leveling device, an adjustment so that rear wheels always trail; an adjustment for giving the bottom more or less suction; and either combination edge and flat corn drop or cotton seeding mechanism.

In addition to these Listers we make two-wheel and two-row Listers.

See your Moline Dealer now about getting a Moline Lister or write us for full information. Address Dept. 23

MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

Letters Fresh from the Field

(Continued from Page 7.)

faction. They are not hard on horses and need no guiding as the lister ditches do the guiding. J. C. Love, Seibert, Colo.

Dairying in Wyoming

Dairying is in an early stage in Wyoming, altho some people have been milking cows a good while. As a rule Wyoming is not considered a dairy state, but it is plain to see why the farmers and ranchers think it doesn't pay to milk. They can let their stock cattle rustle the year round. They only count on an average of feeding 1 ton of hay to the steer, to winter their cattle. Stock cattle will come thru in good condition on that with winter pasture. They expect a milk cow to keep up and give a good flow of milk on that, with only the shady side of a wire fence for shelter, and we all know she can't do that. Then they say it doesn't pay to milk. Dairy-men here who take care of their cattle and feed and shelter them right are making money milking cows.

We usually milk 10 to 12 cows. At present only seven. We have Short-horns, altho I think the Holstein are the only dairy cattle, but when I came here there were none to buy. But I have picked up a few heifer calves since, that are now coming yearlings, and 2 year olds. I expect big things of them. I also have several half breeds. Of the seven cows I am milking at present, four are strippers, one is a 2-year-old, and two are 3-year-olds. They get no grain at all, but have all the alfalfa hay they want. Counting milk at the wholesale price the creamery paid to the farmers, these cows are making me \$90 to \$100 a month. I know these cows would give more milk if fed grain, but the question is, would they give enough more to pay for this high priced grain?

Next year I expect to milk 15 cows and build a cow barn with plenty hay room, and put a silo at the end. I will fill the silo with oats and field peas. I do not think I am much of a dairy-man, but I know a cow can't make money for a man when she has to rustle for her feed out in the fields in the cold winds, and is milked about four or five months a year. Now I believe all the country needs to make it a dairy country, is more Eastern people who are not afraid to use their elbow grease and who don't mind doing a few chores at both ends of the day.

If money can be made in the East on land worth \$100, \$150 and \$200 an acre, why can't it be made on land worth from \$15 to \$50. The land is worth more but that is what it sells for. You can turn the water on when you need it and don't have to wait for rains. When many times we can't buy the high priced lumber we need to build our barns and fences we can get native lumber at saw mills for \$20 for first grade and \$10 for second grade. We also can go to the forest reserve and get all building logs and poles of nice straight pine that we need without charge. Laramie has a good creamery that does a big business, and pays good prices for milk and butter. At present whole milk is \$4.50 a hundred. Cream 65 cents a pound, and sweet cream is usually 5 cents more than sour. Butter is 65 cents a pound. Now tell me, if you can, what is the matter with Wyoming as a dairy state. The only thing I can see against it is that we can't raise corn here, but we have plenty of native hay and grass. Plenty of alfalfa and all kinds of small grain can be raised when one really farms. These cattle men don't farm much. They just put up their hay and watch their cattle grow. C. A. Early, Laramie, Wyo.

More Money for Armenians

BY CHARLES DILLON

The true Kansas spirit of sacrifice is burned into the heart of Logan Gottbreht, a 15-year-old fatherless boy scout, of Logan county. Logan sent a subscription to the Armenian-Jewish Relief society in Topeka last week—sent it when his own wants and the family needs tore at his heart strings. But in the Gottbreht home the appeal of the millions of homeless war victims had found a responsive chord and Logan was determined to do his part. "I am only 15 years old," he wrote,

"and have no father. We have no team to work and not much property, but will do my bit if I can. We have enough to eat, but if things get worse, I won't have much left. I try to do my mite. I am the oldest of three children and sorry I can't do more. I am a boy scout."

It was a sightless broom maker in the little town of Hillsboro, Marion county, who last week sent a \$5 subscription to the state headquarters for the Armenian-Jewish Relief in Topeka. The appeal from the far away Bible Lands had reached the blind man. He knew what the loss which had confronted millions of homeless people of the far away country really meant.

"I am hoping and praying," the man said in his letter, "that this offering will help feed a few suffering people for at least a little while."

One of the touching features of the drive for a \$600,000 fund in Kansas has been the hearty and prompt response of the less fortunate. The story of the war victims of the Near East has appealed to God's unfortunates as

has no other war drive. But Kansas needs many thousands to meet her quota—and Kansas has never learned the word failure in a drive for humanity.

Possibly you never have known an affliction. If not, your responsibility is merely increased. This is America's cause—the cause of Kansas and your cause. Kansas must not fail. She will fail only if you refuse to meet your responsibility.

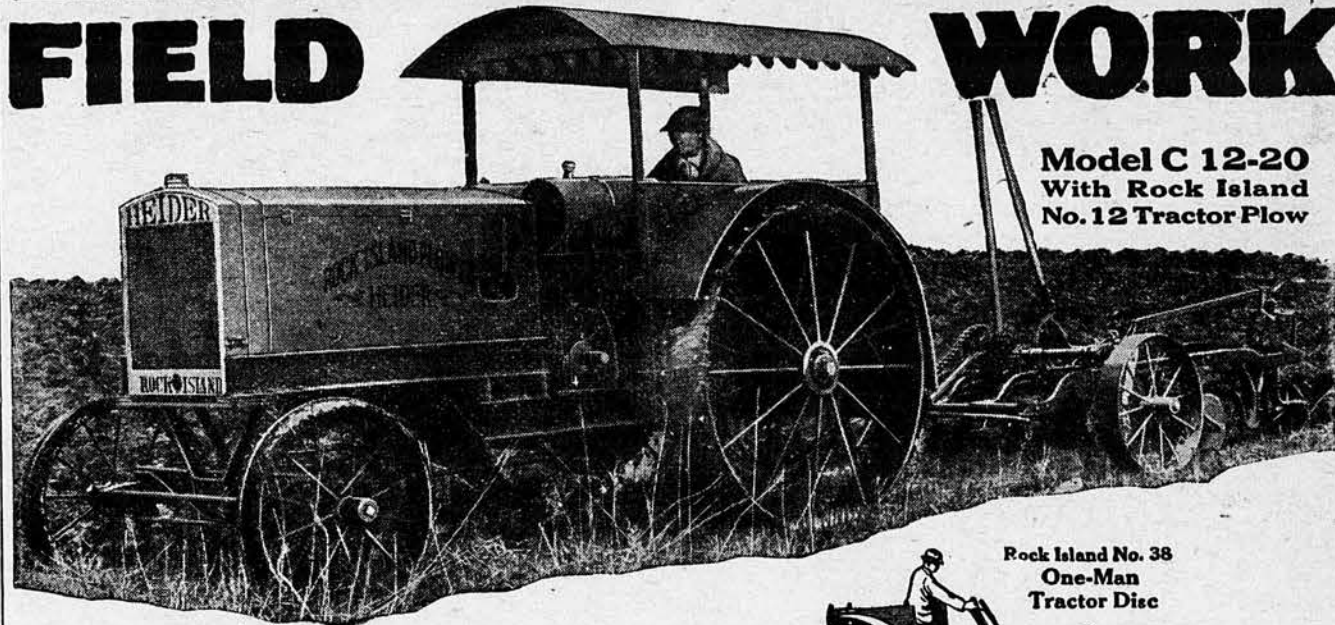
Kansas never stops until she has finished a fight for humanity. She started the crusade against liquor. She helped to finish it when Governor Allen a few days ago signed a resolution by the state legislature forever putting the ban on the sale of liquor in the United States.

In the recent drive for 30 million dollars for the Armenian-Jewish relief, Kansas gave the national organization her pledge that she would give \$600,000 for the fund. A number of states were unable to make campaigns at this time and deferred until February or early spring. But Kansas didn't bat

an eye because of the after holiday crimp in the family pocketbook. She started right on time. A number of towns have already subscribed their quota. But Kansas is yet far behind in her pledge. Kansas has not failed in a single war drive. Millions of war sufferers and victims of war conditions are looking to the United States to send help. If Kansas fails in this near final drive, she will for the first time admit defeat. Have you done your full share? If you have already subscribed, can't you give a little more? It is the appeal of suffering women and children and broken men—the millions who paid the real price while Kansas enjoyed high prices and bounteous crops.

What was your experience with wheat last year? How many acres did you plant? How much did it cost you to produce this wheat and what profit did you have? Your experience will be interesting to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

ELEVEN YEARS FIELD WORK



Model C 12-20
With Rock Island
No. 12 Tractor Plow

12-20 H.P. **Heider** 9-16 H.P.

ELEVEN years of work on the farms of America—in every soil—on the roads pulling big loads, in every power use of the farm, the dairy, the orchard, and the home—put the Heider's construction beyond all debate. It has the field answer to every question.

7 Speeds Forward and Reverse All With One Lever

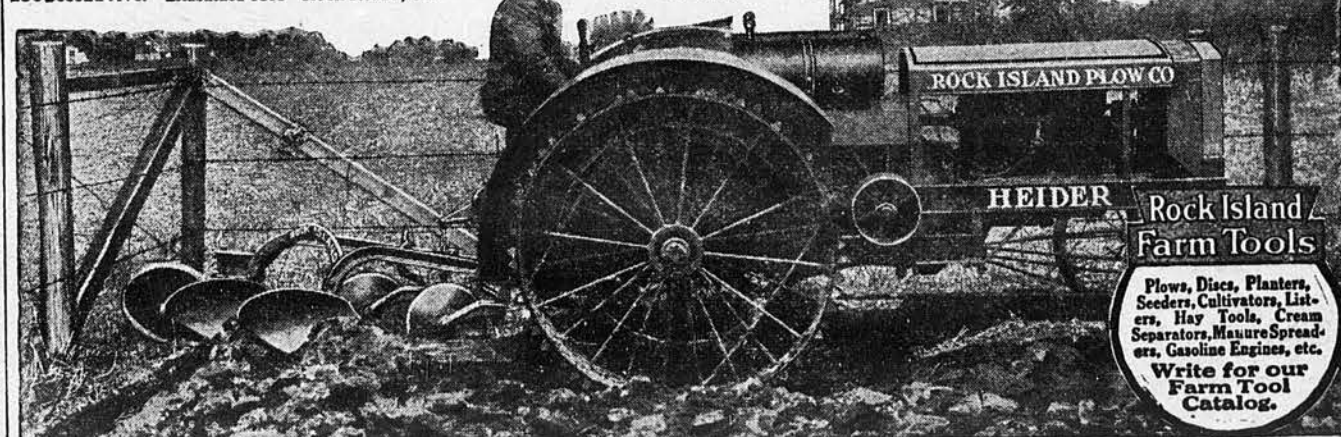
Heider Patented Friction Drive—backed by 11 years of success—gives seven speeds forward and reverse all with one motor speed, all with one lever for traction or belt work. It does away with a lot of gears and expense, and makes the operation so simple that boys are running it.

Heavy duty 4-cylinder Waukesha motor uses either kerosene or gasoline without carburetor changes. Gives a steady, dependable pull for the plow—or throttles down to just the right power for a cream separator. Dixie High-Tension Magneto with impulse starter. Kingston Carburetor. Perfex Radiator. Write for Tractor Catalog.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.

230 Second Ave. Established 1855 Rock Island, Ill.

Model D
9-16



HEIDER Rock Island
Farm Tools

Plows, Discs, Planters,
Seeders, Cultivators, List-
ers, Hay Tools, Cream
Separators, Manure Spread-
ers, Gasoline Engines, etc.
Write for our
Farm Tool
Catalog.

Rock Island No. 38
One-Man
Tractor Disc



Built exclusively as a tractor disc with extra strength throughout for terrific strains. Close-up levers operated directly from tractor. One man easily operates both tractor and disc. Extremely flexible—gangs work independently. Close coupled—light draft. Note the unusual clearance—disc does not clog. Made in two sizes—8 and 10-ft. cut—either 16 or 18-inch solid or cut out discs.

Heider Model D 9-16

With No. 9 Power Lift Plow

Rock Island Heider Model D with two-bottom No. 9 Rock Island Plow attached to the tractor platform is shown below. Entire outfit in one unit. Foot lever control. Automatic power lift. This ideal one-man outfit for the smaller farm. With it one man can plow right up to the fence lines—back into the corners—plow all the field. The hands guide the tractor. The foot controls the plow. Sold with or without plow attached.

Heider Tractors and Rock Island Tractor Tools will be a big attraction at the Kansas City Tractor Show Feb. 24 to Mar. 1. Don't fail to see them—better still, ask for a demonstration.



The Greatest Hour of the Dairy Farmer

NOW that the war is over, the farmer's responsibility and opportunity are greater than ever—for the American farmer and dairyman must literally feed the world. It means greater production and getting the *most* out of that production. Waste is as unpatriotic now as it was during the war.

But there is many a farmer who would not think of planting a hundred rows of corn and only harvesting 95 rows, who is now using a fixed feed separator and wasting a good part of his butterfat through turning under speed. Even tho the proper separating speed is marked on the handle, tests show that 95 per cent of *all* separators are turned below speed. If you turn a Sharples Suction-feed Separator below speed, you skim clean just the same—due to the patented suction feed. No other separator has this principle.

SHARPLES

SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

"Skims Clean at Any Speed"

Sharples is the pioneer American Separator—invented, perfected and preferred in America. It is the product of the greatest factory of its kind in the United States—and all American owned. Write for the interesting, profitable Sharples story and Sharples Book of Old Songs. It's free. Address nearest office, Dept. 15

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods"

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., West Chester, Pa.

Sharples Milker—the ONLY Milker with a Squeeze

BRANCHES: CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO
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\$19.95 Sent on Trial
Upward *American* Cream
SEPARATOR

Thousands in Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$19.95. Skims warm or cold milk closely. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced, Bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our Absolute Guarantee Protects You. Besides wonderfully low prices and generous trial terms, our offer includes our—

Easy Monthly Payment Plan

Whether dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free on request, is a most complete, elaborate and interesting book on cream separators. Western orders filled from Western points. Write today for catalog and see our big money saving proposition.

American Separator Co., Box 1092, Bainbridge, N. Y.



The Outlook for Dairying

American Cow Owners Have a Big Opportunity

BY W. P. B. LOCKWOOD

AMERICAN production of dairy products is a part of the world production, and previous to 1915 had not kept pace with the growth of consumption at home. As a matter of fact the American public consumed in 1914 what was produced in this country and, in addition, cheese and other imported dairy products which, expressed in terms of milk it took to make them, equaled 700 million pounds of milk. This shows that in 1914 we were buyers of dairy products on the world's markets.

Dairy Cattle in Europe

The Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that there are approximately 23 million milk cows in the United States today. Best authorities estimate that there have been killed in Europe, due to war causes and needs, at least 22 million dairy cattle, including young stock. For the sake of easy comparison then, we can assume that there have been permanently withdrawn from the production of dairy products a number of dairy cattle in Europe equal to the milk cows in the United States. Not only have these been withdrawn, but the progeny of these cattle from which the future supply of dairy products was to have come has been withdrawn.

In the war-devastated districts there are no cattle. In the countries recently at war, the cattle that they have are not giving normal quantities of milk on account of the shortage of fodder and grain or concentrated feeds—the grain or concentrated feeds being cut off by shortage of shipping facilities and submarine destruction. The condition in adjacent neutral countries is as bad as in the belligerent countries, as they were cut off from the concentrated feeds by the embargo of the allies. At present none of these countries can increase their herds as there is not shipping space for cattle, and they do not have and cannot produce the feeds.

Europe Needs Dairy Products

The Food Administration authorities state that Europe is short 3 billion pounds of pork, dairy and vegetable fats. Assuming that the dairy fats are one-third of this, it would mean that they are short 1 billion pounds, which would be equal to two-thirds of all of the butter made in the United States last year, or an equivalent of one-fourth of all the milk produced in the United States.

The shortage of milk for children in Europe has caused serious results. In some places it is impossible to get it at any price, while in others the amount procurable is limited to one-third of a pint a child a day for children not 10 years old and none for those who are older. Our best baby doctors consider that a child under 1 year old must have at least a quart of milk a day to be properly nourished. In a number of the European countries mothers of the children have been so poorly nourished that it is impossible for them to nurse the children properly. This has all meant an appalling death rate among children.

The United States exported in dairy products the equivalent of 210 million pounds of milk in 1915; 750 million pounds of milk in 1916; 1,460 million pounds of milk in 1917, and 1,930 million pounds of milk in 1918. Nearly half of the exportation in 1918 was in the form of condensed milk. With each cow averaging 4,000 pounds, the total exportation represents the product of approximately 480,000 cows.

These figures do not include large exports of milk powder, of which we have no figures at hand.

During the past year, the Food Administration regulated the shipping space allowed for dairy products in order to protect our home consumption. They have also asked the public to economize on regular consumption and to eliminate unnecessary consumption.

This shows that there is an immediate need and that there will be a continued need for some years for dairy cattle, and for every dairy product that can be made. We also know that the United States is the dairy producing country nearest this market, and will have better shipping facilities than any other country. Further, that our stock of dairy cattle has not been reduced and that we can grow the necessary feed to increase the production of both dairy cattle and dairy products.

What All This Means

1. That there is a world shortage of dairy cattle.
2. That there is a world shortage of dairy products.
3. That the American cow owner is the nearest producer to the place where this shortage is acute.
4. That he is favored by shipping facilities.
5. That he must, for the sake of starving peoples, do all in his power to relieve this shortage.
6. That he will be well paid for this effort, as the prices for both dairy cattle and products will continue high for some time.

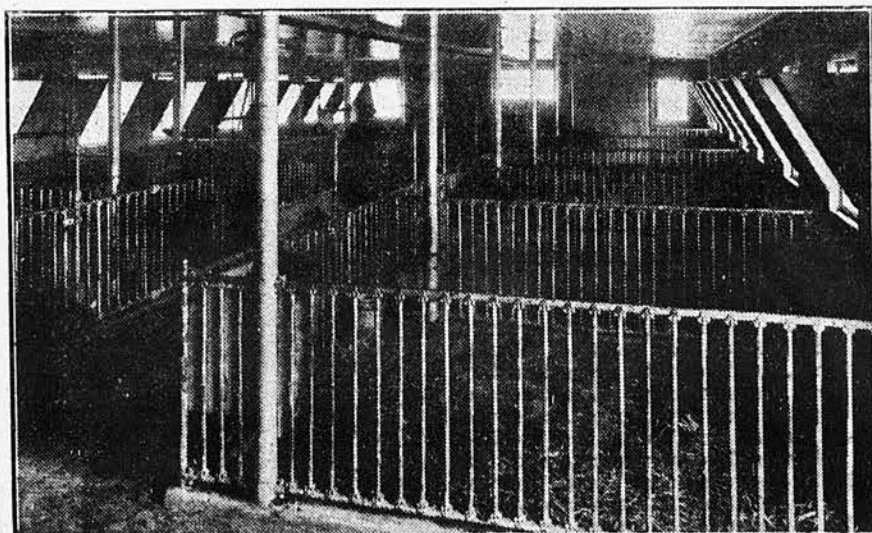
How did the munitions manufacturer meet the war conditions? He used every machine available, and got more as fast as possible. The farmer can do the same. He can use every available profitable milk cow, which is his machine for the manufacture of milk; he can save and raise all heifer calves from these cows, these as they come into milk being his new machines. In fact, the farmer has the advantage of the munitions manufacturer in that these heifers will be maturing at a time, with the war over, when more shipping will be available and the countries that need them will be in the market for dairy cattle.

Professor—I went to the railroad office today and got that umbrella I left on the train last week.

His Wife—That's good. Where is it now?

Professor—Eh? By Jove, I—really, my dear, I'm afraid I left it on the train.—Boston Transcript.

Send us photographs of your homes and your livestock.



Provide Comfortable Quarters for the Dairy Cows and They Will Increase Your Milk Profits Enough to Make It Worth While.

A Record for Holsteins

It is a little unusual to speak of milk in terms of miles, but this concerns two unusual heifers—purebred Holsteins, owned at Arden Farms in Minnesota. These two heifers, by name, Jewel Pontiac Segis and Beauty Beets Walker Segis, have established records of production for milk and butter, which, according to the Holstein Friesian World, never have been approached by other heifers of their ages, since Adam fed on milk and honey in the Garden. Jewel, who is a 3-year-old, produced 27,068.5 pounds of milk, and 1,171.5 pounds of butter in a year, while Beauty Beets, only a 2-year-old, made 25,343.3 pounds of milk and 1,040.64 pounds of butter in the same period.

Considering first their milk production, we find that these heifers together produced over 26,000 quarts of the most nearly indispensable food in the human dietary. This product, placed in quart bottles stood side by side, would make a row extending approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Similarly, if their year's production of butter, over 2,200 pounds, were made into the ordinary pound prints and piled end on end they would extend half again as high as the Woolworth Tower in New York City. As a matter of fact the product was certified and sold for hospital uses in the city of St. Paul at 16 cents a quart, so that these two young heifers actually earned their owner, Senator J. M. Mackney, over \$4,000 for the year.

Of course, in order to make such wonderful records for production they had to have the best of care and liberal, intelligent feeding, but consider that each one of these heifers produced as much as eight average scrub cows; and think what it would mean to feed and care for two cows instead of 16. In these days of high feed prices and labor costs the improved dairy cow points the only way out for the dairyman.

This story illustrating the possibilities in milk and butter production from purebred Holsteins is one of vital interest to every one. To those who are engaged in the dairy business it points the way to increased profits thru the use of better dairy machines. Its significance from the viewpoint of the consumer lies in the fact that efficient dairy producers of this type can produce milk so much more economically than the average cow, that the milk can be sold at a lower price and still return a fair profit to the milkman.

Any factor which can induce the general public to use greater quantities of milk, is of great importance to humanity, for milk is the one food that is absolutely essential to normal and healthy development. It is the one food that cannot be replaced by a substitute. According to the latest scientific investigation milk contains certain properties called vitamins which are indispensable in the diet, particularly for growing children. Extensive experiments were conducted with rats and other animals in which one group was fed milkfat, and other lots were fed on the various vegetable fats and other animal fats of the sort ordinarily used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. It was found that the milk-fed animals continued their normal development, while those which were deprived of the milkfat soon stopped growing and failed to develop and function in a normal manner. These facts are given in this connection to show the importance of such great records as those made by these two Minnesota Holstein heifers in stimulating the breeding and development of better dairy cattle.

Dairy Bull Associations

Dairymen who would like to use purebred bulls to improve their herds, but who cannot afford to purchase such animals, should investigate the advantages of a co-operative bull association.

Farmers Bulletin No. 993, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives directions for the organization and operation of bull associations, together with constitution and by-laws necessary for such an organization.

The typical co-operative bull association, as recommended by the dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture is composed

of from 15 to 30 farmers who jointly own five bulls. The territory in which these farmers live is divided into five "breeding blocks," one bull being assigned in each block. As many as 50 to 60 cows may belong to the farmers in each block, and the bull in the block should be kept on a conveniently located farm. To prevent inbreeding, each bull is moved to the next block every two years. If all the bulls live, and if all are kept until each one has made a complete circuit, no new bulls need be purchased for 10 years. In this way each member of the association has the use of a good purebred bull for many years at a cost of only a small part of the purchase price of one good bull—usually less than is invested in a more inferior bull owned by individual dairymen.

The selection of the bulls for an association is one of the most important considerations. The Department of Agriculture makes public some figures which show that daughters from bulls that are bred right will excel the production of their dams. Seven cows, the average production of which was 208.3 pounds of butterfat a year, were bred to a certain bull, and the production of the offspring was increased to 270.5 pounds. In another instance seven daughters of another bull produced an average of 281.6 pounds of butterfat, while the dams produced only 226.4

pounds. In a third instance the daughters produced 369.5 pounds, while the dams yielded but 254 pounds. In each of those tests the increase in production could be credited wholly to the influence of the bulls able to transmit high producing tendencies. A good, purebred bull will make rapid and marked improvement in the herds, and the bull association interests increase in proportion to the improvement obtained.

Success in the operation of an association depends a great deal on the care that is used in its organization. Dairymen contemplating forming an association should consult the local county agent.

Holsteins in Lyon County

In Lyon county a systematic campaign has been waged during the year by A. H. Gufler and others for more and better cows. T. M. Jeffords, agricultural agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway System and D. L. Harcourt of the extension service of the De Laval Separator company recently assisted Lyon county farmers in a three days' campaign soliciting for the sale of purebred dairy animals. As a result of this campaign orders were placed for 4 registered Holstein bull calves, 5 Holstein cows, 3 Holstein heifer calves,

and 79 grade cows and heifers, making a total of 91 dairy cattle. The maximum price on these animals was placed at \$11,700 and T. M. Jeffords and J. L. Stevenson were authorized to purchase these cattle in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. Other purchases will be made during the winter and spring. Lyon county expects to leave nothing undone to make dairying one of the leading industries in that part of the state.

Many Holsteins Recorded

Volume 38 of the Holstein-Friesian herd book is off the press and ready for delivery. It contains a record of all purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle approved and admitted for entry since the close of Volume 37. The registrations include bulls numbering from 216,626 to 230,705, and cows from 391,506 to 423,670—a total of 14,080 males and 32,165 females recorded between September 1, 1917, and February 26, 1918. The grand total registrations of Holstein-Friesian cattle recorded in the herd books to date reach 654,375, with Volume 39 in course of preparation.

Volume 38 contains a complete record of animals registered, their age, sire and dam, also their breeders and owners. The price charged for the herd book—\$2.75 delivered—is much below the actual cost. It is published by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt.



Get more milk!

Get more milk from *your* cows. Others have proved by actual record that Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders make cows give from one-half to three-fifths of a gallon more milk per day. I guarantee that

All stock do better with Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders (my personal prescription)

They tone up the animal's system wonderfully, produce perfect digestion, increase the productive *value* of the feed, drive out worms, and keep stock strong and healthy. The formula for these powders has been worked out from my twenty-six years' veterinary practice, and *tried out* by thousands of dairymen and stock raisers, with big success.

This time of the year all stock *need* help—cows, horses, hogs, etc. You should get your cows in good condition for the freshening period; tone up your horses for hard spring work; and insure healthy, sturdy spring pigs. Feed your cows and sows Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders—give it to your horses. Besides being a splendid conditioner it is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds, distemper, worms, kidney troubles, loss of appetite, hide-bound, loss of flesh, etc., because it eliminates the *causes* of these ailments.

Get a package today — at my risk


Ask your dealer today for Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. If my Stock Powders fail to do all that I claim for them, your dealer is authorized to refund your money.

<p>Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder keeps hens healthy, insures winter eggs, and means more profits to you.</p>	<p>Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder cleanses, dries and heals sores and cuts quickly. Handy to use.</p>	<p>Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer (powdered) rids your flock quickly of lice, protects chicks, etc.</p>
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Free sample—ask your dealer

Dr. LeGear's Remedies are sold by 40,000 of the best dealers—never by peddlers. Ask your dealer today for liberal *free sample* package of Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders or Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder, and get a free copy of Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Book. If your dealer hasn't samples and books, ask him to write us. We will supply him promptly.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., 746 Howard Street, St. Louis, Mo.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V.S. (in Surgeon's Robe), Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College (Toronto Can.), 1892. Nationally famous specialist in treatment of stock and poultry. 26 years' actual veterinary practice.



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.

Rule for Measuring Alfalfa

Will you give me a correct rule for measuring alfalfa hay in the stack, the number of feet in a ton that is used in Kansas? Kindly give me the rule and the way it is figured out, either in a letter or thru the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Cedar Point, Kan. E. PINKSTON.

If alfalfa hay has been stacked or stored in the mow about 30 days, 512 cubic feet are usually regarded as a ton. If the hay has stood five or six months 422 cubic feet, and if it is fully settled 343 cubic feet, will approximate a ton. In very large stacks or deep mows, fully settled, 216 cubic feet are taken for a ton. Hence, to find the number of tons:

In a round stack: Find the circumference of the stack at a height that will give a fair average distance around the stack; also find the vertical height of the measured circumference from the ground, and the slant height from the measured circumference to the top of the stack.

Take all measurements in feet. Square the number of feet in the circumference; divide this by 100 and multiply it by 8; then multiply the result by the number denoting the height of the base plus one-third the number denoting the slant height. The result is the number of cubic feet, which, if divided by the number of cubic feet in a ton, will give the number of tons.

In a rick: Measure the distance in feet over the rick from the ground on one side to the ground on the other, also measure the width in feet near the ground. Add the two numbers and divide the result by 4; square this result and multiply it by the number denoting the length of the rick. Divide the final result by the number of cubic feet in a ton, which will give the number of tons in the rick.

L. E. Call.

Flemish Giant Rabbits

I have read a great deal in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about Flemish Giant rabbits, but desire more information on the subject. Please tell me where I can get literature on the subject. Soldier, Kan. W. C. HOLLIDAY.

The Flemish giant rabbit is a cross between the Belgian hare and other breeds and is developed especially for its large size. The flesh is said to be somewhat coarser in mature animals than in the Belgian, but the young have equally as good meat as any of the others. The Belgian hare and the

Flemish giant furnish a palatable and highly nutritious meat. They are extremely rapid breeders and mature very early. It is said that their meat costs less than that of any other meat, even less costly than poultry. I advise you to write the U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., for their Farmers' Bulletin 496, "Raising Belgian Hares and Other Rabbits," by David E. Lantz. This bulletin contains the most complete information on all matters pertaining to raising Belgian hares and other rabbits.

Robert K. Nabours.

To Poison Prairie Dogs

Please advise me how to make a poison that will kill prairie dogs. We have a great many of them that we wish to exterminate. Lake City, Kan. J. R. SHEIDLER.

Buy the poison sirup prepared by the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan or prepare a poison mixture by mixing the following ingredients:

For 1 quart take 1 ounce of strychnia sulphate (powdered), 1 ounce sodium cyanide, 1½ ounces 95 per cent alcohol. The strychnia is dissolved in ½ pint of boiling water. The sodium cyanide is dissolved in a ¼ pint of hot water and allowed to cool.

Add the sodium cyanide solution to the sirup. Add the alcohol to the hot solution of strychnine, and then mix the two by stirring thoroughly.

Take ½ bushel of oats, clean kafir or wheat in a large metal tub. After thoroughly shaking the contents of the

can, pour it over the grain and stir until every part is thoroly wet with the poison. Then stir in a few pounds of fine cornmeal, to take up the extra moisture. Let the mixture stand in a shed over night and put it out early the next morning if the weather is fine. Place a tablespoonful or less of the grain in two or three little bunches at the outside of each burrow occupied by prairie dogs. Only occupied burrows should be poisoned. One-half bushel of grain should poison from 500 to 600 holes.

The best time to use this poison is from December 1 to March 1, when the green vegetation is not available and the prairie dogs will eat the bait readily.

Robert K. Nabours.

Durum Wheat

Please give me some information in regard to Durum wheat and state what kind of soil is required and how much seed should be sown. Simpson, Kan. P. H. BROWN.

Durum wheat is the best type of spring wheat to sow in Kansas. It is more hardy than most varieties of spring wheat. However, it is only in very favorable seasons that Durum is a profitable crop to grow in this state. In your section of Kansas the chance of producing a profitable crop of Durum wheat is usually better than farther west and south. We find that the northwestern section of Kansas is best adapted to spring wheat. In eastern and central Kansas spring wheat is almost always a complete failure. The yield of Durum wheat will depend very much upon the season. Ten bushels would be considered a very satisfactory yield, and you would be fortunate to secure such a yield, altho with very favorable weather and if the summer remained cool, it might be possible to produce up to 20 or 30 bushels. On the other hand, if the weather was unfavorable and it turned hot and dry shortly before harvest, the wheat would shrink badly and would produce grain of very low milling value.

It is advisable to sow about a bushel and a peck of Durum wheat on well prepared ground. The crop should be sown as early in the spring as possible. The price compares favorably with Turkey at the central markets. There is difficulty, however, in marketing Durum wheat where only a small quantity is grown. If you produced as much as a car load, or if there was sufficient Durum wheat produced in your neighborhood so that a car load could be shipped at one time, you would have no difficulty in marketing it at the terminal markets, but if you produced only a few hundred bushels you would have difficulty in marketing it locally, because grain shippers cannot mix Durum and Turkey wheat in the same car for shipment.

L. E. Call.

Improper Feed

We have a cow that seems to have lost the use of her legs, but she has a good appetite. What would you recommend? Lamar, Colo. L. R. RICE.

Inability to stand in cattle is usually the result of eating decomposed or moldy feed. I would therefore advise that you make a careful examination of this animal's food and see to it that the latter is entirely wholesome. In the way of medicinal treatment, the cow's system should be thoroly cleaned out by administering 1½ pounds of Epsom salts mixed with a quart of warm water. This is to be given as a drench. After this the cow is to receive the following mixture: Sodium sulphate, 8 ounces; sodium chloride, 2 ounces; sodium bicarbonate, 6 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces. The animal is to receive a heaping tablespoonful of this mixture mixed with a little water and given as a drench three times daily.

R. R. Dykstra.

Deafness in Horses

Some of our horses that were close to where there was heavy firing of guns have become deaf so that they do not respond to commands given them. Please suggest treatment. Junction City, Kan. M. S.

Deafness is produced quite frequently when guns are discharged close to the ears of horses. There is no treatment for a condition of this kind. Fortunately, it is usually of a temporary character and gradually the hearing again becomes normal.

R. R. Dykstra.

Let's plan to have better roads and better schools this year.

10 Reasons Why

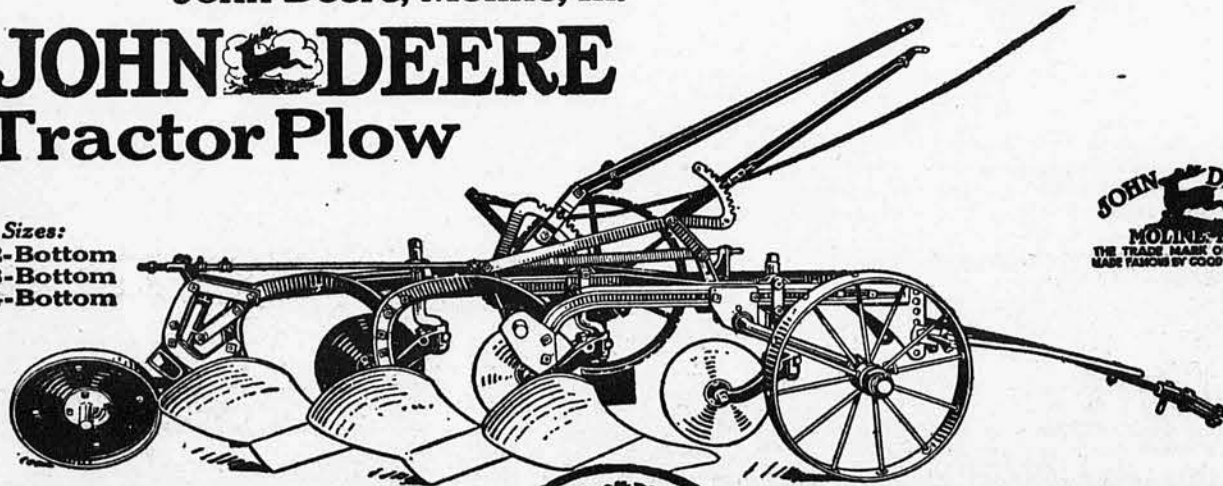
HERE are ten of the reasons why the John Deere Tractor Plow gives the better and longer service that determines full plow value:

1. Its John Deere bottoms wear, scour and pulverize to best advantage.
2. It is locked into the soil at plowing depth through the action of the power lift, maintaining uniform depth.
3. Its land wheel is set back, balancing weight of plow over all three wheels, just as on your sulky or gang plow—assures plowing at uniform depth in uneven ground.
4. Its Quick Detachable Shares can be removed by loosening one nut. Tighten the same nut and the share is on tight—it stays tight.
5. Its power lift raises bottoms high and level on half turn of land wheel.
6. Its bottoms enter ground point first and penetrate quickly.
7. Its power lift is simple, strong and positive. Parts move only when plow is lifted or lowered—no useless wear.
8. Its great clearance in throat of beam prevents clogging.
9. Its beams of John Deere steel are unusually strong; guaranteed not to bend or break. Heavy beam braces, long-lapped and securely joined to beams with heavy bolts and lock washers.
10. Its hitch is adjustable for any standard tractor.

John Deere, Moline, Ill.

JOHN DEERE Tractor Plow

Sizes:
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3-Bottom
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Let us send you free our big 156-page book, "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them." Full of valuable farming information. A book to which you will often refer. Worth dollars. Tells all about the complete line of John Deere machines listed below:

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To get this valuable book, state the implements in which you are interested and ASK FOR PACKAGE T-39.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Who Would Inherit?

A and B are husband and wife. Both carry life insurance policies made payable to each other. If they die the same night, A dying at 1 o'clock and B at 2 would the relatives of either side other than the children of A and B be entitled to any of the insurance? READER.

No.

Parent's Authority

Can a father have his 19-year-old son, who has left his home, arrested and sent to the reform school should he refuse to return? W. L. K.

No. No boys are taken into the reform school who are more than 16 years old.

Why Didn't John D. Pay?

Will you give me the reason the Standard Oil company or John D. Rockefeller, did not pay the 29 million dollar fine assessed for violating the anti-trust laws? M. R. B.

The case was carried to the Supreme court, and the decision of the lower court was reversed.

Transfer to Wife

A and B are husband and wife. They have three children, the youngest not yet of age. A owned a half section of land before marriage and they together bought 341 acres several years after marriage. Instead of making a will A transferred title to the 341 acres to B for \$1. Can B hold this land in case of A's death, or will the children be entitled to 1/2 of it? A. M. S.

She can hold all of it.

Bounty for Crow Scalps

Is there a bounty on crow heads? If so where should I take them and what is the bounty? SUBSCRIBER.

The county commissioners of all counties are authorized to offer 5 cents a head as bounty on crows. Heads should be filed with the county clerk. There is a bounty of 1 cent for crow eggs.

Cashing Check

If a man receives a check as payment for a debt and is able to cash it can he be compelled to return the amount plus protest fees if the check should be protested on account of insufficient funds? A READER.

Yes. When the bank cashes the check it does so on his indorsement which makes him liable for its payment.

North Carolina Estate

Father and mother owned property in North Carolina, consisting of stock of groceries and hardware, building, a storage house covering three lots, dwelling house and three other dwelling houses which were rented, and two vacant lots. Mother died last November without making will. What part of the property should her four children inherit under the laws of North Carolina? B. F. D.

The surviving husband is entitled to a life estate in his deceased wife's estate in North Carolina. At his death the estate would go to her children.

Telephone Company

Is there a state officer or commission in Kansas to which I can appeal to get our local telephone company to improve its service? I have been on this line for more than 18 months, and for only about one month have we had what could be called decent service. KICKER.

You should take your troubles to the utilities commission. The procedure is very simple and informal. Simply address a letter stating clearly and concisely your complaint and the facts in the case, to the Public Utilities Commission, Topeka, Kan.

Rights in Hedge Fence

A bought 80 acres of railroad land about 40 years ago and set out a hedge fence all around the place. He has tended to it ever since, and has never sold any part of it. Can people buying adjoining farms claim any part of this fence? A sold this farm to B with the understanding that the hedge would belong to him. Can people living on adjoining farms now claim half of this fence? In case people joining farms should desire to buy half of the hedge would B be compelled to sell the same? SUBSCRIBER.

The hedge belongs to A. The neighbors have no title to any part of it. B succeeds to all the rights A had in the land and hedge. No.

Nonpartisan League

A year ago an agent for the Nonpartisan League came thru this section and induced me to subscribe for a paper which he said would come for three months and would be discontinued at the end of that time. I subscribed with that understanding and supposed that was the end of it, but this fall there came a check to the bank where I do business for \$16. Could any of the farmers who signed get their money back? Q. D.

Assuming that your recollection of the circumstances is correct, this was clearly a case of obtaining or attempting to obtain money under false pre-

tenses, and the agent should be arrested and prosecuted. If you were induced under a misapprehension to sign a note for \$16 and this note was negotiated before it fell due, you are stuck for the amount, on the ground that it has passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser. You should make complaint to the head officers of the league. If they are honest they will not stand for that kind of rascality on the part of an agent.

Telephones

In moving from one farm to another with a telephone installed in each house, the lines belonging to the same company, do you have to pay an installation fee? If so how much is the fee? Is Christmas a legal holiday? If so why do carriers have to carry mail on that day? SUBSCRIBER.

If there is no installation of telephones the company would have no right to charge an installation fee. There are no national holidays. A number of states have made Christmas a legal holiday but that applies only to the state.

Domestic Difficulty

A and B are husband and wife. C is a hired hand who pretends to be in love with B and wants to put A out of the house and marry B. A and B are happy together, having been married 15 years and having three children. C insults B and is forced to leave by A and B. C causes grief to A by calling B up over the telephone, writing to her, sending her post cards and forcing conversation upon her when and wherever he meets her. How can A and B have a

peaceful life without being continually troubled by C?

I should say that the most effective way would be to break C's head. If A does not feel physically able to perform that meritorious duty, and has no able friend who will joyously act as a substitute, he can have C enjoined from annoying him and his wife.

Renter's Right

A has been renting B's farm without a written contract. In the fall of 1917 he planted about 80 acres of wheat, then gave up the farm and rented another in the same neighborhood. During early winter C rented B's farm without written contract. B reserved the part sowed to wheat until A should harvest the crop. C took possession March 1, 1918, and about July 15 rented the entire farm for the following year. A threshed his wheat about October 30 but left straw stacked on the ground unprotected. C wanted to pasture his cattle on ground he farmed, but the fields are not fenced. The cattle got to the straw and would not eat anywhere else unless herded away from the straw. This C endeavored to do. The wheat crop was nearly a failure and there was not much straw. C met A and offered to buy the straw, but A refused to sell, saying he needed it for feed. C explained that he wanted to pasture the ground, that the cattle would not eat anywhere else unless herded, and asked A to haul the straw away. A agreed to do so as soon as possible. C continued to herd the cattle away for a time but about Christmas quit. His cattle ate or destroyed the straw. What were A's and C's rights in the matter? E. F. B.

It was A's duty to get the straw off the place as soon as possible. He was entitled to a reasonable time to do this but would be required to protect the straw during the interval be-

tween threshing the wheat and hauling away the straw. If C was a bailee at all it was to a very limited degree. He was not required to exercise more than ordinary care to keep his cattle away from the straw stack. I believe the court would hold, if the matter were tested, that C was not required to herd his cattle away from the stack, which A took no trouble to protect by placing a fence about it or by hauling it away. From your statement of the facts, C is not liable for the destruction of the straw.

Taxes

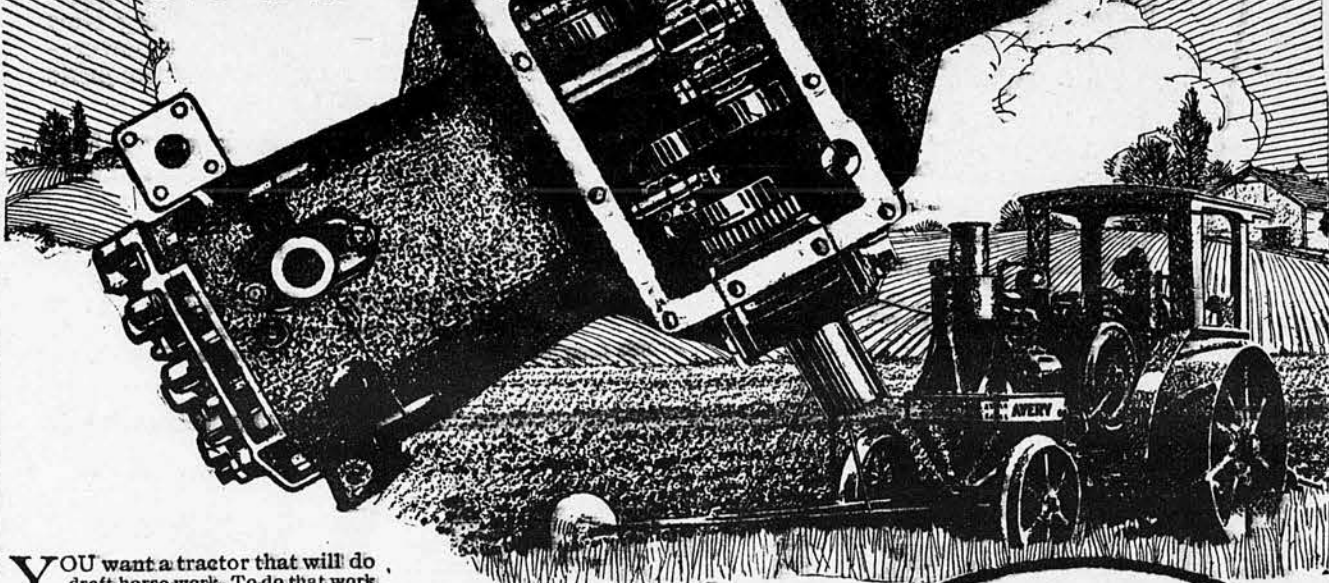
Does a veteran of the Civil War have to pay taxes on land he owns if it does not produce sufficient to meet the taxes? Can they make him pay the taxes out of his pension money?

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.

No distinction is made in favor of the veterans of the Civil War in the matter of taxes. The land would be taxed just as other land is taxed. The veteran could not be compelled to pay the taxes out of his pension money. If he fails to pay, the land will be advertised and sold to pay the delinquent taxes, and if the tax remains unpaid for three years a tax deed will issue.

What can we do to improve our rural schools and make them more practicable? Write us your views immediately.

The "Draft-Horse" Tractor Motor



YOU want a tractor that will do draft-horse work. To do that work you must have a "Draft-Horse" type of motor. A tractor motor should be built along the lines of a strong, powerful draft horse—that is exactly what you get in the Avery "Draft-Horse" motor.

The Avery Motor is of the Opposed Type. We selected the opposed type of motor over the twin-cylinder and the four-cylinder automobile type because its length distributes the weight better between the front and rear wheels; its narrower width makes possible a shorter crankshaft with only two bearings; it runs at a lower speed and hence requires less gears in the transmission, and makes possible a "direct drive" in high, low, reverse and in the belt.

We build the Avery motor with the heaviest crankshaft in any tractor motor, practically unbreakable. Five-ring pistons and valves in the head, which mean power and economy. Thermo-

phon cooling system and round radiator—no fan, pumps, belts, pulleys, etc.

We invented renewable inner cylinder walls, gasifiers that turn kerosene or distillate into gas and burn it all, adjustable crankshaft boxes that take up the wear in the bearings instantly, and many other exclusive, protected Avery features.

The Avery Perfected Opposed "Draft-Horse" Motor is built especially for heavy-duty traction and belt work. It is made in our own special Motor Factory and only for Avery Tractors.

Write for the New Avery Catalog

telling about Avery Tractors, Motor Cultivators, Plows and Threshers. Also ask for the Avery Free Tractor Correspondence Course and the Avery Special Circular entitled "100 Questions and Answers to Tractor Troubles." See Samples at the Nearest Avery Dealer.

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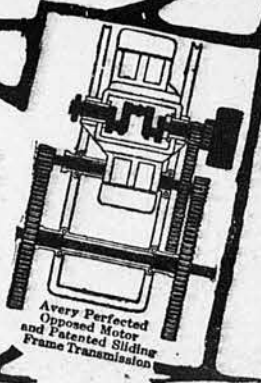
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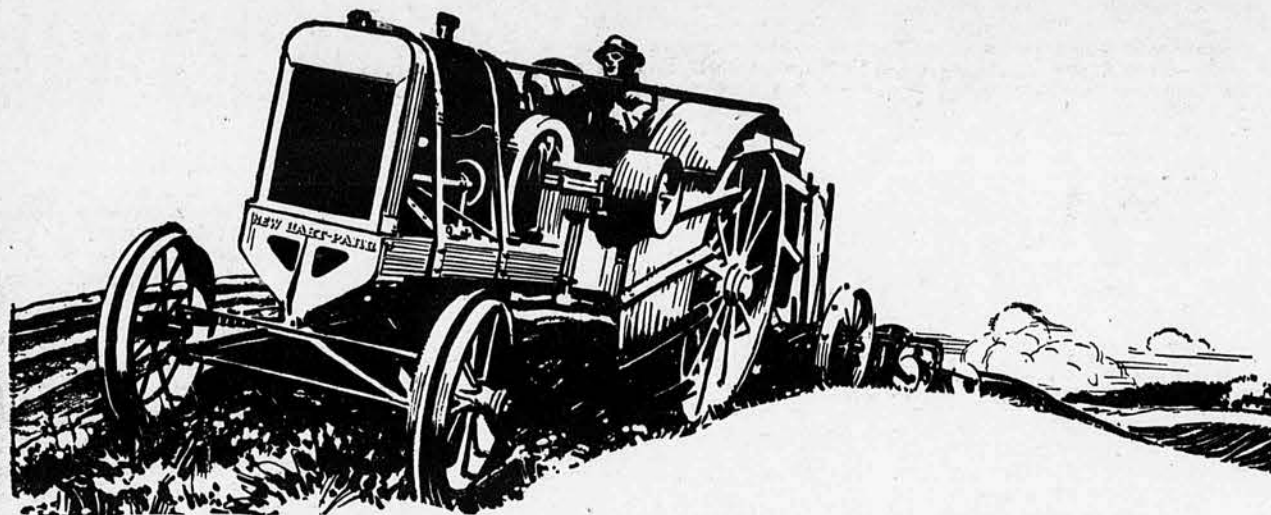
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Size Avery
Tractor for
Every Size Farm

Five Sizes—the
Same Design.
Standardized





You buy a tractor for power only

YOU buy a tractor for power—power only. You can't afford to buy a tractor as a plaything. You want abundant power on the drawbar and on the belt. You want lots of power for every job and in addition a reserve for every emergency and tight place. And you want that power at your finger tips—every minute through the hardest trials of the busy seasons—a never failing, steady, reliable power that puts you over the top of your peak loads on time.

Yes—and one thing more—you want a three plow tractor with the greatest power per dollar invested.

Then your choice of tractors must fall on The New Hart-Parr, because it has a twin-cylinder motor equipped with the exclusive

Dray Kerosene Shunt—it burns kerosene as successfully as gasoline engines burn gasoline.

It passes from no load to full load and vice-versa without misfiring, without throttling, and with bulldog tenacity in power.

Developing more than its rated horsepower at a speed even below normal speed proves that The New Hart-Parr has ample power for all jobs and in addition that necessary reserve for emergencies.

Our experience and equipment permits us to build that way. We founded the tractor industry. We also built the first successful kerosene burning tractors. They were the old Hart-Parrs so famous for years. That is the kind of experience and reputation behind The New Hart-Parr—the tractor and firm you can depend upon.

Sit on a New Hart-Parr and feel under you its quick and sure response to varying loads, its bulldog tenacity at all jobs, feel its pent-up power at your finger tips—then you know why thousands of farmers are buying New Hart-Parrs and why that abundant power—that sure and economical power is their pride and source of enthusiasm.

You cannot afford to overlook what others are buying—buying for reasons you should know about.

Write today for our booklet.

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Founders of the Tractor Industry

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Power—Pulls three plows. 30 HP on belt. Tested at the last National Plowing Demonstration at Salina, Kansas, developed over 31 HP at 732 RPM.
Motor—2-cylinder twin, 4-cycle. Valve in head. 760 RPM.
Tractor Frame—Cast steel, one piece. No bend, no twist.
Carburetor—New Dray Kerosene Shunt.
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Speeds—Two forward; one reverse.
Transmission—Selective sliding gear.
Cooling Device—Honeycomb radiator—shaft driven pump and fan.
Lubrication—Force feed.

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Guaranteed A1. bug treated. f.o.b. factory near Chicago. Sisal or Standard February car lot price 19½¢. Small lots 20¢, later shpt. 5¢ per bale per month more. Consumers Cordage Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Both light and power in one plant, with this Cushman Unit Belted Plant. It gives you all the advantages of a direct connected plant and all of the advantages of a separate belted plant.

Cushman 4 H. P. Engine gives you double the power in practically the same space. Cushman Engines are very satisfactory for electric lighting plants, because they run so steadily and quietly. Also there is less vibration with a belted outfit like the Cushman, and less repairs and service required. Engine weighs only 190 lbs. and may easily be moved around to do all other farm work.

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This Prescription Saves Winter Pigs

Jas. A. Roberts' Hog Expert Give Pigs Lots Of Sunshine In Hog House By Using The Famous Chief Sunshine Hog House Windows

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The famous roof windows that thousands of successful farmers use and recommend. Made for the modern farmer—most satisfactory windows money will buy. Admit direct sunshine right on the pen floor every day the sun shines. Galvanized steel—rot-proof, rust-proof. Will not leak. Need no paint—no repairs—no attention. Nothing about them to wear out or give trouble. Outlast wooden windows 3 to 1. Easy to install in any hog house, old or new. Save and make you money—pay for themselves in increased hog profits. Investigate NOW. Write for full information. Address

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FREE! Complete plans, blue prints, of Modern Hog Houses. Also blanks for simple hog record system. Write for them TODAY.



About Kentucky Bluegrass

I read in your last issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that you want to hear from some Kansas farmer who has had some experience with Kentucky bluegrass. I have been sowing a little bluegrass nearly every year since 1913 and have learned some things from experience in that time and I will pass it along.

I sow only in the summer. Sometime in July or August is best. I never have had any that lived thru the summer that was sown in winter or spring. It comes up all right, but it is so delicate and takes so long to get a good deep root that our dry spells kill it, while if sown in summer it will lie there until the fall rains bring it up and by the following year it can stand our dry weather. It will not come up while it is hot and is very slow to germinate.

It is much better if the ground can be tramped or well packed but not while muddy soon after it is sown. If sown in timber, the shade should be high and open and it must be tramped, or the moles will heave it up and it will dry out and die before the grass can form a sod.

When you first try to start bluegrass on the farm, everything is against its successful growth as everything likes it, but after it is established everything spreads it. I sowed some in the timber last summer. I turned the cattle in there every day for 10 days. They ate all the weeds and tramped it good, and grass came up everywhere between the timber and the pasture, where it had been carried on the feet of the cattle. I always sow Kansas grown seed and I think it more hardy and is acclimated.

Kentucky bluegrass does not amount to much here in the summer but if we have enough moisture it is excellent for spring and fall pasture, and I believe every farm has some place that should be in bluegrass.

W. J. Sayre.

Cedar Point, Kan.

Successful Co-operative Store

The semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Supply company of Burlington, Kan.,—the Farmers' co-operative store—was held January 14 with a good attendance considering the almost impassable condition of the roads. This institution now has 225 stockholders who are farmers and who must be members of the grange. The capital stock January 1 was \$5,760; the net profit on the business between July 1, 1918 and January 1, 1919, amounted to \$1,544. A dividend of 5 per cent was declared on the six months' business and a rebate given on the amount traded of 5 per cent to stockholders and 2½ per cent to non-stockholders. The stock of goods on hand January 1 invoiced \$18,725. The profit left after dividends and rebates had been deducted was added to the surplus fund. The manager stated that the profit on the six months' business was 12 per cent, and that the cost of doing business was between 8 and 9 per cent. The volume of sales for the six months was \$39,650.

The business done by this company during the first six months of 1918, or between January 1, 1918 and July 1, 1918, was less in volume than that done during the last six months, the total volume of sales being \$24,350 as compared with \$39,650 but the net profits of the first period were larger because the cost of doing business was larger during the last half and the amount of the capital stock was largely increased during the last six months. During the first six months the capital stock was but \$4,690 as compared with \$5,760 for the last half year. Because of these conditions the rebates to purchasers of goods were 7 per cent to stockholders and 3½ per cent to non-stockholders during the first six months as compared with 5 and 2½ per cent for the last six. The dividend on the stock for the first six months was but 4 per cent, however, as compared with 5 for the last half of the year. The stock of goods carried during the first half of the year was also of much smaller value having an invoice value of but \$12,000 on July 1, 1918 as compared with \$18,725 on January 1, 1919.

A larger dividend was paid on the capital stock during the last half of the year because buying of stock was

to be encouraged. More and more capital is needed as sales become larger. Prices of all goods are also mounting higher and the same amount of goods on the shelves now requires double the capital that was required when the store was started in 1913. The bank rate of interest averages 8 per cent and this is what has been paid on the stock in the past. It was thought that a raise to 10 per cent would bring out more money and also increase the number of stockholders. The cost of each share of stock is \$5 and the number any one stockholder can have is limited to 50 or a value of \$250. The possession of a larger number of shares does not entitle the holder to more votes in the semi-annual meetings; the principle is "one stockholder, one vote" regardless of the number of shares held. This is to keep the control from falling into the hands of a few large stockholders.

The rock on which so many concerns of this nature have been wrecked is the fact that they were not truly co-operative; the profits, instead of going to those who bought goods, were divided among the stockholders.

The present day co-operative stores, after paying a fair interest rate on the stock, divide the rest of the profits among those who supplied the business. That change in policy accounts for all the difference between success and failure. The policy of the company of which I am writing is to procure as many stockholders as possible, regardless of their holdings. To bring this about, double the amount of rebates are paid to stockholders as compared with non-stockholders. The stockholders are also limited to grange membership still further to protect the business from falling into the hands of those who would run it for their personal benefit rather than for the benefit of all concerned.

Gridley, Kan. Harley Hatch.

Big Foreign Trade

Heavy December shipments brought the total exports for 1918 to 6,150 million dollars, a decrease of only 83 million dollars, from the 1917 total, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Imports for the year totaled 3,031 million dollars, or not quite half the exports. Imports for the previous year were valued at 2,952 million dollars.

Exports for December, the first full month after the signing of the armistice, reached a total of 566 million dollars, a decided increase over the 522 million dollars recorded for November, altho not up to the high mark of 600 million dollars for December, 1917.

Imports for December, however, were low, being 211 million dollars against 251 million dollars for November and 228 million dollars for December of the previous year.

Imports as well as exports of gold continued to decrease, the imports amounting to 62 million dollars in the calendar year 1918 against 552 million dollars in 1917 and the exports to 41 million dollars and 372 million dollars in the same year.

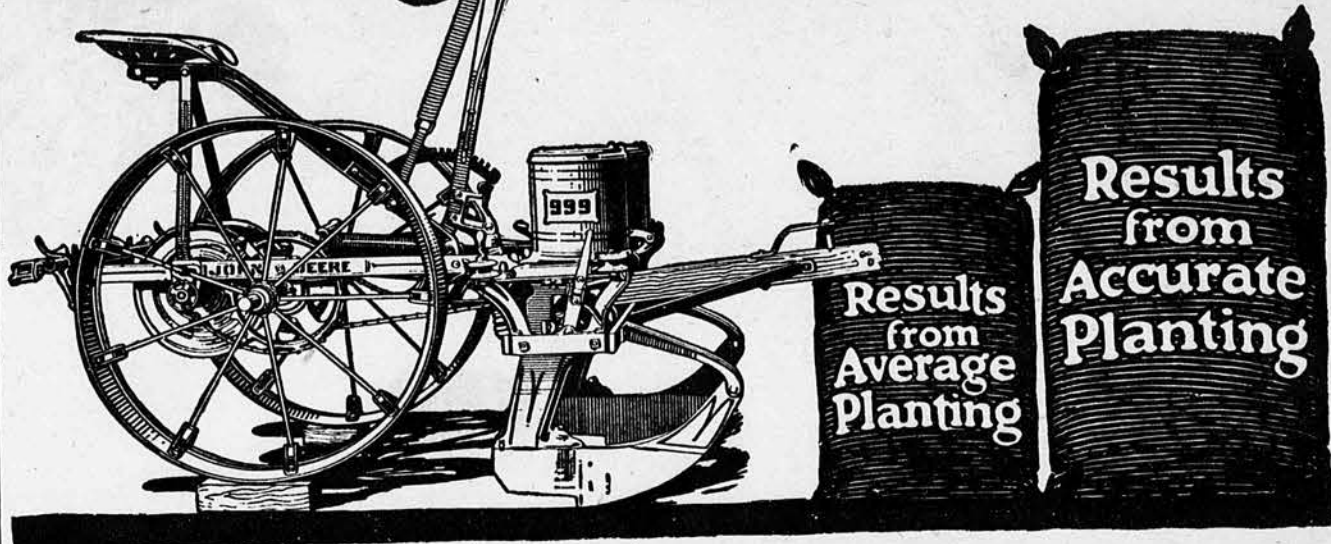
Imports of silver increased from 53 million dollars in the calendar year 1917 to 71 million dollars in 1918. The exports of silver during December, 1918, amounted to 48 million dollars, a larger amount than in any month during the past three years. For the calendar year, exports of silver amounted to 253 million dollars in 1918 against 84 million dollars in 1917.

Survey Europe's Livestock Needs

The United States Department of Agriculture has named three of its livestock experts to visit Europe for an indefinite period, and supply American livestock industries with official information on the present and probable future demand from European countries for American animals and livestock products.

The agricultural commission recently sent to Europe by the Secretary of Agriculture reported on livestock conditions prior to the armistice, since which the changing situation requires additional attention. The suggestion that the department send representatives to keep in touch with the European situation and provide it with information for the producers has been made from various sources.

Accuracy Counts



CORN planter accuracy is essential to the biggest yields. An inaccurate planter covers up its mistakes. It does hit-and-miss work. It is a "thief in the field" and you don't realize how much it has stolen until the corn plants are above the ground and you compare the results with those obtained

by using an accurate planter. If it misses only fifteen kernels in every 100 hills there is a loss of five bushels per acre in the yield.

You can get a planter the accuracy of which is proved before it leaves the factory. That planter is the

Valuable Books—Free

"More and Better Corn." Beautifully illustrated in four colors. 24 pages of interesting and valuable information for every corn grower. Tells how to prepare the seed bed, select, store and test the seed, shows the dollars and cents gained by accurate planting, explains just what is meant by accuracy in a corn planter, and describes the latest and best method of corn cultivation. You should have it.

Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them. A big 156-page book. Full of valuable farming information worth dollars. Tells all about the complete line of John Deere machines listed below:

Binders, Grain and Corn	Hay Loaders
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Walking	Plows:
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JOHN DEERE 999 Corn Planter

The Accurate "Natural Drop" Planter

The same accuracy that you would get if you painstakingly counted out the kernels of corn and dropped them by hand—that is the accuracy of the John Deere No. 999 Planter.

Each kernel enters the cell in the seed plate in a natural position. The sloping hopper bottom feeds the corn to the cells whether the hopper is full or nearly empty. It is the most simple, yet most effective planting mechanism ever used on a corn planter.

You Control the Number of Kernels Per Hill

There are rich spots and poor spots in nearly every field, and the corn should be planted accordingly.

Without changing seed plates or even stopping the team you can plant 2, 3 or 4

kernels in the hill, whichever number you decide the land will sustain. Merely shifting the foot lever varies the number dropped and you can change the drop as frequently as you desire.

You can also drill corn with the John Deere Planter. Change from hilling to drilling or back to hilling is made instantly by means of a foot drop lever. Not necessary to get off the seat or stop the team. The 999 planter gives nine different drilling distances without changing seed plates.

You, as a corn grower, cannot afford to postpone investigating thoroughly the John Deere No. 999—it is a profit-maker from the first day it starts work in the field until the last.

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Quick fattening at least cost is first consideration of all hog raisers.

Get more nourishment out of your high-priced grains. Keep your hogs' digestive systems toned up so that they assimilate their food properly.

The main objection heretofore to most buttermilk has been the excessive cost, inconvenience and expense of handling, no guaranteed standard and the poor keeping qualities during the different seasons. Overcome all these difficulties by using

MILKOLINE

the base of which is Pure Modified Buttermilk, with the proper acids and fats added which make it a satisfactory substitute for buttermilk.

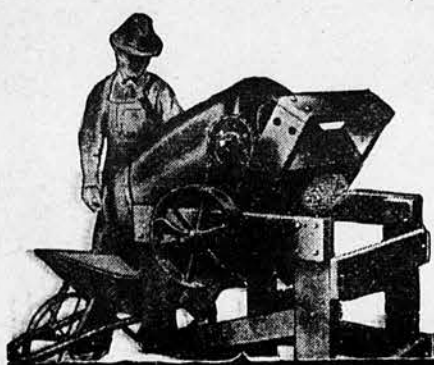
MILKOLINE comes in a condensed form. It will keep indefinitely in any climate and will not mold, rot or sour. For feeding, mix one part MILKOLINE with 50 parts water or swirl and feed with your usual grain feeds. It will keep your hogs healthy, their appetites keen and make more pork per bushel of grain.

Stop buying "Buttermilk" of uncertain quality. Use MILKOLINE and you will always be sure of an even, uniform acidity, and at a cost of two cents a gallon or less when mixed as stated above.

Order from Nearest Dealer or Direct from this Ad
10 Gals. at Creamery.....\$1.25 per gal.
32 Gals. at Creamery.....1.00 per gal.
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No extra charge for kegs or barrels. Order today or write for descriptive circular.

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The Milkoline Mfg. Co.
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\$25 MORE per ACRE

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EAGLE STRAW SPREADER

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BARB WIRE \$3.58 80 ROD SPOOLS EACH

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Good Farm Crops Assured

Present Pork and Wheat Prices to be Continued

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

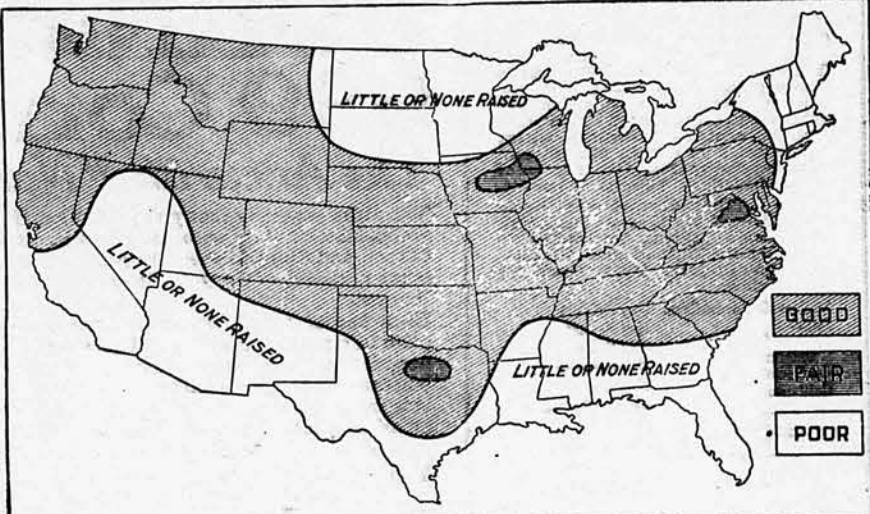
FARMERS in Kansas are rejoicing over the announcement that the January minimum price of \$17.50 a hundred-weight for hogs would be continued until March 1 and possibly longer. At a recent conference called by the National Food Administration Frank S. Snyder, head of the Meat Division of the Food Administration, stated that the interallied food council in Paris had recommended that Germany and other enemy countries be allowed 70 million pounds of pork monthly. Business with the allies and neutrals would aggregate 225 million pounds in February, 150 million pounds having been ordered for neutral and relief purposes, the balance going to France and Italy. England is out of the market temporarily, having enough pork on hand for 16 weeks. Switzerland is expected to come into the market, but has placed no definite orders.

In view of the fact that arrangements are being made to close up the affairs of the National Food Administration at an early date there has been considerable speculation as to whether the guaranteed wheat price would be maintained this year. A bill has been introduced into Congress to appropriate 1,250 million dollars to maintain the wheat guarantee and farmers everywhere are hoping that this appropriation will be made.

Thus far there has been no estimate as to what the cost to the government of maintaining the 1919 prices would be. Officials have said that it depended largely upon European needs, the amount of stocks in Argentina, Australia and Canada and whether Russia would have available supplies for export.

The department of agriculture has estimated that the total import wheat requirements for Europe, including Germany and Austria, would likely exceed 728 million bushels this year. The surplus stock from Canada, Argentina and Australia was estimated at 495 million bushels. From the 1918 crop, the United States probably will have a surplus of 277 million bushels for export and carry-over.

If the total surpluses of other countries are exhausted and Russia is not relied upon for anything this year, said the statement, the United States will be called upon to export 233 million bushels, and would have a carry-over into next year of 44 million bushels. This carry-over, however, is likely to be re-



This Map Prepared by the United States Chamber of Commerce Shows the General Condition of Winter Wheat Last Month.

duced by increased consumption in the United States and Europe following several years of short rations. The 1919 wheat crop in the United States is expected to give an exportable surplus of 340 million to 400 million bushels. In both 1919 and 1920 the question of price and the ability of European countries to finance purchases are the decisive factors.

Grain men who are familiar with the world wheat market, assert that wheat may decline to \$1.25 a bushel after trade has taken its normal course. This would mean that the government would have to stand a loss of nearly \$1 on every bushel of wheat in the country. The guaranteed price to farmers is expected to stimulate wheat production.

The department also has estimated that European needs for other grains will be so great that the United States will be able to supply only the required amount of oats, falling short on rye, barley and corn.

Crop prospects for Kansas are regarded as very good at this time. The soil is in excellent condition and contains a good supply of moisture. The pleasant and favorable weather that prevailed the last week in January enabled many farmers to begin plowing for oats and a fairly good acreage will be planted this year. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports.

Brown—Farmers are taking advantage of the warm weather to begin plowing for oats. Wheat looks good. Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.35; oats, 70c; hay, \$30; hogs, \$16.25; cream, 55c; eggs, 45c.—A. C. Dannenberg, Jan. 30.

Cherokee—January was fair and warm, and all livestock is in good condition. Wheat fields are green, and grass and weeds are beginning to grow. Sickness and deaths in farm homes are the cause of many public sales. All farm tools and livestock bring high prices. Feeds are very high. Hay, 75c to \$1 a bale.—L. Smyres, Feb. 1.

Clay—Farmers are plowing and disking for oats. Wheat and rye are coming out nicely. Roads are beginning to dry up. Frost is out of the ground.—H. H. Wright, Feb. 1.

Decatur—Wheat still is in excellent condition. The snow is nearly gone, but the roads are still very muddy. Butter, 40c; eggs, 38c; hay, \$15 to \$20; corn, \$1.65; buttermilk, 35c.—J. S. Bell, Feb. 1.

Ellis—Weather continues warm, and the roads are drying up considerably. Farmers are hauling wheat to market. Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.55; shorts, \$2.50; eggs, 42c; cream, 48c.—C. F. Erbert, Jan. 31.

Finney—We still have lots of snow in some sections of the county, but it has melted in most fields enough so the cattle can be pastured. We are getting ready for large spring crops. Many soldiers are returning, and most of them are opposed to military training. Hay has advanced to \$32; eggs, 45c; butter, 49c.—S. A. Altus, Feb. 1.

Ford—We are having spring weather, but a few large snowdrifts remain in low places. Early sown wheat is in excellent condition and is being pastured, but the late crop is not very encouraging. Roads are being

dragged and can be traveled again. Baled straw is shipped in for feed. Oats, 80c; corn, \$1.65; cream, 35c; butter, 50c.—John Zurbuchen, Feb. 1.

Graham—Livestock is wintering well. Russian thistle hay is proving very satisfactory while other feeds are scarce. The growing wheat is in excellent condition with plenty of moisture to last into spring. The plant is not large but has a healthy appearance. We pay from \$15 to \$30 for hay; corn, \$1.70; potatoes, \$2; oats, 90c; barley, \$1.20; shorts, \$2.70; we sell cream for 38c; butter, 35c; eggs, 30c.—C. L. Kobler, Jan. 30.

Grant—Snow still is 10 to 12 inches deep and the stock is being fed. Many farmers are short on feed, with nearly three feeding months ahead of us. Lots of broomcorn for sale, but we have few buyers. Butter, 55c; eggs, 45c; buttermilk, 72c; baled alfalfa, \$30.—C. W. Mahan, Jan. 29.

Harvey—The east and west roads are still very muddy, and the wheat pastures are too soft to pasture. Weather is warm and clear. Bran, \$50; shorts, \$55; butter, 50c; eggs, 35c; potatoes, \$1.70; apples, \$3.75.—H. W. Prouty, Jan. 31.

Kingman—We are enjoying ideal spring weather, and the crops are very promising. Cattle buyers are going to market, and the prices are good. Not many fat hogs in the county. Not much corn was grown here last year and that shipped in sells for \$1.60 to \$1.85; buttermilk, 48c; eggs, 40c; hogs, \$16.—W. C. Craig, Jan. 30.

Norton—Fine, open weather has prevailed for a month. The wheat crop is coming thru the winter in excellent condition. Stock is doing nicely. Not many brood crops were kept on hand. Most farmers are overstocked with horses, mostly lightweight. There is demand for purebred cattle for breeding

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Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

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Spread straw, prevent winter kill, soil blow and preserve moisture. Simplex handles dry, wet or rotted straw and manure. Lasts a lifetime—often pay for themselves ten times in a year. 30 days trial. Write for free particulars and special offer.

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FT. DODGE CHEMICAL CO., Ft. Dodge, Iowa

purposes. A large acreage of forage crops will be planted again this year. Corn, \$1.50; oats, 80c; cane seed, \$1.25.—Samuel Teaford, Jan. 31.

Leavenworth—Weather continues warm. Wheat fields are being pastured again. Many hogs are on feed, but scarcely any cattle. Farms are changing hands at record prices. Butterfat has dropped from 90 cents to 65 cents. Eggs are making a similar decline.—George S. Marshall, Feb. 1.

Lincoln—Wheat is growing nicely, altho in some fields the soil heaved a little from freezing and thawing. Feed is holding out well, but is very high in price. At sales cattle bring from \$9 to \$12; hogs, \$16; eggs, 50c; cream, 60c; corn, \$1.50.—Frank Sigle, Jan. 28.

Morton—Reports from the northern part of the county state that hundreds of cattle and sheep have died because their owners were unable to provide feed for them. The snow is nearly gone. Feed is scarce. Some threshing is being done.—E. Rae Stillman, Jan. 30.

Pawnee—Farm sales are becoming numerous. There is little demand for horses and mules. Spring work has begun. The roads are drying up, and stock is on wheat pasture again. Some wheat is going to market at \$2.20. Corn, \$1.35; oats, 90c; alfalfa hay, \$25. Cream and butter have decreased in price. Butterfat that sold 10 days ago for 72 cents brings only 36 cents now.—C. E. Chesterman, Feb. 1.

Pawnee—Wheat is growing nicely. We have plenty of moisture. Stock is in excellent condition. It soon will be time to sow oats and barley. The new year looks prosperous to the farmer.—E. H. Gore, Jan. 31.

Phillips—The weather is mild and spring-like and the ground is not frozen. Wheat fields are in excellent condition, altho a little damage resulted from freezing. Farmers are tapping and threshing their sorghum crops. We are opposed to military training. Cream, 55c; eggs, 44c; cane seed, kafir, milo and feterita are \$1.50 to \$2.—A. D. Sutley, Feb. 1.

Reno—Wheat is green again, and growing nicely. Roads are drying off, but still are spongy and it is difficult to drive over them. Corn is not all out of the fields yet. Eggs are one-third lower in price than a week ago, and butter also is coming down. Corn, \$1.50.—D. Engelhart, Feb. 1.

Riley County—The snow has entirely melted and the roads are drying up. Many carloads of corn have been shipped in for feeding cattle and hogs. Wheat fields give promise of a large spring crop. A number of farm sales and everything sells at fair prices. We have been busy cutting wood during the good weather. Hogs, \$16.50; eggs, 34c; corn, \$1.55.—P. O. Hawkinson, Jan. 31.

Roos—Frost is nearly all out of the ground. Another week of favorable weather and plowing will be done. Feed is scarce. Cream and eggs have dropped 20 per cent, but feeds are high as ever. Eggs, 36c.—C. O. Thomas, Jan. 31.

Saline—Farmers are pasturing the wheat fields. Mud is nearly gone, and the roads are being traveled again. Butter, 35c to 39c; eggs, 30c to 32c; fat hogs, 16c to 14½c; potatoes, \$1.40 to \$1.75.—J. P. Nelson, Feb. 1.

Sheridan—Crop conditions are 100 per cent. The warm weather has greatly helped our feed situation. There has been little loss among the livestock in this county this winter. Cream, 61c; eggs, 56c; corn, \$1.65; eggs, 56c.—R. E. Patterson, Jan. 30.

Wyandotte—Wheat is being pastured again. Some plowing has been done. Farmers are preparing the ground for spring gardens. The weather is pleasant for this time of year. Butter, 35c; eggs, 30c; hens, 16c; roosters, 14c.—P. F. Bowser, Feb. 1.

The Next President

If General Pershing should be a candidate for the presidential nomination he would be put forward by his native state of Missouri. General Wood, on the other hand, might not be named by New Hampshire, the state in which he was born. He entered the army as a resident of Massachusetts, and he has been much in the West.

These are the probable candidates most talked about in Washington, but it is fairly certain that unless conditions change sharply Senator Kellogg, the "trust buster" of the Roosevelt administration, will be given a complimentary vote, if nothing more, by his state of Minnesota, and Kansas is likely to show the same favor to Senator-elect Arthur Capper, the wonderful vote-getter, who rolled up an enormous majority for governor the same day that his state voted for Wilson for President, and again made a remarkable record last November, when he buried Senator Thompson under another avalanche of ballots. Capper's widely circulated rural publications have made him an oracle, or at least an unfailing fountain of good, common sense for hosts of farmers in the Missouri valley.

It is an open question whether any army officer will become a serious factor in the race. Many good judges of political forces and conditions believe Gen. Leonard Wood has more elements of popular strength than General Pershing, as a possible candidate for President. Wood is legatee to no little Roosevelt sentiment. He has the advantage of much vigorous service to his country in fields outside of the strict line of a general's tasks, notably his eminent part in awakening the nation to the need of preparation for war. And Leonard Wood has been the victim of gross injustice since the United States entered the world struggle for liberty and right.—The Press, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Low Prices, Little Corn

Hog Minimum Price a Sustaining Feature

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

BY REFUSING to become panicky over agitation against higher prices, producers of corn in the surplus states now making shipments to Kansas City, especially Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and South Dakota, have brought about improvement in the price of that coarse grain. Many feeders, to judge from their buying at the extreme decline of 30 cents a bushel, also refused to become panicky, lending further support to prices on the Kansas City market.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City and at other primary markets, last week, shrank to half of the total of a year ago, and fell below the recent average arrivals, the result of the refusal of holders of the grain to sell after the sensational break in quotations. At the same time, Kansas, which is consuming outside corn, purchased probably 1 million bushels of the grain at the lower level of prices. Even Iowa, the leading surplus corn state, went down to St. Louis to make a purchase of corn at the extreme decline, so confident are feeders of the Hawkeye state that the grain is worth the money. The Iowa purchase, which would be unusual at any time, was said to be due to the refusal of corn growers within the state to accept lower prices.

Another development which served to strengthen the market was the decision of the United States Food Administration to continue the minimum prices of \$17.50 in Chicago and \$17.10 in Kansas City for hogs thru January. It is believed this action of the Food Administration will encourage increased feeding of corn to hogs, of which there is a record supply on farms of the United States. At least, it will induce farmers having corn to feed the grain to hogs in preference to selling it at lower prices.

Confidence, too, was imparted by statements cabled to the United States by Herbert Hoover to the effect that Europe's requirements of breadstuffs and meats continue great, and that, while there may be a temporary lull in the export movement, the conclusion of peace will be the signal for buying on a scale which will absorb the entire surplus of breadstuffs and pork products in this country.

Corn prices closed in Kansas City last week at a range of \$1.28 to \$1.46, compared with a general range the preceding week of \$1.28 to \$1.41 a bushel. The high point on corn for the year thus far in Kansas City is \$1.56 to \$1.62 a bushel.

In the wheat market, business is

overshadowed by the efforts being made to arrange a definite program for handling the wheat crop of 1919 at the guaranteed level of prices. Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade have joined with Chicago grain exchange operators in protesting to Congress against the proposal to put the next wheat crop into the hands of the government. This proposal would continue control over dealers, elevator owners and millers, and would also permit the President, thru any agency he might create, to sell wheat and its products at a profit or loss, as may be deemed necessary. If the measure carrying these provisions is enacted by Congress, it will mean virtually continuation of the present war-time control over the wheat and milling industry until June, 1920. If grain exchange members and millers succeed in persuading Congress to adopt their plans, the wheat crop of 1919 will be handled on an open market basis, with farmers receiving the difference between their actual returns and the guaranteed level from the government.

Information reaching the grain trade indicates that progress is being made in rearranging export grain business with Europe under peace conditions. More success is being realized than was expected, especially on wheat. Julius Barnes of the Food Administration, who was a heavy exporter of wheat before entering the service of the government, reports, on returning from Europe, that foreign requirements of American wheat and flour will leave bins and mills bare of supplies in the

United States before the next harvest becomes available. Wheat is selling in France at \$2.90 a bushel. In England, where the government continues to put wheat on markets at a huge loss in order to cheapen the cost of bread, the price is \$2.22. Wheat prices in Kansas City continue strong at premiums over the guaranteed level. No. 1 dark hard being quoted up to \$2.34 and No. 1 red winter up to \$2.37, with receipts light.

Increased European buying of oats is the most favorable development in the trade in that grain. At 60 cents a bushel in Kansas City, it is at an attractive price compared with corn. Receipts of oats are small and the approach of spring tends further to reduce the market movement. Stocks of the grain at the principal storage points of the country fell off 5 million bushels in January.

A Flood of Barley

As usual after a dry year in the Southwest, receipts of all feed grains not grown exclusively in this territory show an increase in Kansas City compared with normal seasons. No feed grain, however, shows the ratio of increase recorded in the case of barley. Kansas City received 313 cars of barley in January, against 30 a year ago. This big gain is due to the sudden popularity which barley developed as a feed. The grain closed last week at 93 to 94 cents a bushel, the price having been unaffected by the announcement of the removal of restrictions against its use for the manufacture of "near" beer. Kafir and milo receipts are the only feed grains moving in smaller volume than a year ago in Kansas City, this being the result of light production where these drought resistants are grown. Kansas City reported a good demand for kafir last week at \$2.50 to \$2.55 a hundredweight for No. 2, while No. 2 milo ruled at \$2.50 to \$2.55.

Kansas has disposed of practically its entire surplus of alfalfa hay, having harvested a light crop last year, yet the Kansas City market is receiving record supplies of that legume. Between 80 and 90 per cent of the receipts of alfalfa in Kansas City, however, are coming from Idaho and Colorado, Idaho being the principal shipper. Utah, Montana and Wyoming also are shipping alfalfa hay to Kansas City. Most of the hay crossing the Rocky Mountains is coming to market on consignments, the shippers having an oversupply because of mild weather in the Northwest. Prairie hay receipts are light, coming from Kansas. Dealers in hay are basing their operations on the theory that, without more severe winter weather, prices will fall.

Good Roads Convention

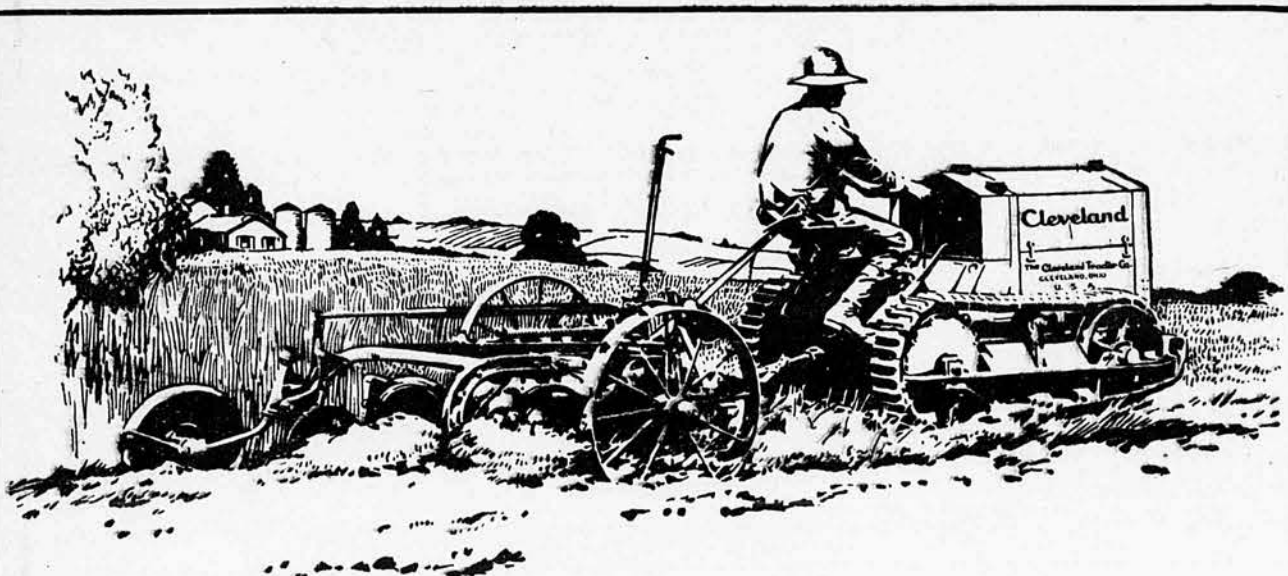
There were nearly a thousand farmers in attendance at the good roads convention last week. The delegates advocated good roads for every day in the year and asked that a survey be made of Kansas roadbuilding material. The meeting was held in Memorial hall, which was filled to overflowing. Speeches favoring the resumption of building projects held up because of the war were delivered by a number of good-road enthusiasts.

Seventy-five counties were represented at the meeting. Many delegations came to boost for their particular roads, trails or cross sections of roads that have been neglected by the association, but all soon became converted to the state system of good road program and became the most ardent boosters for that program.

With but few exceptions they were heartily in accord with the program outlined by the association officials and pledged their support to the limit.

Among the things demanded were the following: Hard surface roads connecting every community and center in Kansas at the earliest possible moment; a constitutional amendment that will permit the state to participate in the building of roads; recommendation that the legislature place the surplus motor car fund in the hands of the state highway commission to be used in employing engineers to assist counties in their road building; a survey of the road building materials in Kansas, with a view of facilitating the construction of hard surface roads, at the lowest possible cost.

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Where is the Mill Tax Amendment

(Continued from Page 3.)

tenance. The report of the Kansas Free Fair to the state shows that during the past four years a total of 900,000 persons have witnessed its exhibits.

Senator Whitney has introduced a bill to meet a need in Western Kansas. It specifies that tenants leaving a place are allowed to return to get straw, corn, kafir, cane, milo and other products as well as wheat, which is specifically mentioned in a law already on the statute books.

The Kansas State Agricultural college may get an adequate water works plant. Senate bill No. 154, which permits the state board of administration to spend \$10,000 in procuring water and erecting a plant, has been recommended for passage.

Military service in the world war will give preference to men who apply for state jobs, but no conscientious objectors need apply. House bill No. 15, by Williamson, of Wyandotte, amends the present statute concerning the preference given to those who have served in the wars of the country, so as to include those who have served in the world war. But an amendment by the author himself excludes "conscientious" objectors.

The Montee-Barrier anti-profiteering bill probably will be a law by the time this paper reaches its readers. It has been considered favorably by both houses. The measure, effective upon publication officially, gives the attorney general power to investigate and secure information which should go a long way in regulating profiteering and combinations, that result in high prices beyond the rightful allowance for profit.

Representative Brown's bill providing for the taxation of fraternity houses, met an untimely death in the house. The fact that it was recommended by the committee of the whole had caused its friends to believe that it had a chance for passage when it came up for third reading. It lacked the three votes necessary for a constitutional majority.

The credit for killing the bill probably belongs to Hegler, of Sedgwick, who led the fight against it in the committee of the whole. Mr. Hegler said that four or six years hence he might not oppose taxation of fraternity houses. He opposed the bill this year, he said, because he believes that its passage would be taking unfair advantage of many students now in the service.

Whether to keep the primary system in Kansas is likely to be an important question before the legislature. Senator W. F. Schoch has introduced a bill providing for a much modified primary. Senator Satterthwaite of Butler county has introduced a bill which would do away with the petition system in most instances, by allowing names of candidates for nomination to be placed on the primary ballot by certification of party committeemen.

Senator Baxter McClain of Iola, has on his desk a bill which will virtually repeal the present law. It would do away with state and congressional primaries, leaving only the counties where the old system is to prevail. Senator McClain introduced a similar bill two years ago, and it went to the floor of the senate before being killed. Senator McClain is not sure whether he will introduce the measure.

Senator Hilkey of Osage county is asking his constituents to answer these questions; better write your opinion:

First—Are you in favor of a constitutional convention?

Second—Are you in favor of an amendment to the constitution permitting the state to engage in building permanent roads?

Third—Do you favor permanent roads?

Fourth—Do you favor any system of universal military training?

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15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
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BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2.50. Eggs in season. Chas. S. Moon, Pratt, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHANS, OLD and young stock. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

FEW BLACK LANGSHAN COCKS, COCKERELS, eggs. Famous Stackhouse strain of Bushnell, Ill. D. C. Poole, Oberlin, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

75 BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, WON first chl. at Illinois and Kansas state shows, 1919. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.
THOROBRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. 15 years experience in breeding. \$2 per setting of 15. Mrs. Luella Peter, Whitesville, Mo.

EGGS FROM BIG BLACK LANGSHANS. Extra good, in perfect health, great egg producers. \$2 15; \$10 100. Ollie Ammon, Netawaka, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN ROOSTERS, \$1.50. Joe Zeller, Brownell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Edith Shelby, Moline, Kan.

THOROBRED R. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. C. H. Lessor, Lincoln, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25. Ike Imel, Montezuma, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. M. Andis, Montezuma, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. L. Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. W. W. Beard, Minneola, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2. John Linke, Raymond, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 and up. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. G. F. Peuker, Atchison, Kan., R. 6.

75 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 up. R. E. Davis, Route 5, Holton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$2. Ella Maus, Sta. B 7, Topeka, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, Large kind. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Elizabeth Green, R. 1, Concordia, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, thorobreds, \$2. Mary J. Smith, Wilmore, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. J. Kepple, Richmond, Kan.

L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KAN. WILL SELL pure bred R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5 each.

BUFF LEGHORNS, SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$2 up. Mrs. C. H. Wickham, Anthony, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. H. E. Gordon, Baker, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, KULP strain. Cockerels, hens, \$2 each. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

100 THOROBRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn hens (laying). Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels, \$1.50. Eggs, \$6 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

THOROBRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. John Adams, Route 2, St. John, Kan.

FANCY SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2 to \$3. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

EXCELSIOR FARM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Cockerels, \$2.50. Eggs, chix. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, laying strain, \$2 each. Mac Henderson, Hooker, Okla.

BARRON'S STRAIN DIRECT, SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$3, \$5. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

LARGE BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, 2 and 3 dollars each. Lura Keith, Duquoin, Kan.

EGGS, S. C. W. LEGHORNS, \$7. CHICKS, 20c. Famous Young strain, costing \$20 a setting. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from prize winning stock (283 egg strain), \$2 to \$10. Geo. B. Eberheart, Sterling, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Years of breeding for winter layers. \$3 and \$4. Eggs, \$9 100. Chas. Householder, Winfield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED to lay. Cockerels, \$3 up. Few hens, \$2. Mammoth Pekin drakes, \$3. W. H. Wheeler, Garden City, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Winter layers. 248 to 308 eggs per year. Baby chicks. Eggs. Royal Oaks Farm, Jas. Dickey, Cabool, Mo.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, bred from hens scoring 95½ and 96, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Baldrige, Belleville, Kan.

"RUSSELL'S RUSTLERS" FREE CATALOG. Famous Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. George Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Averaged 288 eggs each per year; high scoring fine cockerels, eggs, chicks. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS Utility and both matings at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. A few choice show birds. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

PURE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS, \$7 per 100, parcel post prepaid. From our heavy laying strain. They lay in winter as well as summer if properly cared for. Standard Remedy Co., Paola, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Young's strain exclusively. Three dollars and up. Ralph Cooley, Talmage, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS AND EGGS in season. Single Comb first prize winners chl., best bird in class 3. Utility birds, \$1.50 to \$2. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

SUNNYSIDE EGG FARM. BARRON Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 15; \$8 100. Fertile eggs guaranteed. Choice cockerels. Sunnyside Egg Farm, Box B, Hallowell, Kan.

287 EGG STRAIN PURE BARRON WHITE Leghorns. Eggs. Selected cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5. Raised on different farm, fine Barron, Franz, Yesterlaid cockerels, \$2, \$3. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Standard bred and genuine egg type. 200 eggs and better, day old chicks and eggs. Safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, TRAP-nest bred to record 268 eggs; winners silver cups, sweepstakes. Kansas City, Sedalia, Topeka, etc. Hens, \$2.25. Cockerels sold. Eggs, \$8 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Dr. Clyde E. Ackerman, Stewartsville, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Franz bred to lay strain. Cocks and cockerels, \$2, \$3 and \$5; April hatched pullets, \$2 and \$2.50 each. Also matings of twelve best pullets and best cock, \$30. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. L. P. Franz, Ness City, Kan.

MINORCAS.

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3. EMMA Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2. Frank Nye, Limon, Colo.

GOOD SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, two dollars each. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKS AND cockerels, \$2 to \$3 each. L. F. Edinborough, Irving, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels, each, \$3. Furman Porter, Richmond, Kan.

ORDER YOUR SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca baby chix now, \$15 100. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, \$2 each. Wm. Knop, Preston, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3 each. Raleigh Weaver, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3 each. Max Donly, Carlton, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 to \$3 each. D. H. Hoyt, Attica, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 AND \$3. Mrs. Kate Reynolds, Yates Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. Ethel Blockolsky, R. 1, Wamego, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON ROOSTERS, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Mrs. H. Swan, Hugo, Colo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Clara Chamberlin, Chapman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$5. O. A. Barnes, Overbrook, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Three dollars each. W. A. Tousee, Levant, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3 and \$4. Mrs. F. D. Cassity, Clifton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—STATE WINNERS. Cockerels, \$5; females, \$3. Philip Wittenberg, Elgin, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, laying now, \$2.50 each. Guy R. Meyer, Manchester, Okla.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, COOK strain, \$3 to \$5. P. A. R. Unruh, Rt. 1, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Mrs. Philip Gfeller, Chapman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 2 and 3 dollars each. Mrs. Jas. Dunham, Sitka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, laying now, \$3 each. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, winter laying strain, \$3 to \$5. Mrs. C. G. Hummer, Pierceville, Kan.

CHOICE WINTERLAY BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels at bargain prices. Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

BEST EVER PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpingtons. Pullets, \$2; cockerels, \$3. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Sired by 2nd cockerel at Topeka State Fair, \$3 to \$5. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Cook and Martz strain, direct. \$3 and \$5. Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. IN lots of four or more, \$2.50 each. The good kind. Mrs. S. B. Newell, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS, BY SITTING OR HUNDRED, FOR hatching, from prize winning Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. My birds always take 1st, 2nd and 3rd wherever shown. W. G. Salp, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 DOZEN WHITE ORPINGTON pullets about 1 year old. Price \$2 each. Good stock and offered just as the laying season begins. Reason for selling, too large a flock. B. Ed. Garrison, Overbrook, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, well marked, fine type and color, large birds, \$3. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK PULLETS. WM. A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. E. B. Clark, Jewell, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Geo. F. Garr, Grenola, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2. J. V. Fuller, Severy, Kan.

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

BARRED COCKERELS, \$3 EACH; TWO for \$5. Worman, Meade, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. Mrs. S. F. Pinick, Onaga, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 UP. Frank B. Pelfer, Hays, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 AND \$3. H. C. Hitz, Hudson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. Louis St. Auben, St. Marys, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2; PULLETS, \$1.50. Ida Logsdon, Moline, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. EGGS in season. William Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

ROSE COMB PURE RED COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. John Nicholas, Argonia, Kan.

THOROBRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Elsie Keith, Longton, Kan.

10 CHOICE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, 3 to 5 dollars. W. K. Stillings, Cummings, Kan.

CHOICE THOROBRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$3.50. Taylor McCain, Atwood, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3 each. T. P. Fowler, Perry, Kan.

E. B. THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLET cockerels from \$5 to \$8. Jake Dusher, Lewis, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, 3 and 5 dollars. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

SEVERAL GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Mrs. Mary Welty, Route 6, Sterling, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Park 200 egg strain. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

IF IN NEED OF FANCY BARRED ROCK cockerels inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. Order early. Sunflower Hatchery, Scottsville, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each. Martha Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

LARGE, FARM GROWN, PURE BRED Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2.50. M. Beason, Collyer, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKS AND cockerels, \$3.50. (Fishel strain.) Albert Heit, Parsons, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE cheap if taken soon. Mrs. W. T. Holligan, R. 1, Emmett, Kan.

FINE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FARM range, \$3 to \$5. Mrs. C. H. Howland, R. 4, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD laying strain, \$3 to \$5. Mrs. W. H. Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS with size and quality, \$2 each. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL BLUE COCKERELS. Prices, \$2 and \$2.50. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

BEAUTIFULLY MARKED "RINGLET" Barred Rock cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$7. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS ON APPROVAL, free from brass, \$3 and \$5 each. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH in lots four or more. Good ones. Mrs. S. B. Newell, Manhattan, Kan.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCK COCKERELS; priced low, quality considered. C. D. Swaim, Gauda Springs, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. HAVE some choice cockerels and pullets for sale at \$2 and \$4 apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—STANDARD QUALITY. Cockerels, \$3 to \$5; pullets, \$2. Pens a specialty. Must close out. Satisfaction guaranteed. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS AND day old chicks. Utility eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Prize winning pens, \$5 per 15. Mrs. C. N. & Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

COCKERELS. SPLENDID YELLOW LEG- ged, bay eyed, light "Ringlets." Few fine hens, dark, four, \$15. Silkies, Buff Cochins bantams, cockerels, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Pheasants. Egg list. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

STEWART'S BARRED ROCKS ARE WIN- ning more honors every year. Highest honors at Oklahoma and Kansas state shows. 100 cockerels for sale. \$6 up; 60 pullets, \$5 to \$15. Eggs, \$5 and \$10 per 15. E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kan.

SIMS BARRED ROCKS WON AT KANSAS City, January, 1919, eight regular prizes. Special for best display. Good winter layers. A few fine cockerels yet at very attractive prices of same blood as winners. Birds shipped on approval. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

RINGLET AND BRADLEY BARRED ROCK cockerels. Exhibition cockerel and pullet mating. Winners at the Junction City State Federation 1st ck., 1st ckl., 1st pen, 2d hen and Federation cup for best display. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

GRAND VIEW WHITE ROCKS. PURE bred cockerels from high scoring stock that is bred to do lay. A few at \$3. Extra good ones at \$5, \$7.50, \$10 each. Two cocks, \$7.50 each; one, \$5; one, \$10. No disqualifications. Order from this ad; supply limited. Eggs for hatching from trap-nested stock, \$2 to \$5 per 15; \$7.50 per 100, prepaid. Write for description. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

FINE RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCK- erel, \$3. E. A. Hall, Watonga, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, \$2.50, \$3. Mrs. Jake Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

R. C. R. I. WHITE COCKERELS, \$3 AND \$5. Satisfaction or money back. Jno. Nevins, Arrington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels. Excelsior strain. \$2.50 and \$3. F. L. Lewis, Fairfield, Neb.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES. ROSE COMB Rhode Island White chicks and hens, \$3, \$4, \$5. Prize winning, trap nested layers, vigorous stock, large as reds, mature earlier. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Catalogue. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2 TO \$3. Chas. Olsen, Alta Vista, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2-\$3.50. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCK- erels at \$2. August Kohler, Cheney, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$7 HUNDRED. Fred Glass, Fairfield, Neb.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3 AND \$4. George Weirauch, R. 2, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

A FEW CHOICE THOROBRED RHODE Island Red cockerels. W. J. Myers, Ellinwood, Kan.

THOROBRED ROSE COMB RHODE IS- land Red cockerels, \$2. Bessie Scott, Russell, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKS AND COCK- erels, \$5 and \$7.50. Mrs. J. N. McKinney, Baldwin, Kan.

FINE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3 and \$5. F. A. Heberling, Ponca City, Okla.

VIGOROUS DARK RED ROSE COMB Rhode Island cockerels, \$5. V. E. De Geer, Deerhead, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, good ones, \$2 and up. Mrs. Jay Wilcox, Clyde, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. ISLAND RED COCKERELS from Beans Blue Ribbon stock. John McCrory, Sterling, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. BOTH combs. Write for mating list. Lester Combs, Parsons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE boned, good deep red, \$3 each. W. A. Fish, Concordia, Kan.

CHOICE R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$3 UP. Have bred no other kind for 10 years. F. Borden, Russell Springs, Kan.

S. C. REDS. EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON winners, \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$10. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS FROM prize winning stock, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Mrs. L. C. Jennings, Wamego, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB DARK RED COCK- erels from high priced stock, \$3 and \$5 each. Howard Vall, Marysville, Kan.

BRED TO LAY ROSE COMB REDS. Large bone, dark red cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$10. Eggs, \$3. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.

WON FIRST PEN ROSE COMB REDS State show three years straight. Cockerels, \$3 to \$7.50. Morris Roberts, Holsington, Kan.

HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMBED R. I. R. cockerels, \$2, \$4. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

FOR SALE—R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. Dark red, even color, large type, good quality, \$2.50, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each. A. J. Meyer, Powhattan, Kan.

CROTHERS AND AIRHART STRAINS OF Single Comb Reds. Extra fine cockerels and pullets. Large size, uniform color. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

ORDER FERTILE (95% GUARANTEED) eggs now from early fall and winter laying. big bone, lusty Reds. Single Combs, large orders solicited. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Safe delivery. Prompt. Mrs. John White-law, Lawrence, Kan.

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, EXTRA good, from three to five dollars each. Eggs from range, extra good laying strain, dark red. Eggs, \$7 per 100, guaranteed fertile. Write for mating list. H. C. Phillips, Sabetha, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCK- erels, deep red, large heavy bone, from heavy laying strain, \$3.50, \$5 and \$10. Mrs. G. H. Lowder, Americus, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE IS- land Red cockerels, early hatched, farm raised, \$2 and \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. Vernon, Jennings, Kan.

COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS, PULLETS, both combs, winners at state show and their offspring. Dandy birds, medium prices. Write today. A. M. Butler, Licensed Poultry Judge, Wichita, Kan.

TURKEYS.

25 CHOICE BRONZE TOMS. R. L. PAR-rott, Osborne, Kan.

25 LB. BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$8. J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.

BIG BONED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Geo. Waters, Elk City, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$7. ROBT. M. Vohsholtz, Woodbine, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8; HENS, \$5. Mrs. H. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6; HENS, \$4.50. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5. MRS. Walter A. Smith, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$8, \$10; HENS, \$5.50. Hazel Dale, Wellsville, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- key toms. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

22 POUND THOROBRED BOURBON RED toms, \$6. Mary Stielow, Russell, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8; hens, \$5. Beatrice Wilson, Peabody, Kan.

P. B. BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS, \$5.50; hens, \$4. John Carroll, R. 2, Lewis, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Toms, \$6; hens, \$4.50. R. J. Pray, Abilene, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BREEDING STOCK. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

FINE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM prize winners. Sam N. Young, Abbott, Colo.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS. Snow white, \$7. O. L. Rathjen, Princeton, Kan.

LARGE THOROUGH BRED YOUNG Bronze toms, \$7. Louise Hallock, Mullinville, Kan.

FINE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. SIX and ten dollars. F. L. Petterson, Asherville, Kan.

THOROUGH BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, extra fine birds, \$6.50. D. F. Haynes, Udall, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. HENS, \$6; toms, \$6. Mrs. John Hime, R. 1, Manchester, Okla.

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEY hens (Goldbank strain). Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. CHAM- pion Goldbank strain. Jennie Shamburg, Scottsville, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 26 to 30 lbs., \$10. Mrs. Minnie Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

PURE BRED CHAMPION MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$10 each. Mrs. Otto Frey, Elk, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$4 (Goldbank strain). Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

PURE BRED GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, \$10; hens, \$6. Mrs. Jesse Croft, Larned, Kan.

PRIZE-WINNING MAMMOTH BRONZE, extra fine toms, \$10; young hens, \$5. Mrs. A. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6. Average 22. Hens, \$4. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

CHAMPION GOLD BANK STRAIN. MAM- moth Bronze toms. Prize winning stock. Allen Dally, Randall, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FINE, large birds. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. John Gould, Conway Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY toms, \$7. Mammoth Pekin drakes, \$1.50. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8. Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50 to \$4. Arthur Santry, Fowler, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. A FEW very choice ones. Toms, \$10 to \$15. Hens, \$6 to \$10. Mrs. Viola Griblin, Virgil, Kan.

LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. No orders filled after Feb. 18. Toms, \$8; hens, \$6. Mrs. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.

FEW CHOICE MAY HATCH MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, 30 lbs. Toms, \$12. Mrs. Henry Rumold, Rt. 3, Council Grove, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. The big boned, pink legged strain. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Mrs. E. V. Collins, Belleville, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, some weighing 20 lbs. at 8 mos. \$8 to close out by Feb. 15. E. Fitzgerald, Spearville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3. H. F. Erdsek, Nekoma, Kan.

ROSE COMB GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3. Robt. M. Vohsholtz, Woodbine, Kan.

GOLD LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.75 each. Herbert McDonald, Protection, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. WELL LACED, growthy cockerels. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

THOROUGH BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 each. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3. Mrs. N. J. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

BUFF AND PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

YES, I AM STILL SELLING SILVER Wyandottes. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2 and \$3. Chas. Elliott, Haviland, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good ones, \$3. H. C. Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE PULLETS. LAY- ing strain, \$2. March hatch. A. S. Foster, Harper, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. A few choice ones, \$3 each. Will R. Dennis, Eureka, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR sale, \$3 to \$5 each. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE STOCK AND EGGS. Also Fox Terrier males. Gnette & Gnette, Florence, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5; pullets, \$2. Mrs. S. E. Miller, R. 2, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, large, utility, \$2. Mable Ecklund, Route 1, Herington, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50 up. Hens, \$2. Mrs. Clint Wells, Gridley, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. BRED for eggs. Eggs, \$7.50 100, prepaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3; cocks, \$1.50. Hazel Lees, Pierceville, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2, \$3, \$5. Pullets, \$2. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, fancy stock, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Rettig, Hanover, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, extra good, \$3 each. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cocks and cockerels, pure white; \$3 to \$5. Eggs. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. M. Borger, Pierceville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 up; hens, \$2. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 100, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS FOR hatching from prize winning stock, \$3 to \$5 per setting of 15. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

HUBBARD'S SILVER WYANDOTTES. WE have 100 males. Bred direct from world's fair and Chicago winners, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, pen stock (Capper club), for \$2.50 to \$3. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb.

PARTRIDGE ROCK AND SILVER WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.75 and \$3.75. Clarence Hoffman, Preston, Kan.

MINORCAS, PULLETS, FEW COCKS. ALSO good Plymouth Rock cockerels. J. Nedwed, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD ROSE COMB White Leghorn and Barred Rock cockerels, \$2 each. Stella May, Speed, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, White Leghorns. Cockerels, geese, ducks, guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

WHITE ROCK HENS, BUFF WYANDOTTE cockerels, Rufus Red Belgian Hares. For bargain prices write at once. J. W. McVey, Stafford, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND S. C. Buff Orpingtons. We have nine grand pens. Send for our mating list. Ball & Beebe, Viola, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. THOROBRED Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns. 11 varieties; sent postpaid for \$7 per 100; \$4 per 50; \$2.75 per 30; \$1.50 per 15. 80 per cent fertility guaranteed. If desired, I will assort 100 egg orders to suit. George Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHL- stedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

FOR CASH PRICES ON POULTRY AND eggs write The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS.

SLIGHTLY USED INCUBATORS AT HALF cost. 600 chick Harrisburg brooder. Will trade. High grade stuff. Will H. Call, Cabool, Mo.

FOR SALE—3 HOT AIR INCUBATORS, slightly used, 220, 300, 600 egg, \$25, \$35, \$45; 5 rolls poultry wire, new; 5 brooders, used. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

STRAIGHT SALARY \$35 PER WEEK AND expenses to man or woman with rig to introduce Eureka Egg Producer. Eureka Mfg. Co., Dept. 23, East St. Louis, Ill.

PET STOCK AND BELGIAN HARES.

FOR SALE—WOLF HOUNDS. SATISFACTION guaranteed. Ray Clawson, Kling, Kan.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY 1918 crop. Also Green county's famous brick cheese. Write for prices. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wisconsin.

PURE STRAINED HONEY IN 60 LB. cans, 27½ cts.; 30 lb. or 12 lb. cans, 30 cts. per lb. here. Supplies for beekeepers. Roy Bunker, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE NO. 1 WHITE EXTRACTED CLOVER honey. The highest grade of honey produced. 60-lb. cans, 27c pound. Case lots, 26½c—two cans to case, f. o. b. Oklahoma City. Kool Kola Co., Oklahoma City.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

BIG PROPOSITION—AGENTS WANTED. Something new in portraits. Deal with factory direct. Write for catalog. Southern Art Co., Oak Park, Ill.

AGENTS—TO SELL BOTH LIFE OF Roosevelt and America's War for Humanity, or either. Price \$2. Agent gets half. Outfit free. The Midwestern Company, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND NUBSERIES.

SEED CORN. LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—NINETY BU. ALFALFA SEED. E. Raasch, Norfolk, Neb.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, 18c LB. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED, YELLOW JER- sey. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

BLACK EYED BEANS FOR SALE, \$4.50 per bu. Ray Shaffer, Bunkerhill, Kan.

SEED CORN, WESTERN NEBRASKA, FOR sale. Henry Allen, Route 4, Cozad, Neb.

PURE ORANGE CANE SEED, \$2.50 PER bushel. Audley Bradley, Blue Mound, Kan.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS. ASK FOR SAM- ple and price. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE AND REID'S YELLOW Dent seed corn. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER. GOOD SEED at a low price. M. M. Maxton, Emporia, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

DWARF MAIZE, BLACK AMBER CANE, \$4 hundred. Send sacks. Joe Smith, Montezuma, Kan.

RED AND BLACK AMBER CANE SEED at \$4 per hundred, sacks free. F. E. Eakins, Oberlin, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY—KANSAS WHEAT, alfalfa farm. H. Hammond, Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

KAFFIR OR MILO SEED FOR SALE IN car lots or less. Good cane seed. Farmers Elevator, Wilburton, Kansas.

KLECKLEYS SWEETS AND TOM WATSON melon seeds, 70 cts. lb. Prepaid. A. J. Hammond, Grower, Harlan, Kan.

SEED CORN. VERY SELECT. THE 90 bushel kind. While it lasts, bushel, \$3. Rates to dealers. Witte, Rulo, Neb.

SEED CORN—FOUR STANDARD VARIE- ties. Alfalfa seed. Write for prices. J. M. McCray, Zeandale, Kan., Riley county.

SEED CORN. GUARANTEED. REID'S Yellow Dent and Johnson County White, \$4 per bushel. George Manville, Faucett, Mo.

PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, selected, shelled, graded, \$4 per bu. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

MONEY IN PLANTS. HOT BED, EXPERT French method. Pull crop of plants twice each week. Full details 50c. Charley Clemmons, Rusk, Tex.

FANCY RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, \$15 per hundred f. o. b. Burlap sacks

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. FARMERS' Equity Co-Op. Co., Lamar, Colo.

PINTO BEANS, 100 LBS. F. O. B. HERE, \$8. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

FOR SALE—40 CORD OF COOK STOVE wood. Make me an offer. F. O. B. your station. Write F. J. Erhart, Niotaze, Kan.

GOOD 8-16 TRACTOR, \$175. OTHER sizes priced right. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

EVERY 40-80 TRACTOR AND PLOWS, best condition, half price. Shidler Bros., Lake City, Kan.

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY AND PLOWS, run two seasons, \$1,500. Dood Smith, Montezuma, Kan.

CASE ENGINE, GANG, 3 BOTTOM POWER lift nearly new. Harry Fitzpatrick, Arkansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW 32-56 AVERY separator. Priced to sell. Jacob Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

FOR SALE—HUBER 35-70 4 CYLINDER tractor complete with extension rims, \$1,500. Loewen Bros., Meade, Kan.

BEANS FOR SALE—GOOD WHITE NAVY beans, 10c per pound in lots 120 lbs. sacked, F. O. B. Rushville. From grower to consumer. F. C. Kohout, Rushville, Neb.

A FINE SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR sale, 20 acres. Good house and barn. Close to college. Priced right. Must be sold at once. L. S. Fry, Manhattan, Kan.

LOOK TOBACCO—OLD KENTUCKY. Homespun tobacco. Just as it comes from the farm. Old and mellow. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50. Postpaid. Randolph Tobacco Co., Paducah, Ky.

TRACTOR AT AUCTION, CASE 9-18 Model A, engine plow, all other farm machinery and livestock. 120 acres of wheat. Feb. 12, just north city limits Quenemo, Kan. F. L. Jennings.

FOR SALE—ONE BATES STEEL MULE tractor, 16 horse draw bar, 30 belt. Pulls four 12 inch plows nicely. Nearly new in first class mechanical condition. For quick sale, \$750. C. W. Griffin, Chanute, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR 18-35, tank and truck, furrow guide, 8 disc. Sander plowed. Good as new, well shedded. \$2,500. 28x48 Rumely Ideal separator, fully equipped, threshed 12,000 bushels. Shedded. \$1,200. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

LANDS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 ACRES IRRIGATED, 70 acres alfalfa. No help. Wallace Kincaid, McClave, Colo.

80 ACRES, IRRIGATED, GOOD BUILDINGS, orchard, shade trees, 40 acres alfalfa, bargain. \$160 per acre. Detrick, Wiley, Colo.

\$7,500 CASH BUYS 500 ACRE, WELL IMPROVED farm on creek, 4 miles railway town. Mark R. Clay, Arlington, Colo.

FIFTY ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED. Best small farm in county. Good soil and location. Near live town and condensary. Owner, Box 111, Garnett, Kan.

FARMS NEW YORK STATE. NEW LIST weekly giving full description, stock buildings, location and price. Sent free. Write Edgar J. Rose, Farm Broker, Trust Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

43 ACRES FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM in the Ozarks, mile from Rogers, fully equipped; established for everything; springs; well; woodland pasture. \$2,500 down, balance terms. No trades answered. E. C. Downer, Owner, Rogers, Ark.

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.

THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA HAS five million acres of fertile prairie more than its farmers can sow, ready for cropping this spring. The state will help settlers get started raising high priced grains. Get bulletins. Department of Immigration, Chas. McCaffree, Commissioner, Capital Q-72, Pierre, S. D.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES SPLENDID WHEAT land only 29 miles from Denver, 8 miles from railroad, rural delivery telephone. Every acre tillable, 270 acres broken, 200 acres wheat; house, barn, well, wind mill, abundant water. Bargain account wife's health. No agents. Owner, F. E. Wilson, Ft. Lupton, Colo.

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.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—MAN WITH FAMILY WANTS position on farm. Experienced. Can handle tractors, steam engines and all kinds of farm machinery. Address 621 Mich. St., Oswego, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABORTION PREVENTED BY R. HAROLD, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—REGISTERED WOLF HOUND bitch. Glade Baker, Sharon, Kan.

ONE 26 H. TWIN MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE and 36-60 Gaar Scott separator. Joe H. Larson, Lindsborg, Kan.

Heavier Hogs in Demand

Export Needs Help Pork and Beef Market

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

DEMAND and supply conditions, with the government's part in maintaining average prices on the basis of \$17.10 at Kansas City and \$17.50 in Chicago, are prompting Kansas City hog trade interests to encourage the finishing of porkers to heavier weights. Another influence is the fact that corn and other feeds are available at somewhat lower prices, while the margin between the heavier hogs and the lightweights has broadened in favor of the finished offerings.

Packers did not object a month ago to the inclusion of a few head of light hogs in a load of porkers purchased at Kansas City as heavyweights. Now, however, the lights are being sorted out, selling at sharp discounts. The price agreement between the packers and the Food Administration, which continues thru February, provides, as in the past, for the payment of the \$17.10 average for droves only for hogs weighing 150 pounds and over, with the exception of the grades commonly designated as "throw-outs." Hogs weighing less than 150 pounds are included in no price agreement, selling only on their merits. And packers are seeing much less merit in them than earlier in the winter. It is not unusual for the lights to sell at prices \$2 to \$3.50 less a hundredweight than the well finished hogs. Pigs show a much sharper discount.

Following announcement that the allies had agreed to sell to the Teutonic enemy countries 75,000 tons of pork monthly, hog trade interests computed that if, as seems highly probable, the United States is called upon to supply this meat, it will require the slaughter of 800,000 head of porkers averaging 235 pounds, live weight, every month. Kansas City alone would have to increase its record receipts for January by more than 70 per cent to enable its packers to supply the quantity of pork promised the Huns. The Food Administration has announced also that orders placed by the allies, relief workers and neutral countries thru Washington for export to Europe in February aggregate 375 million pounds of pork, or 187,500 tons. This is equal to the product of 1½ million heavy hogs.

Receipts Were Heavy

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis combined received approximately 2½ million hogs in January, the largest number ever reported in a month, and \$58,000 in excess of the total for January, 1918. But if exports continue at the present rate the next few months and domestic demand is maintained at the current volume, the market for hogs will have strong sustaining factors.

Permits are being refused Kansas

MISCELLANEOUS.

COW WEANER CANNOT SUCK HERSELF. Can eat and drink. Expertise for weaning colts. Guaranteed. Price \$1. L. Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST AND catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, Care Mail and Breeze.

MEN, 16 TO 40, BECOME RAILWAY MAIL clerks, \$92 month. List government positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 15, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED BUT WITHOUT means, wishes to buy farm on crop payments, or rent on shares, best of references, married, family. Baptist. Lloyd E. Hansen, Manderson, S. D.

FARM STATIONERY—YOUR OWN distinctive farm stationery, 250 letter heads, 150 envelopes, bond paper unruled, printed and delivered anywhere postpaid, \$2.50. Write plainly, cash with order. Stuckert & Stanley, No. Topeka, 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.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A-12, Topeka, Kan.

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.

City packers to bring hogs to their plants from outside markets when the Kansas City yards contain unsold light hogs. This has helped to put an end to the necessity for carrying over from day to day large numbers of lightweights, which proved expensive to many Kansas farmers.

While packers are paying more for the better heavy hogs, they are buying lights so much cheaper that the average cost of all their droves, including those below 150 pounds, shows a decline. The top on hogs in Kansas City last week was \$17.70, compared with \$17.65 the preceding week and \$16.30 a year ago. In January, 1914, before the world thought of war in Europe, and after the drouth of 1913 the top on hogs in Kansas City was \$8.50.

For the first time in five years, the cattle markets of the Southwest, Fort Worth especially, will receive, beginning in March, offerings of grass-fat cattle from South Texas. The number to come from that district is not large, however.

Stockmen are Nervous

While agitation against high prices has increased nervousness of many cattle holders, the fact that there is no surplus of feed, and reassuring statements as to European demand make for confidence in the trade. No one, of course, has reached the conclusion that the choicest cornfed cattle have established a permanent \$20-market for themselves, nor that any other grade will be kept for all time on a par with the present top offerings, but the supply outlook is considered reassuring for this year. Liquidation among holders affected by food price agitation has been checked as a result of last week's declines of 50 cents to \$1.25 in the Kansas City cattle market, as these losses were the sharpest of the winter. The stocker and feeder market displays a better tone than the trade in beef steers. Stock calves and canners appear to be the weakest offerings on the market, but a turn for the better in the former is expected. Forced shipments of thin cattle from Western Kansas, where severe winter weather has brought heavy mortality among herds in places, have facilitated declines in the canner trade.

"With the great breeding grounds of Texas depleted, I feel more hopeful of an improved demand for well bred stock calves," said J. H. Austin of Hutchinson, Kan., who expects an 80 per cent calf crop from 600 cows of good quality which he is wintering in Reno county. These cows are bred to purebred Hereford bulls, and are being carried in corn stalk fields with cottonseed cake. "I sold my calf crop last year as veals in Kansas City around \$25 a head, and the stock calf market later in the year demonstrated that I made no mistake. But I plan to hold my calves this year and sell them for stock purposes. I believe my cows will be carried thru the winter at a cost not exceeding \$12 a head."

Slow progress is being made by the lamb and sheep market in reaching the levels expected by feeders. That fed offerings of quality will bring more than last week's top of \$16.40 in Kansas City is still a common expectation, the market displaying a better tone. For breeding ewes, however, the trade is quiet, and gives no evidence of improvement so long as wool continues weak. Ewes 2 to 3 years old are quoted at \$12 to \$14; yearlings, \$16. There are more sellers than buyers in the breeding ewe market, this applying to Kansas as well as to the range states of the West.

Pounds with Quality

FRANK D. TOMSON

When the feeder goes to market he finds that the premium prices are offered for the quality which his consignment may or may not carry. He observes a very considerable range between the values offered for the steers, or whatever the shipments represent, that have the something that is called quality, and those that lack this desirable possession. If he follows this up

he will find that it is the presence of good breeding that has created this quality. He will find that the larger the percentage of good breeding the more evident the quality. The purebred sire has played his part, and if there are several generations of purebred sires of the purebred standard the quality will be all the more pronounced.

Then there is the matter of weight that increases the cash return. This harks back to the purebred sire also, and when this weight is combined with quality there is a double advantage to the seller as he receives more a pound and more pounds. It is frequently the case that all of the profit is wrapped up in these added pounds and the quality. Many a shipper has journeyed homeward minus a single dollar of profit, in fact often sustaining an actual loss, just for the lack of this quality and the extra pounds. It is an old story—and a true one.

There are times when a feeder can put in a load or more of inferior bred cattle and make a profit, but that is because he bought them low—too low for the producer's welfare. It is the producer who is chiefly concerned about the presence of quality and adequate weight. He is the one who profits when these are present and loses when they are lacking, and he is the one who can provide both. It is up to the producer to see that his standard corresponds with the requirements of the market.

Not long ago a load of well bred Shorthorn steers sold on the open market at Chicago for \$20.50 a hundredweight because they were well bred and adhered to the well bred type. Because of this they finished well. If these were marketed by their producer there is no denying that he had a considerable profit. Previous to that a load or two of Montana range bred steers went on the Chicago market at \$18, a record range price. They were by purebred Shorthorn bulls and had both the weight and the quality desired. They both count. They are the sources of profit. It takes them both to make adequate returns. It calls for the purebred bull that will supply both.

Louisiana Wants to Buy Sheep

Sheep extension activities in Louisiana have resulted in many calls for serviceable purebred field rams. They cannot be found in sufficient numbers in the state. Should calls continue to come in, some concerted effort may be made to get a deck or more of field rams from some other source. They should be Hampshires, Shropshires, Rambouillets and C-type American Merinos. An occasional Dorset may be demanded by some farmer. In Louisiana the breeding season begins as early as the last of July; Louisiana farmers and sheepmen should buy rams not later than June.

Sheep men who have serviceable young field rams, purebred, and for sale at prices justifying their use by small farmers on native scrub stock should communicate with me so that their offerings may be listed. Only healthy, strong stock can be recommended to these buyers, for Louisiana conditions demand good health. Stock should be described and priced, f. o. b., at your railroad station, either singly, crated or in lots.

There will be a meeting of the Louisiana Sheepraisers' association in connection with the Southern Cattle-men's convention in New Orleans next month. G. P. Williams,

Extension Sheep Husbandman.

Baton Rouge, La.

Write us about the new laws you desire to see enacted.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

SOME EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS in farms, well located. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, Hoxie, ARKANSAS.

SEND FOR 40 page illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Greatest inducements ever for stock raising. Lands will grow practically everything. Fine business chances. No swamps. Fine climate. Best of health. Pure water. Lowest priced productive lands left in the U. S. Now is the time to buy. Lohs & Seward, Imml. Agts., Mtn. Home, Ark.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be in the hands of the publisher at least 10 days before the date of publication. Copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

KANSAS

145 A., 3 miles out, well imp. Possession. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

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

110 ACRES, 5 mi. from Garnett, well improved. Price, \$8,500. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

ROOMING HOUSE, 26 rooms, furnace heat, main street location. Price \$2,500. E. Coltrane, Hotel Brooker, Hutchinson, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa lands and stock farms at bargain prices. Write for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

FINE 240 A., improved, 2 1/2 mi. town, only \$65 per a. Pos. Mch. 1st. Also other farms. E. B. Miller, Admire, 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.

FOR SALE—1,250 acre ranch, excellent improvements, Hodgeman county. Rev. Stucker, Ottawa, Kan.

600 ACRES, fine, improvements; 200 wheat, all goes; 200 pasture, bal. corn and hay land. THEO. VOSTE, OLPE, KANSAS.

CHOICE GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS, all sizes, some with wheat; near Chanute. \$45 to \$75 per a. New list. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan.

OWNER TO BUYER—Farms and ranches in western Kansas. Write what you want. Will put you in touch with owner. M. S. Mitchell, Goodland, 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.

80 ACRES, seven-room house, cellar house, fruit, large barn, 30 hog pasture, 8 wild meadow, 42 cultivation, \$65 acre, \$2,200 handle. Town school. P. H. ATCHISON, WAVERLY, KAN.

RIVER BOTTOM FARMS; Lyon and Chase counties, Kan. Also several sections smooth farming land, Elbert county, Colorado. Apply for prices and terms to H. F. Hoel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

280 ACRES, highly improved, 240 cultivated, fenced and cross fenced, balance fine timber and pasture, abundance water; for general merchandise. Investigate this. Garrett & Montgomery, Rocky Comfort, Mo.

COFFEY COUNTY FARMS—If you want possession this spring come to us, we can supply you with what you want; any size at bargain prices. Woodford & Gifford, Burlington, Kan.

CASH FOR FARM—Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

160 ACRES ELLSWORTH COUNTY—6 miles Kanopolis, 120 cultivated, 80 acres wheat, all tillable, good improvements, loam soil. A bargain at \$55. Martin, 312 Hoyt, Wichita, Kan.

80 ACRES, near Whiting, Kansas, 37 a. wheat, 1/2 delivered; bal. not rented; improved, all tillable, good soil. \$8,500, terms on \$4,000. Miner Harris, Burlingame, Kan.

LANE COUNTY FARMS—If you want land from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, write for our list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

LYON COUNTY FARMS—600 acres, 1/2 grass, bal. farm land, 40 a. alfalfa, 160 in wheat, 2 sets imp., all smooth, near church, 1/2 mile school. At bargain. Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, Kan.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—72 acres; snap; Montgomery Co.; all good black, limestone land; 52 acres wheat, other crops, all good; good improvements; near market. \$65 per acre. Foster Land Co., Independence, Kansas.

RANCHES FOR SALE—Ranches from 600 to 5,000 acres at from \$12.50 to \$15 per acre, with terms. Write for list. McKINLEY & ELY, Ashland, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Well improved wheat and stock ranch, 250 acres in wheat; 1/2 of wheat goes to purchaser if taken soon. A. C. BAILEY, Kinsley, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY—640 acres, all smooth, good improvements, six miles from good market, 200 acres wheat, balance grass, fenced. Good terms. \$23 per acre. C. E. TROMPETER, Levant, Kan.

50 ACRE ORCHARD FOR SALE—80 acres, 50 in orchard, 20 in wheat, 10 a. in timber and pasture; 28 miles from K. C., 2 1/2 mi. Linwood, 4 1/2 from Eudora, 6 miles from Tonganoxie and 10 miles from Lawrence, 1/2 mile from interurban which ships local freight or by car load and hourly passenger service. Good improvements. A. A. Quinlan, Linwood, Kan.

CHOICE 320 ACRE BOTTOM FARM—220 a. first bottom, fine alfalfa and wheat land, balance 2nd bottom. All tillable land. Improved, 2 mi. shipping point. Oil wells 2 sides adjoining land, \$100 per a. Big bargain. Come at once. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—Half section improved in Stevens county, Kan., 12 miles east of Hugoton, county seat, on railroad, 2 1/2 miles to school and church. \$5,000. Terms. Box 38, Rosendale, Mo.

GOOD 320 ACRE FARM—3 miles from Olpe, Kansas, for sale. Nice house and barn, 140 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of which is in wheat, bal. of farm in pasture. Can give possession March 1st, if sold at once. Bradford & Hathaway, Olpe, Kan.

FOR SALE—Some good wheat, corn and alfalfa farms. Priced from \$28.50 to \$45 per acre. Near good town, well improved. Also some good grazing land. Write for description. F. D. Green, Longton, Kan.

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

80 A. with good improvements. Half broken, half pasture, plenty of wood and water, 1 mi. to county store and Catholic church. Price, \$5,000. \$3,000 cash will handle this. Address W. P. Totten, Washington, Kansas.

A GOOD FARM of 320 acres, 14 miles from Emporia, 1 mile shipping point, near school, 160 plow, 30 in alfalfa, 70 wheat, 160 fine pasture, large 8-room house, tenant house, 2 large barns, 2 silos. Price \$75 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

152 ACRES, creek bottom and slope land, 20 miles from Emporia, Kansas; 12 acres alfalfa, 18 acres bearing orchard, balance in cultivation. Price, \$12,000. Good terms. Address C. G. Jennings, Emporia, Kansas.

238 ACRES—1 mile railroad station; 3/4 mile to school; 7-room house; large barn; 100 a. wheat go with place; 90 acres meadow; 68 acres pasture; give possession at once. Price for quick sale \$62.50 per acre. Woodford & Gifford, Burlington, Kan.

IMPROVED FARM—240 acres four and a half miles from town on the main line of the Rock Island in Thomas county, Kansas. 350 in cultivation, 200 acres in wheat—one-fourth goes with the place. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Price, \$25 per acre. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

A FINE 240 ACRE FARM—With 70 a. best creek bottom and about 125 in cult., 55 a. alfalfa, 32 wheat, balance blue stem grass. Permanent water, good improvements, 5 miles from shipping, good location. \$70 per a. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

140 A., 5 mi. Lawrence, fine imp. 40 a. alfalfa; 70 wheat goes. \$140 a. 320 a. fine imp., 27 mi. K. C., 6 mi. town, oil road, 175 a. wheat goes. \$115 a. 120 bottom no over-flow, good imp., 116 wheat goes. \$150 a. We have large and small farms at big bargains. Wilson & Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

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

FINE 160 ACRE FARM—1/2 mile of railroad town, Allen county, Kansas. All fine laying land, all fenced with woven wire; 6-room house; barn; lots of outbuildings; close to high school. Price \$70 per acre. \$2,500 cash, rest time at 6%. Pos. Mch. 1. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND—480 acres, located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. F. LOHNS, Ness City, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER—\$2,200. Terms, \$1,000 cash, and \$500 annually, 6%. Level, fine soil, 80 acres cultivated. House, barn, well, cave, fenced; 1 1/2 miles northeast Liberal. Come see it. No trades. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

WILSON COUNTY CHOICE VALLEY FARM—160 acre choice valley farm, black soil like the creek and river bottom land, but does not overflow; water that never fails; 30 acres wheat, 40 acres alfalfa; three thousand dollars worth of improvements, including large hay and cattle barn. \$80 per acre if sold quick. This farm is much underpriced for quick sale. Address Frank H. Burnett, Benedict, Kan.

HOME AND A PLACE TO GO—I have the following farms and others for sale, possession March 1, 1919: 320 a., 2 mi. town, finely improved, \$75 per a.; 240 a., 1 1/2 mi. town, finely improved, \$83 per a.; 120 a., 3 mi. town, well improved, \$75 per a.; 100 a., 3 1/2 mi. town, nicely improved, \$85 per a.; 120 a., 1 mi. town, fairly improved, \$70 per a. Write for a new list. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

1850 ACRE RANCH ON CIMARRON RIVER—1,000 acres bottom land, 5 to 7 feet to water, 180 acres in meadow, 270 will grow alfalfa, 850 acres upland, 500 acres of which is sand hills; 160 under cultivation; 40 acres fenced hog tight; two main pastures, lots of water. Good five-room house; shed for 300 cattle; new barn for 21 horses and 85 tons baled hay; corrals; branding chute; two silos, 255 ton capacity; numerous other outbuildings. Just offered for sale. Don't lose time to write, but come and see. Price \$15 per acre. Terms. McKinley & Ely, Ashland, Kan.

240 ACRES, all bottom land; fair improvements, 20 producing oil wells, no oil wells on tillable land. Seven miles from town of 7,000 inhabitants. \$17,000. Choice wheat land, all in wheat, priced from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Choice western quarters, \$10 to \$12 per acre. For further information write John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles town; 10 wheat, 10 alfalfa; 60 pasture, 40 tame grass; remainder cultivation; 2-story, 8-room house; two barns; granary; stock shed; fine water; 1/2 mile school, church. Price \$60 per acre. Special bargain. Come at once. Choice list to select from; 40 acres up to a section or more. Ask for free description booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

100 ACRES, one mile pavement, 2 sets improvements, good, all tillable, bottom land, wheat and alfalfa, \$150 acre and worth it. For immediate sale owner will put in \$1,000 personal property, 160 acres, one mile shipping point, lays well, 6-room house, fair barn, 70 acres cultivation, \$45. Write for descriptive list other bargains. DICKEY LAND CO., OTTAWA, KAN.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE to come and see this. 200 a., 3 mi. town, 1 mi. school, 32 a. wheat, 34 a. alfalfa, clover and timothy, 25 a. bluegrass and alkali clover pasture, creek bottom, 90 a. cultivation, 22 a. prairie pasture, 18 a. prairie meadow, 3 large barns with covered bins, hog houses, large cellars, workshops, garage, 2 fine 7 and 8 room houses with all modern improvements, large cellars, furnaces, acetylene gas plant; wells and cisterns, good feed lots, shelter and shade, mostly fenced with 5 foot woven and hog wire. \$110 per acre, terms to suit purchaser. No agents. No trades. CHAS. F. NEWMAN, Lebo, Coffey Co., Kansas.

A BARGAIN FOR QUICK ACTION—80 a. 5 mi. railroad town, school 20 rods from house, 1/2 mi. to church, 11 mi. of Waverly, good 4-room house, new barn 36x40 ft., room for 7 head of horses, 8 head of cows, 1,500 bu. grain, 20 tons of hay, cement foundation and cement floor in grain bins, 15 acres fine alfalfa, 3 good cuttings 1918; 30 acres pasture, plenty of fine everlasting water; 30 acres of this farm is fine creek bottom land, no overflow. Price \$4,000. Terms, \$500 with contract \$1,000, March 1, 1919, balance long time at 6% interest, possession can be given on two weeks' notice. Write for list. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest List Lyon and Coffey Co. for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

80 ACRES FOR \$500—Near Argonia, Sumner Co.; 40 pasture, 40 farm land; house, barn, hen house, 2 wells; \$500 cash, \$500 year. R. M. MILLS, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Possession March First—80 a., 6 miles good town, good buildings, level land, 20 a. wheat, on main road. Price \$75 per a. Terms. IOLA LAND COMPANY, Iola, Kansas.

Public Sale of Real Estate—174 acres, 1 mile from Holton, county seat of Jackson county, Kansas, and 80 acres, 3 miles south of Whiting, in said county, will be sold on Monday, February 24, 1919, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house in Holton, to settle suit in partition. Both good farms. For particulars write to MRS. ALICE C. NOBLE, Holton, Kansas.

MISSOURI—OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

BATES AND CASS CO., MO., improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

LISTEN, improved 200 acre fruit and stock farm, \$3,500; \$500 down, \$200 year. Others. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in corn, clover, alfalfa and pasture lands in beautiful Ozarks; free lists. J. P. Roberts, farm loans, Cabool, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

COZY HOMES, 40 acres, 3 miles town, 30 valley, 6-room frame house. \$1,700; \$650 down. Good 80 acres imp., \$2,200. W. S. Elrod, Owner, Norwood, Mo.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

FARM ANY SIZE in Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties, Mo. The home of the dairy cow, hog, clover, blue grass and corn. Fine water. See me before you buy. P. J. Jennie, Strasburg, Mo.

180 ACRES—Well improved, all smooth and in cultivation; 100 wheat, 1/2 goes. Dark loam soil. Abundance good water. \$85 per acre. Terms. Four miles to two towns. Also any size farm you want in Newton county. J. O. Hammons, Fairview, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MO. The best spot on the map for a home or investment. I have farms of all kinds for sale and the price is right. If you are in the market for a farm tell me what you want. CHARLES BIRD, Harrisonville, Mo.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—Good smooth half section, eastern Colorado. Good soil. Fine climate. Bargain. A. P. Hagen, Minturn, Colo.

COME TO NORTHEASTERN COLORADO where they never fall on any kind of crop. Write for free price list. E. Wyatt, Eckley, Colo.

THREE RANCHES for sale or lease by owner. Well improved. Lots of water and outside range. For information write Pink Stone, Flagler, Colorado.

We Build Improvements for You

If you buy one of our 40 or 80-acre farms under our special improvement plan. House, barn and well. Cash payment required on land equals approximately cost of improvements only. Balance long time at 6%. An irrigated farm where you can raise peas, pigs, alfalfa, potatoes, small grains and fine gardens is an assurance of success. Write for detailed information. The Costilla Estates Development Co., Box "A," San Acacio, Colorado.

OKLAHOMA

FOR TRADE—Splendid 320 acre bottom farm in west center Okla. Want merchandise. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

15 A., 2 mi. business center McAlester, city 15,000, 12 a. dry bottom, now cult. \$60 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

WHEAT, CORN AND ALFALFA LAND—For sale by owner, 1,080 a. choice level land, twenty-five miles southwest of Oklahoma City, Okla. Lays in a body. 900 a. sown to wheat. All fenced, 2,000 rods of woven fence. Abundance good water. Good improvements. Will sell all or part. Lock Box 295, Enid, Okla.

320 ACRES, 5 miles from Medford, Okla. 60 acres of pasture. The rest of the land in cultivation. 200 acres of wheat in exceedingly fine condition. The farm land is nice smooth land with just enough slope to drain it good. 5-room house, stable for 20 head of stock, granary room for about 8,000 bushels of grain. The farm is rented until August first. One-third of the grain will be delivered in the market to the purchaser of the farm at \$20,000. I. H. Ruth & Co., Medford, Oklahoma.

TEXAS.

THE NEW SHATTUCK BRANCH of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.

928 Railway Exchange,

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE or exchange; ranch, improved 320 acres, 1,700 acres leased; all choice level land. Price \$4,800. Write H. P. JONES, SYRACUSE, KANSAS.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

WANT MERCHANDISE. Western land and stock ranches for sale or exchange from owners, at once. Let's start something. C. G. ANDERSON, Downs, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—932 acres unimproved land in San Luis Valley, Colo., with paid up stock to irrigate all land. Produces anything in abundance from alfalfa to peanuts. Free cattle range close. Price only \$25. Will take a Kansas farm in trade. Fine opportunity for a stock man. Easy terms. See or write to ALFRED LEHNHERR, Sole Agt., Emporia, Kan.

CANADA

WHEAT FARMS in Alberta. Write today to The Land Exchange, Box 122, Drumheller, Alberta.

FARM LANDS.

Information for Homeseekers

THE U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION has established a Home-seekers Bureau to furnish free information about opportunities in the several States to those who wish to engage in farming, stock raising and kindred pursuits. If this appeals to YOU, write today, letting us know what kind of data you want, and naming the State, the advantages of which you desire to investigate. Address the Undersigned, or if more convenient, communicate with the Agricultural Agent of any railroad in the territory in which you are interested. The information thus furnished can be depended upon as being reliable. J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Room 134, Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE
Director and Livestock Editor

TERRITORY MANAGERS

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Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
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C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
G. F. Anderson, Iowa and Northeast Nebraska, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Chief Clerk: George Akerstrom.
Assistant: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Horses.

Feb. 20-21—Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Ass'n. Sale, Grand Island, Neb.
C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., sale manager.

Percheron Horses.

Mch. 1—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Mch. 11—Mitchell county Percheron breeders' sale at Beloit, Kan. Will Myers, manager, Beloit, Kan.

Draft Horses.

Mch. 3. 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jack Stock and Trotting Horses.

Mch. 1—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mch. 10—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mch. 13—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo.
Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 10—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Feb. 11—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.
Feb. 14—H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kan.
Feb. 19—C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 20—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 20—Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. W. Molynaux, Palmer, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
March 5-6—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McKillip, Mgr.
Mch. 19—Reuben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
Mch. 26-27—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.
Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Kleeen, Franklin, Neb.
Apr. 17—Andrews and Shellenberger, Cambridge, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 19—Southwest Mo. Hereford Breeders' Association, sale at Monette, Mo. Zack Galloway, Aurora, Mo., Sales Manager.
Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.
Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Mch. 4, 5 and 6—American Hereford Breeders' Ass'n. Sale at Kansas City; R. J. Kinzer, Sec'y.
Mch. 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n at Alma, Kan.; Emmet George, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 11—Magee Dairy Farm, Chanute, Kan.
Feb. 11—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sales Co., Dwight Williams, Mgr., South Omaha, Neb.
Feb. 15—Leavenworth county consignment sale (high grades), Leavenworth, Kan.; W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 14—Breeders' sale, Leavenworth, Kan.; W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 15—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan.
Feb. 15—W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan.
Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Mch. 12—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Mch. 26—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Mch. 26—A. B. Wilcox & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Feb. 26—H. L. Knisely, Talmage, Kan.
Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Galloway Cattle.

Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle.

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 11—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 11—B. E. Ridgely, Pickrell, Neb.
Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
Feb. 17—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.; sale at Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 18—F. Olliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Feb. 19—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 20—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Feb. 21—Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kansas.
Feb. 26—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.
Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Mch. 20—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 18—Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Feb. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 13—Finerty Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.
Feb. 14—W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 19—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 21—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
Feb. 26—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Feb. 28—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Mar. 1—Flock Bros., Stanley, Kan.
Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Mch. 3—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Mch. 4—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 28—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Nebraska City, Neb.

Sheep.

Feb. 25—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Roush Spotted Poland Sale.

37 head sold at average of \$68.75
The Roush Bros. sale of Spotted Poland at Strasburg, Mo., was well attended and resulted in a satisfactory average. A number of the gilts were April and May farrow. These late gilts cut the average materially. The top of the sale was \$135 paid by Mr. O. F. Linville, of Arden, Mo., for a three-year-old sow by Spotted Lad.
Among the other buyers were: R. G. Sartain, Fayette, Mo.; Alonzo A. Barber, Skidmore, Mo.; F. J. Aubrey, Green City, Mo.; Melcom Scott, Lamonte, Mo.; William Dillon, Holden, Mo.; W. B. Wallace, Holden, Mo.; Ed Dorney, Chillicothe, Mo.

Durocs Sell Well at Emporia.

40 cows averaged.....\$91
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., demonstrated in his big Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Emporia, Kan., last Tuesday that it pays to raise the good ones. His average on 40 sows and gilts of \$91 was good. The herd boar, Pathfinder's Image, sold to John Loomis, Emporia, Kan., for \$400. It was not enough as Pathfinder's Image was one of the great sons of the mighty Pathfinder. Great Wonder 2nd, sold for \$110. Ten fall pigs averaged \$37. Mr. Huston is selling out his entire herd and was compelled to divide it into two herds and on Feb. 14, which is next Friday, at the farm near Americus and Bushong he will sell 100 head of registered Duroc Jerseys, among them a fine lot of tried sows, spring gilts and a nice number of fall pigs, both boars and gilts. Write him for full information.—Advertisement.

Hartman Polands Averaged Nearly \$100.

9 tried sows averaged.....\$130.50
14 fall gilts averaged.....86.40
15 spring gilts averaged.....86.35
38 head averaged.....96.80

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, has been in the Poland China business for a long time and raises a lot of them every year and usually holds two sales, one in the fall and the bred sow sale in February. This winter he held his Jan. 29, which was last Thursday. A good crowd was out and he was well pleased with the result of his sale. S. P. Hamilton, Wakefield, Kan., who is just starting a herd, was the heavy buyer, buying 14 head. There were three head sold for \$200 each, therefore there were three tops. Tom Robinson Abilene, bought the fine sow, Wonder's Smooth Bone for \$200. Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb., secured a fine gilt for \$200. Number 18, a very attractive gilt by Elmo Valley Giant, was secured by Adams & Mason for \$200. Mr. Hartman sold in Dan Baird's very comfortable sale barn. He will hold another bred sow sale at his farm March 20.

Buyers Wanted Miller Shorthorns.

29 females averaged.....\$227.40
19 young bulls averaged.....132.00
39 head averaged.....228.80

Mrs. L. J. Miller's dispersion sale of Shorthorns at Sabetha last Saturday came off as advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. One of the largest crowds of Shorthorn breeders ever seen at a sale in Northeastern Kansas was there from all over the state. Some were disappointed because of the fact that there were no Pure Scotch cattle in the sale except the herd bull, Harold that sold to Aeschman Bros., Sabetha, for \$640. Mrs. Miller decided after the advertising had run, to keep a part of the cattle which accounted for the fact that no Scotch cows or heifers were sold, only 39 head being sold. Mr. J. O. Kimmel, a veteran Shorthorn breeder, managed the sale and was well pleased with the results. The day was ideal and a big crowd of local people was on hand to see them sell. It was a splendid offering of Scotch topped Shorthorns and some of the cows sold too cheap but as a whole the entire offering sold very well.

Old Timers' Good Duroc Sale.

58 head averaged.....\$156
Geo. Briggs & Sons, the veteran Duroc Jersey breeders of Clay Center, Nebraska, held their annual bred sow sale Jan. 22. The usual big crowd of buyers were present and the offering sold at prices that made this good firm plenty of money and at the same time not high enough to hurt any new beginner. The entire offering averaged \$156 with only one animal reaching the \$300 mark. The price was paid by E. F. Preston, of Burdard, Neb., for Orion's Beauty, a spring yearling bred to Joe Orion 5th. A partial list of sales follows:
Alfred Olson, Fullerton, Neb.....\$255
A. E. Wilde, Fullerton.....240
Emma Meservey, Fremont.....160
J. P. Hendricks, Geneva.....115
Dallas Henderson, Kearney.....250
Roy Brown, Arapahoe.....260
Roy Brown.....185
Carl Day, Nora.....200
Carl Day.....180
H. C. Holt, Kearney.....205
A. A. Russell, Geneva.....205
Wm. Bichtart, Exeter.....175
Fred Kingsley, Minden.....155
P. D. Cook, Sterling, Colo.....140
Jas. Haug, Shelton.....200
R. W. Gibson, Fairfield.....145
W. G. Reil, Grafton.....200
R. F. Flower, Kearney.....185
Lant Bros., Denison, Kan.....200
W. H. Tabor, Enovale.....135

Sale Drew Many Breeders.

19 tried sows averaged.....\$119.00
8 fall gilts averaged.....123.50
30 spring gilts averaged.....113.00
57 head averaged.....\$111.18
Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., drew a big crowd of Poland China breeders and farmers to their big bred sow sale at that place last Wednesday. The day was ideal and many came in cars. The sale was held in the garage which was prepared for the occasion. I have attended public sales for 16 years and over and I never attended a sale where the general arrangements had

been more carefully looked after than the Adams & Mason sale last Thursday. But the wonderful offering was what attracted everybody. The hogs were not loaded with fat but they were a collection of big, handsome sows and gilts that everyone admired. Among the visitors from out of the state were J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., and Ed Frazier, Drexel, Mo., who purchased a spring gilt of his own breeding at \$500. Mr. Young was a liberal bidder and bought several. The spring gilt, Big Masterpiece, went to an Arkansas breeder at \$415. J. J. Hartman secured a fine gilt at \$150. John Blough, of the firm of Willis & Blough, was there and a good bidder on a number of the best things in the sale. He secured a fine gilt at \$150. H. B. Walter secured one for \$90. Several others from a distance were good buyers. This is the first sale of the kind to be held in Gypsum and the little town and the country around it was proud of this firm that in attracting so much attention to Gypsum. The offering was one of the best ever made this far west in the state.

Hayman's Poland China Sale.

42 head averaged.....\$70.30
In spite of unusually bad roads the good attendance of breeders and stock raising farmers gathered at the H. T. Hayman sale of Poland Chinas near Formoso, Kansas, on January 14. Joseph Bowman, of Crowley, Colo., and Ray McIndoo, of Smith Center, Kansas, paid the top prices, being respectively number 1 and number 14, at \$120 each. The entire cataloged offering averaged \$70.30. Following is the list of representative sales:
J. E. Bauman, Crowley, Colo.....\$120.00
E. E. McNemar, Agenda, Kan.....100.00
J. E. McNemar, Formoso, Kan.....75.00
Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb.....80.00
J. G. Sturtevant, Lawrence, Neb.....61.00
Adam Easter, Randall, Kan.....61.00
Joe Morris, Randall, Kan.....60.00
J. B. Chance, Smith Center, Kan.....92.50
Alva Easter, Randall, Kan.....67.00
Ray McIndoo, Esbon, Kan.....120.00
J. H. Snyder, Otego, Kan.....65.00
R. G. Patterson, Formoso, Kan.....49.00
T. H. Ross, Randall, Kan.....83.00
Harry Zemetzel, Randall, Kan.....63.00
Ole Hansen, Randall, Kan.....63.00
M. Beason, Collyer, Kan.....100.00
F. M. Hammon, Smith Center, Kan.....90.00
C. L. Morris, Randall, Kan.....55.00
Casper Hansen, Randall, Kan.....61.00
G. B. Hout, Formoso, Kan.....63.00
Chas. Dourmet, Reynolds, Neb.....90.00
G. N. Wharton, Agenda, Kan.....70.00
Theodore Thomas, Scandia, Kan.....80.00
Ray C. Johnson, Formoso, Kan.....67.00
Frank Smith, Formoso, Kan.....58.00

Geiken's Durocs Average \$175.

55 head averaged.....\$175
A new average was made on Durocs for the extreme western part of Nebraska, for the night of Jan. 24, when H. D. Geiken, of Cozad, Neb., made an average of \$175 on an offering of 55 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts. No sale ever held this far west made a like average and no sale held in recent years attracted more attention. The biggest crowd of the season attended besides buyers and prospective buyers many town people attended and manifested the greatest interest. Mr. Geiken has been a good buyer in the past and this was a well deserved compliment to his persistency in staying in the business and overcoming the many obstacles incident to the building of a herd in this section. Ortel Lininger, of Fairfax, Mo., topped the sale at \$500, buying Miss Papio Perfection, a tried sow in pig to Golden Model I Am. Other leading sales are listed below.
Ed Kern, Stanton.....\$325
Ed Kern.....340
O. E. Easton, Alma.....300
H. E. Labart, Overton.....250
F. O. Johnson, North Platte.....250
Mr. Hendrickson, Loomis.....308
D. L. Wallace, Rising City.....360
C. T. White & Son, Lexington.....180
H. N. Sullley, Farnam.....160
John Krebs, Riverdale, Iowa.....150
Ed. Ostergard, Gothenberg.....190
C. T. White & Son.....145
A. Anderson, Gothenberg.....145
Barns Bros., Chappell.....130
Carl Smith, Beemer.....130
Walt Tabor, Gothenberg.....150
H. N. Stillley.....140
F. O. Johnson.....255
Herman Witte, Gothenberg.....150
R. B. Murry, Elwood.....130
A. C. Kenech, Lexington.....175
Frank Stroberg, North Platte.....155
H. W. Barrah, Milton, Iowa.....175

Good Sale for Miller.

64 Female lots averaged.....\$403
11 Bulls averaged.....337
75 Head averaged.....\$402
In one of the season's big Hereford sales, Carl Miller, of Belvue, Kan., sold about 100 registered cattle at Kansas City. Of this number 79 lots were sold from the catalog at an average of \$402. Bulls and females in the offering averaged almost exactly the same, the spread being \$6 or \$8 in favor of the female lots, many of which consisted of cows with calves at foot. The top price of the sale was \$1,200 paid for the young show bull, Echo Lad 121st, the buyer being Harris & Son, of Harris, Mo., who have shown with marked success, the get of Mr. Miller's herd bull, Gay Lad Night. V. O. Johnston, of Aulene, Kan., bought the top female in the sale at \$1,025. This heifer is Echo Lass 11th. The heaviest buyer of females was the Alabama breeder, but heavy purchases were made by Kansas breeders. Following is a list of representative transactions:

BULLS.

Echo Lad 195th, February 28, 1918, S. S. White, Cabool, Neb., \$215.
Echo Lad 115th, August 28, 1917, J. H. Bowers, Falls City, Neb., \$240.
Echo Lad 250th, February 16, 1918, John Dawn, Price, Kan., \$210.
Echo Lad 117th, August 16, 1917, S. S. White, \$300.
Prince Farmer, April 3, 1917, Phil Lee, Grandview, Mo., \$345.
Beau Blanchard 58th, April 2, 1917, Jesse Engle & Son, \$800.
Bocardo 16th, February 13, 1917, W. I. Bowman, \$325.
Echo Lad 169th, January 2, 1918, Doctor Lester, Birmingham, Ala., \$1,000.
Echo Lad 131st, September 7, 1917, O. Harris & Son, \$1,200.
Beau Lincoln, 10th, September 6, 1913, C. C. Griffith, \$175.

FEMALES.

Echo Lass 156th, January 14, 1918, Doctor Lester, Birmingham, Ala., \$775.
Echo Lass 158th, March 2, 1918, V. O. Johnston, Aulene, Kan., \$500.
Echo Lass 159th, January 15, 1918, Joe Rezac, Taylor, S. D., \$340.
Echo Lass 132d, September 7, 1917, Jesse Engle & Son, Sheridan, Mo., \$675.

Echo Lass, 135th, September 12, 1917, Doctor Lester, \$510.
Echo Lass 111th, March 27, 1917, V. O. Johnston, \$1,025.
Echo Lass 69th, March 6, 1917, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan., \$305.
Echo Lass 96th, March 23, 1917, George Lungstrom, Lindsay, Kan., \$360.
Echo Lass 72d, March 22, 1917, Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan., \$520.
Echo Lass 70th, March 28, 1917, J. L. Hughes, Bolivar, Mo., \$360.
Echo Lass 89th, March 1, 1917, Sam Drybread, \$280.
Echo Lass, 133d, August 29, 1917, Doctor Lester, \$825.
Lady Geraldine, January 30, 1917, Paul Williams, Marion, Kan., \$200.
Mabel, January 1, 1917, Doctor Lester, \$775.
Lady Dewdrop, May 16, 1917, Paul Williams, \$200.
Helen, July 3, 1916, Sam Drybread, \$310.
Pauline, May 16, 1916, Paul Williams, \$375.
Echo Lass 48th, June 1, 1916, Glen Falls Nursery company, Owatonna, Minn., \$505.
Echo Lass, March 30, 1916, J. H. Bowers, Falls City, Neb., \$490.
Echo Lass 43rd, April 17, 1916, Glen Falls Nursery company, \$520.
Echo Lass 26th, February 9, 1915, W. J. Brown, \$460.
Cassie 16th, September 1, 1916, J. T. Waters, Viola, Ia., \$380.
Dorothy and cow calf, May 12, 1915, Wallace & E. G. Good, Grandview, Mo., \$375.
Vere S. and bull calf, September 23, 1915, Ed Ott, Eudora, Kan., \$330.
Eva 2d, April 11, 1915, Colonel E. H. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky., \$510.
Lady Caesar, December 1, 1911, Ed McConnell, Wamego, Kan., \$440.
Missie 2d and bull calf, April 11, 1907, W. I. Bowman, Ness City, Kan., \$415.
Miss Repeater 44th, May 1, 1914, Velle farms, Kansas City, \$825.
Mary Maley and bull calf, March 27, 1913, R. E. Ebert, Basehor, Kan., \$350.
Generous Belle, June 3, 1917, O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo., \$535.
Generous Grace, April 21, 1915, O. Harris & Sons, \$625.

Field Notes.

BY A. B. HUNTER

These Firms Sell 300 Shorthorns.

Below are the consignors to the Shorthorn Congress Sale, Chicago, Feb. 18, 19 and 20. The character of the event means that the 300 Shorthorns from these herds will be an offering of remarkable value: W. F. Barlow, Galvin, Ill.; W. S. Frye, Capron, Ill.; W. C. McGavock, Mt. Palasca, Ill.; E. H. Jackson, Oakley, Ill.; W. C. Faber & Sons, Paw Paw, Ill.; J. M. Finerman, Henderson, Ill.; Thos. Mathews & Son, Morrison, Ill.; Benj. Dunn, Alexis, Ill.; Robert R. Ward, Benton, Ill.; I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; G. H. Hoffman, Mackinaw, Ill.; J. O. Bozarth, Bloomington, Ill.; E. W. Monnier, Elizabeth, Ill.; J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill.; Foster & Schubert, Carmel, Ind.; Harvey A. Harper, LaFontaine, Ind.; Geo. J. Roth, Boonville, Ind.; O. C. Lower, Atlanta, Ind.; John Owen, Noblesville, Ind.; H. A. Harper, LaFontaine, Ind.; J. A. Hoston, Grandville, O.; F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, O.; Michael Wagner, Fremont, O.; Robert Crain, Mt. Victoria, Md.; W. D. Minton, Jonesville, Va.; W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y.; Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.; Dexter Gray, Milton, Wis.; Stanley M. Miller, Lodi, Wis.; A. M. Crawford & Son, Kahoka, Mo.; Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.; C. M. Herr & Son, Lodi, Wis.; MacMillan & MacMillan, Lodi, Wis.; C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.; C. V. Burleson, Maquoketa, Ia.; Wm. Herkleman, Elwood, Ia.; Duben & Olson, Aurelia, Ia.; F. Gallmeier, Mechanicville, Ia.; W. E. Prichard, Walnut, Ia.; T. J. Kane, Stanwood, Ia.; W. B. Bonfield, Ottumwa, Ia.; Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Ia.; I. W. Davidson, Standwood, Ia.; G. H. Burge, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.; Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Ia.; F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.; T. F. Payne, Parnell, Mo.; A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.; K. F. Dietrich, Broken Bow, Neb.; B. W. Atter, Grandin, N. D.; Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.; Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.—Advertisement.

D. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan., has double standard Polled Durham bulls and females for sale.—Advertisement.

Angus in Wichita Sale.

L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., is consigning to the Wichita Angus sale at Wichita, February 27, five head, two bulls and three heifers. The two bulls are red herd headers, the heifers are double Black-birds, one is bred, the other two are open. The Kershaw herd is one of the leading herds of America and here is a rare opportunity for the best in Angus blood lines and individuals.—Advertisement.

Spotted Polands.

Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kan., has one of the best spotted Poland China herds of the state. He reports that his surplus breeding stock is going like hot cakes. All the bred gilts he can spare are sold but he has decided to sell a few bred sows. He has left a number of serviceable young boars and a splendid assortment of fall pigs, both sexes. Write him your wants today mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Ross & Vincent Sell Polands.

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., whose sale of Poland Chinas will be February 20, are ready to supply with catalogs those who send their name and address. When you read their advertisement in this issue, you will note they have many attractive numbers listed and what I wish to do is to impress on every Poland China breeder who reads this, that he will find in this sale one of the best offerings he is liable to see this season. Ross & Vincent have the hogs. Write them today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Otey & Sons Sell Durocs.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., will hold their Duroc bred sow sale Thursday, February 27. This offering, both in size, quality and blood lines, excels by far any of the previous offerings. The great boar, Pathfinder Chief 2d, litter mate to the grand champion boar of Oklahoma, 1918, is one of the highest arched backed, deep sided, breedy headed sons of the famous Pathfinder, and his gilts that sell in this sale and the splendid sows that sell bred to him cannot help but meet with the approval of those who attend this greatest of the Otey sales. Included are 12 tried sows of richest breeding, big and smooth, 15 head of out-

standing fall yearling gilts and 25 head of the very tops of their large crop of spring gilts, most all safe in pig to this great Pathfinder boar. Five young boars by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, every one a real head prospect, also sell. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Last Call to Olivier & Sons' Sale.

F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., will sell in their new sale pavilion on the farm near Danville, Kan., Tuesday, February 18, 50 Poland Chinas, consisting of 15 A Wonderful King gilts bred to Black Buster, 10 fall yearling gilts by Logan Price bred to Olivier's Big Timm, five choice tried sows bred to the old hero, Logan Price; two sensational fall gilts by Olivier's Big Timm and bred to a good son of A Wonderful King. Among the attractions are Wonderful Lady 2d, King's Lady, Golden Lady 2d and Big Suste, by King After All, bred to Big Lunger, a massive son of Disher's Giant. Write today for catalog, giving full description. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Wooddell and Danner's Duroc Sale.

G. B. Wooddell and T. F. Danner, Winfield, Kan., have joined forces and will sell 60 Durocs at auction, Friday, February 28. Both have large herds and have selected for this occasion 30 tops each from their respective herds. About one-half of these sows and gilts are bred for early spring litters to Chief's Wonder, by Cherry Chief's Pride by Cherry Chief. He was reserve senior champion at Hutchinson state fair, 1918, is a wonderful large, smooth hog and a great sire. Others are bred to Z's Orion Cherry, by King Orion Cherries, Pathfinder Jr., by the noted Pathfinder, I Am Great Wonder, by Great Wonder I Am, and Orion King, by Crimmon King. These sows and gilts have been bred and cared for with a view to their future usefulness. Write today for catalog and arrange to attend. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Erhart & Sons' Greatest Sale.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will sell Poland Chinas at Hutchinson, Kansas, Wednesday, February 19. Never before has Erhart & Sons offered in any sale as many really great sows and gilts and the sensation of this sale will be Big Sensation, to whom 50 of these sows and gilts have been mated. Here is a boar of wonderful scale, 1204 pounds and with a conformation and all round excellence that attracted much notice wherever exhibited last year at the shows. He is a marvelous son of Smooth Big Bone, and without question, is the largest boar of any breed ever shown. Litters by this mammoth sire cannot but add prestige to any herd. The sale is too full of attractions to be mentioned here. The illustrated catalog gives full description of this great offering. Send for it today. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Zink's Duroc Sale Feb. 14.

W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan., whose Duroc bred sale will be held under cover at Turon, Kan., Friday, February 14, will have for his patrons, a real Duroc treat. His herd sows are the type that produce the kind that win at the fairs. In this sale will be the junior champion sow, Hutchinson State Fair 1918, together with three of her litter mates bred for early spring litters to Uneed's High Orion, by High Orion, grand champion at Missouri State fair last year. The real features of this sale are the sows and gilts bred to this wonderful boar. Aside from his sire being a grand champion, his dam, Golden Uneed, is perhaps the greatest producing sow of the breed. Three of her litters sold for an average of \$71.60 or a total of \$17,940. Read display advertising, this issue, and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Petford's Duroc Sale Feb. 26.

Jno. W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan., will sell Wednesday, February 26, fifty Duroc bred sows and gilts. This is Mr. Petford's first bred sow sale, but he is putting in this sale an offering that will make breeders who are looking for the best, sit up and take notice. Mr. Petford in the first place has the most fashionable blood lines and his sows and gilts are up to the high standard you should expect from such breeding. The seven tried sows are all attractions and 15 fall yearling gilts are unusual in scale and brood sow type. The 28 spring gilts are all out of dams bought practically without regard to price, tops from several of America's best herds. They are all mated for spring litters to his three great herd boars. Illustrators Orion 3rd, by the Champion Illustrators; Model Alley, the Topeka grand champion 1918, for which he paid \$2,000 and the promising young boar, J. D.'s Wonder, by Great Wonder, that will take rank with the best to be sold this season in any sale. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Biggest Sale in America.

The combination sale at Wichita in connection with the Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Horse Show will be record breaking. It will, without question, be the largest combination sale of registered livestock ever held in America. Sales open Tuesday with Hampshire and Shropshire sheep, consigned by Sherwood Bros., Shelbyville, Mo.; Homan & Sons, of Peabody, Kan.; Earl Bushnell, Coffeyville, Kan., and others. Homan & Sons will sell their show herd in the auction sales. The Poland China sale has filled with fifty bred sows and five boars. They are consigned by some of the largest breeders and from the best herds in Kansas, Erhart & Sons, of Ness City, the Deming Ranch, of Oswego, Burt Hodson, of Ashland, and Fred E. Webb, of Protection. Each of these breeders has won many blue and purple ribbons at state fairs and national stock shows. The Deming Ranch just recently won a majority of the first prize ribbons at the Western National Stock Show held at Denver. If you have never seen a hog that weighed 1,200 pounds, you will have an opportunity if you visit the exhibition of Erhart & Sons at the Kansas National. The Shorthorn sale will be held on Thursday afternoon. This sale will be managed by the Shorthorn Breeders' association, and fifty choice Shorthorns have been selected from the herds of such breeders as Tomson Bros., Park E. Salter, Thomas Murphy & Sons, and others. The Duroc sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday. It is well known fact that the Duroc herd owned by Crow & Son, of Hutchinson, have won more premiums during the last five years than any other herds owned in Kansas or Oklahoma. They have consigned twenty-four head to the sale

at Wichita and this will be the breeders' only opportunity to buy a Duroc from the Crow herd at auction. W. L. Fogo, G. F. Kefecker, Homan & Sons, and W. J. Freda are the other consignors, making a total of fifty bred sows and five boars to be sold in the Duroc sale. The Aberdeen Angus and Galloway cattle will be sold Thursday afternoon. There will be twenty-five Aberdeen Angus bulls and twenty-five females, also, twenty-five Galloway bulls. The sales of Friday will be so large that it will be necessary to commence at 10 o'clock both with the Hereford and dairy cattle sale. The Hereford sale will be held in the Forum arena and Holstein sale in the sale pavilion in the new annex. There will be two Hereford sales, including fifty head of selected breeding animals, including twenty-five bulls and twenty-five females. This sale will be known as the Hereford breeders' sale. At the close of this sale, one hundred bulls and some ten or fifteen females suitable for average farmers and ranchmen will be sold in lots of five to a carload. The dairy sale includes fifty Holstein cows and heifers and ten bulls, six Guernsey cows and one bull, three Jersey cows and two bulls, all of them registered and good useful animals. The sale Saturday morning will open with fifteen Jacks and fifteen Jennets. Following the Jacks and Jennets sale, twenty-five trotting bred stallions, mares and geldings will be sold. At 12 o'clock prompt the sale of Percheron horses will commence. This sale is filled with the greatest lot of Percheron stallions, mares and colts ever offered in one sale at Wichita. W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill., owns the \$40,000 international grand champion Carnot. He has consigned one mare sired by Carnot and four mares bred to him. One of these is a daughter of the St. Louis Worlds Fair Champion, Casino. She is the dam of two international champions, both of them sired by Carnot, and she sells bred to Carnot. Another is a line bred Besigue, being by this famous Percheron sire and her dam, also sired by him. She has produced the winner of the American Percheron Futurity at the Iowa State Fair, also, another foal that was second at the Chicago International and San Francisco Worlds Fairs. Both of them were sired by Carnot and she sells bred to him. C. F. Molzer, of Newton; Ira Rusk, of Wellington; J. C. Robinson, of Towanda, each are consigning two and three-year-old stallions sired by, and well bred Percheron mares bred to, sons of Carnot, so that it can be safely stated that this sale includes more Carnot blood than will be offered in any sale held this year. William Dustin, of Topeka, will sell ten head, each of them a splendid individual of good breeding. William Branson, of Overbrook, will sell a number of young stallions sired by, and six mares bred to imported Kabin, the Kansas State Fair grand champion. All told more than 700 head of registered livestock will be sold. Send for catalogs of the breeds in which you are interested. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze, and address Frank S. Kirk, Supt. of show and sales, Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A state fair champion Berkshire boar is for sale by R. C. Obrecht, R. 28, Topeka, Kan. Mr. Obrecht has one of the best herds in the country. Write him also for bred sows and gilts.—Advertisement.

If in the market for Percheron mares and fillies write A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kansas, whose advertisement appears in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Percheron stallion stud colts and brood mares are being offered for sale by C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Nemaha Co., Kansas. Note his advertisement in this issue and write him your wants, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for Milton Poland's Duroc Jersey sale at the sale barn in Sabetha, Kan., next Thursday. He is selling a very choice lot of bred sows and gilts and it will be a good place to be if you need bred sows.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for Arthur Mosse's big Chester White bred sow sale in the coliseum, Leavenworth, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 11. Sixty sows and gilts will be sold. Just plan to be there and you will be glad you went if you are interested in the Chester Whites, especially the "Kansas Herd" kind in this sale.—Advertisement.

H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kan., Fifty-two head of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns is what H. E. Huber offers you next Friday, Feb. 14 at his farm near Meriden, on the Santa Fe branch connecting Atchison and Topeka. Good connections the morning of the sale from either Topeka or Atchison, and just as good connections returning to either place in the evening. Also a number of registered Duroc Jersey bred gilts, and 10 boars. You still have time to get the catalog if you write at once.—Advertisement.

The J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., Jackson county, big Jumbo Chief Poland China bred sow sale at Denison, Kan., Wednesday Feb. 12, will occur next Wednesday. You can go to the O. D. Clemetson sale at Holton, the day before, (Feb. 11) and to Denison the morning of Feb. 12 in time for the sale. In fact there is some talk of a Jackson county breeders' association meeting and banquet the night of the 11th and you will want to be there as all visitors are urged to be there. Fifty-two immunized bred sows and gilts in the Barnett sale and Big Jumbo Chief is one of the great sires of the west. Plan to be at both sales.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion.

W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan., Osborne county, is advertising his dispersal of registered Holsteins at his Riverside Holstein farm, Saturday, Feb. 15. In this sale he is selling a lot of choice cows that will be fresh right soon after the sale and an unusually good opportunity is afforded to get at auction the kind that is not usually for sale. You still have time to get the catalog if you write at once as the sale is next Saturday, Feb. 15.—Advertisement.

Clemetson Sells Polands Feb. 11.

If you are in touch with the Poland China business in Kansas you know who O. B. Clemetson, of Holton, Kan., is and what he is doing in the Poland China game. Here is a little tip for you that you can profit by and it is this: There will be in the O. B. Clemetson sale at Holton, Kan., next Tuesday a line of tried sows and fall and spring gilts that will be duplicated in more

than one or two sales in Kansas this winter. They are right and they have been handled by an expert in the business. J. M. Barnett, his neighbor breeder who sells on the day following in Denison, will put up another offering just as good and you should attend both sales as you can do very conveniently. Come to Holton, Feb. 11, next Tuesday and stay over for the sale Wednesday.—Advertisement.

Percheron Sale March 11.

The date of the annual Mitchell County Percheron breeders' sale is March 11. Last season it was March 9. Col. Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., is the sales manager and he is getting considerable encouragement and it looks like a desired number will be secured in good shape. A few good grade mares would be taken in if they were good. Anyone desiring to consign with the Mitchell county breeders should write Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., and do so at once.—Advertisement.

Molyneux's Clean Up Sale.

J. W. Molyneux, Palmer, Kan., Washington county, is dispersing his herd of registered Shorthorns in a big clean up sale at his farm near that place, Thursday, Feb. 20. He will sell 22 registered cattle consisting of cows with calves at foot or those that will calve soon after the sale. Also a number of young bulls ready for service and some open heifers. Also 13 high-grade Shorthorns, consisting of young heifers and young bulls and 18 horses and mules, all feed and farm machinery and in fact a general clean up sale. Write for the Shorthorn catalog and plan to be there. Mr. Molyneux has always raised good cattle and there will be some real good ones in this sale.—Advertisement.

Big Three Days Holstein Sale.

Leavenworth county's big three days Holstein sales are advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The dates are Feb. 13, 14, 15, and all three sales will be held at the same barns in Leavenworth. Sales Manager W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., states that in important breeding it has been a long time since a dispersion of the importance of the M. E. Moore dispersion included in this sale on Feb. 14, has occurred. One hundred head of registered cattle will be sold on this date. On Saturday, the 15th, the United States Disciplinary barracks will sell a big consignment at the same place. On Feb. 13, 190 high-grade, heavy-producing cows will be sold at the same place. A big banquet for Holstein people and their friends is being arranged. So these three days will be great days in Leavenworth for Holstein breeders and those interested in the best to be had. Write Manager Mott for the catalog at once. Address him at Herington, Kan., and always mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Behrent Sells Polands and Herefords.

Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, will hold his annual sale of Anxiety Herefords and big type Poland Chinas at his Prairie Valley breeding farm near Oronoque on the Oberlin branch of the Burlington, and near Delvale on the Rock Island. In this sale he will sell 52 Herefords and about 45 Poland China bred sows consisting of tried sows, fall gilts and spring gilts. There will be 22 good young bulls, 10 cows with calves at foot and bred back and five two-year-old heifers bred and 15 yearling heifers open. This is the home of the great show and breeding bull, Grover Mischief 558624. This great bull has won in many of the leading shows both east and west and Mr. Behrent has refused a small fortune for him several times. Get the catalog which will be full of valuable information for Hereford breeders as well as Poland China breeders. The sale will be at the farm and you can reach it over the main line of the Rock Island or you can get to Norton any time in the night and go out on the Burlington and get there by noon, returning in the evening. Write for the catalog at once.—Advertisement.

A Duroc Reduction Sale.

Mott Bros., Herington, Kan., breeders of Duroc Jerseys and Holstein cattle, have decided upon a big reduction sale of Duroc Jerseys at Maplewood farm, Friday, Feb. 21. In this sale they will sell 57 head consisting of tried sows that were to be reserved for their own use and 30 splendid spring gilts out of some of the sows in the sale. Four spring boars and two herd boars go in the sale. The herd boars should be of real interest to some breeder who is looking for a herd boar. The catalog gives full information about them. There will be 15 this fall gilts in the sale that are as fine as any. They will be sold in trios and a pedigree goes with each pig. It is a fine opportunity to get some choice sows and gilts as it is almost a dispersion. Mott Bros. are the well known big breeders of registered Holstein-Friesians and feel that they have too much to look after with the Duroc Jersey herd and that of the Holsteins so they have decided to cut the Duroc Jersey herd down to a few sows. Write for the catalog today. The sale follows the B. R. Anderson's big sale at McPherson on the 20th and affords a good opportunity for those who are looking for sows to attend both sales at expense of one.—Advertisement.

Powell Herd of Holsteins to Kansas.

Holstein-Friesian breeders everywhere know of E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., and his famous herd of cattle with almost a world wide reputation. The herd was established a half century ago and has enjoyed an extensive trade all over the United States and numerous shipments have been made to South America, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Mexico, New Zealand and other foreign countries. And all of this time he has not been a dealer but a breeder and the cattle he has sold have been of his own breeding. Mr. Powell is past 81 years of age and in bad health and has been confined to his bed since last August. Because of his age and his present bad health he was forced to sell his entire herd and the fortunate state to secure it in its entirety was Kansas. Mr. A. S. Neale, already the owner of what is very likely the largest herd of registered Holsteins in the state (over 200 head) has just recently returned from Syracuse where he purchased the entire herd of 70 head. At the head of the herd is a son of King Segis with already 40 A. R. O. daughters. In the herd are several of his daughters and most of the cows are bred to him. In the lot is a 35-pound cow, the only one ever owned in the state. The purchase together with those already in the herd affords more 30-pound cows than any other herd in the state. The sale to Mr. Neale marks the closing out of what is very likely one of the strongest herds in the country. It also

means the retirement of one of the most popular Holstein-Friesian breeders ever identified with the breed. Mr. Powell has been a power in the development of the breed. At the last convention of the national association over 2,000 proxies were sent to Mr. Powell which indicates his standing as a Holstein breeder. But Kansas is fortunate in securing this wonderful herd. Later on we will have a more extended story about the Neale herd as it stands with this addition.—Advertisement.

The Big Spotted Ones Feb. 18.

Spotted Poland China breeders and those who want to secure bred sows and gilts this winter should write at once to Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan., for catalog of his coming bred sow sale Tuesday, Feb. 18, which will be held in the livestock judging pavilion at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. Forty-five head go in this sale that are as good as any like number of bred sows and gilts that will sell at auction this winter. I believe this is the fact in the case as it would be hard to improve on the splendid gilts of spring farrow (27 of them) in this sale. The tried sows are all young and just as useful as it is possible for sows to be. They and the gilts are bred to farrow from along about the last week in February up to the middle of April with the most of them to farrow in March. These litters out of these splendid sows and gilts will be by one or the other of his four herd boars. The breeding is the most fashionable and up to date and you are going to be delighted with the individuals in the sale. Get the catalog at once and come to this sale if you want the best in up-to-date Spotted Poland Chinas that get big.—Advertisement.

Better Shorthorns at Auction.

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan., Osage county, are extensive breeders of Shorthorn cattle and have a herd of over 200 head. They will make their first public sale out with an offering of splendid selections from this big herd. Ten cows with calves at foot, 10 cows that will calve between the date of the sale and early summer and 25 heifers that range from eight to 16 months old, that are as good as any like number I ever saw going into a public sale. They are simply wonderful in size and quality, and are certainly an even bunch of big type young females, all Scotch topped and about half of them beautiful roans. One or two are white ones and the balance reds. The 10 bulls, picked from a much larger number, are just as good. There are five coming three-year-old heifers that are bred. The cows and heifers bred are bred to good pure Scotch bulls. Any buyer in the sale who wants a few more to fill out a load, can be supplied from the herd at the farm. Come to Topeka the night before and go down on the morning train (Missouri Pacific) and back in the evening. One can drive from Carbondale or Scranton on the Santa Fe. Write for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

Huston's Closing Out Sale.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., will hold his final dispersion sale at his farm near Americus, Kan., in Lyons County. It is also near Bushong, on the Missouri Pacific, about 14 miles east of Council Grove. In this sale Mr. Huston will sell about 100 head of Duroc Jerseys, consisting of a nice lot of tried sows and spring gilts, bred to the Sensational Pathfinder's Image, which sold in his sale at Emporia, last Tuesday, for \$400. A boar that should have sold for a great deal more money as he is very likely one of the best Pathfinder boars in existence. The balance of the offering consists of fall gilts, spring and fall boars of splendid breeding. See display advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Be sure to attend his sale as there will be real bargains in it. Mr. Huston is leaving the state temporarily and in addition to the Duroc Jerseys he will sell 10 good horses, a fine Shetland Pony, 11 head of cattle, a lot of splendid farm machinery, shop tools and household goods. Remember the sale is next Friday, February 14, at the farm near Americus on the M. K. & T., and Bushong on the Missouri Pacific. Go if you want a chance at 100 registered Duroc Jerseys that are the equal of any like number to be sold this winter.—Advertisement.

A Shorthorn Dispersion.

Mr. C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan., Pottawatomie county, is advertising his big clean up Shorthorn sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In this sale he is selling 40 head of registered Shorthorn cattle, consisting of 19 cows, six yearling heifers, 10 heifer calves and 5 bulls from six to 20 months old. Included in this sale is the herd bull Master Butterfly 5th, a splendid breeding bull that was formerly

HOLSEES AND JACK STOCK.

For Sale, Percheron Stallions, registered in P. S. of A. One coming 4, two coming 3; all blacks. F. J. BRUNS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

FOR SALE, One Percheron Stallion Mammoth jack, priced right for quick sale. Write for particulars. GEO. HOBBIE, TIPTON, KANSAS.

Jacks or Stallions For Sale or Trade A bargain. H. W. MORRIS, Altamont, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, 5 yrs. old, fine individual, good disposition, sure breeder. Priced to sell. Chas. H. Daugherty, Bushton, Kansas

REGISTERED PERCHERONS For sale: 2 fine, large stud colts, 2 years past. One weighs 2,000 pounds. C. E. Whittlesey, Mound Valley, Kansas

PERCHERON STALLIONS For sale: Two, registered, one is 17 months, one 5 years. Extra good. W. L. Bailey, Rush Center, Kansas

REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON Stallion, excellent individual, 5 years old, 2-year-old jack, good fellow. Price \$200. Thos. F. Jeffries, South Haven, Kansas

REGISTERED MORGAN STALLION Six years old for sale, young stock on hand. Fred Skinner, Meade, Kansas.

TWO REGISTERED Percheron stallions, blacks, coming two and three years. Extra good. Priced to sell. "Stewarts," Tampa, Kan.

Reg. Black Percheron stallion coming 3 yrs. Priced right. Harland Kroth, Solder, Kan.

THREE JACKS FOR SALE OR TRADE. G. H. Peid, Lebo, Kansas

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Mules, Jack Stock, Polled Durham Cattle, Hogs, Etc.

**At Auction,
February 19**



The W. C. Baumgartner Estate will sell at public sale 2 miles north and 2 miles east of Halstead; 6 miles west and 1/4 mile south of 1st St., Newton; 2 miles north of Mission Station on the interurban line.

Beginning at 10 o'clock, the following property will be sold:

14 Head of good Mules, consisting of 10 head 3 and 4 year olds, 8 of which are jacks. From 15 to 16 hands high. All broke. Four 2 year olds.
2 Head Mammoth Jacks. One 4 years old next October. 14 hands high. Good bone. Guaranteed breeder. One 2 years old. An extra good one.
4 Head Mammoth Jennets. One 8 years old. One 6 years old. One 4 years old. All heavy in foal. Extra good ones. One 8 months old.
Polled Durham Cattle, some registered. Horses, Hogs and Implements.

**J. H. Baumgartner, Adm.
Jennie Baumgartner, Admx.
HALSTEAD, KANSAS**

Get Them While You Can

Draft Stallions and
Mares Imported and
Home-bred.



Belgians, Percherons, Shires

Coming 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-olds and a few aged stallions, including our champions and prize winners. They have extra bone, weight, quality and breeding. No better lot ever assembled in one barn. Come and see them. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you.

**WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.
Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.**

PERCHERON MARES AND FILLIES

2 mares in foal, black, well mated, sound, \$300 each. 3 fillies coming 3 years old, 2 coming 2 years old; also a few choice young stallions, coming 1 and 2 years old, with size, bone and quality. Mares in foal and colts sired by the noted Forfall 46560. All black, sound, and registered in P. S. A. Will sell at a bargain.

**A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS
Marshall County**

Percherons and Shorthorns

Studs headed by Merries 106640 (106084). 50—STALLIONS and MARES—50
Priced to Sell.
100—Scotch and Scotch Topped Cattle—100
Herd headed by VILLAGE KNIGHT 398231.
Bulls ready for service. Priced right.
See us before you buy.

EWING BROS., PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.

PERCHERONS AT BARGAIN PRICES

One coming 4 year old stallion, black, purebred, Licenses, sound, weight 1,900 pounds, \$700. One coming 2 yr. old, will make herd horse. Black, price \$400. 3 coming yearling stud colts all black, will make ton horses, \$150 and \$200 each. One pair of aged brood mares, black. Regular breeders. Extra good pair, \$400 takes them. One coming yearling filly, first prize winner, weight 1,050 pounds. Black grey, \$175. One extra good jack, weight 1,100 pounds, 10 years old. Thick and blocky, \$500. This stuff is all reg. sound and as described.

C. H. WEMPE, SENECA, Nemaha County, KANSAS

JACK and STALLION

As other business will take all my time, would like to sell my mammoth jack and grade Percheron stallion. Jack, 15 1/2 hands high; 1100 pounds; coal black with white points. Stallion, black, about 1500 pounds. Both animals 5-year-olds and sound. For full description and price, address

J. C. GORDON, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kan.

Stallion and Jack For Sale or Trade

1 Belgian horse, Prefaredo Thien 2421 (30204). 1 good four-year-old black Mammoth jack, mare broke. Both excellently made animals.

A. H. Lull, R. 4, Box 69, Haddam, Kansas

REGISTERED GERMAN COACH STALLION

A fine individual; good type; and a sure breeder. A good one; come and see him; priced right. **A. G. Edwards, Bison, Kansas.**

Registered Percheron Stallion for sale

Black, grade Hambletonian stallion, dark brown; three mammoth jacks reg., black with white points. Western Kansas Land preferred. **Theo. Schuette, Linn, Kan.**

PERCHERON Stallion, 21 months old

For sale, priced for quick sale. Write for particulars. **T. P. Teagarden, Manhattan, Kan.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,

mare, three colts for sale. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.**

at the head of the Bleam & Son herd at Bloomington, Kan. He is a bull bred by Nevius and sired by the champion, Searchlight, that is the well known sire of so many herd bulls of note over the country. This sale is made because Mr. Jackson is going to locate for a while in Manhattan to school his children and has rented his farm and will stay out of the Shorthorn business for a while but expects to get back in the game later on. The 40 Shorthorns in this sale will be found in just ordinary flesh and not fitted to sell as such offerings are usually fitted. He will also sell 40 high-grade Shorthorns, most of them practically pure bred without the papers. Write for the catalog today. He will also sell 25 pure bred Poland Chinas and horses and farm machinery. Look up the advertisement.—Advertisement.

He Topped Last Season's Sales.

Royal Grand Wonder is the great breeding and show boar at the head of B. R. Anderson's great herd of Duroc Jerseys at McPherson, Kan. He is one of the best sires that ever won the "blue" at the Kansas state fair. He is the boar that helped make Mr. Anderson's 1918 bred sow sale the top sale of the season so far as Kansas was concerned. The 24 fall yearling gilts that go in this sale, selected from 65 head, will be as desirable, because of size and quality, as any like number you will see in a sale this winter and they are bred to this great sire for spring farrow. Also the four tried sows, the 22 spring gilts are by Royal Grand Wonder and bred to Royal Sensation, by Great Sensation and Royal Pathfinder, by the mighty Pathfinder. The offering of 50 head have been properly immunized and will be presented in splendid breeding form, not too fat but in good healthy condition and you will feel assured of big, strong litters as soon as you see this sale offering. The quality and breeding of the herd sows in Mr. Anderson's herd and quality to a remarkable degree. Mr. Anderson's sale follows the John W. Jones sale at Salina on Feb. 19 and good connections can be made for McPherson the morning of Mr. Anderson's sale. You are invited to come. Also remember the sale circuit starts with the E. P. Flanagan sale at Chapman, on Tuesday, and precedes the Mott Bros. sale, Friday. You can attend all four sales very easy and with little expense.—Advertisement.

Flanagan Opens Important Duroc Circuit.

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Dickinson county, who opens on Feb. 18, the central Kansas Duroc circuit, is one of the Duroc Jersey breeders in Kansas. Always he has bought tops, or things and in the leading bred sow sales of Nebraska last winter he was a liberal buyer of top sows, mostly gilts by great sires and out of good big sows of fashionable breeding. These sows were mated to some of the best known boars of the breed. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you will see that it is really fashionable breeding. Ten of these sows, five bought in Nebraska and five in Missouri, go in this sale and everyone is a valuable brood sow. The 10 Spring gilts are out of these sows and by such boars as Joe Orion 5th and other noted Nebraska boars. These gilts have been carefully conditioned for the sale and are bred to a good boar. Mr. Flanagan is selling 50 summer and fall gilts and boars in this sale. They are dandies and afford an opportunity for breeders and beginners who want to secure something good and bred on to their own boar. The young boars are real herd header prospects. The sale is the day before the John W. Jones sale at Salina, Kan. Attend this sale and go on to Salina to the Jones sale. The day following the Jones sale B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., sells an offering of bred sows. Attend all three sales. Come to Chapman, Kan., Monday night. Autos will get you there the morning of the sale and return you in the evening.—Advertisement.

"Jones Wants You."

John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., will sell a draft of 50 Duroc Jersey bred sows in Salina, Kan., Wednesday, February 19. Mr. Jones will be remembered as a pioneer breeder of Duroc Jerseys and who for years was owner of the famous "Fancy Herd" at Concordia, Kan. In 1910 he sold his farm and dispersed his herd. Two years ago he was a liberal buyer at some of the best sales in Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska of high class sows bred to some of the most noted boars of the breed for his new herd at Fairview Stock Farm, Minneapolis, Kansas. He has more Orion Cherry King blood in his herd than in any herd in the West. Fairview Orion Cherry King, his chief herd boar, is by Orion Cherry King, his dam by the \$5,000 Joe Orion II. He is a full brother in blood to Scissors, for whom his owner refused \$15,000. He has great length, height, heavy bone, high arched back and smoothness for which the get of his great sire is famous. Fairview Illustrators is an extra long, large, high backed, very heavy boned boar with broad full hams. Joe's Col. Orion, a 350 pound grandson of Joe Orion II, has proven a great sire, very smooth and active as a pig. In his sale at Salina, Kan., Feb. 19, will be sold 50 head of the best sows and gilts that we have seen, that will go into a sale ring this winter. They sure have the size, bone, high backs and quality, bred to these three boars. The big illustrated catalog, which Mr. Jones has compiled, is very interesting to those interested in the best in Duroc Jerseys. It is free for the asking. The sale will be held in comfortable quarters in Salina and it is the day following the E. P. Flanagan sale at Chapman, Kan. Those who attend the Flanagan sale can take an evening train from Chapman for Salina, where they can attend Mr. Jones's sale, and go to McPherson the following morning in time for the B. R. Anderson sale in McPherson. All three sales contain up-to-date and fashionable breeding worthy the attention of any breeder looking for something outstanding.—Advertisement.

BY C. H. HAY

Duroc Jersey bred gilts due to farrow in April and May are advertised at \$50 each by Simmons & Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kansas.—Advertisement.

C. W. McClaskey, the well known Duroc Jersey swine breeder, of Girard, Kan., writes as follows: "Please continue my ad in the breeders' section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I am receiving quite a few inquiries for bred gilts. Sold a good fall boar today to J. R. Hartnett, of Hiattville, Kansas.—Advertisement.

A plain case of "value received" is shown in the experience of A. W. Markley & Son, Poland China breeders at Mound City, Kan. From last year's advertising in the Carper Farm Papers they sold at moderate prices

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Association

5th Annual Sale

**Grand Island, Neb.
February 20-21**

125—HEAD—125

**65 PERCHERON MARES AND 40
STALLIONS**

**PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES CONSIGNED BY THE
BEST BREEDERS IN THE STATE**

The celebrated Percherons of Hogg & Snowden, David City, Neb., will be dispersed in this sale. This herd contains some of the best Percherons in the state.

L. R. White, of Lexington, Neb., is also consigning 15 head from his celebrated Percheron herd.

H. J. McLaughlin, of Doniphan, Neb., is also consigning 22 head from another one of the grand Percheron herds of Nebraska.

In addition to the above we have smaller consignments from the best breeders of purebred horses in Nebraska.

This will no doubt be the best offering of purebred horses that the members of this association have ever consigned to their annual sale. For catalogues, address C. F. Way, Sec'y-Treas., Lincoln, Neb.

Annual meeting will be held at Koehler hotel, February 19, 7:30 p. m. Annual banquet February 20, 6:30 p. m.

H. J. McLaughlin, President, Doniphan, Nebraska.

C. F. Way, Sec'y-Treas., Lincoln, Nebraska.

Auctioneers, Col. P. McGuire and Assistants; Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



BREEDERS' SALE

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 25-26-27-28, 1919

**300 REGISTERED HORSES—PERCHERONS, BELGIANS,
SHIRES, CLYDESDALES, STALLIONS AND MARES. CATA-
LOGS READY FEBRUARY 12.**

C. W. HURT, Mgr., ARROWSMITH, ILL.



The \$40,000 CARNOT 66,666

Carnot Blood at Wichita

The great Southwest has shown an appreciation for Carnot blood second to no section of America. We are glad to recognize this, not only by an exhibition of Carnot's get in the Kansas National, but with the most attractive consignment to the Wichita Percheron Sale March 1, which we will make this season. Our consignment consists of 1 stallion and four mares. One is by Carnot, one is out of a Carnot dam and three are bred to Carnot.

Get the full particulars about these valuable Percherons by sending to F. S. Kirk, Supt. of Sales, for sale catalog, or by addressing,

W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.



HOME OF THE GIANTS

PUBLIC SALE OF 50 JACKS AND A FEW JENNETS, MARCH 10. The biggest jacks in Missouri and Missouri is the home of the biggest jacks in the world. Write for fine illustrated catalog.

BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.

65 miles east of Kansas City on main line of Missouri Pacific.



Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

35 Big Boned Black Mammoth Jacks, good ones, 3, 4 and 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands; guaranteed breeders and performers. Percheron stallions, blacks and grays, 2 years old, weight 1800, 4 and 5 year olds 1800 to 2400. Extra quality, highly bred, 30 mares from weanlings to 6 year olds. Location 40 miles west of K. C. on Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Interurban R. R.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

**J. P. & M. H. Malone
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS**

JACKS and JENNETS

**15 Large Mammoth Black
Jacks for sale, ages from 2
to 6 years; large, heavy-boned.
Special prices for early sales.
Twenty good jennets for sale.
Two Percheron stallions. Come
and see me.**

**PHIL WALKER
Moline, Elk County, Kansas**



Crochet and Knitting Book

The book is a treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crocheters. Anyone can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. Contains more than sixty-five new designs. We are going to give one of these crochet and knitting books, postage paid, with a yearly subscription to the Household at 30c. Address, Household, Dept. C.K., Topeka, Kan.

Eight War Songs 10c

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

Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Registered mares heavy in foal; weanling and yearling fillies. Ton mature stallions, also colts. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.
Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.
Above Kansas City.

For Sale or Trade for Cattle

One Percheron stallion, Moulter 95205. Color, black, with star. Foaled May 21, 1912. Sire, Casino 27890 (45462). Dam, Calla 53940. Also 2 jacks, 3 and 9 years, and some nice Holstein bull calves.
J. M. BEACH & SON, MAPLE HILL, KAN.

Percheron Stallions

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by Algarve, a 2300 pound sire, and by Boquet, an international grand champion. Priced to sell.
D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Kentucky Jacks and Horses

Big bone Kentucky Mammoth jacks, easy riding saddle horses, stallions, mares and geldings. We guarantee safe delivery. Write us describing your wants.
THE COOK FARMS, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

JACK FOR SALE

A good one, a great breeder. Colts to show. Also a large jennet, ages 6 to 7.
Robert Ritchie, Box 22, Hamilton, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

6 years old; large, fine individual; good disposition; sure breeder; colts of quality to show. See him if you want a bargain. A. A. QUINLAN, LINWOOD, KAN.

For Cash or Kansas Land

Three extra large coming 2-year-old registered Percheron stallions and small herd of registered Hereford cattle. J. F. RHODES, TAMPA, KANSAS.

THREE JACKS FOR SALE, 3 yrs. past. A bargain. Come and see them.
Dr. W. A. Jones, Lebo, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates, references, Mail & Breeds, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.

HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs. Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock Auctioneer
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

SHEEP.

Registered Shropshire Ewes

We have a few three, four and five-year-old registered Shropshire ewes at \$35; start to lamb 25th of January; also 80 grade Shropshire ewes, 1 and 2 years old, \$25; 30 head of short mouth ewes, \$16.50, and 45 ewe lambs at \$16 per head. Come and see them.
J. R. TURNER & SON, Harveyville, Kansas

FOR SALE

A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams.
Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa

Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes

bred to high quality imported sires. Also yearling rams. Prices reasonable. E. S. LEONARD, Corning, Ia.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Fall boar pigs and a few spring boars left. Bred sow sale February 11th.
Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Big Stretchy Chester White

Summer and fall boars. Sows bred to Prince Tip Top, first prize junior yearling, Topeka, 1918, at Public Auction, Feb. 27. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Big Type O. I. C's

Registered sows, open and bred, boars ready for service, young boars and gilts. Reasonable prices. I. T. HAMMOND, Moundville, Mo.

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Priced reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, prices right. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Large Berkshires

Must sell. I am offering a bargain in the boar Pathfinder 3d, grand champion of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Also bred sows and gilts.
R. C. OBRECHT, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas

BERKSHIRES—A FEW SPRING BOARS for sale. Long, smooth ones. Priced right.
T. A. Posey, R. 2, Larned, Kan.

about \$5000 worth of young stuff, and every customer apparently was pleased, as there were no complaints. Write them, mentioning this paper, if you like plain prices and common sense care.—Advertisement.

A National Record to Albechar.

Dairymen, did you know that the heaviest milking cow that was officially tested in America last December was a Kansas cow? Her name is Princess Pieterje Bawn De Kol. She produced 108 pounds of milk in one day, 738 pounds of milk in 7 days and 2,858 pounds of milk in 30 days. She is one of the many good cows in the great Albechar herd at Independence, Kan. Sometime soon we are going to tell you about two new bulls that have been added to this herd. If you will turn to Holstein ads you will see that these people are advertising some young bulls. You cannot find bulls from better sires and dams.—Advertisement.

BY G. F. ANDERSON.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.

Wallace Shirley, of Hamburg, Iowa, will sell his entire herd of cattle on Friday, February 14. This is a closing out sale and he is disposing of everything, including his great herd header, Ramsden Rex 2d by the noted breeding bull, Scottish Rex. There will be about 20 head of well grown bulls that are in condition to go out and do good service in a herd. There will be about 50 head of good young cows and heifers sold, and many will have calves at foot or are well along towards calving. Nothing will be reserved and all the good cows that helped make this herd a success will be disposed of. If you are in need of good cattle that are bred right you are urged to attend this sale. The offering is in splendid condition and should go out and do well for their new owners. Write for a copy of the catalog but arrange to attend the sale as you will not be disappointed. G. F. Anderson will represent this paper.—Advertisement.

Pollard's Hampshire Feb. 27.

Breeders and farmers who want to buy Hampshire of the real "big type" should remember the sale of R. C. Pollard, of Nehawka, Neb., on Thursday, Feb. 27. This sale is one of the most important in the middle west and men that want the best the breed affords will make no mistake in making selections from this grand array of brood sows and gilts. This is a draft from the famous "Cornhusker" herd and those that made visits to any of the shows from the past few years know that the hogs from this herd certainly won their share of ribbons. Sows mated to such boars as Nehawka Lad, Victory Giant, Maplewood Comet or Iowa Giant are indeed a valuable asset to any herd. You could not invest your money any better than buying one of these great sows. Expert judges who have visited this herd pronounce it to be the best herd of producing sows in America. Make arrangements to attend this sale. Write for catalog at once and if you cannot be present, send your bids to G. F. Anderson who will represent this paper.—Advertisement.

Good Profits on Pigs

Twenty-three boys under 16 years old in a Haywood county, Tenn., pig club, each bought a pig. The average weight of the pigs was 78 pounds. Most of them were registered. In 180 days they produced a gain of 266 pounds each, at a cost for feed of 10½ cents a pound. These pigs at the time of the local pig-club show were worth 15 cents a pound at meat prices, making a profit of 4½ cents a pound; averaging a net return to each boy of \$11.97 over cost of all feed—a total gain for the club of \$275.31.

Now, see what the corn club in the same community has done: Thirty-three boys, 16 and under, each cultivated 1 acre in corn according to instructions provided by the county agent, produced an average of 53.1 bushels to the acre at \$1.40 a bushel selling price—\$74.48—making a total production for all of \$2,457.84. Cost of raising the corn was 27½ cents a bushel, or a total cost of \$477.51, leaving a clear profit of \$1,980.33.

Now add to this the pig-club profits of \$275.31 and you have a grand profit for the boys of \$2,255.64 from 33 acres of land and 23 small pigs.

Care of Breeding Cattle

If it is desired to have calves born in the fall or early winter months—November and December—the cows should be bred in February and March. One way to insure a uniform calf crop is to have both the breeding cows and herd bull in good physical condition at this time. A herd bull that has been left with the wintering herd to shift for himself is, as a rule, in poor condition when the breeding season arrives, and the chances are that he will not be a sure, vigorous sire.

The ration for the herd bull should consist of a liberal amount of roughages, such as corn silage, legume hay, stover, or straw, and in most instances, unless in good condition, a small allowance of grain. The breeding cows should be healthy and vigorous at time of calving, otherwise they should receive in addition to a liberal supply of silage, legume hay, or other roughages and a small amount of grain, in order that they may give sufficient milk to nourish the calves properly and at the same time maintain their own condition.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

Hampshires on Approval

Won highest honors Kan. state fair 1918. Tried sows for sale. Also gilts weighing 275 lbs. All bred to a champion. Fall pigs, either sex, pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines.
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall County.

MESSENGER BOY BREED

Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immunized Spring Boars, best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

Very choice spring boars sired by King's Col. 6th and out of Orion Cherry King dams. Write for further descriptions and prices.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

HARRISON'S DUROC JERSEYS

Sows and gilts bred to farrow in March from champion boars and sows. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS

I have a few good ones for sale. Keep in mind my Bred Sow Sale, January 23, Sabetha, Kansas.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

Special prices on bred gilts, bred to King Colonel Again Jr. for April litters. Also on pigs 3 months old for the next 30 days.
Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

ROYAL GRAND WONDER

Is the great Duroc Jersey boar in service at Royal Herd Farm, assisted by Royal Pathfinder and Royal Sensation. Bred sow sale February 20 in McPherson.
B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Bred gilts, tried sows, and a few extra good spring boars, sows and gilts bred to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel. These are big, with quality, and represent the best in Durocs. Immuned and priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

McCLASKEY'S DUROCS

Twenty head Duroc sows and gilts bred for spring farrow for sale. Most of which are sired by Valley Col., and bred to Golden Orion. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.
C. W. McCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS

Fifteen Immuned Duroc sows and gilts bred to Great Wonder Model, first prize junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1918, for March and April litters. Registered and priced right. HOMER DRAKE, Sterling, Kansas.

FOR SALE: Limited Number of Choice

bred, Duroc sows and gilts, due to farrow in March, April and May, all immuned. Priced for quick sale.
HANSEN BROS., AULINE, KANSAS

Garrett's Durocs 35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

Bred Duroc-Jersey Gilts

for sale. Illustrators strain. Will farrow in April and May. \$50 each.
SIMMONS & SIMMONS, Erie, Kansas, Route No. 3.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts

An Offering of the Strictly Big-Type Kind

In sale pavilion in town,

Sabetha, Kansas, Thursday, February 13

25 Bred Sows and Gilts. 10 Tried Sows. 9 Fall Gilts and 8 Spring Gilts.

The fall and spring gilts by Kansas King, a grandson of Indiana King. The sows are of the best families and all are real brood sows. Everything bred to Poland's Colonel by Crimson King by King the Col. Come if you want profitable Duroc Jersey sows.

MILTON POLAND, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., Roy Kistner, Sabetha, Ed Crandall, Sabetha. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Cornhusker Hampshires

Public Sale of Prize Winners

Nehawka, Nebraska, Thursday, February 27

60 head of sows and gilts, many prize winners and from the most popular blood lines. They are mated to such boars as NEHAWKA LAD, MAPLEWOOD COMET, VICTORY GIANT and the late IOWA GIANT. A draft from the herd of the best producing sows in America. Buy a Top Notcher and get started right. Illustrated catalog tells the story. Attend this sale, or send your bids to G. F. Anderson who will represent this paper.

RAYMOND C. POLLARD, NEHAWKA, NEB.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

JONES Wants to See YOU

At Salina, Kansas
Wednesday, Feb. 19

Wants to send You his BIG ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. Wants You to write for it AT ONCE. Wants You to READ it from "COVER to KIVER". Wants You to COME TO HIS BRED SOW SALE. Wants You to see these GREAT SOWS. Wants You to hear their GREAT ANCESTRY. Wants You to BUY a few Sows. Wants to tell of his GREAT HERD BOARS.

Won't You WRITE FOR THE CATALOG?

Won't You Write for it TODAY?

Won't You COME TO THIS SALE?

Won't You BUY A SOW OR TWO?

JNO. W. JONES, Minneapolis, Kansas

John Orion 42853 (a)

40 sows and gilts bred to this famous champion (wt. 1040) in our Feb. 5 bred sow sale at Washington, Kan. 20 young sows by famous sires. Write for our sale catalog today.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kansas.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs. Registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. Open and bred gilts; also a few tried sows.

James L. Taylor, Prop.,
Olean, Miller County, Missouri,
Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm.

BIG STUFF IN

DUROCS

Good bred gilts for less money. Special prices for one or a car load. Write us.

F. C. Crocker, Box E, Filley, Neb.

Bancroft's Durocs

Choice Sept. boars and gilts. Not akin. Price \$25 each. 5 tried sows, guaranteed safe in pig, \$75. All stock recorded and guaranteed immuned.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KAN.

Duroc Bred Gilts

Big, growthy, size and quality kind of the best blood lines. Bred to our great show boar, Reed's Gano, first at Kan. and Okla. state fairs, and to Potentate Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

Bellvue Farm Durocs

Choice spring boars sired by Show Me, Illustrators' Colonel and Crimson Wonder 2nd, priced to move. Write or come see my herd.

W. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

The get of these great sires: Our Big Knox, Blue Valley Timm, Walter's Jumbo Timm, and Gathsdale Jones. Gilts reserved for our bred sow sale.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

Big Price Reduction on Poland China Boars

40 big, stretchy, big boned Poland China boars, priced \$50 to \$75. All immune, with best of big type breeding. Order from this ad., we will select to suit you. We ship on approval, or C.O.D. We refund your money and pay return express charges, if not satisfactory. Fall boar pigs \$25 each. On two spring yearlings, one fall yearling and 3 topsey herd boar prospects write for information. G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

POLAND CHINAS

All ages, either sex. Bred sows, fall and spring gilts, 140 fall pigs. Some herd boar prospects here. Herd headed by Rist's Long Model, first prize senior yearling Nebraska State Fair, 1918. Everything double treated.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real herd boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immune and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

20 Head of Big, Smooth Fall

yearlings, spring gilts and a few tried sows that have had one litter. Also a few spring boars sired by Big Tecumseh, priced to sell. E. M. Wayne, Rte. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

CAPTAIN BOB

Have forty sows and gilts for sale, most of which are bred to this good son of the World's grand champion. Boars of all ages always for sale. FRANK L. DOWNE, R. D. No. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(PIONEER HERD) Serviceable boars, a few tried sows and choice fall pigs, pairs and trios. THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

Green Wood Farm Polands

Bred gilts for sale, of best of breeding, bred to Rickert's Big Jones by F's Big Jones for March and April farrow.

M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA. BIG TYPE

50 fall pigs, both sexes, \$20 each; 10 bred gilts, \$50 each; all by my great show hog, John Hadley 74958. Gilts bred to Kansas Mastodon 326711, grandson of Iowa State Fair winner.

A. M. MARKLEY & SON, Mound City, Kan.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

Old Original Spotted Polands

Stock of all ages. Special prices on baby pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

Poland China Hogs, Weanling

Pigs \$15. Spring boars \$40. E. CASS, Collyer, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS at \$200 to \$500 each

Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

Phone 1602

Polled Durhams Shorthorns

Two Polled bulls and three Shorthorns from eight to 12 months old. Well grown and desirable. Out of big, heavy milking cows. Write for prices and descriptions.

A. C. LOBAUGH, Washington, Kan.

Double Standard Polled Durhams

young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale
Kershaw's Consignment
Wichita, Kan., Friday, February 28

L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., consigns two bulls, one a year old last July, sired by a son of Prince Ito, a \$9,100 bull. His dam is a Blackcap McHenry cow. He is good enough in both breeding and quality for any herd. The other is a double bred Blackbird senior bull calf with lots of size and wonderful promise as a herd bull.

THREE OUTSTANDING HEIFERS

All three are double bred Blackbirds. One of these is in calf to Ben Hur 2d of Lone Dell, half brother to the 21 times grand champion, Ben Hur of Lone Dell. The other two are open; both are outstanding but one is a real show heifer. For full particulars address for sale catalog, F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., or

L. R. KERSHAW, MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA

Registered Angus Sale

The Carrollton, Mo., Angus Breeders

WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE AT

Carrollton, Missouri, Friday, February 21,

45 HEAD OF REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE

of which 19 are bulls and 26 cows and heifers. Blackbirds, Ericas, Prides, and Lady Idas will be among the families represented. For catalogs write

ROY H. MONIER, CARROLLTON, MO.

Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.

"Right Now" Holstein Bargains

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.

The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at \$30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON HOLSTEINS 3 BRED HEIFERS AND A REGISTERED BULL \$350

200 Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—200

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 25 fresh cows, 75 springing cows and heifers, 40 open heifers, 25 purebred bulls, one 34 pound bull, one 30 pound bull, one 27 pound bull and one 24 pound bull, all priced to sell. We also have an extra nice bunch of purebred cows and heifers most all A. R. O. with records up to 27½ pounds. Bring your dairy expert with you, we like to have them come. Calves well marked high grade either heifers or bulls from 1 to 6 weeks old, price \$30 delivered to any express office in Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas. We invite you to our farms, come to the fountain, we lead others follow. Herd Tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee. We have a few choice purebred bulls and heifer calves from Fairmount, Johanna Pieterle 78903, one of the best BULLS in the U. S. A. A calf from him will start you on the road to prosperity. The war is over and Victory won, get into the Milk business. Butterfat 75 cents per pound, Milk \$4 per hundred. LOOK AT OTHER HERDS THEN LOOK AT OURS.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., KANSAS

Wire, Phone or write when you are coming. Write for Beautiful Catalog. It will be mailed free.

Stubbs Farm Offers

Sir Julian DeKol Pietertje, born in January, 1918, half white, a splendid individual, well grown and best of breeding. His dam made over 12,000 pounds milk and 477 pounds butter last year. She will be given an A. R. O. record next month. One of her daughters (a full sister to the bull), recently made an A. R. O. record of over 22 pounds butter in 7 days—with second calf. His sire, Gem Pietertje Paul DeKol 3rd, has 36 A. R. O. daughters—one with 30 pounds, three above 29 pounds, and four above 25 pounds butter in one year. Bull is guaranteed to be a breeder, free from tuberculosis, and right in every way. Price \$225 f. o. b. Mulvane. Address STUBBS FARM, MARK ABILDGAARD, MANAGER, MULVANE, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good colors, weight 1200 pounds; also some early spring calves, weight 600 pounds. Can spare a few cows and heifers, bred to my herd bull, Dominieer, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

HEREFORDS

Why not buy a few good heifers and start a herd of Herefords. I will sell a few nice registered Hereford heifers and bulls at private sale. Also some good grade heifers. W. J. BILSON, ROUTE 3, EUREKA, KAN.

For Sale, Registered Hereford Bulls

10 to 20 months old. Price \$85 to \$150 each. GEO. E. DAWSON, Clements, Chase Co., Kansas.

Ocean Wave Ranch

Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding. A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

PUREBRED AYRSHIRE BULL calf. Age 6 mo. Well marked and well bred. First check for \$50 takes him. WM. BANTA, OVERBROOK, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE—A few high grade cows, Guernseys and Jerseys and one registered Guernsey bull. A few heifers and some real extra nice bull calves. E. J. Beel, R. 7, Lawrence Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

V. B. ORMSBY DE KOL A yearling bull—you will like him—price \$150. Ask us about him. ORIN R. BALES, R. 4, LAWRENCE, KAN.

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schnieder, Nortonville, Kan.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A. R. O. back-ing. H. N. Heldman, Weade, Kansas

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

2 to 13 months old recorded and transferred \$40.00 to \$85.00 delivered in Kansas.

V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kansas

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES, 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ks.

A.R.O. Holsteins

A bull calf born December 12, 1918, nine-tenths white, sired by a 24 pound bull, dam is a 17 pound 3-year-old.

The first check for \$125.00 takes him.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KANSAS

IS HE THE BEST IN KANSAS?

Superba Sir Rag Apple, our herd sire. We think so. He is a son of Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th. Each of his two nearest dams gave ten gallons of milk per day and averaged 33.71 pounds of butter in seven days. His 6 nearest dams averaged 30.66 pounds butter in 7 days. His first calves are just coming and they are beauties from heifers sired by our last herd sire whose dam gave 106 pounds milk per day.

We have some bulls for sale but no heifers until our sale in March when we will offer a fine bunch.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KAN.

A Bull Calf, 1 year old, \$100

Straight as a line, evenly marked and well grown, from a son of King Korn-dyke Sadie Vale. Calf's dam made 2189 pounds butter; 590 pounds milk 7 days. Two others 4 mos. old from same sire \$62.00 each.

H. E. THORNBURG, FORMOSO, KANSAS

SUNFLOWER HERD Holsteins

offers bulls, both serviceable ages and calves from A. R. O. dams. No scrubs. Address

F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

We offer cows and heifers due to freshen soon. Also calves. All bred for production. Write

W. C. KENYON & SONS,

Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

Registered Holstein Friesian

bulls ready for service; from 25 to 28 pound dams; also some cheaper ones from untested cows. World record blood lines. G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service.

IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Registered Holstein Bull

2 years old, two thirds white, fine individual. Dam and two sisters A. R. O. Price if taken soon, \$200. A. A. Quinlan, Linwood, Kansas.

Holstein Bulls Registered

Some out of A. R. O. dams, some sired by Sir Rag Apple Superba No. 207682.

LILAC DAIRY FARM, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS

For fresh cows and springers, write

W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Sutton Angus Farms

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages.

SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

For sale. These bulls have been grown right, bred and priced right. They are ready for heavy service.

CLINE BROS., ROUTE 4, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.

BROM RIDGE ANGUS—8 bulls and 10 heifers

for sale. (Marion county). Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM

CHOICE WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED. Alex. Spang, Chanute, Kansas

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE

for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

LAST SON OF CREMO
23061

This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers. Address, Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kansas (Riley County)

Registered Milking Red Polls

Strongest combination milk and beef of any breed, many yearly records above 700 to 1,000 pounds butter. We have some young stock of this breeding to spare. 20th CENTURY STOCK FARM, Quinter, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Heifers

For sale 100 heifers, baby calves to springing two year olds; also young male calves. Springers at \$150; others in proportion. Write for pedigrees and prices. O. J. CORLISS & SON, COATS, PRATT CO., KAN.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

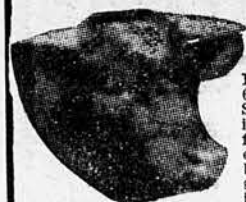
A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75. Oakland's Sultan breeding. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

Headed by Imp. Bapton Corporal, bred by J. Dean Willis, and Imp. British Emblem 656540, 1st prize Sr. yearling, American Royal, 1918. A few cows and heifers with calves, and bred to these bulls; also two outstanding sons of Imp.

Bapton Corporal, for sale now.
PARK E. SALTER,
Phone Mkt. 2087 Wichita, Kansas

SHORTHORN Dispersion Sale

At The Forum
Wichita, Kan., March 6

Will disperse my herd of 30 head with a consignment of 30 head from the J. C. Robison herd—send for catalog.

O. E. TORREY,
Towanda, Kansas

Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS, 14 to 18 months old.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.
(Dickinson County)

SHORTHORNS

One young Scotch bull (a herd header) and 8 young Scotch topped bulls for sale.
H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS

1 fine roan bull 16 mo. old, 6 roans and reds from 9 to 12 mo. old. Priced to sell.
CHARLES HOTHAN, SCRANTON, KAN.

SIX SCOTCH BULLS, 8 TO 21 MONTHS
My Scotch herd bull 2,200 and better for sale.
J. THORNE, Kinsley, Kansas.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, Poland China spring, summer and fall hogs.
W. S. HARVEY & SON, Saffordville, Kan.

FOR SALE—3 registered Shorthorn bulls 8 months to 1 year. 2 roan, 1 white.
M. Z. DUSTON, Washington, Kansas.

4 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS
For sale, ten to fifteen months old.
Malton Bros., Rydal, Kansas.



WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Bring Your Neighbor To The Shorthorn Congress

**At Chicago, Ill.,
February 18-19-20**
International Show Pavilion

With nearly 300 Shorthorns entered in the Show and Sale representing the better herds of this country the importance of the event is indicated as a prize contest and buying opportunity.

The \$5,000 prize awards offered by this association in the show classes will bring out the sorts that the careful breeders are looking for—herd bulls of a high order and females for foundation purposes. No other occasion furnishes these to this extent. The buyer's interests are served in the Congress because of the number and the plan of making up the offering as they are not at any other time.

Every animal entered in the show must be consigned to the sale and no animal will be permitted in the sale that is not in the show contests.

Both you and your neighbor will find the entire program of decided interests. The dinners and meetings held each evening at which addresses will be made by Shorthorn authorities of national and international note will repay you for your trip. It will be the great gathering of the Shorthorn clan. They will come from all quarters of this country and Canada.

You are cordially invited to be present during the three big days.

If there is anything further you wish to know about this National Shorthorn Congress write Dept. G.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
Chicago, Ill. 13 Dexter Park Ave.

SHORTHORN DISPERSION SALE

**Hamburg, Iowa,
Friday, February 14, 1919**

I am closing out my herd of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns. There will be 20 good bulls, including my herd bull, RAMSDEN REX 2d by Scottish Rex. I also sell 50 head of extra choice cows and heifers.

These cattle are in good shape and are the kind that will make you money. They represent such noted tribes as Miss Ramsden, Victoria, Dainty, Imp. Blossom, Rosemary, Young Mary and others.

Arrange to attend the sale. For further information write or wire me at once.

Wallace Shirley, Hamburg, Ia.

Shorthorn Sale at Wichita, Kansas
Wednesday, February 26

In Connection With the Livestock Show

A collection of 50 Shorthorns has been selected personally by W. A. Cochel for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for this sale. The purpose was to provide 20 bulls of liberal scale and strong ages—old enough for immediate service—and 30 females of the strictly useful sorts. A number of the cows have calves at foot and all of breeding age are bred and near calving. They have been selected from the better known herds of Kansas and represent attractive blood lines, a number of the most fashionable strains. It is the desire that the buyers shall get their full money's worth. Several of the lots included are prize winners and others will be in the show there.

The catalogs will be obtainable at this association's office. Keep the date in mind.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
Chicago, Ill., 13 Dexter Park Ave.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls

16 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, got by two splendid Scotch bulls and out of Scotch topped cows of good scale. Not highly conditioned; sure to do well in your hands. Prices very reasonable. Address,
V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KAN.
(Farm in Mitchell county)

New Buttergast Shorthorns

For sale: A choice bunch of Scotch and Scotch topped bulls. Also herd bull, a good red grandson of Avondale and Lavender Viscount. We are also offering 18 good Scotch topped heifers, all bred. Write for prices and description.
MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.
(Mitchell County)

STUNKEL'S SHORTHORNS

For sale now: 20 bulls 12 to 18 months old, reds and roans, most all sired by CUMBERLAND DIAMOND out of cows by VICTOR ORANGE and STAR GOODS. Some herd bull material among them. Prices \$125 to \$300. Come and see them. Can ship over Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.
WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans by
Auburn Dale 569935
A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money.
WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN.
(Osborne county)

CEDAR LAWN Shorthorns

Offers choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls from six to 15 months old. A pleasure to show our herd. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Springdale Shorthorns

10 Scotch Topped bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Reds and roans. All big husky fellows that will make ten bulls or better. Sired by Crown Prince (412356), a 2,200-pound bull. Can also spare a few young cows and heifer calves.
A. A. TENNYSON,
Ottawa County, LAMAR, KANSAS

Eight Shorthorn Bulls

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot, Reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you.
J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

SALT CREEK VALLEY SHORTHORN CATTLE

PIONEER REPUBLIC COUNTY HERD
Established in 1878
For sale: 15 bulls from 10 to 20 mo. old. These are good, rugged, heavy boned, and ready for service. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.
E. A. CORY & SON, TALMO, KANSAS

Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan.
PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

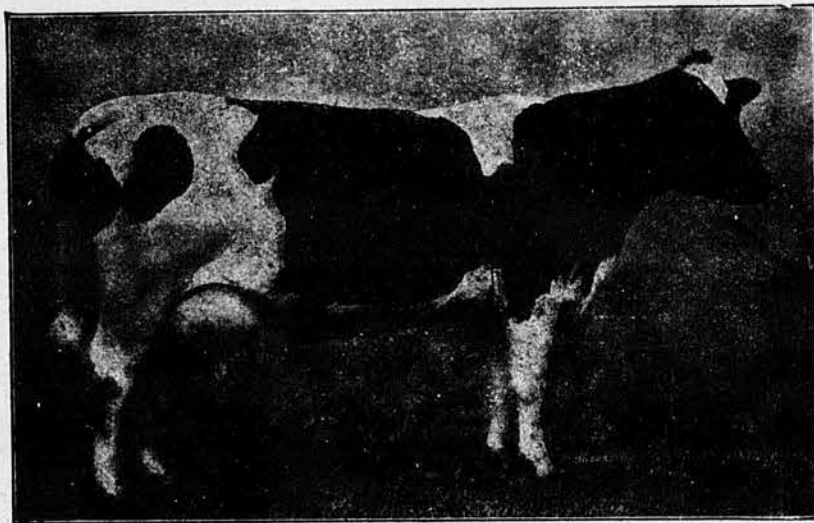
Shorthorns, Private Sale

I can't use my three-year-old herd bull longer and offer him for sale. Straight Scotch breeding and a good one. Also two nice roan heifers 16 months old. Scotch topped. A splendid Scotch topped bull, year old in June. Priced to sell.
H. O. STOUT, TECUMSEH, KAN.
(Shawnee County)

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. **J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.**

Riverside Holstein-Friesian Dispersion

In this sale Mr. Boughner is dispersing the kind you will never regret buying. It is a small herd of the very choicest kind. Close culling with no thought of selling his herd leaves only the money makers.



Sale at the Farm, One Mile East and Half Mile South of
Downs, Osborne Co., Kan.
Saturday, February 15

The offering consists of 14 young cows that will freshen from February 20 to March 20. Two more cows that will freshen a little later. Four yearling heifers not bred. Four young bulls and my herd bull, **Billy Parthenea Butter Boy**. All of my Holsteins are pure breeds and I have retained nothing in the herd that was not absolutely of the money making kind from the standpoint of production. The best families are represented in my herd. For a catalog address,

W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan.

Auctioneer—Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Note—Downs is 200 miles west of Atchison on the central branch of the Missouri Pacific. It is 24 miles west of Beloit. Get your Railroad Agent to route you.

Barrett & Land's Shorthorn Sale

A draft of 60 head from their big herd of over 200 registered Shorthorns.

Overbrook, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 20

10 cows with calves at foot.

10 cows bred to pure Scotch bulls that will calve between date of sale and early summer.

Five coming three year old heifers bred.

25 heifers eight to 16 months old open and one of the best lots of yearling Shorthorn heifers ever offered in this section of the state.

10 bulls from eight to 16 months old selected from a much larger number but nothing but good ones is in this number.

Everything is Scotch topped of very high quality. About half of the offering is red and the balance roans with a choice one or two. The pure Scotch bull **Hector 508212** by Prince Valentine has been used extensively and the cows and the heifers old enough are bred to him. Sultan's Seal by Beaver Creek Sultan has been used extensively.

The offering is an exceptionally good one. If you want a bull be sure to be there and if you want cows and heifers that are well grown and well bred and not little and inferior. Their catalog is ready to mail. They are old breeders and this is the start in the way of annual sales. Sale in town under cover. For the catalog address

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan.
 OSAGE COUNTY

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, W. G. Hyatt, Homer Rule. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Good connections on the Missouri Pacific leaving Topeka in the morning and returning in the evening. Write for catalog today. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

1886—TOMSON SHORTHORNS—1919

Sires in Service: **VILLAGE MARSHAL, BEAVER CREEK SULTAN, IMP. LAWTON TOMMY.**

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families; also a limited number of the best Scotch topped sorts.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS

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.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
 (Ry. Sta., Wakarusa, on Santa Fe.) (Ry. Sta., Willard, on Rock Island.)

When writing to advertisers don't fail to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Fifth Annual Sale Shorthorn Cattle Duroc-Jersey Hogs Meriden, Kan., Friday, Feb. 14

52 Head—Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns.
 38 Cows and Heifers and 14 Bulls.

By good Scotch sires on Bates foundation. Many of them sired by **SILK GOODS**, the best living son, safe to say, and perhaps the only living son of the celebrated world champion bull, **CHOICE GOODS**.

30 Cows with calves at foot or bred and showing with calf. 8 Yearling Heifers by such sires as **Silk Goods, Vindicator, Royal Orange and Good Enough**. The calves at foot with dams are by **Silk Goods and Royal Orange**.

14 Bulls about one year old, by above named sires, have been well fed and will be sold in good condition—an extra lot individually.

20 PURE BRED **DUROC JERSEY GILTS**, good size and all bred to fine boar. 10 **BOARS** including herd boar.

Will sell my **Registered Percheron Stallion**.

My catalog is ready to mail. Address,

H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kansas

Auctioneers: L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Note: Meriden is on the Santa Fe branch from Atchison to Topeka. Good connection morning of the sale from both points. Trains leave Meriden that evening for both points. Spend the day with us. Mr. and Mrs. Huber invite you. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.

Shorthorn Dispersal Sale 22--High-Class Scotch Tops--22

At the Farm

Palmer, Kan., Thursday, February 20

10 good cows, two to nine years old, with calves at foot or due to calve soon. 3 heifers coming two years old bred. 4 heifers about 11 months old. 4 very choice young bulls 12 months old. These are good individuals. 13 high grade Shorthorns, cows, heifers and young bulls.

Having rented my farm I will sell all farm machinery, horses and mules (18) and all feed, etc.

Farm seven miles south of Linn, 10 miles east of Clifton, 14 north of Clay Center. Free entertainment for those from a distance. For the catalog, address

J. W. Molyneaux, Palmer, Washington Co., Kansas

JACKS AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Account death of W. W. Anderson, Wilder, Kansas, his breeding barn will be discontinued and a general farm sale held

Wednesday, February 12

TWO BIG BLACK JACKS, 4 and 5, will be sold. Sure breeders and fine individuals; also mules, horses, cows and hogs.

Wilder is on the Santa Fe half way between Lawrence and Kansas City.

MRS. W. W. ANDERSON, Wilder, Kansas

Leavenworth County's Big Holstein Sales

100 pure breds, featuring the dispersion of the M. E. Moore herd of Cameron, Mo., probably the strongest Holstein-Friesian dispersal ever held in the west.

100 high grades, cows and heifers, heavy milkers and either fresh or close springers.

Leavenworth, Kan., Thursday-Friday, Feb. 13-14

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13—100 head of heavy milking grade cows and choice bred heifers, fresh or close springers, will be sold; these cattle are being dispersed by LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FARMERS to make room for purebreds, and are a fine lot of grade cattle. An opportunity for the buyer of carload lots.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14—100 head of the best registered cattle; this offering will consist of consignments from the herds of A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., and Mott Bros., Herington, Kan., together with the entire dispersal of the M. E. Moore & Co. herd of Cameron, Mo., the latter being sold to settle the estate. This will be, without doubt, the greatest dispersal sale ever held west of the Mississippi River. This herd was founded by the late M. E. Moore nearly forty years ago, and has always been conceded to be the leading herd of the Central West; it has furnished foundation stock for many famous herds both east and west, including the Pontiac, Mich., state hospital herd that gave to the breed Hengerveld De Kol, Pontiac Korndyke, and other famous sires.

In this sale 20 A. R. O. cows, 40 daughters of A. R. O. cows, 20 daughters of 30-pound bulls, 50 cows and heifers, many heavy springers safe in calf to high record bulls, 20 fresh cows, 15 heifer calves and a few choice young bulls from 30-pound sires and A. R. O. dams, granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol, Pontiac Korndyke, Johanna McKinley Segis, Tidy Abbekerk Prince, King of the Pontiacs and other famous bulls, every animal, both grade and pure bred tuberculin tested, sale held in comfortably seated and heated pavilion, sale to start at ten A. M. each day. The Moore herd produced and exhibited the champion show herd at the

St. Louis World's Fair; it also produced Shadybrook Gerben, the great cow that at 12 years of age was champion over all breeds for production of both milk and butter in the St. Louis World's Fair production contest; the only living daughter together with several granddaughters of Shadybrook Gerben are included in this dispersal sale. Another offering of particular importance from the Moore herd is the great show and breeding bull, DIOTIN CLYDE CORNUCOPIA LADD NO. 150537, affording an unusual opportunity for a breeder or group of breeders to secure a high class herd bull.

For a catalog of this sale, address **W. H. MOTT, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.**

Auctioneers: J. E. Mack, Fort Atkinson, Wis., and others.

S. T. Wood, Liverpool, N. Y., in the box.

Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

Note: The U. S. Disciplinary barracks will sell 40 purebred Holsteins in the same building the day following, Saturday, Feb. 15. When requesting the catalog mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Advertisers like to know where you saw their advertisement.

UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, FARM COLONY FIRST DISPERSION SALE Saturday, February 15, 1919 46 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle, 46

THIS SALE INCLUDES

2 Sires in Service, 15 Cows in Milk or Springers, 17 Heifers, 2 two-year-olds, 4 Yearlings and 11 Calves from two to twelve months old.

This is your first opportunity to obtain stock from the Government's Big Herd here. Don't Miss It.

Breeding, Individuality and Production are the outstanding features of this herd.

The stock offered for sale is as fine a group of individuals as has ever been placed on the market. It will pay you to come to this sale and look them over.

REMEMBER THE DATE AND SEND FOR CATALOG

OTHER OFFERINGS:

1,000 Pure Bred Single Comb White Leghorns in pens. Each pen consists of twelve carefully selected pullets, developed and ready for business, and one cockerel. Each cockerel is a real pen-header of the best breeding.

A number of Registered Duroc Jersey Boars, of the finest breeding, the kind that you will be proud to own.

U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS FARM COLONY
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Harlo J. Fiske, Captain Q. M. C., Sales Manager.

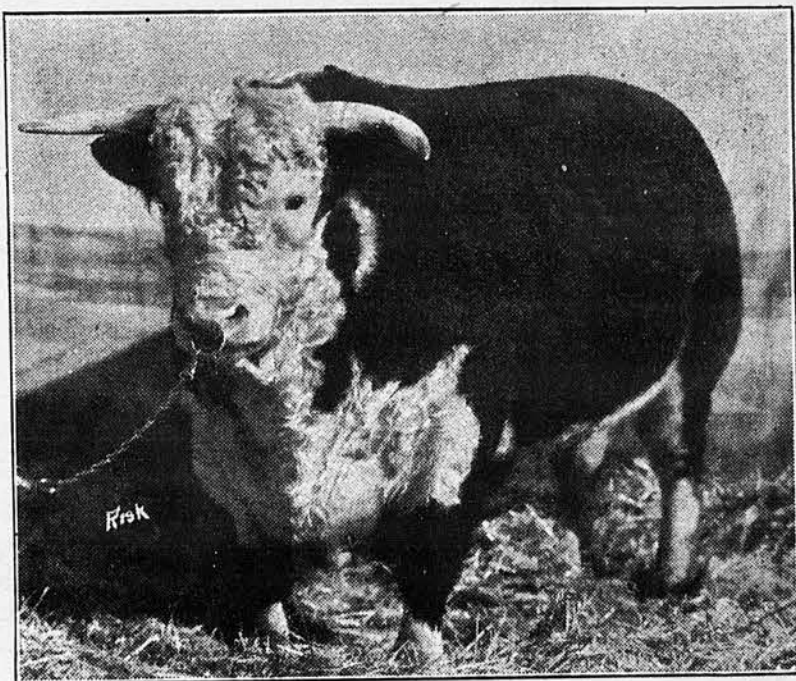
This sale will be held in conjunction with The Leavenworth County Sale, Leavenworth, Kansas, February 13, 14 and 15, 1919.

Prairie Valley Breeding Farm

Anxiety Herefords—Big Type Polands

52 head—10 cows with calves at foot, 5 two-year-old heifers, 15 open heifers, 22 good bulls.

Oronoque, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 22



GROVER MISCHIEF 558624.

10 nice fall gilts sired by Oronoque King and out of Blue Valley sows. 25 spring gilts by the same boar and Dick Wonder. The fall gilts and a string of tried sows will be bred to Dick Wonder. The rest with the spring gilts will be bred to Victor Grand. Sale at Prairie Valley Breeding Farm Near Oronoque on the Burlington and Dellvale on the Rock Island. Come to either place. Walking distance to either place. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Col. Snell, Cambridge, Neb.; J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson, in care of Mr. Behrent.

Largest Registered Livestock Sale Event in America

700 Registered Animals Will Be Sold at

The Kansas National Livestock Exposition, Pet Animal, Horse Show Wichita, Kansas, February 24 to March 1, 1919

\$35,000 in Cash for Premiums and Expenses—\$7,000 in Cash Premiums for the Society Horse Show—\$500 in Cash and Special Premiums for Pigeons, Rabbits, and Fur Bearing Animals.

SALE PROGRAM:

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, AT 2 P. M.

100 registered Hampshire and Shropshire sheep from the best flocks in Kansas and Missouri. Consignors are Sherwood Bros., Homan & Sons, Earl Bushnell.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, AT 9:30 A. M.

45—Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts—45
5—BOARS—5

From the best show herds in Kansas. Consignors are The Deming Ranch, Erhart & Sons, Fred E. Webb, Bert E. Hodson, and others.

This is without exception the best lot of Big Type Polands we have ever offered. The sale includes sows bred to five different boars that weigh from 1000 to 1200 pounds.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, AT 2 P. M.

50 Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns—heifers, cows and bulls. Consignors are Thompson Bros., Park E. Salter, Thos. Murphy & Sons, Homan & Sons, J. C. Robison, and others. This is without question the best lot of Shorthorns ever offered at Wichita for public sale.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27, AT 9:30 A. M.

30—Duroc Jersey Tried Sows—30
20—GILTS—20 5—BOARS—5

The famous Duroc herd owned by Crow & Sons have won more premiums at National Stock Shows than the combined winnings of any five herds in Kansas or Oklahoma.

Crow & Sons sell 24 bred sows and gilts. It is your only chance to buy one of him at public auction.

W. L. Fogo consigns 10 bred sows bred to Fogo's Invincible, by the \$2,500 grand champion, Grand Invincible, and B. O. Tipperary, a line bred Col.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, AT 2 P. M.

25—ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS—25
25—ABERDEEN ANGUS FEMALES—25
25—Rugged 2-year-old Galloway Bulls—25

Separate Catalog for each breed, write for the one you want. F. S. Kirk, Supt., Wichita, Kansas.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, AT 9:30 A. M.

150—HEREFORD BULLS—150
30—Females, 10 with Calves at Foot—30
Including 25 Show Bulls, suitable to head purebred herds. Also

125—Big, Rugged Hereford Bulls—125
They were grown in the open, and just the kind for farmers and ranchmen.

How would you like to own a bull sired by or a cow bred to the undefeated state fair and International—BOCALDO 6TH? They are consigned by H. R. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.

The show herds of N. D. Pike, C. M. Largent, Wm. Henn, Kansas Agricultural College, have won premiums in the State and National Stock Shows all over America. They are among the 22 consignors. If you want the best at reasonable prices, you can get them here.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, AT 9:30 A. M.

25—TROTTER BRED HORSES—25
25—BIG-BONED MAMMOTH JACKS—25
25—MAMMOTH JENNETS—25

This will be your chance to buy a Mammoth jennet bred to the world's champion jack, KANSAS CHIEF.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, AT 12 M.

30—Imported and American Bred Stallions—30
Sired by such famous champions as CARNOT, CASINO, KABIN, HOCHES, KANTIMIR, and others. 10 sons and grandsons of the \$40,000 International grand champion, CARNOT.
5 stallions sired by the 35 times grand champion, CASINO.

50—Imported and American Bred Mares and Colts—50
One pair of mares weighing 4300 pounds.

The CARNOT-CASINO cross has won more premiums than any cross known to the Percheron world. We sell more stallions and mares combining this blood than was ever sold in one auction sale. We sell one mare by CASINO that is the dam of two International champions, both sired by CARNOT, and she is bred to CARNOT. We will sell 5 mares bred to CARNOT, 10 mares bred to sons of CARNOT. Consignors are J. C. Robison, W. E. Neal & Sons, Wm. Branson & Sons, W. E. Dustin, D. F. McAllister, W. S. Corsa, Ira Rusk, C. F. Molzen, and others.



CHAS. MOTT,
In Charge at Maplewood Farm.

BIG REDUCTION SALE

57--Duroc Jerseys--57 AT AUCTION

We are compelled to reduce our Duroc Jersey herd down to a few sows, consequently this big sale at

Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan., Friday, February 21

10 TRIED SOWS

All splendid money makers and not old.

30 SPRING GILTS

All bred and out of the sows offered in the sale.

15 FALL GILTS IN TRIOS

Picked from a large number. Chuck full of quality. Pedigree with each.

Two herd boar propositions. Sure to be bargains.

PRAIRIE GENTLEMAN

By Country Gentleman.

A yearling grandson of Col. Wonder.

Grand Champion 1913.

EVERYTHING IMMUNE

Sale follows B. R. Anderson's sale at McPherson, February 20. Free transportation to Maplewood Farm and return from Herington or Lost Springs. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

MOTT BROS., Herington, Kansas

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Note—Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson, care Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.

72 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS

TO BE SOLD AT

Tonganoxie, Monday, February 10

Including about 15 fresh cows, 12 springers, 10 head of cows, heavy milkers, 35 head of long yearling and 2-year-olds, purebred heifers all bred to registered bull. All in good condition and well marked. One long yearling purebred bull out of dam, Arno, half sister to Niza Kalmick, highest record cow west of Mississippi, making more than 47 pounds in seven days.

A. D. McCullough, Tonganoxie, Kansas

W. J. O'Brien, Auctioneer.

The Shorthorn, the Farmer's Breed



whether as baby beef or at older ages.
American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BEEF and MILK
The Shorthorn has increased scale, quality and a quiet disposition. The steers made three world's records on the open market in 1918, selling for \$19.50, and \$20 per Cwt. The cows incline to give liberal milk flow. They have records in excess of 17,000 pounds per year. When not in milk they take on flesh quickly and their calves are in demand

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Maxwellton Rosedale. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. J. A. PRINGLE, Eskridge, Kansas, R. R. Station, Harveyville, 25 Mi. S. W. Topeka.

Annual Sale, Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

Sale at the farm north of Chapman. Free conveyance to and from Chapman for visiting breeders and also from Alida, on the U. P. branch train (11 a. m.) from Belleville, Concordia, Clyde, Clay Center. Comfortable quarters on the farm.

Chapman, Kan., Tuesday, February 18

70 head in this sale consisting of 10 tried sows as follows:

I bought these sows at long prices in leading Nebraska sales last winter and offer them in this sale as decided attractions. They are every one of great merit. They are by the following great sires:

Kearn's Sensation 203245. Deet's Illustrator 2nd 191179.
King Col. 146163. Gold Bond 196177.
King Illustrator 248895. 5 by Harned's Masterpiece 160935.
10 spring gilts sired by King Orion, Improved Pathfinder, Joe Orion
5th, Great Wonder 2nd. These gilts are mostly out of the sows just

mentioned and are fashionably bred and have been grown right. They are a valuable lot. All of the sows and gilts are bred to Col. Uneeda's Wonder for spring litters.

50—Summer and Fall Boars and Gilts—50

These young boars and gilts are all by Col. Uneeda's Wonder and all have been immunized and are splendid opportunities for the breeder or beginner who wants something of fashionable breeding and good individuality. Pedigrees with each one.

Come to Chapman, Kan., Dickinson county, and we will meet you with cars. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Wm. Cookson, Wakefield, Kan.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson, in care of E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Wednesday
February 19th **JONES** *Wants to See* **YOU** At His Sale
Salina, Kansas

At Auction 50—Bred Sows and Gilts—50 At Auction

24 Handsome, High Backed, Long, Heavy-Boned Gilts	2 Sisters, Very Fancy Reserve Champion 3 State Fairs, 1918	12 Great Producers Every One Good Mothers Buy One of These Tried Sows	12 Fine, Late, Long-Bodied, Good Quality Gilts	6 Blue-Blooded, Big Bone, High-Backs, Long, Smooth-Body Boars
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PRIZE-WINNING BLOOD

Bred to Our Great Herd Boars :

PRIZE-WINNING BLOOD

JNO'S. COL. ORION — FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING — FAIRVIEW ILLUSTRATOR

By Orion Cherry King, Dam by Joe Orion II

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS: 11 GRANDDAUGHTERS OF ORION CHERRY KING, THE WORLD'S GREATEST SIRE. FAIRVIEW QUEEN, the dam of FAIRVIEW ILLUSTRATOR, by the old CHAMPION, ILLUSTRATOR II, THE RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION SOW of 3 STATE FAIRS, 1918, BRED TO FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING. An Offering Harmoniously Blending the Blood of Some of the BEST and NOTED BOARS and SOWS of the Breed. THIS GRAND LOT OF SOWS are the results of careful mating. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED CATALOG Tells the Whole Story. WRITE FOR YOURS TODAY. WE WANT YOU TO WRITE FOR CATALOG. Address

JNO. W. JONES, MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS

Cols. Jas. T. McCulloch and W. C. Curphey, Auctioneers.

Jno. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Note: Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of John W. Jones, Planters Hotel, Salina, Kan.

Royal Herd Farm Duroc-Jerseys

ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE

50 HEAD—Four tried sows, 24 fall yearlings and 22 spring gilts.
Sale in town in comfortable quarters.

McPherson, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 20

ROYAL GRAND WONDER—4 tried sows and 24 fall yearlings bred to this great sire.

22 spring gilts sired by Royal Grand Wonder are bred to Royal Sensation and Royal Pathfinder.

Buy a sow bred to Royal Grand Wonder. He is the greatest boar that ever won the "Blue" at the Kansas State fair. Sired by Great Wonder, dam, Grand Model.

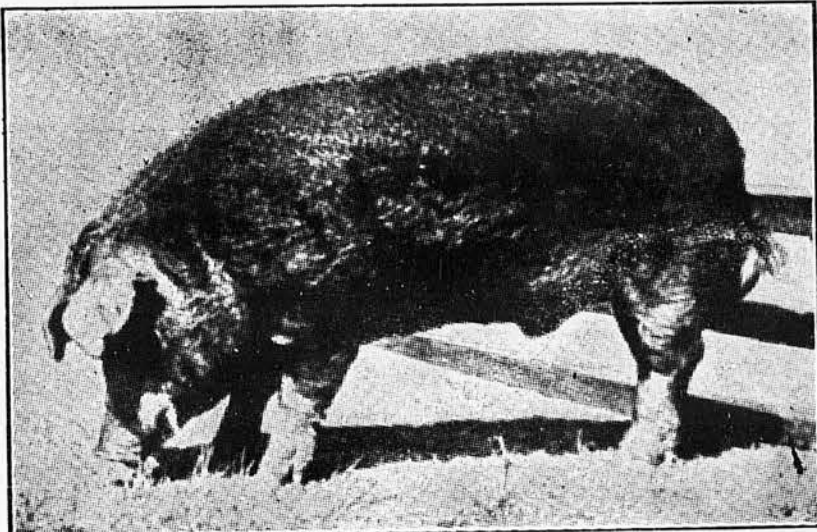
Everything Immunized double treatment.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas

Auctioneers Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., and McCormick.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.



Royal Grand Wonder in His Yearling Form.

BIG JUMBO CHIEF BRED SOW SALE

An offering of 52 Poland China bred sows, all immunized early in the season, that has been grown, fed and bred to insure them to be money makers for their purchasers. The strictly big kind well grown out.

Sale in a nice warm building in town

Denison, Jackson Co., Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 12

The offering consists of six tried sows, 16 fall yearlings, 27 spring gilts and three spring boars.

TRIED SOWS BY

- 1 by Blue Valley Giant 2nd 63217.
- 1 by Exalter's Rival 68366.
- 1 by Big Jumbo 76095.
- 3 by Major Zim 61640.

FALL YEARLINGS.

- 10 by Big Jumbo Chief 83016. 6 by Big Jumbo 76095.

SPRING GILTS.

- 27 by Big Jumbo Chief, and three extra choice spring boars by the same great boar.

40 head in the sale by this great sire and they are bred to No Wonder and Giant K. 2nd. Twelve head are bred to the great Big Jumbo Chief. The tried sows raised two litters in 1918. The fall yearlings many of them raised litters last fall. Attention is called to the O. B. Clemetson sale at Holton Feb. 11, the day before. Good connections from Holton (8 miles) to Denison. Free accommodations at the City hotel for visitors from a distance. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., Decker and Triggs.

J. W. Johnson will represent the Farmers Mail and Breeze at this sale. Orders to buy should be sent to him in care of J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.

W. W. Zink's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

Under Cover in Town

Turon, Kan., Friday, February 14

30 Miles West of Hutchinson, on Rock Island and Missouri Pacific

5 Tried Sows, 12 Fall Yearling Gilts, 33 Spring Gilts

Mr. Zink's young herd boar, Uneeda's High Orion, is a wonderful show and a herd header prospect. He will very likely cause trouble at the shows next year and the sows and gilts bred to him have license to produce show litters.—A. B. Hunter.

15 of these sows and gilts are bred to Uneeda's High Orion, by High Orion, Missouri's grand champion 1918, and he is out of Golden Uneeda, perhaps the greatest sow of the breed. Three of her litters without a single sensational sale sold for a total of \$17,940.

AMONG THE NUMEROUS ATTRACTIONS ARE:

MAID'S CRITIC, junior champion sow, Kansas State Fair, 1918, and three of her litter sisters all safe to Uneeda's High Orion.

BIG GIRL LADY 2d, a gilt that was 1st in futurity at both Topeka and Hutchinson.

THREE SPRING GILTS by King Orion Cherries, granddaughter of the grand champion, Prince Defender.

W. W. ZINK, TURON, KANSAS



PRINCESS CHERRY 5th, a line bred Cherry Chief by Cherry Chiefton.

SIX DAUGHTERS OF THE GRAND CHAMPION NATIONAL COL. II. No. 2 in the catalog is a tried sow bred to Uneeda's High Orion. She is good enough to go to the big shows. The spring gilts in this offering have great size. The fall yearlings are the splendid, big, high arched back kind, and the tried sows are all real attractions.

Those not bred to Uneeda's High Orion are in pig to Crimson II—Illustration by Illustrator 2d Jr. A few to Illustrator's Critic 1st, junior boar pig at Topeka and 1st in futurity at both Topeka and Hutchinson. Send your name today for catalog. Mention Mail and Breeze. Address,

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder and P. W. McCormack.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

40 Registered Shorthorns at Auction

Westmoreland, Kan., Wednesday, February 19

On farm four miles south of Westmoreland, 16 miles northwest of Wamego.



The offering consists of 19 cows, six yearling heifers, 10 heifer calves, seven bulls from 6 to 20 months old.

Also the herd bull, Master Butterfly 5th 393211, by the champion, Searchlight.

Cows and heifers are by such bulls as Curtis 311312, Victor Orange 312830, Bapton Viscount 403785.

The 19 cows are bred to Master Butterfly 5th, the great herd bull, included in the sale.

I will also sell 20 high grade Shorthorns and 25 pure-bred Poland China bred sows, six horses, and farm machinery. Catalog ready to mail. Address

C. C. Jackson, Westmoreland, Kan.

L. E. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Auctioneer.
Mr. Hoover, Westmoreland, Kan., Assistant.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Huston's Big Farm Closing Out Sale

**Duroc-Jerseys Representing the Best
Breeding in America**

100—HEAD—100

16 Great Tried Sows and Gilts, all bred. 44 Fancy
Fall Gilts and 40 good spring and Fall Boars.

1 o'clock P. M., at the Grandview Stock Farm.

Americus, Kan., Friday, Feb. 14

This offering is even better bred lot of Durocs than we sold in Emporia, Jan. 28, which made an average of nearly \$100 per head on bred sows and gilts bred to the **Sensational Pathfinder's Image 273101** which sold for \$400 to which most of this offering is bred.

In this sale you will have the greatest opportunity you will have in years to get into the right kind of Durocs.

At our big farm sale at 9 A. M. we will sell 10 good horses, 1 fine Shetland pony, 11 head of cattle including 2 splendid high grade Guernsey milk cows, big lot of good farm machinery, shop tools and household goods.

Come to Americus, or to Bushong and we will meet you or to Emporia, Kan., and we will come and get you. Call over long distance at our expense.

For information regarding sale address

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Send bids in my care to J. W. Johnson of the Mail and Breeze.

Jno. W. Pettford Sells Durocs

Saffordville, Kan.

Wednesday, Feb. 26

50—HEAD—50

7 Tried Sows, 15 Fall Yearlings, 28 Choice Spring Gilts

They are sired by such sires as KING'S COL., PATHFINDER, PETER PAN, CHERRY CHIEF'S PRIDE, ILLUSTRATOR'S ORION 3RD, and BURK'S GOOD E. NUFF.

TRIED SOW ATTRACTIONS

KING'S LENA, by King's Col., the boar that made Putman famous, out of Model of Model Lena, one of the greatest producing Golden Models; also GRAND LADY 46th, by Grand Model, not only a reliable producer, but a show girl herself.

PATHFINDER GIRL, by Pathfinder, out of a King The Col. dam. She raised 18 pigs and not 2 years old until March.

FALL YEARLING ATTRACTIONS

These fall yearling gilts are outstanding for size, bone and quality. Have real brood sow type and are the kind that make good.

THE 28 SPRING GILTS

are the tops from 86 head. They are by noted sires and out of top sows which I selected from some of the best herds in America.

These sows and gilts are bred to the 1,000-pound Illustrator Orion 3d, one of the best sons of the Champion Illustrator; Model Alley, a prize winner at the National Swine Show, 1917, and grand champion at Topeka, 1918, and J. D.'s Great Wonder, and out of a Grand Model dam. He is a half brother of Great Wonder I Am, probably the largest living boar of the breed.

All immunized. Sale in pavilion in town. Write today for catalog.

Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Auctioneers: F. M. Holsinger, Wood and Crouch.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Attend These Two Big Duroc Sales at Winfield, Kansas

Otey & Sons' Greatest Offering, Featuring Pathfinder Chief 2d

**60
HEAD**

By PATHFINDER
and Litter Mate to the
Oklahoma Grand Champion

**60
HEAD**

Winfield, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 27

Thursday, February 27, we offer our host of friends and patrons the greatest lot of Durocs we have ever cataloged. We offer 12 head of young tried sows of richest breeding, big and smooth, 15 head outstanding fall yearling gilts, and 25 head of the cream of our February and March gilts. Our wonderful 2-year-old boar, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the "Prince of the Pathfinders," has leaped into fame on his merits, and stands at the very head of great boars. Twenty gilts in McComas sale December 11 broke all records for average for like age and number in the Southwest. Ten of these gilts are sired by him, and most of the tried sows and gilts are bred to him. Three of his gilts are bred to Great Sensation 2nd; the others are bred to Orion Cherry King 29th, our fall yearling. Keep your eye on him. We sell five boars sired by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, every one a herd header. This sale will prove a new mile stone in Duroc history. It is by far our greatest offering. No herd is complete without a litter by this famous Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Stick a pin in February 27, and COME. Send for catalog.

**W. W. OTEY & SONS,
Winfield, Kansas**

Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Wooddell & Danner Sell Duroc Bred Sows

**60
HEAD**

The Tops From
Two Herds
Sale Under Cover in Town

**60
HEAD**

Winfield, Kan., Friday, Feb. 28

Bred to the great boars, Chief's Wonder, by Cherry Chief's Pride, by Cherry Chief, first prize and reserve senior champion, Kansas State Fair, 1918, called the big beauty hog of the show, and thought by many good judges to be the real champion of the show. 30 head are bred to him; the others are bred to the following great boars:

Z's ORION CHERRY, by King Orion Cherries, dam by Prince Defender.

PATHFINDER JR., by Pathfinder, dam by the \$805 Big Liz, by Proud Col., and

I AM GREAT WONDER, by Great Wonder I Am and out of a Golden Model bred dam, and

ORION KING ILLUSTRATOR, by Crimson King, dam by Illustrator II.

THESE SOWS AND GILTS ARE FASHIONABLY BRED and bred to these great boars will produce the kind that will put you in the hog business. Farmers and breeders alike invited. Remember the date, February 28, and send for catalog today. Address

**G. B. Wooddell or T. F. Danner,
Winfield, Kansas**

Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Clemetson's Annual Sale POLAND CHINAS

**Holton, Kan.,
Tuesday, Feb. 11**

40 Five tried sows, real producers; 10 fall yearling gilts and 25 spring gilts, the big, well grown kind that will delight the most critical buyer. **40**

All immune and in the best possible breeding condition. Sale in Holton in comfortable quarters, rain or shine.

The tried sows, **every one** an excellent producer, were sired by such boars as Forest King, by King of All; Big Bob 2nd, by Big Bob Wonder; Ben Wonder, by Hadley B.; Rexall Wonder, by Futurity Rexall, and a number of other boars of note. The fall gilts are splendid individuals and are by **O. B.'s Wonder** and **Clemetson's Big Bob**. About half of the spring gilts are by these same boars. Others by noted sires.

15 bred to Gerstdale Big Bone 16 bred to King Big Bob
Nine bred to Col. Big Bob

This is my regular annual sale and old customers and new are cordially invited. Also to attend the J. M. Barnett Poland China sale at Denison the day after my sale.

My catalog is ready to mail. Write for it tonight. Address

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

J. W. Johnson will attend this sale for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Orders to buy should be sent to him in care of O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for catalog.

Everett Hayes' Spotted Poland Chinas

45 bred sows and gilts that for size, quality and outstanding values can't be duplicated in Kansas this winter. In judging pavilion, agricultural college.

Manhattan, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 18



The easy feeding kind that gets big.

18 tried sows and 27 spring gilts that will farrow from Feb. 24 to April 15.

All in splendid condition to farrow big strong litters by my four herd boars:

Gates' Lad 95992 by the junior champion boar, Gates' Leader.

Faulkner's Model 97438 by Spotted Prince.

Hayes' Model 97439 by Manhattan King.

Spotted Boy 97437 by old Honest Abe.

Catalogs sent promptly on request. Address

Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan.

All immunized double treatment.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Auctioneer and Sales Manager.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for the catalog.

Bert Hodson, Ashland, Kan. DISPERSES Poland Chinas AT FORUM SALE PAVILION Wichita, Kansas Monday, Feb. 17

HERD SOWS, HERD BOARS AND ALL SELL

McGATH'S BIG ORPHAN, the greatest breeding son of THE BIG ORPHAN. He was grand champion both at Topeka and Hutchinson 1917 and the first two times champion we know of ever being offered at a dispersion sale.

CAPTAIN GERSTDALE JONES, a great sire and the biggest and best son of GERSTDALE JONES, BIG WONDER BOB, by BIG BOB WONDER and ORPHAN WONDER, a March son of the champion, McGATH'S BIG ORPHAN.

45 SOWS and GILTS including BESSIE WONDER, The highest priced sow sold in Kansas, 1917, ORPHAN NELLIE, by McGath's Big Orphan and a winner at the National Swine Show, THREE DAUGHTERS OF CALDWELL'S BIG BOB, all showing heavy. Four granddaughters of CALDWELL'S BIG BOB sired by McGath's Big Orphan and bred to Capt. Gerstdale Jones and eight other daughters of the Champion, McGath's Big Orphan; also TECUMSEH GIRL, mother of the grand champion BIG HADLEY JR. sells bred to the Grand Champion McGath's Big Orphan. One fall litter out of BESSIE WONDER, by CAPT. GERSTDALE JONES. Money would not buy these herd boars and herd sows were it not for changing location on account of health. All immunized but fall litter. WRITE TODAY FOR CATALOG.

Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kansas

Auctioneers—Price and Newcom. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Here are the sales in this circuit: Bert Hodson, Wichita, Kan., Feb. 17; Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., Feb. 18; Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., Feb. 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan., Feb. 21.

OLIVIER & SONS' Poland China Bred Sow Sale Danville, Kan., Feb. 18

50 The best sows we ever got ready for a sale, and bred to three of the greatest YOUNG BOARS in the State of Kansas. **50**

BLACK BUSTER by Giant Buster; COLUMBUS WONDER by Big Bob Wonder; LOGAN PRICE by Chief Price Again; OLIVIER'S BIG TIMM by Blue Valley Timm.

Of this offering 16 are tried sows—20 fall gilts and 14 early spring gilts. Mostly all sired by A WONDERFUL KING 258765, LOGAN PRICE 249651, CALDWELL'S BIG BOB, BIG BOB WONDER, OLIVIER'S BIG TIMM and other noted boars.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS—We are selling Golden Lady 2nd 644662, bred to Black Buster. Model A 721506 2nd, at Kansas in open and Futurity Show will be bred to Caldwell's Big Bob. There are several yearling sows, the 700 and 800 lb. kind, by A Wonderful King, and bred to Black Buster. Black Prince 6th by A Wonderful King. She has always been a winner wherever shown for past two years. Wonderful Lady 2d, by A Wonderful King. A show sow of top individuality. Wonderful Lady 3d. Another from same litter and a real show sow. King's Lady, granddaughter of A Wonderful King. Also a show ring queen. Big Susie, by King After All, bred to Big Lunker. All for March farrow.

Catalog sent on application only. It explains all about the offering. If you cannot attend, send bids to fieldman or auctioneers.

F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Auctioneers—Price and Groff. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Here are the sales in this circuit: Bert Hodson, Wichita, Kan., Feb. 17; Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., Feb. 18; Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., Feb. 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan., Feb. 21.

POLANDS SUPERIOR

**All Tops—All Selected—Bred Sows and Gilts
Erhart & Sons—to be held at**

Hutchinson, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 19

60 HEAD—BIG TYPE QUEENS—60 HEAD

15 TRIED SOWS, 15 SPRING YEARLINGS, 15 SUMMER and FALL YEARLINGS and 5 LAST SPRING GILTS. 50 HEAD BRED AND SAFE IN PIG TO BIG SENSATION, actual weight 1,204 pounds—backed and sworn to by four prominent citizens of Manning, Iowa.

THE ATTRACTIONS

Wonder Queen, a 900-pound sow; Walnut Valley Girl, an 800-pound sow; three granddaughters of Disher's Giant, by King of Wonders, out of a Big Ben sow; Big Sue, an 800-pound sow; Big Bob's Josie, a very typy senior yearling by Caldwell's Big Bob; Lady Hadley, by Big Hadley Jr., full sister of Big Lady, the \$1,550 sow; Big Bob's Queen and Big Bob's Queen 2d by Big Bob Wonder; two by Grand Master, very promising; two by A. Big Wonder, two by Big Hadley Jr., and two by Erhart's Big Chief.

50 LIKE THESE BRED TO BIG SENSATION. 10 Head Bred to Big Hadley Jr., Erhart's Big Chief, Buster's Price.

SIRES OF THE SOWS AND GILTS: King of Wonders, Chief Sioux, King Joe, Big Hadley Jr., Young Orphan, Iowa Jumbo, Jumbo's Timm, Grand Master, Jumbo's Hadley, Fessy's Timm, High Wonder, Fesenmeyer's A. Wonder, Caldwell's Big Bob, Big Bob Wonder, Smooth Big Bone A., Big Joe 2d, King Price Wonder, Erhart's Big Chief, A Big Wonder.

THE BLOOD LINES ARE FOREMOST. EACH ENTRY IS BACKED BY SIZE, QUALITY AND INDIVIDUAL EXCELLENCE. The catalog contains pictures of a number of the entries. **WRITE FOR ONE AT ONCE.** Address

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

Auctioneers: Price, Snyder, Groff, McCormick, Kramer.

Note: To show our interest in better hogs and to prove our faith and judgment in our sensational 1,204-pound BIG SENSATION, we have decided to give special premiums added to State Fair Premiums of each state, for all pigs sired by this great boar. Full details of this plan given in our catalog.

Here are the sales in this circuit: Bert Hodson, Wichita, Kan., Feb. 17; Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., Feb. 18; Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., Feb. 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan., Feb. 21.

Ross & Vincent's Poland China Sale

46 IMMUNED BRED SOWS & GILTS—3 YOUNG BOARS,
ONE BY MODEL WONDER, TWO BY THE GIANT.

Sale in Pavilion at

Sterling, Kansas

Thursday, February 20

The Offering is Bred to the Three Great Sires

MODEL WONDER, a massive son of Big Bob Wonder.
STERLING TIMM, a son of the Nebraska champion, Big Timm.
STERLING BUSTER, by the \$5,300 Wonder Buster.

The many attractions include five young tried sows.

CHIEF LIZ, a yearling daughter of Mammoth Chief and out of Giant Liz, by Disher's Giant, bred to Sterling Timm.

JUMBO JOE'S QUEEN, by Jumbo Joe and out of Orange Lady, by Big Orange Jr., bred to Sterling Buster.

MISS HADLEY, by Improved King Jr., out of Mabel 2d, by Douglas Jr., bred to Sterling Buster.

KING JOE'S ROSE, by King Joe by a daughter of A Monarch—and bred to Model Wonder.

LADY ORPHAN, by Big Type Jr., out of Big Lady by O. K. Lad and bred to Model Wonder.

One Special Attraction is a Daughter of Morton's Giant, perhaps the largest son of Disher's Giant, and bred to Model Wonder.

40 BIG STRETCHY SPRING GILTS by Model Wonder, Ferguson's Big Orphan, The Giant, Morton's Giant, by Disher's Giant, Big Bob Jumbo, A Big Wonder, Shank's Big Bob, by Big Bob Wonder, our Big Knox and Giant Bob by Mellow Bob.

We are proud to offer you these hogs, and feel confident they will merit your approval sale day. Write today for catalog.

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

Auctioneers: Price, Potter, Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Here are the sales in this circuit: Bert Hodson, Wichita, Kan., Feb. 17; Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., Feb. 18; Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., Feb. 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan., Feb. 21.

Bruce Hunter's POLAND CHINA Reduction Sale

One of the Most Attractive Offerings of the Season
Sale in Town—Palace Livery Barn

Lyons, Kan., Feb. 21

Lack of proper help makes this reduction sale necessary, otherwise nothing would induce me to part with many of the high class Poland China breeding animals listed in this sale.

2 Herd Boars, 10 Tried Sows, 7 Fall Yearlings, 30 Spring Gilts

The sows and gilts are either sired by or bred to **LONG-FELLOW TIMM**, by Longfellow Jumbo, and out of L. W. Timm's Lady. The gilts are bred to **STERLING GIANT**, by Will Lockridge's Giant, or John Hadley 2d. Both of these extra good herd boars sell in the sale. **LONGFELLOW TIMM** is a yearling of great scale and quality—a real herd boar for some real herd. He weighed 358 pounds at nine months.

The 10 tried sows are all in their prime. Included are such as O. K. MAID 2d, by Big Bob Wonder, who sells; also several of her daughters and granddaughters; **PAWNEE PROSPECT GIANTESS**, **MAMMOTH EXPANSION LADY**, also sows by **WONDER B.**, **LONG KING'S BEST SON**, and **HADLEY MASTIFF**.

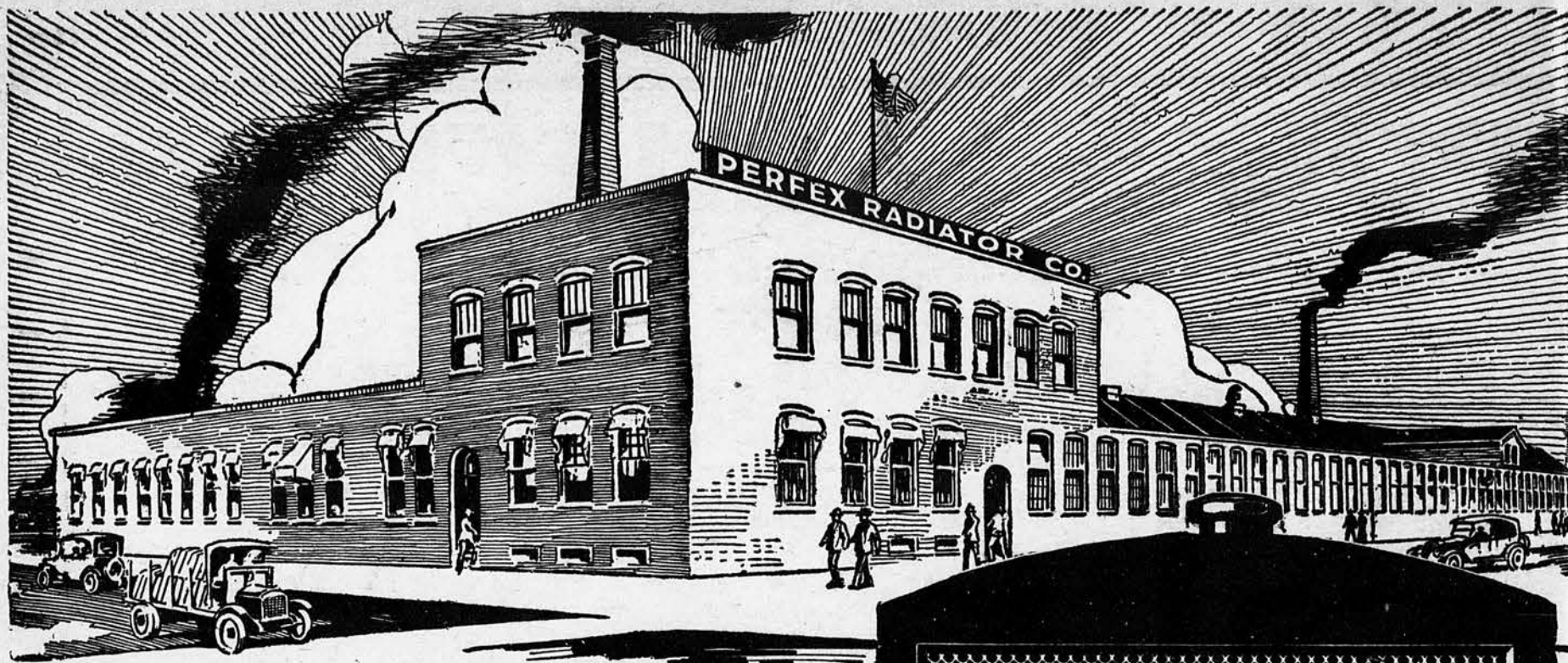
I have not been out to the shows so can show you no show records but will show you real hogs if you will be my guest sale day.

Don't forget the two herd boars that sell are real herd headers. **ARRANGE TO ATTEND THE WHOLE WEEK OF SALES AND ON FRIDAY, THE LAST DAY, WE EXPECT TO SHOW YOU REAL BARGAINS. WRITE FOR CATALOG.**

BRUCE HUNTER, Lyons, Kan.

Auctioneer, J. C. Price; Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Here are the sales in this circuit: Bert Hodson, Wichita, Kan., Feb. 17; Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., Feb. 18; Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., Feb. 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan., Feb. 21.



Here Thousands of Tractor Owners Are Insured Against Radiator Trouble

PERFEX

The Perfect Radiator

FOR 8 years PERFEX Radiators have been giving perfect satisfaction on the largest and most powerful tractor motors.

That is why—today—64 prominent tractor models are equipped with PERFEX, "The Perfect Radiator."

Insurance Against Radiator Trouble

PERFEX is insurance against losses due to leaks, delays in refilling radiators, time wasted while tractor is laid up from cooling troubles.

Our patented "Elastic Slit" core provides perfect flexibility. It resists damage from jolts, jars and shocks of severe field work, or from freezing temperatures. PERFEX is the only radiator with this valuable improvement.

Unequalled Construction

Pure copper channel plates, heavy bonded connections, front and back, and our patented seamless facing, provide rugged construction and matchless appearance.

Double lap jointing further guarantees durability. Water channels are unusually large. Air channels are unobstructed. Every inch is a cooling surface. There are no fins to cause clogging.

Triple-Tested At Factory

Every PERFEX Radiator is triple-tested in our inspection department before leaving the factory. First—with air and water under heavy pressure to prove leak-proof. Second—with live, hot steam to duplicate actual working conditions of heat and pressure. Third—vibration test to demonstrate flexibility.

Choose a PERFEX-Equipped Tractor

When you select your tractor remember PERFEX—"The Perfect Radiator." Refuse to consider a machine equipped with any other radiator.

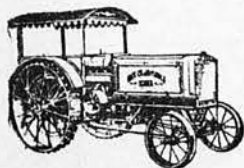
With PERFEX you know you will have long and satisfactory service, free from dread of loss of time and money due to radiator failure.

Why take chances on less well-known makes when PERFEX can be had on 64 of the finest tractor models on the market.

Write us for names of tractors equipped with PERFEX Radiators. When you are getting, get the best.

Perfex Radiator Company, 836 Flett Ave., Racine, Wisconsin

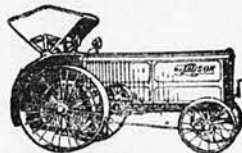
Some of the 64 Tractor Models That Are Perfex-Equipped—There Are Many Others



HEIDER



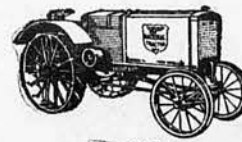
HUBER



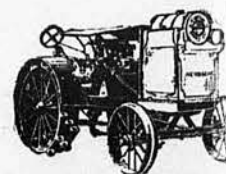
LAUSON



FRICK



NATIONAL



"ALL WORK"