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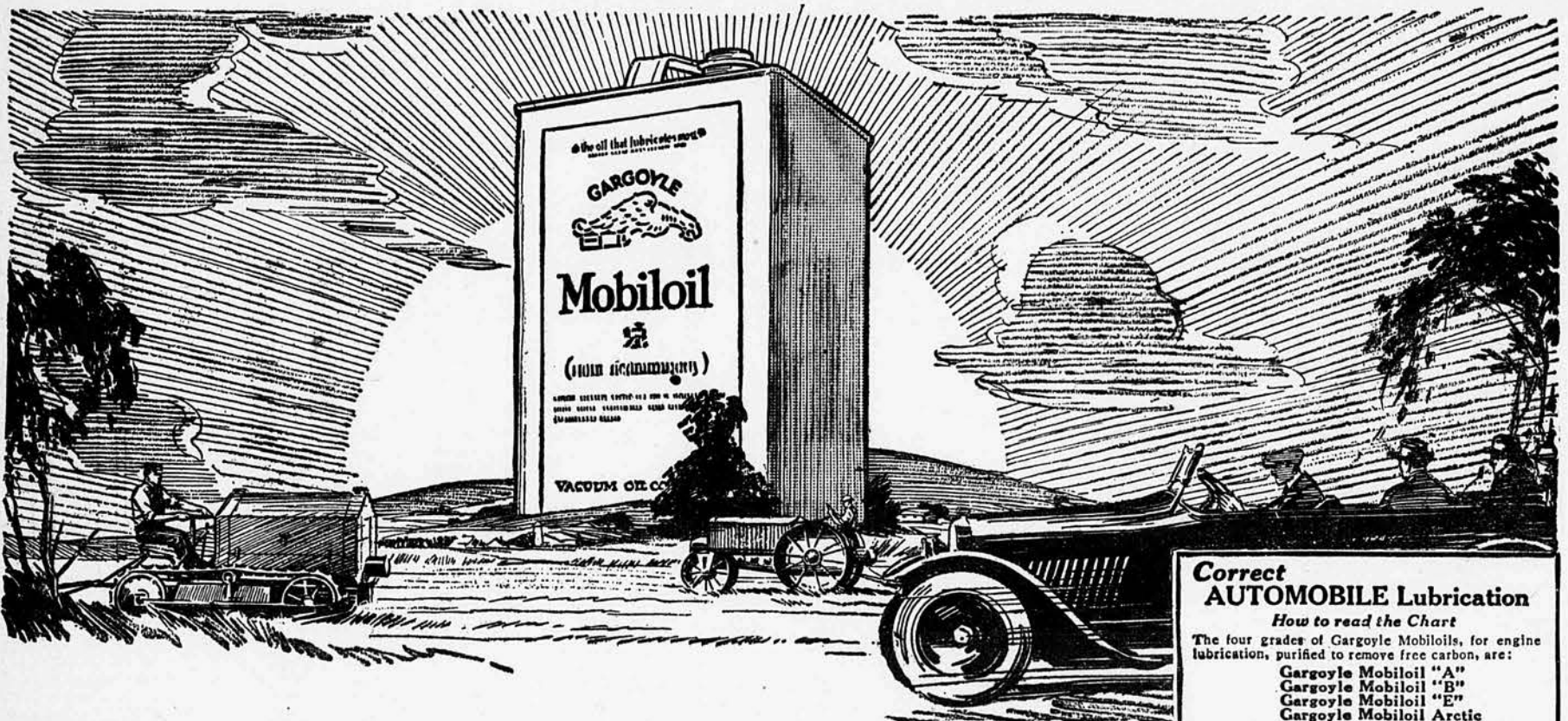
April 19, 1919

Vol. 49, No. 16

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE







## Getting the most from Mother Earth

### Correct TRACTOR Lubrication

#### How to read the Chart

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

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

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

TRACTORS	1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Albaugh-Dover (Square Turn)			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Allis-Chalmers	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
All Work			BB	B	B	A	A	A
Andrews			BB	B	B	A	A	A
Appleton	BB	B	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Aulman-Taylor	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Avery	BB	B	BB	B	A	A	B	A
(5-10 HP)	B				A	A	Arc	B
(Louisville)			BB	B	A	BB	A	BB
Bates Steel Mule	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Bean Track Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	B
Best	B	A	B	A	A	A		
(8-10)			B	A	A	A		
Big Bull	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Bower City	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Buckeye (Indiana)	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A		
(Indiana) (Giant Baby)					B	A		
(Ohio)			BB	B	A	A	B	A
Case			B	B	B	B	B	
(9-18)	A	A	A	A	A	A		
(10-20)			A	A	A	A		
(12-25)	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	B	A
(20-40)	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	B	A
Chase	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Cleveland	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A		
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Corn Belt	BB	A	BB	A	A	B	A	Arc
Creeping Grip	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Emerson-Brantingham (EB)	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc	A	A
(Little Giant)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
(Big Four)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
(Rieves)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Farm Horse	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	A
Flint City	B	A	B	A	A	Arc	A	A
Galloway	B	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Gas Pull (Rumley Co.)	B	A	BB	A	A			
Grain Belt	BB	A	BB	A	A		A	A
Happy Farm	BB	A	BB	A	B	A		
(Model B)	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B
Hart Parr	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A
Heider	BB	B	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Little Castillon	BB	B	BB	A	BB	BB	A	A
(Model 45)	BB	B	BB	A	BB	BB	A	A
(Model 18)	BB	B	BB	A	BB	BB	A	A
Huber	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	B
Imperial Forty	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	A	A
Ingersoll	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Kardell	A	BB	A	BB	A	A		
K. C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	B	B	A	A
Kinkadee	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Lion	BB	A	BB	A	BB	BB	A	A
Little Giant	BB	A	BB	A	BB	BB	A	A
Maytag	BB	A	BB	A	BB	BB	A	A
Minneapolis	B	A	B	A	BB	A	B	A
Mogul (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	B	A		
(8-10) (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	BB		
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	A	BB	BB		
New Age	BB	A	BB	A				
Nichols & Shepard			BB	BB	A	Arc	A	A
Oil Pull (Rumley Co.)	B	B	B	B	A			
(14-28, 10-20, 20-40)								
(Rumley Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Parrett	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Pecora	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Pioneer	B	A	B	B	BB	BB	A	B
Flow Boy			BB	B	BB	BB		
Flow Man	BB	A	BB	B	BB	BB		
Rumley	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
(8-16)	BB	B	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Russell	B	A	B	B	A	Arc		
(Little Four)	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Sandusky	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
Simplex	B	A	B	B	A	Arc	A	A
Standard					A	A	A	A
Strait	BB	A	BB	B	BB	BB	A	A
Union (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	B	BB	BB	A	A
Tom Thumb (4 cyl.)	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
Twin City	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
(Model 15)	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
(Model 10)	B	BB	B	BB	A	A	A	A
(Junior)	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Waterloo Boy	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A
Yale	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A



# A Holstein Vision for Leavenworth

Forty-Eight Eager Boys and Girls, and 48 Thriving Calves,  
May Mean a Dairy Center in Kansas

By Harry A. Moore

**I**MAGINE 48 plump, smooth Holstein calves lined up, each with a number on its back; and 48 eager boys and girls drawing the lucky numbers from a hat, each number drawn actually giving the boy or girl possession of one of the calves!

This was what happened at the organization of the Linwood Dairy club of Leavenworth county, Kansas. The boys and girls were to take the calves home and raise them to be entered in the Holstein fair the next fall, then sell them at the sale to follow—and keep the profits.

The Linwood Dairy club was created at the suggestion of W. R. Taylor, secretary of the Kaw Valley Interurban Company, who announced the company would be willing to back a purebred calf club in the southern part of Leavenworth county. I. N. Chapman, county agent for Leavenworth county, who is a booster for boys' and girls' clubs, received the proposition with enthusiasm. He soon had 48 members, boys and girls. Then he asked a committee of stockmen for their advice. As a result Holstein calves were selected.

The Linwood State Bank, which had been encouraging Mr. Chapman from the first, now offered to finance the club by taking the boys' and girls' notes for the calves to develop more unity and community spirit among the members.

The 48 calves ranged from 4 to 11 months old when purchased. It was decided the calves should be valued and numbered properly and these numbers should be drawn by the prospective owners. Accordingly, the calves were divided into six classes with regard to age, breed, and size. Animals in class 1 were valued at \$95 a head; in class 2, \$100; in class 3, \$110; in class 4, \$115; in class 5, \$120, and in class 6 at \$140. The calves were then lined up and numbered, and the boys and girls drew their respective calves. Then they signed the notes with Mr. Martin, cashier of the Linwood State Bank, and took their calves home to begin the contest.

Monthly meetings were held during the summer by the Linwood Dairy club, and the boys and girls reported the condition of their calves, and what was being fed them. There were lectures and discussions and the young owners learned new things about feeding and caring for purebred livestock. The meetings were informal and questions were asked and answered.

A regular monthly report was made to Mr. Chapman so that he could keep in touch with the work, a report that showed the amount and price of feed used. A space was provided for any questions which the club members desired to ask. Without exception the calves thrived and grew fat.

Later in the summer, Mr. Chapman organized a touring party for the boys and girls, and most of the parents went along and enjoyed the fun. Twenty-four calves on different farms were visited

and inspected. Mr. Chapman lectured to the club members, and gave them many helpful suggestions upon the care and feed of their calves. More than 15 automobile loads went on the trip, and it was one of the great days for the club.

Fall came, and according to the schedule of the contest, preparations were made for the sale and fair. In addition to the club calves to be placed on sale, arrangements were made with A. S. Neal, secretary of the Kansas Holstein association, whereby a sufficient number of purebred Holstein cows were to be entered to make the sale a two-day affair. Mr. Heim, president of the Kaw Valley Interurban Company, who was interested in the club, added zest to the contest by offering an engraved silver trophy cup for the winner of first place in each of the six classes, and an engraved nickel case watch for the winner of second place in each of the six classes; then, so that no one might feel slighted, an engraved gold handled knife was to be given to every other member of the club. The engraving on each of these prizes was commemorative of the calf club, and of the year in which the project was carried on.

The combined fair and sale was held November 29 and 30 in a large tent lent by the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth. Of course every boy and girl was there, with a calf, eager for the big show to begin. The tent was crowded.

The day's program was started by Professor W. E. Peterson, dairy specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural college, who placed the calves and named the winners:

Class 1—First place, Archie Garwood; second place, Opal Browning.

Class 2—First place, Elmer Hubbard; second place, Orville Hughey.

Class 3—First place, Wayne Beckey; second place, Jesse Atterberry.

Class 4—First place, Elbert Lang; second place, Joey Atterberry.

Class 5—First place, Claude Cook; second place, Jesse Hoffins.

Class 6—First place, Hattie Tudhope; second place, Harold Hughey.

After the fair was over, the sale began. All the calves brought a high price, which spoke well for the care given them by their young owners. The average selling price was \$233 a head. The highest average profit was on class three, in which the owners made a profit of \$117 on each calf.

The heifer owned by Miss Mattie Tudhope brought the highest price, \$400. Miss Tudhope bought the calf in April for \$140, and this selling price left her a profit of \$260.

A single incident will illustrate how the true value of purebreds was proved as compared with grades. One of the club members bought two grade heifers at the same time that he drew the

purebred calf. In the spring the grade calves were considerably heavier and larger than the purebred animal. But before the summer was over, the purebred gained until it was as heavy and as large as the grades, altho the same feed and care were given by the same person. At the sale in the fall, the grades netted a profit of \$13.50 each while the purebred brought a profit of \$115.

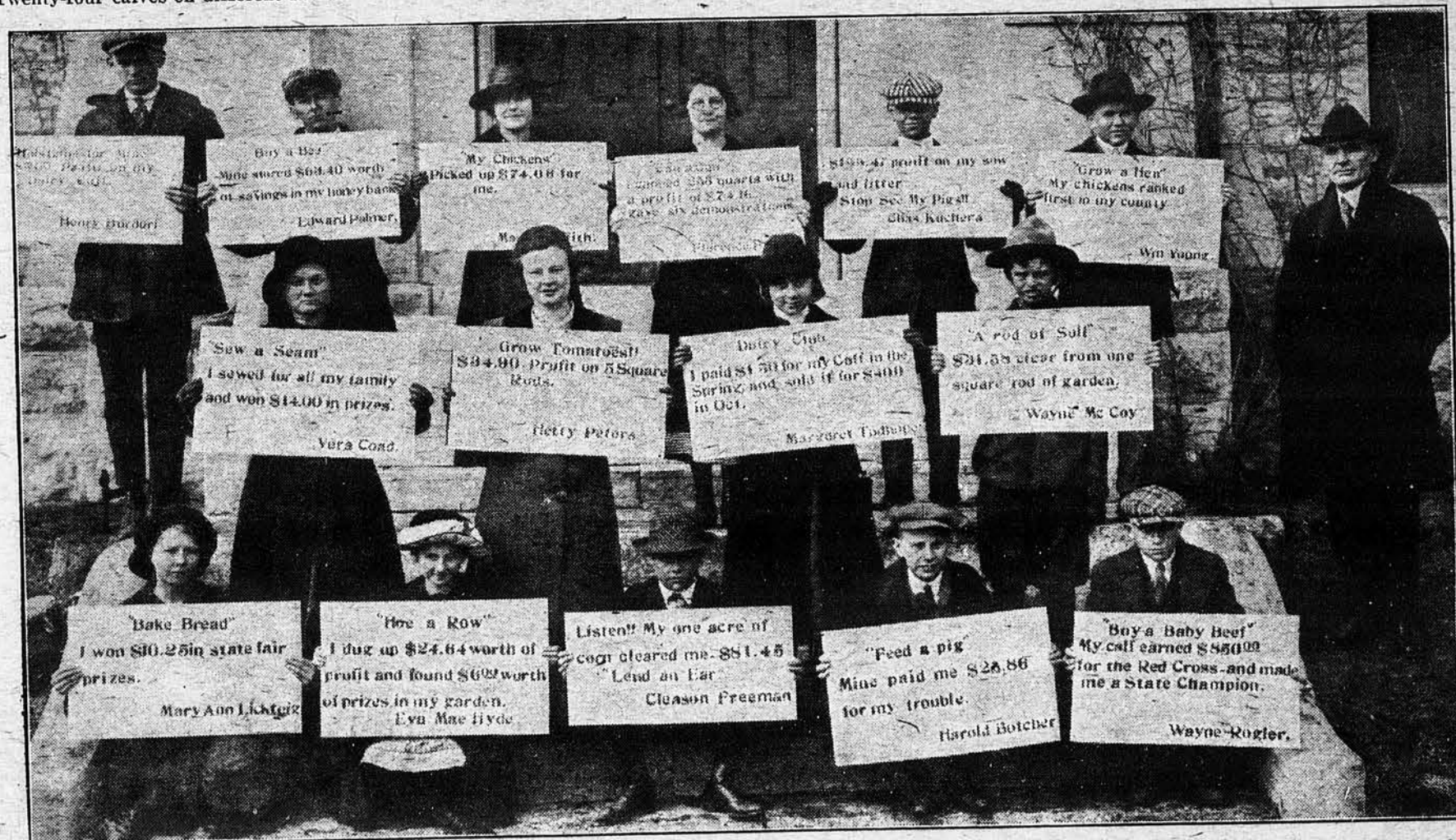
The interest aroused in Holsteins in Leavenworth county is shown by the fact that 29 of the calves were bought back by their respective owners, and the other 19 were sold to persons living in the neighborhood, so that none of the animals went outside of the county.

But that is not all. The business men of Tonganoxie, another town in Leavenworth county, saw the good results of the Linwood Dairy club, and demanded that a Tonganoxie Holstein Dairy club be organized. "Demanded" is the right word, for enthusiasm in Tonganoxie ran high. Every bank offered to help to finance the club as the Linwood State Bank had done so the boys and girls would not have to pay a cent for their calves. Interest was great on the farms about the town. Mr. Chapman went to work. The membership of the club was set at 100 and in an astonishingly short time this number was reached. Branch districts containing five or six members were organized around Tonganoxie, with that town as the central meeting place for the whole club. More than that, in some instances "dad" was let in on the deal and allowed to keep a calf. This was done so that there would be enough calves to make the sale next fall a big one and one that will attract buyers from all over the country.

Now Leavenworth county has a vision. The vision is that Leavenworth county shall become the Holstein center of the United States; that nothing but Holsteins shall be raised on the farms, and that these cattle shall be numerous; and shall be bred up until Leavenworth becomes famous for its high grade cattle.

The farm bureau of Leavenworth county with the business men and the farmers back of it is promising that this vision shall come true. And, point out the members of the farm bureau, this ideal is not only possible, but already is a long way toward fulfillment. The club at Linwood created a district about the town in which Holstein cattle predominate; the Holstein herd at the Disciplinary Barracks in another corner of the county creates another Holstein area, and the new club at Tonganoxie covers a large radius about that town.

There is every reason, says the farm bureau, why a Holstein center should be created in Kansas. Kansas men have been in the habit of going to other states for Holstein cattle, and not only paying the freight for shipping them a long distance, but paying a premium of \$200 or more for cattle of inferior grade from these Holstein centers.





#### DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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

#### OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

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Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt  
Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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

## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

### Justice for the Boys

THE MOTHER of a soldier boy writes me from Wallace, Kan., complaining of the fact that the letters sent her boy who had been lying in a hospital in France did not reach him. I have gotten so many of that kind of letters that I cannot, of course, find space for them, and what is more disappointing to me, I do not know how I can help this or other Kansas mothers or mothers from other states whose boys have been sent to France, and have suffered with wounds or sickness. Almost unbelievable incapacity has been shown in the handling of the soldiers' mail. However, I think the service is being improved somewhat.

I get a good many complaints also about the slowness in bringing back the boys. It is, however, only fair to say the government is bringing them back as fast as the ships can be obtained to carry them. Someone may say here that they are not bringing the boys home as fast as they carried them over, and that is true, but it may not be understood generally that considerably more than half the American army was carried to France in British ships, and a good share of these ships now are being used in bringing home the colonial troops who fought with the allies. At any rate this ought to be a good deal of consolation. A year ago scarcely anybody supposed the war would end when it did. Few expected it would end this year. It was not supposed then that any of the boys except such as were totally disabled, so they could be of no more use on the fighting line, would get home this summer.

The war is over, and almost all the men will be back in the United States before the summer is ended. So, after all, the situation is very much better than we supposed it would be a year ago, and we ought to be thankful for that.

I am not worrying as much about these returning soldier boys as some seem to be doing. I have a notion that when these lads get back they will, for the most part, show a capacity for taking care of themselves that will be surprising to many persons. After the Civil War the returned soldiers pretty largely ran the country for a generation, and I am expecting the boys who have served in this war to do the same thing. What is more I confidently expect that they will do a very fair job of it.

### Wants a National Organization

George B. Shields, writing from Selden, Kan., urges the organizing of a national business association of farmers with a branch organization in every state, county and township in the Union. This idea is not altogether new, and Mr. Shields does not pretend that it is. It is based on a correct principle, and ought to work out successfully. Farmers are the most thoro individualists in the world, and for that reason it is more difficult to organize them and keep them organized effectively than any other class. It is not so difficult to get them to join some organization as it is to get them to work at it after they have joined. I attended a meeting of a farmers' bureau recently in one of the most prosperous agricultural counties in the state. Now, in theory the farm bureau seems an excellent thing, and it ought to be in practice, but in this particular county with a membership of between 300 and 400 the head of the organization confessed that not more than 10 per cent of the membership really paid any attention to the organization, and while the bureau may be and probably is some benefit to the farmers of that county it stands to reason that it is not more than 10 per cent as effective as it might be. It seems scarcely necessary to argue that a live, working, effective organization of farmers extending all over the United States would be of tremendous benefit to the members and, incidentally, a benefit to most of the people who are not farmers. It also goes without saying that an effective, nationwide organization could be had only thru effective local organizations. But I am not so certain as I wish I were, that such an organization will be effected and will be successful, for the reason I have indicated. Up to this time no plan has been found by which a majority of the farmers can be induced really to take an interest in organization. The

fault lies partly, no doubt, with the persons who try to organize the farmers, and partly with the farmers themselves. In a good many cases where farmers have been asked to join some organization they have suspected, or a good many of them have, that the persons who were pushing the organization had axes to grind; that they really were figuring on a scheme that would give them an easy living while the farmers footed the bills; and it must be said that in a good many cases the suspicion was well founded.

At the risk of being charged with riding a hobby, I again assert there ought to be and will be sooner or later a revolution in agricultural methods. I firmly believe that this development will be along the natural lines of economic, social and political evolution. Effective organization implies concentration, and concentration of farmers is difficult if not impossible under present conditions. With large agricultural units worked by a population concentrated in a small, well managed city of 10,000 or 12,000 or possibly 15,000 people, operating under corporate management, there will be concentration, and these local units can easily and effectively be combined in a great national organization. The result, in my opinion, would be eventually to cut out nine-tenths of the middlemen, reduce the cost and burden of transportation more than one-half, and double production.

This brings to mind an inquiry I have received concerning the community project now being tried in California under the management of E. G. Lewis. The inquirer asked me whether Lewis is a fake and his project a fraud. At the time I received the letter from this Kansas subscriber I confess that I knew very little about Lewis, and less about his project. I have since taken the trouble to examine some of the literature describing the project, and have talked with a friend of mine in whom I have confidence, concerning Lewis. He thoroly believes in the integrity of Lewis, and his ability. He is satisfied that however the California project may turn out eventually, Lewis is acting in good faith. Lewis is a dreamer, but that does not necessarily imply that he is impractical. The men who have done things in the world have all been dreamers. Joseph was a dreamer, but he was the greatest economist of his time. Alexander was a dreamer. He dreamed of a world united in one mighty empire, dominated by the civilization and culture of Greece. Any man who hopes to accomplish much must first have a great vision, a dream of what he hopes to accomplish. If he is only a dreamer of course he will spend his time in dreaming instead of trying to put his dreams into operation. Lewis is a dreamer but he is also a man of action, of tremendous action, and with the rare capacity for making other people believe in him. He has secured a large body of land lying along the Pacific coast, about midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. He is proposing to build up on this land a great successful community center with paved roads radiating from the center to all parts of the land. The land has been examined by the best soil experts. It is to be devoted to growing the kinds of crops and fruits to which it is best adapted. The community is not communistic or even socialistic, but it is co-operative. There is no good reason that I can see why it should not succeed.

### Bring Bonds to Par

The new Secretary of the Treasury says the small holders of bonds are selling them by the wholesale. He deplores this and urges these holders of bonds to keep them. Well, if the government will just treat the holders of these bonds as they treat the banks, especially the banks which are members of the reserve banking system, there will be no trouble about getting them to hold their bonds, and to buy more bonds. Let the holders of these bonds have the privilege of depositing their bonds as collateral in any national bank, or of sending them to the regional banks and having issued to them currency to the full amount of the bond deposited, the note accompanying the bond to bear the same rate of interest as the bond. In other words permit the holder of the bond to utilize his credit in the shape of a government bond up to the face of the bond. That is what the bankers are permitted to do. If a bond held by a

bank is good security for its face why is not the bond held by a private citizen equally good? The immediate effect of such a policy would be to bring every government bond up to par. But it would interfere with the profits of the bankers, for of course if this privilege were extended to the people generally the question would begin to be asked, "Why issue bonds bearing 4½ per cent when 2 per cent bonds with this currency privilege attached would float just as easily?" We used to do a good deal of boasting about our marvelous national credit when we actually floated 2 per cent bonds at a premium. I suppose there were people who labored under the impression that people actually bought 2 per cent government bonds as an investment. Well, they did not. The reason 2 per cent government bonds sold at par or above par was because the government permitted the national banks to buy these bonds, and immediately have issued to them the full amount of the bonds in currency. The 2 per cent interest more than paid for the cost of issuing the bonds and the small government tax. There was, therefore, a profit to the banks in buying 2 per cent bonds. They were not bought by the general public as an investment because the general public had no such privilege as the banks.

If the government will issue bonds bearing 1 or 2 per cent interest and give the holder the privilege of converting his bond into currency, or of taking out so much currency as he may need, leaving the bonds in the national bank as security, the bonds will be taken up by the general public. Then if the government will continue to collect the amount of taxes it is collecting this year and apply the surplus over what is necessary to pay the running expenses of the government to retiring of these bonds, the entire national debt will be wiped out within the next 10 years; rates of interest will be reduced to less than half of the present rates, and the general prosperity of the people will be tremendously enhanced. But that will not be satisfactory to the banking trust of this country, and the banking trust is in the saddle.

### The Russian Situation

The more I learn about the Russian situation the more certain I am that we ought to get out of there with our army. Bring the troops back home and let the Russian situation settle itself. There will be trouble in Russia for a good while but it will settle itself, and after a while the Russians will get a government adapted to their needs and their intelligence. The present Bolshevik government will have to go because it is not workable, and in my opinion never will be. Neither does the situation in Germany seem to me to be quite so bad as many believe. I do not believe there is any probability that the old Junker rule will be restored or that Wilhelm or any of his progeny will ever again sit on a German throne.

The German people were the worst fooled people in the world. The fact that they stood loyally by the kaiser thru four years of war, and willingly did the hellish things they did, does not argue that they were not fooled. They had been educated and trained to believe they were invincible, and that they were the supermen of the world. So they goose-stepped into France and Belgium and Poland and Russia, and committed all sorts of atrocities because they had been trained to believe the German state was everything, and that as private citizens they had no responsibilities. They were just as thoroly imbued with the belief that their government and its military organization was invincible as the savage is imbued with the belief in the power of his idol god to keep him from harm, but when the savage discovers his idol is not able to protect him or to do the things he believed it could do, he loses faith in it entirely, and is ready to break it to pieces. If Germany had won the war there would have been no revolution in Germany. The kaiser would have been more firmly established than ever, and all other nations would have had to submit to his dictation or fight. But when the German armies failed the knowledge that the government and the army was not invincible came as a shock like that experienced by the savage when he discovers he has been fooled about his idol. I have not a doubt there is



a deep feeling of resentment toward the kaiser and his advisers among these German people who were ready a year ago to follow their leaders to the death.

But the German naturally is in favor of an orderly government. He does not want any more kaiser or military rule, but neither does he want Bolshevism if he knows what it is. How much of the present turmoil in Germany is worked for the purpose of lessening the bill Germany must pay for damages, I do not know, but when the peace terms have been decided finally there is going to be an orderly government in Germany. They will give up what they must and evade what they can, but anarchy and Bolshevism are not going to continue permanently in Germany.

Another thing: Spring is here, and it is also in Europe. As the season opens there farmers will begin to get busy, and industries will begin to be re-established. The world has passed thru a horrible experience. Civilization has been nearly overthrown. Bolshevism and anarchy and other social and political diseases have spread far and wide, but unless I mistake the signs of the times Europe is beginning to convalesce. The recovery to a state of health will be slow. The disastrous effects of the mighty conflict will be felt for a generation or more, but within a year it will be evident to all except the most extreme pessimists that the world is on the road to recovery.

### To Prevent Bolshevism

Frank B. Smith, of Rush Center, writes that he has a plan for preventing Bolshevism. Here it is; you can take it or leave it:

Substitute an auto-election board that will visit every home and take the ballots of sick, lame and lazy for the present election board. (Mr. Smith does not suggest how the ballots for the healthy and industrious are to be taken).

Make a draft of all voters of all ages and conditions and pay no slackers or C. O.'s. (Just what Mr. Smith means by this I do not know).

Make it a penitentiary offense to promise office or spoils for private support.

A paper in each county which all parties must use to inform the voters on all matters of interest to them.

Make strikers liable for all damage done the public during strikes. (I can imagine just about how far that kind of a bill would get in a legislative body).

Make all advocates of forcible distribution of property honestly gained under the law, equally guilty with the advocates of horse stealing.

Tax all property equally and in a sufficient amount to care for the sick and those living in sickness breeding tenements.

In order that all may have the necessities of life, public works should be established paying wages sufficient to supply the needs of the workers.

A public receiver should be appointed to take charge of all property on which the taxes have not been paid for humanitarian purposes.

### Corporation Farming

Corporation control has developed highly in every industry except farming. There is a demonstrated advantage in concentrated control of capital. Efficiency results therefrom. Can this be to farming? Community of interest between capital and labor is everywhere recognized as the ideal for which industry is striving.

With the small farmer they are combined, but both are in too small units to be efficient. Work can be carried on cheaper on a large scale and with improved machinery. This means capital and labor both beyond the reach of the ordinary farmer.

Co-operative farming has been tried often, and never as a brilliant success, except where religion supplied the cohesive power. A number of religious communities have grown rich at farming, but seem unable to perpetuate themselves to the third and fourth generation. Co-operation must be too voluntary, or it will fail under strain. Now corporation methods can supply the cohesive power needed to hold under strain.

One thousand men each with \$1,000 could construct and operate a farm large enough to get all the benefits in efficiency that comes from sufficient capital and sufficient labor.

They could elect their own directors, and decide the policy of the company yet have unified control. That is the principle of representative democracy on which our nation is founded.

Now the safest and best place to demonstrate this corporation farming is on a tract of irrigated land in the West, of a size to need the labor of the men organized. The experience of irrigation farmers proves that the man's labor is best confined to from 20 to 40 acres. One thousand men could handle effectively about 40,000 acres. Perhaps with the savings that come with up-to-date machinery and the best of organization, more than this could be profitably handled, or some manufacturing industries could be combined such as a creamery, canning factory, meat packing, sugar mill, woolen mill. All these are closely allied to the farm. If one million dollars was not enough to operate all these lines, the corporation could borrow, or increase its capital, or put profits into enlargements. All these methods are familiar corporation methods.

Labor is just as much a problem in developing these industries as is capital. Our government just now is anxious to assist in the development of our vast natural resources. The farm loan banks will lend money at low rates, under proper conditions. There are scores of places where the government offers opportunities for such experiments. To get enough of capital and labor to make the test a fair one would require about 100 men each with about \$1,000. That many men, with that amount of money, could get credit enough to carry on farming with efficiency. Of course large numbers with more money could make more profits.

There is a project available in central Wyoming that is well adapted to working out this idea. It would require 1,000 men to work it fully, but could be started with 500.

This project is as good as any I know, but there

are scores of others, some larger and some smaller. If there are enough answers to the published appeal to warrant hope of success—say 100 or more—then select a committee such as Mr. McNeal suggests, to investigate the projects presented, and select one of the size adapted to the number offering to join.

An assessment of from \$2 to \$5 each would pay for this preliminary work of investigation and organization.

When the committee could report favorably on a project, and the details of organization, then call for subscriptions to the stock. Those that paid in their money would control the company.

No one should have more than one vote, and stockholders should be restricted as far as possible to those working on the project. The stockholders would elect a board of directors and these could employ a general manager with ability equal to the size of the corporation.

If this Louis Lake project were owned by a mutual corporation, and organized as one farm, a city could be built in the center of the tract with all the advantages of modern cities, water, electricity, sewer system, and yet near enough to work the farm effectively.

The farther sections would be put in larger fields, such as wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa. The orchards could all be within two or three miles of the city, and the vegetable fields nearer.

Mountains on three sides of the valley shield from the winds and supply endless range for stock. Now if you believe in this kind of an experiment, push it along. Talk it up to any that are interested and send in the names of any that may become interested.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is doing a public service by offering the medium thru which such persons can become organized.

FESTUS FOSTER.

I wish to say again that I have no selfish or personal interest in the proposed experiment. I do not know personally anything about the land in Wyoming referred to by Mr. Foster. I am greatly interested, however, in seeing a great co-operative corporation farm project organized. I believe it will be sometime, but it is not making much headway at present.

### What is the Remedy?

O. D. Whitney, of Rossville, a reader and thinker, and a practical farmer as well, takes issue with my proposed plan of co-operation or rather partnership between tenant and landowner. I have not space for Mr. Whitney's entire letter although it is interesting, but shall quote a part that bears directly on the subject. He says:

Mr. McNeal would have the tenant and landowner co-operate. Tom is long on co-operation, and co-operation ought to succeed, but like Socialism, it often fails to operate, and for similar reasons. But let us follow out Mr. McNeal's plan of capitalizing both the tenant's labor and the farm. Now that seems fair, and I believe it is; but it would not work, for two reasons; one is on account of the tenant, the other is on account of the landowner. A paradox of all paradoxes. The tenant would still find ample reason to feel ill toward the landowner and the landowner would find ample reason to complain.

Mr. Whitney does not say why the plan which he acknowledged is fair, would fail, but just dogmatically asserts that it would. Now, I happen to know that this same plan has been tried in a number of instances and has succeeded. Of course it would not always succeed. There never will come a time when all partnerships will succeed. Without a doubt the success of any partnership depends very largely on the personality and capacity of the partners. But I think experience has demonstrated that a good many more partnerships that are founded on fairness to all the partners, succeed than fail, and I fully believe the plan I have suggested will succeed in a great many more cases than it will fail.

Here is Mr. Whitney acknowledging that my plan is fair and ought to succeed, but declaring it will fail without giving a reason. Then, without suggesting any better plan, he continues:

"We cannot long ignore the tenant problem, no more than we can cease to heed the other labor questions."

Sure, we cannot, but why object to a plan that you say is fair and ought to work, but which you say without giving a reason, will not work?

I have made this suggestion as a possible solution of the tenant problem. In my opinion the time is coming and coming rapidly, when labor will be capitalized in all lines of industry, and the old relations of employer and employed of capital and labor will be radically changed. There should not be war between capital and labor; they should be partners. Each worker should be capitalized as nearly as possible according to the value of his services.

### What Soldiers Think

Arthur Jones, of Eskridge, sends me an interesting letter from an Eskridge boy still in France. My attention is attracted to what the writer says about compulsory military training. "If they want compulsory military training," writes this young soldier, "they want to pass it before the A. E. F. gets back there." I have reason to believe this expresses the opinion of nine-tenths or more of the American soldiers in France. Mr. Jones adds his own opinion to that of the soldier. He says: "My guess is that no man can be elected to any Federal office who advocates compulsory military training."

That is true of Kansas, in my judgment, but I cannot say as to other states.

R. M. Rudd, of Belpre, Kan., is interested in the discussion of the landowner and tenant question.

and asks what makes landowners and tenants.

"In our part of the state," says Mr. Rudd, "the principal reason is the retiring of farmers who have reached the age when they can no longer perform heavy farm labor, and so rent their farms, and either continue to live on them or move to town. It seems to me it would be a crime to tax a man who has worked and saved and improved a place that he takes a pride in, so that he would be compelled to sell out. I rent 320 acres that would have to be sold under the proposed law, thus working a hardship on both landowner and tenant. I believe a great many men, new tenants, would be injured rather than helped by such a law, and do not know of any who are for it. A good stiff inheritance tax would, gradually, work out any large estates. An income tax would also be a good thing and would apply equally to all lines of business."

J. F. Rambo takes a somewhat different view of the land question. He says:

I see no way of settling the tenant business except an act of Congress limiting the number of acres for every person who wants to farm, take it away from the grasping ones and give it to those who desire to work, but be sure to give it to those who will work it. No man has a right to get so much land that he deprives his fellow man of a home. What need has a man for more than he can use, anyway?

### Pull Up or Bust Up

The government of the United States spends more money every year than any other government on earth, and gets less for it.

We are the only people in the world having a so-called modern system of government that has not a budget system to prevent the wasting of public funds. That's the answer.

How long we can keep this up without going "busted," I don't know. I only know that the world's wealthiest nation is going to go broke if we do keep it up.

A financial expert declares that in the next three years this nation must raise more than \$2 billion dollars. This will be over and above what the people will be taxed for local and state taxes. He gives figures to prove it.

Chairman Good of the House appropriations committee, says 4-billion-dollar Congresses will be the rule hereafter. And this will be for government without extras. He expects our total revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, to fall short 3½ billions.

So huge a deficit can be made good only by issuing more bonds.

So long as we as a people permit wasteful, inefficient government, so long will that be the kind of government we shall get.

For the next 25 years we shall have to make huge payments on our war debt. Meanwhile our township and county, and our city and state and national taxes, are going to go right on piling up. They will increase slowly or rapidly. It will be rapidly if no real, thoroughgoing supervision is placed on outgo; still more rapidly if we keep on shifting men in and out of office, turn them out as soon as they have held a public job long enough to learn how to run it, again giving these places to untrained or untried men. For the most part, we are using our public offices as a political kindergarten to train officials. Then as soon as we have them trained—out they go—and more raw material comes in. Merit counts for little. Incentive and reward is small because the job is temporary; and most men had better be doing something else. A year or two ends it. To be sure we often turn up good men in this way, but we can't and don't keep them. It's a "system" that would break Rockefeller. What's the use of it?

Obviously the first thing to be done is to get a scientific budget system at work in Washington to take the place of a lot of appropriation committees and "pork" barrel legislation. When we get that we can build on it. Then we shan't go on spending more than we've got to spend, and will expend what we do spend much better.

With such a system, a carefully prepared schedule of expenses within the national income, will be laid before each Congress by the President after it has been searchingly verified by auditors who have pruned, or o. k'd. and checked and compared, every item. When this has been done only a two-thirds vote of both houses can add to this budget or increase any item.

President Roosevelt was for the budget plan. Taft made it the leading feature of his program. Wilson advocated but didn't press it.

The Kansas legislature, at my suggestion during my term as governor, passed a budget law which has helped us but still needs perfecting.

Sooner or later we have got to make county, state and national government a business and a science or go bankrupt. This government should have the best budget system in the world. When I go to Washington I shall do my utmost to give it one that will be puncture-proof and air-tight.

Arthur Capper.



# Country Talks Fresh from the Field

*There is Much Dissatisfaction with Present Shipping Service for Livestock and Other Farm Products as Managed Under Government Control*

By Practical Farmers

ALL freight service is a great deal worse under government control than it was under company control. We are not certain just how much government control is to blame for this poor service, perhaps a considerable part of this may be attributed to the war. There is, perhaps, no class of our persons worse hurt by the present plan than the farmer or the feeder and shipper of livestock. In the days of company control there was considerable competition for live stock business, cars could be had promptly and stock was delivered at the market with as little delay as possible while in the last year we have been compelled to wait several days and sometimes a week or two weeks for a car, and when loaded the cars are moved slowly and permitted to stand for hours on sidetracks at terminal points. All these things cause loss in feed or shrink, and cause the farmer to get less for his stock. It is well known to stockmen that there is no gain in weight, no matter how well a bunch of stock is fed after they are put in the yards for shipment. We find railroad employees a great deal more careless than they used to be, presumably because the officers above them have less control over them. It is said, and we are afraid with some foundation in fact, that certain railroad officials desire to see the government fail in its attempt to operate the roads, and if this is true they certainly are getting their wish. We live in the great wheat belt of Kansas and we usually have a car shortage when wheat begins to move shortly after harvest. Last season we had a worse shortage than usual and the worst, and most unfair, distribution of cars imaginable. Some stations had all the cars they desired, while others went a week or more at a time without a car, and farmers were compelled to haul their wheat past their nearest station sometimes several miles to other stations. This of course was unpleasant as well as expensive and it would be difficult to make these farmers believe that government control is a good policy. We feel that we have had not only the most expensive but the worst freight service we ever had. We used to believe in government ownership of the railroads but we have taken the cure. We want no more of it. It looks now as if freight rates would have to be raised still higher before the railroads will pay expenses. How will the government be able to reduce wages and other expenses? If this cannot be done, how can lower freight rates or better service be had? If freight rates remain as high as they are at present or raised higher what will happen to the farmer when he goes to raising wheat and other farm products in competition with other countries?

Cairo, Kan. John Megaffin.

## Shipping Service is Rotten

Livestock shipping service was pretty rotten here at times last winter, and shippers would be held up as long as two and three weeks at a time, before being able to obtain cars. Conditions are clearing up now since they have quit meddling with the price stabilizing business (?). We sure did get some rotten deals due to price fixing in the past two years.

Sigel, Ill. Cyrus F. Bigler.

## Many Complaints

There was an embargo March 16 at Kansas City on Monday's and Wednesday's markets for livestock. There was no embargo on cattle to packers, but there was on hogs. The shippers complain about the uncertainty of getting cars and of careless and inefficient train service by freight crews.

Another complaint of stockmen is that after leaving Chanute, the trains are so heavily loaded with miscellaneous freight that their stock is often two or three hours late. The terminal from Argentine to the stock yards—4 miles in length—is so badly managed that an hour is taken to get a train

to the unloading chutes at the stock yards.

A further complaint is that it is very difficult to get claims for loss or damage adjusted at all and that the adjustment is rarely satisfactory. The rates are very high and overhead charges eat largely into the profit of a shipment.

Our grain shippers say they do not have much trouble in getting cars, but that it is next to impossible to get losses thru leakage and careless handling of cars adjusted and that cars are sidetracked and left for days making much trouble and entailing loss to both shipper and consignor.

Merchants say the whole freight transportation system is rotten and that goods are often delayed a week or more thru the carelessness of freight agents and train crews to ship out goods after they have been delivered to the railroads. It is impossible, they say, to get any notice taken of complaints for delays or for damages of any kind. The only remedies I could suggest are gathered from inference.

Before the government took charge of the railroads all of these difficulties—if they existed at all—were adjusted by either the Interstate Commerce Commission or the state utilities commission or in aggravated cases by both. So it seems to me that the remedy lies in either giving the railroads

back to the companies, who own them and used to operate them, or to make the government responsible to those commissions the same as the companies used to be.

E. A. Millard.  
Member State Board of Agriculture.

## Praises the Farm Papers

I have read the Farmers Mail and Breeze with interest for several years, the comment page especially, also Capper's Weekly, and they are about the only political capitalist papers that do not want everybody burned or shot who does not agree with them or their lords. I have at hand a copy of the Hutchinson, Kan., daily Gazette. On page 21, they want to gather all the folks but the Democrats and Republicans, on an island and blow them up with T. N. T. that was left after the war was over. Now, that is what they accuse the Bolsheviks of doing, and really I do not think the accusation is very truthful, especially coming from a source which advocates the same thing in the name of democracy. Then on the same page, same column, just below the article mentioned, is a brief lament that the folks in Europe are shooting one another, the case of Clemenceau being the chief one maintained. I am very sorry that the Frenchman was attacked, but if the capitalist press advocates shooting they probably will get plenty of it. I think Mr. Clemenceau a good man and Mr. Wilson also, but I can have no faith in the two old parties which take their support from such a press. I think Mr. Wilson has been tried and proved good and he has proved the parties

bad as neither will agree with him. I am anxious to see what he will do in regard to the espionage law. I think if the execution of that law is not exercised with care we will all suffer. It is a war measure and very drastic. We could and would bear it in war, but that is over now and we feel that small matters must have more attention. The profiteers did not go to war, but prospered immensely, while others lost their lives, time and talent.

Darlow, Kan. I. M. Tuggle.

## Feeding for Winter Eggs

The first thing to do for winter eggs is to give the hen house a good cleaning, whitewashing all of the walls good. Use some good disinfectant and paint roosts and nests with it in full strength. Put good clean straw in nests.

I next consider the proper feed to get the fowls in good condition for winter days so they can stand the cold. I begin about September and feed corn twice a day until I know they are in good weight. After I know I have them up in good condition I begin to feed kafir and milo and other different feeds. I cook oats with corn meal or sometimes with bran so as to make a good hot mash for morning feed. I also feed some good commercial poultry food, in the hot mash. I also keep them supplied with plenty of grit, such as oyster shell and chat sand. Keep a dry mash of bran before them at all

times and plenty of fresh warm water and milk for them on cold days in winter.

I keep all of their drinking fountains and feeding troughs clean. On days that I have to keep the chickens in house, I have straw for them to scratch in to get exercise. I scatter oats, milo and kafir in the straw. I sell eggs the year around.

Mrs. Jesse Jones.

R. 1, Severy, Kan.

## Freight Rates Are Too High

I have no available information regarding embargoes on livestock or preferential loadings to stock yards and packers. So far we have not heard of complaints in these lines. There would have been some mention of it, had there been any known bad conditions. I believe that country shippers very often are charged too much, and that the freight rates are too high. We shipped a car of seed wheat and the rate was printed at 6½ cents a hundredweight from Clearwater to this point and the Santa Fe charged us 7½. It later refunded the 1 cent when shown that they were wrong in the charge. There are probably many instances of overcharges.

E. J. Macy.

## To Stop Soil Washing

A few years ago a gully started to form on a slope on our farm and threatened to divide a fine field. Father and I discussed several methods of stopping further encroachments of this menace to our farm. The danger was finally averted and in about three years was entirely overcome by the method we used. Early in the spring before the frost was out of the ground we hauled some old straw stack bottoms and filled in the gully nearly full its entire length. On top of this we put several loads of manure to give weight. Later when the frost was out of the ground and before the spring rains set in we plowed several furrows along each side of the gully throwing the dirt toward the center then harrowed lengthwise. We farmed right across this, except one place about 50 feet long, making our main effort to check the wash at its source and gradually worked down to the lower end where it was deeper and wider. We succeeded in stopping the wash and saving our field.

Almena, Kan. Charles L. Rose.

## Opposes Government Ownership

Our farmers and livestock men are not taking very kindly to the rates that have been established for shipments and I am very much inclined to think that they would feel much better satisfied if the train service would be returned to the railroad operators that know how to handle them in an efficient manner. I know of no case where shippers have been delayed in getting proper accommodations and equipments when they call for them but as a whole the farmers as well as all other shippers feel that they are not getting near the service now that they got before the government took charge of the roads.

Iola, Kan. Paul Klein.

## Heavy Overcharges

We shipped February 18 two cars of hogs to Kansas City upon which we were charged a 20 cent rate. War tax was \$2.28, freight \$76, insurance \$20, making the total freight costs \$78.48. So far as I know no special complaint has been made on freight rates to Kansas City. I do know however that the rate is never what we are told it will be. For example, I shipped a car load of stock hogs from Wichita to Bazaar and the railroad charged me \$24. I figured with the agent at Wichita before the hogs left and the bill was \$18. We find same thing true with corn rates from Iowa here.

Preston Hale.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.



Experimental Lot of Hereford Cattle Used in the Feeding Tests at the Hays Experiment Station. They Seem Well Suited to Western Conditions.



# Cattlemen's Round-Up at Fort Hays

*Results of Recent Experiments Announced. Russian Thistle Hay Proves Equal to Alfalfa. Three Year Old Cows Produce Best Calves*

By John W. Wilkinson

**F**ARMERS and stockmen from every part of Kansas attended the exercises of the sixth annual round-up held at the Hays Experiment station April 12, 1919. The attendance was not so large as was expected, but it fully made up in quality whatever was lacking in quantity. Many who planned to attend were unable to be present on account of the bad condition of the roads caused by the rain and the heavy snow that fell in the early part of the week. An interesting program was arranged for the occasion and many excellent addresses were made. Among the speakers were Charles R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station; F. D. Farrell, director of the Kansas State Experiment station at Manhattan; E. F. Sweigert of Liberty, Mo.; E. J. Guilbert, president of the Galloway Association of America; Dr. H. J. Waters, editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star; E. E. Frizell, state labor agent; W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college; and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Interest centered in the feeding tests that have been conducted for several years at the Hays Experiment station to determine the possibilities and the profits that lie in the proper utilization of roughage in beef production. That work this year was conducted under the supervision of Charles R. Weeks of the Hays Experiment station and Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Briefly summarized the experiments showed the following results:

1. A pound of good Russian thistle hay has approximately the same value as a pound of alfalfa when fed with straw or silage. Range cattle eat Russian thistle hay as readily as any other kind of hay.

2. Kafir silage has more value than kafir fodder. One acre of kafir at the Hays experiment station produced 1.23 tons of fodder as compared with 2.84 tons of silage to the acre. That is 1 acre produced 2.3 times as much silage as fodder. The silage cost \$3.50 a ton and the fodder \$5 a ton.

3. Linseed meal fed with dry roughage proved more profitable than cottonseed meal fed with the same kind of roughness.

4. Cottonseed meal fed with silage proved more satisfactory than linseed meal fed with silage. Cottonseed meal fed with silage is also more satisfactory than cottonseed meal fed with fodder.

5. Range heifers developed on a ration of roughage can be bred to calve

when 3 years old more profitably than when 2 years old. Range heifers developed wholly on a ration of roughage and bred to calve when 3 years old showed more profit than the same kind of range heifers developed on a ration made up of roughage and a liberal supply of grain.

The results of the various experiments were discussed and explained by Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at the close of the exercises for the round-up. In beginning all experiments 20 cattle were chosen for each lot from one of the best high-grade beef herds belonging to the Hays Experiment station. These were selected carefully so that not only would the various lots weigh the same but also in such a way as to have the individuals of nearly the same weight and quality. To obtain accurate weights all lots were weighed every day for three days at the beginning and also for three successive days at the end of every experiment, and the average weights were used as a check. All lots were weighed every 20 days during the tests and all cattle used in the experiments were run on the same kind of range during the summer.

"The big question now confronting the Western cowman," said Dr. McCampbell in discussing the results of the experiments, "is the cost of producing and maintaining the cow herd and this is the question the Kansas

Experiment station is trying to answer in this work at Hays.

"The meat situation in this country is one worthy of thoughtful consideration by both consumer and producer. In 1900 we possessed in this country 660 beef cattle, 850 hogs and 800 sheep for each 1000 of population; in 1910—450 beef cattle, 700 hogs and 575 sheep and on January 1, 1919—approximately 350 beef cattle, 600 hogs and 450 sheep. Any material increase in our per capita meat supply will be determined largely by two factors—stable central markets and cost of production.

"In our work at Hays an effort has been made to determine so far as possible the cost of producing and maintaining the cow herd. In the fall of 1913 100 high grade Hereford heifers were purchased for the purpose of determining the cost of producing a 3-year-old cow at which age she would have her first calf. This cost, including original purchase price, feed, labor, taxes, interest, service fee, losses and use of equipment amounted to \$70.97. The only concentrate these cattle received was a light feed of cottonseed cake during the first two winters. This cost an average of \$38 a ton. The cattle were also charged \$9 a ton for alfalfa, \$3.50 a ton for cane and kafir silage, \$2 a ton for kafir butts and \$1 a ton for straw. Aside from the alfalfa the roughages fed had practically no commercial value.

"The question often asked was:

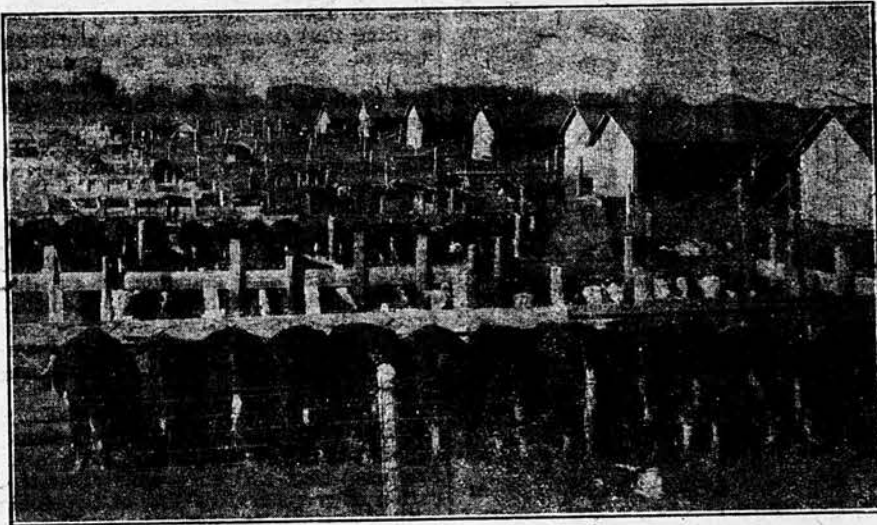
Might it not be possible to breed the heifers to calve when 2 years old, and thus have the income of an additional crop of calves. The frequency with which this question was asked prompted a test to determine whether or not it might be practicable under range conditions to breed our heifers as yearlings.

"To carry out this test 80 good high grade Hereford heifer calves were selected in the fall of 1915 and divided into two groups, one designated as the optimum fed group and the other as the normal fed group. It was planned to feed the normal treatment group only roughage during the winter while the optimum group was to receive concentrates in addition to roughage. Both groups were to run together on pasture during the summer months. It was also planned to divide each group in two sections and breed the heifers of one section of each group to have their first calves when 2 years old and one section of each group to have their first calves when 3 years old. Lot 15 receiving normal treatment and Lot 16 receiving optimum treatment, each produced their first calves in the spring of 1917, being 2 years old. The loss of calves, the lack of size in the calves produced, and the checking of the development of the cows in Lot 15 has demonstrated that it is not practicable to attempt to develop heifers on roughage alone and have them drop their first calves when 2 years old. The results in Lot 16 were fairly satisfactory from the production standpoint, as a normal number of fair sized calves were produced.

"The heifers bred to calve when three years old had their first calves in 1918. Lot 1 of this group received optimum treatment and lot 2 received normal treatment. Each of these two lots produced an average crop of calves as did lot 16 which produced its second crop of calves in 1918, but when the cows and calves were brought back from the pasture last fall, 1918, it was found that the calves in lots 1 and 2 were considerably larger than the calves in lot 16.

"Since there was practically no difference in percentage or size of calves raised last year in lots 1 and 2 we may eliminate those with optimum treatment producing first calf when 3 years old from further consideration as a practicable means of developing cows under range conditions because of no return for the extra feed cost. This left only two lots for further consideration as to the most practicable methods of production; lot 2 developed on roughage alone and having their first calves when 2 years old, and lot

(Continued on Page 43.)

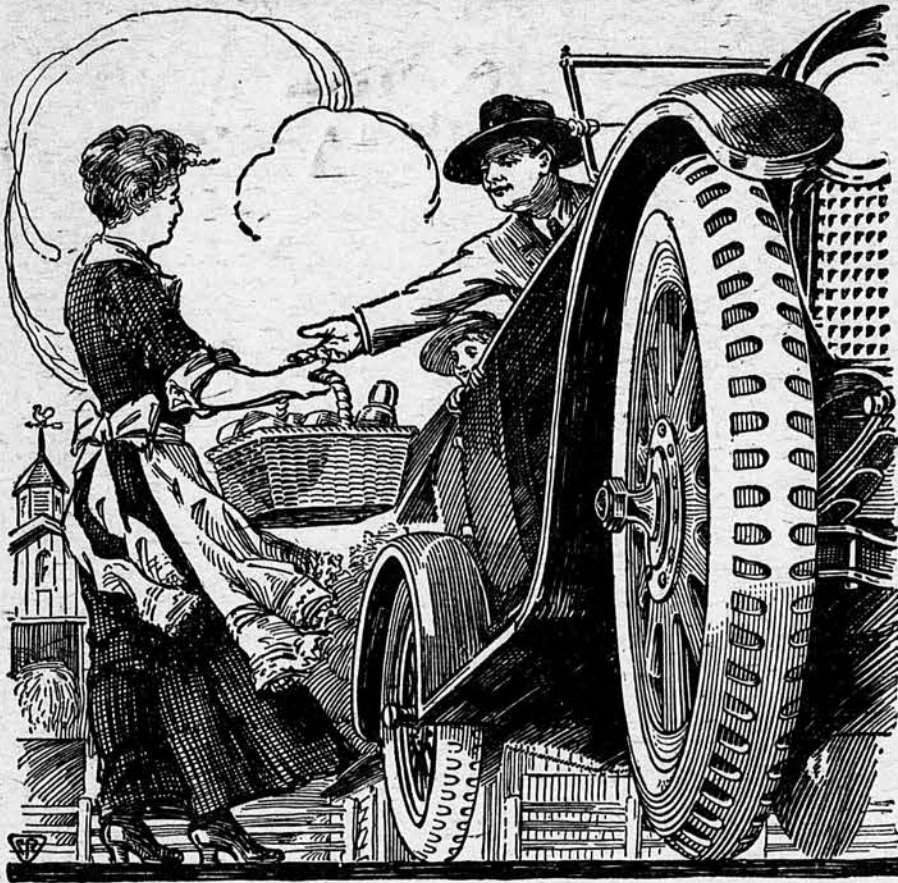


General View of the Experimental Stock Yards Where the Various Feeding and Breeding Tests were Conducted at the Hays Experiment Station.



Galloway Cattle That were Used in Part of the Experiments. These Animals Have Proved Well Adapted to Range Conditions in Western Kansas. They Proved to be Much Better Rustlers Than Any Other Breed Except the Hereford, and Showed a Wonderful Amount of Endurance During the Snow Storms and the Inclement Weather That Prevailed During the Past Winter. When Properly Fed They Made Satisfactory Gains in Weight and Had Good Records.





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**The Carey Salt Company**  
Dept. 230  
Hutchinson, Kansas



## Sorghums are Dependable

One Crop System of Farming is Too Uncertain

BY CHARLES R. WEEKS  
Fort Hays Experiment Station

**O**NE CROP system of farming always has resulted in uncertain farm returns, and over a period of years does not yield a satisfactory average farm return. The gamble, on getting an abnormally good crop year, is a thing that promotes this unprofitable system. My 10 years of managing farms in three widely separated states has brought me to the following conclusions:

1. That farm profits increase with the number of farm projects or activities on the farm.
2. That farm profits increase with the increase in land until the acreage is sufficient to handle the number of projects that the manager is capable of organizing. Intensified, specified farms, like truck farms, are excepted. The overhead charges do not increase in proportion with the increase in area of the farm.

3. Farm profits are increased by dividing the projects handled about equally between crops and livestock. Any crop that will encourage diversification of crops and raising of livestock will, therefore, increase the profits on a farm. The sorghums serve this purpose in Kansas. Before livestock can be safely added to a farm, food for this stock, even in an unexpected winter, must be provided.

### The Tragedy of 1918

Any farm in Western Central Kansas, even in the extreme west end, can always be sure of feed by planting a sufficient acreage of sorghum. Hundreds of head of cattle have died during the past month within a radius of 50 miles of Oakley, Kan., on account of lack of feed during the unexpected snow storms and cold weather. We have not yet found anyone out there who provided sufficient sorghum fodder, or had a silo, that has lost any cattle. Another reason why sorghum helps toward diversification is the possibility of raising grain as well as forage where the climate is too dry for corn. The seven-year average of all varieties of grain sorghums at the Fort Hays Experiment Station yielded 15 bushels, while corn during the same period yielded less than 7 bushels.

### Crop Limiting Factors

Every state has its crop limiting factors; in Kansas, this is an occasional drouth and hot winds. Mr. Miller's investigations at Garden City Experiment station showed that sorghums have from 50 to 100 per cent less leaf surface for evaporation of moisture, and on the other hand have a root system from 50 to 100 per cent greater than corn. Grasshoppers will eat other crops before eating sorghums. Hot winds that at the time of pollenization will reduce our yield of corn or other cereals below the profit point, will merely delay the growth of the sorghums until more favorable weather comes. The sorghums will then continue to grow until stopped by frost

long after other crops are dried up. The fact that sorghums remain green for a longer period gives the farmer more time to put up his silage and thereby embarrasses him less with the shortage of labor. The higher yield of sorghum also helps to reduce the cost of silage.

During recent years a cash market at our grain centers has developed for grain sorghums and no farmer now has the excuse that he cannot market them profitably.

### Feeding Value

Careful experiments have been conducted at the Fort Hays Experiment station on the feeding value of sorghum for grain, forage, and silage. In all cases the results have been little different from those secured by corn grain, corn silage, or corn fodder, and in most cases the cost of wintering stock has been less with the sorghums. A series of experiments was conducted at Hays and compared kafir chop, fetterita chop, milo chop, and corn chop, as a feed for hogs. This gave costs for a hundred pounds pork ranging from \$6.17 for milo chop to \$7.13 for corn chop.

Diversified farming and livestock must come to save the one crop farmer from the constantly increasing cost of production and crop risk. The grain and forage sorghums will not only reduce the total farm costs but will give protection from the element of crop chance and insure feed for livestock of all times.

### Southeast Kansas Breeders

During the successful show and sale at Coffeyville, Kan., recently, a formal organization was effected by the southeast Kansas Shorthorn breeders.

Officers elected were: President, G. A. Laude, Humboldt; vice president, J. L. Jewell, Humboldt; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Campbell, Altamont, and county vice presidents, as follows:

Coffey, C. H. White, Burlington; Anderson, W. Bozeman, Colony; Linn, E. N. Smith, Pleasanton; Greenwood, Brookover, Eureka; Woodson, Henry Lauber, Yates Center; Bourbon, F. C. Welch, Redfield; Wilson, V. L. Polson, Fredonia; Neosho, E. S. Myers, Chanute; Crawford, H. I. Gaddis, McCune; Chautauqua, Holroyd, Cedarvale; Montgomery, I. L. Swinney, Elk City; Labette, O. O. Massey, Edna; Cherokee, Fred Cowley, Hallowsell.

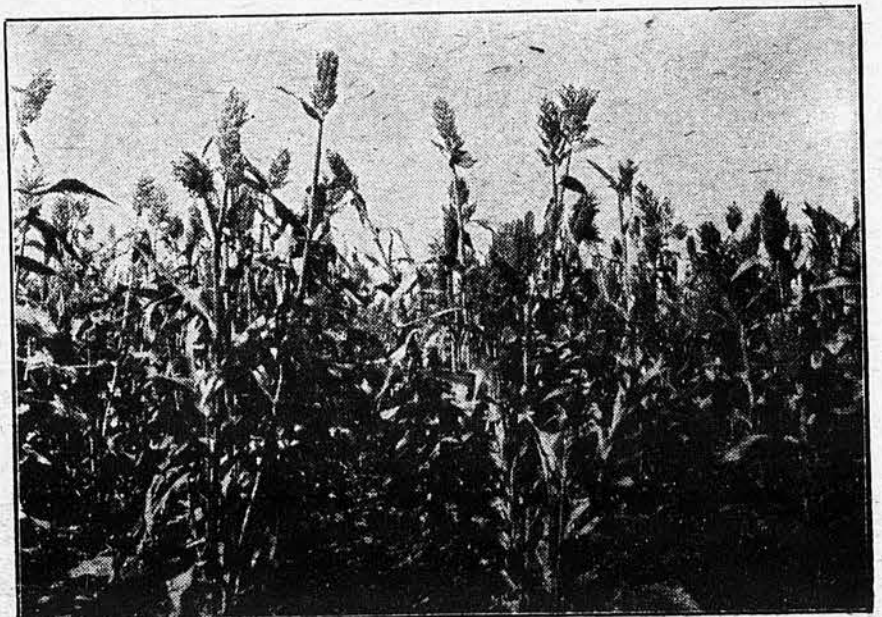
### Thanks Senator Capper

Enclosed please find the slip for a repeal of the Daylight Saving law, which my neighbors and I have signed. We want to thank Senator Capper for what he is doing for the farmers.

Bruce, Wis.

M. J. Nelson.

The trouble with the Irish question is that too many of the Irish people want what too many of the Irish people don't want.—Detroit Free Press.



The Successful Growing of the Grain Sorghums Has Done Much to Increase the Attention Given to Livestock in Western Kansas.



# Joe Mercer Was Real Mad

You'd Better Not Talk to Him of Packers' Influence 'n Everything—A Warm Meeting in Kansas City

SOMEONE has accused the honorable meat packers of America of "swallowing" Joe Mercer of Kansas, state livestock sanitary commissioner. The very idea! There's nothing to it. Mr. Mercer said so, publicly, last Saturday afternoon, in the liveliest little meeting of stockmen that Kansas City has had in one room for a long, long time.

Mr. Mercer was chairman of the gathering, assembled from several states to consider the state of things between the cattle industry and the packers, and therefore had ample opportunity to discuss and refute the absurd charges he mentioned. Hear him:

"I have been accused of having been swallowed up by the packers," said Mr. Mercer. "And I shall not stand for such an accusation. We know the packers have been crooked, but war experiences have made me feel that some good can come out of this program outlined at Chicago. The main objection to this plan is that it is a ruse on the part of packers to avoid pending legislation. I cannot understand how any harm can come from this plan."

## Very Fine for Packers

In the opinion of President Turney of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the packers are ten times more anxious for the Chicago conference plan than are the producers. "Thru this plan," Mr. Turney continued, "the packers would be able to outvote the producers who have been seeking redress. Why did the packers not offer this plan in 1916, or a year ago, instead of at this time when the passage of the Kendrick bill is near? After millions and millions have been wrongfully taken from us, we are told to go into a gentlemen's agreement with the packers. I invited packers to Texas 15 years ago, but they never offered to do anything until this Kendrick bill began to stare them in the face. Why not a national convention representing all the producing interests to consider this question, and to demand the things we know are right? We do not want consumers to say of us that we have gone into partnership with the packers with whom we have fought for years."

## These Favor Chicago Plan

If, perchance, you don't know what this is all about you have only to remember that packers and livestock men met, recently, in Chicago, and agreed to see if some plan might not be formulated whereby the two interests could get along a little more amicably. A committee was appointed to consider this idea in a meeting at Kansas City, and this is the meeting you are now considering. Representatives of breeding and feeding interests of the principal livestock districts of the United States formulated a new plan in this meeting for dealing with the packers in an endeavor to right market wrongs and improve conditions generally. Under the new plan, a committee of 15 stockmen will be appointed to consider separately the problems of breeders and feeders instead of meeting with the joint committee which would have included the packers. This new committee will meet the packers, however, in the discussion of problems which the packing industry creates for feeders and breeders. It was informally agreed that the new plan will not affect the future of the Kendrick Federal bill for the licensing of packers, control of refrigerator cars, and the segregation of stock yards from packer control. Mr. Mercer, as chairman, spoke for the conference plan formulated at Chicago. Dan Casement of Manhattan, W. J. Tod of Maple Hill, John A. Edwards of Eureka and A. E. De Ricques of Denver also supported that plan. Then followed an arraignment of the Chicago conference proposal by W. W. Turney, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, Dwight B. Heard of Phoenix, Ariz., former president of the American National Live Stock association, and by E. L. Burke of Omaha, vice-chairman of the mar-

ket committee of the American National Live Stock association, a sincere worker in behalf of better conditions in the livestock industry. Others also spoke for and against the conference program outlined at Chicago. The opposition to this scheme was prolonged and bitter, being marked by much feeling, and by charges of insincerity.

## Was It Loaded?

The opponents of the Chicago conference program, who finally prevailed at the convention despite early differences, charged that the packers had it "loaded." With a membership of 23 proposed on this conference, it was pointed out that there would be 10 packers, 10 producers, a representative of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture and two representatives of the National Live Stock Exchange. The power of this committee was questioned, and opposition also was voiced against any arrangement whereby the packers would help to decide the problems of producers. The Chicago plan for an audit of the packers' earnings was ridiculed by the opponents of the scheme. It was asserted that the Bureau of Markets had indicated it would not name a member for the proposed committee. Senator John B. Kendrick, a cowman, was quoted as expressing the belief that such a conference plan might have an unfavorable moral effect on the success of the regulatory legislation he is fathering to help eliminate existing evils in the livestock industry.

John A. Edwards, of Eureka, said he believed he had been wrongfully deprived of money on stock by the packers and that the sellers of canned cows were deprived of millions last year in the Southwest thru violations of the agreement on canned beef contracts between packers and the government. But Mr. Edwards said he doubted the possibility of enacting the Kendrick bill in the near future in view of peace and other problems coming before the Senate of the United States. He urged the delegates to give favorable consideration to the Chicago conference plan. E. L. Burke of Omaha and Dwight B. Heard of Phoenix took issue with Mr. Edwards on the conference plan. Both pointed to the claim that not one finding of the Federal Trade Commission in its report on the packers had been disproved. Mr. Burke maintained that it is possible for producers to destroy absolutely the control of packers, and asserted that the proposed Chicago conference committee would be a serious detriment to the ultimate solution of the problems of the livestock producing interests.

## Almost a Bolt

At one time during the afternoon and evening a group of the delegates, including the Texas representatives, threatened to withdraw. But the convention concluded with an agreement.

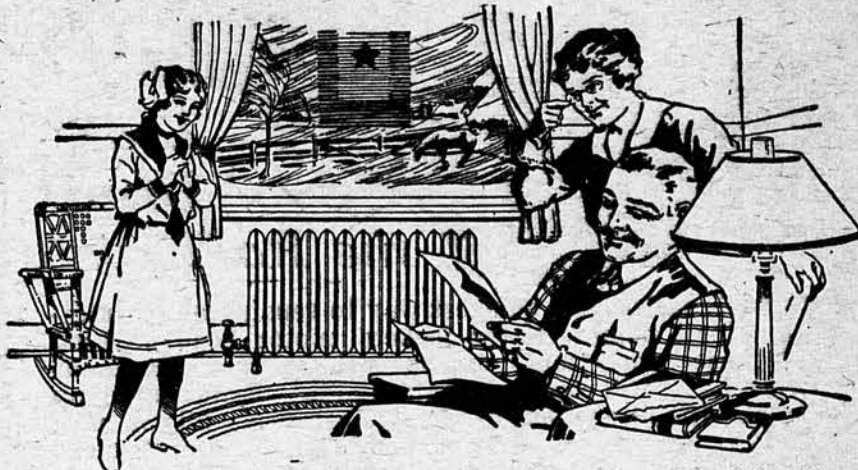
The new plan authorizes J. H. Mercer to appoint a committee of six to select a national producers' committee of 15 members to meet from time to time, and to counsel with similar committees from the packers and other interests. The ends sought are the same as outlined at Chicago—"to reach a better understanding of the problems affecting the whole livestock industry, and of effecting, if possible, more economic methods of production and distribution to the end that our business may be placed on a sounder basis, and in order that the finished product be supplied the consumer at a minimum price compatible with cost of production."

With that object in mind, the Kansas City meeting adopted this very important resolution:

It is recommended that these ends may be promoted thru the formation of a committee of livestock producers which shall meet from time to time as may be found necessary and counsel with similar committees representing the packers and other interests. Said producers' committee shall be selected at a national meeting composed of delegates from the several states, (said delegates to be selected at state meetings attended by representatives of the various producers' organizations), and the members to represent the range cattle industry, the

(Continued on Page 43.)

# Welcome him with IDEAL HEATING!



Your boy writes he expects to be home soon to enjoy all future winters in comfort with an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators in the old home

Fit up the farm home with IDEAL-AMERICAN heating so that the young man will want to stay on the land. He has fought hard for us and deserves to enjoy every comfort that he has missed so much in Europe.

## AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS Puts June in every room throughout severest winter.



**IDEAL Boilers** will supply ample heat on one charging of coal for 8 to 24 hours, depending on severity of weather. Every ounce of fuel is made to yield utmost results.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents

An IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators can be easily and quickly installed in your farm house without disturbing your present heating arrangements. You will then have a heating outfit that will last longer than the house will stand and give daily, economical, and cleanly service.

## Have this great comfort in your farm house

You will say that IDEAL heating is the greatest improvement and necessity that you can put on your farm for it gives you the needed comfort and enjoyment during the long season of zero, chilly, and damp weather.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a cellar or running water in order to operate an IDEAL heating outfit. There is no need to burn high priced fuel because IDEAL Boilers burn any local fuel with great economy and development of heat.

## Send for our Free Heating Book

We want you to have a copy of "Ideal Heating." It goes into the subject very completely and tells you things you ought to know about heating your home. Puts you under no obligation to buy.



**IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers** will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for season. Temperature kept just right by Syphon Regulator. Write for booklet.

Write to Department F-5 Chicago

**AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY**



## 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, 20c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$7.00 to \$9.00  
No. 2, 19c. (as to size) No. 2, \$6.00 to \$8.00  
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

## Fortunes Have Been Made

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing

Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.





**T**HE easiest and quickest way to repair leaks in radiators, pumps, water jackets, motor head gaskets, hose connections, etc., is with Johnson's Radiator Cement. It will stop leaks immediately without laying up the car—no mechanical experience required—all you have to do is remove the cap and pour the Radiator Cement in the radiator. No tool kit complete without a can of Johnson's Radiator Cement. It overcomes the inconvenience of laying up ones car—will ordinarily seal a leak in from two to ten minutes.

## JOHNSON'S RADIATOR CEMENT

Johnson's Radiator Cement contains nothing which can clog or coat the cooling system and is absolutely harmless in every respect. It blends perfectly with the water until it reaches the leaks. Just as soon as it comes in contact with the air it forms a hard, tough, pressure-resisting substance which is insoluble in water and consequently makes a permanent seal.

A half-pint of Johnson's Radiator Cement is ordinarily sufficient for a Ford or other small radiator—for medium size cooling systems use a pint and for large cooling systems, a quart. For sale by Hardware, Accessory dealers and Garages. Write for our booklet on Keeping Cars Young—it's free.

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



## This Plug Gives Fordowners better service

The plug with the Green Jacket



Think back! How many plugs have you thrown into the junk heap during the last year because they cracked or chipped or leaked, or because they short-circuited, or "just wouldn't work?" What put them out of commission?

Nine times out of ten, cracked porcelain. The remedy is plain. Use the Splitdorf Plug, the plug with the unbreakable mica core. It cannot crack, chip or leak. And as it lasts so much longer, it is really much less expensive than plugs made with porcelain cores. Although Splitdorf Plugs cost the manufacturers more than any other plug they'll cost YOU no more than the ordinary plug. All Splitdorf Standard Plugs, except Specials, \$1.00. (In Canada \$1.25.)

There is a type of Splitdorf Plug best suited to every engine. Our booklet will tell you the exactly right type for YOUR engine. Write for it TODAY.

At all jobbers and dealers

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL CO., Newark, N. J.

AERO, DIXIE and SUMTER  
Magneto, Impulse Starters  
and Plugoscillators



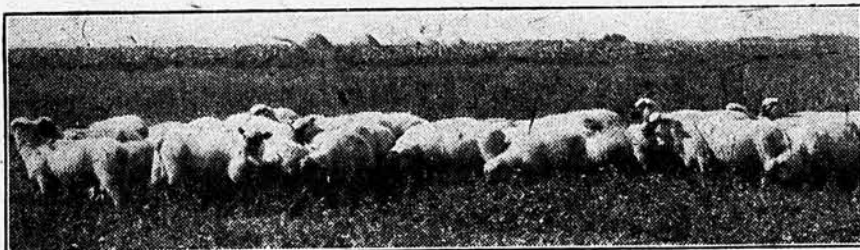
# SPLITDORF SPARK PLUGS



## More Sheep are Essential

Demand for Wool and Mutton is Increasing

BY C. G. ELLING  
Specialist in Sheep Husbandry



**T**O SAY that we should put sheep on every farm may be somewhat over optimistic and we may have to wait some time before it is a reality in Kansas, but conditions here are very satisfactory for sheep raising. This makes sheep very profitable when properly handled. How profitable depends very largely on the management, but we are fairly safe in saying that under average conditions the cost of feeding a ewe for a year and her lamb until it is sold amounts to about \$5 and the income is about \$10. Of course there are instances where the profit was a great deal more, but we must consider all cases and take the average.

### Flocks are Decreasing

The demand for wool and mutton is ever increasing and yet there are 12 million fewer sheep in the United States today than 17 years ago. This is not only true in the United States but of all countries of the world as well. It is estimated, upon the best authority obtainable, that the number of sheep has decreased 50 million head in the world during the war. The large flocks on the Western ranges are being decreased as homesteaders take up the pasture lands. There is no dodging the issue. The bulk of the future wool and mutton supply of the United States will come from the small flocks of ewes which must be kept on the farms, such as those of Kansas. And why not? Sheep have passed the experimental stage in Kansas. They have demonstrated time and again that they are profitable—yes, in many instances even more profitable than any other type of farm animal grown in this state. While last year, with its dry, hot weather and scanty pastures, compelled farmers to dispose of other classes of stock than sheep, at a loss, yet sheep went ahead and made their owners some money. Sheep are forage eaters, which is very important in states where the crops quite frequently are partial failures in so far as grain production is concerned. But Kansas always produces some forage. Sheep are the best of all animals to make use of such forage and to convert weeds and waste into valuable products.

### Equipment Needed

The equipment needed to handle a small flock of sheep need not be much in addition to that already found on the average Kansas farm. In most instances it will be found necessary to build fences, if they have not been built already, on the farm, altho some farmers with unfenced farms report that they have no trouble from the sheep leaving the place. It does not require much extra fencing to hold

sheep if they have not gotten the habit of going thru fences. A 26 inch woven wire, such as is needed for hogs, and two strings of wire on top will, in most cases, prove satisfactory. In this state sheep should be placed in a good corral at night. Protection from rain and snow should always be provided. An open shed is best for this.

In some sections, dogs and coyotes give considerable trouble. These will begin to trouble uncorralled sheep at night and will not bother much in the day time until after they have gotten into the habit. The dog menace to sheep industry could be eliminated with benefit to everybody. It is estimated that there are about 25 million dogs in the United States and only 50 million sheep. There is no good reason why the worthless cur family should be so numerous in this country. There is no doubt but that more sheep would mean fewer dogs because when it came to the question of dogs or sheep, sheep would win.

### Daylight Law Works Hardship

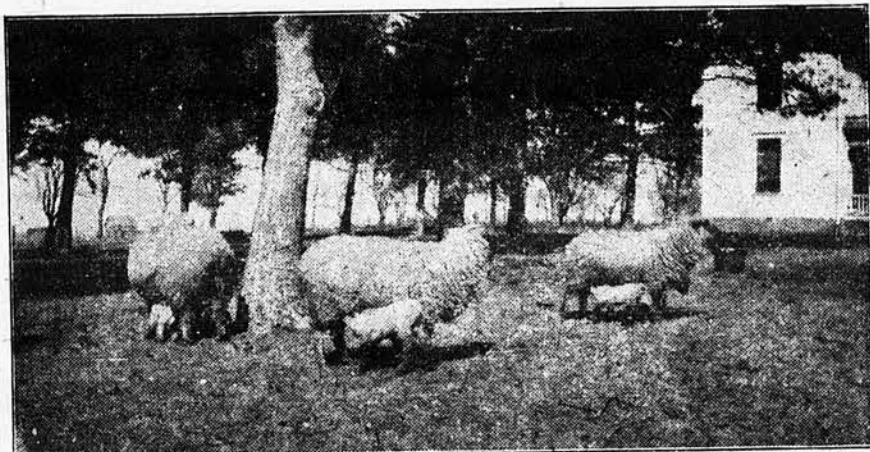
The so-called Daylight Saving law is no good to the farmers, in fact it is a drawback in some of the busiest times such as harvest, threshing, and haying, when work cannot be resumed promptly on time in the morning because of heavy dews. Hired labor expects to quit at 11 for dinner and 6 in the evening for supper, which would mean 5 by the old time. This makes the days short when they should be long and full of work. We, therefore, ask your support to repeal such a law. If the people of the towns and cities demand this law, then make the law applicable to them only. Farmers have to work according to circumstances and not according to set time, as the merchants can do. John Stack.

R. 2, Delia, Kan.

### Crops for the Silo

Corn and sorghum are the best crops for silage. More food nutrients are obtained from 1 acre of these crops than from an equal area of any other crop that may be successfully grown. Such crops are easily harvested and, on account of the large amounts of water which they contain, pack well, thus escaping excessive fermentation by the exclusion of air.

If it has been decided to fill a silo during the coming year it is important that sufficient acreage be set aside for the production of crops for this purpose. Corn or sorghum intended for silage should be planted thicker than for the production of grain and as early as the season will permit, in order that they may reach full maturity before harvest time.



Nearly Every Farm in Kansas Should Have a Few Sheep to Clean Up the Weeds and Waste Feed Products.



# Silo, Silo-Who's Got the Silo?

## A Picture Story of Success



**No. 1** Tom Martin, who owns the eighty next to Bill Williams' place, tells Bill about clearing up a big bunch of money by means of his silo.



**No. 2** That evening Bill gets to thinking. In reading his favorite paper, sees silos advertised by the score. All sorts of claims—some pretty strong.



**No. 4** Mrs. Williams raises a rumpus—says she just can't stand having a dozen extra men around, eating her out of house and home, just for want of a silo.



**No. 5** After writing a number of concerns for their catalogues, Bill goes to bed. His sleep is restless—the ads haunt him—silos everywhere—will the old rooster ever crow?



**No. 6** Next evening Bill sees a picture of a silo in the MAIL & BREEZE, which can be put up in a day and a half! It's built of Cement Staves which interlock, making an air-tight wall, water-proof, fire-proof, rot-proof, and rat-proof.



**No. 7** The Silo circulars begin to reach Bill and his wife. One firm's impresses Bill especially as truthful and logical. It's the very silo Tom Martin built. Mrs. Williams is still "unconverted."



**No. 8** Few days later along comes a man from the plant that made the silo that Tom Martin bought. Bill Williams likes the looks of the man; sensible appearing and intelligent. Nothing of the "Smart Alec" about him. He knows silos, too. Mrs. Williams stands aloof.



**No. 9** He shows Bill how quickly a Lock-Joint Cement Stave Silo can be put up. Explains why it can be done in one day and a half, a real saving of Bill's time and of expense for helpers. Then, there is no trouble for Mrs. Williams, no Army of "silo experts" round for a week or more to be fed and housed. Bill orders.



**No. 10** They are putting up the silo. It is easier and quicker than Bill even expected. The Lock-Joint Cement Staves fit—one into the other and form one continuous, yet pliable wall. Mrs. Williams really enjoys talking with the man sent to put up the silo.



**No. 11** The silo finished and filled. Two weeks later along comes a 50-mile gale. Jim Cook's silo, out on the bridge road, goes down. The guy wires couldn't hold it, and the silage was almost a complete loss. The silo wasn't like Bill's.



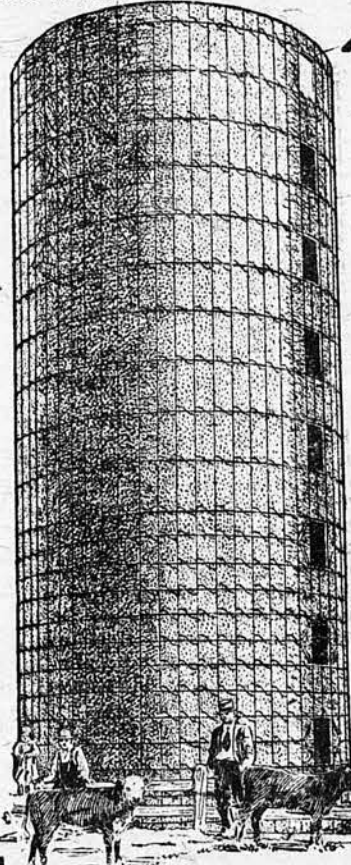
**No. 12** Jim Cook comes over and offers Bill \$400.00 cash for his silage. Mrs. Williams urges Bill to take it quick. Bill sympathizes with Jim and all that, but shakes his head—"No, siree." Bill now knows his silo adds a thousand dollars to the value of his farm.



**No. 13** Then comes the snow, followed by freezing weather. Bill's silo stands firm, with never a crack. The silage keeps perfectly and the stock do fine on it. Bill is justly proud of his investment.



**No. 14** Bill's returns from his shipment shows his ears topped the market. Mrs. Williams, at first skeptical, is overjoyed at the way their bank account is piling up. Her own tidy sum from sales of dairy products and eggs will mean much. Bill, like 1,500 other Kansas farmers, recommends the Lock-Joint Cement Stave Silo as the best ever. And BILL KNOWS.



Factories at Wichita, Emporia, Ft. Scott, Alden, Kinsley, Garden City, and Liberal, Kan.; and Enid, Okla.

## Get Your Silo Now!

YOU need a silo—and you want the best. Follow the lead of 1,500 Kansas farmers and decide now to have the silo that is easiest to erect and that means **best silo satisfaction**. Built in Kansas, by Kansas men who know the practical needs of the average farmer.

## Lock-Joint CEMENT STAVE Silo

Everlasting; Waterproof; Airtight; Fireproof; Windproof! Staves are made of best grade Portland Cement. No mortar joints to expand unevenly. Heavy steel rods hoop the cement staves, capable of withstanding 4 times the pressure they bear. Heavy cast-iron door frames fit edges of staves. Every part fits perfectly, one with the other, forming a perfect unit that is everlasting, will not deteriorate. Silage is safe from air and bacterial action.

### Special April Offer

Order during April and we will give you a discount of 4%. This inducement is made so we can ship before freight becomes congested with the great wheat crop that is coming on. **SEND FOR SPECIAL OFFER TODAY.**

**Interlocking  
Cement Stave  
Silo Co.**

201 A Hoyt Bldg.  
**Wichita, Kansas**

Send me full particulars about the Lock-Joint Cement Stave Silo, names of owners and SPECIAL **FREE** APRIL 4% DISCOUNT OFFER—

Name.....

P. O. ....

R. F. D. .... State .....



## There Is A Fortune In Drilling Wells

a chance of a lifetime. Farmers, engineers, threshermen—men in all walks of life—are grasping this remarkable chance to get into this big paying business. Get started at once.

### Armstrong Machines

drill more hole at less cost than any machine on the market. The ARMSTRONG—built for service since 1867—furnished in traction or non-traction style—operated by our famous special kerosene drilling engine.

The Armstrong Drill is a marvel of simplicity, efficiency and durability. 3 right hand levers complete every operation. Many beginners average 50 ft. per day. On hard tests it has averaged 92 ft. per day through solid rock, using only 6 1/2 gals. fuel—figure the profit possibilities out for yourself. Write today and get full information. Special consideration to men returning from Service.

Don't pass by this opportunity. Write right now for Free Book.

**ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.**  
507 Chestnut St., WATERLOO, IA.

**1995 ON TRIAL**  
**Upward American**  
**FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR**

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy plan of Monthly Payments. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan. Western orders filled from Western points.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 3092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

**AMERICAN Flint Tile SILOS**

**A Standard for Years**  
Thousands in use. More being sold than ever. The American way of construction is stronger. Guaranteed. Built with curved, hollow Flint Tile blocks. Flint Tile cuts glass. Lasts forever. Most economical. No expense or upkeep.

**CLIMAX ENSILAGE CUTTER**  
cuts faster with less power; inward shear cut, thin straight knives. Channel steel construction. Sent on Free Trial. Write today for free catalog and lower prices on Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Building Tile. Address Dept. D-7—Nearest Office.

**W. W. COATES COMPANY**  
Kansas City St. Louis Sioux City Omaha  
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**Dickey Glazed Tile Silos**  
"The Fruit Jar of the Field"

SPECIAL OFFER to those who write now.

**W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Macomb, Ill., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NATIONAL Hollow-TILE SILOS**  
Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early. Immediate Shipment. NO Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.**  
305A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**MAKE \$49.00 A DAY**

Over all expenses. That's what D. J. Collier of Edgerton, Mo., did with an **ADMIRAL HAY PRESS**. Universally admitted to be the most powerful, simplest, fastest hay baling machine. 30 years a success. V. L. Corrine, Donola, Ill., says: "My press is doing as fine work as ever and this is its 16th season."

**FREE** Just send name and address today for our illustrated book, giving valuable information on Hay Baling, and our special Cash or Time offer that will enable you to make big money baling this season.

**ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY**  
Box 17, Kansas City, Missouri

**Save 1 My New "Freight 3 Paid Prices"**

will save you a lot of money. 150 styles—also Gates, Lawn Fence, Barb Wire.

**FREE Today** Send for my New Free Fence Bargain Book. Compare our low factory, FREIGHT PAID prices. Sample to test and book \$2.00, postpaid.

**THE GROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 113 CLEVELAND, O.**

# Management of Dairy Cows

Proper Shelter and Feeds Must be Provided

BY R. McCANN

**D**AIRY cows must be sheltered if they are to continue their best production. A dairy cow has a thinner skin, shorter hair, and has become accustomed to good care and protection from past environment. However, in this climate, it is not necessary that dairy cows be treated as hot-house plants and closely confined from fall to spring.

Closed barns are necessary during the most severe weather, and especially during cold nights. Open sheds, facing the south, providing good warm windbreaks to north and west, with good roofs and plenty of bedding, can be used advantageously thru a large portion of the year. Such sheds admit plenty of sunlight and fresh air, giving opportunity for needed exercise, with added advantage of lightening work of keeping cows closely confined. Young stock and dry cows can be very well taken care of in the open sheds as they will require less housing than the producers. During the colder part of the winter season, cows should remain in the barn except for a few hours in the middle of the day when weather is mild, and then the windbreaks and sheds should be at hand for protection when the cows are turned out.

Observations indicate that barns where cows are housed should be kept about 50 degrees F. for best results. Plenty of fresh air must be provided thru a good system of ventilation and not thru cracks or open barn walls. Do not think that because a barn is cold, it is well ventilated; nor that a well ventilated barn must of necessity be cold.

### Plenty of Water Needed

A cow in full flow of milk, that does not drink a good quantity of water regularly, is usually not a high producer. Good cows require large quantities of water to be used in the milk itself and for the digestion and assimilation of large amounts of feed. This is one reason why beet pulp, silage, roots, and succulent feeds are conducive to high milk production. They contain considerable quantities of water which cows often will not take or are not able to take in quantities needed if they must depend upon drinking it as the sole source of supply.

The ratio of water consumed by cows on the same feed is practically the same as the production of milk. Cows producing 25 pounds of milk a day will require about 90 pounds of water. Cows producing as much as 100 pounds of milk a day require from 225 to 250 pounds of water a day. Cows that are not producing drink but little water in comparison; 15 or 20 pounds a day is usually sufficient, and once a day is often enough for watering them in winter. On the other hand, heavy milking cows should have constant access to water, and if kept up they should be watered at least twice a day. If water is given cold, or at freezing temperature, too little will be taken to supply the animal's needs. Ice water also stops the functions of digestion and milk secretion for a time. Additional feed is required as fuel for warming the ice water taken. For example, a cow that is producing 25 pounds of milk a day would require approximately 1 pound extra of corn a day to warm the water she consumes when drank at a freezing temperature. Water should be pure. Deep well water or spring water is best at all times.

### Provide Salt Every Day

Salt is an essential part of the ration of a dairy cow, and should be given in amounts as appetite demands. From 2 to 3 ounces are required daily. The usual practice of salting cows once every week or two is not as satisfactory as daily salting.

To obtain the greatest annual milk yield and to keep cows in the best health, they should be dried off from six to eight weeks before freshening. During this period cows should not be turned out to feed on roughage or on whatever they can find to eat, but should be so cared for that they will put on some flesh and keep in good condition. This does not necessarily mean the continuation of feeding of

heavy concentrates. If the animal has been a large producer and heavily fed, a helpful change may be made thru a lighter ration. For cows that freshen while housed, there is nothing better than alfalfa hay, corn silage and about 2 pounds of grain a day. During present high prices, grain can, in most cases, be omitted entirely.

Feeding periods and milking periods should be as regular as the clock. The old-time vanner's method of turning his cows out in the morning and waiting until they return for milking, with the adage, "When the cows come home we milk them, and when they don't come home we don't milk them," will spoil the best bred dairy cows in existence. The best dairymen are not content with milking their herd at the same hour, but follow the plan of milking each individual in order, so that there is never a variation of more than a very few minutes. Regularity, combined with kindness and quiet methods of handling, are as important as plenty of the right kind of feeds.

### Value of Dehorning

In order to prevent injury and to make possible the close handling or housing of a producing herd it is necessary to have all animals dehorned. Animals that are to be kept for show purposes should not be dehorned.

Dehorning can best be done by use of caustic potash on the horn buttons when the calves are but a few days old. The hair should first be clipped away, the stick of caustic potash moistened and rubbed on the small buttons until they are almost ready to bleed. Care should be taken not to apply too much or to permit water from the moistened parts to run down over the hair or into the calves' eyes. After a few days, dents will appear where the buttons were, and horns will not develop. The stick of caustic potash should be wrapped with paper to protect fingers of the user.

If horns are permitted to develop, dehorning can best be done after the calves are a year old, and either in the fall or mild winter months when flies will not bother. Care should be taken to avoid dehorning in severe cold weather.

Good milking machines, carefully operated, give satisfactory results with no discomfort or injury to the animals. Leading authorities now maintain that machine milkers are an economy under average conditions where as few as 15 cows are milked thruout the year. Present scarcity of labor and good milkers are favoring the increase in number of machines used. Hand stripping, after milking machine has been used on a cow, is necessary for two reasons; first, to get remaining milk; second, to make sure udder and teats of animal are in good healthy condition. When machines are properly cleaned and handled and tubing is kept in an antiseptic solution, sanitary conditions are above average hand-milking. Much of the so-called drudgery of farm dairying is taken away by use of the milking machine.

### When You Hire Laborers

I congratulate Senator Capper for trying to repeal the Daylight Saving law, for it is working a hardship on the farmers, making them get out earlier in the morning when the heavy dews cause delays with the farm work. Men will work by the clock, and their evenings are spent in town, where their money is taken from them. I think Congress did wrong in not considering the repeal of that law. I can see no advantage for people in towns or cities, for their day's work comes earlier, and then they are free to loaf away time. Farmers wish to do their trading after the day's work is done so they may keep in the field the next day, but they find the stores are all closed.

Ira S. Wolf.  
Bunker Hill, Kan.

Don't forget to save something for the Victory Loan and do your bit when the solicitor comes around. The government still needs a great deal of money to meet the demands made upon it by our soldiers.

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# Dairying will be Boosted

The Kansas Dairy Council is Organized

BY FRANK M. CHASE

THE small group of men representing various branches of the dairy industry who organized the Kansas Dairy Council at Topeka, April 7, laid the foundation for a movement of far-reaching importance to the agriculture of the state. In the accomplishment of its aims there should be a distinct benefit to every farmer in Kansas, and to the several manufacturing industries closely allied to dairying.

To promote the dairy cow and every interest largely dependent upon her, is the broad, general purpose of the new organization. In carrying out this program the Kansas Dairy Council purposes to employ a full-time, paid general secretary or manager, a large part of whose duties it will be to conduct publicity and educational campaigns for the consumption of more dairy products. Other duties of this man would be the maintenance of the dairy council organization, including the raising of the funds necessary for conducting its work, and using his influence wherever possible to promote more and better dairying.

Six organizations interested in Kansas dairying were represented at the meeting. These were the state dairymen's association, the state associations of Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey breeders, the Kansas Creamerymen's association and the Kansas Ice Cream Makers' association. A temporary organization was formed with A. S. Neale of Manhattan as chairman. W. E. Peterson of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who is secretary of the state dairymen's association, was made recording secretary.

The constitution and by-laws adopted were patterned after those of the state dairy councils of Minnesota and Iowa, where these organizations have been active for several months. The Kansas Dairy Council is to be incorporated, but there will be no capital stock. Topeka was selected as headquarters for the council, where an office will be opened and the annual meeting will be held.

A board of directors composed of two members from every organization contributing to the support of the council will have general direction of its affairs. The respective organizations will choose their two directors. In order to perfect the temporary organization of the dairy council, however, directors were chosen from the representatives present. These men will serve until the different organizations can select their successors. The names of the temporary directors were published in the brief account of the formation of the Kansas Dairy Council in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for April 12.

Membership in the Kansas Dairy Council will be held thru the various contributing organizations, the members of these being considered also members of the council. It is expected that several associations besides those which organized the council will affiliate with it later. It is hoped too, that by increasing the membership of some of the existing organizations, and perhaps organizing local producers' associations at dairy centers, virtually every person engaged in any branch of the dairy industry may have an opportunity to share in the work of the Kansas Dairy Council.

To provide a constant fund for conducting the work of the council the most satisfactory plan seemed to be the levying of a small assessment to be paid by the affiliating dairymen, creamerymen and ice cream makers for every hundred pounds of milk produced, and for every pound of butter and gallon of ice cream manufactured. L. P. Townsend, general secretary of the Iowa Dairy Council, who represented also the National Dairy Council at the meeting, stated that under the Iowa plan the ice cream makers contribute 1/8 cent a gallon on their product, the milk producers 1/2 cent a hundred pounds of milk and the creamerymen 1-10 cent for every pound of butter that they make. He expects that 80 per cent of the dairy industry of Iowa will be organized on the fore-

going basis in the next five months, and that by January 1, 1920, this plan will have provided \$100,000 for the work of the Iowa Dairy Council.

As the organization of a system for the collection of such assessments will require considerable time and labor, contributions were relied on for raising a fund to support the work of the council the first year, during which the manager employed could put it on a self-sustaining basis with a regular income. It was thought by the committee in charge of the organization of the council that at least \$10,000 should be available for the expenses of the first year. One-fourth of this amount was pledged by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at its annual meeting in Topeka recently, while another \$2,500 was pledged by the association of creamerymen. The chief problem confronting the men at the organization meeting for a while, was the raising of the other \$5,000. Mr. Townsend brought relief to this situation by supplying the information that the National Dairy Council would gladly provide the balance so that the Kansas Dairy Council might proceed with its work.

As an illustration of what can be accomplished by an educational campaign to increase the consumption of dairy products, Mr. Townsend told of the results of such a campaign in Des Moines about one year ago. The campaign lasted one week, during which the daily papers carried advertisements calling attention to the food value of dairy products, educational literature was distributed to every dwelling in the city, and addresses made before the women's clubs, the school children and at specially arranged mass meetings. Surveys made by the state food commissioner just prior to and immediately after the campaign showed that the increase in the use of milk in Des Moines amounted to 8 per cent. The Iowa Dairy Council conducted a similar campaign in Sioux City, and is planning to hold about 20 more drives of this kind in different Iowa cities before the close of the present year.

One of very important advantages of a federation of dairy interests such as the Kansas Dairy Council purposes to be, is that it will provide a single strong organization thru which the voice of the dairy interests may be heard. Largely due to the educational work of the Iowa Dairy Council the legislature of that state recently passed a very stringent law relative to the sale of oleomargarine. In very many cases the dairy council may fill a place of large usefulness in presenting the dairyman's side. It can do a good work also in bringing the excellent possibilities in dairying in Kansas to the attention of the farmers of the state. A very large field awaits the work of the Kansas Dairy Council, and it should have the earnest support of every Kansas farmer and of every person connected in any way with the dairy industry of the state.

## Not a Partisan Matter

If President Wilson really wanted a workable league he would have asked the Senate for advice and suggestions, not "questions," and have the Senate now in session to "advise and consent" as the Constitution provides. Boiled down it is just the old "kept us out of war" gag in another form. Nobody believes for a minute that any League of Nations will prevent war. It is not a partisan question, but neither is Senator Capper a partisan politician, and we may safely trust him to investigate carefully, and learn what it is all about, not blindly sign away the sovereignty of the good old U. S. A.

Kingman, Kan. J. H. Hixon.

## Growers Get Their Own Price

That it pays to list products for sale with local representatives of the Department of Agriculture is shown by the experience of growers in Arkansas as reported by the field agent in marketing at Little Rock. This agent attended a meeting of sweet potato growers and learned where stocks were held. Shortly after this a sweet potato buyer came into the agent's office and asked where he could buy a few cars. The agent told him, and before the buyer completed shipping he had bought 10,000 bushels in that neighborhood, for which he paid the growers their price f. o. b. cars, providing the packages himself.



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# The Adventures of Hi Hoover

Poor Memory in Selling A Horse to the Deacon Shows that Father Can Keep A Secret—Have You Had This Experience?





# Best Time To Market Hogs

Law of Supply and Demand Regulates Prices

BY R. J. H. DELOACH

**T**HE PRICE the packer pays for top grade hogs, as well as the price at which the dressed carcasses are sold to the consumer, is absolutely controlled by two considerations, supply and demand.

The rapidity with which hogs come to market in any one day, of course, affects the market. The supply during the previous week also has its bearing, for heavy runs can be absorbed without a break in the market if the packers' coolers are empty. This, the farmer understands. What he frequently fails to understand, however, is that demand affects prices quite as much as supply.

## Demand Depends on Labor

The heavy demand for dressed meats in normal but prosperous times is largely dependent on the great body of laboring men in the country. In times of fair prosperity, but especially during war conditions, when industrial plants are running to full capacity and labor is steadily employed, the demand for meats at home as well as abroad is brisk and steady.

The working man, whose number is legion, carries a full dinner pail only when he is working. He buys meat and runs a butcher bill only when he is looking forward to a full pay envelope on Saturday night.

When he is out of work, he runs no butcher bill. Of course, he must live somehow, and he does. But he buys less meat. And the packer instantly feels a falling off of demand. The supplies in his coolers do not move out of the coolers, and a general "backing up" is necessary all along the line.

No method has yet been found, however, by means of which supply and demand can be equalized. The farmer who raises hogs to be marketed on a certain date cannot foresee whether the demand for his hogs will be great or small. He cannot even know how many hogs his fellow farmers the country over are raising to be marketed at the same time as his own.

## How Farmers Can Help

One of the principal points of discouragement in hog raising is the wide and often rapid fluctuation in prices, due to these two opposing and apparently uncontrollable factors. When an extreme demand is met by a condition of short supply, prices naturally leap to whatever point is necessary to draw out reserve supplies, or to put pork temporarily out of the reach of a great part of the consuming public. When a rush of hogs to market is met by a condition of hard times in the world of labor, and the consumption of pork is therefore limited, the price of hogs is bound to drop.

Ideal conditions, of course, would be to have just as many hogs on the market each day as all the packers at each point can use. Needless to say, this is impossible. But uniform runs of hogs from month to month throughout the year would more nearly approach this condition.

Fluctuations in price due to differences of supply would be eliminated. Half the fluctuation in price would be avoided, and probably more; for fluctuations in demand in normal times are seldom so sudden or so disastrous as are the fluctuations of supply.

April and May in the spring, and

September and October in the fall, are now the months of light runs and best prices. December is the month of the heaviest runs, with increasing runs in November and decreasing runs in January and February. In June and July the runs pick up but do not reach the bulk of the winter months. The means for controlling at least half of this fluctuation in supply, however, seems to lie in the farmer's own hands.

The fact that average prices, as shown in market reports, are lower in the summer months is accounted for by the fact that old sows and other "clean ups" come to market in this season.

High class hogs bring a high class price, whether they reach market in winter or in summer months. It may be difficult to finish hogs for an April or a September market but the fact that many hogs do come to market during these months shows that it is possible. If certain communities of farmers who have habitually marketed their hogs in December each year would change their operations in such a way as to bring their hogs in the months of light runs at the markets, the steadying influence it would have on the market would be great.

Furthermore, this would be an influence for higher prices, as the hogs could be handled more economically both in the yards and in the plants. Service is the one thing demanded of a yards company. Hogs shipped to the yards must be unloaded promptly on arrival and immediately penned, watered and fed. If there is any advantage in being on the market early, the farmer demands and gets it.

## An Influence for Better Prices

The yards company thus maintains thruout the year a plant sufficient to handle the largest runs, and uses this plant to its full capacity only about one month in each year. Uniform runs thruout the year would work economies.

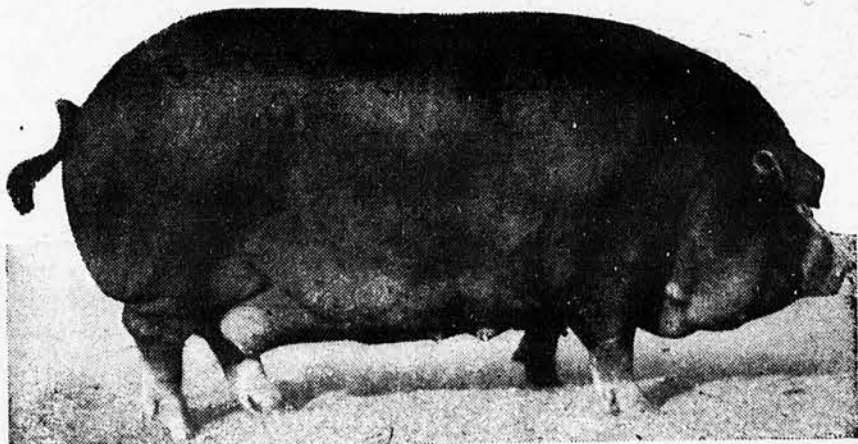
The same is true with regard to packing house equipment. One of the large packing plants at Chicago has a killing capacity of 15,000 hogs a day, but it is only for a short winter season that this capacity is reached. In the summer season the killings often fall down to 5,000. If runs were uniform it would only be necessary to have a plant with a capacity of 10,000 hogs, which could be run to full capacity the year around. Thus the investment in plant and equipment would be smaller, overhead expense would be less and competition between packers would soon insure that producers and consumers got the benefit of the economy.

## A Friend in Congress

It is gratifying indeed to know the farmers of Kansas have in Senator Capper a representative at Washington who is ever on the alert for any legislation pertaining to their benefit. I hope he may bring about the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. As manager of a co-operative grain business, I suggest that he urge, at the special session of Congress, the establishing of a rising scale of wheat prices, in order to provide for shrinkage and waste from natural causes, which are unavoidable in the storing of grain.

Russell, Kan.

Pat Crowe.



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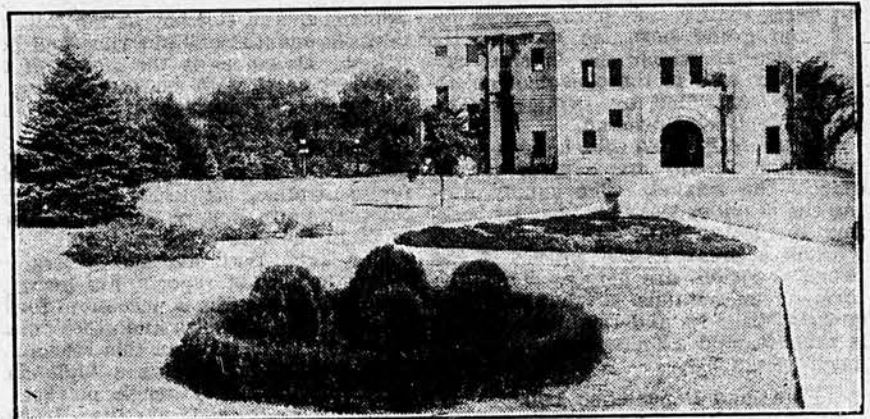
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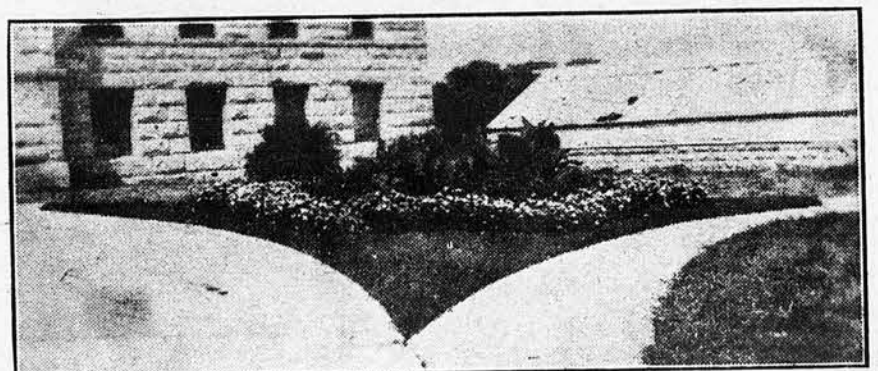
BY M. F. AHEARN



FLOWER beds are made in nearly every conceivable design. The most popular is the circular bed due no doubt, to the fact that it is easy to make and that the curved line is said to be the line of beauty. For such a bed numerous designs, some simple and some complex, may be developed. A simple and pleasing arrangement is to plant tall growing plants such as cannas in the center with scarlet sage in the next row or two, followed by Vinca Alba and Sweet Alyssum in the order named. Another and still more simplified plan is to plant the circle to Cannas alone, Vincas alone, or to fill the space with only one variety of Coleus. Startling effects are produced by planting such a bed to mixed varieties of annual Phloxes, Verbenas, Snapdragons and Petunias. The same general planting plan may be used for any other simple design of flower bed but for the more intricate scroll work and carpet bedding, low growing plants are more valuable. As soon as the frost has killed back the plants in the annual flower bed, prepare the soil for the fall planting of the spring bulbs. Spade in a good supply of well rotted manure and set out the bulbs any time after October 1, until the ground becomes too hard to work. In this state it is probably best to delay the planting of bulbs until about the last of October or the beginning of November for there is a tendency due to our warm falls, for the bulbs to get an early start. Severe weather following often impairs the vitality of the plant and the blooms are not equal to those that are produced by bulbs that have received no check during their growth. Tulips, Narcissus and Dutch Hyacinths are best suited to fall planting and may be planted in the same bed but give far better effects if planted in beds by themselves. Crocus makes a splendid showing when planted in the sod of the lawn. Better results are obtained if they are scattered indiscriminately over the area as they appear more natural than if set in rows. After the ground is frozen in the fall cover the bulb beds with a six-inch coating of well rotted manure containing about one-third of rough straw. The following March this covering should be removed, leaving the finer particles of manure to enrich the soil. When thru blooming and the foliage has ripened, the bulbs may be dug and stored in a cool dry place until the following fall. Include: Cannas, Dahlias, Phlox, Dusty Millers, Bachelors Buttons, foliage plants such as Coleus, Alternantheras and Echeverias, in the annual flower garden. The list is long and the difficulty is to select wisely, keeping in mind the fact that you are planting a flower bed and not a horticultural menagerie for public amusement. Here is the opportunity for the lover of flowers to get the greatest amount of satisfaction and real comfort that is possible to derive from the culture of flowering plants. For those who desire a systematic arrangement the opportunity is not lacking but this garden spot should be immune to anything that even borders on formality. Arrange the plants in groups and have these groups appear as natural as it is possible to make them. This is brought about by irregular outlines and by the planting of individual specimens of different heights and the massing of such favorites as Peonies, Hardy Phlox and Columbines. Planting in rows will reduce the labor bill but usually is accomplished by sacrificing beauty. Perennials are best suited to this style and there is a large and ever increasing list of sterling kinds so that the gardener is able to discriminate in his selection. The splendid feature of the perennial garden is its lasting quality, living on from year to year and if properly handled, increasing instead of decreasing. By judicious selection the blooming period may be lengthened to cover the entire season from early March to late October. The attractiveness of the planting will be enhanced if annuals are distributed thru the plot as they add bright colors to the collection. A small expenditure will give a good start and by adding a few varieties to the garden each year it will be surprising how rapidly the varietal list will grow. Exchange the surplus of the best plants in your garden for some varieties that your neighbors possess and you do not have in your plot. Special mention should be made at this time of the Iris group including the Japanese, Siberian and other varieties. The Japanese are truly remarkable in the size and color of their flowers. They are not quite as hardy as the German Iris. Divide the plants every three or four years and plant out the pieces using one in each place. Peonies produce a wealth of flowers and respond vigorously to care and rich, well drained soil. Unlike the Iris they should not be disturbed after they are once well established. Do not divide them if it can be avoided as it takes a peony a long while to recover from the effects of transplanting.

### No Use to Farmers

We want to thank Senator Capper for his attitude toward the Daylight Saving law. It is simply of no use to the farmers. All of them in this community are going by the old time. We hope the law will be repealed at an early meeting of the next Congress. Diller, Neb. Charles E. Darr.



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# Get Busy with the Plants

Plan to Have Early and Late Vegetables

BY E. V. HARTMAN

**G**ARDENS on many farms in Oklahoma and Kansas have been back numbers until recently and in reality were only places where weeds were permitted to grow rampant. We pity all who are content with eating "greens" found along the road side and who depend on yellow field corn for roasting ears. We do not envy the wife and mother's place when she has only the flour barrel and meat barrel for her main sources of supply for the three meals a day.

A good garden demands a good rich soil and unless it is fertile you cannot get first class products such as you would like or expect. It will be best not to add too much fertilizer this spring unless it is well rotted manure that has been previously well composted. The second point to look after in the garden preparation is a deep soil holding in its composition a good supply of humus. The mellow, friable soil can be had by the diligent use of the plow, disk, harrow and drag, going over it often enough until you have it pulverized from the top to the bottom of the furrow. Plants and seeds cannot grow and do well in lumpy soil, hence this operation is important. The fact is, you should do the major portion of your cultivation before you plant the seed.

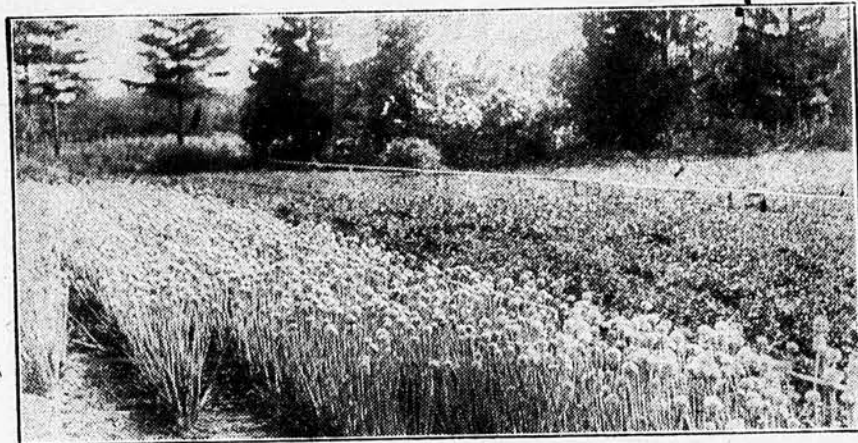
We ought to study the different garden crops until we know those which are hardy and should be planted early, and those that are tender and only thrive when the earth becomes warm. The careful farmer should always have

The Extra Early White Milan, a 40-day turnip is a good variety to plant. Turnips of this variety are good if forced to grow fast. At this time too, a good supply of early cabbage plants should be set out. Those known as "Frost Proof" and hardy varieties are preferable. I know a person who put out such plants the last of February last year and the plants went thru several hard freezing spells but came out in excellent condition. One can start them in boxes in the window in the kitchen. To the vegetables mentioned should be added some Champion Moss Curled parsley plants and a bed of Improved Guernsey parsnips would about fill the list for the first early planting.

## Late Plantings

By the latter part of April in Oklahoma or Southern Kansas, the ground has become sufficiently warmed to permit the planting of the more tender vegetables, such as beans, tomatoes, peppers, cauliflower, cucumbers, muskmelons and watermelons. I find that all of these do well except cauliflower, which always has been a failure in my garden.

The wax beans are excellent for the first planting and on account of the bush growth, may be planted quite thickly in the drill. Planting of the climbing sort such as the Kentucky Wonder at the same time, which come a little later, will prolong the season of beans quite a little. I find for dry or shell beans the Navy bean planted late, or after oat harvest does well and



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his garden seeds on hand long before he needs them. Looking over seed catalogs and making out your order for seeds is a profitable part of any farmer's time and is exceedingly well spent when you compare the crop raised from seeds carefully chosen with the crop the careless farmer harvests from seeds bought from some one who does not vouch for their purity and vigor.

## Some Early Vegetables

The following is a list of vegetables that I find best suited to Oklahoma and Southern Kansas: Lettuce, Black seeded Simpson; radish, Early Scarlet Globe and Icicle; beets, Early Egyptian or Crosby's Early, which is a little later. For onions, try Red Weathersfield and Australian Brown with the Prizetaker as the onion to be used in the new onion culture, that is when you desire to raise your own sets. Every garden should have a corner devoted to the Egyptian Perennial onion as this gives every spring without labor, an abundance of green onions. Peas are quite hardy and they hold a high place among vegetables. They are not only good fresh, but are a profitable vegetable to can. The smooth ones such as the Alaska are early and are the first and best of all. The early peas are fair, but do not bear so well as the wrinkled sorts, but these are more susceptible to cold wet weather. I planted Nott's Excelsior this year, altho I have no fault to find with the American Wonder or the Premium Gem. I never have had success with the late varieties, such as the Champion of England. However, some years it might do very well.

A few spring or summer turnips ought to find a place in the garden.

so will the Western Pinto bean. I am planning to plant several rows of the Pinto beans in my corn this year. I have not been successful with the larger varieties of the lima bean, but the Henderson lima bean, a bush variety does very well.

The tomato should occupy a large and prominent place in the garden, for it can be used in so many ways, both fresh and canned. When fruit is scarce it takes the place of that article. Tomato plants should be started early in a hotbed or in a window. I had some April 5, that were 6 inches tall and ready for the second transplanting, and soon will be ready for the third transplanting in the open ground. The Early June, Earliana, Stone and Champion are good varieties, and produce well. I always grow a few ground cherries or husk tomatoes, as it makes good preserves or fig cherries, if pressed in layers with a little sugar.

The pepper is a plant easy to grow and should be treated similarly to the tomato. Seeds should be sown early in the hotbed. My plants at this writing are 8 inches high. Stimulate the growth of the plants with a liberal dose of a good fertilizer. Peppers usually sell readily at 25 cents a dozen. Selling at this price, they are very profitable.

The cucumber is a profitable crop if handled rightly. In order for the crop to make the best growth, it must have the best of rich soil, and attention in every detail. The cucumber demands heat and plenty of moisture and the first early crop never has failed me in this section but the late or regular pickling crop often has proved a failure on account of dry weather.

(Continued on Page 43.)

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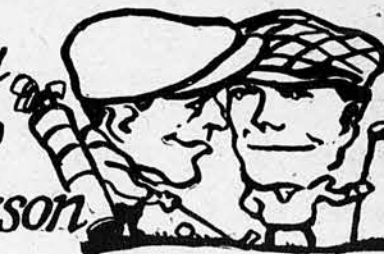
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## To Control Bee Swarming

Good Management Will Increase the Honey Crop

BY J. H. MERRILL

**A** MAN'S success as a beekeeper is no longer judged by the number of swarms which issue from his hives every year. It is now realized that issuing swarms cut down the honey crop, yet it is natural for bees to swarm, and unless some methods of prevention are taken they are almost certain to leave the hive as a swarm, and they do not always choose the time which would best please the beekeeper. Bees usually swarm during the honey flow, which is the very worst time, from the standpoint of the beekeeper, that they could depart. To control swarming without providing for some method of increase would be very unwise, as nearly all beekeepers desire some increase at times. In making this increase it is desired to accomplish it with the least possible interference with the storing of surplus honey. If increase is made either before the honey flow begins or when it is nearly over, both the increase and honey crop may be obtained. While many methods are used, and may be used, in getting increase, only a few of those most commonly practiced will be described here.

### Clip the Queen's Wings

Swarming is much more easily controlled in producing extracted honey than it is in producing comb honey, and the making of increase is also easier in the former case. In both comb honey and extracted honey production, the queen's wings should be clipped in the spring, so that later if a swarm issues from the hive in which the queen has been clipped, she will not be able to accompany the bees, but will flounder around on the ground in front of the hive. The bees, finding that the queen is not with them, will return to the old location. The queen should be captured and caged. The old hive should be removed from its location, and a new hive set in its place. When the bees begin to return to their old location, the queen may be released from her cage and allowed to run in at the entrance with the other bees as soon as they are going into the hive in goodly numbers. The supers should be removed from the old colony and placed on the new hive. As this colony will not only have the swarm, but also all of the bees which go to the field from the old hive and return to their old location, it will be the stronger colony and one that will store the surplus honey.

### How to Manipulate Colonies

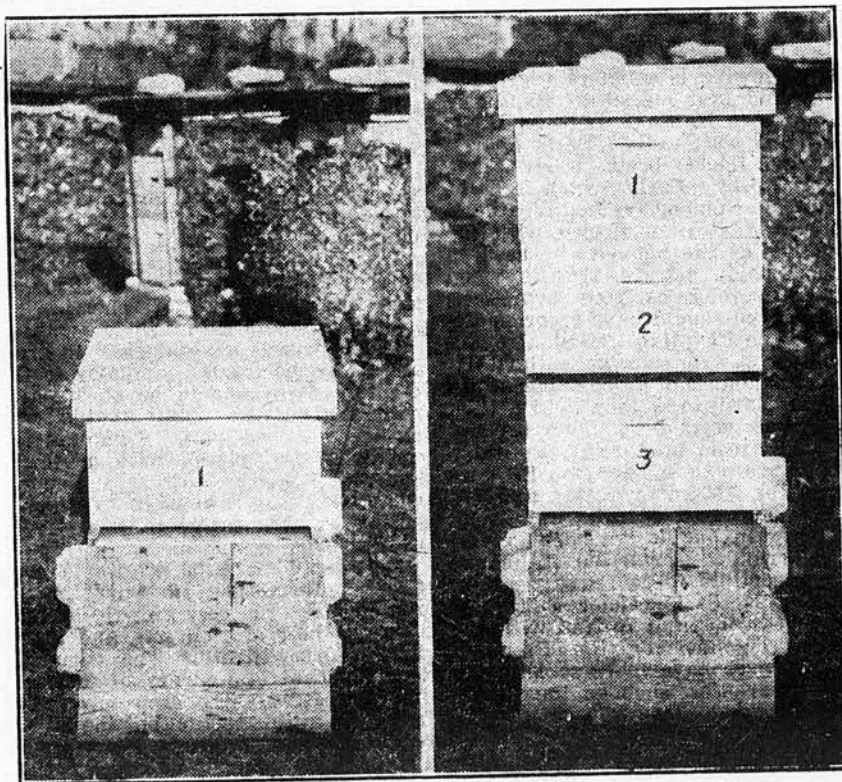
Dr. Miller's method of manipulating colonies for comb honey production is probably the safest and most satisfactory method that can be used. Briefly, it is this: Early in the spring he places an extra hive body with drawn comb on each one of his colonies so as to give the queen ample room for brood

rearing. He examines these colonies and cuts out queen cells, and whenever the queen is not producing brood up to standard he replaces her. By good management during the spring he does away with the swarming to a large extent, as the queens have plenty of room, so that when the honey flow comes on his colonies are vigorous and ready for storing a bumper crop. He then goes thru his colonies, removes the upper hive body, and fills the lower hive body full of frames of brood. He does this with all of his colonies, and with whatever frames of brood he has left he starts new colonies and gives each a ripe queen cell or a laying queen. For comb honey production, probably no better method than this can be followed.

It is a simple matter to make increase when producing extracted honey. One of the most satisfactory methods is known as the Alexander method of making increase. This method should be used to make increase when the colony of bees is strong and vigorous. Remove the old hive from its location and put a new hive body in its place, filled with either drawn comb or frames of full foundation. Remove the middle frame from this colony and put in its place a frame of brood from the old hive. If the queen can be found on such a frame, use that frame for making the exchange. If she is not there, then she should be caught and placed in the new hive body on the old location. The queen excluder should be placed on top of this hive, and the old hive body placed on the queen excluder. At the end of five days the upper hive body should be examined, and if any queen cells are present they should be cut out. At the end of 10 days all of the brood in the upper hive body will have been sealed over and this hive body may then be taken away to a new location, and a ripe queen cell or laying queen introduced. The laying queen is preferable because she will begin work earlier, and there is no danger of her being lost on her wedding flight. This method tends largely to discourage swarming, and will result in a safe, moderate amount of increase.

Another method which has even some advantages over the ones already described is the method described by Frank C. Pellett, in the American Bee Journal. His procedure is somewhat like that of the Alexander method in that a new hive body is set in place of the old one, or, as shown in the accompanying illustration, where the hive marked No. 1 is the one to be divided. This hive is removed and placed to one side, and hive marked No. 3 is then set in its place. Hive No. 3 should contain drawn comb, or frames of full foundation, and the frame of brood and

(Continued on Page 40.)



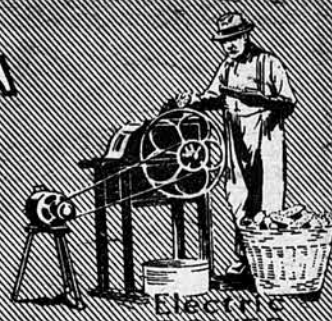




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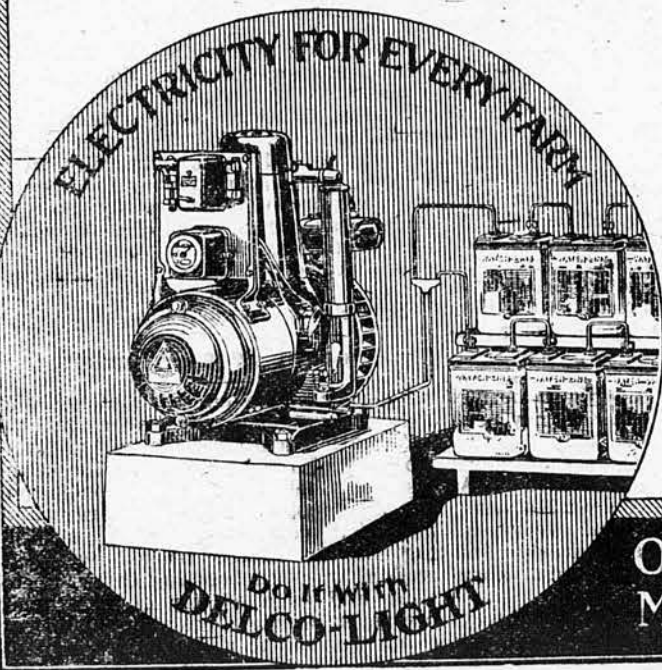
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Greeley	W. D. Lough	Scott City	Russell	Mahoney & Thielens	Dorrance
Geary	Roy Williams	Enterprise	Republic	Gregg & Gregg	Belleville
Gove (North)	F. H. Stanley	Quinter	Shawnee	Fred Young	Topeka
Gove (South)	W. S. Whitney	Utica	Saline	B. F. Merrill	Salina
Graham	E. G. Taylor	Hill City	Scott	W. D. Lough	Scott City
Greenwood	C. W. Huffman	Eureka	Sedgwick	C. E. Brown	Wichita
Harvey	Rich Merc. Co.	Newton	Seward	W. C. Anderson	Liberal
Harper	Dresser & Sutton	Harper	Sheridan	F. H. Stanley	Quinter
Haskell	Frank Hutchinson	Satanta	Sherman	Robt. Cram	St. Francis
Hodgeman	Midland L. & I. Co.	Dodge City	Stanton	Hastings & Lane	Syracuse
Hamilton	Hastings & Lane	Syracuse	Stafford (North)	Doerr Merc. Co.	Larned
Jackson	Fred Young	Topeka	Stafford (South)	Arnold-Long	Wichita
Jewell	N. P. Rosvall	Mankato	Stevens	J. B. Porter	Hugoton
Johnson	B. F. Gifford	Olathe	Sumner	C. E. Brown	Wichita
Jefferson (S. W.)	Lawrence Bulck Co.	Lawrence	Smith	L. C. Arnold	Smith Center
Jefferson (East)	S. W. Baker	Kansas City, Mo.	Thomas	F. A. Louis	Colby
Kearny	Hart-Thorpe & Co.	Lakin	Trego	Ray C. Hall	Ellis
Kiowa	J. H. Gingress	Mullinville	Woodson	J. C. Schnell	Yates Center
Kingman	Grabner & Waltner	Kingman	Wyandotte	H. H. Hall	Fredonia
Labette	Milburn Hobson	Independence	Wabunsee	S. W. Baker	Kansas City, Mo.
Linn (S. W.)	H. C. McConnell	Kincaid	Wabunsee	Wm. Gebhard	St. Marys
Linn (Except S. W.)	Chas. A. Parker	La Cygne	Wallace	L. L. Teas	Alta Vista
Leavenworth	S. W. Baker	Kansas City, Mo.	Wallace	L. A. Jordan	Winona
Lane	Wickham & Hall	Dighton	Wichita	W. D. Lough	Scott City
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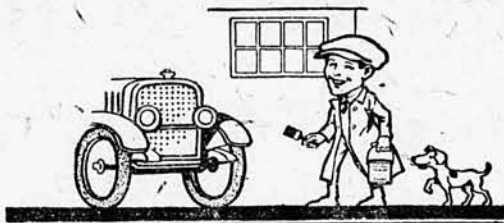
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## Farmers Ask for Sun Time

### Senator Capper Gets More Than 10,000 Protests Weekly Against Daylight Saving Law

MORE than a million farmers are going to ask United States Senator Capper to demand the repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving Law. True, this is an estimate but it is based on the fact that more than 10,000 protests have reached Senator Capper every week. They come from every part of the United States because the Senator's publications are carrying his views on the subject and with them the invitation to farmers and others everywhere to sign a petition expressing their opinion with regard to this much discussed law.

No public question, no legislation—proposed or in effect—has produced the mental disturbance in this country as that stirred up by this asinine enactment. Not only farmers are concerned, however. The law's provisions are resented by laboring men, by school teachers, by clerks, teamsters, artisans of various kinds; indeed by nine-tenths of the persons affected—except the especial class that gets something out of its enforcement at the expense of others. So widespread is the opposition to the change of time that many cities and towns have wholly disregarded the law. Nothing has so confused the ordinary occupations of men. Nothing has more completely and thoroughly upset the domestic, commercial and religious programs of the nation than has this silly statute made. It almost seems, in the interest of a class demanding more leisure than do the men and women who have important things to do in the world. "This law is especially obnoxious," says S. C. Whitecraft, of Holton, Kan., "because it is unjust to farmers, schools and children. At this time of year the children can do very few chores and get to school by 9 o'clock. When this is changed to 8 o'clock they have no time at all for chores, and they are forced to get up too early. But this is only one of the reasons why we object to the law. There are many others. The farmers are nearly a unit against it."

### Breaks up Sunday Schools

"This Daylight Saving law is breaking up our Sunday school," writes Mrs. H. E. Barber, of Humboldt, Kan. "It is especially hard on laboring men. They have to get up in the night to reach work on time, and then come home in the middle of the afternoon for supper. Please do all you can to have this law repealed."

The Greensburg, Kan., Signal says editorially: "More than 100 signatures were obtained yesterday protesting against the so-called Daylight Saving law. The petition was addressed to Senator Capper. This foolish law is decidedly unpopular in this part of the country, and so far as we can see is of no particular benefit to anyone."

"Farmers cannot afford to have their hired men quit at 6 o'clock under this Daylight Saving law," says Mrs. F. M. Turley of Wellington, Kan., a farmer's wife. William Hickey of Sabetha, Kan., says the people of Morrill township did not change their clocks last year, and they did not change them this year when the law applied. "I believe the records will show," says Mr. Hickey, "that our township and Brown county were as patriotic as any during the war. Anyone with brains can see that farmers cannot run their business on such a schedule. Of 17 teams I could see, one day last summer, standing in my own field, only one quit work at the new time. Doing the chores Sunday morning and then getting to church on time becomes almost impossible, especially when working men need a chance to rest one morning in a week. Let the manufacturing cities have this law if they need it, but let it be applied no farther."

"I think Senator Capper is absolutely right in this matter," says W. A. Payne, a farmer living near Kalvesta, Kan. "This change in time every year is absurd, and it works a hardship and much confusion on farmers and laboring men generally."

George L. Crockett of Mulberry, Kan., writes Senator Capper that few persons would complain about the

change of time during the war because it seemed to give more time for efforts directed to winning the great conflict. "But now," says Mr. Crockett, "we are trying to get back to peace times. I am sure the advanced hour is a hardship too for farmers and others. The law should be repealed."

### Bad for Harvest Work

T. E. Hill, a farmer near Baldwin, Kan., has 75 acres of wheat to harvest this summer. "We farmers," he says, "have a lot of chores to do before beginning harvest work. We have to depend on one another for this work. We must care for our dairy cows and other livestock in the mornings, and we cannot get to work so early. The machine men and others we have to hire from the outside insist on quitting at 5 o'clock under this law, which really is 4 o'clock by the sun, so that the best part of the day is lost in the most important season. In haying time we cannot work early because of the dew. And even if we have to wait until 9 or 10 o'clock for the grass to dry the men must quit at 4 o'clock, sun time. Please use all your influence to have this law repealed."

Farmers and others wishing to express themselves with regard to the Daylight Saving law should sign the petition shown on the opposite page, get their friends to sign it, and mail it immediately to Senator Capper, Topeka, Kan. The will of the people is shown in a common protest. Make it one thru your representative in the U. S. Senate.

### Painting Time is Here

Paints and painters have both been rather scarce during the war. As a consequence, owners who were in the habit of keeping their buildings properly protected with paint in pre-war times, were of necessity forced to let them go unpainted during ex-Kaiser Bill's orgy of fire and blood. Now, as a result of the neglect, many such buildings are badly in need of painting, not only to prevent deterioration, but because they present an untidy appearance. Even their value, in the event it were desired to sell them, would be appreciably lessened.

The time is now ripe for a grand spring clean-up. Painters are available and paints again are in plentiful supply.

There were many painters in the military service; many were employed in industrial war work. It would be an act of patriotism to give these men employment. And it's a two-sided proposition at that. The owner of the building improves his property; the painter is offered work; the paint manufacturer can keep his factory running and unemployment, recognized as a bad thing for the country, is to some extent, at least, reduced.

By all means, let's get busy with our painting. Let's do it now.

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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.

### Modern Seven Wonders

They are trying to ridicule the Princeton student who, at a general information contest, declared the seven wonders of the world to be the wireless, the telephone, the phonograph, the airplane, radium, the X-ray, and modern surgery. This was not according to the school books, but that student was just bringing things up to date, and as a matter of fact don't his seven wonders beat the historical seven wonders to a frazzle?—Philadelphia Press.





# Own a "Selected" Farm in Western Canada

## Make Bigger Profits!

**T**HE most wonderful opportunity in the world today for Business Farmers who are seeking greater rewards for their industry is in Western Canada along the lines of the Canadian National Railways. In this marvelously fertile section, farming yields a big profit on the investment, because the land can be bought at low prices and wheat and cattle raisers operate under ideal conditions with a big, sure demand for their products at a high level of prices.

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When you buy a "selected" farm in Western Canada along the lines of the Canadian National Railways, you get the benefit of special knowledge of farming conditions acquired through years of close study by experts representing over 14,000 miles of railway, whose impartial advice and practical assistance are of great value to settlers and farm buyers and entirely free of cost to them.

You do not purchase merely "a farm" but in fact and reality a carefully **Selected Farm**, chosen to meet your needs from the cream of the richest wheat farming and cattle raising country on the North American Continent.

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The boundary line between the United States and Western Canada is purely imaginary. When you settle on a "Selected" Farm along the lines of the Canadian National Railways, you will find yourself surrounded by the same living conditions that you are used to—the same friendly neighbors, speaking your language and thinking your thoughts—helpful friends eager to welcome and aid you to achieve the greater prosperity and happiness that await you in Western Canada.

Your harvests will be greatly increased—your animals will thrive better—the cost of cattle raising will be less—your profits greater—on your **Selected Farm** in Western Canada. You will enjoy every benefit that you formerly enjoyed and many advantages that you could not get from higher priced land elsewhere.

### Big Profits in Wheat

With the world-wide call for "more wheat," and the big problem of feeding the nations pressing for solution, it is safe to assume that for years to come this great food staple will continue to command high prices.

Western Canada is famous for its big wheat yields. "Selected" Farms along the lines of the Canadian National Railways average more than 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. Under specially favorable conditions a yield of 50 to 60 bushels per acre is not uncommon.

### Fortunes from Beef and Dairy Cattle

Stock raising in Western Canada is extremely profitable, as conditions are ideal for the purpose. Probably in all the world no section can match the great advantages offered by this region for the highly profitable business of raising beef and dairy cattle. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep thrive wonderfully well on the prairie grasses, which cure standing and make fine hay in many sections along the lines of the Canadian National Railways.

Cattle and horses range the prairies during most of the winter, requiring only natural shelter, frequently bringing the highest prices without expense for grain feeding.

### Fine Schools Located in All Farming Districts

The school system of Western Canada offers splendid advantages to settlers along the lines of the Canadian National Railways.

It requires only four families with a minimum of 12 children to secure a primary school, and the government is active in building schools in farming districts and assisting them by money grants.

In Saskatchewan, for example, during the nine years from 1906 to 1915, 2,335 schools were established—an average of one for each school day! There are now nearly 4,000 school districts in the Province of Saskatchewan alone and this favorable condition is also substantially true of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Settlers on these "Selected" Farms therefore will find every educational advantage for their children that they could enjoy in the most favored farming sections in any country. Western Canada believes in education and backs its belief by every possible aid in perfecting an ideal school system.

### Taxes Are Low

Western Canada encourages settlers in every possible way, and shows its hospitable spirit by adopting a taxation system that falls very lightly on the farmer. A small tax is levied on the land, but buildings, improvements, animals, farm machinery and personal property are all tax exempt.

### Easy Payment Terms

"Selected" Farms along the lines of the Canadian National Railways may be purchased on remarkably easy terms. In many instances, only 10 per cent of the purchase price need be paid down, balance in small payments extended over a period of years. It is no uncommon thing for a settler to pay for his **Selected Farm** in full with the profits from a single crop!

### Special Rates to Homeseekers

Canadian National Railways invite your personal inspection of the farm that they will assist you in selecting along their lines. To this end they offer special railway rates for home seekers and their effects.

Send for full particulars of railway rates, and complete information about this wonderful **Selected Farm** offer, including "just the things you want to know" about Western Canada and its big, money-making opportunities.

All the facts will be furnished free on request and without obligation to you.

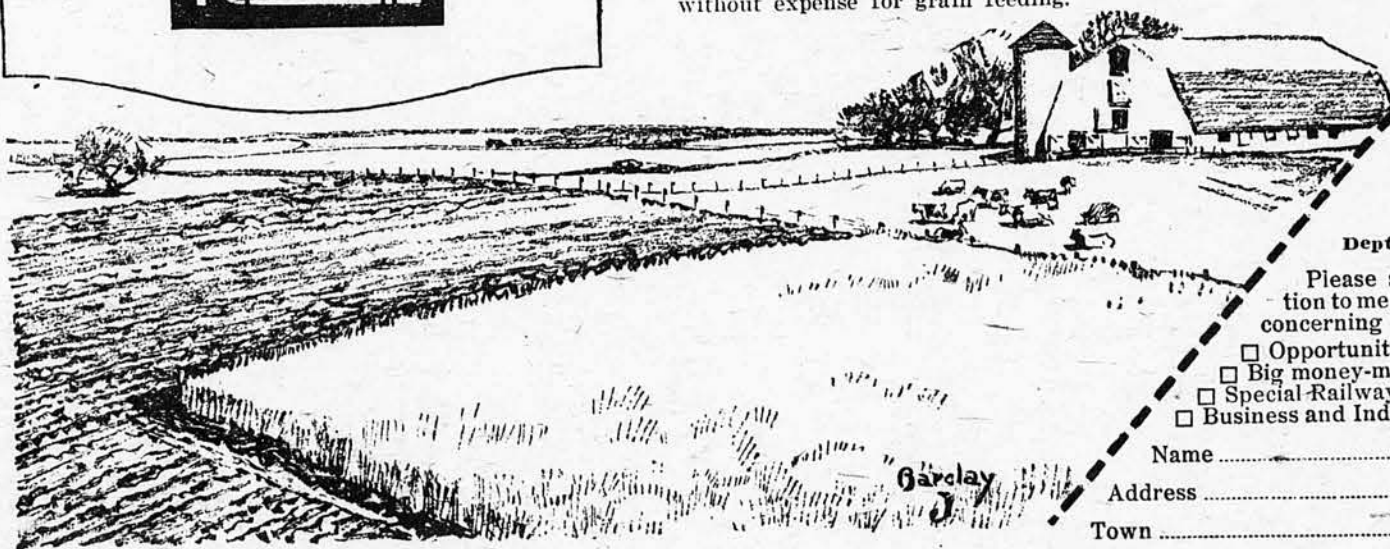
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- ☐ Special Railway Rates for Home Seekers
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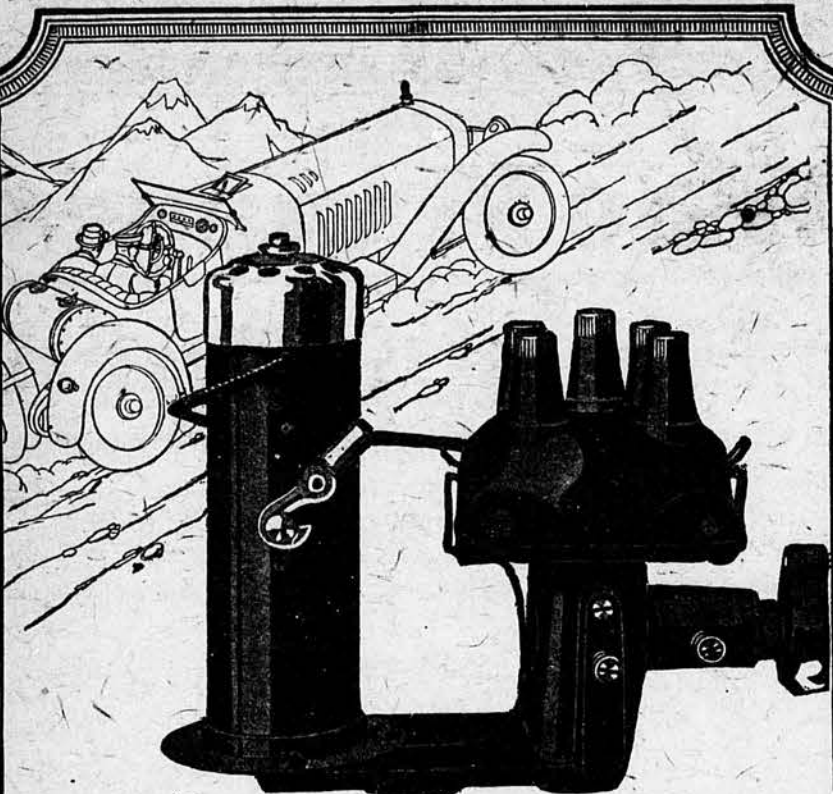


Illustration Shows Type C C Magneto Replacement System

# ATWATER KENT

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**YOUR** motor is frequently blamed for its inability to pull "that hill" on high when in reality the trouble is a weak spark at low speeds.

Power depends more on ignition than possibly any other detail of operation. This is particularly true at present when the grade of fuel is so poor. A weak spark reduces power, wastes gas, makes operation laborious and causes undue strain on the entire mechanism.

Atwater Kent Scientific Ignition supplies a big, hot, perfectly timed spark at all motor speeds—greatly improving combustion, which in turn enables you to run on a leaner mixture; gives greater power; reduces gear shifting and motor stalling, and facilitates starting.

The same type Atwater Kent System on your car will be found operating successfully on cars costing thousands as well as on cars costing but a few hundred dollars.

Its mechanical simplicity and unfailing performance dictated its selection above other types. It will replace any magneto or system which is a part of an electrical system with better ignition. Easily and economically installed. A system for every car made—electrically equipped or not.

A special system for Fords, also TRACTORS.

Get an Atwater Kent demonstration from your nearest dealer or write direct to factory

PLEASE NAME MAKE AND MODEL OF CAR OR TRACTOR WHEN REQUESTING LITERATURE.

**ATWATER KENT MFG. WORKS**

*Philadelphia*

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## Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

**Farmers are Liberal Spenders. Strong Demand for Motor Cars. The All Season Machine. The Value of the Roadster. Sedans, Limousines and Coupes. The Reliability of Salesmen. Service Station Important Factor. Too Many Changes in Models. Many So-Called Improvements. Questions and Answers.**

**A**PPARENTLY the heavy demands on the pocket books of the people of this country for contribution to Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other good causes has not had a very depressing effect upon the financial status of the buyers. It seems that more money is being spent than ever. Purchasers are not only buying more liberally, of what in the past might have been called luxury, but they are demanding better qualities in the necessities of life and are willing to pay for it.

Manufacturers of motor cars are enthusiastic over the sales prospects for the coming season, and the probabilities are that more motor cars will be sold this year than ever before. Farmers have come to realize that the usefulness of the motor car cannot be overdrawn and they are not going to be deprived of the pleasures and benefits to be derived from the ownership of a machine any longer than possible. In some states there are already enough motor cars to take more than half the population riding at the same time, and the time will soon be here when no one can go visiting on Sunday afternoon if the roads and weather are good, because everyone else will be out driving and no one will be at home.

While in many cases, purchasers of motor cars usually do not plunge blindly into the proposition, still there are many persons who do not exercise the ordinary caution in making purchases of this kind. They are very much like the child who goes into the candy store and is so attracted by all the different varieties shown, that he cannot make up his mind which is the best for him and then hastily buys an unsatisfactory article in order to end the suspense.

One of the first things that a purchaser should decide upon when considering the purchase of a car is the size and type of machine which will best meet his requirements. There are a number of different types of cars, each of which is suited for a particular purpose, perhaps 90 per cent of the cars sold are of the open type, either roadster or touring body. The tendency toward the purchasing of closed cars is becoming stronger and stronger, as persons experience the comfort of driving in cold weather in a completely enclosed car. A number of manufacturers are making what they call an all season car, in which the windows are so made as to be adjusted to meet any weather conditions.

If a man wants a car for strictly business purposes, he will probably find the roadster the most satisfactory car. It is neat, compact and light, snappy and business like in appearance, and the rear portion has considerable storage room or can be constructed to provide enough so that considerable baggage can be carried. One thing which is really an argument in way of the roadster for the business man, is that he has no vacant rear seats to make his friends wonder why he does not pick them up and give them a ride.

The five or seven-passenger touring car probably is the best all round car for general purposes. It can be used very readily as a business car and the tonneau will hold a considerable quantity of baggage if the driver desires to carry it. The touring car makes an excellent car for pleasure driving and by many persons is considered to have comfortable riding qualities.

Of the closed types of cars, there are the sedans, limousines, and coupes. The problem of selection is merely one of personal taste. Physicians have found the coupe or single seated enclosed car very well suited to their re-

quirements. The larger cars are used almost exclusively for general family use. While the closed cars are attractive and comfortable, it must be remembered that they are more expensive, not only in first cost but in maintenance. They are heavier, consequently require more gasoline to propel them, and their tires are likely to wear out sooner than on lighter cars.

After a decision has been made as to the size and type of car to be purchased, the next point in order of consideration is the selection of the particular machine to purchase. Here is where the ever-present salesman usually gets in his work. The manufacturers who have a set price and who compel agents to adhere are comparatively few. Cut prices and cut-throat methods of salesmanship are too common, and while the buyer may obtain a bargain from the salesman who makes a heavy cut in price, still in many instances it would be better to buy from the dealer who maintains an established price. The reliability of the manufacturer is exceedingly important. There have been hundreds of motor car manufacturers that have gone out of existence in the last few years, leaving a number of orphan machines in the hands of unwise purchasers. The dealer's reliability should also be investigated, and all wild cat dealers should be very carefully avoided.

It may be unwise to purchase a standard car in a certain locality for the simple reason that there may be no agency or service station for that particular make of car within any reasonable distance. Whenever repairs have to be made on such a car it is usually the plight of the owner to find the car laid up for weeks while the new parts are being obtained from some distant agency. On the other hand if there is a service station in that locality, repairs can be made with no delay and the owner will have his car with no loss of time. The question of service is one which very many buyers, particularly those who are buying for the first time, do not give sufficient attention to. Responsible manufacturers give a time guarantee with the machine, the time varying from 60 days to 6 months, covering the entire machine, and guaranteeing the purchaser from loss due to defective parts or construction. The presence of a service station in the locality is almost a necessity if the full benefit from the guarantee is to be realized. The inexperienced purchaser will find a thousand and one things about his car, on which he would like to get a little information. If a service station is handy he can obtain this information very readily and at no expense. If he has to get the information from a garage man, who has the agency of some other car, he may have to pay well for it, and if he gets into the hands of an unscrupulous adviser, his knowledge may be expensive indeed.

Another point to bear in mind is the tendency of the manufacturer to be changing models continually. The manufacturer's excuse for doing this is that he wishes to keep up with the times, to keep his car in the latest fashion, and to take advantage of the newest developments. The purchaser is the one who is going to suffer. He will find some difficulty, perhaps, in getting repairs and annoying delay will occur from this cause. He also will find that the used car value of his machine has depreciated with extraordinary rapidity. It may be that three months after a purchaser buys one of these machines, a new model will come out throwing the first car entirely into the shade. The practice of manufacturers in this respect has led many people to believe that the only reason for changing models is to make the maintenance of old cars more expensive.

Of course no one wishes to buy old fashioned cars and it is to be deplored that styles change so rapidly in motor

(Continued on Page 28.)



## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Pastures Will be Early.**  
The Jayhawker in Lyon County.  
Cattle and Corn Supplant Wheat.  
Farm Agents are Valuable.  
How to Stretch Woven Wire.  
The Dual Purpose Cow.  
Peach Crop is Killed.

TWO rather heavy showers during the week which ended April 5 supplied all the moisture that was needed and weather rather warm for the time of the year did the rest. Consequently wheat and alfalfa were very forward for the first week in April and the prairie grass made a good start. Rough feed and hay are virtually all used here and early pasture will be a great help; in fact, we've just got to have it. More teams will be worked on grass this spring than for a long time; there will be grain for them, of course, but very little hay.

A cordial invitation from the Lyon county Farm Bureau to address their annual meeting came near landing the writer in trouble during the last week but with the help of a dinner such as Kansas farm women put out upon such an occasion I managed to survive the ordeal. It was my first experience in addressing an audience outside of Sunnyside district. The fact that the Lyon county friends were so cordial helped out wonderfully in getting a green speaker thru a rather rambling farm talk.

Lyon county has reason to be proud of its citizenship as well as of the appearance of its farming communities. A 30 mile ride from this farm to Emporia in the motor car disclosed a series of the most beautiful farm fields I ever saw. A field of wheat would be followed by a field of alfalfa, all of a dark green which gives promise of a heavy crop. Lyon county, like most other Kansas counties, is 100 per cent American and so is not unduly exalted by fine crop prospects or cast down when those prospects fail to materialize.

But I do not believe that we should, in this part of Kansas pin our faith too strongly to wheat. In years to come I believe we will get back closer to corn and cattle than we are today. On the other hand I do not think we are following wrong farm practice this year in raising so large an acreage of wheat; the country has for many years made corn the main crop and a complete change of grain crops for a year or so cannot fail to help. The clean farming that small grain allows is helping to get rid of our weeds and in a year or so we can plant corn again knowing that the corn root louse and kindred pests have had a period of enforced starvation, at least.

The farm agent of Lyon county, Gaylord Hancock, came from Coffey county, so we may know that he has a good start. In addition, I judge that Mr. Hancock means business and is going to give the farmers of Lyon county a chance to find out what a real live farm agent can do. I will confess that up to a year or so ago I was strongly opposed to the farm agent but after talking with two farmers, one from Illinois and one from Nebraska, I began to think there was something to the idea. Both of these men I knew to be intensely practical and if they said their farm agent justified his salary I knew for certain that he did. Everybody in Lyon county knows that their home demonstration agent, Miss Ruth Wooster, could not be dispensed with without a near riot. From what I heard I should judge they would as soon give up their rural mail service as their home demonstration agent.

We made a small start on our spring plowing for corn this week. A hog pasture that was in rye last year was plowed with the exception of the upper end where volunteer rye makes the best kind of hog pasture. We let this stand and ran a temporary woven fence across and turned in the hogs. Ordinarily we should be pushing the

plowing for corn by this date but we have but 25 acres left to do and two 3-horse teams to do it with. It is sandy ground, so can be plowed at almost any time and as it might possibly wash a little if heavy rains came we will not plow until just before planting time which may be anywhere from April 15 to April 25.

A year or more ago we bought a set of light iron blocks, one with three pulleys and one with two. They, with about 40 feet of rope, were bought to carry in the motor car to wind ourselves out of a mud hole should we ever happen to get stuck. Luckily we never have had to use them for that purpose but we have found many other uses for the tackle. We used it to stretch the woven fence and never struck anything equal to it both for quickness and ability to do the work. In hanging up anything heavy such as a hog at butchering time, one man is enabled easily to lift as much as three without the use of tackle.

A dairy demonstration was held at the home of a neighbor this week and a number of the neighbors attended. The lecturer was from the college at Manhattan and he seemed strong for the dairy breeds as compared with the common red cow, that is, for dairy purposes. I do not think that the most of those present agreed with him, but that might have been, as he said, because we were still too close to the beef idea. On the other hand, there are a number of farmers in this locality who have in the past profited well by milking common cows of Shorthorn stock and raising the calves by hand to be sold later as beef stock. Possibly the pure dairy breeds would have made greater profits but I personally know that these men have done exceedingly well with their dual purpose cows and they do not seem in the notion of making a change.

One neighbor, who kept dairy cows for a number of years, is getting back to a Shorthorn basis as fast as possible. He says that with that stock he can get almost as good results from the dairy part and far better results from the livestock end of the business. Of course, this neighborhood is so far from market that it is out of the question to think of selling milk; butterfat is the only dairy product we can handle. The neighbor who is making the change is one of the best farmers in the country and he has given this matter a thorough trial. He finds that the stock cattle of the dual purpose breeds are easier keepers than dairy stockers and that there is no comparison as to their market value as stockers. I know that the dairy breeds are best for dairying in most localities but here, where roughness is usually so plentiful as to have but little value, we find that the dual purpose breeds perform better for us than the pure dairy stock.

I am sorry to report that the peach trees are not going to blossom this spring. They are already putting out leaves with not a hint of pink in sight and that can mean but one thing—no peaches. This makes the third year in succession in which the peach has entirely failed us or at least the budded trees. Years ago we seldom had more than one failure in succession and often had a series of four or five good peach years. Of course, it was that 13 below zero spell last January which killed the peach buds but it seems strange that cold severe enough to kill peach buds would not kill lettuce growing in the garden or volunteer oats growing in the fields. The covering of snow at the coldest time protected the oats and lettuce, of course.

### Against Daylight Saving

I am sending you a small petition asking the repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving law. I think the farmers in Republic county are 100 per cent against this law.  
Agenda, Kan. E. E. Dillehay.

# Who Manages The Standard Oil Company?

(Indiana)

SEVEN men, who have demonstrated unusual ability in their particular branch of the business, have been entrusted with the task and responsibilities of management.

Mr. Robert W. Stewart  
Chairman of the Board

Mr. William M. Burton  
President

Mr. Henry S. Morton  
Vice-President

Mr. George W. Stahl  
Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. Seth C. Drake  
General Manager—Sales

Mr. William E. Warwick  
General Manager—Manufacturing

Mr. Beaumont Parks  
General Superintendent

are now at the head of the Company's affairs. These men, all residents of Chicago, and all actively engaged in this business, and no other, are the Board of Directors.

They are responsible to the 4628 stockholders, and to the public, for the policies governing the Company's activities.

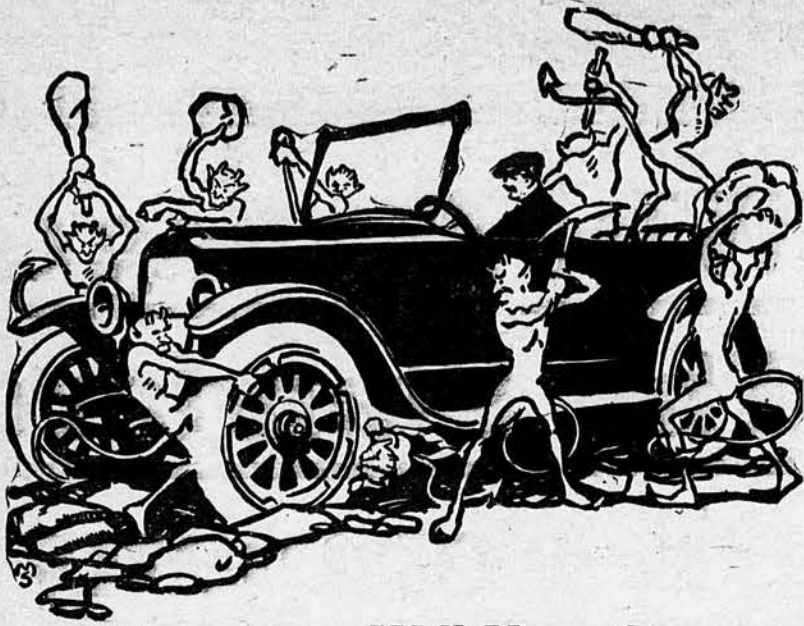
Each Director is a highly trained specialist, who, in addition to being master of his own particular specialty, has a profound knowledge of the oil business generally.

This complete understanding of every phase of the business, from the production of crude oil to the intricate problem of distribution, is the reason for the superlative service given by the Standard Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company  
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.





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From the day you buy your car, a thousand demons of the road are trying to destroy it.

Rocks, ruts and bumps endeavor to shake it to pieces. Sand and mud try to pull it apart. Hills strain it into helplessness.

Unless your car is sturdy and strong, it will not be very long before it is a racking, wheezing, groaning shadow of its former self.

Briscoe cars are 99% built in Briscoe plants, by men with a score of years experience. Every part—even the smallest—must meet Briscoe standards of quality, which means that it has had to stand strains much greater than you will ever give it.

That is why the Briscoe is, above all else, the economical car to buy.

**BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION**

Jackson,

Michigan

**99% BRISCOE BUILT**

I'll Send This Big Package of

**WALKO**  
White Diarrhea  
Remedy  
**POSTPAID!**



**Try It  
At My Risk!**

I want to prove to you AT MY RISK—as I have proved to thousands of other poultry raisers—that Walko will stop your losses—save your baby chicks from that most dreaded of all baby chick diseases, White Diarrhea. Just send coupon today. Your trial won't cost you a single penny if Walko fails.

**WALKO**

**Banishes White Diarrhea**

Walko is an intestinal antiseptic. It is entirely harmless. It is guaranteed to prevent White Diarrhea. Keeps baby chicks' highly sensitive digestive organs free from Bacillus Bacterium Foliorum—the White Diarrhea germ that kills millions and millions of valuable baby chicks each year. Start giving Walko first day. Don't wait until one-half to two-thirds of your chicks die. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire brood. Be prepared. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before.

**Send Coupon Money Back  
If Not Satisfied**

Simply send coupon and 50c for the big regular size package. Try Walko on your baby chicks. Satisfy yourself that it is all I claim. If you decide, after trial, that it made dollars for every penny it cost, you'll thank me for my liberal offer. If not pleased, money promptly refunded. Trial will cost you nothing. Order direct from this ad. You take no risk—I have advertised this trial offer for years. Don't take chances with valuable chicks.

**D. J. WALKER, Pres.,  
Walker Remedy Co.  
Dept. L1, Waterloo, Iowa**

**WALKER REMEDY CO.,  
Dept. L1, Waterloo, Ia.**

Dear Mr. Walker:—I am enclosing 50c. (After April 30, add 2c for War Tax.) Please send me the big regular size package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy postpaid. It is understood that I am to try Walko Remedy thoroughly, and if not pleased, you will return my money. The trial is positively at your risk.

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....

Put (X) in square for Larger Package or Free Book  
☐ Enclosing \$1.00 for Economical Large Package of Walko Remedy ☐ Don't send Walko Remedy; just send Free Book

**D. J. WALKER, Pres.,  
Graduate Registered  
Pharmacist**

**300  
Chicks!**

**Didn't Lose One**  
I used to lose a great many baby chicks from white diarrhea. Finally I sent for Walko; used two packages; raised 300 White Wyandottes, and never lost one. My chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

**Guarantee**

Walko Remedy is guaranteed to prevent white diarrhea in baby chicks, and to stop any curable case of white diarrhea if given in time and according to directions. If Walko Remedy ever fails—money refunded. D. J. WALKER, Pres.

**Prices:**

Regular Size \$ .50  
Economic Large Pkg. 1.00

(After April 30, a War Tax of 2c on 60c and 4c on \$1.00 packages must be paid by consumer. Include this after April 30.)

## Farm Talk about Poultry

**A**LL persons engaged in raising and marketing poultry are invited to make use of the space in this department to express their views on any phase of the work in which they are interested. Tell us what breeds of chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese have proved the most satisfactory and profitable. Also write us about your experience in feeding and marketing poultry. All inquiries about poultry diseases will be answered promptly.

### Makes Money on Poultry

I started raising poultry with 13 Barred Rock pullets. One of them began setting about January 18. I sold 17 dozen eggs in January for \$7.95 and we used about two dozen. I sold the eggs to the store at regular prices. I have one hen with chickens and one setting, and am now getting six to 10 eggs daily. I think they do so well because they were early hatched. I buy all of their feed and have a nice sum left for myself.

Robert E. Cooper, Jr.  
Abilene, Kan.

### Uses Incubator in Cellar

The cellar is the best place in which to keep an incubator, because it has nearly a uniform temperature, which enables you to hatch eggs successfully any month in the year. The top of the incubator should be level so the hot air will not rise to one corner making it warmer and causing the eggs in that part of the machine to hatch before they should. The regulators should be adjusted until an even temperature of 102 degrees or 103 degrees is held on a level with the top of the eggs. A pan of water containing a sponge should be placed beneath the eggs to keep the air moist.

Beginning on the third day, the eggs should be turned every day, and once each day they should be left outside until they feel cool. On the seventh and 14th days infertile eggs should be removed. On the 18th day the temperature may rise to 104 degrees but not above 105 degrees. The turning and cooling should be stopped, the pan of water removed, trays shifted and door closed until the hatch is over.

Mrs. Marie Casebier.

Admire, Kan.

### Make Chickens Comfortable

I'm glad I'm a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, for I desire to relate a few facts to those especially interested in Leghorn chickens. My hen house is well built with windows in east and south ends. Plenty of sunshine helps to cut the feed bill. In making my chickens pay, I have used the yards to the very best advantage in raising feed for them. In the fall one yard is planted to wheat or rye. I grow an immense mulberry tree for shade for chicks which never fails me.

There is nothing better to insure the fertility of eggs than sprouted oats as a feed for hens. The tender green sprouts will help produce high priced eggs for commercial purposes.

I have tried Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas and Orpingtons, but I like the Buff Leghorns best because they lay best. I have 18 Buff Leghorn 2-year-old hens that are entitled to "honorable mention." My hens laid 245 eggs during the month of December. I feed bran and chop mash, hot for

breakfast, and shelled corn or kafir for supper. I often put some cottonseed meal in the mash. I keep plenty of good fresh water in strictly clean granite pans. I am for Buff Leghorns, first, last and always whether on town lot or farm. Mrs. Lillian Hulén.

Lawton, Okla.

### Management of Fowls

There is a tendency on the part of many poultry raisers to make their fowls shift for themselves during the spring and the "good old summertime." Yet good management pays the same good returns now as at any other season.

When the very hot weather comes many hens will stop laying even if the care and feed are all that could be desired. Where incubators are used many of the hens that go broody can be "broken up" and efforts made to keep them laying.

Plenty of shade is necessary at this season of the year and this can best be provided by plum and cherry trees. Cheap and temporary shade of boards or canvas can be made that will answer the purpose quite well. During the summer hens should be given exercise early in the morning and late in the evening, but not in the hottest part of the day. Males should be removed, and we have found it most profitable to sell them as soon as the breeding season is over.

Plenty of water is always necessary in the summer time. The fowls actually will suffer if it is not provided. Skimmilk, sour milk or buttermilk is a very good feed for them and they will relish it, but it will not fill entirely the requirements for drink.

If permitted to do so fowls will eat large quantities of vegetables. When they have the run of grass in addition to a supply of vegetables or tubers, the feed bills for grain can be reduced very much. Briant Sando.

### Has Success with Leghorns

I wish to tell you of our success with incubators. I have two and I bought one of them more than 10 years ago, and I have had the other for more than three years. I never have seen an incubator that is better, either in hatching of the eggs, or in strength of the chickens.

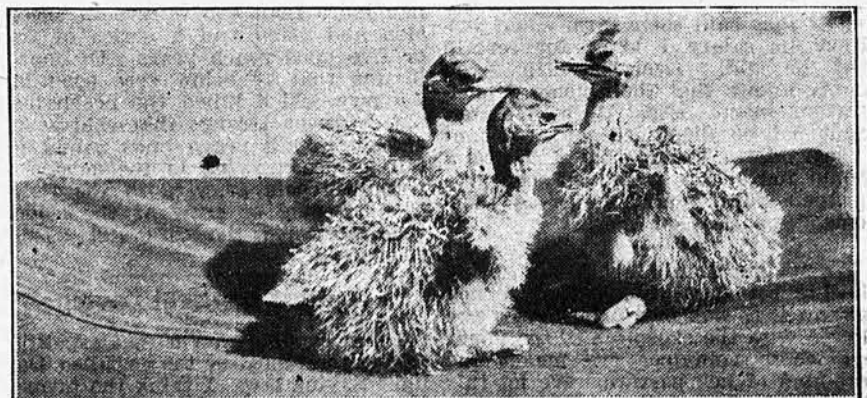
I have from 200 to 300 hens and pullets hatched in the incubators. During the month of December I got from 90 to 100 eggs a day from our Single Comb White Leghorns. I think that is doing well for December. I get from 50 to 55 cents a dozen for our eggs at our local market. I trap nest and will have some extra good eggs for hatching. Mrs. Wm. A. Robinson.

Gravette, Ark.

### Turkeys are Profitable

I note in the papers, that there is a shortage of poultry. In fact, the meat proposition is a serious one, and I believe that we could help out a great deal by having plenty of chickens and turkeys. Young chickens are but very little expense, and I know from past experience, that young turkeys practically take care of themselves. Last year I raised over 100 turkeys, and I sold them for from \$3.50 to \$5 apiece. Turkeys will clear any farm of hoppers and other insects. If you wish to grow alfalfa or wheat you

(Continued on Page 39.)



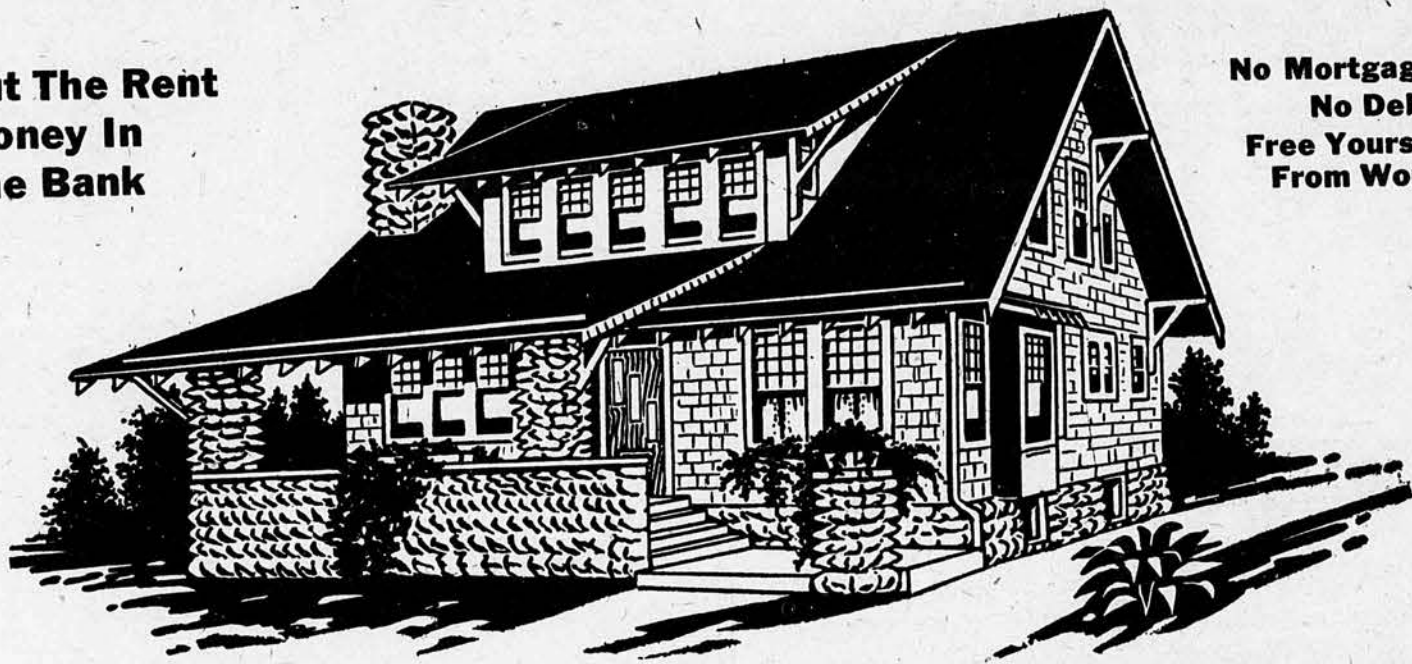
You Might Think These Fowls are Goslings But They are Young Ostriches. Oklahoma, Arizona and California are Raising Them.



# Get This Bungalow Free of All Cost

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Free Yourself  
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### The Home of Your Dreams

You want a home—a real home, one you know you will not have to move from on a few days' notice—one that is paid for, no mortgages or contractors' bills hanging over your head. A home built to fit your every need—one planned by you and your family—a house that will live up to every meaning of the word "home." Such a house, together with the lot, costs many hundreds of dollars, means an initial expenditure of more money than most of us can afford. **SAVE** that money, save the rent money, start a bank account or add to your present one. We have originated a plan whereby all this is possible for you. We are now ready to give you your choice of many bungalows—the one that will best fit your personal needs. We are going to do this without your spending a dollar—will not cost you a cent.

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This offer won't last long. To take advantage of this opportunity to become a home owner you must **ACT AT ONCE!!** We want you to have this property—we want to send you complete information how you can be the owner of this beautiful bungalow shown above, also floor plans and many other illustrations of other bungalows that you might like better. We want to tell you how it is possible for us to do all this for **YOU** without your spending a cent of your money. You choose the location, we buy the lot and build the house. If you live in the country or own your own property, the price of the lot will be sent you in cash. Quick action means success. **You must act at once to gain the full advantage of this offer. Obey that impulse—act before it is too late!**

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## Mail This Coupon NOW

**ACT!!**

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Bungalow Builders Club,  
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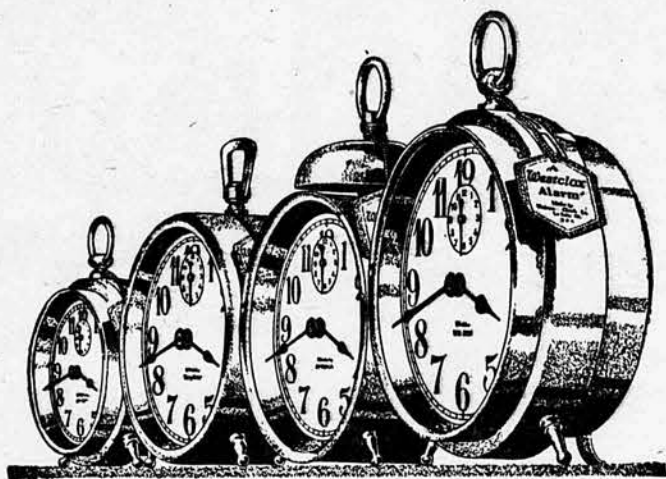
Dear Sir: Please send me free and postpaid, full information as to how I can own this Bungalow and lot free. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

St. No. or R. F. D. ....

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**H**ERE they are; the four top-notchers in the Westclox line. Big Ben heads the family. He's a good, substantial timekeeper and a loyal call-clock.

At his right, America: trim, alert, competent. Then Sleep-Meter, a close second to Big Ben; refined, neighborly, watchful.

Last but not least only in size comes little brother, Baby Ben, who tucks cozily into places where Big Ben might feel out of place.

They're all faithful timekeepers and punctual alarms. They all have that same good Westclox construction. They all wear our quality-pledge, Westclox.

Western Clock Co. - makers of Westclox

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

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19¢ CENTS A ROD for a 36-inch Hog Fence; 29¢ a rod for 47-in. styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire. **FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.** Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Write for free catalog now. **INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.** Box 125 MORTON, ILL.

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**FREE**  
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Sit in an easy chair at home and buy auto supplies from this Guide to Low Prices. Over 2000 selections to choose from. It shows supplies that will improve all cars—and make them worth more—gas savers, spark plugs, batteries, spot-lights, painting outfits, touring outfits, etc.

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Riverside Tires are now priced the lowest they have been in months. This new FREE book tells all about them—the prices prove Riverside Tires give you "Most for the Money." Write now for your FREE copy of this book. Address the house nearest you.

Dent. **Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
Chicago Kansas City Fort Worth Portland, Ore.

### They know!



#### Tower's Fish Brand Reflex Slickers

are now back on the job, ready for the boys as they come back, ready for everyone who knows the value of this real Service Coat when there's wet-weather work to be done.

**A. J. TOWER CO.**  
BOSTON, MASS.

Over there they've learned the value of Fish Brand Slickers, while we at home have had to do without.

### Get \$10 to \$25 MORE per acre... by spreading straw

More money from every acre—increased land values by putting straw back on the land. Adds fertility—holds moisture, binds soil.

#### "EAGLE" Straw Spreader

Complete machine. Attach to any wagon. Boy operates it. Spreads 8 ft. wide. Works in windy weather. Write for FREE CATALOG. **EAGLE MFG. CO.** Dept. 27 MORTON, ILL.

## Capper Pig Club News

### Hard Luck? Boys With Pep Laugh at It

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

**M**Y SOW farrowed seven pigs. Five of them were born dead, and one of the live ones was so nearly gone that it died, so I have one little sow pig left. I came very near losing my sow, but had the veterinarian, and she seems to be all right now. I have to keep my pig in an incubator and feed it with a bottle. I am not discouraged, tho, for my one little pig is coming right along and I'm going to try my luck for some fall pigs.

"My sow farrowed March 14 and brought 10 pigs. Six died almost at birth. I have a chance to sell my sow and pigs for enough to pay my note, so

cided to tax members 25 cents for every meeting missed, unless the absent boys can give a satisfactory reason for their failure to attend. We also plan to have a class on livestock judging at every meeting, with Mr. Burtiss as director. Ten or 15 boys not in the contest will be invited to attend the club meetings in the afternoon to learn stock judging. I told the boys about the picnic in Cloud county in May when the pep trophy will be presented. Most of the boys are eager to attend, and one of them said we could go to the picnic and learn how to act when the trophy cup is presented to Clay county."

#### Let's Have Your Picture

What county team will be first to send to the club manager a good, clear picture showing every member? I'm eager to print such a picture, for it will be an excellent proof of county pep. There are many fine litters of pigs in Kansas, too. Get someone to take a clear snapshot of yourself and your sow and pigs and send a copy to me. Other club members will like to see what they are up against in the fight for prizes.

I wish to withdraw from the contest, for it will be impossible for me to pay off the note with four pigs and have anything left for profit."

The first paragraph is quoted from the letter of Morgan Cline, of Lincoln county. Naturally, I do not care to give the name of the boy who wrote the second letter. Both boys borrowed money from Arthur Capper to get a start in the purebred swine business, agreeing to obey Capper Pig club rules and carry thru the contest work. Of course, fellows, it's discouraging to lose a lot of fine pigs, but why not make the best of it and hope for better luck next time? Which of the two boys I have mentioned is more likely to win in the big game of life?

Since last week's club story was written, four enthusiastic county meetings have been reported. Clay, Pottawatomie, Riley and Stafford have gained a good start in the race for the pep trophy. And right here I want to say the fight for that cup is going to be the hottest ever, if an early start and overflying pep are any indication.

"Our club has held its first meeting," writes Paul Osman, of Stafford county. "We elected the following officers: President, Paul Osman; vice president, Ralph Hagerman; secretary, Earl Goudy; treasurer, Howard Lucas; club reporters, Mrs. Landreth and Emmitt DeSelms." Edward Slade gives more particulars of the good time the boys had, and says, "After our business meeting we went down to the creek and on our way scared up a coyote. We all took after it with guns and cars, but couldn't get close enough to hit it. We continued on our way to the creek, where we got stuck (due to hefty Paul Osman) and we stayed stuck about two hours. We sure had some time and wished we could get together more often."

"Our first meeting was held at Edwin Snyder's home April 6," reports Floyd Sutterlin, secretary of the Pottawatomie team. "There were nine members present. After eating our dinner and looking at the pigs of Edwin and Mr. Snyder, we elected our officers and planned for the coming year. Tell the rest of the boys that Pottawatomie will be in the race until the end. Edwin Snyder was elected president; Bartley Caffrey, vice president; myself, secretary; George Ladner, assistant secretary. We are going to have a good baseball team this year."

"Well, we are started at last," is the joyful shout that comes from William (Bill) Manwarren, of Clay county. "We held our first meeting April 5 at the office of Mr. Burtiss, county agent. Seven members were present, and the boys all seem to be full of pep. We de-

The meeting reported by Riley county is the second that club has held. The first copy of "Pep and Ginger," which "Doc" Holtman announces as "the official organ of the Riley county pep club," has been received by the club manager. Let me tell you, fellows, it's some stunt to get out a club paper, and if "Doc" gets some subscriptions he'll be a busy fellow. He didn't ask me to do it, but I'll announce that the price of "Pep and Ginger" is 25 cents a year, or 2 cents a copy.

Now for a few words from club members:

My sow farrowed March 26. There were six pigs, but I am sorry to tell you that one was chilled to death and she laid on another one. I now have four fine pigs which are as fat as can be.—Ralph Ross, Jewell county.

My sow and pigs sure are doing well. I feed the sow three times a day, and the little pigs eat some corn and slop. I keep straw in the pen for the pigs and clean out the pen three times a week. The pigs are just about as broad as they are long.—Jimmie Sims, Wabunsee county.

Miss Capper Club, my sow, had 10 dandy pigs April 1. I went down to see how she was, and there were 11 pigs, one dead. They came a little before I expected them. Wasn't that a good April Fool joke?—Noble Bazil, Osage county.

Well, Mr. Whitman, you said you hoped I would have 10 fine spotted pigs again. Here I am with 11, instead of 10, all alive



It'll be Full Next Fall.  
(By Courtesy of Pep and Ginger.)

and growing fast. If I can keep them all I hope to win a prize this year. I have sown quite a patch for hog pasture and think that with good luck I can produce pork more cheaply than I did in 1918.—Lloyd Winterrowd, Wilson county.

These counties have either six or seven members apiece:

Ford		Age.
Name and Address.		
Gerhard Schlichting, Minneola	13	
William Smith, Spearville	14	
Ralph Gardner, Bucklin	12	
Lloyd Wentz, Kingsdown	13	
Virgil Van Buren, Kingsdown	15	
Andrew Riegel, Ford	17	
Jackson		
Aaron Brown, Soldier	16	
Clarence Wing, Holton	15	
Jefferson Hon, Whiting	14	
David Wykert, Soldier	13	
Marven Flanders, Soldier	13	
Edgar Morgan, Whiting	15	
Cecil Darling, Mayetta	14	
Riley		
Chester Long, Manhattan	16	
Arthur Woodruff, Manhattan	14	
Alvin Fagan, Zeandale	15	
Darlington Holtman, Randolph	15	
Reese Washington, Zeandale	12	
Lester Carnahan, Manhattan	16	
Harvey Hayes, Manhattan	16	
Russell		
Irvan Miller, Lucas	15	
Nathaniel Cowan, Lucas	13	
Carl Kastrupp, Dorrance	12	
Muri Wilkerson, Lucas	16	
Maurice Casey, Dorrance	15	
Joseph Banworth, Dorrance	15	





## Keep Setting Hens Free from Lice

Put Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer in the nests before adding the litter and eggs, then the brood will come off free from vermin. Put it in the dust bath—that's always a good thing to do. All fowls will sift it into the feathers and the lice will be quickly killed. Just as good for animals as for poultry. With one hand stroke the hair the wrong way, with the other sift in Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer. Especially good for lousy colts and calves right now.

### GUARANTEED

The dealer who sells you Instant Louse Killer is authorized to refund your money if it does not do as claimed.

1 lb. 30c, 2 1/2 lbs. 60c (except in Canada)

Dr. HESS & CLARK  
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## DR. HESS Instant LOUSE KILLER Kills Lice

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## Steel FENCE POSTS

HERE is the improved Steel Fence Post you have been waiting for. Bigger, better, stronger. Thicker material. Drives easily in any soil. Anchors solidly. A labor saver. Heavily galvanized inside and out after forming. A post that will settle your fence-post problem for good. See it at your dealer's and you will be enthusiastic.

Send for special book. Dealers everywhere.

American Steel & Wire Company  
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33% Heavier—100% Stronger

## BEATS THE HEN

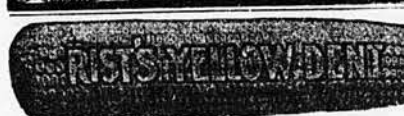
The new-born chick is too weak to be able to choose and get its own feed. Old Mother Hen is a poor rustler, but that's no excuse for losing 62 out of every 100 of her own or incubator chicks before they reach full feather. You can keep your little chicks by feeding

## OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

It beats all others. Beats the hen. It saves the little ones—practically all of them. Contains wheat, oats, beef meal, and enough "Cryso" to provide plenty of grit for the baby chicks. Get it of your dealer.



THE OTTO WEISS CO.  
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First Prize, Sweepstakes and Grand Champion Nebraska State Corn Show. Also have St. Charles White and University No. 3 (90-day corn) and Big Type Poland Chinas.

In reproductive and yielding power our three sorts of seed corn are second to none. Germination and satisfaction guaranteed. Our motto, "The Best, which is Always the Cheapest." Write for catalog.

## Plainview Hog and Seed Farm

Frank J. Rist, Prop. Humboldt, Neb.

# Capper Poultry Club

## Monthly Meetings As Much Fun As Family Reunions

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT  
Club Secretary

TALK ABOUT fun! There's nothing that quite compares with the good times boys and girls have at Capper Club meetings. Small boys and girls, boys and girls of club age and grown-up boys and girls, for the fathers and mothers are young folks with the club members when they attend these monthly meetings. In many counties Capper Pig club boys and Capper Poultry club girls are planning to hold jolly affairs together this year; in several instances clubs of adjoining counties will meet at the same time.

Three-year-old Loraine Fairbairn, Vera's sister, considers herself as much a Capper Club member as any of the older folks who attended the last meeting of the Atchison county club, for Loraine took part in the program. Her recitation was intensely enjoyed by everyone present; she told the club members just exactly what is expected of them if they're going to make good. Here is what she said:



Mrs. Ellis.

Plan more than you can do.  
Then do it.  
Bite off more than you can chew.  
Then chew it.  
Hit your wagon to a star,  
Keep your seat, and there you are.

Many clubs are holding successful meetings now. You'll enjoy reading these reports of them:

The club members met at my home and we had a nice time. We had recitations and songs and a big dinner. We elected officers. I was chosen reporter. There were 29 present, eight of them being club members. My brother is a member of the Capper Pig club and two other boys were with us for dinner.—Grace Barrett, Abilene, Dickinson county.

Fortunately we selected a fine day for our March meeting. All of the girls but one and six mothers were present. This was our program: Talk, Mrs. Madden; recitation, Ruth Banks; paper, Lillian Brun; paper, Thelma Kiefer; recitation, Vera Fairbairn; recitation, Dorothy Bishop; talk, "Raising Chickens," Alma Bailey; recitation, Mary Ida Gingrich; recitation, June Rork; paper, Florence Madden; recitation, Loraine Fairbairn. Refreshments were served. We had a fine time and all of us learned many new things. It is delightful to meet with the club folks in this way and to become better acquainted with them. It is a great help to the girls and to the mothers, too.—Mrs. Arthur Gingrich, Muscatine, Atchison county.

When we have an all-day meeting each family of the club takes something along for dinner. We had a fine meeting at Mary Morton's home; 31 were present. Mabel Hodges was elected president; Clara Armstrong, vice president; Marian Gregg, secretary; Mary Morton, assistant secretary; Nina Hosford, treasurer; Edith Brower, reporter. We had talks on different subjects concerning the club work. This was our program: opening song, "America;" recitation, "The Psalm of Life," Mary Morton; song, "Why Don't They Let Me Play," Mabel and Etta Hodges; reading, Clara Armstrong; recitation, "The Swing," Mary Hodges; reading, "When the Hen Begins to Lay," Letha Emery; recitation, "The Pretty Chickens," Mildred Spurling; reading, "The Calf Path," Mrs. Hodges; reading, Nina Hosford; reading, "The Brown Leghorn Hen," Mrs. Emery.—Letha Emery, Girard, leader Crawford county club.

The girls held their March meeting with Nellie Powls. Elva Howerton as president conducted the meeting very nicely. Mr. and Mrs. Powls were present and discussed the chicken raising with the girls. Here is the program: reading, "To Make Hens Lay," Wilma Rogers; recitation, "Kind Hearts," Pearl Morrell; reading, "Early Hatching Is Best," Nellie Powls; reading, "Give the Chickens a Chance," Oral Franklin; recitation, "The Book Our Mothers Read," Elva Howerton; talk, "Work for Pep," Hazel Horton. Mrs. Powls served candy, cake and cocoa, to which the girls did ample justice.—Mrs. C. T. Horton, Blue Mound, Linn county.

Monthly reports from nearly all counties are arriving on time and, for the most part, are correctly made out. However, in several instances girls have valued eggs used at home at the price eggs are sold for hatching. This is not correct; they should be valued at the regular market price. No value should be put on the eggs set or on the chickens hatched, for these factors will show in your reports when the chickens are sold.

One of the things which you should do to become a successful poultry producer is to learn all you can about purebred poultry. Government bulletins can be obtained free of charge by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Here are some you would like to have: Simple

Trap Nest for Poultry, 682; Hints to Poultry Raisers, 528; Poultry House Construction, 574; Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens' Eggs, 585; Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens, 624; Mites and Lice on Poultry, 801; Standard Varieties of Chickens, the American Class, 806; Marketing Eggs by Parcel Post, 830; Capons and Caponizing, 849; Standard Varieties of Chickens, the Mediterranean and Continental Classes, 898.

These are extracts from the bulletin on trap nests:

"A trap nest is a laying nest so arranged that after a hen enters it she is confined until released by the attendant. The use of trap nests is essential in breeding poultry for both egg production and exhibition, where pedigree records are used in selecting either the males or females, and has a place in mass selection for increasing the egg production. Trap nests are of value in weeding out poor layers and increasing the average egg yield of a flock by selecting and breeding."

Here are some more special prize offers for Capper Poultry club girls: Mrs. Edward Brown, R. 3, will give a Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerel, valued at \$5, to a member of this breed club. Christine Grossardt, leader of the Pratt county club, who lives at Preston, Kan., will give a Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerel to the girl making second best record with this breed of chickens. Mrs. F. L. Rosiska, R. 1, Miltonvale, Lenore's mother, will give a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, valued at \$5, to the girl in the club making the second best grade with this variety. William Powls, R. 2, Blue Mound, Nellie's father, will give a Rhode Island Red cockerel, valued at \$5, to a member of the Rhode Island club.

### Extracts from Letters

I am going to enter the baby chick department and will have Silver Laced Wyandottes. I am sending you 50 cents for the French orphan fund.—Florence Sponenberg, Rago, Kingman county.

My chickens are fine. The cockerel and two of the pullets are from the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan.—Gertrude Brazil, Eudora, Douglas county.

Perhaps this remedy for roup which I found good will help some other girl's chickens: 1/2 coal oil and 1/2 water. I have saved many chickens with it.—Margaret Todd, Manchester, Clay county.

I used to go to school with our county leader when I was in the third grade, so we know each other quite well. I am going to put my chickens in a tin coop in the yard where they can get all the green grass they want to eat.—Edna Waggoner, Lyons, Rice county.

I am getting as many as six eggs a day. I feed my chickens sour milk and pull green wheat every day. I help milk and help with the other chores to pay for my chicken feed.—Nellie Foster, Humboldt, Allen county.

I'm being surprised by these monthly farm flock records. I had never kept account before and had not given my hens credit for doing as much as they do.—Mrs. C. A. Stone, Sterling, Rice county.

Altho the time for entering eight pullets and a cockerel in the contest has closed, new members may still enter 20 purebred baby chicks. If you wish to join the club write to Bertha G. Schmidt, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and you will receive an application blank and a recommendation blank.

Meet Mrs. Lucile Ellis, recording secretary for the Capper Poultry club. You've seen her name on the poultry club letterhead many times, but only a few of you who attended the meeting at the fair last year are personally acquainted with her. However, Mrs. Ellis knows each of you very well—in fact, she knows you almost as well as I do.

## Prevent Chick Bowel Trouble Raise All You Hatch

How to avoid loss, how to successfully raise baby chicks and just what to feed them, together with a host of valuable information to poultry raisers, contained in new 16-page bulletin by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Box 3310, Leavenworth, Kansas, said to be America's greatest poultry authority. This bulletin mailed free if you write before all are gone.



## The Thresher for Your Own Work

The Nichols-Shepard "Junior" Red River Special is the ideal thresher for the farmer who wants to do his own threshing. It is a small machine but does big work.

It beats out the grain just like the big Red River Special. It has the "Man Behind the Gun," the Beating Shakers, and a perfect cleaning mill.

Two sizes: 22 x 36 and 28 x 40. The smaller, without extra attachments, is easily operated by any farm power that can deliver 12 H. P. at the cylinder.

## "JUNIOR" Red River Special

Sold fully equipped with Self Feeder and Wind Stacker, or with Hand Feed Parts and Common Stacker, as desired. Just right for individual farmers and for custom threshing where jobs are small and the country is rough and hilly.

James Amott of Bradwardine, Manitoba, says, October 25, 1918: "The 22x36 'Junior' Red River Special purchased this year is a strong, durable machine. We had no breakage, and lost no time. We had no trouble from start to finish. It threshed the grain out of the straw thoroughly, and did a first-class job of cleaning."

Do not judge the "Junior" Red River Special with other so-called small threshers. It is not a plaything. It is built to earn money threshing and will save the farmers' thresh bill like the Big Red River Special.

Write for Special Circular

**Nichols & Shepard Co.**  
In Continuous Business Since 1849  
Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Tractor Engines  
Battle Creek Michigan

## Military Hand Book

Are you thoroughly informed in military affairs? The things you ought to know are told concisely, and briefly in the Citizens Military Handbook of 50 pages, heavy durable cover. Price 30 cents a copy. Novelty House, Dept. M. H., Topeka, Kansas

## Save the Baby Chicks

Our book, "CARE OF BABY CHICKS," and a package of GERMOZONE are the best insurance against chick losses. Those formerly losing more than half their hatched now raise better than 90 per cent. To you who have never tried GERMOZONE, we will send postpaid, book and package as above. You pay, if satisfied, 75c; 60 days' trial. We trust you.

Druggists and seed dealers sell GERMOZONE, the best poultry remedy and preventive. For old and young—bowel trouble, colds, roup, musty or spoiled food, limber neck, chicken pox, sour, skin disease, etc. Sick chicks can't wait. Do it now.

Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 407, Omaha, Neb.

## Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but, being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.

## How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L3 Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

## Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. (After April 30, send 2c extra for War Tax.) Walker Remedy Co., L3, Waterloo, Iowa—Advertisement.





The newest Models and Designs for every outdoor occasion. ASK for

## HALLMARK SHIRTS

"Vat" Pattern colors, Guaranteed Fade-proof. "Both side, Right side" French cuffs—fewer launderings, longer wear.

QUALITY KEPT UP

A wide variety now at your Dealer's  
HALL, HARTWELL & CO., Troy, N. Y., Makers of

## SLIDEWELL COLLARS

That save your Tie, Time and Temper

## LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at  
**25% OR MORE SAVING**  
to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and pay the freight.  
**FARMERS LUMBER CO.**  
2416 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBR.

## MOTORIST AGENTS WANTED

Everywhere to sell High-Grade 5000-Mile Tires direct from factory. New stock. (No seconds.) All sizes. Delivered Free on approval. Act as agent, get your own

**TIRES FOR 1/4 LESS**

Represent us in your locality. Be quick—write today—give size of tires.  
**WALTER DAVID RUBBER COMPANY**  
211 Sweeney Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## Make Your Ford Your Farm Power Plant



Here is the attachment that makes a gas engine of your Ford car.

The **ELMCO Belt Power Attachment** furnishes power for your corn sheller, ensilage cutter, saw, grindstone, and other farm machinery—full 8 horse-power—at one-eighth the cost of a separate engine. Attached and detached in 15 seconds—no bolts, nuts or screws—and does not interfere with the regular use of the car.

The **ELMCO Auto Feed Grinder** replaces the pulley on the power attachment, and couples direct without troublesome belts. Grinds all your feed—either coarse or fine—at 30 bushels per hour without strain or damage to the engine. Indestructible steel burrs.

These two machines save you hours of time and dollars of money. Makes life easier and profits better.

Send today for name of nearest distributor and big Free circular with pictures and full description of the **ELMCO Ford Belt Power and Grinder Attachment**, **ELMCO Handy Concrete Mixer**, and other money-savers.

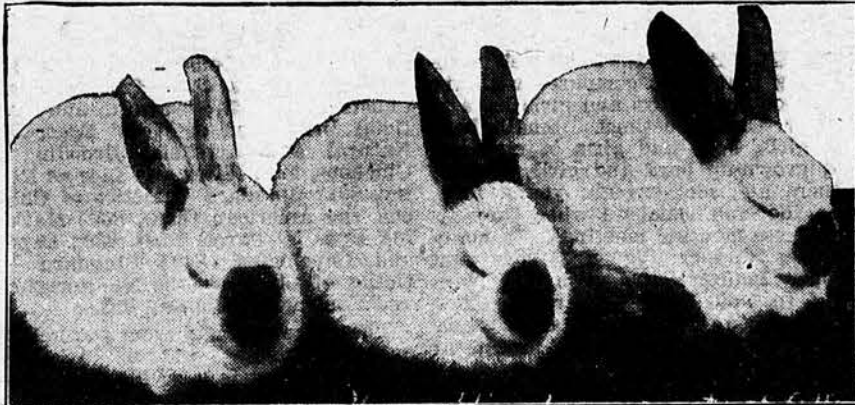
**E. F. ELMBERG CO.**  
26 Main St. Parkersburg, Iowa



## For Our Young Readers

Mr. and Mrs. Bunny Reward the Children for Their Care

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT



**L**OOK, BROTHER, look!" Leona cried in high excitement, as she pointed to a fluffy white, black-nosed, black-eared rabbit, skipping across the yard.

"It's the Easter rabbit, surely," Robert returned, stopping behind a bush that he might view the rabbit without being seen. "He came to bring our Easter eggs."

But Bunny seemed to have no such motive in visiting the Wilson farm. He ran straight up to Robert, rubbed his nose affectionately against his stockings and apparently was bent on making his home with the Wilson children.

"Now what do you think of that?" Robert exclaimed. He took Bunny in his arms and cuddled him warmly under his chin.

"Oh, isn't he cunning!" Leona cried. "Let's keep him with us always."

And so that is how the Wilson children came to raise rabbits.

"Even if we can't have Easter eggs, we'll have the Easter rabbit with us," Leona confided.

Mother had told them not to look for Easter eggs this year, for eggs were needed for other purposes. And so Easter passed without the neatly formed nests with beautifully colored eggs being found in the yard. But Bunny was there and he had come to stay.

During the week that followed Leona and Robert were constant companions of the pretty fellow after school hours. And one evening when Robert was caressing Bunny's soft fur what should the children see but another black-nosed, black-eared white rabbit scurrying across the lawn. She was a more timid creature than their first visitor and Robert approached her cautiously. Mr. Bunny followed him. Evidently Mrs. Bunny spied her former mate for she now joined the children without fear.

"Let's build a house for Mr. and Mrs. Bunny," Leona urged. The next day being Saturday Robert entered upon his task. Father gave him a few pieces of good lumber which were left from the barn. Leona assisted in the work. In order that Mr. and Mrs. Bunny might have ample room, the children built the hutch with 12 square feet of floor space, and 2 feet high.

What good care they gave their pets as the spring months passed into summer and the summer ripened into autumn! Mr. and Mrs. Bunny were fed twice daily. Hay was kept in the hutch so that it would be available at any time. In the summer Robert saved the lawn clippings for the pets. A new use was found for those troublesome dandelions and plantains which always infested the lawn in the summer time. Heretofore the task of pulling them up had been an irksome one, but there was joy in the work now that they were doing it for Mr. and Mrs. Bunny. And how their new friends relished the clover leaves and stems! The water pan was refilled daily and was always kept sweet and clean. Then there was a piece of rock salt in the hutch that the rabbits might have a steady supply.

In the fall Robert and Leona insisted that a part of the crop of turnips, cabbages, parsnips and carrots be given them to store away that their pets might have a daily meal of such wholesome food thruout the winter. They

also laid aside a good supply of grain.

But I've almost forgotten to tell you the best part of the story. Mr. and Mrs. Bunny were so happy in their pleasant home and Leona and Robert gave them such excellent care that they brought new happiness to their little master and mistress, and to themselves. It was just a month after their house was completed that three little bunnies came to bless their home. "The dearest little fellows you ever saw!" Leona exclaimed, as she ran into the kitchen to tell mother about them. "Black noses and black ears and black feet, just exactly like Mr. and Mrs. Bunny."

The children gave the little rabbits the very best kind of care. Until they were 3 months old they received crushed oats with a little bran. A small amount of hay was fed them at each meal. Mrs. Bunny, too, received special delicacies while she was caring for her babies. She ate her meals of warm milk and bread with rare relish.

Of course, other little bunnies came to the rabbit home during the summer, but "Whitie," who Leona insisted was the purest white of all the three, "Nosey," so named because the black spot on his nose was bigger than on the others and because he acquired a propensity of nosing into other rabbits' affairs as the number of his days increased, and "Big Ears," who seemed bent on hearing both the things which folks said and which they didn't say, were always the favorites of the lot.

But this isn't the end of the story yet. One afternoon late in September Tommie Smithers who lived 4 miles south of the Wilson farm accompanied his father who came to inquire about a sorrel mare which he had seen advertised in the town paper. No sooner had Leona and Robert made the acquaintance of their little neighbor than they invited him to see their family of rabbits.

"Why, if they're not Himalayans, exactly like mine and I supposed I was the only person around here who had Himalayans!" Tommie exclaimed in surprise. "Where did you get them?"

But Tommie wasn't any more surprised than the other two children. They recounted the coming of their pets and declared for a certainty that they belonged to Tommie's family of rabbits when he told them about the two that had strayed away.

"You shall have Mr. and Mrs. Bunny back again," the Wilson children agreed, "and we'll pay you for them, too."

"Indeed, you'll do nothing of the kind," Tommie declared. "You're going to keep them and the price of them as well. Guess Mr. and Mrs. Bunny went off on their honeymoon and rabbits like folks have a right to go any place they please on their honeymoon, and stay as long as they want to, too."

### Good Books to Read

Reading good fiction gives one a fund of information that cannot be obtained even in the study of history. Here is a list of books, which every boy and girl should read.

Ivanhoe—Scott.  
The Talisman—Scott.  
Anne of Geierstein—Scott.  
Kenilworth—Scott.  
Fortunes of Nigel—Scott.

Waverly—Scott.  
Never Too Late to Mend—Reade.  
Foul Play—Reade.  
Hard Cash—Reade.  
Love Me Little, Love Me Long—Reade.  
Christie Johnstone—Reade.  
Baron Marbot—Autobiography.  
The Tale of Two Cities—Dickens.  
Tom Brown at Rugby—Hughes.  
Rab and His Friends—Brown.  
Henry V.—Shakespeare.  
Comedy of Errors—Shakespeare.  
Taming of the Shrew—Shakespeare.  
Merchant of Venice—Shakespeare.  
Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon—Lewer.  
Last Days of Pompeii—Bulwer Lytton.  
Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes—Bulwer Lytton.  
Pendennis—Thackeray.  
The Newcomes—Thackeray.  
Pilgrim's Progress—Bunyan.  
Book of Proverbs—Solomon.  
Tales of the Alhambra—Irving.  
The Three Musketeers—Dumas.  
Ballad of the Revenge—Tennyson.  
Count of Monte Cristo—Dumas.  
Lays of Ancient Rome—Macaulay.  
The Lay of the Last Minstrel—Scott.  
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers—Aytoun.

### The Hush-a-by Land

Oh, Hush-a-by land is a beautiful place  
For sleepy small people to go,  
And the Rock-a-Bye route is the favorite one  
With a certain wee liddle I know.  
The track lies on sleepers of feathers and down.  
No accidents ever take place;  
Tho there's only one track, and there's only one train,  
It runs at a wonderful pace.  
So good-night to the sun, for he's off to bed, too—  
He can't hear you, so just wave your hand;  
The moon and the stars they will light up the cars  
As you travel to Hush-a-by land.  
—Exchange.

### Kormah Loves Animals

Kormah Zirkle of Garden City, Kan., loves animals—both wild and domestic.



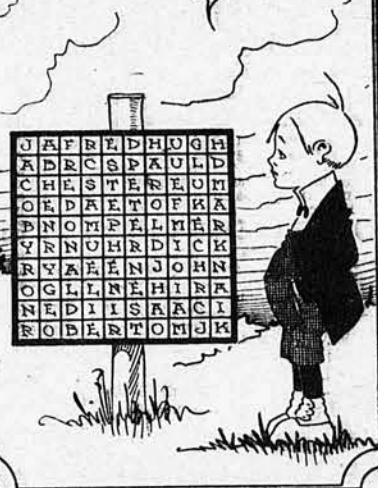
The squirrels eat nuts from her hand and Beauty, her pet cow, chews the maize which she feeds her with unusual relish.

Kormah is a member of one of the Kansas boys' and girls' clubs. She won \$3 last year in a sewing club.

## HOW MANY BOYS?

BY WALTER WELLMAN

READ FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, ALSO DOWNWARD. HOW MANY BOYS' NAMES DO YOU SEE?



Send your solution to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers.

Solution April 5 puzzle—Surnames:  
1. Washington; 2. Harrison; 3. Tyler;  
4. Quincy. The prize winners: Vera Dorsey, Kansas City, Mo.; Juanita Lowenberger, Auburn, Kan.; Liesbeth Dyck, Whitewater, Kan.; Mabel Wiley, Kiowa, Kan.; Maurice Bidleman, Agricola, Kan.; Florence Mae Gatch, Hope, Kan.



# Some Government War Secrets

## —and the reason for the Victory Liberty Loan

“WE HAD promised the Allied war-chiefs that we would have in France by July of last year, 600,000 men. On that date we had a little over 1,900,000. We had behind them nearly 2,000,000 in this country under training who would have been on the front before July, 1919, and we had behind those 4,000,000 men as many more men as were necessary to do the job.

“Four million men in France meant at least 20,000,000 tons dead weight of shipping to take care of them, and we had that program under way and were making our maximum output just about the time the armistice was signed. Twenty million tons of shipping at present cost means just about \$4,000,000,000 or a little over.

“Did you know that those 2,000,000 men in France, who did so much to bring the war to an end, had only one small battery of American-made artillery behind them; just one battery of 4.7 and a few big naval rifles! The rest of the artillery used by the American soldiers was made by Frenchmen in France. But, on the way was a great stream of guns and shells that would have blown the German army off the earth. But that stuff had just come into large production in November, 1918. And it is for the deliveries on that big peak production that we have to pay in December and January and will have to continue to pay for in February.”

\* \* \*

“Our program for tanks, of which few got into action, was, I have been told, to provide for a tank in 1919 for every 75 feet of the front.”

\* \* \*

“Those are some of the things that cost money, and practically none of those great supplies of artillery, of shells or tanks, even of ships, practically none of that stuff was ever used. What an awful waste! We are asked to pay for a dead horse that never drew a load! It is discouraging, paying for something that is no good!

“Well, let's see if it's any good. Do you realize that the German army was never really routed; that except for a little bit of a stretch down in Alsace-

Lorraine it was never fighting on German soil? They were brave soldiers, the German soldiers. They still had millions of them on the Western front. And yet they surrendered while they were on foreign soil. They had a fleet which had required years and years and years to build and it flew the white flag without firing a shot.”

\* \* \*

“I cannot believe that these great stores of munitions were wasted. In addition to the bravery of the American doughboy that arrived in France and got into action in numbers about the 15th of July and turned the tide and drove the Germans back, in addition to his bravery and his almost reckless spirit of determination, for which the praise cannot be too high, I say in addition to that, I believe there was one other factor that brought this war to an end at least one year before the most optimistic of us had dared to hope for. One other factor and that was that Germany, her general staff, knew that back of the few hundred thousand Americans that really got into big action, and back of the 2,000,000 in France, was another 2,000,000 ready; and despite the fact that we had practically no artillery of American make on the Western front, that there was a great stream of American-made artillery on the way. And it is my conviction that the German staff knew that if they prolonged the war into 1919, they were inviting, not certain defeat, but certain annihilation.”

\* \* \*

“We are asked to pay for things that were never used; we are asked to pay for shells that never were fired; for cannon that never reached the battlefield, but we are asked to pay for those things that helped in a major way to bring this war to an end in 1918 instead of 1919. And the bringing of this war to an end twelve months before we could logically look for it means that we are asked to pay for saving the lives of 100,000 or 200,000 American boys who would have died on foreign soil had the war continued another year.”

—Extracts from a speech by Hon. Lewis B. Franklin,  
Director War Loan Organization, U. S. Treasury Dept.

# Victory Liberty Loan

Space contributed by

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Prepared by American Association of Advertising Agencies co-operating with United States Treasury Department.



# The Tongue Test

Put a little alum on the end of your tongue and you will have the reason why alum baking powder should not be used in food.

England and France forbid the sale of baking powder containing alum.

You can tell whether baking powder contains alum by reading the label.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

*Absolutely Pure*

Contains No Alum—  
Leaves No Bitter Taste in the Food



### 1200 TO 1 BEAN.

A Gigantic Wonder—over 200 pods have been grown on a single plant—all well filled, producing over 1200 beans from 1 bean planted. Plants grow strong and erect, branching out in all directions, bearing pods up well from the ground, which literally load the plant; beans being pure white and of best quality.  
Plant in your garden or any good soil, after danger of frost, any time up to June 15 only 1 Bean in a hill, and it will mature a crop in about 80 days, ripening very evenly, and the growth and yield will simply surprise you. My supply is limited and I can offer only in sealed packets, each containing over 60 Beans with growing directions. Order early to be sure of them.  
Sealed packets 10c each; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c; 15 pkts. \$1 postpaid.  
My New Seed Book is filled with High Grade Garden Seeds at lowest prices. It's mailed free. F. B. MILLS, Seed Grower, Dept. 69, ROSE HILL, N.Y.

## Fly a Clean, Fresh Flag Today



The Patriotic hearts of American men and women beat quicker at the sight of the Flag.

Let it be a fresh, clean Flag that flies from your home, store or factory.

**"Let's Keep the Glow in Old Glory"**

It is only a short time until we celebrate Memorial Day and then comes Flag Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, also home coming days and many other days during the year. The flag we want to send you measures 3x5 feet. It is a sewed flag (the only durable kind) and the colors are fast.

### How to Get This Lovely Flag

As long as our supply lasts any reader may have one of these bargain flags with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze at only \$1.50, or given with a three-year subscription at \$2.50.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of ..... years and send me the American Flag, charges prepaid, as per your special offer.

Name .....

Address .....



## With the Home Makers

Time May be Saved by Planning the Housework

BY MARJORIE CONKLIN KUMLER

EVERY woman can find a way to simplify many of the home tasks by a little forethought. I save much time and labor by having a needle and thread and button bag handy on wash days and sewing loose buttons on the garments as they are sorted for the washing machine. I also sew up any small rents in the children's clothes which saves mending larger holes later.

When there is so much for each woman to do, in the house as well as out, it is necessary to cut down some of the little formalities. I made a list one day to find out how many things I could stop doing and still go on living comfortably. The list began with my table linen. I bought a few yards of unbleached muslin, cutting it into strips the length of my table, and braid-stitching the edges in dark blue. I made small squares for the napkins and put the same edge on them, only using a smaller stitch. They are attractive and dainty and will save the table linen as well as the work of washing and ironing it.

Next came the window curtains which must be carefully pinned up and dusted each cleaning day. I took these down for the summer months and harvesting time. I removed all the useless ornaments and bric-a-brac and certain pictures which merely served to catch dust. When I had finished the clearing process the rooms had a fresh, cool look and I was able to clean them in half the usual time after that.

### Good Things to Eat

Rhubarb Custard Pie (Prize Recipe)—To 1 cup of cooked rhubarb add 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon of butter, the yolk of 1 egg, 1 tablespoon of flour, and cook until thick. Flavor with lemon. Place in a baked crust, cover with the beaten white of 1 egg, and place in the oven until slightly brown. —Mrs. L. P. Nonken, Marion Co., Kansas.

Fricassee Chicken—Cut up a chicken and boil it in salted water until tender. While the chicken is boiling, make and bake in a long pan, a shortcake made as for a fruit shortcake. Cut it into squares when done, split open each piece and cover a large platter with the pieces. Half an hour before the chicken is done, throw into the pot a handful of rice and tapioca to thicken and flavor the gravy. When both are cooked soft, butter the shortcake on the platter and pour over it the chicken and gravy. —May Peintner, Harvey Co., Kansas.

Easter Salad—Boil until hard the required number of eggs. When cold, peel and cut the whites into shreds. Mash the yolks and season with salt, pepper, mustard and a little sugar and vinegar. Mix into a smooth paste with sweet cream and roll into balls the size of a marble. Make individual nests of lettuce leaves, spread the shredded whites of the eggs in these with three of the yellow balls in each, and pour a little mayonnaise over each nest. —Mary E. O'Brien, Montgomery Co., Missouri.

Orange Rhubarb Jam—Peel 6 large oranges and cut into pieces. Also cut into pieces the rind of 2 oranges and add the 6 oranges, 6 pounds of tender young rhubarb stalks, cut into pieces but not peeled, and 4 pounds of sugar. Cook until thick and seal while hot in glass jars. —Pruda B. Utley, Cowley Co., Kansas.

Orange Baskets—Cut two pieces from each of 8 oranges, leaving what remains in the form of baskets with handles. Dissolve 1 box of gelatine with 1 pint of boiling water, and stir until all dissolved. Cool slightly, and add 4 sliced bananas and the pulp from 4 of the oranges. Let stand until set, then put into the orange baskets. Serve with whipped cream and garnish with nuts. The beaten whites of eggs,

sweetened with powdered sugar, may be used instead of cream. —Helen Benning, Riley Co., Kansas.

A prize of 50 cents is awarded each week for the best timely recipe received. Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### You'll Like These Gelatin Dishes

If you are looking for a delicious dessert quickly and easily prepared, try one of these dishes:

Orange Jelly—Soak ½ box of gelatin 20 minutes in ½ cup of cold water, dissolve in 1½ cups of boiling water, strain, and add to 1 cup of sugar, 1½ cups of orange juice and 3 tablespoons of lemon juice. Turn into a mold, and chill.

Jellied Prunes—Pick over, wash, and soak ½ pound of prunes for several hours in 2 cups of cold water, cook in the same water until soft, remove the prunes, stone, and cut in quarters. To the prune water add enough boiling water to make 2 cups. Soak ½ box of gelatin in ½ cup of cold water, dissolve in the hot liquid, add 1 cup of sugar, ¼ cup of lemon juice, then strain. Add the prunes, mold, and chill. Stir twice while cooling to prevent the prunes from settling. Serve with sugar and cream.

Snow Pudding—Soak ¼ box of gelatin in ¼ cup of cold water, dissolve in 1 cup of boiling water, add 1 cup of sugar and ¼ cup of lemon juice, strain, and set aside in a cool place. Stir occasionally and when quite thick, beat with a wire spoon until frothy, add the whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff, and continue beating until stiff enough to hold its shape. Mold, or pile by spoonful on a glass dish. Serve cold with boiled custard. A very attractive dish may be prepared by coloring half the mixture with fruit red.

Chocolate Bavarian Cream—Dissolve and add flavoring according to the directions on 1 package of orange gelatin. Beat 1 cup of cream stiff and add 2 tablespoons of powdered chocolate or cocoa. When the gelatin is cool fold in the beaten cream.

### Everyone Enjoys the Debates

Our neighborhood had no organization with the exception of Sunday school 3 years ago. We finally succeeded in organizing a literary society. Our first attempt was a failure but our second meeting was a success. We elected a president, vice president, secretary and a committee to assign certain duties to the members of the club. Almost all the young people joined in and did everything possible to make success sure. We met every two weeks on Saturday night and had quite interesting programs, consisting of recitations, reading selections and debates. Two or three on each side debated on such subjects as woman's suffrage, city life against country life, and which is the most valuable crop for Arkansas, corn or cotton. It was really astonishing how the 16- to 20-year-old boys could debate. This society kept our young people interested in worthwhile things and I think every community should organize a society or club of some sort.

Arkansas. Mrs. G. A. Gilliam.

Other readers are invited to tell about their clubs. If your club is doing something worthwhile or if one of its meetings is especially interesting, tell about it. Address club letters to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Prizes awarded for all letters published.

### Why Not Have an Egg Hunt?

Thoughts deep and full of feeling come to the adult at Easter time but to the child it is a day of rejoicing and thoughts of rabbits and eggs—eggs, great and small, colored, plain and decorated.

I have found that an egg hunt brings the most pleasure to children large and small, and parents often think it advisable to go along, too. The hunt must be in the open. Have ready eggs colored every hue of the rainbow.



Put a small number on each egg so that none may be lost, then hide them. Sometimes I hide candy, fruits, nuts or cakes with each egg. I like to have a few duck and guinea eggs if possible, also. If there is only one goose egg, the finder must sing a song or do something to entertain the company. Or the goose egg may be voted to the favorite mamma or papa or to the one finding a lost egg, that is an egg which had not been brought in when the chase was called off. After the eggs are all found, a lunch may be spread in the yard. About 2:30 P. M. is the best time to enjoy an egg hunt. It takes up the whole afternoon and with a lunch, furnishes a jolly good time.

Olivet T. Bezanson.  
Logan Co., Okla.

### The Future Looks Bright

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

It is said that there have been few years in which the spring season was so favorable for the planting of trees as it is this year. The rains during the winter and early spring have put the ground in excellent condition to give young trees a good start. The farm woman who has longed for a good shade tree in the yard or a few fruit trees should insist on having them now. We did not fare very well with the cherry trees that we set out last spring. They were probably too far advanced when set out and the unusually dry summer killed a good many. The apple trees did much better. We have set out another hundred cherry trees and about a hundred more apple trees. The variety of cherry chosen was the Montmorency large and the apples are Winesaps. We chose the Winesap apples because they mature or ripen at a time that does not interfere with other farm work and because they will keep well in ordinary storage at the time when they ripen.

We also have made a new start toward a bed of strawberries. So many showers have soaked the ground so that every plant set out is still alive and growing. April is said to be the best month in which to set out strawberry plants. Ours were started the last of March. The variety chosen was the Senator Dunlap.

Both rhubarb and asparagus show unusual advancement for the first week in April. Those who succeed best with these vegetables in this locality spade or plow around the beds and mulch deeply with barnyard manure.

There will be more income taxes paid than ever before if the price of eggs remains 35 cents and the hens keep up their remarkable laying performances. Four and five dollars worth of eggs a day are not at all uncommon reports from farms around. Most all flocks are fed some grain; this with blue grass, wheat or rye pasture and warm weather makes conditions favorable for a good egg crop. The price of eggs is usually good at this time when eggs are being set for hatching. The good pasture is also helping the cows and in many cases twice as much cream is being shipped as was sent in the winter.

When we stop to think over our conversations with neighbors and others, we are impressed with the amount of work they plan to do this spring and summer. The program outlined by each one is enough to tax her strength and endurance to the utmost. It seems to the writer that we all need to plan for some pleasure along with the work, for a margin of leisure in which to rest, read, visit or attend a club meeting. Just how this margin of leisure may be saved is a problem each woman must solve for herself. The easiest suggestion is to say that some of the labor saving devices on the market will do the work and leave time for rest. They won't, however, unless their use is accompanied with carefully planned work. Often if we find we can save time in one task, we merely undertake more work than we otherwise would. The gasoline iron has saved time for us—and work and bother. Even in the winter we found it a convenience to iron near the heating stove rather than by the range. One cup of gasoline would do an ordinary sized ironing. Ours usually requires a little more. We like the iron, too, because it saves the trouble of keeping a fire that is hot enough to

heat irons. In the summer, the ironing may be done on the porch or wherever one chooses as the most comfortable place in which to work. It is safe to say that we do a big ironing in two-thirds of the time we used with the other irons.

Another time saver we have found is the dish drainer. We bought the best we saw advertised—a large galvanized iron pan with wire frame for knives, forks and spoons and rack for dishes. Even if one chose to dry the dishes, she would find such a rack a convenience in scalding them. The spaces between plates allow a thorough rinsing of the plates on both sides. There is, however, little need to dry the dishes after such a rinsing with boiling water. They are clean and will quickly dry without the use of the cloth. There is a hole in the end of the pan to allow all water to drain off.

Since we bought our dish drainer we have received Farmers' Bulletin 927, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. This gives directions for making a good dish drainer at home and shows a picture of one. Any large bread pan may be used and racks for dishes made of soft No. 12 or 14 wire. The compartment for silver is made of poultry netting. This bulletin is full of good suggestions and is well worth the postal card it would cost any one to get it.

### Your School Can Do This, Too

Lakeside, District 65, Coffey county, is one school in Kansas which has served hot lunches to the students for three years. Our parent-teacher association purchased the equipment which is used also for meetings and so forth. It consisted of a two-burner oil stove, 60 each of tin cups, spoons, and pie pans, two dishpans, a large enamel kettle, cooking spoons and paring knife. The school board had a cupboard built in one corner of the hall large enough for provisions as well as dishes. The doors may be locked. A 60-gallon locked kerosene tank is in the opposite end of the hall.

The menu is varied according to the tastes of the children, consisting of one hot dish each day, besides the lunch brought in the dinner pail. Some of the dishes served are potato soup, tomato soup, peas, tomatoes, vegetable soup and cocoa. The children furnish the milk. The district furnished the other provisions this year. Part of it was brought from home and the parent-teacher association furnished the remainder the first year, the cost to the association being about \$2 a month for 18 pupils.

Most of the work is done by the pupils under the teacher's supervision, only a few minutes each day being necessary. The mothers co-operate by seeing that there is an abundant supply of clean teatowels and dishcloths. Our first supply was a dozen flour sacks, purchased at the bakery, washed and hemmed at home. The hot lunch idea is an excellent thing for teacher and pupils. Like all problems where children are concerned, it requires tact on the part of the teacher and parents to make it a success.

Mrs. Walter Scott.  
Coffey Co., Kansas.

### What Will Baby Need?

I think the baby's outfit should consist of the following articles: Two silk and wool shirts, second size; six wool flannel bands; four wool flannel pinning blankets, made with muslin bands, two wool flannel undershirts; 18 30-inch squares, made of outing flannel; four white outing flannel nighties; three muslin nighties; six white soft nainsook slips for every day wear; two white dresses, lace and insertion trimmed; three little sacques or jackets; three pairs of silk and wool stockings; three pairs of booties (crocheted of wool); four bibs; two hoods; toilet set; two cards of safety pins, large and small; a small hot water bottle; a baby coat or cape with hood.

I find making the dresses and skirts 22 inches from shoulder to bottom of knee saves the busy mother many stitches and they are the most comfortable length for the baby.

Mrs. Charlotte Hunter.  
Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

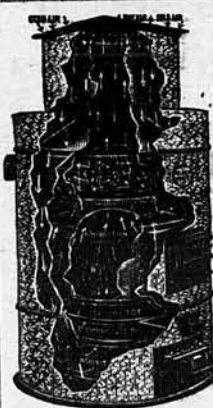
When you make the garden do not forget to plant a few flower seeds around the house.

## The good provider—

FATHER KNOWS what will keep peace in the family—and health too! Sunshine L-W Soda Crackers are pure wheat in its most tempting form. Crisp, delicious, freshly baked crackers that taste better and keep fresh longer. Keep a BIG family-size package in easy reach—always.



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## Name These Presidents GET A BIG WAR PICTURE FREE



### Every One Who Answers This Puzzle Will Earn a Prize

This puzzle is a sure winner—everyone who sends in their answer to this puzzle gets a prize. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. If you can name these four presidents send in your answer at once and we will send you a big, beautiful, war picture 12x16 inches in size, reproduced from actual paintings in many colors, free and post-paid.

**OUR OFFER:** We are the largest magazine publishers in the West and are conducting this puzzle in connection with our Lucky Secret club in which we are giving \$1,000 in gold as prizes. We want to send you full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club and share in the \$1,000 in gold. As soon as we receive your answer to this puzzle we will send you a big war picture free and postpaid and will tell you all about the \$1,000 secret. Greatest offer ever made, especially for boys and girls, solve the puzzle and get particulars today. Don't Delay.

E. McKenzie, Mgr., 11 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas



## 750 Workers 350 Watches

The Hamilton Watch Factory turns out only 350 watches per day — with a force of 750 workers.

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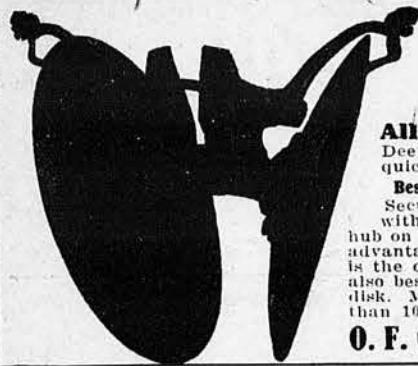
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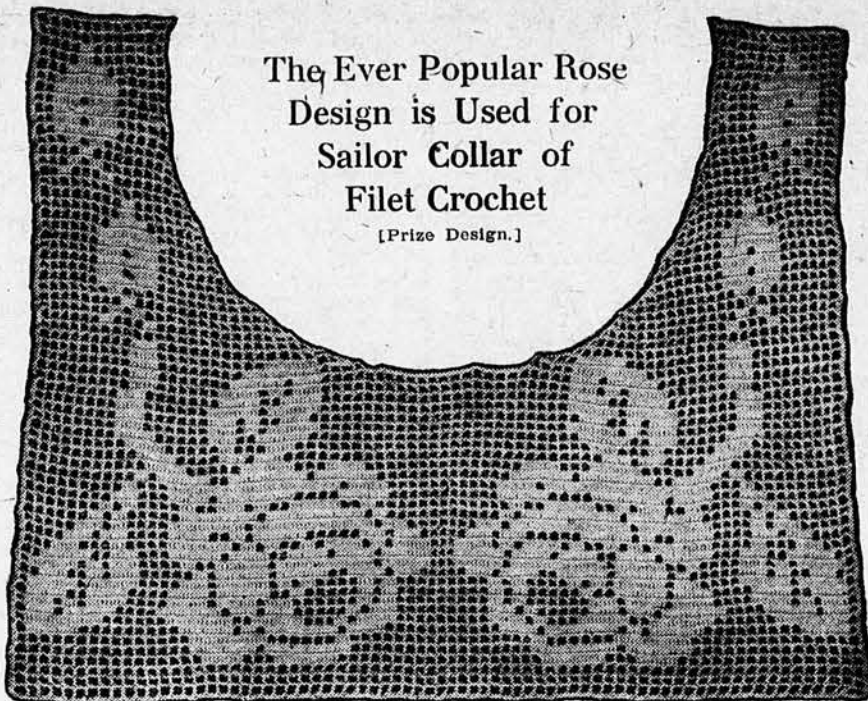
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## The Ever Popular Rose Design is Used for Sailor Collar of Filet Crochet

[Prize Design.]



Make a chain (ch) of 224 stitches (st), turn.

1st row—A double crochet (d c—thread over hook once), in 8th st, (ch 2, skip 2, 1 d c in next st) 72 times making 73 spaces (sp) in all, turn.

2d row—Ch 5, d-c in next d c for 1st sp, 72 more sp, turn.

3d row—Same as 2d row.

4th row—16 sp, 10 d c, 3 sp, 16 d c, \* 19 sp; work back from \* to beginning of row, turn.

5th row—15 sp, 16 d c, 1 sp, 22 d c, \* 17 sp, work back from \*.

6th row—15 sp, 19 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, \* 17 sp, work back from \*.

7th row—1 sp, 13 d c, 9 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 19 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, \* 11 sp, work back from \*.

8th row—1 sp, 19 d c, 6 sp, 16 d c, 2 sp, 13 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, \* 9 sp, work back from \*.

9th row—1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 4 sp, 16 d c, (1 sp, 7 d c) twice, 5 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, \* 9 sp, work back from \*.

10th row—1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, 4 sp, (10 d c, 1 sp) twice, 7 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, \* 9 sp, work back from \*.

11th row—1 sp, 10 d c, 2 sp, 10 d c, 4 sp, 10 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, \* 9 sp, work back from \*.

12th row—(1 sp, 13 d c) twice, 4 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, (1 sp, 4 d c) twice, 4 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, \* 9 sp, work back from \*.

13th row—2 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, (1 sp, 13 d c) twice, 2 sp, 10 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, \* 5 sp, work back from \*.

14th row—1 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 25 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, \* 3 sp, work back from \*.

15th row—2 sp, 13 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 3 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, 2 sp, (10 d c, 1 sp) twice, 13 d c, \* 3 sp, work back from \*.

16th row—3 sp, 7 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 16 d c, (1 sp, 4 d c) twice, 2 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, \* 3 sp, work back from \*.

17th row—4 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 4 sp, 10 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 5 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, \* 5 sp, work back from \*.

18th row—5 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 19 d c, 1 sp, 31 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, \* 7 sp, work back from \*.

19th row—6 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 19 d c, 1 sp, 25 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, \* 11 sp, work back from \*.

20th row—7 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 13 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, \* 13 sp, work back from \*.

21st row—8 sp, 7 d c, 3 sp, 10 d c, 1 sp, 19 d c, 4 sp, 13 d c, \* 11 sp, work back from \*.

22d row—9 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 43 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, \* 11 sp, work back from \*.

23d row—10 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 2 sp, 19 d c, 1 sp, 16 d c, \* 13 sp, work back from \*.

24th row—11 sp, 10 d c, 5 sp, 13 d c, 3 sp, 10 d c, \* 15 sp, work back from \*.

25th row—10 sp, 10 d c, 4 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, \* 29 sp, work back from \*.

26th row—9 sp, 10 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 7 d c, \* 27 sp, work back from \*.

27th row—8 sp, 10 d c, 5 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 13 d c, \* 25 sp, work back from \*.

28th row—8 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, \* 23 sp, work back from \*.

29th row—8 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, \* 25 sp, work back from \*.

30th row—8 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, \* 23 sp, work back from \*.

31st row—8 sp, 7 d c, 7 sp, 10 d c, 2 sp, 10 d c, \* 23 sp, work back from \*.

32d row—9 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp, 10 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, \* 23 sp, work back from \*.

33d row—9 sp, 7 d c, 7 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, \* 23 sp, work back from \*.

34th row—9 sp, 7 d c, 8 sp, 19 d c, 3 sp, turn. This row begins one side of the front.

35th row—Slip over 1 sp, ch 5 (for sp) 13 d c in 13 d c, 10 sp, 7 d c, 9 sp, turn.

36th row—9 sp, 7 d c, 14 sp, turn.

37th row—Narrow by slipping over 1 sp, 24 sp, turn.

38th row—6 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 12 sp, turn.

39th row—Narrow, 12 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, turn.

40th row—8 sp, 4 d c, 12 sp, turn.

41st row—Narrow, 10 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, turn.

42d row—6 sp, 16 d c, 8 sp, turn.

43d row—Narrow, 7 sp, \* 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp, turn.

44th row—Like 42d ending with 6 sp.

45th row—Narrow, 6 sp, and continue like 43d row from \*.

46th row—Like 42d row, ending with 5 sp.

47th row—Narrow, 5 sp, 16 d c, 6 sp, turn.

48th row—7 sp, 10 d c, 5 sp, turn.

49th row—6 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, turn.

50th row—8 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, turn.

51st row—14 sp, turn.

52d row—2 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, turn.

53d row—7 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, turn.

54th row—4 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, turn.

55th row—6 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, turn.

56th row—2 sp, 16 d c, 5 sp, turn.

57th row—5 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, turn.

58th row—2 sp, 16 d c, 5 sp, turn.

59th row—5 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, turn.

60th and 61st rows—2 sp, 16 d c, 5 sp, turn.

62d row—6 sp, 10 d c, 3 sp, turn.

63d and 64th rows—4 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, turn.

65th row—12 sp, turn.

66th row—12 sp, fasten off.

Fasten in 3d st of 5 ch at beginning of 33d row and repeat from 34th row for the other front. Then work around the neck with sp over sp, and the ch made by narrowing, and double crochet around the outer edge of collar.

May Keeler.

Stafford Co., Kansas.

## She Has a School Hat Now

My little girl, childlike, wished to wear her new hat to school all the time and, as mothers know, a hat that a 7-year-old wears to school every day would soon not be fit for better wear, so I looked over her old hat to see what I could do with it. It was a good, white smooth straw, but was



badly yellowed and frayed at the edge. I put on two coats of shoe blacking, letting the first coat dry before applying the second. I did not blacken on the under side of the brim as this had not yellowed much. Then I bound the brim edge with inch-wide velvet ribbon and "cat-stitched" it on with red silk. Next I put an old rose satin ribbon around the crown, fastening it at the back with loops and left short streamers. The result was a new-looking black hat that was good enough for school or even Sunday school, and my little girl was delighted with it. Barnard, Kan. Mrs. T. E. D.

### Dresses of Gingham and Silk

9242—Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Dress. The dress buttons at the center back. The tunic is cut away at the neckline and extends into tab sections at the back, which are fastened just below the shoulders. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

9237—Girls' Dress. The sleeves and yoke are cut in one piece. The neckline is slashed so that the blouse can be slipped over the head. The straight

- 3—That a parsonage is provided and furnished;
- 4—That there is a teachers' training class in the Sunday school;
- 5—That the church lives up to its highest possibilities in the matter of church music;
- 6—That the church building is painted;
- 7—That the church grounds are made beautiful with trees, shrubs, flowers, and walks.
- 8—That the church is properly heated and lighted;
- 9—That there is a rest room for women and children;
- 10—That hitching places are provided for horses so that they will not gnaw shade trees.

Any earnest citizen can help accomplish these things in his neighboring church and Sunday school and should count it a privilege to be able to do so. —The Progressive Farmer.

### Labeling the Old Pictures

In looking over our old pictures, I found I could not readily recall the names of some of the old daguerreotypes that belonged to my mother. I also found that "gude mon" and the

"bairns" did not know the names of quite a number of our later day pictures. An inspiration came to me, and as I am a firm disciple of the "do it now" adage, I proceeded to write the name on the back of every photograph, kodak picture and tintype that we possessed. Whenever we receive any new ones, they are duly labeled. If my descendants are so abnormal as to be without sentiment it will be a case of "love's labor lost." If on the other hand, their bump of sentiment is duly developed, they will prize these pictures of their forebears, even if they must perforce laugh at the peculiar style of dress.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.  
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

### Soldiers Still Need Letters

Since some of our soldiers cannot come home at once, it is for us more than ever to carry the thought of home to them. Now that the fighting has ceased, the soldiers' thoughts turn to home and home surroundings. They have more time than they know what to do with, and are likely to become restless and despondent because of the postponement of the homecoming. Now

more than at any other time they need to be inspired and strengthened. Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, write a letter to your soldier boys. Don't stop until they are again within the home circle.

Write long cheerful letters, telling of the plans and preparations that are being made for their homecoming, dwell at length on the ideas and plans you are making for the future. Impress upon their minds their share in seeing that the high standards which America represents both here and abroad shall be constantly upheld. Make them to feel that the 3,000 miles of ocean between them and home is only a little way after all. Don't wait for an answer, keep writing and keep the letters going. Some day when they have returned home you will know and understand what an inspiration your letters were. Mrs. B. B. King.  
Neosho Co., Kansas.

This advertisement appeared in a city newspaper: "For Sale—Baker's business; good trade; large oven; present owner been in it for seven years; best reasons for leaving."

Raise all turkeys to maturity.



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Town House Model..... 485  
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## The Gulbransen Entertains and Educates

CHILDREN love the music of the Gulbransen. It will keep them quiet for hours, or give them the time of their sweet young lives.

All this without any special effort on your part. Your favorite music will appeal to them. Your taste becomes their taste. They are educated—painlessly—to appreciate good music.

To entertain little tots here are some Mother Goose rhymes put to music; the words on the roll:

Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son  
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Little Bo Peep

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star  
Mary Had a Little Lamb  
The Story Book Ball

Also Game Song Rolls such as these:

London Bridge  
Round the Mulberry Bush  
The Farmer in the Dell  
The Monkey Man

For children learning to play by hand there is a course of thirty-six Study Rolls. The child learns faster because the roll is always at hand to "play it like teacher does." Duet Rolls play one part, the other to be played by hand. The easy key touch of the Gulbransen is a great help to little hands.

An understanding of finer music—by young or old—can be gained through Historical Rolls and Story Rolls. A description of the composer's idea ap-

pears on the roll like the words of a song. A few:

Cavalleria Rusticana  
Evening Star, from Tannhauser  
Favorite Strains from Faust  
Narcissus  
Rustle of Spring  
Merry Wives of Windsor

The Gulbransen dealer has these rolls for you to try. Play them on the Gulbransen yourself at his store. Let the children play to show how easy the pedals work. No effort at all. A creeping baby once played the Gulbransen, as shown in the picture at the left, and gave us the idea for our trade mark.

The Gulbransen is the ideal player for the home with children. Easy to play, easy keyboard touch—and playing it won't hurt it. It can even stand abuse.

Our dealer shows the Baby at the Pedals in his window and newspaper advertising. If you do not know him, write us for his address and our catalog.

GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON CO.,  
808 No. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago

### That Easter Hat

Full many a maiden pauses—long  
Before the bright array  
Of flowers and feathers, lace and straw  
That milliners display;  
And as she studies carefully  
Each lovely, tempting hat,  
Admires them all, yet hesitates,  
And thinks, "Would HE like that?"

"The crown of this is very chic—  
But HE might think it queer.  
That purple one with poppies red  
HE'd find too gay, I fear;  
A turban is le dernier cri—  
But HE prefers a brim.  
I wonder if that leghorn shape  
Would be too wide, for HIM?"

So up and down, from shop to shop  
The anxious maiden goes,  
Debating which would please HIM most,  
The green one, or the rose.  
Yet well she knows, whatever her choice,  
On Easter morning bright,  
If she but smile when HE comes near,  
Her hat will suit HIM quite.  
—Harriette Wilbur.

### Helping the Country Church

Here are 10 ways to help the country church of your community: By seeing to it—

- 1—That the church has a whole-time pastor at a salary you are not ashamed of;
- 2—That a 12-months-in-the-year Sunday school is maintained;

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)  
**GULBRANSEN**  
Player-Piano



## 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.

## Fowls With Roup

Some of my birds show symptoms of lameness that later are followed by diarrhea, and I would like to know what the disease is and whether these fowls should be separated from the remainder of the flock. Please suggest the best treatment. M. S. Leavenworth, Kan.

We consider that this probably is roup, a contagious disease and as a remedy advise the use of potassium permanganate in the drinking water, enough to give it a deep wine red color. It is also quite necessary to

feed a properly balanced ration. We advise the use of sour milk or meat scraps along with the grain. All sick birds should be removed from the flock and all places not reached by the sunlight should be sealed so that chickens are unable to collect in dark damp places.

L. D. Bushnell.

## Feeding Value of Potatoes

Please tell me what the feeding value of potatoes is for hogs as compared with grain. Is there any advantage in cooking the potatoes? Genoa, Colo.

It will require from 500 to 600 pounds of potatoes to equal 100 pounds of corn for hog feeding purposes.

Even then it is necessary that they be cooked and fed with some grain. C. W. McCampbell.

## Treatment for Splint

I have a mare that has a splint on the inside of the left fore leg, and it is causing considerable lameness. How can I remove this? Ogema, Wis.

I think possibly the only way that the lameness affecting this mare can

be overcome is to have a splint point fired by some competent graduate veterinarian. After the firing the animal should be permitted to rest for two or three weeks. R. R. Dykstra.

## More About Ox Warbles

A preventive for warbles is better than a cure. About October 1, sprinkle your cattle's backs with sulfur, then with salt, and sprinkle with pure salt about twice a week for a few weeks, and I don't think your cattle will be bothered with warbles.—D. B.

## Remedy for Fistula

Please give me the best remedy for fistula. What is a good preventive? Kiowa, Kan.

WALTER A. PORTER.

The best preventive for fistula of the withers is to avoid all bruising of the region of the withers. Such bruising may be occasioned by an ill-fitting collar, a collar with improperly attached hame tugs, or if the region of the withers presses against the crossbar in a feed rack, or if in rolling, the animal happens to strike a stone in the region of the withers.

In our opinion, the best line of treatment for withers of the horse is surgical. No single method of surgical procedure can be outlined, because fistulas differ greatly. The important points to bear in mind are that there must be good drainage from the wound, and all dead tissue must be removed from the deeper part of the wound. Such an operation should be attempted only by a competent graduate veterinarian. R. R. Dykstra.

## Early Adams Seed Corn

Will you please inform me where I can buy some Early Adams seed corn? GEORGE W. JONES.

Cunningham, Kan.

I cannot refer you to farmers who have seed of Early Adams corn for sale. Some of the standard seed houses in the state can undoubtedly supply you with seed. I would suggest that you write to Barteldes Seed Co., of Lawrence, Ross Brothers of Wichita, Mangelsdorf Seed House of Atchison, D. O. Coe Seed Company and Hayes Seed House, both of Topeka. Read the classified advertisements of farm papers. B. S. Wilson.

## Seedbed for Alfalfa

How should ground be prepared for alfalfa that has been sown in oats? Should it be disked or plowed? H. E. McPherson Co., Kan.

Ordinarily best results can be obtained by disking land for spring seeded alfalfa rather than plowing. Where the ground is plowed, it is often difficult to get it in good seedbed condition. For best results in seeding alfalfa, it is very necessary to have a firm, well settled seedbed. A thoro double disking followed by one or two harrowings should put your ground in excellent condition to seed alfalfa. C. C. Cunningham.

## Growing Peanuts

What kind of land is best adapted to peanuts? How much seed is required to plant an acre? Do you think they would grow well in Republic county? Scandia, Kan.

READER.

Peanuts do well on sandy loams, but they also can be grown on black lands, but there is likely to be considerable loss in harvesting the nuts from sticky soils because the dirt sticks to the nuts and thus injures their sale. Usually from 1 bushel to 1½ bushels of seed will be required for each acre planted. The White Spanish peanut usually gives the best satisfaction. They can be grown in Republic county in years when the growing season is not too short.—J. W. Wilkinson.

## Various Inquiries

Is the tile silo considered a good silo? How is it compared to a wooden stave silo? Which is the most economical in the long run, and which lasts the longest? Or would you advise a silo made of some different material? I live in East Central Kansas. I have a horse that has bog spavin. How can I cure him? Is sorghum hay not as valuable for feeding if it has been frosted? Hillsboro, Kan.

HERBERT EITZEN.

We have here at the college a concrete, hollow tile and wooden stave silos.

In this section of the country they have all proved to be very satisfactory, however, the tile or concrete will undoubtedly be the most permanent.

There is no absolute cure for a bog spavin.

Sorghum hay that has been put up before being frosted and properly cured is more valuable than hay that has been affected by frost.

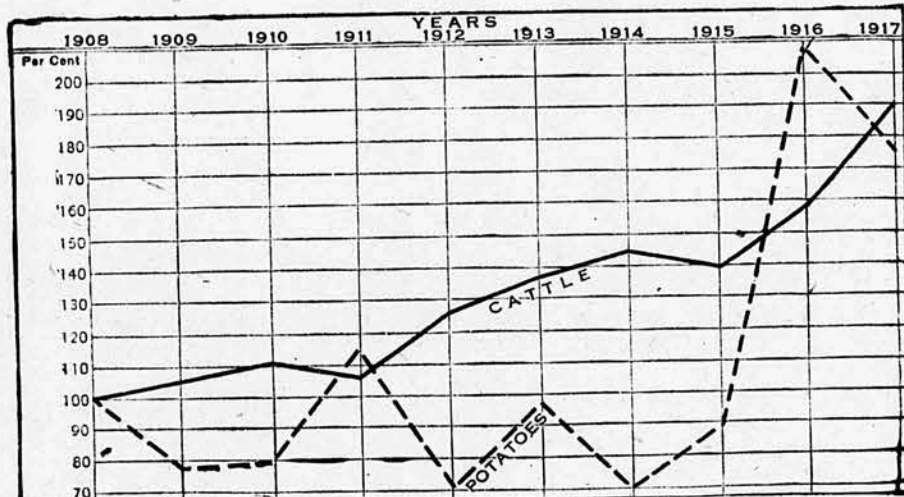
C. W. McCampbell.

## Bermuda Grass

Can Bermuda grass be grown in Kansas? How and when should it be planted? How does it compare with Kentucky blue grass for pasture? Ft. Scott, Kan.

READER.

Bermuda grass makes its best growth in climates that are warmer and milder than we usually have in Kansas. However, it can be grown in Kansas if a little care and attention is given to protecting it in the winter season when severe freezing weather is expected. I have Bermuda grass in my lawn at Topeka that was planted five years ago and it is doing well. There is also a small piece of parking on the grounds at the state house where Bermuda has been growing for seven or eight years. Every fall this Bermuda strip is covered with a light top dressing of straw or strawy manure. Bluegrass makes the best grazing, but Bermuda is more drouth resistant. Best results will be obtained by setting out the roots of Bermuda grass in clusters 18 to 20 inches apart. It may be planted any time after danger of freezing weather has passed.—J. W. Wilkinson.



Cattle have been one of the steadiest products a farmer sells on the market. Compare them with widely soaring potatoes

## Cattle—the safest “crop” on the farm

The farmer who plants potatoes cannot tell you within 30 per cent what he will get for the potatoes next fall.

They may be worth \$6 to \$8 a barrel. He may not be able to sell them for \$2.50 a barrel.

But a farmer can tell within 10 or 15 per cent what he will get for his cattle.

Why? It is because the cattle business has been made fairly steady. In spite of the uncontrollable flurries from week to week, you can be surer of what you'll get for your “cattle crop” than you can for most of your other crops.

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Isn't that a low enough commission for a service that guarantees the highest possible price for livestock?

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**TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS**

**France and Germany**

For what reason did France declare war against Germany in 1870, and what was the full compensation paid by France to secure peace? What was the claim of Germany against France when she declared war on France in August, 1914? A. J. M.

July 4, 1870, the then vacant throne of Spain, was offered to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. This was regarded by the French government as menacing to France for it would put the Hohenzollerns in power on both sides of France. The prince refused the throne but Napoleon III instructed his minister at Berlin to demand a guarantee that any future offer of the same kind would be refused. This was exactly what Bismarck, the founder of the German empire and the power behind the throne in Prussia, wanted. He had been preparing for years for a war with France. He knew the weakness of the French army, which the stupid French emperor did not know. William I did not desire war, it is said, and sent a pacific telegram to Napoleon in reply to his demand. Bismarck changed the wording of this telegram so as to make it insulting to the French emperor. It was made into a most curt refusal of the French demand, and Napoleon III, blindly, fatuously, ignorant of the weakness of the military arm of his empire, declared war. The war was virtually over in six weeks altho it was more than six months before the treaty of peace was finally signed. France was compelled to pay an indemnity of five billion francs, equivalent in our money to one billion dollars, and cede to Germany the most of the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine.

When Germany announced her purpose to fight Russia the German government sent a demand to France that she must repudiate her agreement to stand by her ally, Russia. This France refused to do, and immediately Germany declared war on France. It is said that in addition to this demand France was asked to submit to other humiliating conditions. The German government had determined to crush France, and was prepared to make any demands that would force France to fight. The military leaders of Germany believed that their military machine was so perfect that it would win the war in six weeks, reduce France to a condition of hopeless inferiority, make Russia the dependent ally of Germany, and establish the Mittle-europe empire, stretching from the Baltic to the Persian gulf, and eventually drive England out of India, and take from her the control of the Suez canal.

**Rights to Fence Wire**

A owns a farm on which is a cross fence which he does not need. He therefore took off the wire, rolled it up and hung it on some trees growing on the farm. Several years later he sold the farm to B, who claims this wire and two galvanized water tanks, because they were on the farm when he bought it. Does he have any right to either? SUBSCRIBER.

He has no right to the barbed wire. It is personal property and no part of the real estate. In regard to the tanks there may be a question, depending on the manner in which they are fastened to the ground. Buildings built on foundations are generally considered as part of the realty and go with the transfer of the same, but if the tanks were put up in a way which showed that they were mere temporary structures to be moved about from place to place as convenience required, they would not be a part of the realty, but personal property, the title to which would not go with the transfer of the land.

**Personal Property**

A purchased a farm from B. Nothing was said about the telephone, water tanks or gasoline engine. Can B remove them? SUBSCRIBER.

The gasoline engine is personal property, and does not go with the real estate. In the case of the water tank if it is fastened to the ground it may be and probably is a part of the realty. If it is not so fastened it is removable like any other detached personal property, wagons, automobile, farm implements. I do not think our court has passed on the question as to whether a telephone fastened to the building is a part of the realty. My opinion is that it is personal property.

*Do You Know the  
"Shavings"  
In Your Town?*

IN nearly every town there is some queer lovable character, a friend of children and dogs, a confidant of older people, who may be ridiculed by a few but is loved by everybody. Whether you live in Kansas City or Sand Hills, you have at least one character of this kind.

And when such a character has something very unusual happen to him—what a story it makes. That is the case of "Shavings," the lovable hero of the best selling new novel—

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*By Joseph C. Lincoln*

"Shavings" is one of the most entertaining stories written in years. That is why since the day of its publication, it has been one of the "best sellers." How this maker of toy wind-mills set about to help a pretty widow and winds up by getting himself accused of bank robbing makes a story that will keep you chuckling constantly—a story in which the interest never lets down. Get it today at your booksellers, \$1.50 net.

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**FACE POWDER** A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes. The Household, Dept. F.P.4, Topeka, Kan.

**Apron Pattern Free**



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

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

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Dress Dept. 56, Topeka, Kan.



## FARMOGRAPHS

BY HARLEY HATCH

During the last year I have received several letters from persons having in charge arrangements to build and pay for new rural school houses. In every instance they ask how we, in Sunny-side district, paid for our new school house without voting bonds. I gave the plan two years ago in the Farmers Mail and Breeze but the details are seldom remembered when one is not interested in such matters at the time so I will give them again here. First, we planned for the new house a year ahead and made one tax levy and had it securely in the treasury before a start was made. Then the spring before we began building we made another levy and that was nearly due before actual work began. The last levy was not paid in until a year after the house was completed but warrants were issued which were carried by local capital until the tax levy brought in the funds needed. In all, three special tax levies were made and these paid for the new school house without the issue of bonds. This plan seemed to meet the approval of all the voters in the district; all seemed more willing to dig up the actual cash than to bond the district and pay interest for 10 years at least. The new school house cost at that time \$1,750; probably today a like building would cost at least \$2,500 and possibly more. Hence to build a school house now by our plan would mean either larger tax levies of more of them. In carrying out this plan it is best to prepare

ahead by having the proceeds of two levies in the treasury and another coming in shortly.

More than the usual amount of early corn will be planted on Kansas farms this spring to meet the need for hog feed. In few instances will the number of acres be large on any farm but many farms will have from 2 to 10 acres planted. During three of the 23 years we have farmed in Kansas we have planted corn of an early variety, sending North for the seed each time. We have given seed from Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois a trial and find no material difference in the time of ripening. Our preference would be for Northern Iowa grown Silver Mine. This is not the earliest but it yields so much more than the smaller, earlier varieties that the larger amount received pays well for the longer time one has to wait before it is hard enough to feed. This early corn should be planted thicker than our native sorts; if the usual planting of native varieties requires two grains to the hill, plant three of the Northern corn. A very large planting of Northern varieties is not profitable, for the smaller yield balances all that is gained by earlier ripening. Our experience covering several years is that early Northern grown corn will make an average yield of 10 bushels less to the acre than our native corn.

The letters I have received of late—and am still receiving—on the subject of co-operative stores indicate a great interest in this subject. In several issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze since the first of the year I have touched upon this subject but I find that one question brings up another.

The co-operative stores which have been successful are, of course, the ones to take as a pattern. The main principles of those stores are, cash payments, no price wars, division of profits by means of rebates and confining the stocks of goods largely to necessities. If a price war with other stores owned by private capital is carried on the capital stock is soon depleted, which will not do at all. Run the business to make a profit and divide that profit among those who are loyal to the store. For instance, make the rebate to stockholders twice what non-stockholders get. This will make customers eager to own stock and when they once own stock they will work for the success of the store. Just at present there is a chance of declining prices and for that reason it is not the most favorable time for buying large stocks; when the price tendency is continually upward, as it was from 1914 to 1918, large buying was a wise plan; but it is very doubtful whether that would be true now. The manager of such a store should be careful not to allow zealous salesmen to overstock him. This often will happen if he is not a man who can say "no" and stick to it. A good manager and loyalty to the store are among the main points. All farm produce should be handled upon the lowest margin necessary for safety.

By the time this appears in print the campaign for selling what is promised to be the last bond issue offered directly to the people will be on. The other bond issues bearing a lower interest rate and running for a long time were offered in war time and were largely carried thru to success by a feeling of patriotism and a feeling that

all were watching and that the shirker was not likely to fare well. Those inducements will not enter largely into the present selling campaign and this is well known to the treasury department. Hence they are offering the present issue on the basis of its being a profitable investment and that I believe it to be. The time is short, only five years, the rate of interest large enough to equal any other conservative investment that can be made when we consider that the short term notes are tax free and the security is the best in the world. The mortgage and security holder who is not prepared to swear to a lie when he is called upon by the assessor pays from 1½ to 2½ per cent in taxes each year and in many cases even more. In addition, if he has enough income left after paying his taxes to amount to the minimum he is called upon to pay over 6 per cent of that to the general government as income tax. The new notes are free from all state and federal taxes and all income tax unless the income derived from the bonds is more than \$5,000. It also is conceded that the general tax rate is due to increase very rapidly during the next few years; the states are being called upon to do many things they never did before, among them being the building of roads. The man who has his money invested in government securities will not be called on to contribute to these funds so it appears to me that, taking everything into consideration, the present issue of government notes offers the best investment for money of any now before the public.

When a man can sell rather poor corn fodder on which there is virtually no corn for \$1 a shock of 20 bundles and when he can get \$24 a ton at his home town for prairie hay which years ago would scarcely be thought fit for bedding it is no wonder that he concludes it no longer pays to raise cattle and that the correct way to fatten his bank account is to sell his feed. When to the high feed prices is added a pasture charge of \$14 to \$18 a head for the season from May 1 to October 1 we can no longer wonder that the average farmer does not care to count his wealth as he did years ago—in the number of cattle in his herd. Cattle in the long run are the most profitable thing that can be raised on nearly all the farms in Kansas. But instead of 50 thin, scrawny cattle which the average farm carried years ago it should carry 10 good well bred cows and their increase which would usually be kept on hand. The pasture charge of \$15 a head is going to do more than anything else to cut down numbers and add quality. Wheat is not going to hold the center of the stage long in Eastern Kansas and when we turn from that to something else, it is going to be mighty handy to have 10 to 12 good cows for emergencies. The stock farmer is the man who made money in years past and he is the man who is going to make it in the years to come.

## It's a Foolish Law

I am glad we have one man in Washington that dares to speak out in favor of the farmers. This setting the clock ahead is one of the most foolish stunts that was ever pulled off in Congress. Go after them, Senator Capper. We need more men in our state capital and in Washington to represent the farmers of this country.

Some of these days the farmers are going to come to their senses, and are going to run a man for President. I imagine that I can see a few dark horses that are going to surprise Big Business. One of them could be Arthur Capper. J. M. Latimer.

Loomis, Neb.

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## Out of oil again

Few motorists realize that half of ordinary oil is wasted by excessive evaporation



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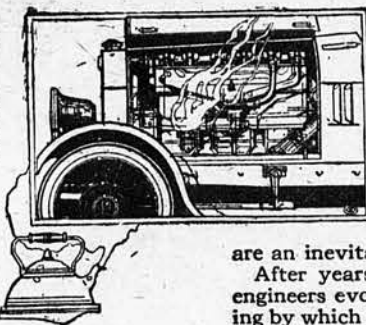
Showing sediment formed after 500 miles of running

**OUT OF OIL!** Yet you started with a full supply—more than enough, you felt sure, to bring you safely home again. If you take the cap off the oil filler you will see the oil evaporating in a thin cloud of smoke. The intense heat of the engine—200° F. to 1000° F.—causes ordinary oil to evaporate rapidly.

## How to prevent waste

Only an oil that resists heat will prevent rapid evaporation and waste. In laboratory tests, as well as in road tests, some oils make a very poor showing, their losses by evaporation running twice as high as Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. The average loss in ordinary oils is 40% more than in Veedol. When measured by the number of miles per gallon, Veedol is more economical than ordinary oil, because of this reduction of evaporation.

Ordinary oil not only evaporates rapidly, but also breaks down under the heat of the engine, forming a large part of its bulk in black sediment which has no lubricating value.



Sediment crowds out the good oil on the metal-to-metal surfaces and prevents it from efficiently lubricating the fast moving parts. Loose bearings are almost always the result of using poor oil. Engine knocks, broken connecting rods, scored cylinders, slapping pistons

are an inevitable result.

After years of experimentation, Veedol engineers evolved a new method of refining by which a lubricant is produced which resists heat. This—the famous Faulkner process—is used exclusively for the production of Veedol, the scientific lubricant.

How Veedol, the scientific lubricant, reduces the formation of sediment by 86% is shown by the two bottles illustrated above.

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# Keep Sheep Free from Mange

Diseases Cause Losses in Meat and Wool

BY HENRY M. GRAEF

WHEN winter grips the Western plains and mountains it is not only the biting cold and the driving storm that causes the sheepman great anxiety. A little louse-like organism—the pest that causes scabies—is what brings on days of worry and sleepless nights. This insidious insect, multiplying on the warm body of its helpless host, saps the animal's strength, causes the protecting fleece to slip away in patches and the sheep falls an easy victim to exposure.

A similar mange affects cattle, but it is produced by a different mite that will not live on a sheep. The one that causes the most trouble in both cases is the common mange mite. The books and bulletins call them *Psoroptes ovis* and *Psoroptes communis bovis* to distinguish them from each other and from the various relatives that produce similar inconveniences and misery for sheep and cattle and losses for the owners. But for convenience here "mange mite" or "scab mite" or any name such as pest or plague or scourge can be taken as meaning either the one that attacks cattle or sheep or both of them—the common ones that cause the most damage.

Formerly scabies was the greatest drawback from which the sheep industry suffered and it was once one of the greatest hindrances to profitable beef production on our Western ranges. However, the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in co-operation with state livestock sanitary officials has gradually brought the disease under control except for occasional spreads, and if experienced men can be kept on the job and money is provided it will be driven out before many years.

## Beneficial Dips

The discovery that certain dips such as nicotine or lime-sulfur solution would kill the mites on the animals led to the making of dipping regulations by the Bureau and by many of the states where the disease was prevalent. It was found that one dipping freed an exposed animal if done within a few days after exposure and that a second application on affected animals within 10 or 12 days got those that hatched since the first without giving them time to lay any eggs themselves. Dipping vats, which are much more effective than spray pumps, have been built in all localities where cattle and sheep are affected. Every year millions of sheep and cattle are given either one or two dippings.

Cattle scab has also been on the increase in recent months, but cattlemen are not suffering to any such serious extent as the sheepmen. Scabies of cattle is pretty well under control and there is much less of it in the country than there was five years ago. Still there are more infected herds than at this time two years ago.

It is estimated by men thoroly acquainted with conditions that, in view of the increase in the disease and the high prices of meat and wool, that the annual loss is about 8 million dollars on sheep and cattle. This big loss, which really amounts to a tax of more than a dollar on every farmer in the country, is due to death of stock, reduced thrift and damage to fleeces. But in addition to this drain on these industries we have to consider the cost to the owners of dipping their animals and the cost to the government for the field inspection and other work that is necessary to keep the plague from destroying a large part of the meat producing industry, which it might very well do if it were not fought every month in the year. It is estimated that it costs the ranchers and farmers around 2 million dollars to dip the 7 million sheep that were treated in the six months beginning the first of last July.

## Depressing Effect on Industry

Aside from the direct loss of damages and costs there is a depressing effect on the industry to be taken into account. Iowa sheep feeders who had an experience with the disease this year—there were 40 scabby shipments from that state in January—were discouraged, especially those who had

just tried the business for the first time. Many of them wrote to the United States Department of Agriculture and to the farm papers saying that they had ventured into sheep feeding once and that it would be the last time. That attitude is a good indication of what a destructive disease scabies can be when it gets a start. It is not difficult to imagine what the feeling is in a county where 12,000 scabby sheep are discovered as was the case in a county in one Western state

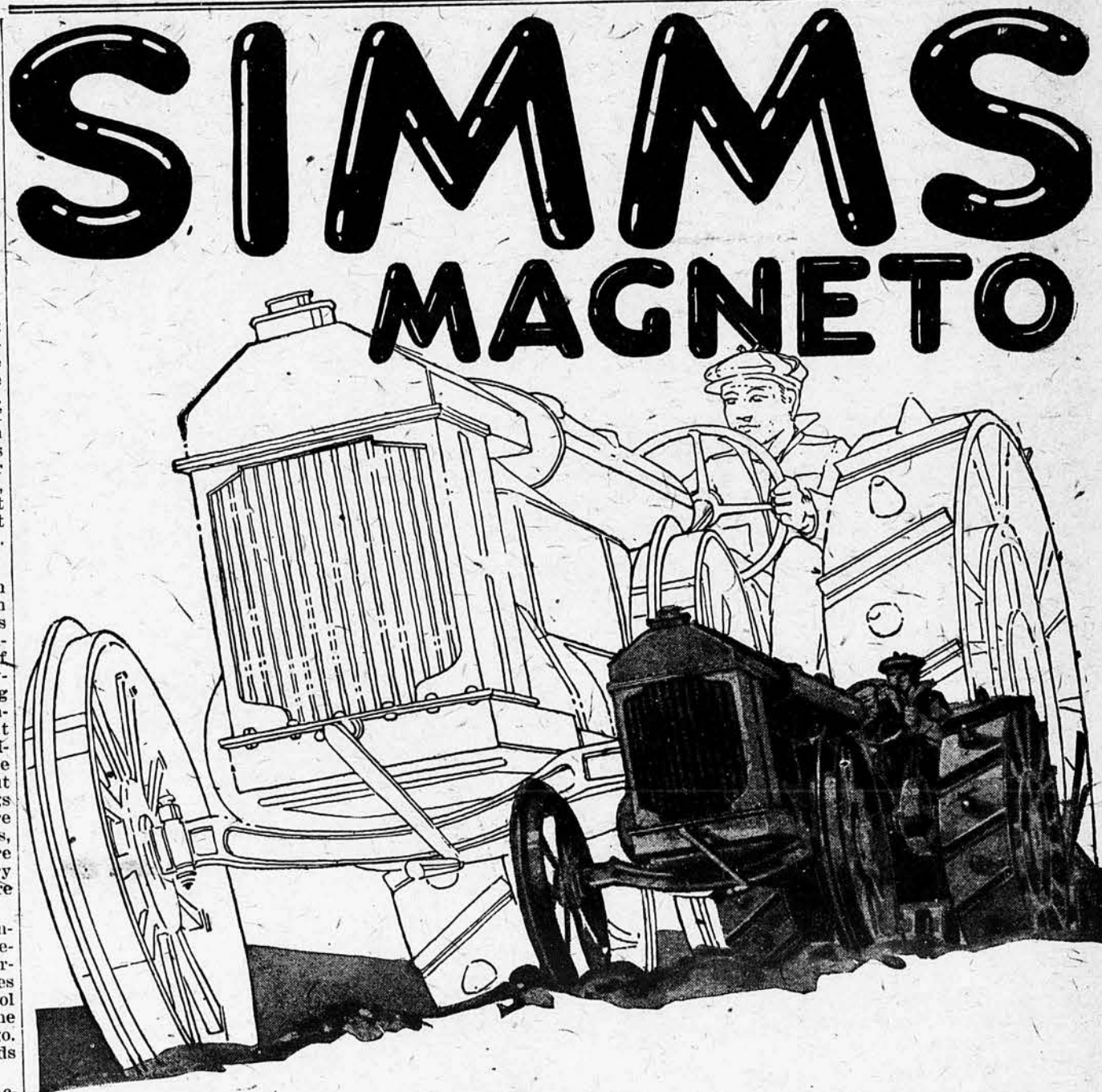
in January. That means many more thousands exposed.

The experience of the past year may seem to argue a poor system used in combating the disease. But there is nothing wrong with the system, for it has been working very successfully for many years and hope was entertained that before long the plague would be entirely eliminated. Veterinarians and lay inspectors are continually at work in all the principal sheep and cattle states and at all the public stock yards where an interstate business is done. During four months beginning the first of last September 229 shipments of scabby sheep were found by inspectors at various central markets. This meant that every separate shipment was traced all the way back to the ranch or farm on which

it originated and in all these 229 cases everything that was possible, considering men available and the provisions of the state laws, was done to prevent a spread to other flocks and to other localities. Altogether during the last year Bureau veterinarians in the field supervised the inspection and dipping of more than 30 million head of cattle and sheep—about twice as many animals as the total of all kinds received in one year at the stock yards in Chicago. And most of this work is done in sparse-grass territory where the number of cattle or sheep to the square mile is very small.

In the spring and summer there are ordinarily about 100 men from the Bureau of Animal Industry in the field engaged in the campaign against

(Continued on Page 48.)

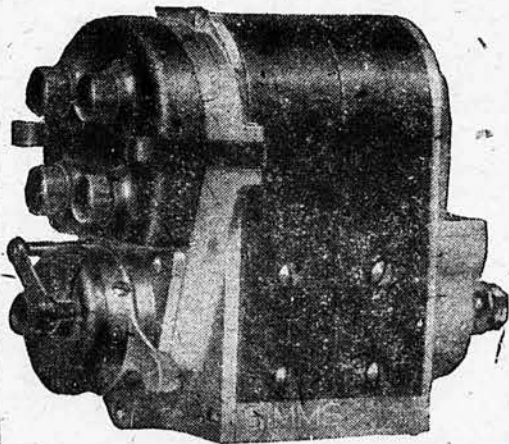


## Makes a giant of your tractor

More power to your tractor!

"Fire!" "Fire!" every time without a miss.

With a Simms Magneto you can always count on getting a big husky burst of flame at your spark plugs from sun-up till sun-down—not a thin scraggly spark that may fail you right at the time when work must be done, and your men must be kept busy.



Even early mornings when your engine is cold, with the Simms Impulse Starter you get instant action no matter how slowly you pull over the crank.

Let the Simms Magneto punch new life and power into your engine. A good magneto keeps the balkiest engine on the job, and insures your getting the maximum pulling power out of your tractor.

**THE SIMMS MAGNETO COMPANY**  
East Orange New Jersey

There are Simms Magnetos especially designed to fit the exact needs of trucks and passenger cars, as well as tractors.

### Note These Features

- 1—An impulse starter coupling which is entirely automatic. No levers to set before or after starting engine.
- 2—Extremely low speed characteristic producing great ease in starting and permitting low throttling.
- 3—An exclusive Simms process has removed all air from armature winding, thus insuring maximum efficiency.
- 4—Thoroughly waterproof construction.



**Farm Engineering**

(Continued from Page 22.)

cars. This is one way to get improvements, it is true, but it is doubtful whether many of these so-called improvements are worth while and there can be no question but what it would be very much to the purchasing public's advantage if styles could change with less rapidity.

Most purchasers of cars believe that when they get a car, they are going to give it such excellent care that it never will depreciate in value and that they never will need to buy another one. Such resolves are to be commended, because if they are lived up to, it means that the maximum service will not be gotten out of the car. Nevertheless, in spite of these resolves, cars will depreciate in value and the owner must take into consideration the used car value of his machine.

Certain standard makes of cars depreciate very little in value after the first year, providing good care be taken of them. Other cars will depreciate 50 per cent in value the first year and are practically valueless for sale purposes after two or three years of use. The used car proposition has been a great source of worry to manufacturers and dealers, but by the standardization of equipment a steady market has been developed for good used cars.

All manufacturers are proud of their product, or at least should be, and they desire the purchaser also to have a pride in their possession. It is an indication of good business sense when a car owner lives up to his resolve to keep his car always in good working condition, because it not only means money in his pocket all the time, but it

means that when he comes to get another car, he will get it at the best price.

**Hay Forks**

I will buy soon either slings or a fork or both for unloading hay into a barn and should be thankful for some information. Do you favor using all slings, how many and what size for a header box load? Do you consider one sling in the bottom of the load in connection with the use of a fork better than all slings? What type of fork is best? We drive into the barn to unload. Alden, Kan. S. J. S.

Both slings and forks are used for handling hay in a barn. If the structure is well built and the unloading apparatus is in good condition so that it will stand heavy loads, the unloading can be accomplished more rapidly by means of slings than by forks.

The practice varies somewhat in different localities but many farmers use two slings to unload a load of hay that weighs approximately a ton, that is each sling will carry approximately 1,000 pounds. It is scarcely safe to lift larger loads than this. In using slings in this way one sling is laid on the bottom of the hay rake, covered with hay to a depth of approximately 3 feet, then the second sling is spread over the hay and the remainder of the hay is loaded.

The combination of one sling in the bottom of the load, using a fork to remove the top half of the load, works very well, tho naturally the unloading will not be done quite so rapidly, and if one sling is used it is probably just as well to have two slings and handle all the hay in this way.

Some farmers think that in handling long stemmed hay such as prairie hay and timothy, the fork is more satisfactory, since the hay can be handled more readily in the mow but for the shorter stemmed hay such as alfalfa

and clover, the sling probably will give better service, since it will be better held and less slipping.

We cannot say that one type of fork is better than another. Both the double harpoon and the grapple types are used widely and with great success.

**Multiple Wheel Windmill**

Some weeks ago a subscriber inquired concerning the use of a four wheeled windmill. At the time we were not able to give very satisfactory information concerning it, but since then, we have found that quite a number of such mills are in use in Western Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. These mills make use of that inexpensive power, the wind, in a very effective way and that undoubtedly will be desirable for irrigation purposes. The inventor of the most successful type of the multiple wheeled mill is A. F. George, who has spent a life time in the windmill business from the viewpoint of inventor and manufacturer.

The multiple wheeled mill has a very efficient self-governing control device which regulates the wheels so that a uniform pump stroke is maintained. No matter how strong the wind may blow, this control is accomplished by use of weights which blow upon a governor affecting all the wheels. If the wind is a very strong one and is blowing harder than is necessary, the governor causes the wheels to open and let the unused wind pass thru. It is said that all jumps and jerks common with other types of governor or single wheeled mills, are avoided, thus prolonging the life of the machine and giving the maximum efficiency and capacity.

One of the important features of

the multiple wheeled mill is that a double crank is used, that is a pitman is applied on both sides of the wheel which insures evenness of operation. The wheels are also fastened to the tower by means of a broad heavy ball-bearing turn-table which is so clamped that the wheel support is held very solidly. The manufacturers state that a double wheeled mill with a pump having a 12-inch stroke will lift 240 gallons a minute in a 15-minute wind. Of course, this will depend somewhat upon the height at which the water is to be lifted. The mills undoubtedly will work satisfactorily in wells up to 100 feet in depth.

The mills are achieving a wide popularity in countries where irrigation is practiced and they undoubtedly will be an important feature in land development. Already several land companies in California, Montana, Colorado and New Mexico have made plans to utilize these mills and it is expected that the market will extend into several foreign countries. It is estimated that the four-wheeled mills will cost approximately \$650, while the two-wheeled mills will cost \$200 less.

**Farmers in the League?**

On behalf of the American farmers the National Board of Farm Organizations has cabled President Wilson renewing the request that the Peace Conference create a Bureau of Agriculture as a permanent part of the constitution of the League of Nations. Both Lloyd George and Clemenceau have considered such action favorably, according to a statement made by Charles S. Barrett, representative of the National Board of Farm Organizations, who has just returned to Washington from Paris.

Mr. Barrett as the representative of the National Board of Farm Organizations, and president of the National Farmers' Union, left America for Paris February 15. He presented to the peace delegates the resolutions of the National Board of Farm Organizations adopted at the farmers' conference at Washington, February 11-12.

"The great vital demand of our farmers was the inclusion in the league of a special body having the international interests of agriculture directly in charge," said Mr. Barrett. "This is exactly the thing that labor has asked for and has been granted. Labor would not be satisfied with anything less than a just and proper recognition for its great service during the war. The service of the farmers has been at least as vital as that of labor. The farmers likewise will be satisfied with no smaller recognition than labor has obtained, and they ought not to be. They know that such an opportunity for reconstruction has never come before, and in my judgment they will now press their demands knowing that their program can be perfected with the aid of their president."

"I met Clemenceau, France's prime minister, and had a very satisfactory conference. He assured me he was in favor of the demands being granted. I saw England's prime minister, David Lloyd George. In a most satisfactory interview, he promised to do his best for our demands. He had no objections and our own secretary of state, Mr. Lansing, said the demands were just and that he did not see how anyone could object to them. The thing is practically settled that the farmers' requests will be granted if President Wilson will ask for their inclusion. If the farmers do not get this recognition they will want to know the reason why."

The cable sent to President Wilson at the Peace Conference by the National Board of Farm Organizations follows:

To President Wilson,  
Paris, France.

The National Board of Farm Organizations on behalf of American farmers most respectfully and urgently renews its request that the Peace Conference create a Bureau of Agriculture as a permanent part of the constitution of the League of Nations. Charles S. Barrett, our representative, has just returned from Paris and reports that both Lloyd George and Clemenceau have considered such action favorably. We hold that the protection of agriculture is as much the duty of any League of Nations as the protection of labor.

(Signed) National Board of  
Farm Organizations.

*Nobody has yet found a way to give greater protection than you'll get with*

**BRAENDER**  
BULL DOG GRIP NON-SKID  
**TIRES**

**The Most Effective Non-Skid Tire Manufactured**

Whatever road you travel—through mud or sand, over wet pavements, pounding ruts or curbs

**BRAENDER EQUIPPED**

means the limit in human safety

**—AND YOU'LL BUY LESS TIRES**

Constructed with unusually strong side walls, and a tough wear-resisting tread

**BRAENDER NON-SKID TIRES** still hold the World's Record for Tire Endurance established in competition with other makes years ago. They can be depended upon to give a service running over with satisfaction and good measure

**BRAENDER TUBES—A GOOD INVESTMENT**

Manufactured by

**BRAENDER RUBBER & TIRE CO.**

Factory—RUTHERFORD, N. J.

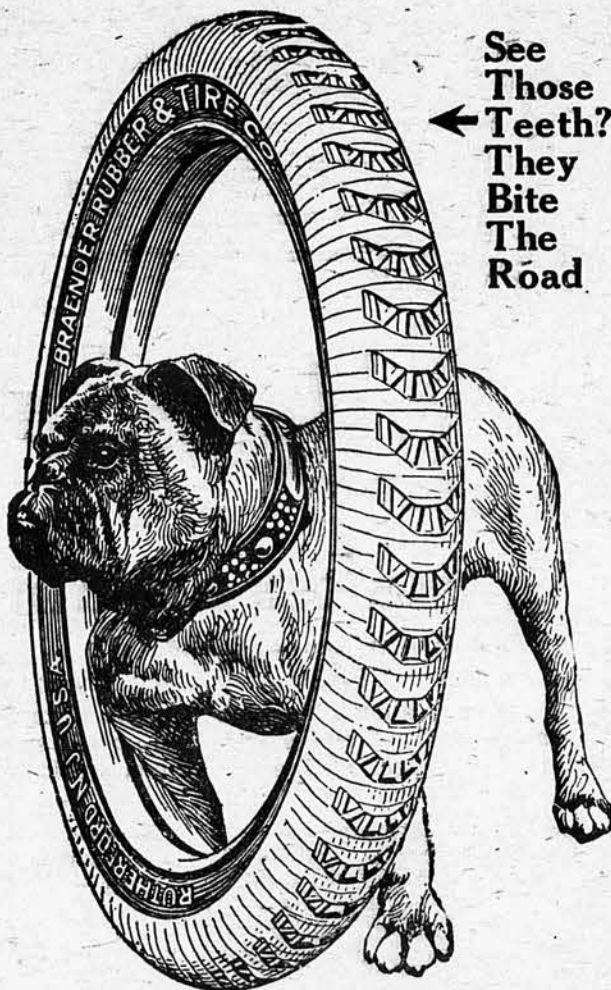
Branches { New York: 32 Broadway  
Philadelphia: 1350 W. Girard Ave.  
Chicago: 64-72 E. 14th Street

Ask your dealer for them. If he cannot supply you, write the nearest factory branch, or

**KANSAS TIRE CO., Wichita, Kan.**

**BUGBEE-MANNING SALES CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

who are the wholesale distributors and they will tell you where you may procure them. Dealers Send for Our Proposition.



Registered Trademarks



Distributors in practically all sections



**Farm Talk About Poultry**

(Continued from Page 24.)

should have turkeys. You need not be afraid your neighbors will object, for they will ask you to lend them your turkeys to help get rid of the insects on their farms.

It doesn't make any difference what kind of turkeys you have, but I like the red varieties best. I have been breeding them for a long time and I find them very tame and also very kind to the chickens, and while they are not immune to disease, they are very healthy. The little poults are very strong and easy to raise.

Meat of all kinds is so scarce and high priced, that I know we will have high prices next fall. I am a farmer and have been for 23 years.

Mrs. J. E. Bundy.

Goodrich, Kan.

**Plan for Keeping Records**

I have a large calendar hanging on the kitchen wall and when the eggs are gathered, have the children write the number of eggs gathered that day on the calendar date. At the end of the month, I have them add the figures up, and divide the total by twelve, in order to get the number of dozens. I have a small book with a pencil tied to it, hanging on the kitchen wall, ruled to show the date the eggs were sold, how many dozens were sold, the price paid for each dozen sold and the total amount received. Each month, I total this with the amount of eggs used at home, in order to get the total production for the month.

Elsewhere in this book, I keep account of all the poultry sold—the number of chickens, pounds, price, and amount. I also keep a record of all the feed used. No account can be kept on a farm of the alfalfa leaves and corn the chickens pick up about the feed yard. One gallon of milk and all the warm water they could drink and a few table scraps were fed each day.

A good profit was realized during March, April, May and June of last year but not so good in the other months, as the buildings are poor and shorts, bran and meat scraps are very hard to get where I live.

The following is good for chickens when cholera and roup appear, and also will increase the egg production and keep the fowls healthy: Mix together, 1 pound of charcoal, 1 pound of sulfur, 1 pound of rosin, 1 pound of alum, ½ pound of red pepper, 1 pound of salts, 1 pound of magnesia and 4 pounds of oil meal. One teaspoon of this mixture to each chicken should be fed daily in chops, bran or shorts mixed with hot water.

Mrs. Logan Lovitt.

Lebanon, Kan.

**How to Handle Incubators**

Before we use our incubator we set it in a dry place free from drafts and where the sun will not hit it. The incubator must be level before the water is put in it. We let it run about three days to get the right temperature before putting in the eggs. If it is cold weather, we put a carpet over the incubator. This will also save oil.

When the heat is kept from 101 to 102 degrees F., we put in the eggs. We turn and air the eggs every day until the 18th day. About the 10th day, we test the eggs.

As soon as the eggs begin to hatch, we keep the inside door shut until the hatch is complete. We open the outer door two or three times a day in order that the chicks may drop down into the nursery below. We leave them here about three days and then put them with hens. We feed them chick feed and dry bread.

Hope, Kan.

Minnie Hill.

**To Regulate the Packers**BY J. B. KENDRICK  
U. S. Senator for Wyoming

As I chance to be a producer I hesitated for some time to introduce the bill in the United States Senate intended for the regulation of the packing and stock yard interests, owing to the fear that my action would be considered prejudiced. Those who favored such legislation, however, seemed to have the impression that I should take the responsibility. Because of my practical knowledge of prevailing

conditions, they thought it better for me to assume to lead in the effort to get necessary results.

Even a superficial study of the bill as proposed will, I believe, convince any fairminded man that it is in no sense a radical measure. It is intended to bring about two conditions solely, and in doing so employs three different changes. The first provision is for a license that will give to the government, and thru the government to the people, full information as to all of the facts in connection with the packing house industry, and the incidental agencies of the markets, including the stock yards and the commission firms. From my viewpoint, this is absolutely fundamental to the industry, including the producer, the packer and the consumer, as eliminating suspicion and doubt, and creating confidence as to the integrity of the entire operation.

The second object it is intended to produce is increased competition in buying and selling of this product. As a means of effecting this, the bill provides that within a given length of time say from two to four years, the packers who now own stock in the stock yards shall divest themselves of

such ownership, and confine their operations around the yards to the business of their packing houses. It is possible the ownership by the packers of the yards does not operate to the detriment of traders in the yard, but, from my viewpoint, there is no reason why there should be any doubt on this question. It is highly important as I see it that we once and for all clear up any question as to the stock yards being a great mart of trade into which every man goes with exactly equal opportunities.

The second provision in regard to competition is one under which refrigerator cars for the transportation of meat and meat products are placed under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission the same as other cars. This transfer of authority is accompanied by a second provision, making it necessary for the railroads that transport privately-owned cars to arrange with the owners of the same so that such cars may be supplied to the public on demand.

In connection with this particular feature of the bill, I am reminded to say that since we adjourned on March 4, Congressman Esch, who seems to be working on railway legislation, has

given out a statement that he expected to incorporate into his bill some such provision in regard to the refrigerator car, all of which indicates that this part of the bill is slated for action later on.

Many of those who favor some kind of legislation believe strongly in having the railroads under the government, assuming the railroads were going back to their original owners, buy and own the stock yards. This would be satisfactory to me, but on giving the matter a great deal of thought I reached the conclusion that a plan of compelling the packers who held this stock to dispose of such stock, on the ground that it might be used as a method of discrimination, would prove the simplest solution of the whole problem.

The yards are now fairly well managed, are earning excellent dividends, otherwise the packers would not care to hold them, and undoubtedly can be sold at a fair market value. If sold at all, it would be necessary to sell them on their merits, whereas, any provision compelling the railroads to buy might, by the same arbitrary action, compel the railroads to pay an unfair value for the property.

## For Three Years Hudson Super-Sixes Have Led

*Super-Six leadership was first established on the speedway. There it showed such performance and endurance as immediately placed it in the front as the greatest stock car that had ever attempted such feats.*

But present Hudson leadership does not rest upon what it has done in establishing the best time for one hour, or for one hundred miles, or for its twenty-four hour performance, or for having made the best time in the greatest hill climb that was ever held, when it climbed to the top of Pike's Peak. The Super-Six is not distinguished because of any one notable performance, although it holds more such records than any other car.

The greatest proof of Hudson leadership is shown by the way in which 60,000 Super-Six owners are satisfied with their cars.

**Acknowledged by all Rivals**

Hudson body designs too are the standard of motordom.

Everyone in touch with motor car development knows how the Sedan, the Touring Limousine, the Speedster, the Cabriolet, the Limousine and the Town Car, models that first appeared on the Super-Six chassis, have served as patterns for other cars. Hudson owners always get the advance models.

In almost every locality the Hudson Super-Six is not only the largest in number among fine cars, it is regarded as the fine car. In many sections it is the only fine car to be found.

The scarcity of Hudsons promises to be greater this year than ever.

**Hudson Motor Car Company**

Detroit, Michigan



### You May Need a Silo

BY A. L. HAECKER

There are thousands of stock keepers in this country who need a silo and have needed it for several years. They either have not answered this question or have answered it in the negative, or it may be they have postponed the matter, or felt that they could not afford the investment. The silo should be considered a part of the necessary equipment of a dairy or stock farm for it has to do with the success of the business. The largest item of expense in keeping a herd of cattle is the feed bill and therefore it is the first question demanding our attention. Labor comes next but the feed bill is generally twice that of labor, and the silo strikes directly at this overhead, making a big saving in the cost of feeding. It also produces better young stock and increases production. Practically all of the great milk and butter records of the country are held by cows that have been fed silage. Large, growthy, vigorous young stock are easily and cheaply obtained by the liberal use of silage. If you have a silo you may need to answer this question in order to find if you need another. It is surprising to find on our best stock farms not one but often five and six silos.

It is difficult to determine accu-

ately the saving made by the silo when the cost of the ration is considered, for so many conditions enter in, which makes a variation in the result, but it is safe to assume that from \$10 to \$25 can be saved in the cost of feeding a cow one year by the use of the silo. It is also safe to say that with silage the cost of butterfat can be reduced from 6 to 12 cents a pound and the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk from 30 to 50 cents, 100 pounds of beef from \$1 to \$2, and 100 pounds of mutton from 75 cents to \$1.50. With such a saving it can easily be figured that a silo would soon pay for itself where 10 or 12 cows are kept.

The convenience of the silo is well recognized by men who have given it a thorough trial. By properly arranging the silo and the barn it is possible for one man to feed 40 cows in 30 minutes and the work can be done with ease and without the use of a horse or wagon. The silo can be considered a time and labor saver.

The silo is the cheapest equipment for the storing of forage. When space is considered, eight times more feed can be kept in a silo than in a haymow. It would be difficult indeed to construct a barn which would hold 300 tons of forage, while it is an easy and simple matter to put up a silo that would hold this amount. There is less

deterioration in holding over silage than in holding over dry fodder. I have seen excellent silage that was 6 years old and the same silage was fed successfully to cattle, which seemed to relish it more than new silage.

The silo stands ever as an insurance against forage failures, especially damages by frost and drouth. Any kind of feed which can be grown can be saved in the silo altho it may not mature a grain crop. It makes farming more secure and warrants a cheap and excellent forage for all kinds of stock in both winter and summer seasons.

The heavy, bulky feed on a stock farm should be produced at home, and the concentrates, such as grain and mill feed, can best be purchased. With the fertilizer, which is always found on the stock farm, big crops of forage can be grown. It is not uncommon to see corn fodder produce as much as 20 tons of silage an acre. This feed, grown close at home, can be rushed into the silo and the bulky ration for the year is supplied.

Silos should be provided for both winter and summer. Consider carefully the earning of your pasture. Six times more feed can be produced on pasture ground if it is put in the form of corn and siloed. The pasturing of land worth \$100 and up an acre is questionable, especially in sections

where summer drouths are frequent. It is fortunate that our summer is only four months long for if it were eight the chances are we would force our herds dry or starve them to death. The summer silo in many sections is needed more than the winter. It is better to build two or three silos than one big one. Like canned fruit, make your silos so you can feed off a good layer every day and thus keep the forage fresh and sweet. Whether or not you need a silo can be determined by considering all of these items, considering the cost of feeding an animal, the cost of production, the cost of your land, the earning power of your farm. Scientifically stated, the silo will lower the cost of digestible carbohydrates, it will make your acres earn more, your stock earn more, your work easier, your storage greater, the production of your cows higher, your farm richer, and with these advantages you will derive more pleasure and profit from your labor.

### To Control Bee Swarming

(Continued from Page 18.)

the queen from hive No. 1 should be placed in hive No. 3. On hive No. 3 a queen excluder should be placed, which is indicated in the photograph by the broad black stripe between hives 3 and 2. On this queen excluder, hive body No. 2 should be placed, which is a hive body containing frames of drawn comb or full foundation, and on hive body No. 2 should be placed hive body No. 1, which is the original colony minus one frame of brood which was placed in hive body No. 3. On the following day a ripe queen cell should be given the bees in colony No. 1, and a 1-inch hole bored in the back of this hive body. The young queen will emerge from her cell and pass out thru this hole on her wedding flight, after which she will return to this hive body, and there will be a queen raising brood in hive body No. 1 and another in No. 3, while all of the bees will store surplus honey in hive body No. 2. After the bees from the old queen have all emerged in hive body No. 1, and the new queen has 7 frames filled with brood, hive body No. 1 may be removed to a new location, and the increase will be accomplished without having decreased the amount of honey stored nor in any way decreasing the strength of the parent colony. If for any reason such as an unfavorable season or a dearth of honey flow, this method is not a success, then one of the queens may be destroyed, or, the queen excluder may be removed and the two queens allowed to battle it out until one is killed. This method of making increase has many advantages over a great many others. As above mentioned, it does not detract from the strength of the parent colony, does not interfere with the storing of honey, prevents swarming, and is not a difficult method to put into practice.

There are other methods of making increase, such as purchasing combs as packages of bees from the South, and storing nuclei, but the above methods have been given because of their simplicity, and because of the ease of their manipulation.

### Favors League of Nations

Please find inclosed a petition asking the repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving Law. I am in favor of a League of Nations that will bring about, "Peace on earth and good will toward all men." It seems to me it is time the world was waking up to the fact there are better ways of settling disputes than by war. Come let us reason together.

I am opposed to universal military training. I think it will lead to a greater war than the one just past, as well as an unnecessary expenditure of money, and the cost of multitudes of innocent lives.

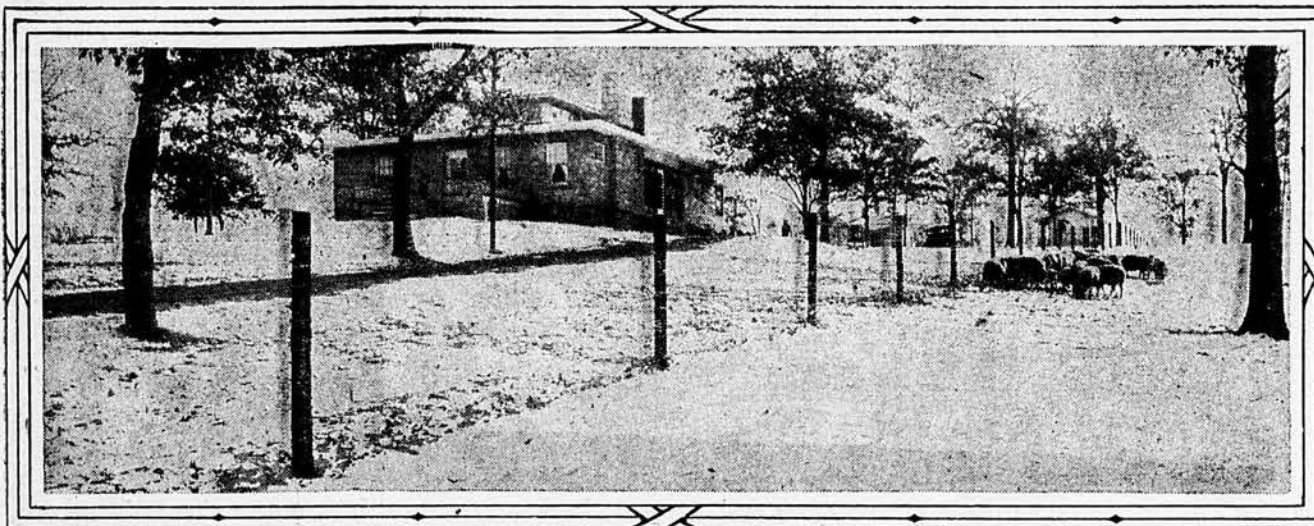
We enjoy reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze each week. It is like getting a letter from home.

Homer S. Gruver,

Pomona, Kan.

### Our Three Best Offers

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



## No Guess-Work About Lumber Any More

**I**n buying Implements or Hogs the farmer is careful as to make or breed. It is well for him to be equally careful in buying *Lumber*—for there is a difference in lumber! The Long-Bell Lumber Company brands its entire product with this symbol:

# Long-Bell

THE MARK ON QUALITY LUMBER

For neatness, economy and permanency about the farm, insist on your dealer supplying you with L-B Creosoted Fence Posts. They are made of carefully selected young Southern Pines and treated by a special **Long-Bell** process that makes them proof against time and weather. *Caution:*

Do not confuse L-B posts with so-called creosoted posts which have been merely dipped or butt-treated in an open tank! The entire sapwood of L-B Creosoted posts has been thoroughly impregnated from top to butt with distilled creosote under tremendous hydraulic pressure in air-tight cylinders.

Ask your dealer for **Long-Bell** brand.

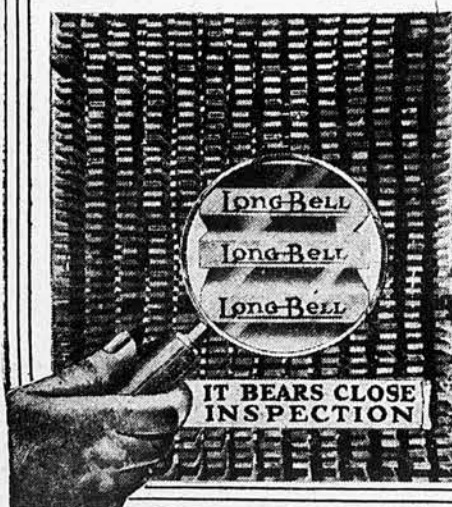
Send for our Free Booklet that tells the story of L-B Creosoted Fence Posts—"The Post Everlasting"—and other creosoted materials for use on the farm. Dept. 4584.

### The Long-Bell Lumber Company

R. A. LONG BUILDING

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Manufacturer of Southern Pine, Hardwood, Oak Flooring, Creosoted Lumber, Creosoted Watering and Feed Troughs, Creosoted Hay Racks, Wood Blocks, Ties, Posts, Poles and Piling.





## Grange Notes

BY ERNEST McCLURE  
Greeley, Kan.

Our neighbor, Nebraska, held state Grange meeting the latter part of March. Master J. D. Ream retired from service, and H. G. Beardslee of Lexington was chosen his successor. Mr. Ream spoke of leadership. No farm organization sprang up without a leader he said. In one place there was no one to take the lead in any enterprise. Shortly after a Grange was organized it developed the latent talent in many who were capable to take hold of movements which would come up in that community. As a result this community had no difficulty in getting leaders thereafter. Mr. Ream believes the Grange is the greatest get-together organization of farmers in America. Its literary programs when carried out are a source of real community interest. Different subjects may be threshed out thru the Grange. Discussing the problems of farm life does away with the petty gossiping.

In looking over the resolutions passed by the different state Granges one is struck with the uniformity of opinion expressed by them altho the states be separated by great distance and engaged in producing different agricultural varieties. Why not? The farmers' problem spins its thread thru the labyrinthine channels of production on the farm, which if followed, will unfold the diversities of farm production varying little in essentials. The farmer almost everywhere depends upon that wasteful law of supply and demand for his market. Where he does not, he has taken hold of the business end of his production, figures the cost of production, adds a fair profit and sells accordingly. The wideawake farmer realizes this, and knows that only thru organization can a remedy be obtained.

One of the main issues for the farmer is to get a fair profit and a reasonable interest on his investment. The Grange has tried to impress the necessity of keeping books, and making a reasonable charge for overhead expenses. Overhead is one thing which is seldom thought of on the farm. The average business man who has as much invested in his business as the average farmer, will begin to consider first, what he is worth to his business. That is his price—his salary, or wages whatever he may call it. The farmer has never indulged himself in this very necessary system of financing. Hence the term—"the farmer and the business man." The farmer must begin to look after his own business. This being the occasion when it requires a system. The Income Tax will be a benefit to the farmer for this reason, and will do more to establish business methods among our folks. When the income is figured, it will be tolerably easy to estimate whether the farmer is making a profit on his investment, or whether he is just working for wages.

The question was asked me "Where does the Grange stand on good roads?" That is easily answered. Twenty-five years ago the Grange caused to be introduced in Congress a bill asking for Federal aid for roads. This for 15 years was known all over the country as the "Grange bill." This bill asked for an appropriation for rural market roads to be distributed thru the counties of the several states, proportionately. The bill hung fire, and it received very little support from the town people. With the advent of automobiles other interests became active, and 15 or 20 years later began advocating government appropriation. The aid is granted and the struggle is now between those who want market roads, and those who are interested in thoroughfares for high speed and heavy truck traffic and manufacturers of road materials on one hand, and the farmer who is interested in hauling his produce to town.

It is said that 75 per cent of the traffic goes over 10 per cent of the roads. This may be true, and it may not. The production of the farm is not regulated by the percentage of travel on the road nearby. Many of the most productive farms are situated on by-roads, yet it is just as important that

the produce from these farms reach the market as it is that the ones along the thru roads get to market.

Taking the statement for granted that 10 per cent of the roads carry much the greater traffic, is this traffic hauling stuff to market? Is not the greater percentage of this traffic simply thru country tourists and joy-riders?

It also follows that this 10 per cent of the roads accommodates probably a little more than 10 per cent of the farmers of the country, and that more than 80 per cent of the farmers who raised food for the world would be 10 better off than if they never had the hard surfaced thoroughfares.

Now the Grange position is clear. The Grange wants a good business road to the nearest market for the farmer who pays for them, and does not want the high power, heavy traffic roads to the large business centers built to the exclusion of the small local markets. If the big business centers want roads, let them be considered part of the benefit district and help pay the bills, and not call on the taxpayer in a remote corner of the county to pay for something he cannot use.

Under the present system a very small per cent of the farmers will be benefited by government aid, yet in

every county thru which these roads will go he will help to pay the bill. The Grange wants everyone to have an equal chance. The 8 million dollar government aid distributed thru the several counties of the state for the next five years would mean more than \$70,000 to a county or \$14,000 a year. This, added to the regular county fund, would make many poor roads good, many good roads better and add greatly to the permanence of all the roads of the state; whereas under the present system many counties will receive no aid, a few counties will get it all, and a great stumbling block will be laid in the way of rural improvement.

## Use for Waste Corn Cobs

A big Middle West hominy plant is to install on a large scale the process for the manufacture of corn cob adhesive developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This adhesive, a dark brown, gummy substance, is said to be suitable for use in making fiber board and paper boxes, bill posting, labeling, and wherever a colorless adhesive is not required. The process of manufacture is simple and the yield is large, the grade A adhesive amounting to as much as 45 per cent by weight of the corncobs, and the grade B to as much as 30 per cent additional. If this material should replace all other adhesives, enough

could be manufactured from 3 per cent of the corncobs produced in the United States to meet the demand. Use of this substance in place of starch, dextrine, and flour paste would make possible a great saving of these food-stuffs.

Corn cobs have always been one of the great waste products of American agriculture, yet the chemists of the Department of Agriculture have proved that practically the entire cob can be converted into valuable substances. About 37 per cent, by weight, of the cob may be converted into crystalline glucose. The cellulose remaining after the adhesives are removed is practically a pure product, very absorbent, and might be used for a number of purposes. Alcohol can be manufactured by fermentation of the corn cob glucose. A certain amount of sugar may be obtained from the cobs. About 2.5 per cent by weight of acetic acid is recovered as a by-product in the manufacture of the corn cob adhesive. Whether it will prove profitable to recover all of the by-products in the manufacture of adhesives can be determined only by commercial development.

Every farmer ought to have from four to six good milk cows to supply the family with milk and butter. The cream checks every week also will prove very satisfactory.

# Gray

## TRACTOR

### WITH THE WIDE DRIVE DRUM

Built For The Man  
Who Wants Good  
Machinery

### Hottest Days Never Bother The Gray At Either Drawbar Or Belt Work

The cooling system of the Gray is built of ample capacity to keep the motor cool in temperatures warmer than ever experienced in the field. The radiator is of the honeycomb type, copper cored to assure durability and withstand ravages of alkali in the water. The six bladed fan is operated direct from the flywheel. Water is kept in rapid circulation by a large centrifugal pump. The motor oiling system is of the automatic splash type and oil is forced by pump to all moving parts not lubricated by the dip of the cranks.



The Gray Tractor furnishes steady, dependable power for all belt work

### Lowest In Repair Requirements

The Wide Drive Drum eliminates the need of differential gears and enables the use of direct, sturdy transmission which in four years has required very few replacements. The whole machine is so accessible that the operator can easily watch the adjustment of all moving parts. Every part is reached quickly without tearing down much of the surrounding mechanism, a very important feature.

### Does Not Pack Or Ridge Soft, Freshly Plowed Soil

The Wide Drive Drum and front wheels roll a strip 70 inches wide. This wide bearing surface, together with the Gray's light weight, make it ideal for work on soft plowed land. It also makes a tilling implement of the Gray when at seed bed preparation and when plowing, weeds and trash are crushed ahead of the plows.

### Write For Information and the Gray's Record

Results count. You will be interested in the remarkable service the Gray has given its users. Study the Gray and you will understand its dependability.

### Gray Tractor Company, Inc.

S. W. Branch, Salina, Kansas. Geo. Gird, Manager  
General Office and Factory, 221 30th Ave. S. E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota.



The hottest day never bothers  
the Gray Tractor

18 Drawbar H. P.  
36 Belt H. P.  
Weight 6200 lbs.



### Why Not Have Celery?

In planning your garden this year, plan to try a couple of trenches of celery. The prevailing opinion seems to be that this vegetable is difficult to grow but such is not true if one will follow directions carefully. We found the Giant Paschal to be more than satisfactory. It produces a large, tender stalk, every inch of which can be eaten. The dwarf Paschal probably will prove equally satisfactory although we have not tried it. Sow the seed in shallow boxes when you sow tomato seed. The soil in these boxes should be very rich. Firm it down well, sprinkle the seeds over the top, and then sift a very light layer of earth over the seed. If the seed is buried too deeply it will not sprout. As soon as the plants have two small leaves, separate and plant them in other shallow boxes. When the weather gets quite warm, sometime in June, transplant again to cold frames or sheltered places in the yard. Dig trenches about July 1 a foot and a half deep in a shady, protected location. In the bottom of the trench, place a 6-inch layer of very rich soil, preferably of well rotted manure. Mix this lightly with the earth taken from the trench, leaving the trench about 10 inches deep. In this, put out the plants about 9 inches apart. Keep

plants supplied with plenty of water. I prefer to flood the trenches at intervals rather than to sprinkle them. If the trenches are made 2 feet wide two rows may be placed in one trench. Let the plants grow until September 1 and then bleach in any approved way. Some prefer drawing the dirt gradually back around the plants until all except the top is covered. Others prefer wrapping the plants in newspaper sheaths. After light frosts occur dig a deep pit and transplant to this pit. Pack the stalks tightly together, place the cover on the pit, and arrange for ventilation. Do not close the pit until there is danger of heavy freezing. However, I do not believe it wise to permit much moisture in the pit at this time as it is likely to cause the celery to rot. Treated in this way, the Giant Paschal celery has no rival on the commercial market. Try it, and see for yourself.

Mrs. L. D. Griffiee.

Norton, Kan.

### Real Paternalism

The government is properly carrying out its pledge of \$2.26 wheat to the farmers, and it is now proposed to make up a loss of \$2 a barrel on flour to the millers so that bakers can get flour cheap enough to make 5 cent loaves of bread. This is a scheme that

could be broadened some if the government would decide also to buy the bread at whatever price would satisfy the bakers, and sell it for 3 cents a loaf, or, more popular still give it away. That would put government beneficence within reach of everybody — Philadelphia Press.

### Sheep Raising Pays

It is said that W. J. Schlicher of Hoxie, a farmer without previous experience in handling sheep, in 1909 bought two ewes and a ram. From this start he has sold or served on his table 68 sheep, which he values at \$581.25, and he has sold wool and pelts to the value of \$637.34, making a total cash return of \$1,218.59. He has at this time a herd numbering 69 head, practically all ewes, and predicts that he will double his herd before the summer months have arrived. The sheep are a high grade. They have been kept practically without grain feed, the total value of the grain feed served to his sheep since he began in the business not exceeding \$18.

Mr. Schlicher says he has found sheep raising one of the most profitable features of his farm work and believes that sheep raising in Western Kansas could be made more profitable if more farmers would buy sheep and make a study of the work.

### Trees With Pinched Feet

BY F. W. WILSON

Dynamite isn't a commodity that a woman ordinarily enthuses over, but Mary Jane Gregory, of Westminster, Colo., has found something to commend itself to her in the big bang stuff.

She had a number of 4-year-old locust trees on her place and was anxious to have them grow uniformly, but last spring one of them showed no signs of life.

A neighbor was appealed to for advice. His opinion was that the tree was root-bound by the compact prairie soil in which it was growing.

This man was familiar with the use of dynamite and suggested as a remedy for the trouble that a bored hole be put down in the ground about 3 feet from the trunk of the tree and loaded with a small charge of the explosive.

Mrs. Gregory in speaking of the result of the experiment says: "This shot loosened the soil about the tree and a week or two later, it began to leaf out and a few weeks later was ahead of the other trees."

When a man's feet are pinched by shoes too tight for him, he easily can get a larger pair of shoes, but when a tree's feet are pinched by too tight a soil, its plight is serious. Poor circulation is as bad for a tree as for a man. The roots are not only the feet of the tree, but its stomach as well. Impervious, tight soil around the roots, therefore, means more than merely sore feet; it means starvation as well.

If dynamite will relieve trees of troubles such as Mrs. Gregory describes, her neighbor is entitled to the gratitude of tree lovers for suggesting a practical remedy.

### We Expect to Hear From You

Without obligation we will send you our complete list of premium offers on Household if you will send us your name and address. Write today. You can save Dollars by taking advantage of our Premium offers, and raising clubs of subscribers among your friends and neighbors. Send for our Catalog today. A Postcard will do. Household, Topeka, Kan.



## A Clean Clip at a Fast Clip

**H**AYING time is hurrying time. No other crop is quite so sensitive to weather conditions. A rainy day or two, poor curing facilities — and figures that loomed big shrink to comparatively nothing. Everything hinges on equipment ample to meet all needs and emergencies promptly.

For years you have been cheerfully complying with Government request to save materials by repairing your old machines rather than making replacements. Now that the need for this has passed, would it not be the part of real economy to buy a new machine and be assured of uninterrupted and maximum service at a time when a break-down would mean serious embarrassment and loss.

### Deering, McCormick and Milwaukee Mowers, Rakes and Tedders and International and Keystone Side Delivery Rakes and Loaders

are designed to remove all elements of chance from hay making. The mower lays the hay in even swaths down meadow and hayfield. The left-hand side delivery rake follows the mower closely, touching the heads first (not the stems), piling two swaths at once on the clean stubble. This insures proper and speedy curing. Every hay grower should become familiar with the combined side delivery rake and tedder, which has become one of the most popular haying tools. It can be instantly adjusted for raking or tedding.

International and Keystone loaders are staunchly built. Pulled easily by two horses, they load uniformly, leave the field clean, lift hay over 10 feet and do not thresh off blossoms and leaves. Sold with or without forecarriage. Release easily from top of load.

You will find that the IHC dealer has just the size and style of all the International Harvester haying machines your work requires. Our organization, being an essential industry, has been speeded to top-notch efficiency. By anticipating your needs and ordering early, you make it easier for us to take back our soldier boys without disturbing our present organization. Order now.

### The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

#### Grain Harvesting Machines

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

#### Tillage Implements

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

#### Planting and Seeding Machines

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

#### Haying Machines

Mowers Side Delivery Rakes  
Comb. Side Rakes & Tedders  
Tedders Loaders (All types)  
Baling Presses Rakes  
Sweep Rakes Stackers  
Comb. Sweep Rakes & Stackers  
Bunchers

#### Belt Machines

Ensilage Cutters Corn Shellers  
Huskers and Shredders  
Hay Presses Stone Burr Mills  
Threshers Feed Grinders  
Cream Separators

#### Power Machines

Kerosene Engines  
Gasoline Engines  
Kerosene Tractors  
Motor Trucks  
Motor Cultivators

#### Corn Machines

Planters Motor Cultivators  
Drills Ensilage Cutters  
Cultivators Binders Pickers  
Shellers Husker-Shredders

#### Dairy Equipment

Cream Separators (Hand)  
Cream Separators (Belted)  
Kerosene Engines  
Motor Trucks Gasoline Engines

#### Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders  
Straw Spreading Attachment  
Farm Wagons Stalk Cutters  
Farm Trucks Knife Grinders  
Tractor Hitches Binder Twine

### Why Farmers Object to New Time

1. To adopt "new" time a farmer must rise 2 hours before dawn, and 3 hours before sunrise. "Daylight saving" adds 1 hour of darkness to his day.

2. During haying and harvest it takes 4 hours for the dew to evaporate so hay can be baled or stacked, or a binder operated. "New" time gives only 3 hours' work in the forenoon, the best time of the day to work.

3. The hottest part of the day is from 12 to 1 o'clock "old" time. Under "new" time a farmer must send his hands and horses to the field during the intense heat.

4. Farmers adopting "new" time cannot exchange with neighbors using the "old" time without serious delays.

5. Farmers shipping milk or other perishable food, must meet trains 1 hour earlier.

6. Farmers attending meetings or entertainments must lose 1 hour.

7. Farm children go long distances to school, and mother must get them ready by lamp-light.

8. To get to town before business closes farmers must start 1 hour earlier.

9. Extra labor hired during harvest, haying and threshing is usually from the towns and insists on quitting "new" time, with the sun still 3 hours high.

10. There is constant friction and loss of time while exchanging work with neighbors. Farm hands refuse to work by "new" time one day and by "old" time the next.

11. Threshing is interfered with when part of the crew work by "new" time and part by "old" time.

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A



## The Round-Up at Fort Hays

(Continued from Page 7.)

16 developed on roughage and grain but having their first calves when 2 years old. When these two lots came off the range last fall, 1918, the cows in lot 2 averaged 1095.95 pounds each; the cows in lot 16, 1075.25 showing that the development in each lot had been practically identical. However, the calves in lot 2 averaged 67 lbs. each more in weight than those in lot 16 and since a bid of \$9.25 a hundred was received for these calves there is a difference of \$6.20 that may be charged against each cow in lot 16. It had also cost \$32.70 more to develop each cow in lot 16 than it had the cows in lot 2.

"To date we may then charge each cow in lot 16 with excess cost of \$38.90 and credit her with one more calf than the cow in lot 2 has produced at the same age.

"There are of course other factors to consider in deciding which method is, in the end, the most practicable one to practice yet when we consider the fact that concentrates advance in value more rapidly than do roughages in the event of crop shortage the method of producing without grain and breeding to produce the first calf when heifer is 3 years old demands thoughtful consideration. In this connection we must also remember that as our population increases the livestock producer will find an increasing demand for grains for direct human consumption. This will materially increase the cost of producing meat where grain is used extensively hence the absolute necessity of utilizing roughage to the maximum in developing our herds and flocks. Furthermore the beef cow offers a splendid medium thru which these rough feeds, many of which have no commercial value, may be marketed at a material profit above cost of production.

"During the past winter the cows in lots 1, 2, 15 and 16 have been fed alike, the problem now being the study of the effect of different methods of development on present and future productivity including both number and size of calves produced.

"The feeding of the past winter showed the following results: Initial weight in pounds for lot 1, 1144.65; lot 16, 1075.26; lot 2, 1095.95; lot 15, 998.65. Final weights in pounds were, lot 1, 1145.80; lot 16, 1136.31; lot 2, 1108.42; lot 15, 1028.50. Gains in pounds were for lot 1, .0115; lot 16, .6105; lot 2, .1247; lot 15, .2985. The following daily rations were fed in all lots to cows off pasture in 1918: Kafir silage 25 pounds, straw 10 pounds, cottonseed 2 pounds. The cost of feeding this ration was \$1.64 a day. The weights of the calves when taken from pasture in 1918 were for lot 1, 417 pounds, lot 16, 356 pounds, lot 2, 422 pounds, and lot 15, 352 pounds."

## Joe Mercer Was Real Mad

(Continued from Page 9.)

cattle-feeding industry, the hog industry and the sheep industry, the proportion of representation and the number constituting the committee to be decided by the national convention. Said convention shall be planned and called by the committee of 15 which it is now proposed to create.

Pending said national convention a producers' committee shall now be formed as follows: The committee shall consist of 15 members, of whom four shall represent the range interests, eight the feeding states, two the hog industry and one the sheep industry. Those representing the range interests shall be selected, two by the American National Livestock association, one by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and one by the Southern Cattlemen's association. Those representing the feeding interests shall be selected one each by the associations of the states of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana, and two by the associations of the states in territory east of Indiana. The two representatives of the hog industry shall be named by joint action of the various national swine associations, and the one representing the sheep industry shall be named by the National Wool Growers' association. The committee thus created shall have full authority to meet with committees representing the packers and other interests and to do whatever may seem to it to be necessary to promote the interests of the producers, by taking such measures as may tend toward the stabilization of the livestock industry, and for the further purpose of studying one another's problems, of adjusting grievances, and of instituting such systems as will be helpful to the producer, the packer and the consumer.

The various associations are requested to select their representatives before May 10 to serve on this committee of 15, and the committee shall meet at Chicago, May 15, at which time it shall organize, elect its own chairman and secretary, and provide for such sub-committees as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes for which it is created.

To effect the proposed organization a committee of six, in addition to himself as chairman, shall be chosen at this time by

the chairman of this meeting to put this plan in effect without delay, to notify the various state producers' associations, and to invite the packers and other interests to cooperate with the producers' committee thus created in promoting the meat industry of the nation.

It was indicated at the meeting, following the adoption of the resolution, that the committee of 15 to be named may never find it necessary to call a national convention.

Fifty stockmen attended the meeting, including representatives of the Kansas Live Stock association, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the National Live Stock association, the Indiana Cattle Feeders' association, the Missouri Live Stock Producers' association, the Farmers Union of Illinois, the Southern Cattlemen's association, the Corn Belt Beef Producers' association, the Illinois Live Stock association, the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association, the proposed Live Stock Producers' Association of Oklahoma, the Farm Bureau Federation of Iowa, the Farmers' Union of Nebraska, Nebraska livestock producers' organizations and the stock associations of Colorado and Montana.

## Get Busy with the Plants

(Continued from Page 17.)

If cucumbers are irrigated they prove a profitable crop for pickling. I plant the White Spine and long green varieties.

The muskmelon and watermelon demand much the same treatment as the cucumber in regard to cultivation and insect pests. The Rockyford and Tom Watson are the varieties I usually grow.

It seems to me that no one who has tasted roasting ears of the Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn would ever care to use field corn for that purpose. I think the variety mentioned is about the only one worth while to plant in this climate. It is large, deep grained and an abundant yielder, and the stalks make ideal cow feed and increase the milk production. Proper succession of planting will extend its season over a period of three or four weeks. I find early varieties are too much infested by the corn ear worms which practically ruin the crop. Drying and pickling of sweet corn for winter use will be a subject for another article. We will not discuss a few of the less prominent vegetables such as shallots, sorrel, salsify, sea-kale, leek, kohlrabi, garlic, egg plant, chives, and carrots, as I have not grown some of them in this locality.

Don't trust to luck or think there is a mystery in gardening, but use the common sense you possess and combining this with plenty of labor I am confident you will find both pleasure and profit in the garden.

Brazil is to have an air mail and express service.

## Soldiers Must Leave Europe

I am a Kansas farmer, and I think Senator Capper is right when he opposes this fast time. I am in favor of many other things he endorses. This grafting must be stopped. I am bitterly opposed to the \$5,000 a year the government is going to give Mrs. Roosevelt, for she doesn't need it. I know of a great many families that are suffering, and why not give this money to the right persons?

I believe the government is doing the wrong thing in holding our boys in France, and I think it will make I. W. W.'s or anarchists out of them. When things get about so far along, the boys are going to do something. They are tired of France and the small pay they are getting, and they are needed very badly at home. They took my boy, the only help I had, and I need him at home.

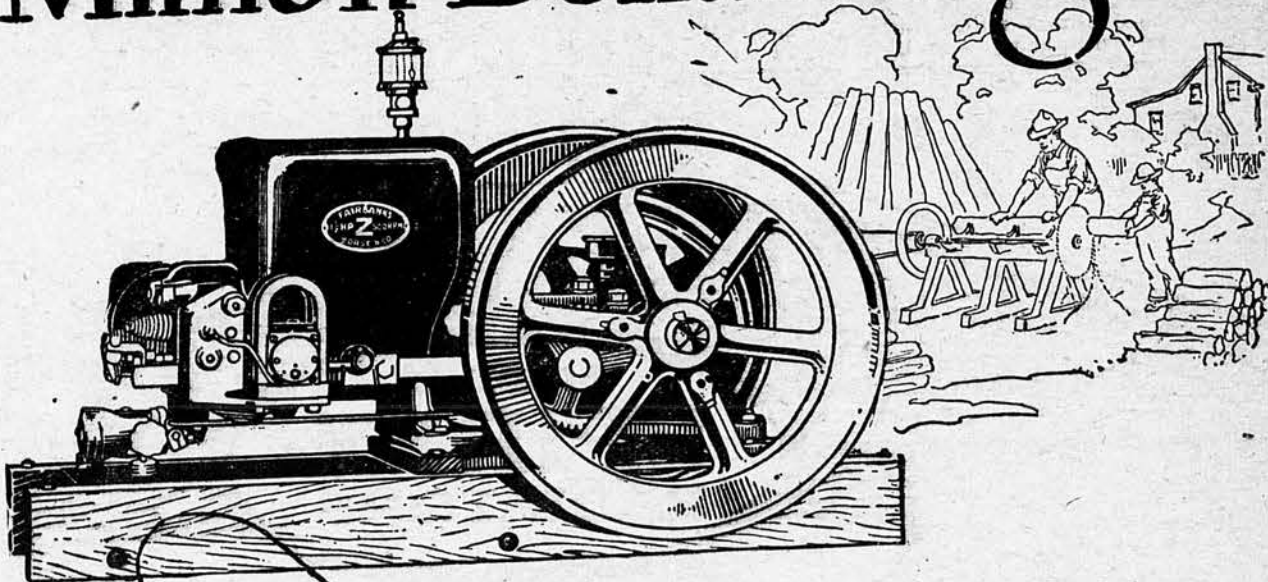
W. A. Payne.

Kalvesta, Kan.

## Honey Has Many Uses

Honey is nectar secreted in the blossoms of numerous plants, gathered and ripened by the bees. On account of the sugar shortage last year, many people have learned to use honey in many different ways. The beekeeper who produces first class honey by having followed the scientific and practical methods always will find a market for his product.

# A New Fifteen Million Dollar Engine



**FIFTEEN** million dollars worth of "Z" Engines are on over 200,000 farms—proving a remarkable engine service. The new 1½ H. P. "Z"—just perfected—completes a line of **KEROSENE** engines—1½ H. P. to 15 H. P.—all of which merit the keenest interest of every farmer. The rare combination of scientific design—fool-proof construction—efficient operation—lowest possible fuel cost—certainly establishes the supremacy of the "Z". Go to your dealer—see the "Z"—then you'll quickly learn why progressive dealers feature the "Z" line after comparing it with all others.

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

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



# So They'll Jolly Mr. Farmer

Wheat Marketing Begins to Worry Uncle Sam

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**W**HATEVER the plan to be adopted by the government for handling the crop of wheat grown in 1919, the belief is almost unanimous in markets that more consideration than a year ago will be given the producing element. So far as can be learned, officials of the government food organization have arrived at no definite solution for the wheat marketing problem; in fact, it is possible that producers of Kansas and elsewhere in the winter wheat belt may begin cutting their grain before plans are officially promulgated. President Julius Barnes of the Food Administration Grain Corporation stated recently that definite wheat plans will not be worked out until the crop in the United States is more advanced, and until more is known of wheat crop conditions of other important growing countries of the world, including Canada, Australia, Argentina and India.

## A Peculiar Situation

The opinion that more consideration will be shown producers of wheat in preparing marketing plans, expressed already by prominent persons in government circles, and by millers and grain dealers in the United States is based primarily upon the present serious situation regarding wheat supplies. The wheat situation, which is as peculiar as it is serious, emphasizes one of the errors of the Grain Corporation in handling the crop of 1918. Visible stocks of wheat in the United States, considered by many as burdensome for this period of the year, amount to more than 80 million bushels, compared with about 4 million

bushels at this time a year ago, 47 million bushels two years ago and about 56 million bushels three years ago. Despite the fact that the visible supply of the bread cereal in the country is larger at this time than in any previous April in history, there is an acute shortage of wheat in milling districts, with producers of flour facing the probability of closing down their plants a greater part of the last month of the crop year.

To guard against a similar situation on the new crop, the government handling agency will doubtless make provisions for an augmented guaranteed minimum price for wheat, as Senator Capper and others have urged. For instance, in the first month of the new crop year, the guaranteed minimum price on the Kansas City market will be \$2.18 a bushel, the figure originally set by President Wilson, while in the second month the guaranteed minimum price will be advanced 1 cent, possibly slightly less or slightly more, and so raised every month for about six or eight months. The small advance in the guaranteed price monthly will tend to hold back an enormous movement of the grain immediately after harvest, such as was witnessed a year ago, for it will recompense the producer for carrying his grain. It is scarcely probable the augmented price feature will be continued after six or eight months, as the government and the grain trade both fear that farmers will hold back too much wheat until late in the crop year, and thus cause a shortage in the early months.

Whether the wheat will be permitted to sell on an open market level, and

producers given the difference between the price they receive and the minimum in the event that the price is lower, or whether a basis of \$2.18 a bushel, Kansas City, for No. 1 hard or red winter will be paid directly, is still one of the outstanding questions regarding the marketing plans. Opinion, too, is divided on this point, tho apparently the majority sentiment favors an open market plan; that is, allow the price of wheat in the United States to be regulated by the world price for the cereal. With wheat selling at not less than \$2.18 a bushel on the Kansas City basis in the United States, and a sharply lower price in the export markets, which is more than a probability with present prospects for a huge world production, American wheat would find only a restricted outlet in the exporting field. Canada, Argentina and Australia, without a fixed minimum, would enter the foreign buying countries easily and establish themselves firmly as a source of supplies, and thus injure seriously the future foreign trade in the grain in the United States. With the open market plan, the American quotations would be on a parity with the world. Congress has appropriated a billion dollars for handling the crop of 1919, which can be expended by the government wheat agency in making good to producers the guaranteed minimum and maintaining an open market basis.

## Feedstuffs a Bit Slow

Kansas, as usual, occupied a conspicuous position in the government's last wheat crop condition report. The Sunflower state is expected to produce a crop of more than 200 million bushels; its April condition being 101, which, with the exception of 1905, when the condition was 105, is the highest in history. The general condition for the winter wheat belt is 99.8 per cent, the best average on record for April. A yield of 837 million bushels for the entire winter wheat territory is forecast

by the government, tho the final production is expected to exceed 900 million bushels, the Federal department allowing for normal abandoned acreage, while in reality only an insignificant area of the land will be abandoned. The harvest indicated for Kansas and for the entire winter wheat belt is the biggest in history. A diminished demand for flour gave the cash wheat market a weak tone the last week. No. 1 dark hard wheat which, in the preceding week sold up to \$2.65 a bushel, was quoted nominally at \$2.57 at the close last week. Red wheat also declined slightly, best sales being made at \$2.60. The movement to market showed a further decrease.

The advent of the pasture season and continued mild weather conditions in the Southwest influenced a letup in the demand for feedstuffs. Price changes were irregular, the principal feedstuffs, particularly the grain feeds, maintaining a comparatively firm tone. Weakness was evident in the commodities not required so extensively with stock grazing in the fields. Cash corn on the Kansas City board of trade sold at a range of \$1.59 to \$1.69 a bushel, compared with \$1.53 to \$1.70 the preceding week. Farmers in the surplus corn states were reported selling their grain more freely, with bids for the first time this year at \$1.50 a bushel on farms in Iowa. Terminal arrivals, however, failed to indicate any disposition among producers to part with their grain. Oats were quoted on the cash market at 68 to 71½ cents a bushel, having advanced up to 2 cents last week. Arrivals of oats in Kansas City decreased slightly, and buying was less active. Rye closed 3 to 5 cents lower, at a range of \$1.56 to \$1.58. The barley market strengthened, advancing 1 to 2 cents, to a range between \$1.12 and \$1.13. Prairie was weak in the hay market. An active demand from the South and Southeast, which districts have played an important part in the recent rise in hay prices, was a strengthening influence in the alfalfa trade, causing a rebound of \$1 to \$2 a ton in that variety. Tame hay also displayed strength, while further losses occurred on prairie. Demand for hay from nearby territory is only light, due, of course, to mild weather conditions and the growth of pastures.

The hay trade is giving close attention to the prospective movement of hay to market. It is possible that new alfalfa will be received from Oklahoma or Southern Kansas late in April, but no large quantities are expected in June. Dealers hesitate to forecast the effect of liberal offerings of new crop hay on the market. Still, with the government buying in only meager volume and excellent grass instead of bare fields available in the Southwest, including Texas, hay prices cannot continue at the present remarkable level. Dealers in Kansas City are counting upon a larger area to be cut for prairie hay in Kansas this year. It is doubtful whether Kansas entered the spring season the last 10 or 15 years with so little prairie hay on hand as the state has today.

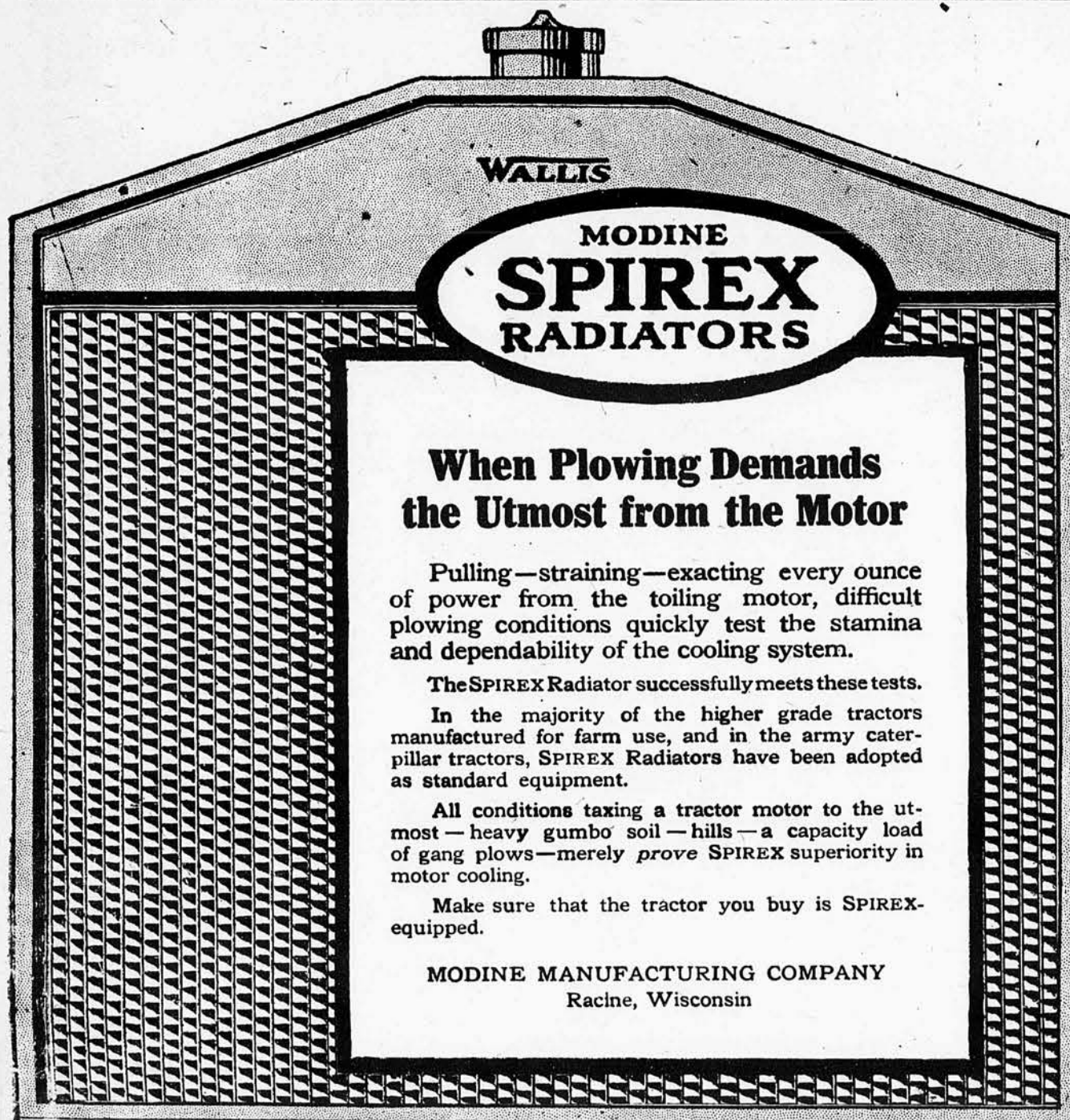
## Kansas Breeder Back from Europe

Hereford breeders in Kansas and many other states will be interested in the return of J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., from a trip to Europe during which time he studied at first hands, the livestock conditions in the more important producing countries. Besides a fund of important information Mr. Southard brought back with him to this country a herd bull selected for continuing the work of his senior sire in service, the Mighty Monarch 449994. The imported bull assigned to this important work is named Your Majesty, and already has been acclaimed by the Hereford Journal, the acknowledged "Whiteface" authority of the Western hemisphere.

## Nearly All Against It

Nearly everybody is with Senator Capper in his fight against the Daylight Saving law. I could have gotten more names, but have not had time to go after them. J. E. Scott, Peck, Kan.

Write us about your experience in feeding and marketing hogs or cattle. Tell us what feeds you used, how much these cost, and how much your profits were.



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Racine, Wisconsin



# Big Wheat Crop Assured

Uncle Sam Expects 1,100 Million Bushels Grain

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

**F**ARMERS in every part of the United States expect an unusually large wheat yield this year. It is estimated that the yield will be not less than 1,100 million bushels for the United States, and Kansas expects to lead all the states in wheat production. This enormous yield at the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel means that farmers will receive 2,500 million dollars for this crop. This insures another year of unprecedented prosperity. It also means a revival of trade because of the immense amount of money that the wheat will cause to be put into circulation. Farmers will have more money to spend than they have had for many years, and much needed machinery and other supplies for the farm will be purchased. This will make business better for implement dealers, hardware men, and all classes of merchants. The restrictions on building having been removed a great revival in building operations also is expected. Kansas with its unusually large acreage and great yield of wheat next fall will be one of the most prosperous states in the Union.

Good rains have fallen every few days during this month and there is plenty of moisture in the ground to insure good yields of all early crops. The soil is now wet for a depth of 3 or 4 feet and there is an abundance of moisture in the subsoil. Good yields of kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass, cowpeas, alfalfa and possibly of corn may be expected. Farmers have completed sowing oats and many fields have already come up and are almost as green as the wheat fields. Early gardens have been made and are in excellent condition except in Western Kansas where they were damaged some by the recent cold spell in that part of the state. Feeds have become scarce, but this condition is relieved by the early pastures that are now available. Good prices are being paid for livestock and all farm products. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports.

**Brown**—Oats is coming up nicely, and wheat is in good condition. Pastures are greening. It rains nearly every day, so there is plenty of moisture. Wheat is \$2.20; corn, \$1.60; oats, 75c; eggs, 35c; cream, 64c; hay, \$25; hogs, \$19.—A. S. Dannenberg, April 9.

**Butler**—Had a good rain on April 9 and a light frost on April 10. Wheat, rye and alfalfa are growing rapidly. Oats is not coming up as it should. Farmers are repairing fences. Cattle soon will be turned on pasture. Eggs, 33c; butter, 40c; corn, \$1.60.—Mrs. Charles Geer, April 12.

**Chautauque**—Oats is making excellent growth, and wheat is 100 per cent. Farmers are planting corn. Flour has advanced in price and a 48-pound sack costs \$3.10 to \$3.20. Shorts, \$2.90; bran, \$2.50; corn chops, \$4; hogs, \$18.—A. Nance, April 12.

**Ellsworth**—We had a heavy rain which turned to sleet and snow on April 9 with freezing temperature but no damage seems to have been done. Wheat is almost 100 per cent. Spring work has been retarded as the ground is too wet to work.—W. L. Reed, April 12.

**Finney**—Had the worst blizzard in 30 years on April 9. Cattle perished by the thousands. Stock is on pasture again. Butterfat, 58c; eggs, 35c; corn chops, \$3.30; bran, \$2.35; alfalfa, \$40 a bushel.—S. A. Altus, April 12.

**Ford**—A snow which drifted badly fell April 9. Wheat is growing satisfactorily. Oats and barley are coming up, but there still is some danger of frost. Farmers are preparing ground for corn, and pastures are greening. Daylight saving law is not popular with our farmers.—John Zurbuchen, April 11.

**Gove**—A heavy snow storm swept over the county April 8 and 9, causing great loss among stock that was grazing on pastures. Wheat is in good condition. Some oats and barley are being planted.—Newell S. Boss, April 8.

**Haskell**—A snow storm last Wednesday killed some cattle. Wheat is growing, and some oats and barley have been sown. Butterfat, 57c; hens, 23c; hay, \$35; corn chops, \$2.50; bran, \$2.50.—Harold E. Tegarden, April 12.

**Kingman**—Wheat is making excellent growth. We had a good rain on April 9 and 10 which froze everything, and may have damaged the fruit. Grass is greening. Wheat, \$2.35; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 58c; alfalfa, \$30. Oil prospects are good.—W. C. Crain, April 12.

**Meade**—Two inches of rain and snow fell April 8 and 9. Wheat is in excellent condition. A large acreage of barley and oats has been sown and what is up is doing nicely. More kafir, cane, milo and feterita than usual have been planted. Farmers are happy over prospects for good crops. Butterfat, 55c; eggs, 35c; alfalfa hay, \$30; prairie hay is being shipped in at \$26 to \$30 a ton; hogs, \$14. Labor is scarce.—W. A. Harvey, April 11.

**Pawnee**—Weather is wet and cold and water is standing in low places, and all field work has been retarded. The roads are drying up. Cattle have been taken from wheat pastures. The wheat is growing slowly. Stock is in good condition and the crop will not be large. Alfalfa has been damaged

slightly by frost. Corn, \$1.60; oats, 77c; cane seed, \$1.50; cream, 57c; butter, 50c; eggs, 35c.—C. E. Chesterman, April 12.

**Morton**—We had a hard storm this week. Nearly a foot of snow fell and drifted badly. Many cattle died of exposure. No trains have come in for four days. Oats and barley are coming up.—E. Rae Stillman, April 11.

**Phillips**—We are having plenty of rain. A drifting snow fell April 9 which stopped all field work. Several public sales are to be held this month. Eggs, 31c; cream, 52c; wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.40; hogs, \$17.50.—A. D. Sutley, April 10.

**Rawlins**—A heavy snow is falling today. Traffic and mail service have been stopped. Wheat, oats and barley are doing well. Ground is wet 4 feet deep and all crops are in excellent condition. Eggs, 32c; butterfat, 60c; corn, \$1.75; shorts, \$2.60; bran, \$2.25; hay, \$15 to \$20. Cattle fattening on wheat and rye pasture. Grass is growing nicely.—A. Madison, April 4.

**Reno**—Oats sowing is completed. Potatoes have been planted. Early gardens were frozen during recent cold spells. Grass has a good start and is being pastured. Corn has not been planted.—D. Engelhart, April 12.

**Sedgwick**—The storm of last week did very little damage here and we are having pleasant weather now. Prospects for apples are good, but there will be no peaches. Cane has been damaged badly. There is plenty of moisture; too much in some places. Labor is scarce. Grass is growing nicely and is being pastured. Butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; hens, 29c; veal calves, 13c; alfalfa, \$24 to \$30.—F. E. Wickam, April 12.

**Sherman**—Had a severe blizzard April 9. Stock could not be fed for 24 hours, and in many cases the supply of forage was used up, causing some losses. Stock is on pasture again. Spring seeding has been delayed. Wheat and barley sowing is not completed. Early sown wheat is 100 per cent.—L. S. Moore, April 11.

**Smith**—The heavy snow storm of April 9 retarded grass pasture. All growing crops are in good condition. Stock has wintered well, but feed is scarce. A few public sales are being held and all stock except horses sells well. Hogs, 15c and 16c; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 58c.—C. R. Rock, April 12.

## "Vitamines in Corn Silage"

We have often marveled at the wonderful feeding value of corn silage but Dr. McCollum, of John Hopkins University, has made this clear. His recent experiments in nutrition have

resulted in some very valuable findings, especially the value of so-called vitamins found in the oil and fats of certain food products. We find in corn much of this vitamin and it is one of the elements which makes the corn plant such a wonderful producer of valuable food.

The chemist can determine the amount of protein, carbo-hydrates and ether extracts in any food but there are other valuable elements which he cannot determine. The digestibility of these foods is another matter which is hard to determine but feeding tests will give reliable and dependable results.

Corn silage is not only rich in digestible carbo-hydrates but also contains much of this so called vitamin which is the true life and strength-giving qualities of a food.

The wise feeder will hold in mind two important matters when he makes up his ration: First, it must be a ration which will supply the necessary nutrition for growth or production; second, it must be a cheap ration or at least as cheap as he can supply. Corn silage meets both of these demands, and to feed well and cheaply, corn silage should be used to make up the base of the ration.

In corn silage we have a succulent feed which means that it is grass like, palatable and relished by the stock. It represents the largest amount of good feed that can be grown on an acre. It represents the largest amount of digestible carbo-hydrates that can be produced on an acre, and it also represents sufficient amount of this most valuable of all, vitamin material, which is necessary for growth, vigor and life in the animal. This explains why we find the silo towering high where intelligent farming is practiced and where it is necessary to gain the greatest possible wealth from the acres. We shall see more of these in the future because we must now make our acres earn more money and we must feed with the greatest economy.

A. L. H.

## Does This Make You Dizzy?

There are 70 pounds in a bushel of corn in the ear, and 56 pounds in a bushel of shelled corn. If John Jones raised 20 bushels of corn on his acre last year, he would have 1,400 pounds of corn in the ear, wouldn't he? If he shelled the corn, he would have 1,120 pounds of shelled corn, wouldn't he? At least that is the figure we get by multiplying the difference between 70 and 56, which is 14, by 20. All right, then, he would have 1,120 pounds of shelled corn, wouldn't he? Or 20 bushels, dividing 1,120 by 56. Then he would have just as many bushels of corn after it was shelled as he had in the ear, wouldn't he? But, would he?—Boys' and Girls' Club News, Colorado

## Education Pays Well

In a recent survey of 656 farms in one of the Eastern states, it was found that 554 of these farmers had only a district school education, while 102 had received more than that. It was found that the better educated farmers operated 33 per cent more land and owned four-fifths of the land they operated, as against three-fifths owned by those with only district school education. They kept one-sixth more stock, worked 14 per cent more land to the workman, and earned 71 per cent more clear labor income a year. Send the boy to school and give him a chance.

## The Result

"They say the automobile mania is introducing new diseases."  
"They certainly are getting on people's motor nerves."

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gain on 80 hogs every day for 1-2 gallon Milkoline. 50c worth of Milkoline produced about \$7.00 more of pork each day, 60 days \$420.00 worth of pork for about \$50.00 worth of Milkoline. Armour & Company, writes: "Enclosed find our check for \$225.00 in payment for the five barrels of Milkoline we just received. As we now have our feeding station full to its capacity, we most certainly want to have Milkoline on hand all of the time as long as we are feeding."

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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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GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS, SINGLE Comb, extra layers. Eggs, 100, \$5. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

**ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. Fred Gilbert, Hamilton, Kan.

**EGGS—S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEG-**  
horn, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. H. N. Holderman, Meade, Kan.

**L. B. RICKETTS, BREEDER OF EXHIBI-**  
tion and utility Single Comb White Leghorns, Greensburg, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN**  
Leghorn eggs, \$4c each, prepaid. Ike Imel, Montezuma, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS.**  
Yesterlaid strain. \$6 per 100. Mrs. W. H. Morris, Leocompton, Kan.

**GET OUR "BOOK OF BUFF" LEGHORNS.**  
Eggs, \$2 15; \$5 45; \$10 120; prepaid. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS**  
\$5.00 per hundred. Booking orders. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

**TRAPNESTED PURE SINGLE COMB**  
White Leghorns. Eggs, \$6 hundred. Joseph Wenger, Russell, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS.**  
Choice farm flock, \$6 100; pen, 15, \$2.50. Mrs. H. E. Gordon, Baker, Kan.

**S. C. W. LEGHORN YEARLING HENS FOR**  
sale, \$2 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. A. M. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG-**  
horns. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100 eggs, \$6. Margaret Hawthorne, Bushong, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG-**  
horns. Eggs, pen, 15, \$2; range, \$1.25; 100, \$5.50. Wm. Fox, Logan, Kan.

**SUPERIOR, HEAVY LAYING SINGLE**  
Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, chicks postpaid. Armstrong Bros., Arthur, Mo.

**PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB WHITE**  
Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$2.50 30; \$6 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

**THE DETWILER EGG FARM SINGLE**  
Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, 100, \$5; 50, \$3; 15, \$1. Jewell, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS,**  
fine winter layers; eggs, \$6 per 100. Fay C. Cunningham, Farlington, Kan.

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN**  
Leghorns, 250 egg strain. Eggs, \$8 per 100. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horns. Tom Barron strain. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Beula Caldwell, Bayard, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BRED**  
exclusively 16 years. Real layers. Eggs, \$5 100. Ed. N. Regnier, Wamego, Kan.

**BROWN LEGHORNS—SINGLE COMB,**  
pupe bred, large size, farm range. Eggs, \$6 per 100. W. J. Dyer, La Cygne, Kan.

**IMPORTED ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS.**  
288 egg hens. Best value ever offered in eggs and chicks. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE**  
Leghorns, hens \$2 each, eggs \$6 per 100, \$1.50 per 16. Della Van Horn, Nickerson, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—**  
Eggs, \$6.50 per 100 prepaid. Chicks, 15c. Pure bred, laying strain. Hudsons, Fulton, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN CHOICE**  
penned eggs, \$3 setting. Range, \$10 400. Chicks, 20c. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.

**BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM CHOICE**  
purebred heavy layers. \$6-100; \$6.50 by parcel post prepaid. Mrs. J. L. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

**FANCY S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCK-**  
erels, \$3 and \$6. Eggs prepaid, \$7 hundred; \$4 fifty; \$1.50 setting. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE**  
winning stock, heavy laying strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Geo. W. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS—**  
Dr. Heasley's famous laying strain, \$6 100; \$1.50 15. Mrs. S. C. Whitcraft, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-**  
horns. Tormohlen strain. Winter layers. No better farm flock. Eggs, range, 100, \$7; pen, 15, \$3, postpaid. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horns. Pure white, low-tailed males mated to heavy laying females. Active, beautiful, profitable. Eggs, \$6 per 100; setting, \$1.50. Order now. E. D. Allen, Inland, Neb.

**DO YOU WANT EGGS AND A CHICKEN**  
that wins? Sure. Bear in mind Golden Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Guaranteed egg breeding, gold medal winners. One hundred at \$5.50 and 50 for \$3. Pens, \$5 and \$3. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, EGGS**  
from great laying strain bred by us for 16 years. 1st pen cockerel mating, \$3.50 for 15; 2nd pen pullet mating, \$3 for 15. Utility stock, \$2 for 15; \$8 per 100. G. F. Koch, Jr., Motor Route A, Ellinwood, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, TRAP-**  
nest bred to record 263 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, Stewartville, Mo.

**WITMER'S S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEG-**  
horns of 220-235 laying strain. Pens headed by Golden Prince and Canary Boy, each \$10 per 15 eggs. Range \$1.50 per 15 or \$8 per 100. All prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horns. Our imported hens laid 202 eggs, October 1st to May 31st. Best values ever offered in eggs and chicks; 15th year in business. Free booklet tells how we make poultry pay. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

**MINORCAS.**  
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$1.50 setting; \$7 hundred. E. S. Alexander, Axtell, Kan.

**S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$1.50 FOR**  
15 eggs; \$6 100. With size and quality. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

**ORPINGTONS.**  
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Inez Wilson, Almena, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,**  
\$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Melvin, Mahaska, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, HEAVY LAY-**  
ing strain, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. E. L. Gerardy, Americus, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-**  
ington eggs, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. Mrs. J. G. McClure, Stafford, Kan.

**HOBBS STRAIN GOLDEN BUFF ORPING-**  
ton eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$6.50 hundred. Ida Garrison, Salina, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,**  
\$1.50 per 15; \$6.50 per 100. Mrs. Claude Bridgeman, Abbeville, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 SETTING;**  
\$5 hundred. Baby chicks, 15c. Ralph Chapman, R. 4, Winfield, Kan.

**THOROBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-**  
ington eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-**  
ington eggs, \$1-15, \$6-100, prepaid. Mrs. E. L. Welliver, Centralia, Kan.

**KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORP-**  
ingtons, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Mrs. Burton Retter, Wakefield, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,**  
\$7 per hundred. Tom Barron stock. None better. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, WIN-**  
ners. 13 years careful breeding. Eggs, \$7 hundred. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

**241 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON**  
eggs, \$10 per 100. World's champion layers. Catalog free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

**COOK STRAIN SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-**  
ington range eggs, \$1.50; pen eggs, \$2.50. Baby chicks. Mrs. John C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS,**  
blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 for 15. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—WE'RE THROUGH**  
hatching and have 30 females and 5 males for sale. Prices \$3.50 to \$10. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

**EGGS—THOROBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF**  
Orpington eggs, \$1.50 per setting, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,**  
bred by us for 15 years. Real quality. Special matings, 1st pen, \$4 per 15; 2nd pen, \$3 per 15. Range, \$10 per 100. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

**BLUE ORPINGTONS—\$5, \$10 SETTINGS.**  
Black, White, Buff Orpingtons. Black Leghorns, \$3, \$5 settings. Exhibition matings only; 1400 ribbons 1918-19. Hoevet & Sons, Fairfield, Neb.

**FOR SALE—EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON**  
winning Buff Orpingtons, won at largest shows of Kansas and Missouri for last ten years, at \$8 per 100. Also hens and pullets at \$20 each. J. M. Clevenger, R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, HAVE**  
selected 65 pullets from over 300 of Mays and Sunswick stock and mated them with "Golden Nugget" cocks. 15 for \$1.50; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6. Book orders ahead until April thirtieth. Joe B. Sheridan, Carretero, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**  
BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. Wm. Sluyter, Jewell, Kan.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS. SEND FOR MATING** list. Wm. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.  
**EGGS, PURE BARRED ROCK, \$1.50 PER 15.** Mrs. C. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS, 2 AND 3 DOLLARS** per 15. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.  
**PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$5 60;** 77 100. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.  
**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100.** Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.  
**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.50 15.** Fishel. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 17; \$6 100.** Mr. Edith Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 100; \$1.50 15.** Joseph Surdez, R. 2, Onaga, Kan.  
**FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 A HUN-** dred. Mrs. Chas. Armstrong, Mahaska, Kan.  
**BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EGGS, \$2 PER** 15, prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1 FIFTEEN; \$6** hundred. Fred Smith, Route 6, Emporia, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST PENS, 15,** \$3; others, \$1.50. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.  
**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING,** \$1; \$5.50 hundred. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.  
**RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25** per 15; \$5 100. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.  
**BUFF ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAIN.** Setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.  
**FINE PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS—** Eggs, \$5 100; \$1 15. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS—RANGE, 15, \$1.25;** pen, \$2. Postage paid. Will Love, Part- ridge, Kan.  
**WHITE ROCK EGGS, HALBACH STRAIN,** \$1.25 15; \$6 100. Mrs. E. E. Merton, Clay Center, Kan.  
**WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1** per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCKS—80 PREMIUMS, EGGS,** 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.  
**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.50 15.** Ivory strain. Emma Conaway, R. 5, McPherson, Kan.  
**BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED ROCKS—** Fine barring. Eggs, 12, \$1. Gardner Bates, Hardy, Neb.  
**BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCK HENS, \$3.** Eggs, 100, \$7. Chicks, 50, \$15. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.  
**WHITE ROCK EGGS—PRIZE WINNERS.** Splendid layers. Farm range. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.  
**PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, FRESHLY** gathered, \$1.50 setting; \$6 hundred. M. Beason, Collyer, Kan.  
**LARGE BONE, YELLOW LEGS, HEAVY** laying Barred Rocks, 100 eggs, \$6. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS—PARKS PEDI-** gree egg strain. Write for prices. Mrs. A. E. Huff, Lancaster, Kan.  
**BEAUTIFULLY BARRED PLYMOUTH** Rock eggs, laying strain, \$6 per 100. Wil- ham Ford, Frankfort, Kan.  
**QUALITY BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM** large vigorous stock, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Hugh Miller, Kinsley, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY BLUE** ribbon stock, \$3.50 for 48; \$5 72, prepaid. Fred Pettier, Concordia, Kan.  
**WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING,** \$1.25 setting; \$6 per 100. Mrs. W. T. Holligan, R. 1, Emmett, Kan.  
**BUFF ROCK EGGS—QUALITY, SIZE AND** laying strain combined. \$8 hundred. W. K. Stillings, Cummings, Kan.  
**FINE BARRED ROCKS, HEN HATCHED,** farm range; eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Mary Rodgers, R. 1, Concordia, Kan.  
**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, ARISTO-** crat cocks. Eggs, 11c each; \$5-50. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.  
**ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL BARRED** Rock eggs. Price \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCKS—WIN BEST DISPLAY** at Kansas City this year. Mating list ready. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.  
**WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING.** Ivory strain. \$1.25 per 15; \$5.50 per hundred. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.  
**RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, PEN** stock, \$2 and \$3 15. Range, \$1. Parcel post paid. R. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.  
**BARRED ROCKS—BARRED TO SKIN,** heavy layers. Eggs, \$3 48; \$7.50 per 144, prepaid. S. Pettier, Concordia, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE TYPE.** Champion layers. Pen eggs, \$3 and \$5; 100, \$8; prepaid. Jesse Gear, Goessel, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE MAT-** ings. Parks 200 egg strain. \$3 15; \$5 30. Rates 100. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.  
**PUREBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM** prize winning stock. Fishel strain. \$1.50, 15; \$4, 50; \$7, 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.  
**RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON** strain. Eggs, 15, \$1. From pen, \$1.50; hundred, \$6. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING.** Thompson Bros. strain. \$1.25 15; \$3.25 50; \$6 100. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.  
**PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, FIRST** and second winners at eight shows. 15, \$1.75; 100, \$6. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Union- town, Kan.  
**EGGS—IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS.** Winter layers. Guarantee 90% fertility. Popular prices. Circular. E. Kaselack, Lyons, Kan.  
**BRED-TO-LAY-BARRED ROCK EGGS** from the finest lot I ever raised. Setting, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.  
**THOROBRED PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS** for setting, \$1.50 for 15 and \$1 for each additional 15 eggs. H. E. Douglass, Bur- lington, Kan.  
**BUFF ROCKS—SEVENTEEN YEARS suc-** cessful breeding. Eggs, \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.  
**BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS. EN-** tered 6 birds at Junction City, five were placed. Write for mating list. H. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM A1 STOCK.** Buy the best, utility, \$3.00-50, \$5.50-100. Pen eggs, \$5.00-15, Bradley stock. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.  
**SUNNYDALE BARRED ROCKS, LAYERS** and payers. Flock headed by pure Brad- ley males. 100 eggs, \$6. Pens, \$3 per 15. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING.** Light and dark matings, good layers. Special matings, \$5 per 15. Range, \$6 per 100. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.  
**TWIN OAKS FARM BUFF ROCKS—FINE** winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 60; \$7.50 per 100. Postage paid on 60 or less. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.  
**WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, BIG TYPE** farm range, prize winners' strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7.50 per 100. Express prepaid. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCKS—EIGHTEEN YEARS** selective breeding for size and eggs. 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCK EGGS BY THE SETTING.** \$2 per 15. Or \$10 per 100. From Superior Farm flock. Bred for egg production, vigor and fancy. F. H. Shellabarger, West Lib- erty, Ia.  
**BARRED ROCKS, EXCLUSIVELY BLUE-** jacket strain, large and beautifully barred, \$1.50 per setting; \$7 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.  
**BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED** Rocks. Pen quality. Heavy winter lay- ers. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Jno. T. Johnson, Lock Box 77, Mound City, Kan.  
**BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON RINGLETS,** crossed by famous Bradley strain. Size a specialty. Good layers. Eggs, \$3 per fif- teen; \$8 per hundred. Bert Sponsler, Em- poria, Kan.  
**RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS AND** day old chicks. Utility eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6, \$5.50; 100, \$6. Prize winning pens, \$5 per 15. Mrs. C. N. & Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.  
**HIGH SCORING WHITE ROCKS—FIRST** pen, \$2 15; second, \$1.50. These matings are from hens scoring 91% to 93%, mated with equally good cockerels. Amos Powers, New Albany, Kan.  
**IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS.** Bred in line. Trapped for winter lay- ers. Five grand pens headed by prize win- ners. Eggs, \$2 per 15, prepaid. E. B. Dor- man, Paola, Kan.  
**ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET** Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, baby chicks and eggs for hatching from trap nest record of 246 to 268 eggs. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.  
**RINGLET AND BRADLEY BARRED ROCK** eggs. Mating list. Stock direct from E. B. Thompson and Bradley Bros. Winnings at the Junction City State Federation, 1st cock bird, 1st cockerel, 1st pen, 2d hen, Federation cup for best display, cash pre- mium and special medal from American Poultry Ass'n for best Barred Rock cockerel. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

**R. C. R. I. WHITE EGGS, 100, \$6; 75, \$1.50.** Mrs. Luke Augstead, White City, Kan.  
**RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS, 15,** \$1.50; 100, \$8. T. J. Smith, Box 68, Ar- lington, Kan.  
**CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Whites. Fine table fowls, excellent lay- ers. Eggs, \$2 16; \$3.50 32. Nellie Silvester, Little River, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$6 100. MRS.** Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.  
**PURE ROSE COMB REDS—15 EGGS, \$1.25;** 100, \$6. Oscar Kilmer, Belle Plaine, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—MAYHOOD** strain, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Roy Cross, Lenexa, Kan.  
**SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15,** \$1; 100, \$5.50. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB DARK RED EGGS, \$3.55** for 48, prepaid. Fred Pettier, Concordia, Kan.  
**SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15,** \$1.25; 100, \$7. Mrs. Lois Gilbert, Hering- ton, Kan.  
**THOROBRED S. C. LARGE, DARK, REDS.** Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. J. A. Hon, Severy, Kan.  
**PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS,** \$7 hundred; \$4 fifty. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.  
**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$7. HEN** hatched chicks, 20c. Mrs. Geo. Lobough, Greenleaf, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB REDS—EXTRA HEAVY** laying strain. 100 eggs, \$5. Nell Kimble, Carbondale, Kan.  
**PURE BRED DARK R. C. R. I. RED EGGS,** 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Mrs. F. M. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.  
**S. C. REDS—DARK LONG BROAD BACK.** Great laying strain. \$5 setting. Claud Mead, Anthony, Kan.  
**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS,** \$1.25 per setting; \$6 per 100. J. O. Spencer, Hesston, Kan.  
**RED TO THE SKIN R. C. REDS—EGGS,** \$1.25 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1.** Large dark red layers. Mrs. F. B. Smith, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.  
**R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, EXTRA** good, 15 for \$2; 100 for \$10. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.  
**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$7.50.** Fertility and safe delivery guaranteed. Lewis Bauer, Dover, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB RED EGGS FROM LARGE** well matured stock, \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kan.  
**S. C. RED EGGS FROM LARGE, WELL** matured stock, \$7 hundred; \$3.50 fifty; prepaid. Mrs. L. S. Leckron, Abilene, Kan.  
**EGGS, DARK R. C. REDS WITH SHAPE.** Bred layers. \$6.50, 100; \$1.75, 15. Baby chicks 15c each. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.  
**ROWLAND'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds have shape, size and color. Bred to lay and do lay. Utility eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Mating lists. E. G. Rowland, Pea- body, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—DEEP RED.** Laying type. One fifty fifteen; seven dollars hundred. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMBS, WINTER LAYERS,** large dark red. Eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Chicks, 15c. Carrie Cooper, Route 2, Law- rence, Kan.  
**EGGS, SIX DOLLARS THE HUNDRED,** from improved Big Buster Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Mary C. Shields, Route 1, Barnes, Kan.  
**DARK ROSE COMB REDS—THE KIND** that lay is the kind that pay. Eggs, \$6 100. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. Julius S. Ole- son, Eldorado, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB REDS—FIRST PRIZE WIN-** ners at Chicago and Kansas City. The dark red kind. 50 eggs, \$4; 100, \$7. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.  
**EGGS FROM THOROBRED SINGLE COMB** large, heavy boned, dark reds, mated with high scoring cockerels, \$7 100. Mrs. Frank Melcher, Seneca, Kan.  
**THOROBRED ROSE COMB R. I. R. BRED** for laying and color. Eggs during the setting season, \$2 per 15 or \$5 per 100. Edw. Schafer, Leon, Kan.  
**STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE** Island Reds. Beauty and utility com- bined. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Miss Myra Mor- rison, 514 S. 9th St., Salina, Kan.  
**S. C. R. I. RED EGGS FROM RANGE** extra good laying strain, color dark red. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Baby chicks, 20 cents apiece. H. C. Phillips, Sabetha, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB RED EGGS FROM SWEET** stakes pen and other state show winners, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 setting. Order from this ad. W. G. Lewis, 622 N. Market, Wichita, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE REALLY** red, heavy laying strain of big high scor- ing birds. Will please you. 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Hamm Dairy Farms, Humboldt, Kan.  
**R. C. RED EGGS FROM FLOCK MATED** to males sired by \$50 and \$75 cockerels \$7 per 100; \$4 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. Write for circular. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMBED RHODE ISLAND REDS.** Champions at American Poultry Associa- tion show. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.  
**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** for hatching from a high-class, bred-to-lay free range flock. Setting, \$1.50; hundred, \$8. Infertile eggs replaced free. Safe ar- rival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.  
**EGGS FROM CHOICE PENS ROSE AND** Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, French strain. \$1.50 per 15. Baby chicks, 15c each. S. H. Len- hert, Hope, Kan.  
**DISPERSION SALE ROSE COMB REDS.** Cause: Death of Mrs. Huston. Mated pens hens, cockerels, cock sired by roosters costing \$50 to \$75. Sacrifice prices. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.  
**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.** Bean strain. Winners in Kansas, Okla- homa and Missouri. Eggs from mating A, \$10 per 15; B, \$7.50 per 15; C, \$5 per 15; D, \$1.50 per 15 or \$8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chaney Simmons, Erie, Kan.  
**HATCHING EGGS, S. C. R. I. REDS OF** the famous C. P. Scott's strain direct. Winners at the World's Fair and 200 egg strain at the American Egg Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kan. Flock range as they run. \$2.50 per 15 eggs; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100. Address Mrs. M. W. Scott, Prop., Edgewood Farm, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 PER 100.** Lois Hills, Meriden, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$6** 100. A. A. Niernberger, Ellis, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 PER 100.** Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 PER 15;** \$5 per 100. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAYING** strain, 15-\$1.50, 100-\$7. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.  
**SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2** per 15. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.  
**BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.** Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Minnie Holt, Wilmot, Kan.  
**PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 15** eggs, \$1.50. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.  
**BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM GOOD** layers, 15-\$2, 100-\$7. C. W. Turner, Hum- boldt, Kan.  
**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 FIF-** teen. Baby chicks. E. E. Grimes, Minne- apolis, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.75 30;** \$2.50 45; \$5 100. Homer Ruth, Mound- ridge, Kan.  
**CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE** eggs, fifteen, \$1; 100, \$5. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.  
**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00** setting and fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.  
**PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS,** 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. Norman Worley, White City, Kan.  
**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN,** \$1.75; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.  
**ROSE COMBED SILVER WYANDOTTE** eggs, 18 for \$1.25, or \$6 per 100. John J. Klein, Peabody, Kan.  
**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** \$2 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Mrs. Robt. Green- wade, Blackwell, Okla.  
**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, GOOD** big stock. \$4.50 per eleven. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.  
**ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYAN-** dotte eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.  
**ROYER'S PRIZE WINNING SILVER** Wyandottes. Eggs and stock reasonable. William Royer, Coffeyville, Kan.  
**EGGS FROM MY PRIZE WINNING REGAL** White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Gomer T. Davies, Concordia, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, PRIZE WIN-** ning stock, \$3.50 for 48, prepaid. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.  
**SILVER WYANDOTTES, THOROBRED,** beautifully laced. Eggs, \$5 100; \$3 50. Mrs. Will McEnaney, R. 4, Seneca, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM BRED** to lay stock. 15, \$1.25; 60, \$3.50; 100, \$5.50. Mrs. H. E. Thornburg, Formoso, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

**FREE RANGE, PURE BRED GOLDEN** Lace Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 for 45; \$7 per 100. Mrs. Dave Lohrengel, R. 2, Linn, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES—CAREFULLY SE-** lected winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$3.50 60; \$6 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES—CHOICE FLOCK,** good winter layers. Eggs, fifteen, \$1.50; hundred, \$7. Mrs. John T. Curry, Winches- ter, Kan.  
**SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAY-** ing strain, headed by 25 cockerels, \$3 per setting, \$10 per hundred. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM MY** famous prize winning and laying strain, \$3.50 48, prepaid; \$7 hundred. S. Pettier, Concordia, Kan.  
**GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS—PRIZE** winning selected pens, \$2 per 15. Range flock, \$6-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will R. Dennis, Eureka, Kan.  
**QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dottes, Martin-Keeler's strain. Great win- ter layers. 15 eggs, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Satisfaction, safe arrival guaran- teed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES—WORLD'S GREAT-** est laying strains. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$9; prepaid. Females mated with males from trapped hens with annual records of 227 to 272 eggs. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES—THE KIND THAT** lay and win. Special pen is mated with 1st pen cockerel and 1st and 2nd pen pul- lets at Missouri State Show. Utility flock is headed by 2nd cock at Missouri State Show, 3 and 4 cocks at Kansas State Show and 1st sweepstake cockerel at Brown Co. Poultry Show. Eggs priced to sell. \$1.75 and \$4 per 15. Guarantee 10 chicks to set- ting. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$4.75** per 9. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.  
**PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** eggs, \$3-9. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.  
**BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.75 11,** prepaid. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.  
**PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS,** 30c each. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.  
**BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.75 FOR** 11. Prepaid. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.  
**EGGS—MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND** turkeys, \$5 for 10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.  
**A FEW WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** eggs for sale, 35 cents each. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan.  
**EGGS FROM PRIZE GIANT BRONZE** turkeys. Large bone Goldbank strain. 12, \$10. Extra tom. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.  
**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, FIFTEEN** years breeding the best. Eggs, \$4 per 11. Fertility guaranteed. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, LARGE** breed. Eggs, 40c each. W. Rocks, fine. Eggs, \$3-15; \$8 per 100. Ada M. Jones, Abi- lene, Kan.  
**STRICTLY PURE BRED S. C. WHITE** Orplington and R. C. Silver Laced Wyan- dotte eggs, \$1 15; \$5 100. Mrs. Wm. Im- hoff, Hanover, Kan.  
**HATCHING EGGS—ROCKS, REDS, LEG-** horns, Cochins, Langshans, Anconas, Brahmans, Campines, Polish, Bantams. Free circular. Modlins Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

**RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHL-** stedt, Lindsay, Kan.  
**YOU ARE SAFE IN SHIPPING YOUR** poultry and eggs to the old reliable firm who remit daily full market value. Coops and cages loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

## RABBITS.

**BELGIAN HARES, 1 MONTHS OLD, PAIR,** \$5; trio, \$7.50. 7 to 9 months old, pair, \$7; trio, \$10. Bred does, \$5. All above pedi- gree. Utility bred doe, \$2.50. E. E. Heldt, R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

## PET STOCK.

**WANTED—PURE ST. BERNARD MALE** pup. Herman Ryser, Agenda, Kan.  
**LEAVING FARM, HAVE FINE SCOTCH** Collie dog. Sy Morse, Phillipsburg, Kan.  
**WANTED—100 WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ** pups about six weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.  
**EXTRA FINE HOUND PUPPIES, WALKER** stock, from well trained stock, for sale. Male, \$5 each. Willis Laird, Lane, Kan.

## PIGEONS.

**CARNEAU PIGEONS BANDED, MUST** sell. Write for prices. Chas. Ramsey, Luray, Kan.

## HONEY AND CHEESE.

**HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60** lbs., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.  
**HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, 60-** pound can, \$15.30; two 60-pound cans, \$28.80. Write for prices on brick, American and Swiss cheese. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.  
**DELICIOUS EXTRACTED HONEY ON** approval; quality guaranteed; thirty pounds \$7.85; sixty pounds \$14.80; 120 pounds \$29.75. Sample 15c. Wesley Fos- ter, Producer, Boulder, Colo.  
**FINEST COLORADO HONEY—SIXTY** pound can, boxed for shipping, now only \$13.40, or case of two cans, \$26.40. Satisfac- tion guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Pro- ducers Association, Denver, Colo.

## WANTED TO BUY.

**WANTED—A FIRST CLASS THRESHING** outfit in exchange on 80 acre improved farm. Eastern Kansas. L. care Mail and Breeze.



## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

**WHITE BLOSSOM UNHULLED SWEET** clover seed. E. S. Fox, Larned, Kan.

**ORANGE CANE SEED, \$3.75 PER CWT. F. O. B.** Joseph Nixon, Belle Plaine, Kan.

**SEED CORN, \$3. PINK KAFIR, \$2.25.** Sudan, 15c. Jacob Wolf, Quinter, Kan.

**MILLET SEED, RECLEANED, \$2 PER bushel.** Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

**BEANS—BEST PINTOS OR TEPARIES \$8** cwt. f. o. b. Snyder, Colo. Le Roy Scriven.

**FETERITA, GRADED, \$4.50 PER HUNDRED.** F. W. Henning, Great Bend, Kan.

**SEED CORN, \$3—NINETY-BUSHEL KIND.** I return all cash unless satisfied. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb.

**SUDAN GRASS SEED, \$14 PER HUNDRED** recleaned. My station. Clifford Wank, Route 3, Sedgwick, Kan.

**DARSO WILL MAKE SEED WHILE THE** hot winds blow. It did for me. Chas. Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

**PINK KAFIR, RECLEANED, 4c POUND.** The kind that matures in drouthy country. Ernest Simmons, Dwight, Kan.

**BOONE COUNTY WHITE, RED'S YEL-** low Dent seed corn, \$4 per bu. F. O. B. Yates Center, Kan. F. W. Miller.

**FOR SALE—10 BUSHELS CHOICE RED** clover seed, \$25 bushel, Williamsburg, Kansas. The D. Fogle Mercantile Company.

**TOM WATSON AND KLECKLEYS SWEETS** melon seeds, 70c lb.; 2 lbs. or more, 60c; prepaid. A. J. Hammond, Harlan, Kan.

**MUSK MELON SEED, WORLD'S FINEST** melon, Casad's Special. Sample package, 25 cents. Roland C. Casad, F. D. 2 A, Box 98, Covina, Cal.

**WANTED—SEEDS. SUDAN GRASS, AL-** falfa and millet seeds. Send samples, stating quantity for sale, to Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**200 BUSHELS RECLEANED DWARF** Maize, \$2.25. 80 bushels Golden and Siberian millet, \$2.75. Sacks free. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

**BLACK AMBER CANE, RIPENED AUG.** 25, 1918; hand picked. Germination 98. Special price during April, \$1.85 bu., sacked. Emerick Cutter, Hugoton, Kan.

**FOR SALE—KAW VALLEY WHITE SEED** corn. Large, medium late. Maturing test 98%. \$2.50 per bu. Ear corn only. C. V. Cochran, Route Six, Topeka, Kan.

**JAPANESE HONEY DRIP SUGAR CANE** yields 30 tons to the acre and makes best silage, hay and molasses of them all. Seed for sale. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

**PLANTS—MILLIONS OF PLANTS! 25** strawberry, 100 sweet potato, 50 cabbage, 50 tomato, 12 Mango pepper, all \$1. postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.

**BOONE COUNTY PURE SEED CORN,** shelled and sacked, \$3.50 a bu. Ask for samples. Orange cane, pure seed, \$5 per cwt. Ask for sample. A. M. Brandt & Son, Severy, Kan.

**GENUINE RECLEANED AND TESTED** Black Hulled white kafir, \$2 per bushel. Black Amber and Orange cane seed, \$2 per bu., our track. Sacks free. Farmers Elevator, Russell, Kan.

**SEEDS—RECLEANED, DROUTH RESIST-** ing feterita seed, \$3 per bu. and Sourless cane, the wonder forage crop, \$3 per bu. our track, sacks free. Limited quantity. Farmers Elevator, Russell, Kan.

**PRODUCER TO CONSUMER, ST. CHARLES** White seed corn, \$2.50 per bushel f. o. b. here. 1918 crop, shelled, graded. Germination guaranteed. Kansas grown seed safest. Lorin S. Whitney, Fairview, Kan.

**BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, THE** kind that has always matured. High germination test. \$3 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. Sacks must be furnished. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

**POTATO PLANTS—NANCY HALL, PORTO** Rico, Yellow Yam, Southern Queen, Cuba Yam, Yellow Jersey, 100, 55c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4; postpaid, 10,000. Write for prices. Order now, avoid the rush. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

**RECLEANED WHITE KAFIR, 4c; RED** kafir, 6c; pink kafir, 7c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; mixed cane seed, 3c; Sumac, 7c; red millet, 6c; all per pound. Squaw corn, \$3.50; selected seed corn, \$3.50 per bushel. Sacks free. Track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

**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.

**DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN** seed, Red Top and Early Golden cane, feterita, Schrock and Pink kafir, darso, and common millet, \$6. Orange, Sourless, Black and Red Amber cane, Cream and Red Dwarf and Standard maize, and Dwarf kafir, \$5.50. Sudan seed, \$15. Alfalfa seed, \$17. All per 100 pounds. Freight prepaid. For prepaid express, \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyton, Okla.

**RECLEANED SEEDS—ALFALFA, \$9.50** bu.; White kafir, \$2; Red kafir, \$3; Amber cane seed, \$1.75; Red Amber cane seed, \$1.85; Orange cane seed, \$1.95; Sumac, \$3; Schrock, \$3.25; common millet, \$1.75; Hungarian millet, \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$2.75; Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn, \$3; Boone County White and Silver Mine, \$3; Bloody Butcher and Calico, \$4; African millet, \$3.50; milo, \$2.75; feterita, \$2.50; Sudan, 16c lb. Sacks free. Liberty bonds accepted at par. We ship from five warehouses and save you freight. Order right from this ad. Satisfaction or your money refunded. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK** on farm, no young children. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GEN-** eral farm work by the month or year. William Harvie, Enterprise, Kan.

**MEN WANTED AT ONCE FOR GENERAL** farm work. Steady employment. The Garden City Sugar and Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

## PATENTS.

**JAMES N. LYLES—PATENTS, TRADE-** marks and copyrights. 734-J Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## TOBACCO HABIT.

**TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR** no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., EY, Baltimore, Md.

## FOR SALE.

**TWO FINE MILK GOAT BUCKS. J. R.** Davis, Columbus, Kan.

**SALE OR TRADE—40 H. STEAM ENGINE** for oil tractor or car. D. B. Speck, Oakley, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA** posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HEIDER TRACTOR AND 3** bottom plow. Write D. T. Williams, Belleville, Kan.

**ONE NICHOLAS & SHEPHERD, ONE** Russell 35x60 separator. P. W. Blomberg, Falun, Kan.

**30 HORSE STEAM TRACTION ENGINE** first class condition cheap. W. M. Gill, McAllister, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE ALL WHITE, PURE** bred Scotch Collie pup, six months old. A. Colburn, McPherson, Kan.

**WANTED—14-28 RUMELY. FOR SALE—** 8-16 Mogul in first class mechanical condition. Sid Woolley, Burden, Kan.

**FOR SALE—MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR** 32x56. Always shedded. Good shape. Edw. Dunkelberger, Sedgwick, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE 20x40 CASE GAS** tractor for a steam engine or a 30x60 tractor. C. L. Amerine, Turan, Kan.

**FOR SALE—STRAWBERRY PLANTS,** Everbearing, Progressive, \$1 per hundred. Postpaid. John Downie, Jr., Grantville, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TWO TRACTORS. ONE 15-35** and one 6-12; in first class running order. Priced to sell. Write J. J. Delk, Peabody, Kan.

**FOR SALE—JAYHAWK HAY STACKER** and sweep rake, used only one season. Price complete, \$90. Robert Fahrmeier, Berger, Mo.

**FOR SALE—CASE 26x46 STEEL SEPAR-** ator complete. Out two short seasons. Well cared for. \$950. Guest Bros., R. 3, Abilene, Kan.

**FOR SALE—SINGER SEWING MACHINE;** 5 brooders, used; one No. 2 Sharples separator; desk; 5 rolls poultry wire, new. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE 25-50 AULTMAN TAY-** lor tractor, new 1918. Used very little. Guaranteed. A. I. A. bargain. L. B. Campbell, Miltonvale, Kan.

**FOR SALE—WALLACE CUB TRACTOR** 25-45 and four bottom independent beam plow, twelve foot tandem disc. All practically new. G. W. Pringle, Parks, Neb.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE AVERY** tractor 20-40, in fine condition. Price \$1,100. Take Ford or Dodge in at their value. Wilson Lindsey, Cherokee, Kan.

**FOR SALE—MOLINE POWER LIFT PLOW.** Three 12 inch bottoms, turf and stubble. Plowed 100 acres. Excellent condition. Price \$150. Dr. J. F. Nelson, Scott City, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK—** Case 12-25 tractor with 4 bottom John Deere plow, good as new. Outfit is in Western Kansas. A. A. Miller, Adrian, Mo.

**486 ACRES IN KIOVA CO. 420 UNDER** cultivation, balance in pasture; well improved; will sell or trade for Oregon or Washington land. Owner C. M. Elliott, Haviland, Kan.

**FOR SALE—EASTERN COLORADO LAND.** A good half section, improved, part in crop. Buy direct from owner and pay one man's price in place of two. O. F. Lovelace, Stratton, Colo.

**ONE 40-65 REEVES KEROSENE TRACTOR** with P. and O. six bottom plows, \$2,500. One 1/2 ton Overland truck, \$400. One 5 H. P. Stickney engine, \$175. Gus H. Brune & Son, Lawrence, Kan.

**FOR SALE—SMITH FORM-A-TRACTOR** attachments for Ford cars. Both old and new models. Closing out a business at a sacrifice. Price \$175 each F. O. B. shipping point. Write The Black River Lumber Company, Lorain, Ohio.

**FOR SALE—ONE 24x42 CASE STEEL SEP-** arator, one 15-30 I. H. C. kerosene 4 cylinder tractor. A dandy outfit out nearly two years. Would trade for 20-40 Case, 25-45 Rumely or 25-50 Avery tractor, not over two years out. J. A. Haffner, Alta Vista, 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—AT SACRIFICE PRICE FOR** quick sale, two telephone exchanges, 220 telephones, first class working condition, two residences and offices combined. Interest in main toll line. Income of above \$5,000 a year. This property will invoice \$18,000 and we are offering it for quick sale at \$10,500. Six thousand cash, balance terms. No. B, care Mail and Breeze.

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

**SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM-** petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOR SALE—25 THOUSAND FENCE POST.** D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

**FINE HONEY AND BEE SUPPLIES. ROY** Bunker, Eskridge, Kan.

**THRASHING SEPARATOR. WIND** stacker for alfalfa. Huller for sale. J. E. Soderberg, Falun, Kan.

**WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES,** lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

**SAVE FOR THE RAINY DAY—INTEREST** paid on savings. 6% secured by first farm mortgages. Farm Mortgage Trust Company, 551 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

**WE WILL SHIP, SUBJECT TO EXAMINA-** tion, our 3,500 mile guaranteed tire at these low prices, 30x3, \$8.30; 30x3 1/2, \$10.30. Express charges prepaid when cash accompanies order. Standard Tire Co., 410 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

**HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND** dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

**INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS-** trated Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 852 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## Feed Minerals to Hogs

Watch the mineral part of a hog's ration. This is the advice of specialists in the Kansas State Agricultural college. A hog requires a continual supply of minerals, contained in feeds, if its bodily functions are to be kept in healthful operation, say the authorities. If proper minerals are not supplied a hog is compelled to draw on his own body for them. This is dangerous. Weakness in the legs, cramp, and excitability, are some of the symptoms that develop. Unless the condition is corrected, death results. It has been found that hogs given absolutely no mineral matter in food, die more quickly than if given no food at all. Minerals contained in the body of a hog include potash, soda, lime, magnesia, oxides of iron, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, and chlorine. This is shown by an analysis of ashes from a burned carcass.

Chlorin and sodium help in the digestion and assimilation of food. Sodium chlorid makes many feeding stuffs more palatable and promotes the flow of digestive juices. Potassium is found in cell walls, in muscles, and in blood corpuscles. Sodium is present in blood, lymph, saliva, and gastric juice. Lime, magnesia, and phosphoric acid are in bones and other parts of the body. Hogs, and especially young pigs, need more attention along this line than other kinds of stock, because they are limited in variety of food. Horses, cattle, and sheep eat more "roughness" and so have better chances to acquire the mineral constituent.

Here are some of the feeds which will supply mineral matter: Lime—clovers, hay, and legume seeds; phosphoric acid—straw, chaff of cereals, pulped mangels, potatoes, bran, and slaughter house products; inorganic phosphorus and lime—precipitated calcium phosphate, burned bones, or ground rock phosphate. If lime alone is needed, chalk may be fed.

## Success of Stallion Law

The following data from the introduction to the 1918 report of the "Kansas State Livestock Registry Board" is of interest to every stockman of the state. The data is gathered from a study of a table showing the number of stallions licensed for service in 1910 and in 1918. This table is tabulated as to breeds, purebreds and grades or scrubs. Eight years ago 2,599 purebreds and 3,766 grades and scrubs were licensed to stand for public service in the state. Only 40.8 per cent were purebreds while 59.2 per cent were grades and scrubs. During 1918 licenses were issued for 3,269 purebreds and 1,818 grades and scrubs; 64.2 per cent purebreds and only 35.8 per cent grades and scrubs. In other words 25 per cent more purebreds were licensed in 1918 than in 1910 and 49 per cent fewer grades and scrubs. These figures show the hand-writing on the wall for the scrub or grade stallion. In the same way the future is

## LANDS.

**SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING** fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., 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.

## AGENTS WANTED

**AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS** and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Ruster Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

**YOU CAN MAKE \$50 TO \$200 A MONTH,** all or part time, selling our new gas lamps and lanterns. Needed every farm. New selling plan. Write today. Clark Mfg. Co., 155-North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT** can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address: Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

shown for the "light" horse for farmers are learning that it takes weight in the collar to move the loads and that it takes weight in the horse to command the high dollar at sale time. During this period there has been an increase of 56.1 per cent in the number of purebred draft stallions and a decrease of 55.5 per cent in the number of purebred light stallions.

In 1910 more grades and scrubs than purebreds were licensed to stand for public service in 87 of the 105 counties of the state. The records for 1918 show that this has decreased to 12 counties out of the 105. Clay county has shown the greatest improvement with an increase of 48.6 per cent in the per cent of purebred stallions, now having 82.4 per cent purebred stallions standing for public service. McPherson county heads the list with 90 per cent purebred stallions.

## More Herds Tuberculosis-Free

The 165 veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture who are in the field doing tuberculosis eradication work, together with an equal number of state men, have tested approximately 500 purebred herds and found them free from the disease. The owners of these herds have been given an official certificate, stating that they have tuberculosis-free accredited herds. The veterinarians also have given one test to 2,000 herds in preparation for the accredited list. The owners of all these herds, together with the breeds and number in each herd, will be listed in a publication soon to be issued by the department. Figures show that during the past eight months, or since July 1, 1918, 300 accredited herds and 1,000 herds that have passed one test have been added to the list. The veterinarians now have under supervision 1,200 herds of purebred cattle and 600 herds of grades which have shown by previous tests that one or more animals have tuberculosis. The publication lists 1,100 owners of grade cattle which have successfully passed the requirements for tuberculosis-free accredited herds. It is estimated that this disease causes an annual loss of 25 million dollars.

## Keep Sheep Free from Mange

(Continued from Page 37.)

scabies. During the heavy marketing season there are nearly 200 veterinarians and other trained inspectors, at the various stockyards who look for scabby cattle and sheep. In the past most of these men have been efficient, well-trained workers, but since we entered the war and since salaries offered in other places have risen so noticeably it has been practically impossible to keep them. They have left by the dozens for more remunerative positions. Some of the veterinarians are now doing professional work in other places and quite a few have gone into entirely different work. Not a few of them went into the Veterinary Reserve Corps of the Army where they started in at \$1,700 a year. Many of these men had been working for \$1,500 in the Bureau. Serum manufacturers and packers have pulled a considerable number away from their government jobs at salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year.

There are many veterinarians and others in this disease eradication work for the Department of Agriculture who are deeply interested and are determined to see it thru even if they could make more money somewhere else. But the result has been in far too many cases that when a man has accumulated enough experience to be considered a top notcher he quits.

Here, then, we have a reason for some of the losses that have been coming to sheep and cattle raisers and also to other stock growers. It not only concerns these men, but the whole country that depends upon them to supply meat at a reasonable price. What will make our livestock safe? The answer is easier to find than the age of Ann.

## Child Needs Milk

Every child under 8 years old should have three cups or a pint and a half of milk each day. The child deprived of milk early in life cannot develop as it should.

Build up your community and make it a better place in which to live.



April 19, 1919.

## Real Estate Market Place

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

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

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

### KANSAS

160, Improved, \$55 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 40, Altoona 1 1/2 miles. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

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

960 ACRES, Southeast Finney county, improved, would divide. Write for price and terms. T. L. Crabb, Owner, Garden City, Kan.

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

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

GOOD Improved section of farm and stock ranch. Price ten dollars if taken at once. J. A. Simpson, Dunning, Nebraska.

A SPLENDID Cottonwood Valley apple orchard of about 1,100 trees, 18 acres. Near shipping. All trees bearing. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

160 A., 3 mi. McAlester, city 16,000. All tillable. 70 a. dry bottom cult. 20 meadow. Fair imp. \$45 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

NESS COUNTY FARM. 400 acres 3 1/2 mi. Ransom. Improved, 80 a. cult. Lays good. 3 mile school. \$38 per acre. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kansas.

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

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

FINE LYON CO. grain, alfalfa and stock farms. Rich soil, right prices. Sizes, 80 to 800 acres. Mention size wanted and address, E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

**YOU CAN GET IT NOW**  
An 80 at \$60 per acre.  
A 120 at \$70 per acre.  
A 160 at \$65 per acre.  
H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kan.

SEVERAL QUARTER SECTIONS with from 40 to 160 acres in wheat, share with each place if sold soon. Prices \$3,500 to \$4,500 each. Are genuine bargains. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

320 ACRES splendid upland farm, plenty of buildings; good water; 3 miles to county seat; one mile to shipping station. \$75 acre. A snap. W. V. Shaffer, Minneapolis, Kansas.

**CASH FOR FARM**  
Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

**LANE COUNTY FARMS**  
If you want land from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, write for list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 miles Ottawa, all level, not a break, 41 acres wheat that goes. Possession at any time. 5 room house, large barn under construction. \$11,000. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS**  
For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

**POSSESSION** splendid improved 240 acres; choice location; 60 acres wheat, all goes; shade; fruit; close town; desirable home. Priced right. Also 133 acres; neat improvements; well watered; some timber; close town; school; very attractive. Terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**RANCH FOR SALE**  
920 acres, 700 acres smooth; 6 room house, like new, barn, sheds, granary, chicken house. 180 acres in wheat, 1/4 goes with sale. Plenty of water. Possession at once. Price \$15 per acre. Good terms. 3,000 acres grass leased adjoining, fenced, goes with this sale. Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kan.

**Eastern Kansas Farms** Largest List Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

**160 Acres for \$1,000**  
Only 10 mi. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; \$12,800; \$1,000 cash, \$4,300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**18,000 ACRES**  
OF LAND AT AUCTION  
The famous Dyatt Ranch in Sherman county, Kansas, will be sold at auction, beginning May 6, 1919. 400 acres in alfalfa. 2,000 acres in cultivation; 4,000 acres river bottom; good soil and abundance of stock water; land to be divided to suit buyer at your price; 25% cash, balance on buyer's terms. For information see or write J. B. Dyatt, Goodland, Kansas, or American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

100 ACRES, adjoins good high school town near Emporia; 35 acres alfalfa, 20 wheat; good buildings; landlord's share of crop and possession July 1st. \$110 per acre. Write for list of farms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**A DAIRY SNAP**  
A retail milk route selling about 90 gal. per day, at 12 to 15 cents per qt. Also a 40 a. farm, well improved, 1 1/2 miles from city of 10,000. For particulars, write J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

**FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM**  
480 a. 5 mi. Ness City, 7 to Ransom; fenced; half tillable; fine grass. 25 a. cult. A great bargain. Price \$9,600. Easy terms 6%. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

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

**IMPROVED QUARTER.**  
\$4,800—\$2,000 cash, bal. easy terms. Near Liberal. Possession at once. 4 rm. house, barn, well, etc., 110 acres cultivated. Write owners. No trades. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

**RANCHES FOR SALE**  
Ranches from 600 to 5,000 acres at from \$12.50 to \$15 per acre, with terms. Write for list. McKINLEY & ELY, Ashland, Kansas.

**FOR QUICK SALE**  
Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—160 acres, well located, close to school and church. Has large nine-room house, good large barn, chicken houses and other outbuildings. Nice maple grove around house. Fine home. Price \$100 per acre. \$1,500 will handle this until March 1, 1920. C. J. Jasper, Ottawa, Kansas.

**KANSAS WHEAT FARMS AND RANCHES** will make you money if bought right. We can help you buy right any place in central or western Kansas. Write us what county you are interested in and we will send you list of bargains. We buy, sell and trade. KANSAS LAND CO., First National Bank Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—160 A. with house, barns, sheds, corrals, 20-H. P. mill, and plenty of good water. 80 a. of this in wheat, balance plow land. Also 160 a. choice level pasture cornering on barn; 320 a. choice rolling pasture; 80 a. in wheat and timothy. Will sell all or any part. ASHER ADAMS, Osage City, Kansas.

**NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND**  
480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kan.

960 ACRES—800 acres in wheat, one-third goes. Improved. \$40 per acre. 640 acres, all bottom land, none better in the state of Kansas. All wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Four sets of improvements, two cement silos. Town adjoins land; 14 miles from Wichita. Will sell in quarters, sections. This must be seen to be appreciated. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

**FINE 160 ACRE FARM** Franklin county, Kansas. 60 miles Kansas City, 3 miles railroad town on Santa Fe; all fine land; 70 acres wheat; 25 timothy and clover; 25 native hay; remainder pasture; two story 8 room house; lots other outbuildings; close to school and church; R. F. D. with telephone; plenty of water; fine home. Possession any time between now and May 1st. All wheat goes. Price \$90 per acre. \$4,000 cash, loan remainder 10 years 6% if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—80 acres near Ottawa, Kansas, at a bargain. Extra good improvements. Six room house, large barn with stanchions for about 20 head of horses, cement floors, good cattle shed, implement shed, hen house and wagon scales. Nice young orchard. 25 acres in blue grass pasture, balance in cultivation. This will all grow alfalfa and is well located. Never failing water. Price \$110 per acre if sold at once. J. Ralph Dodsworth, Ottawa, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—160 a. 115 acres in wheat, 1/2 goes; bal. pasture; 6 roomed house; large barn, etc.; close to school; 6 mi. Co. seat. This is all bottom land. Price \$100 per acre, good terms. 80 a., 60 broke, 40 in wheat, 1/2 goes; bal. meadow and pasture. New house, stable, etc.; close to school; 6 mi. Co. seat. Price \$50 per acre. G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—80 ACRES**  
1/2 mi. Halls Summit, town school, good improvements, 7 room house, cellar, with store house over, large barn, chicken houses, brooder house, plenty good water, 35 a. hog fenced pasture, with two wells and two ponds. Timothy meadow, native meadow, some alfalfa. Possession and crop goes. \$85 per acre. Terms. C. W. Lusher, Halls Summit, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—320 A. 1/2 first bottom, bal. blue stem grass. 80 a. in wheat, 18 a. in alfalfa. 8-roomed house, large barn, 2 mi. of good town, \$75 a. 470 a. bluestem grass 4 mi. of R. R. \$32 a. 50 a. 2 mi. of good high school town, 20 a. in alfalfa, 15 a. wheat, 30 a. spring crop, bal. pasture, 5-roomed new house, large barn, \$52.50, 100 a. I have all sized ranches and farms. Write your wants. J. W. STURGEON, Eureka, Kansas.

**800 ACRES-KAW BOTTOM**  
One of the finest tracts of land on the bottom. The improvements cost \$50,000, all new and up to date. This farm is worth more than we ask, without any improvements. The income will pay 10% on the price asked. This is an estate, must be settled up soon. Price \$200 per acre. Terms. 200 a. bottom farm, 6 mi. east Lawrence. 125 a. wheat goes. Possession now. \$165 per acre. No overflow. 140 a. 1 mi. from paved street of Lawrence. Fine improvements, every foot good rich soil. Price \$25,000. We have several small farms at big bargains. WILSON & CLAWSON, Phone 642. 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**  
1,280 acres of Seward Co. land, well improved; 900 acres of good wheat, one-third delivered. Will sell on good terms. Price \$27.50 per acre. 375 acres of Ford Co. land, well improved; 200 acres of good bottom land; 40 acres of good alfalfa; 300 acres good wheat, one-third delivered. Price \$45 per acre on good terms. 320 acres Ford Co., well improved; 200 acres good wheat, one-third delivered; only three miles from Bucklin. Price \$17,000, on good terms. 320 acres five miles from Bucklin, fine modern house of nine rooms and all other good buildings; 100 acres rough pasture land, balance good. Price \$52.50 per acre on good terms. 450 acres Ford Co., four miles from Kingsdown, seven miles from Bucklin. 250 acres good wheat, one-third delivered. Two sets of fair improvements. Price \$52.50 per a. Have several more good quarters and half sections in this same neighborhood at about the same price. Address Mirt Newhouse, Pratt, Kansas.

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## HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

## Every Horse Goes



As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains.

**WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.**  
Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

## Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

**J. P. & M. H. Malone**  
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

## Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.  
Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.  
Above Kansas City.

## JACKS--STALLIONS

50 head of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; big boned and registered; from 15 to 16 hands high. Also Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions. M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb.

## KENTUCKY JACKS AND SADDLERS

Two barns of the best Mammoth jacks in the state, saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Easy riding running-walkers. Liberty Bonds taken. We guarantee safe delivery. Write or visit our farms.  
THE COOK FARMS, Box Y & G, Lexington, Ky.

**For Sale** Registered dark dapple gray Percheron stallion. Weight 2,100. Perfect model horse. A sure foal getter and best of colts.  
**JOHN WINKLER, LE LOUP, KANSAS**

**REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES** and fillies for sale. All black. Also a few choice young stallions at bargain prices.  
A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION**, mare, three colts for sale.  
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

## HOMER T. RULE

**LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER.** Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Malt & Breen, 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.**

**FRANK GETTLE**  
Purebred Livestock Auctioneer. Reference furnished on request.  
Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska

**L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.**  
specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

**WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.**  
Secure your dates early. Address as above.

**JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock**  
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.**  
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**  
**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE**  
200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, March pigs, good ones, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3919, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.**

**HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE**  
Some choice full bloods and gilts for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines. Our pigs won highest honors Kansas State Fair 1918. Guarantee to please.  
**F. B. Wempe, Marshall Co., Frankfort, Kan.**

**MESSINGER BOY BREED**  
Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.**

**SHEEP AND GOATS.**  
**FOR SALE**  
A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service, priced worth the money. Also registered ewes.  
**Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa**

**For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire**  
ewes with lambs by side \$27.50 each.  
**J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.**

## Grass Cattle May be Lower

But Hogs, Now \$20, Seem Headed for \$22

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**K**ANSANS and other stockmen who graze cattle on the extensive pasture areas of the Sunflower state are preparing wisely in many instances to avoid what now seems likely to be a late season for marketing grass-fat steers. At Kansas City, which is the first market to receive heavy runs of grassers annually, this preparation meets with approval among commission interests, as well as other cattle handlers. It means that Kansas is seeking to avoid competition with range runs of cattle, and to benefit from the relatively smaller supplies which cattle markets generally receive in the late summer as compared with the fall and autumn movement.

## Lighter Cattle Coming

Conservative estimates indicate that the cattle which will be sent to the Flint Hills pastures of Kansas from Texas this spring will average 50 to 100 pounds lighter than a year ago. The movement of this stock will begin in a few days on a large scale, and all advices point to arrivals of cattle not in such favorable condition as in normal years. The cattle coming from the Panhandle of Texas and from Western Kansas have undergone a severe winter, with a lack of feed in many instances. This accounts for their comparative thinness. So, it is not probable that they will fatten on the rich Kansas grass as quickly as usual. The Flint Hills generally start to ship grass-fat steers in July, but may not be able to send many the coming summer. In fact, the cattle may not become heavy enough to move at a profit as desired for weeks later than in normal years. To offset this probability, there is talk of purchasing cottonseed cake to feed on the grass. One hindrance in this connection is the cost of cake. Other graziers are hoping for strong grass, and are planning to provide an abundance of pasturage in order to hasten gains.

Smaller graziers and feeders who handle a few cattle on farms are in a more advantageous position to avoid competition with the range runs, and should avail themselves of the prospect of a more favorable marketing time. By doing this, a more even distribution of grass cattle runs will be accomplished, as the entire Southwest range country, excepting, of course, South Texas, will come to market rather late with grass cattle unless it is able to stimulate gains in weight.

Perhaps the late market will be more desirable on grassers, but this does not represent the general opinion in the trade. The early grass market seems most desirable. The decrease in army beef buying continues, and this is one of the influences which makes the trade more hopeful as to the early market. Anyway, there is expected to be a wider difference than usual between the volume of the movement early in the grass season as compared with the late shipments of grassers, with supply conditions favoring those who sell at the outset. A high corn prospect may help late in the season, but there is talk of more readjustment in markets in general then.

## Future for Grass-fat Animals

Besides seeking the early market for grassers, cattle handlers are studying price prospects seriously, wondering what they may expect for the grass-fat animals they are arranging to prepare. Compared with the average of recent years, it is widely felt in Kansas City that a high market will prevail, but there is doubt as to whether prices will be on the same level as a year ago. A majority of the cattle operators at Kansas City do not expect so high a market. Kansas grassers sold up to \$16.25 last year, but optimists who look for such a level again are few in the market. Many have declared they will be happy with a decline of \$1 from that level. Unless a great demand develops from Europe, the trade will not witness so high a market as a year ago, leaders in the industry assert. Export demand for beef is not so large as desired, owing to the competition of Argentine and other South American producers.

A phase of the market outlook which

is encouraging is the probability that, with a great wheat harvest, money will be more plentiful in the fall, permitting heavier investments in cattle for breeding and feeding. The strong current money market, with the Victory Liberty loan to absorb, is acting as a check on some cattle grazing operations. Another probability in addition to the ability to obtain loans on cattle more freely is improvement in domestic consuming conditions in beef markets with labor more widely employed. Consumption of beef in the United States is now on a more liberal scale than expected after the conclusion of the war. Packers in Kansas City quote No. 1 beef loins at 50 cents and No. 1 ribs at 42 cents, wholesale, with the best cuts from the very few really choice corn-fed cattle up to 64 cents a pound.

## Not Many Better Grades

Judging from the manner in which stockers and feeders are moving from cattle markets generally, the buyers are expecting a very high grass cattle market. Weakness in the medium grades of steers seems to be ignored, and record prices are being paid for stockers and feeders to put on grass. Kansas buyers paid up to \$15.80 for 1,000-pound steers to go on grass in purchases last week in Kansas City. If they come back weighing 1,300 pounds, they will represent at an outlay of fully \$185 a head, counting the grass at \$20, the top paid for leases in Kansas this season. At \$16, around the top of last year for choice grassers, they would bring \$208 if weighing 1,300 pounds. At \$15, they will sell at \$195. Some good mouthed canner cows, which appear cheap, weighing around 842 pounds, sold at \$6.25. Stocker steers are quoted from \$8.50 to \$15.50 and

feeders from \$12 to \$16.50. Stock cows and heifers were stronger, ranging from slightly below \$6 to \$10.25. A month ago the range was from \$6.25 to \$7.50. Stockers and feeders were practically unchanged, the prices in Kansas City last week being at an unprecedented level.

In the trade in fed cattle last week, there was a good tone only on the better fed grades, very few of which are coming. The bulk of the beef steers sold to packers at declines of 15 cents to 50 cents, while butcher stock was 10 to 20 cents lower. Calves were stronger, with a top of \$14. The best cattle received brought \$18, but choice offerings would sell readily at \$19.50. Cows sold up to \$15. The bulk of the short-fed native steers taken by packers brought only \$14.50 to \$15.50, which appears too cheap in comparison with stocker and feeder cattle prices. In some cases country buyers outbid packers. Receipts increased, owing to comparatively large supplies from Arizona, California, Oregon and Colorado.

## Hogs, the Sensation

It's sensation after sensation in the hog market. There is a scarcity of hogs—almost a famine—compared with the demands which packers are called upon to fill. Prices were never before so high in the history of the hog industry, and the market is in a healthy position. The top in Kansas City last week was \$20.70 a hundredweight, and some immune hogs in a special sale to serum companies brought \$20.95. The market rose 60 cents for the week, and the spread between the various grades was the narrowest of the year. Packers want hogs so badly that they have narrowed the spread. A \$22-market before June is probable. Pigs for feeding are as high as \$19, and the run is rather liberal of these offerings, due to the apparent feeling that a pig up to \$19 is worth selling. The general range in the pig market is \$16 to \$19, also the highest level in history. As I have repeatedly pointed out, there is a huge demand from Europe for pork and producers can be con-

## Repeal the Daylight-Saving Law

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Arthur Capper*

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

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

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOG**



## CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

**Gilts, \$25; Boars, \$15**

At these prices I am booking orders for spring pigs of best Kansas and Missouri championship Chester White blood. All sired by Don Keokuk, Jr., out of sows by International King, King Joe, and International Consul. Ready to ship June 10; registered and crated. F. o. b. Topeka. Choice young Tormentor Jersey bull, \$50.00. Hardy Red's Yellow Dent seed corn at \$3.00. Send sacks.

F. J. SCHERMAN, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

**BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE**

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

**Western Herd Chester Whites** For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, other sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

**Chester Whites—Good Young Boars**

Priced reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

**BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS**

Pairs and trios not akin. HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

**CHESTER WHITES WITH QUALITY**

Bred sows, serviceable boars, fall gilts. Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kansas

**O. I. C. BRED GILTS;** also booking orders for spring pigs. E. S. ROBERTSON, REPUBLIC, MO.

## 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 &amp; SONS, Pratt, Kansas

Phone 1802

**Double Standard Polled Durhams**

young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. W. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE**

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. C. E. FOSTER, R. F. D. 4, ELIZABETH, KANSAS

**RED POLLED CATTLE.****32 RED POLLED BULLS**

12 are coming-twins and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see

E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

**Bulls by L. S. Crems For Quick Sale**

Five Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are 12 months old. Short of room and must sell before grass. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HOLLOWAY &amp; GARDNER, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

**Registered Red Poll Bulls**

J. H. Ferguson, Gypsum, Kansas

**Registered Red Poll Cattle**

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

**JERSEY CATTLE.****Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys**

A few very choice young bulls out of registered and merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. J. A. COMP &amp; 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.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE.****FOR SALE**

Registered Guernsey bull, 2 years old, out of imported sire and dam. Seven high grade Guernsey cows in milk and to freshen, all under 6 years old. Four high grade Guernsey heifers, 1 year old and bred. Two extra good Jersey cows, 5 years old, in milk and bred. Several high grade Guernsey bulls from 6 weeks to breeding age. Photos, descriptions and prices sent to interested parties. Write

DR. E. G. L. Harboure, Box 113, LAWRENCE, KAN.

**Registered Guernseys**

For sale—Both sexes; all ages. Write for description and prices.

W. E. EVANS, JEWELL, KANSAS

**GALLOWAY CATTLE.****REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE**

bulls or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.****FOR SALE**

You can buy a good purebred Holstein bull calf for \$40. If you write to me by return mail.

GEO. F. VOGT, TROY, KANSAS

**TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS**

from good producing dams.

G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas

insisted that the sale be snappy and the knocking off of the first few animals almost before the buyers were thru bidding made buyers talk fast on the remainder of the offering. O. A. Weddell, Savonburg, Kansas, was the heaviest buyer, taking home ten good cows either with calf at foot or right up to calving time. A representative list of the sales follows:

Sharon Blossom, 7 yrs., O. A. Weddell, Savonburg, Kan.	\$320
Josephine 2nd, 4 yrs., O. G. Long, Blue Mound, Kan.	175
Genevieve 5th, 12 yrs., Paul Amos, Bronson, Kan.	125
Dolly Gray 2nd, 12 yrs., E. W. Myers, Welda, Kan.	140
Beulah May, 4 yrs., Geo. Watts, Yates Center, Kan.	130
Elizabeth Grant 2nd, 8 yrs., A. L. Johnson, Lane, Kan.	185
Cedar Pet, 3 yrs., Mr. Carrier, Lone Elm, Bucyrus, Kan.	300
Gay Bess 3rd, 4 yrs., C. Davis, Thompson, Girard, Kan.	195
Orange Bud, 5 yrs., Dayton Myers, Mound City, Kan.	225
Sally Hampton, 7 yrs., W. A. Charters, Butler, Mo.	185
Roan Princess, 4 yrs., John Paddock, Kincaid, Kan.	300
Red Ruby, 1 yr., W. J. Rumble, Moran, Kan.	145
Marr Duchess, 1 yr., G. E. Cunningham, Arcadia, Kan.	165
Miss Ramsden 2nd, 3 yrs., Nat Simpson, Butler, Mo.	325

**Field Notes.**

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

W. E. Evans, Jewell, Kansas, is advertising registered Guernsey cattle for sale. Both sexes and all ages are included. Look up his ad.—Advertisement.

J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kansas, is advertising some good Shorthorn bulls in this issue. Look up his ad under that classification.—Advertisement.

John V. Ffittzel, Route 4, Lawrence, Kan., is offering sixty head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers for sale. Also two registered bulls, yearlings past.—Advertisement.

V. R. Bush, Silver Lake, Kansas, has some surplus bulls that he will sell from his Fashion Plate herd of Galloway cattle.—Advertisement.

Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan., is selling O. I. C. pigs in pairs or trios not related. He also has some good boar pigs sired by Rajah 32748, one of the great boars of the Chester breed.—Advertisement.

Dr. E. G. L. Harboure is advertising several good grade Guernsey and Jersey cattle in this issue. Look up his ad as he may have something that you have been wanting.—Advertisement.

Roger M. Williams, Lawrence, Kan., has purchased 17 choice cows, most of them with calves by sides, from Campbell and Harper, Sitka, Kan. This gives Mr. Williams about 30 head of good breeding Herefords.—Advertisement.

Norman J. Gross, Russell, Kansas, has some attractive offerings in both Durocs and Angus cattle. Look up his two ads in this issue if you are interested in either as he offers exceptional values.—Advertisement.

Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., offers in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze 15 fall pigs, Poland Chinas, 10 gilts and five boars sired by Chief Miami and Gerstdale Big Bone. They are out of big 400 to 700 pound sows and choice. Write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

J. A. Comp & Son, White City, Morris county, are well known breeders of Jersey cattle. They are offering some young bulls out of register of merit dams that are ready for service and the prices will be found very reasonable considering quality. Write them for prices.—Advertisement.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., the well known Duroc Jersey breeder and president of the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association, reports 13 sows with an average of better than nine to the litter saved. He has a number to farrow yet and hopes to maintain this average. Monarch Disturber litters are great is the way he put it in his letter. Mr. Humes owns one of the very best herds of Duroc Jerseys in the west and the breeding to be found in it is up to date and popular.—Advertisement.

Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., breeds Red Polled cattle and has at the head of his herd L. S. Crems, one of the few remaining great sons of old Crems, the famous show bull. He is pricing 10 bulls, five of them 16 months old, and the others are 12 months old at very attractive prices to move them before grass as he is short of room and is very anxious to move them quick. Mr. Nickelson is cashier of the Leonardville State bank at Leonardville and you can find him there any day and he will be pleased to show his bulls on his farm near town. Write him for prices and descriptions at once.—Advertisement.

**Poland Weanling Pigs.**

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., starts his Poland China advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Griffiths, who is one of the oldest and best known Poland China breeders in the state, is also an extensive farmer and of recent years has been specializing in pigs at weaning time. At the present time he has 100 baby pigs sired by Double Guerdale Jones and Victor Price, two herd boars of the best of blood lines. The dams of these pigs are big mature sows. These pigs will be priced reasonable and for delivery after they are weaned. They can be furnished in pairs and trios not related and in any numbers you desire. Mr. Griffiths is absolutely reliable and you can depend on a square deal. If you are interested you better write at once as they will not last long.—Advertisement.

**Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.**

This is the last call for the big semi-annual Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale, which will be held in the big modern sale pavilion, Alma, Kan., next Saturday, April 26. One hundred Herefords will be sold. More than half of them will be bulls. The evening before the sale a business and social meeting of the members will be held and all visitors are welcome. In fact you are urged to attend and to become a member of the association if you are not already. The sale will be held rain or shine and you are urged to be on hand. This association with its 200 members never places anything in these association sales

## Robinson & Shultz Third Annual Sale of Holstein Foundation Stock Independence, Kan., April 29

**80 Registered Cows, Heifers and Bulls**

Including our senior herd sire SIR JULIANA GRACE DE KOL, who is one of the best bred long distance bulls in the state of Kansas. In this sale will be a number of A. R. O. cows and their daughters bred either to our son of the \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac Alcarta and from a 30 pound daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, or to our junior sire who is by the great bull King Korndyke Sadie Vale and from a 30 pound daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

**A Real Opportunity to Buy Foundation Stock**

We Will Give A Sixty-Day Retest. In order to sell all cattle listed the sale will start promptly at 10 o'clock. Write for a catalog today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.

**Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas**

Auctioneers:—Perry, Ball and McCullough. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson

**HOLSTEINS PRICED TO SELL**

An abundance of bulls, cows and heifers priced to sell. Write for descriptions and prices.

**BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.**

The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at \$30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

**HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM**

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.****CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS**

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

**Holstein Bull Calf**

For sale. Three months old and out of a two-year-old dam with 90-day record of over 6,200 pounds milk and 210 pounds butterfat. Herd federal tested and clean. Write for picture, pedigree and price. JAY B. BENNETT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**HOLSTEIN BULLS and HEIFER CALVES**

purebred registered foundation stock. "Bred in Silk." Finest lot we ever raised. Milk fed from the start. Health guaranteed. Best blood of the breed. Beware of cheap Holsteins. Ask for Salesman. State your wants. Pres. Johnson, Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee

**Registered Holsteins**

Bull calves for sale, grandsons of King Of The Pontiacs—3 to 7 months old. One son of King Segis Pontiac old enough for service. Good individuals and priced to sell. O. E. Riffel & Son, Stockton, Kansas.

**60 Holsteins For Sale**

High grade cows and heifers. Some fresh and heavy springers. Will sell any number. Also two registered Holstein males, yearlings past. John V. Ffittzel, R. 4, Lawrence, Kan.

**CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS**

Calves: 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS**

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**A. R. O. BULLS**

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

**Young Registered Holstein**

Bulls with good A. R. O. background. H. H. Waldman, Maize, 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.****Holstein Herd For Sale**

Several A. R. O. cows among them. Heifers from A. R. O. cows. Many of them closely related to world record cows. All that are old enough bred to high record bull. Also an offering some well bred bulls, a few old enough for service.

G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

**ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS**

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm

Robinson &amp; Shultz, Independence, Ks.

**Holstein Heifer Calves**

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write us your needs. We are glad to tell you about our Holsteins. Address

LEE BROS. &amp; COOK,

Harveyville, Kansas

**BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS**

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy springing cows.

IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calf, nearly**

white, extra good. O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.****SCOTCH HERD BULL**

for sale. Also 7 young Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 13 months old. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.



## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## IT PAYS TO GROW SHORTHORN BEEF



H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., sold 18 yearling purebred Shorthorn steers at Kansas City, weighing 1300 pounds, for \$224.60 per head.

Two Shorthorn grade calves, 8 months old, sold at Pittsburg, Pa., March 31, at 18 cts., weight 606 lbs., each, \$108.90 per head.

Two yearling Shorthorn steers on the Pittsburg market in December brought 25 cts., weight 1350 lbs., price per head \$387.50, and five short yearlings weighing 900 lbs. brought 20 cts., \$180 each.

You get quality and weight both with the Shorthorn.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n  
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Ask for a copy of "The Shorthorn in America."

## 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)

## GOOD YOUNG BULLS

Of best practical Shorthorn blood. Some very choice young bulls from 11 to 17 months old. See their sires and dams and how they are grown. Prices and values right. Wire or phone if you are coming.

S. B. AMCOATS,  
Route 7, Clay Center, Kan.

## SHORTHORN BULLS

I have 20 Shorthorn bulls to sell the next 30 days. These bulls must sell. They are priced for quick sale. I seldom fail to sell a bull to the man who comes to buy. So come early and get choice while they last.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

## Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. My herd bull and six of his sons. The herd bull is white and weighs 2,000 pounds. His disposition cannot be beat. The young bulls vary from 12 to 15 months old, 3 roans and 1 white. Priced right for April sale.

H. W. ESTIS, SITKA, 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.

## Meuser &amp; Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.

WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

## Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 41231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego.

W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

Meadow Brook Herd  
Good Milking Shorthorns

Herd established in 1892. Handled in a plain, practical way. Cattle wintered without grain and will do well for buyers. Want to sell 8 yearling bulls and a few of my cows and heifers, all young. All good milkers. Frank C. Kingsley, Auburn, Kan. 17 miles from Topeka. Ry. station, Valencia.

The Chase County  
Shorthorn Breeders

will give you a square deal. Are listing for quick sale 40 cows and heifers, 20 one and two-year-old bulls of quality, and two herd bulls. Address

FRANK H. YEAGER, Secy., BAZAAR, KAN.

## Shorthorn Herd Bull For Sale

Scottish Knight 441865; coming 5 years old; 2050 pounds in breeding condition; bred by Tomson Bros.; rich in famous Cruickshank breeding. See the bull and his calves and get price.

HERMAN A. JOHNSON, OSBORNE, KAN.

## New Buttergask Shorthorns

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service.

MEALL BROS.,  
Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas

## Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS,  
14 to 18 months old.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.  
(Dickinson County)

## Shorthorn Cattle, Chester White Pigs

I offer my herd bull, Choice Mist 2nd, and a few cows and heifers and bull calf. Also a few Chester White pigs. Ship over Union Pacific, Frisco, Mo. P. Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

but good, useful cattle. The members of the association own thousands of Herefords and have maintained an enviable record for clean sales and they will continue to do so. If you ever expect to buy Herefords you should do so this spring and no better opportunity will present itself than this big Kansas association sale, with consignments from its well known members. You have plenty of time to secure the catalog by writing to the secretary, Emmett George, Council Grove, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Robinson &amp; Shultz Sale.

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., sell 80 head of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle at their farm near town, Tuesday, April 23. A. R. O. cows and their daughters are in the sale and they are bred to their son of the \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac. A lot of earta and from a 30 pound daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, or to the junior sire in their herd, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, and from a 30 pound daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. They will give a sixty-day rest and everything in the sale is a real attraction. You are invited to come early and visit their dairy and breeding establishment before the sale. The sale will start at 10 o'clock A. M. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write for the catalog today and you will receive it by return mail. Address, Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Good Shorthorn Bulls.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., has a nice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 17 months old for immediate sale priced very reasonable. Not that Shorthorn bulls are not in demand but Mr. Amcoats is anxious to move these bulls as he needs the room and would like to close them out. Did you ever visit the Amcoats herd? If not you would enjoy a visit there very much. It is the home of Type's Goods 46432, a great son of Cumberland's Last, and himself a great bull. Royal Marshall is a Tomson Bros. bred bull bought from them this winter. You will find Mr. Amcoats' herd of breeding cows one of the really good herds in the country. If you want a young bull, ready for service and right in every particular, write Mr. Amcoats for prices and descriptions. I am sure you will appreciate the trip if you go to Clay Center and see the herd for yourself. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

## Laptad's Semi-Annual Sale.

Fred G. Laptad's semi-annual sale of Poland China and Duroc Jersey fall boars and gilts is next Tuesday. The sale will be held at the Laptad stock farm two miles out of Lawrence on the Golden Belt auto road. Ten picked boars ready for business of each breed and 10 splendid gilts of each breed ready to breed and sold with a breeding privilege is the excellent offering on Tuesday, April 23, which is his regular date every spring. I would like to impress on every breeder who is in the market for a herd boar or a few gilts that this is not just a clean up sale but Mr. Laptad's annual spring sale of choice fall boars and gilts. The breeding is of the most fashionable blood lines and as individuals they are the tops of his big fall crop of both breeds and you will find nothing better. Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Laptad or phoned to me the morning of the sale at the Laptad stock farm, Lawrence.—Advertisement.

## Mitchell Co. Shorthorns.

Mitchell county's big Shorthorn sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The date is Wednesday, April 30. The place is Beloit, in the safe pavilion at the fair grounds, which is three blocks from the business part of town. Forty head have been consigned by the Shorthorn breeders of that section and each animal has been inspected by Will Myers, the sales manager, and a competent judge. The advertisement, which appears in this issue, will give you an idea of what is going in the sale. Mitchell county for years has been noted for good purebred herds of different kinds of livestock. Nothing but good useful cattle has been selected for the sale. There will be 27 females, many of them cows with calves at foot and bred back. Thirteen bulls, including two splendid Scotch herd bulls and the rest pure Scotch and Scotch topped young bulls ready for service. The evening before the sale, which is the evening of April 29, a banquet will be served in the auditorium at which time a Shorthorn breeders association will be organized for northwest Kansas. Everybody interested in organizing this association should come the day before and be on hand to help with the organization. Catalogs are ready and you can have one by return mail by sending your name to Will Myers, sales manager, Beloit, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Some Duroc Herd Prospects.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., who are the well known breeders of Duroc Jerseys, write "pigs are coming in tens and fifteens now" and that they have already 250 pigs with 18 sows to farrow. One hundred twenty-five are by John's Orion, the great show and breeding boar. They are starting their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and offer a lot of great young boars farrowed last fall and out of the great 600 and 800 pound sows they purchased from eastern breeders last summer. These sows were purchased at long prices and were bred to famous sires and they had splendid luck in saving their litters. The gilts are reserved for their own herd but the boars are for sale at fair prices. It is a fact that these same boars, if owned by eastern breeders, would command two or three times the price the Gwins are asking for them. In their advertisement in this issue they give you an idea of the breeding. Nothing but those desirable for breeding purposes are offered. I am sure that no Kansas breeder who wants a boar of this age and of fashionable breeding will ever regret the trip to Morrowville, Kan. (Washington county), to look at these boars. The Gwins are reliable square men who can be depended upon in every instance. Look up their advertisement and write them for prices on a boar. If you have the time visit the herd at once and you will be glad you did.—Advertisement.

## Great Holstein Sale May 12.

A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., owns what is very likely the strongest herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians, numbers and quality considered in the state. May 12 he will offer at public auction 55 head that is a fair share of the best things in the big herd of 225 head. Kansas breeders are familiar with the fact that during the winter Mr. Neale went to New York and purchased the entire Powell herd, which was one of the best known and strongest herds in existence. This entire herd was brought to Kansas and

## An A1 Shorthorn Event

Annual Consignment Auction from the Herds of

C. E. Suppes, J. E. Crosbie, John T. Kramer

Sixty of the kind which has made Oklahoma one of the leading Shorthorn states. Sale at Fairgrounds Pavilion.

TULSA, OKLA., MAY 14, 1919



LILAC SPRAY BY HAMPTON'S SPRAY—CALF BY MISSIE'S LAST.

of approved type and blood lines. Each one sired by a noted sire and tracing to royal ancestry. 25 cows with calves at foot and others are showing safe in calf to such sires as Imp. Proud Emblem's Heir, Marquis of Lancaster, Missie's Last, Newton's Sort and Coral Emblem's Heir. The trades represented include Duchess of Gloster, Wedding Gift, Lavender, Shepherdess, Rosemary, Eliza, Emma, Strathallen, Songstress, Kil-Crabstone, Gazelle of Oxford and Victoria. With cows of these strains mated to bulls listed above buyers will have before them one of the most attractive offerings of the season.

15 BULLS are listed; not a plain one in the bunch. They are the thick-fleshed, masculine type and include such prospects as Rosewood Jealousy, by Right Sort; Viscount Julian, a white grandson of Avondale and Lavender Viscount; Select Emblem, a roan son of Imp. Caledonia and out of a dam by Selection (an international grand champion); also a thick type son of Missie's Last. A special effort has been made to select and present an offering that will appeal to discriminating buyers. Every animal tuberculin tested. The catalog will help you to make selections. Write for yours today, mentioning this paper, addressing

JOHN T. KRAMER, TULSA, OKLA.

Auctioneers—Jones, Horriff, Smithbister and Hurt. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter. Note:—Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex., sells May 13; H. C. Lookabaugh, Wadonga, May 15; and Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., May 16.

Irvin E. Wilson Sale of  
BEEF AND MILK  
SHORTHORNS

Bruning, Neb., Thursday May 1

35 Head Are Listed, Including:

7 cows with calves at foot or close to calving.

15 choice heifers sired by Golden Dutchman by The Dutchman, by The Lad For Me and bred to Count Avon, a grandson of Avondale of the Brampton Crocus family.

13 bulls, 12 to 24 months old, by Golden Dutchman, and out of our best cows.

This herd is known as the Cedar Hill Shorthorn herd, formerly of Belvidere, Neb., founded about 15 years ago, and has produced some very good cattle, including the herd sire at the head of the Minnesota Agricultural College herd. The catalog will give complete information. Write for it to

Irvin E. Wilson, Bruning, Neb.

W. B. Duncan, Auctioneer. William Lauer, Fieldman.

Bruning can easily be reached from points east or west, being on the Burlington branch north and south line between Fairmont and Chester, which is crossed by Rock Island at Hebron. Santa Fe and North-western at Geneva. Union Pacific at Belvidere.

## Shorthorn Bulls—Scotch and Scotch Tops

17 bulls, reds and roans, from 12 to 14 months old. Sired by Village Heir 492859 by Imported Villager and Marengo Pearl 391962, he by Marengo's Choice tracing to Imported Lavender 38th. These bulls are in just ordinary flesh and not conditioned to sell but will thrive and do well on the average farm. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, Dickinson Co., KANSAS



# 100 Herefords—Over Half Bulls

Will Be Sold at Auction in the Big Sale Pavilion—

**Alma, Kan., Saturday, April 26**

**By the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association**

This will be the state's biggest business event of the season in Hereford circles—timed and located for convenience of buyer and seller alike. **Ranchmen, breeders, better farmers and beginners** are especially provided for in the selection of breeding stock from the herds of the following Kansas breeders:

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville.  
Miller & Manning, Parkerville.  
O. A. Bradley, Richland.  
E. P. Dallas, Alma.  
A. H. Diebel, Alma.  
E. W. Stuewe, Alma.

Melgren Bros., Osage City.  
Martin Litke, Alma.  
Leon F. Montague, Downs.  
W. R. Hildreth, Oswego.  
A. H. Wells & Sons, Bushong.  
Joe Hanson, Topeka.

Geo. Bingham & Sons, Bradford.  
A. W. Daleen, Faulin.  
Cripe & Runbeck, Council Grove.  
R. P. Carpenter & Sons, Council Grove.  
S. D. Seever, Smith Center.  
Lumley Bros., Emporia.  
M. T. Powell, Leavenworth.

Choice Herefords assured; extreme prices not expected. The Kansas Association has made a record for clean, healthy sales and expects to hold it.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association of 200 members invites you to attend the social and business meeting the evening before, and to become a member if you are not already. Cattle-men who do not own registered cows are urged to select here the very best bulls which can be bought for the money. There never was a time when a good bull counts for so much. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze and write for catalog.

**EMMET GEORGE, SECRETARY, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS**

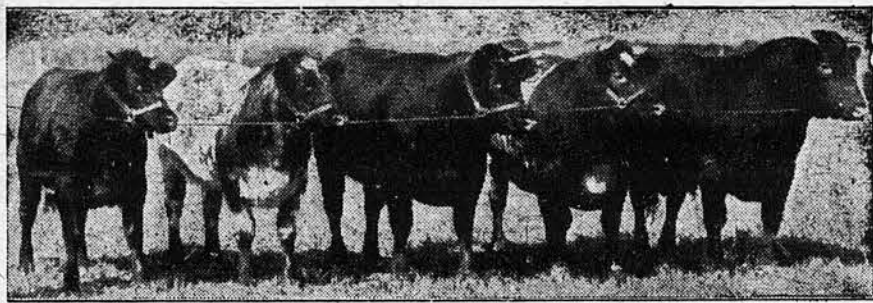
Auctioneer, P. M. Gross; Clerk, C. H. White.

## Mitchell County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

# 40 Real Shorthorns 40

## In Everyday Clothes

**BELOIT, KANSAS, APRIL 30, 1919**



These are the Kind—in Plain Breeding Condition.

### CONSIGNORS:

Geo. Beemis, Cawker City, nine cows with calves at foot or to calve soon. His herd bull Ury Dale by Avon Dale, a straight Scotch and one of the real bulls of the state. Also yearling bull, pure Scotch, and a pure Scotch heifer as an attraction.

Meall Bros. Cawker City, a string of young bulls, two of them pure Scotch, by their great herd bull Upland Viscount, grandson of Avondale and Laverder Viscount.

E. E. Booker & Son, Beloit, consign seven cows with calves at foot. Many of them of heavy milking

strains. Also a splendid yearling heifer and two yearling bulls, best of Scotch breeding.

A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan. Consigns six cows and heifers and four yearling bulls. Best of Scotch breeding.

B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, consigns his herd bull, Violet Search by Searchlight, another straight Scotch bull of great merit.

Attend the banquet the evening before the sale and help organize a Shorthorn Breeders Association for Northwest Kansas. All are invited. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

**13 BULLS**

**Splendid Herd Bull Propositions, Pure Scotch and Scotch Tops.**

**27 FEMALES**

**The Kind That Will Strengthen Your Herd.**

**Will Myers, Sales Manager, Beloit, Kansas**

Auctioneers: W. B. Duncan, Clearfield, Ia.; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

### 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.

## 1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all-headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. **TOMSON BROTHERS** DOVER, KAN.  
(By Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (By Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

added to his already strong herd. Right here might be a good place to state that Mr. Neale believes in practicing what he preaches and closely culls out inferior animals. Last season he sold over 20 head of purebred cattle for beef. In this big May sale he will sell 60 cows, two and three-year-olds, with a nice number of them fresh. Included in this lot will be 25 A. R. O. cows. Forty head of them will be bred to the great Powell bull, Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol, one of the greatest sons of King Segis, and so regarded wherever Holstein-Friesians are known and appreciated. He has now close to a half hundred A. R. O. daughters. Mr. Neale's dairy and breeding establishment is located just east of Manhattan where visitors interested in Holstein-Friesians are always more than welcome. Mr. Neale for a number of years was connected with the dairy department of the Agricultural college but is now devoting all of his time to his great herd. He believes in the Holstein cow and in the best that can possibly be produced and has nothing to do with the inferior kind. He believes that Kansas is destined to become a great dairy state and that the Holstein-Friesians will play an important part in making it one of the important dairy states. As evidence of the faith that is his, he is offering at public auction 85 head of Holstein-Friesians that are more than just "purebreds" as you will be convinced, if you will write for his handsomely illustrated catalog, which will be mailed promptly. Always mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for the catalog.—Advertisement.

### Mendenhall & Belden Herefords.

F. H. Belden, Horton, Kan., and Thad Mendenhall, Fairbury, Neb., are selling 75 Herefords at Fairbury, Neb., next Tuesday, April 22. There will be 65 females and 10 bulls. There will be 15 calves at foot by Beau Blanchard 29th, Elus Domino, Zephro 8th, Parsifal 24th, Grover Mischief, Letham Fairfax and Kinzer Fairfax. There will be 25 wonderful heifers by Bond Lad 4th, Beau Mischief 4th, Beau Mischief 6th, Beau Denver, and bred to Beau Mischief 42d, Bond Lad 4th, Battling Mischief and others. The 10 good bulls are sons of Bond Lad 4th, Beau Mischief 42d, Maple's Lad 42d and Beau Handsome. There will be 15 open heifers that are out of choicely bred dams and sired by Beau Mischief 42d, Bond Lad 4th and Grover Mischief. This is an important sale of choice Herefords and Kansas breeders are invited to attend. You will buy them cheap enough, never fear. It is a strictly high class offering in both up-to-date breeding and individuals. But prices are not expected to be in keeping with the quality of the offering. Undoubtedly it will be the place to secure first class Herefords at fair prices at least.—Advertisement.

### A. B. HUNTER

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kan., is offering for sale several September boars. These are typical Durocs, some sired by a son of Pathfinder. The blood lines and prices are both right.—Advertisement.

H. W. Estis, Sitka, Kan., is offering some good, beefy Shorthorn bulls for sale. They are acclimated to the hot winds and short grass of the southwest and should find a ready buyer in that country for they are priced right. Look up his ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

J. P. and M. H. Malone, Chase, Kansas, have nine big black jacks for sale. They are good ones, acclimated and ready to go out and go to work. They also have 16 big jennets that are priced right. They will sell two imported, ton, Percheron stallions. All stock will be tested for fertility before shipment and then guaranteed.—Advertisement.

### Shorthorn Bulls to Sell.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas, has twenty Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 20 months old that he is anxious to sell soon. Included is a Scotch son of his Cumberland Diamond herd bull. Also four or five others that would be splendid to head herds. He can show you a nice lot of bulls from which to choose and the man who visits him first gets choice. They are priced for quick sale. One to a carload.—Advertisement.

### Bred Sows All Sold.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas, have found the demand for their bred sows and gilts greater this season than they were able to meet. They are sold out on that class. They are offering 20 boars that are real attractions. They are all sired by champion boars and are out of sows sired by champion boars. A real chance to get outstanding boar prospects. And the best part of it is they are priced to sell.—Advertisement.

### A Great Shorthorn Sale Circuit.

Following the Schofield sale at Hillsboro, Texas, there will be three successive sales. Crosby, Suppes and Kramer, Tulsa, Okla., May 14; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, May 15; and Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas, May 16. Special Pullman service will be arranged for patrons to all of these great sales. These sales will be watched with interest by the whole American Shorthorn fraternity. These men have nationwide reputations as breeders of real Shorthorns. They are selling cattle with nationwide show records and breeding reputations. Few, if any, sale circuits in the United States have ever listed so many really great Shorthorns. Write for catalogs and arrange to attend the entire circuit. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Shorthorn Sale at Tulsa.

A Shorthorn sale of more than ordinary interest will be held at Tulsa, Okla., May 14. J. E. Crosby, C. E. Suppes and John T. Kramer have joined forces and will offer from their herds 60 Shorthorns, consisting of 45 females and 15 bulls. These females have been carefully selected not only for their royal breeding but for foundation usefulness. The bulls include numerous attractive herd header prospects. The sires and dams of this offering represent the most noted sires and the most popular tribes of the breed. These Tulsa breeders have made purchases of the best individuals and best blood of the breed. While the eyes of the nation were on the sensational prize-winning herd lately dispersed by F. A. Gillespie, these gentlemen were playing close seconds in building great herds. Partly to advertise their respective herds is why this sale is being held and none but high class individuals are being consigned to this sale. The advertising in this and forthcoming issues will give further particulars. The catalog will be interesting to all lovers of



the best in Shorthorns. They are now ready to mail. John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla., is the party to address for a catalog. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

**Bowman-Erhart Herefords Sell.**

W. I. Bowman & Co. and Erhart & Erhart, Ness City, Kansas, will sell 120 Herefords at Hutchinson, Kansas, Wednesday, May 14. The sale will be held in the fair grounds pavilion. The offering will consist of 90 females and 30 bulls. A car load of range bulls will be offered by W. I. Bowman & Co. at private treaty. The Bowman offering will be up to the standard of Bowman & Company's previous sales. Cows and heifers are sired by or bred to one of their great breeding bulls, Generous 5th, Imp. Shucknall Monarch and Lawrence Fairfax. Imp. Shucknall Monarch has proven to be a wonderful sire and here is your chance to buy cows and heifers in calf to him or to buy some of his daughters. The Erhart & Erhart offering consists of 50 head, the best they have ever produced. They are putting in this sale 34 big Hereford cows and choice heifers that "Billy" Bowman, himself, admits are unusually good. They have calves at foot or are well along in calf to Generous Elton, one of the best sons of Generous 5th and out of a March On dam; Generous Lad, by Generous 5th and out of a line bred March On cow; or Repeater 148th, out of a good son of old Repeater and out of a Harris Prince cow. In addition to the 34 cows Erhart & Erhart sell 6 extra good open heifers and 10 bulls. Four of these bulls are herd bull prospects and the other six are extra good bulls for the farm or range. Write for a catalog today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze to either W. I. Bowman & Co. or Erhart & Erhart, Ness City, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY WILLIAM LAUER.

W. T. and W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb., have out of bred Duroc sows but have some choice gilts ready to breed, some boars ready for service and some March pigs that will be ready for shipment by June.—Advertisement.

**Beef and Milk Shorthorns Sell May 1.**

On May 1, 1919, Irvin E. Wilson, Bruning, Neb., will sell 55 head of Shorthorns from his well established herd. It has been Mr. Wilson's aim to produce a class of cattle that were good milkers and at the same time good beef cattle. The cattle listed in this sale are the best lot ever offered from this herd. They are mostly sired by Golden Dutchman bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons, a bull that is proving a good breeder for his calves are a very uniform lot. The heifers of breeding age are bred to Golden Dutchman or Count Avon, a richly bred bull that is being used in this herd, being sired by a son of Avondale out of a dam by Select Goods, 2nd dam by Victor Sultan bred by Geo. Allen, their imported Brampton Primrose by Viking bred by Cruickshank. If you want the beef cow with the milking qualities, plan to attend this sale, it can be easily reached from any point. The catalog is now ready, write for it at once, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

J. PARK BENNETT

**Deming Ranch Polands.**

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., extend the invitation to all interested in good Polands to visit their ranch and inspect their herd of over 700 Polands. Their breeding stock is carefully culled all but the very best going to the packers. They would rather have you see their stock than write but if you cannot visit them, and want some real Poland foundation stock, look up their ad in this issue and write them, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Foundation Stock Important**

No one point on the farm should be given more thought and careful attention than the laying of the foundation for the livestock your children will have to handle. Every day we see instances of the carelessness or the carelessness with which this point has been handled.

On some farms most of the horses raised are unsound. It may be they go blind early in life, they may be predisposed to unsound hocks, they may have the conformation that tends to sidebones, or it may be something else. On another farm it may be the beef cattle run to hoof and horn, the cattle have plenty of horn but they are light thru the heart, narrow across the loin, high at the tail head and thin-fleshed thruout.

On these farms we see the lack of foresight. The farmer probably hopes that his boy will stay on the farm yet he is giving the boy an unfair burden right at the start. If the boy does stay on the farm, it will take many years to wipe out the weaknesses of the stock as it was handed down to him by his father. For years the horses will continue to show up with blind eyes, the unsound hocks or the sidebones. For years the cattle will exhibit the tendency to cut out behind the shoulders or will fail to carry back their width and thickness of flesh.

The time to lighten this load for your boy is now while you are laying the foundation for his herd. It may cost a little more in money, it may cost a little more in time spent in finding what you want, but regardless of the cost have the stock on your farm sound and good. The stock that you handle today is the foundation for the stock your boy must handle tomorrow. Be fair with him by laying a good foundation now so that he may be able to go to the top of the ladder when he gets into the game.

# From Over 800 Herefords

## We have selected for our annual sale at Hutchinson, Kan., Wednesday, May 14 120 Head—90 Females and 30 Bulls



The Bowman & Co. offering contains 20 bulls sired by Generous 5th and Lawrence Fairfax. They include real herd bull prospects. Among the 50 females are a large per cent of heifers, most of them by Generous 5th and Lawrence Fairfax, and bred to the great sire, Imp. Shucknall Monarch—a cross that is bringing fame to the Bowman herd. The others, including 15 exceptional yearling heifers, are sired by or bred to these great herd bulls. This is a strictly Bowman & Co. bred offering that carries plenty of scale and quality.

A. B. Hunter.

Erhart & Erhart sell 34 cows, 20 of which have calf at foot by Generous Elton, Generous Lad (two of the best sons of Generous 5th) or Repeater 148th. Ten of the cows offered by them are matrons of unusual scale and quality. They have cut deep into their breeding herd to allow these great cows to sell as attractions. They represent the blood of Anxiety 4th, March On, Hesiod and Lord Wilton. They, together with several of their heifers by Generous Elton, will make buyers, who want the good ones, sit up and take notice. They also sell 6 open heifers and 10 young bulls equally as well bred. The fact that Erhart & Erhart sell in the same sale with Bowman & Co. is evidence of the quality and breeding of their offering.

A. B. Hunter.

The sale will be held at the Fair Grounds pavilion. A carload of range bulls will be sold at private treaty. Send your name for catalog, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, to either

**W. I. Bowman & Co. or Erhart & Erhart, Ness City, Ks.**

Auctioneers, Fred Reppert and others.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**



**Angus Cattle**

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side. Others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**Aberdeen Angus**

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

**Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs**  
C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.  
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**ANGUS CATTLE**  
Nine large well developed yearling bulls and ten three- and four-year-old cows all with calf for sale at reasonable prices. These cattle have the breeding and individuality. Come or write.  
W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS

**Private Sale—Angus Bulls**

Five extra good young bulls ranging in ages from 10 to 12 months old. All sired by Roland L. 187220.  
J. W. TAYLOR, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**ANGUS CATTLE** Three-year-old heifers with calf at side, \$250. A few bred 2 and 3-year-old heifers at \$150. Yearling bulls \$100. Two aged bulls at \$200 each.  
NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

**EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE** for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.  
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

# 75 Herefords at Auction

**Beau Mischiefs and Bond Lads**

Last call—The Sale is next

**Tuesday, April 22, Fairbury, Neb.**

You will buy them worth the money. Every guarantee that ever went with Herefords goes with these.

**65 FEMALES—10 BULLS.**

25 cows, 15 calves at foot, 25 bred heifers.

Splendid selections from these good Kansas and Nebraska herds.

**F. H. Belden, Horton, Kansas**

**Thad E. Mendenhall, Fairbury, Neb.**

Note: Kansas breeders will find splendid R. R. facilities for Fairbury. Ask your agent to route you. It is 30 miles north of Belleville on the Rock Island.

**Ocean Wave Ranch** Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.  
A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

**CLEAR-VIEW HEREFORD FARM** 20 cows and heifers, eight yearling bulls, all registered. Priced for quick sale.  
J. E. Dieffenbaugh & Son, Talmage, Kansas

**WANTED—250 STEERS TO PASTURE** for season commencing May 1.  
J. W. Bell, Lakin, Kansas

**Herefords and Percherons**

30 cows and heifers, from yearlings up, good breeding and a good useful lot. All that are old enough will calve this spring. Some have calves at foot and are being bred to Dominer 566433, a son of Domino. As I have not pasture room I must sell and will make attractive price on the lot. In Percherons have 1 6-year-old, black ton stallion, must dispose of him as his fillies are in his way; 1 2-year-old grey, 1550, broke to service; 1 coming 2-year-old black, 1550, ready to use on a few mares and earn his way.  
MORA E. GIDDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS





## Keep the Home Fields Earning!

'Chain'

This year, your car should be a more profitable proposition to you than ever. Europe is still looking to American farmers for food. And there's a ready market for everything you can raise.

Your car's a time-saver—a distance cutter. It will help you keep the home fields earning. But to get its best work, you must give it good tires.

You'd be surprised to know how many hundreds of thousands of folks—both in the

cities and on the farms—have decided that United States Tires are the best tires they can buy.

This year the proportion of United States Tire users is even greater than ever. War and war work taught the good judgment of putting good tires under a car or truck.

There is a United States Sales and Service Depot in your neighborhood. There you can get good tire service and sound advice as to the best United States Tires for your own individual use.

**United States  
Tires  
are Good Tires**

