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March 29, 1919

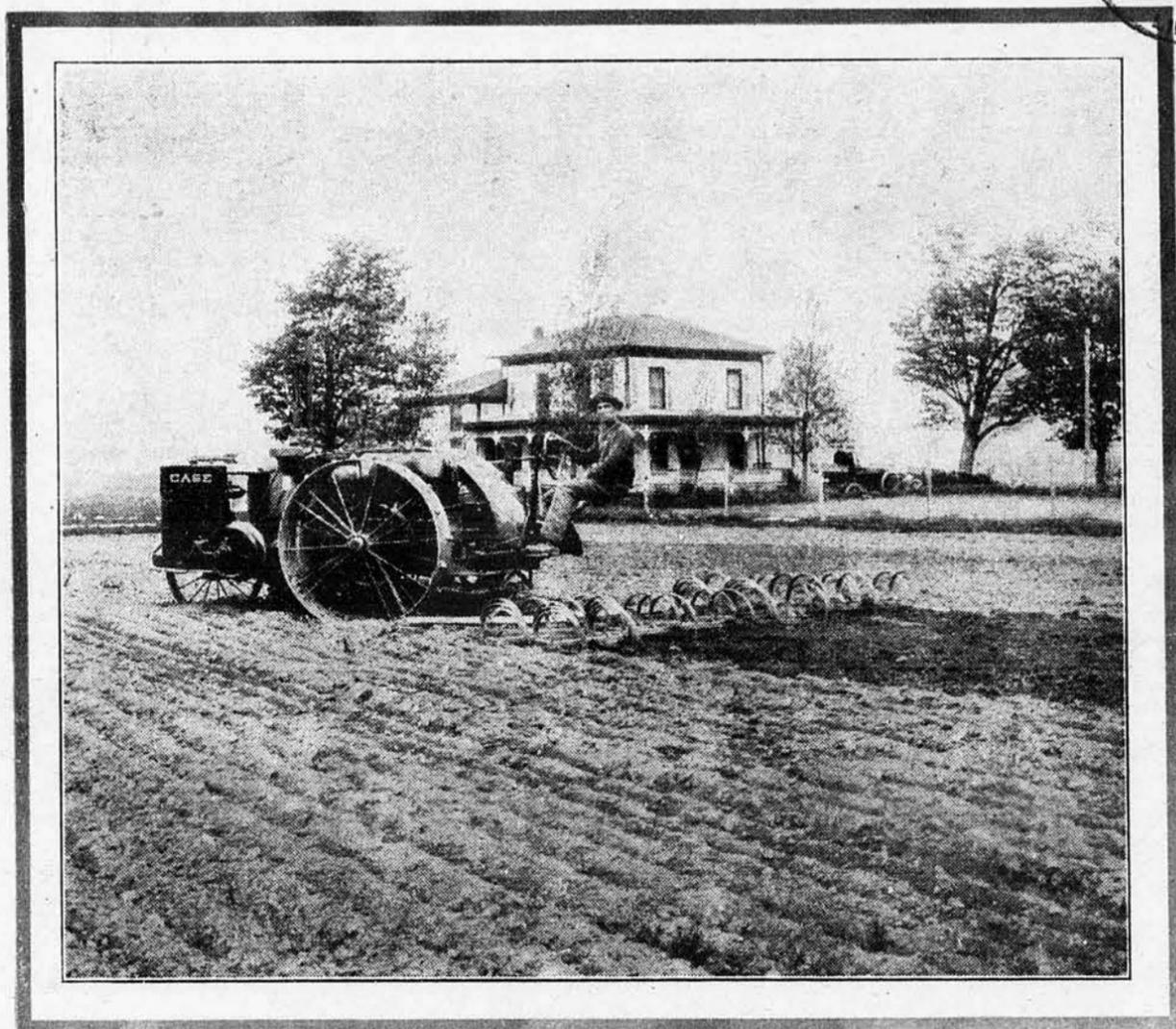
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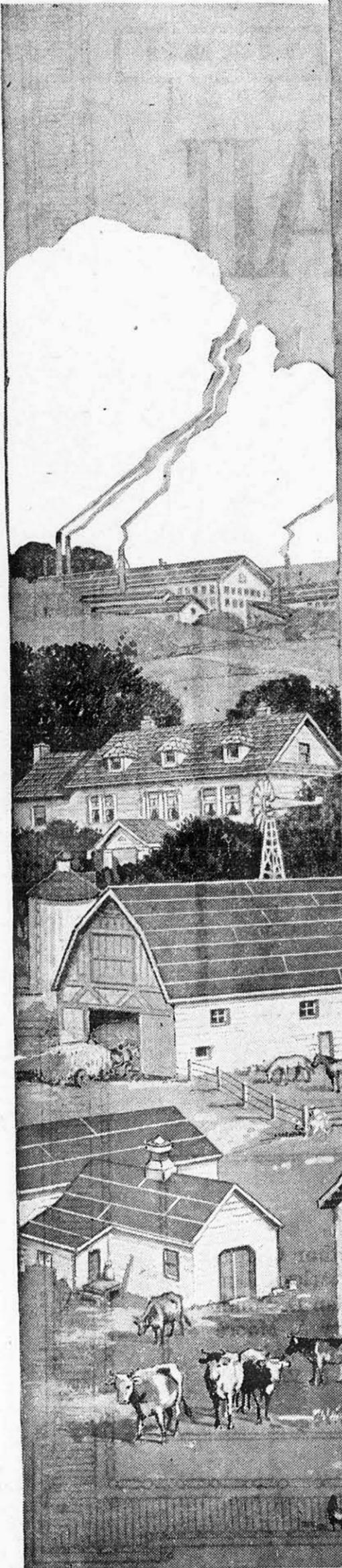
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But What Will the Women Say?

The Session of 1919 Spent 14 Millions, Made 322 Laws, Helped Livestock, and Ignored the Children

By Charles Dillon



THE LEGISLATORS have gone home. They left Topeka—the last of them—last Saturday. By some persons who believe their views worth printing the session was declared to be the safest, sanest and most conservative of any held in 20 years, and you are welcome to the opinion for what it may be worth. But conservatism doesn't always mean common sense. Frequently it stands for inaction, and in one respect at least this is precisely what will go into history as one of the characteristics of the legislature of 1919. Its greatest sin was one of omission—several omissions—as the members will discover when they hear from the women of Kansas.

And these members and their allies will hear from the women if ever they aspire again to office in this state. Men may talk until they are blue in the face about their economies; their wisdom in respect to the League of Nations; how marvelously they engineered this or that bill thru the mazes of committee rooms; how they stood manfully and patriotically for the soldiers' entertainment fund; what perspicacity they displayed in handling tax reforms. They may tell about these feats of statesmanship with the men as auditors at the post-office or the grocery store, but they'll take another hitch on their garments when they try to explain to the women just why they slaughtered every solitary request presented to them by the clear-thinking, intelligent women of this ever-glorious state.

Don't imagine they won't have to explain, either. In the words of the street, "I'll say they will." For the women are hopping mad. Perhaps I might better say the women are angry, chagrined, disappointed, and incidentally, very much disillusioned. The members seem to have overlooked temporarily the very important fact that women in this state have votes. Having wandered about the world for only half a century I don't know much about women, but I have come to the conclusion that they are not easily fooled a second time, especially in politics. And Kansas' hard-working, constructive, intelligent, far-seeing women have been most shamefully bamboozled by the legislature whose final acts were recorded March 22. If you question this just look at the list of the dead and missing: A state flag bill, a property rights bill, an improvement in the mothers' pension law, the tree bill, the cigarette bill, the paternity bill, the hygienic measures affecting children, the kindergarten bill, and goodness only knows what else.

The fact that the legislature created 322 laws, 150 of them for appropriations, and killed 1,066 bills, most of which might have been worse than any enactments we now have, appears insignificant in my mind as news material when I contemplate the blunder these members made in failing to hand the women something pleasant. It seems to me only the attempt of a lot of married men to show the women just what the men can do when they leave home. It certainly wasn't politics. In plain, Kansas vernacular, it was a bonehead. It will result, too, in a flock of perfectly good housekeepers running for the legislature two years hence.

The women didn't ask for a solitary thing that was not for the betterment of human living. It's a way the women have; if you'll just look back thru the state's history you'll learn this is true. You may not be strong for woman suffrage, but you'll have to admit that Kansas women have been a mighty factor for the state's good, and they were the best influence long before they got the ballot. Why, then, should the men elected as representatives of all the people ignore the well-planned measures of the women whose votes they received? Why did they, with a perversity impossible to understand, turn down every attempt to enact a law that would put some teeth into the important cigarette law? Why did they refuse money to prepare the state to contend properly with epidemics—with the influenza still raging over the country—and then appropriate thousands of dollars to eradicate disease among hogs, cattle, horses, and bees; money for the poultry interests and money for agriculture, and increased salaries for state employes; money for anything and everything except the health of human beings? They cannot answer this question to the satisfaction of the women. "Put the welfare of the state's livestock in the balance against the welfare of the children, and the hogs will win every time. But they appropriated \$500 for chairs, I notice," said a woman visitor, the last day of the session. "If the women

had the handling of these men for just 15 minutes they wouldn't use those chairs for several days. They'd eat off the mantelpiece."

So far as I have been able to discover, the legislature let just one bill thru that will benefit the state's children. This was house bill 323, by Representative Miller of Cherokee, providing free dental inspection in schools. It was opposed viciously, as were nearly all the proposed health measures in the house. Mr. Miller is a dentist, but his bill wasn't conceived to create business for dentists. It was intended to improve and preserve children's teeth, and it slipped thru because Miller was on the job at the right time, and managed to get it included in a bulk vote. Not many persons knew what house bill 323 was meant to do, but possibly supposed is referred to foot and mouth disease.

However, and notwithstanding the strange mistakes recorded in the foregoing paragraphs, it was a pretty good legislature. It went thru its work with fair rapidity, and it adjourned and went home without doing very much of startling significance—and it killed 1,066 bills. The record shows that in the 56 working days the session appropriated

\$30,000; Hutchinson fair, \$86,500; Boys' reformatory school, \$94,050 and \$84,250; state printer, \$192,500 and \$206,500; Topeka hospital, \$324,250 and \$326,250; legislative expenses, \$95,000.

A ratification vote of 133,000 majority by the Kansas people did not influence the legislature enough to adopt a permanent income bill so as to provide a permanent tax levy for the support of educational institutions. A constitutional amendment to permit this was ratified and the senate passed a bill. It died on the house calendar.

Another bill to die in this body was the measure by Senator Keene, establishing a state employment home which would have been an industrial farm for men serving sentences in Kansas jails.

One of the heirs of the legislature that was cut off without a dollar was the state civil service commission. This commission asked for an appropriation of \$6,000, but received nothing. Whether it was an attempt of those who oppose civil service to kill the operation of the law, or merely an error will be determined later. At any rate, the civil service commission is left high and dry, so far as the appropriations of this legislature are concerned.

Important taxation legislation of direct interest to every property owner in Kansas was enacted. First in importance comes the constitutional amendment to permit classification of property for taxation. This amendment will be submitted for ratification in 1920. It was defeated once before because of a lack of understanding as to its effect. There is the same general misunderstanding today.

At present, the constitution provides that all property must be assessed and taxed in proportion to its salable value. Thus a residence and a mortgage are taxed on the same basis. In Topeka, for instance, a mortgage is taxed so as to take about 2 per cent interest, which brings a condition that causes millions of dollars of money to be transferred to other states to escape this taxation. A mortgage registry tax law providing a more nominal tax would mean thousands of dollars of tax receipts on property not now collected.

Again classification of taxation would permit taxation of mineral products such as oil wells.

Of the tax laws, the repeal of the tax rebate is of first interest. Starting with the tax payments before December 20, those who pay the last half of their taxes due June 20, before December 20, will not receive the 5 per cent rebate.

At present property which escapes taxation, cannot be collected more than a year later if discovered. The law is changed so that escaped property may be taxed double, going back five years, where the attempt to escape taxation was deliberate. This measure is for the future only, so that property which escaped tax-

ation four years ago and is discovered now is not affected.

Pay of deputy county assessors is raised from \$3 to \$4 in cities and from \$3 to \$5 in the country where transportation is necessary. This should mean more able assessors.

Three measures were enacted to aid counties whose levies are not sufficient to meet expenses under present tax levy limitations. Counties accumulating indebtedness may come before the tax commission and upon proper showing obtain authority to increase levies not in excess of 25 per cent more than the legally limited levy.

Another bill authorizes counties to fund floating indebtedness existing at the time of the passage of the bill, or to levy a limited tax until this floating indebtedness is paid.

Another allows taxing districts running behind to obtain permission to issue short-time warrants for current expenses pending collection of taxes as authorized by the state tax commission.

The inheritance tax law amends the present law so as to include taxation on property received by direct heirs, with large exemptions, larger than in practically all other states. Kansas had an inheritance tax law based on the same principle from 1909 to 1913. During these four years, \$847,008 was collected. From 1915 to the present a modified inheritance tax law has added \$550,886 to the state revenue. This amount will be increased under the new law.

Hurry-up taxation is permitted by a law which has counties issue war- (Continued on Page 30.)

Farm Tenantry Amendment

To Be Voted Upon in the General Election of 1920

SECTION 1. That the following be and the same is hereby proposed as a new amendment to the constitution of the state of Kansas, and shall be known and cited as section 11, article 15, to-wit: To encourage the purchase, improvement and ownership of agricultural lands, and the occupancy and cultivation thereof, provision may be made by law for the creation and maintenance of a fund, in such manner and amount as the legislature may determine to be used in the purchase, improvement and sale of lands for agricultural purposes. The legislature may provide reasonable preferences for those persons who served in the army and navy of the United States in the World War, and holding an honorable discharge therefrom.

SEC. 2. That this proposed amendment shall be submitted to the electors at the general election in the year 1920 for their approval or rejection, the same to be designated on the ballot by the following title, to-wit: "Amendment to the constitution relating to state aid in the purchase of farm homes," and the vote shall be for or against such proposed amendment under said title as provided by law.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall be in force and take effect upon publication in the statute book.

about 14 1/4 million dollars compared with 11 1/2 million dollars two years ago. Here are the more important items, with comparisons:

University of Kansas, \$2,034,230, compared to \$1,524,000.
 Kansas State Agricultural college allowed \$1,625,500, compared to \$1,357,630.
 Hays Experiment station, \$41,000, compared to \$20,000.
 Garden City Experiment station, \$13,300, compared to \$10,000.
 Colby Experiment station, \$5,000, compared to \$5,000.
 Tribune Experiment station, \$4,000, compared to \$5,000.
 Emporia State Normal, \$548,000, compared to \$338,338.
 Pittsburg Normal, \$431,000, compared to \$452,000.
 Hays Normal, \$214,200, compared to \$144,620.
 School for Blind, \$115,400, compared to \$72,000.
 School for Deaf, \$168,850, compared to \$131,850.

The senate agreed to spend \$20,000 to entertain returning soldiers and sailors; the house wished to appropriate \$40,000. The two bodies compromised on \$35,000, so the boys will not feel like strangers arriving at a way station at midnight with the hotel closed and the agent gone to bed. Some of the other last-minute acts included \$17,500 annually as a contingent fund for the state insurance department to enable it to check on fire insurance rates made by the rating bureau of the fire insurance companies, and a measure cutting appropriations for the state highway commission from \$45,000 annually to \$15,000. The state penitentiary gets \$794,000; Industrial and Educational institute, \$90,700; Hutchinson reformatory, \$166,000 for first year and \$145,000 for second; Kansas Free fair,

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
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Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
 J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal**Wants More Light**

A READER of the Nebraska Farm Journal, D. H. Chamberlin, writes me asking for more light on the subject of Bolshevism. He says: "I see in Capper's Weekly that a man defines the word Bolshevism as a faction of the Socialist Democratic party. We have the Socialist party in the United States which believes in a government run by the people for the benefit of more of the common class. It has been criticized, called anarchy and I. W. W. and almost everything else calculated to discredit it, just as has been done with the Non-Partisan League. The same faction killed Socialism, the Populist party, and will attempt to kill the N. P. L., and such organizations as are for the benefit of the common people. You say the old Russian government maintained order, protected life and property, and the masses went about their business without interference from the government. Does not the same thing exist in the United States, and does that prove that a little Socialism or some of the principles advocated by the N. P. L. would not be a good thing?"

When a reader undertakes to quote what I have said he should quote me correctly. This is the language I used in referring to the old Russian government:

"The old government at least maintained order, and generally protected life and property. Infamous wrongs were perpetrated by the old government, but generally they were wrongs against individuals. The masses were permitted, usually, to go about their business without much interference from the government. The farmer had a market for his produce, and the laborer, while paid insufficient wages, at least received pay that represented real value."

Now I submit that is quite a different statement from that which Mr. Chamberlin credits me with making. I did not say the Russian government always protected life and property. I did not say the masses of the Russian people were permitted always to go about their business without interference.

As for the Non-Partisan League I am not at this time either defending it or condemning it. (I did at one time criticize certain resolutions adopted by the league concerning the war.) I regard the Non-Partisan League as an interesting experiment which may succeed or may fail. If it succeeds where it gets a fair trial, it certainly will grow and spread all over the United States. So for the present I am withholding judgment until I see how it works out up in North Dakota.

Socialism is a word so variously understood that it does not signify any definite policy in the minds of most people. All government to a degree is socialistic and the tendency is to become more so. I have no objection to the trying out of any reasonable experiment in government. At best government is an experiment. The government satisfactory to a people in one stage of development is not at all suited to them in another stage. The man who talks about the science of government is talking without knowledge. There is no such thing as science of government. Government should be fitted to a people as a garment is fitted to an individual. One of the principal troubles with governments in the past has been that those in control have tried to fit the people to the government instead of fitting the government to the people. A few have made the laws, and generally they have had in view their own interests or the interests of the class to which they belonged, rather than the interests of the great mass of people who had to live with, and submit to the government.

If what Mr. Chamberlin calls Socialism adds to the comfort and happiness of the masses; if it tends to a more equitable distribution of wealth and the curbing of special privileges to the few, then of course it is a benefit.

It has long been my opinion that bigotry is one of the most potent obstacles to justice, progress and human happiness. There is the bigotry of religion, the bigotry of politics; the bigotry of business and economics. Every reform has been fought bitterly by the bigot of every age. For a good while religious bigotry ruled the world. The dissenter from the dogmas proclaimed by the church was burned at the stake or broken on the

wheel. Wars caused by religious bigotry devastated Europe and caused untold suffering and the loss of millions of lives. There are still religious bigots who, if they could, would impose their views and dogmas on all other people by force and persecution if they dared, but fortunately the world seems to have passed the point where that can be done. There are political bigots who are just as intolerant of any new political idea as the religious bigot is of any new religious idea, and if they had the power they would impose their ideas on everybody. There are economic bigots who insist the masses shall take all their ideas concerning finance from a certain class whose business it is to lend money. The bigot is always dogmatic. Discussion irritates him. He insists that the doctrines he advocates shall be taken without question by other persons. He sneers at the talk about the will of the people or the intelligence of the people. When in power he sits on the lid until the pent up forces of dissent and discontent grow powerful enough to blow off the lid and blow him with it. Naturally the forces which have been unfairly represented, when once they have forced off the lid are disposed to go to extremes. Action and reaction are equal. The pendulum swings from one extreme to the other. Personally I have great faith in the justice and good sense of the average judgment of the people when once they understand a question. When they get wrong they are misinformed. In such cases they are liable to be swayed by passion and prejudice.

A great many persons have heard of Raymond Robbins. Many thousands scattered all over the United States have been thrilled by his eloquence and evident sincerity. He began his working life as a common laborer. He worked in mines, at the hardest kind of toil. He managed somehow to get a fair education, and when the gold excitement started in Alaska he started for the Far North in quest of a fortune. He endured all the cold and hardships common to the life of the gold seeker in that inhospitable climate. He was successful. His mining claims proved richer than he had hoped for, and after a few years of strenuous toil and hardship he had accumulated a comfortable fortune. It was not accumulated by exploiting any other person, but on the contrary he added to the wealth of the world. Returning from Alaska he determined to devote his life and fortune to the uplifting of his fellow men, and that policy he has consistently followed. Whatever you may think of his opinions, if you have seen and heard Raymond Robbins, I think you must be convinced of his sincerity and his great ability. When the war came on he decided to devote his time and energy to the work of the Red Cross. He went to Russia and remained there until a short time ago. He knows the Bolshevik leaders. He knows the conditions in Russia as few Americans know them. I have here an interesting book written by a woman who evidently is a Bolshevik sympathizer. She speaks in the highest terms of Raymond Robbins and his work. He was so well thought of by the Bolshevik leaders that they gave him safe passage thru the country, and in various ways expressed their friendliness and appreciation. I have been waiting anxiously to see what he has to say about the Bolshevik government, for I have felt that whatever opinion he might give would be an honest and sensible opinion.

He has now testified and his testimony is just what I expected. He declares that Bolshevism is fundamentally wrong, and that the leaders of Bolshevism desire to destroy all other forms of government, our own included. But he says the way to combat Bolshevism in this country is to let the people discuss it openly and fully. He believes when they fully understand it they will reject it as a matter of course. That is good sense. It comes right back to the proposition that the commonsense of the people can always be trusted when they have an opportunity to understand a subject.

I have read the Bolshevik constitution. I am thoroughly convinced that it will neither work now nor at any future time because it is based on a fundamental error. Raymond Robbins is everlastingly right. Instead of trying to prevent the people from knowing just what this thing called Bolshevism is, let them have all the light and truth

it is possible to get. Let the Bolsheviks present their side of the case but always so that the argument for and against it can be weighed. I am not a bit afraid about the final verdict of the American people. I know if they have the opportunity to study Bolshevism they will reject it as undemocratic, tyrannical and destructive of human liberty and progress.

I should like to see Raymond Robbins sent all over the country, and have the opportunity given to him to talk to the people everywhere about his observations and experiences in Russia. But note this: Raymond Robbins is not in favor of armed intervention in Russia. He is in favor of sending help but it will be economic assistance, not armies and guns.

Approves a Change

"I write to congratulate you on your article and scheme of education 'A Better Plan' which appeared in Passing Comment March 8," says Elias Farr of Sylvan Grove, Kan. Mr. Farr is of the opinion that our present educational system is growing more burdensome year by year. "I have always contended," he says, "that if the educators were given full power they would bankrupt any state or nation. Education is all right but we must have some common sense to mix with it. * * * As I imagine I see your plan at work it would give the student a little responsibility, a little sense of obligation and the need of economy, industry and self reliance. Here is wishing to see your new plan tried."

If the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze think well of my plan, which I am certain would save the taxpayers of the state between 4 and 5 million dollars or possibly even more than that every two years, I hope they will begin to get busy and send members to the next legislature pledged to put it in operation, or if it should be decided that a constitutional amendment is necessary to put such a plan in operation then have them pledged to vote for the submission of such an amendment.

Repeal of the Primary

This is written as the legislature draws to a close. Before it is read the session probably will have ended. Last week the senate, by a large majority, voted to repeal the general primary law, take from the people the opportunity to select their candidates for the various offices, state and local, and hand the power of selection over to the professional politicians who perform in secret, who generally represent corporate interests and whose ideas of political platforms and policies are not "are they right?" but "can they be put across?"

Not an argument was made against the general primary that is sustained by the facts, but with tiresome reiteration the same objections are made year after year by those who believe in government by political bosses, working thru secret caucuses and flimflaming the voters by pretending to permit them to ratify what has been determined previously.

It has been objected that the primary makes it impossible for any except rich men to obtain nominations, altho nine-tenths of the men selected for state offices since the primary law was first passed have been poor men. They say it puts the selection of candidates into the control of the newspapers, which, if true, certainly would be preferable to leaving it under the control of a few corporation-paid political bosses.

They say that unfit men and women may run for office, but it might be called to mind that the only state treasurer who ever was convicted of robbing the treasury was selected by the old convention methods, and the only state officers impeached were selected in the same way.

They say a crazy man received several thousand votes as a candidate for judge of the supreme court, altho he did not receive the support of one newspaper in the state, which knocks out their other argument that only candidates in the primary get any votes who have newspaper support.

The general primary has not operated to the entire satisfaction of everybody. It is faulty in operation as is every device for government that ever has been put into operation by the wit of

man. Popular government is faulty; it has not accomplished what was hoped for it. It has not abolished injustice or brought about political or economic equality, but it is a long way ahead of autocracy. Furthermore, the only way in which people can learn to govern themselves well is to practice government. I have often heard it said that the primary is all right in theory but cannot be made to work in practice. The argument is a fallacy on its face. What is right in theory is right in practice. When a correct theory fails in practice it is because the theory is not being put in practice, if you will permit a sort of Irish bull.

Now unless I mistake the sentiment of the people of Kansas they are not in favor of handing back the government of the state to political bosses, to manipulators of secret caucuses, to men who work at the political game for personal advantage and who care not a whit for popular government. If the primary law is repealed it is my opinion that the action would result in a political overturn in the state were it not for the fact that the leaders of the Democratic party in this state show no more political wisdom than the Republican members of the legislature who voted for the repeal. In fact with a single honorable exception, Senator Whitney, of Agra, every Democratic member voted with the reactionaries. This fact may convince the people that nothing is to be gained by turning the government of the state over to the Democratic party.

Graduated Land Tax

C. E. Steele, of Pomona, who says that, speaking generally, he likes the Farmers Mail and Breeze, but very frankly admits that my suggestions concerning a graduated land tax give him a pain, asks me, "Why not have a graduated tax on the packing business, the oil business, the steel business, the paper business, and a good many other big business concerns?"

Well, that isn't a bad idea, and the fact is there is just such a graduated tax in operation right now in the way of one of the most drastic graduated income tax laws that was ever enacted. This tax increases in proportion to the size of the income of either the corporation or the individual until finally the government is grabbing off nearly three-fourths of the income. However, a different rule must be applied to lands than is applied to other kinds of property because land is as necessary to human life as air or water. Monopoly of land is intolerable, and wherever the lands of a nation have fallen into the hands of a few the result has been dire poverty of the masses, the elimination of an industrious and reasonably prosperous middle class.

It is true that in the United States the great abundance of land has delayed the monopolization of the soil, but the tendency is steadily in that direction. Mr. Steele says:

My father came to Kansas over 50 years ago. He went thru hardships and privations that the average renter would not endure if you would give him a deed to the state. He reared a family of five boys and three girls, all of whom are striving to get homes for themselves. He accumulated 280 acres. He is now 83 years old and has rented his land for a number of years, being unable to take care of it himself. Recently he sold it for \$16,000 because the interest on half of that sum will amount to more than the average rent for the last 10 years. My wife's father came to Kansas two or three years before my father. He is 82 years old, and owns 140 acres. He has reared a family of three boys and four girls, all of whom have homes paid for entirely or in part. These two men helped to make Kansas what it is today, the best of all the states, and now you and some others would tax these old gray heads out of all but 80 acres of a hard life's saving. For shame, that so bright an intellect as you seem to possess, should ever have entertained such an idea. I want to say the average renter of today is a renter from choice rather than from necessity. There never was a time since Kansas became a state when it was easier to earn and own a home than now. More renters are buying homes now in Kansas than ever in the history of the state. How many of the young men of Kansas would stay on the farms if a law was passed limiting the farmer to enough to support his family? Where do you suppose the surplus to feed the non-producers would come from? Where would the packers get their hogs and cattle to kill? Where would the manufacturer get his raw material? Who would supply the raw material the world needs? When you tell a class of people they are never to be allowed more than enough to live on you destroy the incentive to thrift. Destroy that and you destroy our citizenship. You would have nothing but anarchists and I. W. W., the class that says the world owes it a living. I want that class that says "I am willing to earn a living," and I hope by the time I am as old as my father to be as fortunate as he and have a little for old age.

The trouble with Mr. Steele is that he proves too much for his own case. His father sold his land because it was to his financial advantage to do so. He receives twice as much according to Mr. Steele's statement as he has been able to get in the way of rent. If, as a matter of fact, small farms, say 40 or 80 acres, were exempt from taxation, his father would have found a still better market for his land than he did find, by just dividing it into small farms. It would, therefore, have been no hardship on either his father or his father-in-law if there had been such a graduated land tax as I have suggested. Of course the graduated land tax would not be aimed at men with such moderate holdings as these men, perhaps, but in any event it would have worked to their advantage when they reached the age where they were no longer able to till their lands.

But if Mr. Steele's father was not able to get, in those 10 years he rented the land, more than

\$400 or \$500 a year rental, as Mr. Steele indicates, it is evident either that he had a poor class of renters or they were not accumulating wealth enough to buy land that, cost even the moderate sum of \$57 an acre. Mr. Steele says it is easier now to buy a home in Kansas than at any previous time in its history. I am wondering whether he thought over that statement before he wrote it. It is so preposterous that it scarcely needs refutation. Just now there is an abnormal condition in the world's markets that has advanced the price of farm products temporarily but even taking the present level of prices, they have not advanced in proportion to the advances in the prices of land during the last generation. The ability to buy land from the sale of the products of the land, as is perfectly evident, depends on the relative prices of the land and the products. A generation ago as fine land as there is in Kansas could be bought for from \$5 to \$10 an acre or even less. These same lands are selling today at from \$100 to \$150 an acre. Even taking the present abnormal price of farm products as the standard, the price has not advanced in proportion to the advance in the price of lands.

Mr. Steele wants to continue the present system as I understand, because it tends to encourage enterprise and thrift, but his own father sold his farm because renting it was not profitable. Evidently, then, neither he nor the renter made money. Possibly it was the fault of the renters; if so, the present system evidently did not cause them to be thrifty. But the farms of Kansas are going more and more into the hands of renters, and if renting on the whole has not proved profitable to either the landowner or the renter then the present system is tending to enlarge the class of thriftless instead of diminishing it. Suppose, however, that the small farm was exempt from taxation, it would be an incentive to the man who would like to own some land, to have some place he could call his own.

I have mentioned at different times some objections to small farms. Unless a system of co-operation is established the small farmer always will be handicapped for want of capital. He cannot buy the most improved machinery, and cannot farm in the most economical manner. But to put the lands in the charge of renters only exaggerates the difficulties. The renter in a majority of cases not only lacks the capital necessary to farm the land in the most economical manner, but he also lacks the incentive to improve the land or preserve its fertility.

Legislative Suggestions

C. E. Steele, of Pomona, has some suggestions in regard to legislation. He says:

I should like to see a law passed that would make it a crime punishable by at least 10 years imprisonment at hard labor for any man to introduce a law not stated in such plain language that any man or woman with a common education could read it and know its meaning.

If there were such a law the penitentiaries would soon be crowded, and new cell-houses would be necessary. Indeed, I fear Mr. Steele would be caught in the meshes of his own law if he undertook to suggest new statutes. He says he would have a law making it "a crime punishable by at least 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor to introduce a law not stated in such plain language that any man or woman with a common education could read it and understand its meaning."

Now, a law is a rule established by the government, national, state, or local. The legislator introduces a bill, not a law, so it is evident Mr. Steele does not mean what he says, but if he does not mean what he says, then a great many persons might have difficulty in understanding what he does mean, and under his proposed rule, into the pen he would go.

Now, I think such a harsh and unusual punishment would do a great injustice to Mr. Steele. I am not favorable to his suggestion. I do not want to see him landed in the penitentiary, because I feel certain he is a reputable and valuable citizen. Also, I might be tempted to go to the legislature myself, and I probably would introduce some bills. Straightway some of my fellow citizens might and probably would rise and say, "What do you mean by this bill of yours?" and then it would be the pen for me.

It has been 130 years since the Constitution of the United States was adopted. It was a carefully considered document, and has been often pronounced the most perfect Constitution ever formulated by men, but during all these years wise men have disputed about its meaning, and as a result of this disagreement was fought one of the bloodiest wars of history. It seems to me that the language of Jesus of Nazareth was reasonably plain, but for more than 1,900 years men have disputed over His teachings, and the controversy apparently is no nearer settled than at the beginning. I cannot support Mr. Steele's suggestion.

Burn Coal Without Mining

I referred some time ago to a letter written by a mining engineer, B. J. Hobson of Partridge, Kan., in which he suggested a plan by which coal could be burned in the ground and the heat units utilized at the top of the ground to run machinery, or for heating and lighting purposes. Mr. Hobson

writes the suggestion has stirred up quite an excitement in college circles, and he has been asked to prepare a report of his plan to be submitted to the school of mines at Washington, D. C. I am not enough of a mining engineer to give an opinion as to whether Mr. Hobson's plan will work. If it will, then he is on the track of one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. Think of what it will mean to the world if the vast deposits of coal stored in the earth can be utilized for power and heat without having to be mined.

A League That Will Stand the Test

I believe Kansas is overwhelmingly for a League of Nations. I am emphatically for it, because I believe it to be a great step toward an enduring peace which is the hope of the world and which the world must and will have. The people now are demanding that for which they gave freely all that humanity has to give and for which our boys died in France. It is unthinkable they will be content with less. The principle and the idea are right. Our isolation is no longer possible. Real progress in the movement to prevent war and to stop military rivalry is America's demand.

I have no sympathy with the contention that a league agreement will tend to involve us in war instead of keeping us out of war. I believe the war-weary people of both continents will support a military and an economic boycott against the first nation which attempts to destroy another or which again ruthlessly attempts to plunge the world into war. That means there must be an international organization and agreement.

It is for us to advance in every possible way such an agreement among the nations as will lessen the chances of another war, and I shall do my utmost to bring such an understanding about. This does not conflict with an equally important duty but only emphasizes that duty, and that is, it must clearly be stipulated and understood that the American people do not in any respect relinquish their full direction of matters or questions essentially or nationally American, nor any of the constitutional rights of Congress, alone, to declare war should our obligations or our duty compel us to engage in war.

I have faith the League of Nations covenant can be so strengthened and improved that as finally written, it will have the confidence and be satisfactory to the great majority of the American people. But there must be a full and frank discussion of the question if the proposed peace compact is to become a peace compact in fact. The country should be fully informed, and should be encouraged to express its opinions. It is not vital that the league covenant be formed before the peace treaty is presented to the Senate.

The suggestions of Senator Lodge and Senator Knox have been constructive and in good faith. In the main, I approve the amendments proposed by them, as well as by President Taft and Doctor Lowell. There can be no league by ultimatum of the President, however much we may respect and approve his self-confidence and trust his zeal. There is too much at stake. But it should be understood the people will show scant mercy to the mere political obstructionist.

It is generally conceded that the covenant as proposed by President Wilson is fundamentally faulty, as might be expected of a first draft of so tremendous and epochal a document. It is ambiguous in its terms, incomplete in its machinery for peaceably settling differences between nations, and this lack of definite statement shows its need of revision.

I think we should insist upon specific phraseology which shall leave this Nation with its Monroe Doctrine intact, with the exclusive command of its own policy of war or peace and with the right to withdraw from the League after due notice in the event of the necessity or desirability of such action. The covenant must have a more definite reservation for preserving the Monroe Doctrine and such provisions as will guarantee its perpetuation. I favor a strong and explicit stipulation that no foreign power shall acquire any possession on the American continent.

The League constitution should be made more definite as to when its obligations may terminate, or be renewed. It should set a definite period, requiring reasonable notice to withdraw.

I shall decidedly oppose any arrangement to permit foreign nations by majority vote of their representatives in the league to say when this country shall send American boys, and how many, to fight on European battle fields.

I favor making it unmistakably clear that our immigration and tariff problems are to be considered as purely our own internal affairs. The United States of necessity must have exclusive control of immigration. We must guard against any possible doubt of meaning on these points especially, and this compels a revision and amendment of the present draft and plan.

Arthur Capper.

Hold Tenants With Better Homes

Human Beings Must Have Comforts Equal, at Least, to the Livestock—and This is Unusual, Isn't It?

Arranged by Harlan D. Smith
Office of Information



House No. 1.—Bedroom and Combined Living-room, Open Porch, and Kitchen.

BETTER quarters and improved farm homes that offer a bonus in household facilities and conveniences to the hired man and his family, something more than the mere shelter of four walls and a roof, are first needs nowadays in assuring an adequate movement of good labor countryward. That was the thought in the minds of specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture who set about to develop some suggestive, sensible plans for tenant houses and farm houses.

To obtain and keep the services of satisfactory farm help is quite a different matter now from what it was a score of years ago. Today in many sections it is like winning charity from a miser to secure experienced farm help. The farmer competes with the manufacturer, contractor, industrial occupations, and public works. Not only does he have to pay higher wages than formerly but he has to supply better living conditions, larger rations, and more pleasant surroundings to satisfy his labor.

A comfortable farm home is of particular appeal to the married man, and where a permanent labor supply is required most farmers prefer married men because they are more reliable and dependable. Having assumed family responsibilities the married man is less subject to wanderlust than the single man. The thing which usually most influences the married man's decision to remain in the country is the home he is offered. On this account farsighted farmers are building better tenant houses and are providing them with some of the modern conveniences. The Division of Rural Engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends the tenant houses shown in the accompanying illustrations as practicable means of securing more contented and better satisfied farm labor. The houses are designed to accord with farm conditions, to harmonize with their surroundings, and to provide conveniences and facilities necessary for a better farm life.

The simplest of these houses, shown in Picture No. 1, consists of a two-room structure—one bedroom and a combined living room and kitchen. A desirable feature is the two entrances to the living room, one from the open porch and the other, which can be used as a work entrance, from the latticed section of the porch. The latticed section provides the convenience of the back porch without detracting from the appearance of the cottage. The house is comfortable, convenient, and inexpensive, and of a type that will appeal to married farm hands.

Picture No. 2 represents a plain, simple house of three rooms. The third room may be used either as a bedroom or living room. It is recommended that the bath be installed when the house is built, but if not, provision has been made for the addition of bathroom and rear porch later.

Another practical farm house is No. 3, which provides two bedrooms and a combined kitchen and living room, or one bedroom, a living room, and a combined kitchen and dining room. This house may have laundry facilities, a screened porch, and alternate basement plans, one with a full cellar allowing the use of a furnace and the other with a cellar under only a part of the building.

No. 4 shows a complete two-story house which provides ample space on the ground floor for a kitchen, a combined living room and dining room, and a washroom and laundry, and on the second floor three bedrooms, a screened

sleeping porch, and a bath. A basement has room for a furnace and ample space for the storage of fuel and other supplies. This design is particularly adapted for families with children or for a married tenant who boards some of his men.

All these are for frame construction with standard siding, but such houses may be built of any available material, such as cement blocks, tile, brick, stucco, or cut or field stone. The use of building material other than frame will necessitate some slight revisions in the structural details as well as possible minor changes in the foundation layout, without radical alteration of the interior arrangement.

Roofs and foundations may be of any material which has proved satisfactory. The roof construction of the two-story house is of sufficient strength to support a slate roof, if desired, while by the substitution of 2 by 6 for 2 by 4 rafters, slate roofing may also be used on the other houses. Materials available on the farm, such as field stone for the walls and farm-grown lumber for the framework, should be used as far as possible. On the farm which has plenty of good woodland, practically all the dimension or framing lumber required for any of these houses can be cut, and sawed at home with the assistance of a portable sawmill and its crew.



House No. 3.—Two Bedrooms and Combined Kitchen-Living-Dining Room.

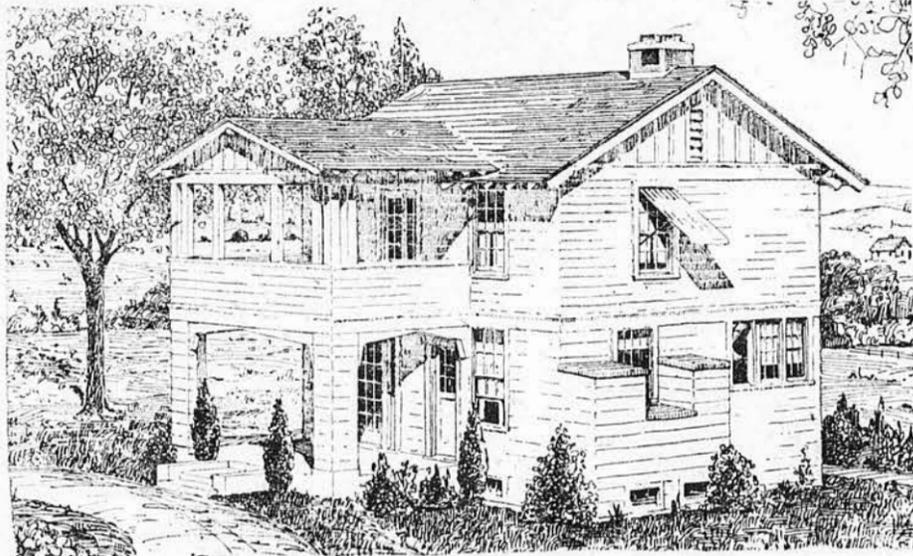
Anyone who contemplates building tenant houses of this description may get a full set of working drawings of any one of these designs on application to the Division of Rural Engineering, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Planning the Farmstead

BY A. T. ERWIN

Neat, conveniently arranged buildings, a well-kept lawn attractively bordered with trees and shrubs add greatly to the appearance and value of the farm and to the happiness of its occupants.

The farmstead, including as it does the general area occupied by the farm home, tenant home, out-buildings, and lawn, is the center of activity for the farm. Its planning and development, both from the standpoint of convenience and of obtaining an attractive landscape effect, deserve special consideration. No person can hope to be satis-



House No. 4.—A More Commodious Style of Farm Tenant's Home. See Text for Description of This Inexpensive and Comfortable House.



House No. 2.—Three Rooms. This May Be Built With or Without Bath.

fied with a farmstead that is laid out in a haphazard way.

A well-thought-out plan is the first requisite to get these results, as in the absence of a definite scheme serious mistakes are likely to be made. This plan should include the location of buildings, drives, walks, trees, shrubbery, and every other feature which will contribute either to the convenience or ornamentation of the place. It should be developed with the larger relationships always in mind. The location of the house and farm buildings is the first consideration. Even if it happens that some or all of these are already on the ground, a plan for their location is important. New farm homes are erected to supplant old ones and other new farm structures are added, which make practicable a general consideration of the entire building scheme. Material improvement often can be made in a farmstead by a readjustment as new buildings are put up, but the best results are obtained where things are planned right from the start.

In selecting a site for the house, good drainage is the first requisite. A south or east slope usually is to be preferred while a north slope is undesirable. In its location give the house greatest prominence. The farmstead first of all provides a home and the residence should stand out as the central and most conspicuous feature of the picture. To place the barn and other buildings in front of the house is to reverse the logical order of things. Locate the house back far enough from the highway to afford privacy and give a good stretch of lawn in front, and yet not so far back as to suggest a spirit of exclusion, nor with a lawn so large that it cannot be cared for properly. Most city dooryards are too small while many of those in the country are so large that it is impracticable to give them lawn treatment.

A perplexing problem is the location and grouping of the general farm buildings and each place presents its own peculiar conditions and difficulties. The most common mistakes occur in the location of buildings as to convenience. The corn crib should be located near the particular feeding-place that will call for the bulk of its supply and the toolshed where the implements can be taken up or dropped enroute to or from the field. In this connection the importance of providing enough shed room for the tools and general equipment needs a great deal of emphasis.

The general farm buildings should be to the rear of the farmhouse and the stable should be at least 150 to 250 feet away. Its location should be in a place from which odors will not be carried into the house by the summer winds. So far as practicable, arrange the farm buildings to serve as a windbreak. Locate the yards on the side most distant from the house, altho it is often a considerable advantage to provide a paddock near the highway for the display of farm herds.

The business side of the farm must be kept in mind and special features of the general building equipment may be given prominence, such as the seedhouse or any other important feature of the place. In landscaping the farmstead it is not the idea to obscure their presence, but rather to obtain an orderly arrangement of the buildings and to have the front side show to the front and the back side to the rear. The main driveway should enter from the direction of the heaviest traffic.



Ayrshires Make A Success in Kansas

The Dairy Profits on the John Linn Stock Farm at Manhattan Average About \$423 A Month—a Fine Example

By H. A. Moore

Written for the Farmers Mail and Breeze

ARE AYRSHIRES a success in Kansas? Well, if you doubt it, ask John Linn, of the Linndale farm, 7 miles southeast of Manhattan, Kan., who is the owner of the largest purebred Ayrshire herds in the Middle West and is the pioneer of the Ayrshire business in his state.

Mr. Linn, popularly known as "Dad," is a cheerful man in personality, and a national figure in the dairy business since he is one of the vice presidents of the National Ayrshire Breeders' association.

He tells the story simply of how, thru his efforts, the Ayrshire, a breed accustomed to rustling for its existence on the highlands of Scotland or the rocky hills of Maine, was brought to the plains of Kansas and made a success here. Mr. Linn's farm of 259 acres includes many grass covered hills and here he has duplicated his original home.

Buys Purebred Bull

"In 1910 I was in the dairy business with 10 Shorthorn cows," he said. "For a long time I had wanted to start an Ayrshire herd; but there were no Ayrshires in Kansas at that time except two owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college, and very little was known about them. Like many other dairymen, I did not like to go a long distance to get stock, so I bought one of the bulls, College Marquis 2nd, from the college and began breeding him to the Shorthorns.

"In three years I had some grade Ayrshires in milk. I did not buy any new stock until I could get purebreds. By 1915 I still had a few of the old Shorthorns and 10 heifers in milk. That year I bought a cow and two heifers from the Kansas State Agricultural college, and as fast as I added purebred stock to the herd, I sold off the Shorthorns.

"In 1916 I bought six heifers in Wisconsin. The five that lived have completed their 2-year-old record. Alta Drummond Bell, one of the five, holds a state record for milk in senior 2-year-olds. She produced 11,017 pounds of milk and 404.06 pounds of fat. The average for the five is well up toward 10,000 pounds of milk for the year.

"Alta Drummond of Oakdale, the dam of Alta Drummond Bell, produced 84.7 pounds of milk in one day and 96.2 pounds of fat in 30 days, which were state records when they were made.

"That fall I purchased eight cows and two heifers in Wisconsin. Six of these have qualified for advanced registry, and one holds the herd record for fat production, which is 523 pounds for the year."

Fourteen more cows were added to the herd. Then Mr. Linn, being a firm believer in the importance of a good bull, began looking about for a new sire to head the herd.

He visited 10 of the best breeding establishments in America and finally paid \$1,000 for Henderson's Dairy King. Mr. Linn is greatly pleased with this bull.

"I believe that he has the best pedigree of any Ayrshire bull ever brought to Kansas," he said. "His dam holds a world record for milk production. Many of his other ancestors hold world records, notably Finlayston, the leading sire of the breed, whose daughters have more than 90 completed records that averaged 10,448 pounds of milk and 429.91 pounds of fat, with a test of 4.11 per cent.

"He will be bred to the daughters of Elizabeth's Good Gift, son of a world record cow, and with this combination I intend to breed up as good a herd as is possible."

The milking herd consists of 33 registered and eight grade Ayrshires, 12 of which are three-time milkers. The average for 14 completed records estimated on the mature basis is 11,524 pounds of milk and 462.93 pounds of fat for a year.

"I have had little trouble with them," said Mr. Linn, in telling of his experience with the Ayrshires. "They are hardy animals, used to getting their living on the hills in their native land, and are good rustlers. I have had only a few losses, some from accidents, and a severe one from inexperience. The latter happened when we were out of dry hay for the calves, and we fed them some green alfalfa and milk. They bloated and died. Among them were two bull calves valued at \$250, and two heifer calves, valued at \$400, which I could not replace for any money."

The herd has grown to such an extent that the products of the 259-acre farm are practically absorbed by the herd. Much of the rich bottom land is sown to alfalfa. In addition to the pasture on the hills, 20 acres of rye are sown and some tame

grass. Two acres of Sudan grass proved such a success that 15 acres will be planted this year.

John Linn, Jr., who took a course in agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, manages the farm. James Linn, who graduated from the dairy course in the same college, runs the dairy, and that makes it the "John Linn & Son Dairy." James Linn is the secretary and treasurer of the Kansas State Ayrshire association. "Dad" Linn supervises the whole business.

"In feeding," he said, "we have tried to be guided by the rules laid down by the Kansas State Agricultural college, and by our own experience. In the winter we feed all the alfalfa hay and silage the cows will eat. We have used Orange cane, both green and cut in shocks, for filling the silo.

"The grain ration is made up of 4 parts corn chop to 2 parts of bran and 1 part of linseed meal. We feed each cow 1 pound of this mixture to every 3 or 4 pounds of milk which she gives. During war times the ration had to be changed somewhat to meet the prices of different feeds. We used more oats and some dried beet pulp.

"Speaking of ground feed, I like ground oats the best. When a dairyman can raise it, or get it without it costing more, I am in favor of substituting ground oats in place of part of the corn. Or where bran cannot be obtained, mix oats and corn ground very fine, half and half. I like feed ground,

\$1,515. On the cost side of the ledger comes \$150 worth of milk fed to the calves. Feed, labor, and interest on the investment equaled \$31.40 a day or \$942 for the month. The total expense was \$1,092, leaving a clear profit of \$423 for the month.

Since Mr. Linn began his herd 10 years ago there have been over 150 other Ayrshire herds started in Kansas.

The herd of Linn & Son is acquiring a national as well as a state reputation. Drummond's Good Gift from the herd was sold to Saun Goodwin, Idaho; Bell's Good Gift was sold to C. J. Sersansous, Portland, Ore.; and a show cow to Charles A. Brannock & Son, of Bethel, Ohio.

Cows As Producers

A good cow will produce, according to Carlyle and Woll, about 1 pound of milk for every pound of dry matter of feed consumed. Such a cow can reproduce her own weight in milk every month of the year and in doing so will manufacture six to 10 times as much nitrogenous substance as will the fattening steer of corresponding excellence. Besides this she will produce nearly as much fat, as well as an equal amount of sugar, for which the steer has no equivalent.

According to Eckles a superior cow can double her own body weight in the dry matter of her milk within a year—equaling in total value the entire carcasses of four 1,250-pound steers. Of course this is accomplished at heavy expense for labor and in a form of output that is at once extremely bulky and unusually perishable, wherein lie the chief problems of the dairy business.

Many unthinking men, living by habit rather than by reason, are still trying to keep cows after the fashion of the pioneers, but the inevitable result is failure, for conditions have changed. A cow costs a good sum of money these days, nearly \$100 if she is a good one, and no other kind is profitable on high-priced land. She eats expensive feed, is attended by expensive labor, and works in costly surroundings. She is, or ought to be, tuberculin-tested. The utensils must be kept sterilized and free from infection either by water used in washing or by diseased attendants.

All this costs money, and the dairyman who hopes to succeed must get his methods, not by tradition, but by reading, by study, and by discussion with those who are successful. In short, dairying has become a business, and whoever forgets this fact or fails to study the enterprise as any other business is studied these days is certain in the end "to come out at the little end of the horn," as the old adage runs.

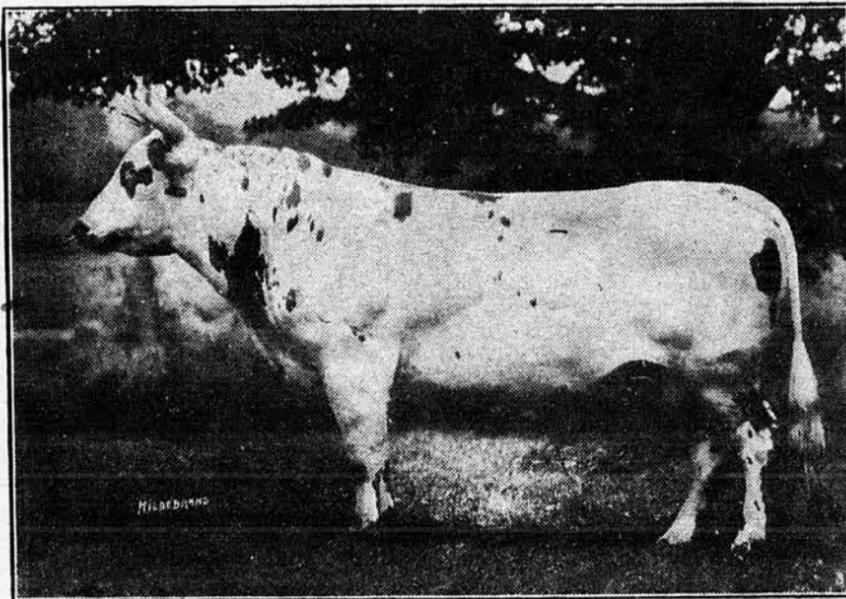
A good cow can produce her own value every year, but every cow—good, bad or indifferent—is a good eater, and

many a cow is petted and fondled and tolerated who eats her head off every year without saying a word about it. Now dairying is not a matter of sentiment but of business. The values involved are large; the consumption is heavy; the labor is excessive; the risks are many; the public is exacting, intelligent, and critical, and only the best of modern business methods will insure a continuance of patronage or a balance on the right side of the ledger.

Everybody uses milk and its products, not occasionally but every day of the year. This means that it is by nature a standard and staple food as well as an indispensable article of diet for invalids and small children. Moreover, if economically made and handled it is relatively cheap, for quite contrary to popular opinion milk at 10 cents a quart is cheaper food than lean meat at 25 or even at 20 cents a pound. Furthermore, butter is the only animal fat that everybody likes and that is entirely consumed.

Milk and its products must not only be clean, but they must look clean if the customer is to have satisfaction and if the trade is to be kept and developed. Any family can almost wholly dispense with dairy products if those on the market are unsatisfactory, by which we infer that there is a demand capable of indefinite expansion or of great contraction. While nothing equals real quality in stimulating trade, yet attractiveness in package and display serves this business as letters of introduction serve individuals.

The consumer can wash some of his foods, peel some, and cook others, but he must take his milk, cream, or butter as he finds it. He cannot clean it nor cook it, and there is no satisfaction in inquiring into its pedigree.—Eugene Davenport in De Laval Dairy Hand Book.



Henderson's Dairy King No. 18619, One of the Best Ayrshire Bulls Ever Brought to Kansas. His Dam Holds a World Record for Milk Production.

not chopped. In my opinion, ground oats is the best of any one kind of grain we have for all kinds of farm animals, especially cows and pigs."

The dairy barn on the Linndale farm is not a pretentious one; but it is warm, and conveniently arranged. Inside, the cement floor is built in tiers to fit the slope. Each cow is provided with a modern stanchion, and there is a milking machine.

Mr. Linn is enthusiastic about the milker. "We never have any trouble with it," he said. "Some dairymen have trouble with the teat-cups coming off. Ours never come off unless the cow plunges about a great deal. With some machines the teat-cups will draw blood if left on too long. By accident I left one on for an hour and a half and it did no damage. Sometimes when the help is unexpectedly short, we would be in a bad condition if it were not for the milker."

On the walls of the dairy barn are record sheets on which the weight of milk from each cow is recorded each time she is milked.

"It's the only way to keep track of the herd," said Mr. Linn, with the emphasis on "only." "Buyers are coming more and more to demand records which will show what the cow has done."

The accounts of the "Linn & Son Dairy," too, are kept systematically. When the question, "Are Ayrshires a profitable breed for Kansas?" was asked, Mr. Linn turned to his books and gave the accounts for the month of April, 1918. This month, he explained, was not entirely representative of the whole year; but it goes to show what the herd can do.

During that month 27,000 pounds of milk were sold at 5 cents a pound, a cash income of \$1,350. Manure dropped during the month was valued at \$90. An average of \$75 worth of calves were sold each month. The total cash income for April was

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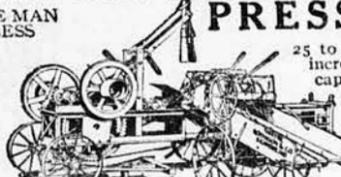
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Letters from Farm Folks

Farmers Discuss Tractors, Militarism, Good Roads, Stock Diseases, Farm Devices and Other Matters

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, churches, good roads, politics, rural improvement, war taxes, compulsory military training, government ownership and control of railroads, unsatisfactory livestock shipping service, the League of Nations as a means of obtaining a permanent peace, and dairy farming. Also send us suggestions for best methods of stopping profiteering.

Write us whether you think we have too many farm tenants in Kansas. What plans can you offer for improving the condition of farm tenants? What legislation do you think is needed? Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Likes His Farm Paper

We have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for a good many years and like it first rate, in fact, we can scarcely get along without it. We feel lost when we miss a copy of the paper.

J. H. J. Clark.
Guide Rock, Neb.

Joy Rides for the Baby

I made a neat and inexpensive baby swing out of a slender pine shipping crate, by removing the lower part on one side for the feet to hang out and attaching light ropes to each corner, that reach to the ceiling. Any light box will do for this purpose and it will give baby many joy rides at very little trouble and expense.

Ransom, Kan. Charles Rogers.

Farming With Tractors

Uncle Sam says it is not cheaper to farm with a tractor. Its average life in actual farm labor is about six months. It will not reproduce itself. The first cost of my 10-20, a standard make, was little more than \$1,000. The running expenses for all kinds of field work have been about 30 cents an acre. The repair cost and vexation

are immense. I had the third magneto before my tractor would work satisfactorily. I had one cylinder ruined by the crankpin coming out. I have done about 50 days' work with it in two seasons, but it will take more than \$100 for repairing this spring.

Ransom, Kan. Charles Rogers.

Uses Tractor on Big Farm

I have done a great deal of work with my tractor for the time that I have run it, but it hasn't cheapened my farm labor, considering the first cost and the life of a tractor, to say nothing about repairs. The principal advantage is single unit of power for one man's attention and time. I can do my own overhauling, but can't always prevent breaks. I have had opportunity to watch others, some of whom were more successful than I, but all have their troubles sooner or later. I am running a 2,300-acre ranch on Smoky River, northeast of Ransom, Ransom, Kan. Charles Rogers.

Praises Senator Capper

I am writing to let you know that I have received the amount due me from the Chicago company, which is due to Mr. Capper's generous help. I want to thank him for his consideration and help. I have also had proved to me, in this matter, and been made to realize more than ever that he is interested in Kansas people and their interests.

Bushton, Kan. Maybel Cortner.

Protects Roads Against Snow

One live topic right now, as it is every winter, is good roads. While you are discussing it, let me say the worst difficulty we have is caused by the snow drifting east and west especially where the fields and pastures are bare on the north side. Now if a hedge was planted 45 or 50 feet north of the roads in the pastures and a few rows of the crops grown were left standing in the cultivated fields the same distance north of these roads these would act as do the sheds which the railroads build along their right of way and keep the snow on the fields or pastures where it might do some good instead of becoming a public nuisance.

Under the same head, I would say in cutting feed or corn fodder do not cut it too close to the ground. This will help to hold the snow. Can a man afford to let the snow blow off his fields in Kansas?

J. T. Covert, Kan.

Keeps Hogs from Eating Chickens

I had two valuable purebred sows that acquired the habit of eating chickens, and I simply put 3-inch copper bull-rings in their noses in the same manner that I ring a bull and this proved entirely effective. The ring hangs across the mouth and prevents the animal from making a quick grab, but does not interfere with his eating, except that he will not eat very fast until he gets accustomed to his jewelry. My neighbor also tried this with success.

William Banta.
Overbrook, Kan.

Against Militarism

I, with all of the living soldiers of the war of the rebellion, am pleased with the stand Senator Capper is taking against militarism. I agree with him that West Point and Annapolis are the best schools in the world to teach snobbery and brutality. When the young men sent to either school are educated thoroly in that line, they are given an office and sent out to take command of a body of young, proud, brave and patriotic men, and when they get command, the first thing they do is to crush all the pride and patriotism out of them. Then when these men are needed in battle, they are driven in like cattle, without pride or patriotism, by a lot of snobs who know nothing practically about war.

I served for more than three years in the Civil war, with a good old independent regiment of volunteers. We didn't have our pride crushed out of

us, and when we went into battle, we wanted a regiment of volunteers on each side of us, but no regulars.

I was wounded at the Battle of Antietam, spent three months in a hospital and was wounded again in the Battle of Gettysburg. When I was able for duty, and was on my way to my regiment, I had occasion to ask for some information. I stepped up to a little measly regular snob who never had smelled powder, and saluted him as politely as I knew how. He looked at me with contempt and in a stentorian voice commanded, "Take off your hat." I took it off, as a prison stared me in the face if I opened my mouth. But the Devil jumped into my head, and murder into my heart, and the patriotism all left me for a time. This military snob ordered me away as he would a dog, and I went. When I reached my regiment in Virginia, my captain and colonel met me with a hearty handshake and pride and patriotism came back to me and I was ready to fight again for the best country on the globe and against unnecessary militarism.

George East.
Fredonia, Kan.

Grand View Ranch

I am only a little boy 10 years old, but I like to read the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I live way out in Wyoming on a farm. We used to live in town but I like the country life far better, for we have more fun now, riding the horses and calves. My brother who is two years older and I did all the plowing and harrowing and helped plant the crop, raked the hay, and ran the sweep. We help milk the cows and feed the calves, so you see we work as well as play. But papa has paid us pretty well, I think. He bought us a Shetland pony, and two years ago, he gave us a calf apiece, and last year he gave us a calf together. The first ones are cows now and the other one is a good yearling. Last fall after we got father's hay up, my brother and I raked hay for one of the neighbors. My brother made \$70 and I made \$40. I am going to keep my stock, and when I get big, I am going to be a farmer, as I think that is the only life for me. Some day I may send you a picture of my stock. We live just two miles from the mountains, and call our place Grand View Ranch.

Laramie, Wyo. Burton Early.

To Unroll Fencing Wire

The best plan I have yet tried for unrolling new wire from a spool for fencing is to set the spool at or near the post at the end of the line of the fence, then drive a crow-bar thru the spool and into the ground. After anchoring the top of the bar, hitch a team to the end of the wire and drive along the line of the fence. The friction of the spool on the ground will prevent the wire from unrolling too fast. When it is unrolled, the wire is found to be almost tight enough without more stretching.

To prevent the wire from coming loose from the spool and tangling up, it is well to anchor the spool a few rods from the corner post and to unroll the last of the wire by hand.

To staple, I cut a small spike-like stick 6 feet long with a crotch or hook in the middle and when the wire needs holding up as when going over the high ground, I raise the wire on the crotch, then when the wire requires holding down, I use it as a hook by turning it with the other end up and pulling the wire down to the required place, and thus eliminate the risk of hurting ones hands on the wire.

W. H. Plunaty.
Concordia, Kan.

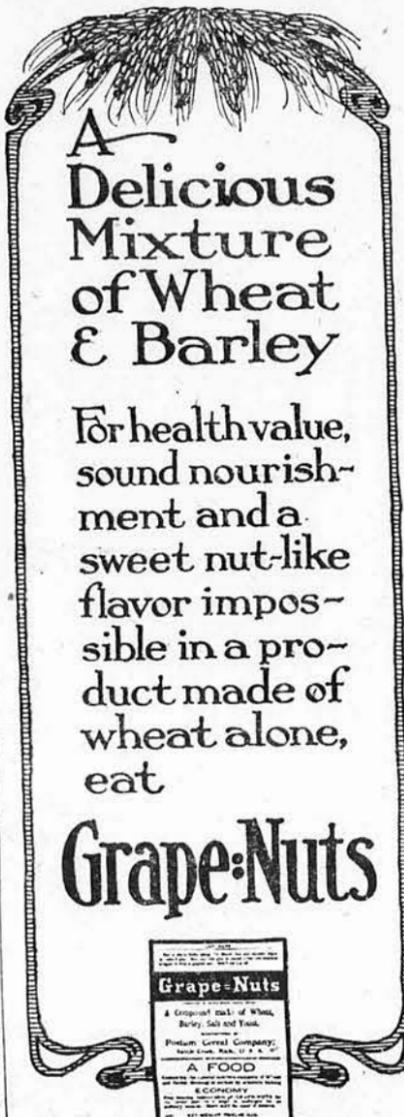
To Prevent Abortion

I see in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of February 6 that J. F. H., of Lakeland, Kan., states that his cows are troubled with abortion.

My cows had that trouble here five years ago and I lost all of my calves but one. I used the following formula: Sulfur, 10 pounds; copperas, powdered, 6 pounds; saltpeter, 3 pounds; air-slaked lime, 3 pounds; asafoetida, powdered, 1/2 to 1 pound. Powder and mix well. Mix 1 part of this mixture with 8 parts of salt. Put this in the feed. I never have lost a calf since, and others who have used it have the same story to tell.

W. B. Stafford.
Ft. Scott, Kan.

Plant a Victory garden this spring.



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Capper After Grain Rules

Unfair Dockage for Rye, the Senator Tells Secretary Houston, is Discouraging the Wheat Producers

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the agricultural committee of the legislature just adjourned protested against unfair dockages imposed by grain inspectors. These resolutions ask Senator Capper to use his influence in having the dockage part of the Grain Standards Act amended in the next Congress. Senator Capper forwarded the resolutions to Secretary Houston a few days ago with this letter:

The Honorable David F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am submitting herewith resolutions adopted by the agricultural committee of the house and senate of the legislature of this state protesting against certain regulations imposed under the provisions of the Grain Standards Act effective July 15, 1918, with the request that the objectionable features referred to be removed.

Farmers throughout the wheat belt find it difficult to reconcile the grading rules promulgated by the Bureau of Markets with the decisions in cases in which dockage appears to have been excessive. Rye, for instance, is classed as a cereal, as also are barley, emmer, spelt, einkorn, corn, grain sorghums, oats and rice, and yet the presence of any of these grains in quantities, however small, has resulted in what I believe to be extremely unfair dockages, amounting in many instances to 5 cents a bushel due to the discovery of only two grains of rye in 100 grains of wheat. I am not insisting that the Bureau of Markets had this result in mind when such regulations were issued, but I do insist that such abuses grow out of just such authority, let the individual blame be where it may. I am not aware that these inseparable cereals in such small quantities have been considered deleterious in the final product of wheat in the past, and I refer in this connection particularly to rye which is most frequently encountered in the original product.

It should be unnecessary to remind the United States Department of Agriculture that before the government fixed the price of wheat the producers had been receiving, in Kansas, up to \$3.50 a bushel. When this was reduced to \$2.20 it required, I believe, a degree of unselfishness, of actual patriotism not encountered in many other great industries vital to the winning of the war, for these farmers to respond immediately to the government's call for larger production at such decreased prices. The widespread publicity given to the assertion that producers were receiving \$2.20 a bushel for wheat when the government had, in fact, imposed grading regulations which made it practically impossible for the farmers to get within 20 or 30 cents of the advertised price; the arbitrary demand of the government for a perfection of quality virtually unattainable on even the cleanest farms; the military harshness of the inspection; the unsympathetic attitude of the department's agents in disposing of appeals from their decisions; the apparent assumption by many of these agents and inspectors that they are the sole custodians of all wisdom and honesty; all these conditions have created a spirit of unrest, of irritation, the impression that the Department of Agriculture is not wholly in sympathy with one of the nation's most fundamental industries, and have, indeed, caused the belief, now quite common in the Middle West, that if the Bureau of Markets has not actually been influenced by the grain buying and grain speculating interests it has at least shown an attitude unfriendly, prejudicial and positively injurious to farmers.

It seems to me so important to offset or remove these impressions, that I have gone into the subject rather more fully than may be necessary. I realize how difficult it might be for you to give personal scrutiny to all the regulations issued from the great department over which you preside, but I find it impossible to forget that prompt action by you will serve, undoubtedly, to smooth out the differences now exist-

ing between farmers and your agents and inspectors. This action I most respectfully urge be taken as soon as consistent with thoro inquiry. Kansas is about to give the world what may be its largest wheat crop, unless conditions should change very radically. It is of paramount importance that the men who have done this work shall receive their just reward. I am not conscious of any desire to return to former shiftless grading regulations. I do not believe any of our farmers are asking for a solitary advantage to which they are not most certainly entitled. But I do believe, emphatically, that the regulations under which they are now required to dispose of their product should be changed immediately to conform to common sense ideals and possibilities. Instead of surrounding our farmers with statutes which hamper and discourage, the government, I believe, might very well give them credit for the fine loyalty they have shown at a time when such standards were vital to our national life. Very truly yours,

Arthur Capper.

The Houston-Spillman Row

BY CHARLES DILLON

The row between Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture and W. J. Spillman, formerly chief of the Bureau of Farm Management, is growing more violent. It has reached that stage now in which it is costing the government a good deal of money, and this is the stage at which the police should be called in and the combatants dragged out. We have received many articles from Washington since this quarrel began last November, but the limit was recorded this week when one article of 11 pages of typewriter, foolscap length, much of it set single spaced, came to hand.

The latest installment of the Houston-Spillman disturbance is in the form of a letter from Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary, to the editor of a farm paper at Nashville. With all the delightful frankness which used to be a characteristic of the editor of the Arizona Kicker, years ago; indeed, with the freedom and accuracy of a real Texan. Mr. Ousley tells Mr. Spillman that he is a liar, not using the short ugly word favored by the unforgettable T. R., but achieving the same result by saying: "Mr. Spillman seems to have lost the capacity to distinguish between truth and error." You could not use more refined language in calling a man a liar.

Perhaps, you have forgotten what the Houston-Spillman row is about. It is not worth describing. Nobody cares two whoops in a rain barrel whether Secretary Houston covered up Mr. Spillman's records about the cost of producing wheat, or whether Mr. Spillman used scientific methods in investigating these costs, or whether Mr. Spillman advocated \$1.50 as the price of wheat, or indeed what either Mr. Spillman or Mr. Houston did in the whole matter. The plain, simple truth is that the country, particularly the agricultural press, has had enough of the Houston-Spillman row. The mails are sufficiently burdened now with tons of useless publicity from Washington and other points of the compass without adding to the transportation costs by sending any further explanation as to what Mr. Houston said or Mr. Spillman neglected to say.

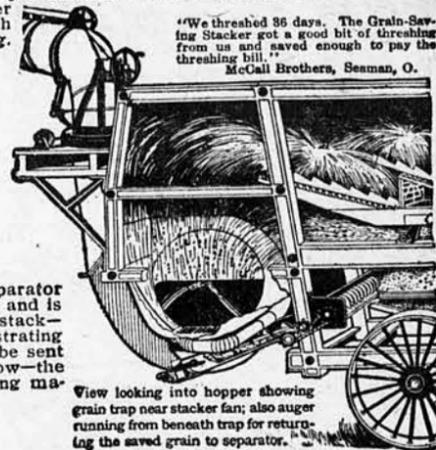
Of course, Mr. Ousley mailed this latest outburst because he was told to do so. Our own opinion is that quite the most absurd thing recorded in recent years is this silly disturbance between a cabinet officer and a bureau chief. Mr. Spillman is a tip-top fellow and a good farmer, but he will not help himself any with agricultural America by continuing his assaults upon Secretary Houston. Equally certain is it that Secretary Houston will not add anything to his already large supply of dignity by continuing to assail Mr. Spillman.

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"We threshed 35 days. The Grain-Saving Stacker got a good bit of threshing from us and saved enough to pay the threshing bill."
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The Grain-Saving Stacker

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

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J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wisconsin
Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York
Elli-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois
Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois
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Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
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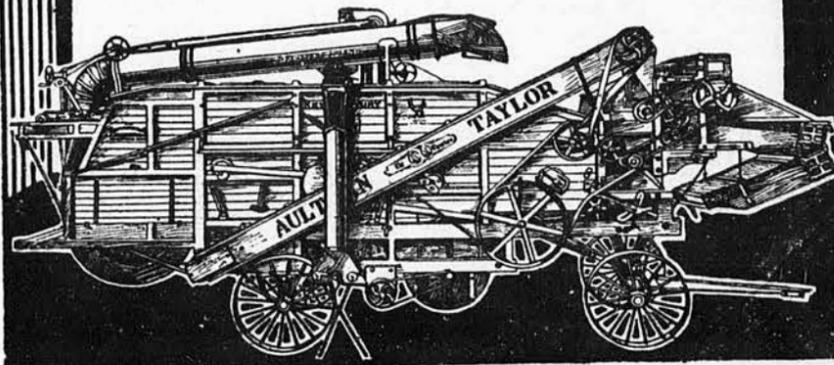
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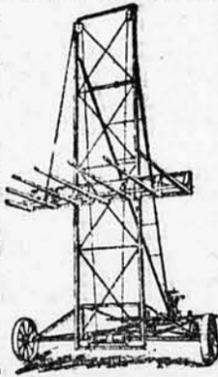
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511A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Darso Makes Large Yields

Oklahoma Develops A New Sorghum Crop

BY M. A. BEESON . . .
Oklahoma State Agricultural College



Here is a Field of Darso at the Oklahoma Experiment Station. It Has Proved to be An Excellent Silage and Hay Crop.

DARSO is a new sorghum developed and named at the Oklahoma Experiment station. The exact origin and history is not known. In 1912 the station received the first supply of seed from a farmer living in west Logan county, who sent in a head for identification. Not being familiar with this type of sorghum it was planted in a variety test and was found to be very uniform in growth.

It has been run in the varieties test of the Oklahoma Experiment station for the past six years and has been found to be quite early, maturing about 10 days earlier than the Black Hulled White kafir. It is more dwarf than the Black Hulled White kafir. The stalks are large with short internodes and bear heavy forage.

The average yield of grain for the past six years for Darso at the Oklahoma Experiment station has been greater than any of the grain sorghums. In years of extreme drouth it yields considerably more than kafir but in years of an abundance of rain fall kafir out-yields Darso.

The stalk of Darso contains about 12.75 per cent of saccharine matter and it possibly originated from the saccharine sorghum or is a cross between the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghum and might be called a "kafir sorghum" as it has some of the qualities of both the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums. The Oklahoma Experiment station has tried to develop a strain that is early, dwarf, and that gives a heavy yield of both the grain and forage, thus being a safe seed and feed crop in years of severe drouth.

Description of Plant

Darso is a low growing plant, about 4 feet in height, heavily foliated, with stalks tinted with red. It is remarkable for its uniformity of height and the uniformity in shape and color of the heads. The stalk is about 1 inch in diameter and has short internodes and is comparatively free from suckering and side branching and does not lodge. The heads are relatively loose and are from 10 to 12 inches long, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, with a continuous center stem and it does not shatter readily. The kernels are ovate, flattened at the germ end and are reddish brown. The glumes are black and extend about one-half way up the grain when matured.

Cultural methods of Darso are very similar to that of the grain sorghums. Owing to the vigor of the young plant it may be planted slightly earlier than kafir when grown for grain. It should be planted in the same way and at the same rate as kafir. If seeded for silage it might be seeded thicker than when growing for grain. It may be seeded broadcast for hay just as any of the grain sorghums. Darso has proved to be an excellent silage and hay crop.

Soy Beans as Green Vegetables

Hahto soy beans, introduced from Japan, are excellent for the production of green beans similar to lima and butter beans. About 115 days are required for the bean to make sufficient growth for use as a green vegetable. Altho the Hahto bean is best adapted for growing in the Southern states, it may also be produced successfully as

a green vegetable during favorable seasons thruout the corn belt, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Being a bush variety, it also is adapted for forage production, its yield of green feed or seed being superior to many other varieties on the market. In a dry form the Hahto bean cooks up better than other varieties and has a better flavor. This bean is to be grown extensively by boys' and girls' gardening clubs in the Southern states during the coming season.

Introducing Hi Hoover

It is doubtful whether a day goes by without your reading of some experience or hearing of one that brings out the remark: "I did that once." It may have been something funny, or perhaps it was just one of the items that make up your every-day existence and enter, eventually, into the making of what we call our philosophy of life. These happenings in cities are recorded by cartoonists who portray with more or less accuracy the foibles of humanity and put smiles where gloom might have been.

There are things just as funny in the country. Who has not heard of

the inevitable conflict between father, 40 years a farmer, and his son fresh—too fresh, he thinks—from college, with his new-fangled ways of farming? Who has not encountered families striving, sometimes pathetically, to "Keep Up With Lizzie," the daughter just back from the seminary or the university? Who has not laughed over these things, or maybe wiped his eyes in sympathy?

All of which is set down here in introducing Hiram Hoover, affectionately known in his neighborhood as "Hi" and the Hoover family. These people have been thru a lot of strange happenings which, we are certain, will entertain you from month to month. As far as it is humanly possible we shall try to have a page in every issue of this paper describing the things that Hi and his folks do and say. These cartoons will be drawn by the inimitable Parsons whose understanding of human nature and many of the fool things for which it is held responsible will be shown in every drawing. Perhaps you can help him, too. Perhaps you've heard of things in your town or county that might go into these cartoons. If so don't fail to write us about it. We're glad to pay for good ideas. Look up Hi on Page 15.

States Help Tuberculosis Work

Legislatures in 23 states that have convened recently are expected to appropriate nearly 2 million dollars for eradication of tuberculosis from livestock, according to reports to the Bureau of Animal Industry. Much of this money is expected to be appropriated for indemnifying owners for cattle destroyed because of tuberculosis, and in most instances carries the understanding that partial indemnity will be made by the Federal government, according to a recent Act of Congress.

In states where it is necessary to change the laws relating to tuberculosis eradication in order to co-operate with the Federal government and receive Federal assistance in indemnification, necessary changes are expected to be made. Dr. J. A. Kiernan, in charge of tuberculosis eradication work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says that the great interest being shown by state legislatures is good evidence that the importance of tuberculosis eradication is realized and that Federal co-operation is appreciated.

**No Table Drink
Has Ever Taken
The Place Of**

**The Original
POSTUM CEREAL**

Boil just like coffee—15 minutes after boiling begins. Its delicious flavor, rich seal brown color and fine aroma make it such a satisfying cup that Postum is the ideal drink with meals for both children and grown people.

Used in place of coffee it provides a real health drink. Contains no drugs, no caffeine as does coffee; doesn't make you nervous, sleepless or fretful.

"There's a Reason"

At Grocers—two sizes 15c & 25c.

Kansas Grange Gets Busy

Farmers Adopt An Interesting Plan of Work

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS State Grange has just published the journal of the proceedings of its forty-seventh annual session which was held at Newton, January 7-9, 1919. This meeting was planned originally for December 10, 1918, but was postponed on account of bad weather and the influenza epidemic. Nearly 40,000 farmers and their wives are active participants in the Kansas State Grange and they sent nearly 300 delegates to the meeting at Newton, which was unusually interesting and harmonious in every detail. The members of the organization comprise some of the best and most progressive farmers in Kansas.

Officers for 1919

The officers for the coming year are: B. Needham of Lane, master; J. M. Ryan, Muscotah, overseer; P. S. Sanders, Oswego, lecturer; J. P. McMullen, Leroy, steward; Byrle Webb, Clearwater, assistant steward; Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy, chaplain; S. B. Has-kin, Olathe, treasurer; E. A. Wedd, Lenexa, secretary; Caldwell Davis, Bronson, gatekeeper; Maude Linck, Emporia, Ceres; Mrs. M. E. Reardon, Atchison, Pomona; Mrs. Edith Colglasier, Larned, Flora; Mrs. Stella Webb, Sedan, lady assistant steward. Members of the new executive committee will be, W. T. Dickson of Carbon-dale; F. C. Pomeroy, Holton; C. C. Romig, Independence; B. Needham, Lane; and A. E. Wedd of Lenexa. The new committee on agriculture, education and home economics will consist of Wm. Campbell of Bronson; L. H. Neiswanger, North Topeka; W. B. Cel-lar of Waverly; Ruby Brown, Omega; Lettie Myers, Welda. On the commit-tee for woman's work will be, Mrs. Lillie B. Crampton, of Arkansas City; Mrs. Beverly Gingrich, Wellsville, and Mrs. Lillie B. Allen, Gridley. Members of the committee on marketing and buying will be J. E. Hendrix of Kan-sas City; D. M. Lauver, Paola; and Maude Linck, Emporia.

Legislative Committee

The new legislative committee consists of the following members: B. Needham of Lane; E. McClure, Greeley; Wm. Campbell, Bronson; P. S. Sanders, Oswego; and H. A. Huff, Chapman. The Grange outlined a strong and active program of work for the year and adopted the following resolutions:

We favor retaining in the state constitu-tion, the provision, "The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of tax-ation."

We favor a law providing for the forfeit-ure to the public schools fund of a per cent of every estate or part thereof, which the owner in life failed to return for assessment.

We favor a modified Torrens law, which will improve, simplify and codify the regis-tering of land titles, that shall be perfect, incontestable and safe, without great ex-pense or delay to owner or investor.

We favor a law authorizing probate courts to direct the county attorney to take charge of the legal duties in the settlement of es-tates without additional cost to such es-tates, when in the court's opinion the estate is too small to bear the expense of other legal assistance.

We oppose any weakening of the commis-sion merchant law.

We favor the continued protection of the quail and oppose any open season for the killing of quail in Kansas.

We favor the strengthening of the anti-discrimination law.

We oppose state pensions to any profes-sional class.

We oppose the increase of salaries of pub-lic officials.

We oppose the county unit of taxation of administration of schools.

We favor the repeal of the rebate tax law.

We favor placing all fraternity and dor-mitory property on the assessment list for taxation.

We oppose any large appropriation of state money for the continuance of the state council of defense.

We demand that all township roads shall be under the control and supervision of the township boards, and that all county roads shall be under the control and supervision of the county commissioners, and that our state and cross country systems shall be under the control and supervision of the state.

We favor the county commissioners hav-ing the appointment and full control and supervision of the work of the county en-gineer.

We believe that the so-called benefit dis-trict shall be maintained when hard sur-faced roads are built, and that said benefit district shall include the towns and incor-porated cities on and along such roads.

We favor the building and maintenance of a comprehensive system of hard-surfaced roads, but upon a cash basis and not by issuing state bonds.

We believe that the farm bureau should assist our practical farmers in making a thoro investigation of the cost of production of the various agricultural products.

The Grange does not favor universal mili-tary training.

We are opposed to an open door policy of immigration.

The question of entering a war should be submitted to the people.

We oppose secret diplomacy in times of peace and in making peace terms.

We favor a league of nations to conserve peace.

We oppose the smoking of cigarets.

The Grange put its members on rec-ord as favoring a better system of marketing than we now have. "Much," says the annual Grange report, "has been said about shortening the road between the producer on the farm and the consumer in the city; and between the producer in the city and the farm-er consumer. We had hoped that the Federal Food Administration created as a war measure, would point the way to some practicable solution of this problem; but we have been disap-pointed.

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

County Farm Bureau

A wrong impression seems to have gotten abroad in the state in regard to the position of the Grange toward the county farm bureau and the coun-ty farm agent. All the members of the Grange favor better methods of farming and any means that will help to bring this about. The Grange, how-ever, opposes the placing of this im-portant work in the hands of inexperi-enced men.

"The farm bureau, or county agent system" says the Grange report, "which has been established thru-out the coun-try, has been an important educational factor, and is capable of rendering a very substantial service to our farm-ers. We believe, however, that mis-takes have been made in permitting professional men who never have had any practical experience, and who never have been real tillers of the soil, to set themselves up as farm advisers or farm leaders. We should demand that these men be practical men who have had real farm training and ex-perience."

Public Highways

Members of the Grange also ex-pressed themselves as strongly favor-able to good roads that would be of real benefit and service to farmers. "We are all interested in good roads," says the Grange report, "and there will be many miles of improved roads con-structed in the next few years. The returning soldiers and the men re-lieved from war industries will pro-vide an abundant supply of labor that gradually must be absorbed again into constructive activities and there is probably no better 'shock absorber' than an intensive road building cam-paign.

"However, that does not justify the building of scenic cross country bou-lewards. The roads of most service to industry and to the people who pay the bills are the mail and market roads, those connecting the farm and factory with the market or shipping point and with the school."

New Legislation

The Grange declared itself favorable to all needed legislation for carrying on the work of education, but all un-necessary and extravagant measures were condemned.

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

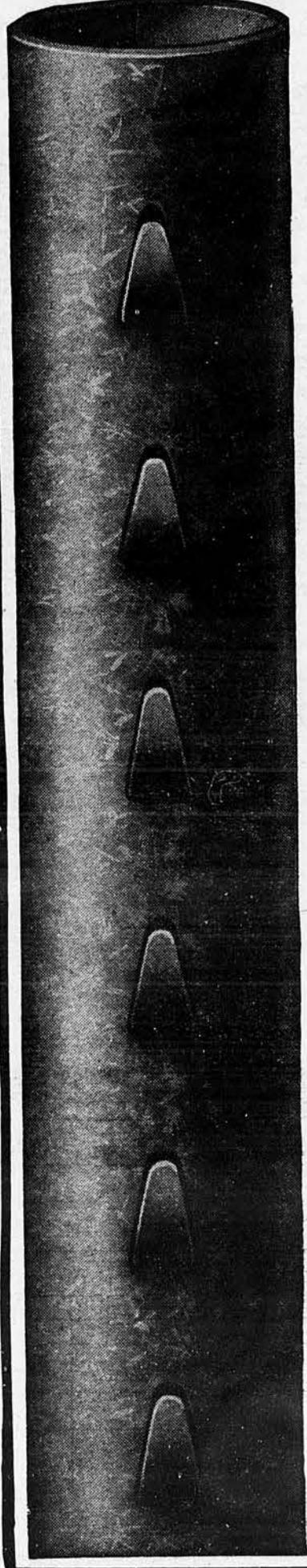
"First, that appropriations make the taxes and that unless these are kept within bounds, taxes will be bur-den-some. A community or the state as well as an individual, can become pov-erty stricken by spending money even for what seems to be necessary or de-sirable.

"Second, that the units of service, appropriation, taxation and manage-

(Continued on Page 14.)

American
GALVANIZED

Steel FENCE POSTS



HERE is the post for you. Heavier, larger, stronger, bet-ter made in every way.

33% Heavier
100% Stronger

The improved Amer-ican Galvanized Steel Fence Post is made of thicker material. It is galvanized inside and out after forming, leav-ing no raw places. There is extra heavy galvanizing below the ground line. It affords lightning protection, and is vermin-proof and fire-proof to per-mit burning of the fence line.

The improved steel post drives easily and anchors itself with perfect solidity. Saves labor. The means of fastening the fence is on the post itself.

Investigate this wonderful improved American Steel Fence Post. Ask your dealer for it. Write for book.

Dealers Everywhere.

American Steel & Wire
Chicago
New York
Company

When writing to advertisers mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Moline Mower

"I have about two acres of soggy land. The sweet clover on this land was as high as the horses, and with the old stalks from last year still on the land. The Moline Mower is the only mower that I was able to cut this clover with, and I have tried them all. I consider the Moline Mower the best that is built. The mower is the lightest draft machine I ever hitched a team to, and certainly do recommend the Moline Mower to any one considering the purchase of a mower."—A. C. Maneman, Payette, Idaho.

This letter shows what service you can expect from a Moline Mower. The Moline gives such satisfaction wherever used and will give you better service than you ever obtained from a mower before.

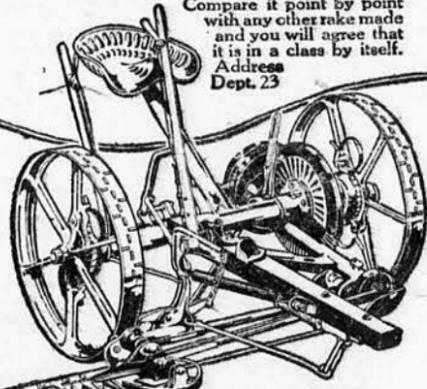
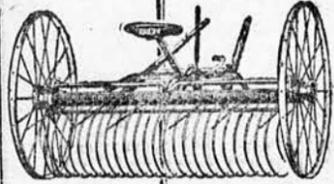
It will cut any kind of grass; it is unusually light in draft, and it will give you from 25 to 40 years of satisfactory service—many Moline Mowers have been used longer than this.

And remember, the Moline Mower is not a new mower, but has been in use in all parts of the world for the last 60 years.

Space does not permit us to tell you all about the good points of the Moline Mower. Send for Folder R. F. 22, which

we will gladly send you, and you will readily see why the Moline Mower gives such splendid satisfaction, year after year, cutting all kinds of grass.

The Moline Rake is also described in folder R. F. 22. Compare it point by point with any other rake made and you will agree that it is in a class by itself. Address Dept. 23



MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILL.
MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

Increase Land Values

"Men have been for years going by those waste lands that were lying idle without realizing the potential value which may be brought about by a *little fertilizer*, a little care, a little sweat."

Editor Collingwood of The Rural New-Yorker.

Fertilizers are an investment; they increase land values as well as crops. Invest this year in

Empire Fertilizers

These fertilizers supply quickly available plant food. They increase yields and improve the quality of grain and other crops. They make legumes and cover crops flourish on depleted soils. They encourage the growth of helpful bacteria—"the good little bugs"—that make available some of the inert plant food which is *already in the soil*.

Our Agricultural Service Bureau exists for *your* benefit. Don't hesitate to consult us on any soil problem. Write for our book, "How to Make Money with Fertilizers", and learn what others have accomplished. It's *free* if you mention the crops you intend to grow.

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

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

Feeds for Fattening Hogs

How Rations May be Balanced Properly

BY JOHN M. EVVARD

ALL OF THE milk products rank high in efficiency as supplements to grain. It is unnecessary to go into details concerning the superiority of skimmilk as a hog feed; everyone knows of its virtues. The biggest drawback to skimmilk is that it is quite bulky as it contains more than 90 per cent water and cannot be a stable article of trade because of its perishability. However, where skimmilk is available it is a most efficient protein and mineral supplement. Skimmilk, with the exception of whole milk, especially that from the sow, is our greatest growing food; it is natural that it should be so because that is the function for which it is really produced. Buttermilk is practically equal to skimmilk in feeding value, providing wash water is not too generously added.

Linseed Oil Meal

A small amount of oil meal added to the ration is quite beneficial because of its laxative tendencies. Oil meal added in small amounts to barrel slop gives the mixture a desirable creamy, uniform consistency.

Abortion in sows often is attributed to oil meal and it is certainly true that some shipments are likely to cause this trouble. Just what the difficulty is never has been determined. In truth, it has not been until recently that this trouble has been definitely traceable to oil meal. The farmers in the flax-growing countries believe that flax straw will cause abortion in many instances with cattle that eat it, and many feeders religiously avoid giving the flax straw stack to their pregnant cows. Now where there is so much smoke connected with the abortive tendencies of the flax plant, there must be a little real fire smoldering somewhere that has not yet come into the scientific light. It is well always to be on guard, and act on the suspicion that oil meal may possibly cause abortion and stiffness in sows, so that if such trouble is experienced when the linseed oil meal is a part of the ration to discard it, or better still substitute it with some standard supplement. When tankage and oil meal are fed together the trouble seems to be avoided. It is to be remembered that this result from oil meal is observed only rarely, much evidently depending upon the origin of the shipment.

Use of Legumes

The grain of the soybean plant is quite similar to linseed oil meal in composition and general make-up. Soybean meal is peculiar to the grains, however, because it contains a very high percentage of fat, or about 17 per cent. Tests show it to be practically equal to linseed oil meal for feeding purposes. Hogs tend to tire of soybean meal after a time if they are confined closely to it. This is especially true when large amounts are used.

The leguminous hays are adapted especially to brood sow feeding, but are too bulky ordinarily to be used in the fattening ration. However, in regions where hay is very cheap and grain quite high in price it is a good plan to permit the fattening hogs to have free access to alfalfa in a rack which may be arranged near the feeding place. The leafy portions of these hays are especially rich in muscle and bone builders. Some recent analyses on alfalfa made at the Iowa Experi-

ment station show 23.3 per cent protein in the leaves and 12.9 per cent in the stalks. Considering that wheat bran contains only 16 per cent, one readily can see why alfalfa leaves often are regarded equal to the bran in balancing up a ration.

Wheat middlings are of especial advantage in the feeding of little pigs and "runty shotes." Mixed with skimmilk, or buttermilk, or tankage, they make a most desirable supplement to the corn ration. Middlings make a very finely textured slop and because of this quality many like to feed tankage mixed half and half with middlings. This is a very good plan because the combination makes a slop that is highly palatable, more so than either alone. A more even distribution of the high protein supplement among the individuals of the herd is possible when middlings are used as a carrier than when the tankage is fed alone. Wheat middlings lack calcium and unfortunately have a slightly acid ash. These shortcomings are corrected by the tankage in the mixture.

A very excellent combination ration may be made of corn, or barley, or rye in connection with wheat middlings and meat meal tankage; if the pigs to be fed are very young and rapidly growing it is an excellent plan to give some skimmilk or buttermilk in addition.

Especially rich in mineral nutrients is this outer layer of wheat, the potassium and organic phosphorus content of which is outstanding. It is laxative in character, but is too high priced usually and too bulky for use with fattening hogs. The sows carrying litters and show herds often can use bran to advantage when cost is not such an important item. Bran is too fibrous and coarse to provide more than a small portion of the ration for young pigs. Bran is a good milk producer and may be fed in limited quantity to the suckling sow.

Protein in Blood Meal

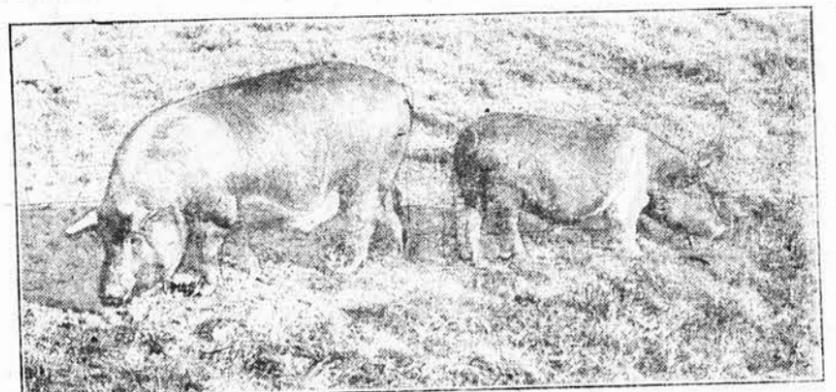
Of all feeds on the market that are practicable in swine feeding blood meal runs highest in protein, or about 87 per cent. Blood meal is relished by pigs but not to the extent that meat meal tankage or milk is. For young growing pigs the blood meal is at a disadvantage in that it is very low in the mineral bone-growing constituents, being particularly deficient in calcium, the element that is so important in the balancing of the ordinary cereal diet. It likewise is somewhat acid in character.

Blood meal has more than 20 pounds of protein within it alongside every pound of starches or their equivalent, which would mean so far as protein balancing is concerned that it would require much less of blood meal to balance 100 pounds of corn than of any of the supplements discussed—being superior to tankage in this respect.

Formerly the blood meals upon the market had a very objectionable odor, but of recent years the process of manufacture has so improved as to make this not noticeable.

As a preventive of scours blood meal holds a very favorable record. Cattle blood is the standard used, it being thoroughly sterilized in special live steam tanks. After clotting the water is drawn off and the residue pressed

(Continued on Page 14.)



Litter Mates (Dumppshire Crossbred) But 60 Pounds Difference in Weight After 120 Days Alfalfa Pasturage. The Big Pig Had Some Corn.

The Man Behind The Dairy

Greatest Success Comes Only With Careful Study

BY A. J. McDOWELL

IN ALL lines of business, the man in charge is the most important factor. His success is measured by the good, common sense and close application which he puts into it. This is particularly true of dairying. It is one of the most advanced lines of agriculture, and is more dependent upon careful attention to details than any other line of agricultural work, except poultry raising. The greatest success comes only with careful study, perseverance, and close application.

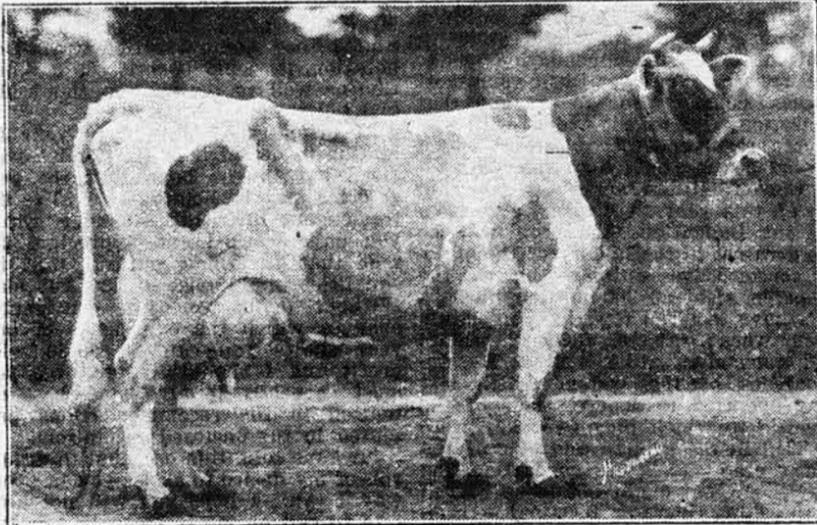
Must Know His Cows

The dairyman should know his cows and the capacity for production of each individual. This can be done only with any degree of certainty by keeping a record of the production of every cow. When this record is kept it is an easy matter to weed out the unprofitable cows. By mercilessly culling out the "boarders" each individual becomes a money maker. One of my dairy demonstration farmers without making any change in his methods of handling his cows, began keeping accurate and systematic records. He found his best cow produced 323 pounds of butterfat in a year and his poorest one produced 89 pounds. It was costing him about 200 pounds of butterfat a year to keep

to the producer should be increased by lowering the cost of production and marketing, rather than raising the price to the consumer. The cost of production can be lowered very materially by using only cows with capacity for profitable production and feeding the right kind of feed and at the lowest possible cost. One man reported that he had been feeding clover hay, wheat bran and shorts. He substituted cornmeal and cottonseed meal in place of the bran and shorts and reduced the cost of his feed one-third and increased the flow of milk one-half in six weeks. That is the kind of dairying that pays. Try it.

It requires about 150 to 200 pounds of butterfat a year to feed and care for a cow. Suppose it to be 200 pounds, then the cow that produces 250 pounds makes a nice little profit, but the one that produces 300 pounds makes twice as much profit. Hence, one cow that produces 300 pounds of butterfat a year makes as much clear money as two that produce 250 pounds each, and as much as 10 that produce 210 pounds each.

He should understand the principles of soil fertility and the use of the cow as a soil builder, because increased fertility means increased profits, and



The Right Man With a Good Type of Dairy Cows Like This One is Sure to Succeed Anywhere. Proper Feeds Will Increase Milk Supply.

each one of these cows. The one made a profit of 123 pounds of butterfat, the other a loss of 111 pounds, making a net profit on the two of only 12 pounds of butterfat. By selling his "boarder" he made his profits 10 times as great so far as these two cows were concerned. He further found that of his herd of 15 cows, about one-third of them lost money, about one-third "broke even," and the other third made money. By selling those which failed to show a profit and reinvesting the money in better cows, he at once put his herd on a paying basis. The conditions found in his herd were not uncommon, but just what most dairy farmers would find if they would keep the record.

Milk Must be Tested

Those farmers who may not feel disposed to buy a tester nearly always can get the tests made without cost either by the local cream buyer or creamery, whichever is most convenient. Don't permit one-half of your herd to eat up the profit made by the other half and then say dairying does not pay. It is the experience of practically every dairyman that when he tests his cows carefully, he finds that a large part of them do not pay for their feed, others make a small profit, and some make handsome gains. By learning definitely what each one is doing, and disposing of the cows yielding the least profit or no profit at all, he puts his herd on a well paying basis.

The dairyman should know what feeds are required and how to produce them because economical production is of vital importance, and cheap feed of the right kind is an important factor. The price of dairy products frequently gets so high that it materially decreases the consumption. The profits

there is no other domestic animal so efficient in soil building as the dairy cow. Usually it requires more work to cultivate an acre of land which will produce only 25 bushels of corn than one that will produce 75 bushels, because the high yielding soil will, in most cases, be in much better physical condition and will cultivate much more easily. The dairy cow will be of great assistance, both in supplying the plant food necessary for the high yield, and the vegetable matter necessary for the better physical condition to make the cultivation easy.

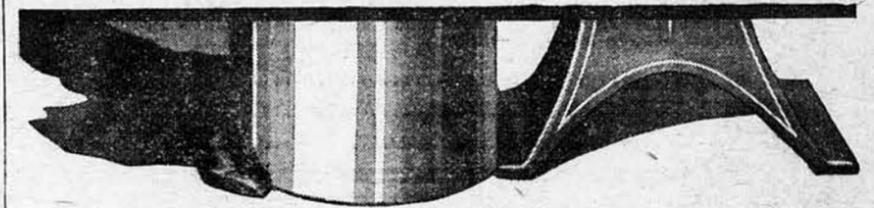
He must appreciate the importance of right breeding and selection, and be able to raise the calves on skimmilk, as these are the only practicable means of keeping the herd up to a high standard of production. This is another vital point in economical production. The price of good dairy cattle is so high that the average farmer can ill afford to buy them; his best and cheapest way to get them is to raise them. To do this, it is necessary to raise the best calves on skimmilk, and to know how to keep them thrifty and vigorous that they may develop into high producers.

The dairyman should recognize the value of succulence and know how to provide it in the best way. He should keep his cows comfortable and contented, bearing in mind that the uncomfortable, discontented cow is a failure everywhere. For the same reason, he should be kind to his cows so that they will enjoy his association.

We recommend dairying because there is money in it, and because it offers the best and most practical way of building up the fertility of the soil; and from the further fact that the dairy cow, when properly handled, will produce human food more economically than any other domestic animal.



The Best Time to Buy a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR



THE best time to buy a De Laval is when you need it most.

With cows freshened, or freshening soon, you will have more milk to handle.

And with butter-fat at present prices you can't afford to lose any of it.

If you are still skimming by the "gravity" method or if you are trying to get along with an inferior or "half-worn-out" separator, you certainly are losing a lot of valuable butter-fat.

So you see that the combination of larger milk supply and a high price for butter-fat can mean only one thing—you need the best separator to be had

Right Now

The best cream separator you can get is the only machine you can afford to use these days, and creamerymen, dairy authorities and the 2,325,000 De Laval users all agree that the De Laval is the world's greatest cream saver. They know from experience that the De Laval is the most economical machine for them to use.

If you buy a De Laval you will get a machine that is tried and tested and true—a machine that will give you genuine service—and you will get the cleanest skimming, easiest turning, longest wearing cream separator that money can buy.

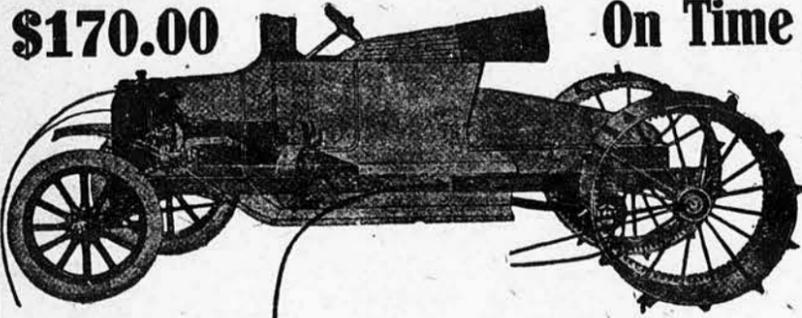
Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165 Broadway, New York

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A Limited Number of Staupe Mak-A-Tractors \$170.00 On Time



Converts any Ford Car into a light, economical, powerful tractor, by converting road speed into pulling power.

A special radiator, a large fan, a special spring fan arm, an extra heavy fan belt, a lagged fan drive pulley, and a water circulating system, are supplied which insure the cooling of the motor. Hyatt Roller Bearings in bull wheels.

EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE ONE

For any traction work you have to do, it will increase your power, from two to four horses in plowing, seeding, haying, harvesting, hauling and road upkeep.

It does not matter whether you have all the horses your average work requires, or whether you have a tractor, the Staupe Mak-A-Tractor has a place on your farm, as an auxiliary, which, on account of its extremely low cost, and its economical operating cost, due to its light weight and the world's best known power plant, together with the numerous uses to which it can be put, makes it the best investment you ever made.

\$170 ON TIME \$170
Fill in and mail coupon TODAY and get literature and SPECIAL AGENT'S PROPOSITION.

Only 300 attachments to offer at \$170 each. None after these are sold. First come, first served.

Mr. Frederick Hansen,
325 Wilmae Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Dear Sir: Please mail me literature and Special Agent's Proposition on Staupe Mak-A-Tractors.

Name

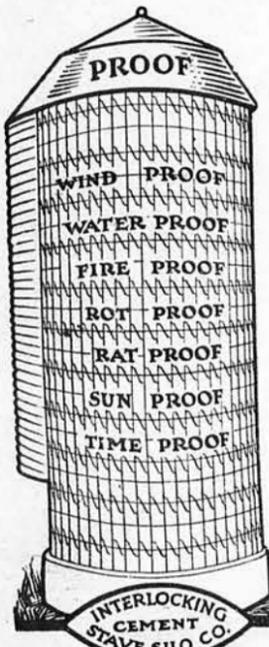
Town

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

Cement the Permanent Material

With all the material in the world from which to choose, Nature selected cement for permanency. Of it she built her mountains, which are everlasting. Of this same material, cement, which is nothing more nor less than ground rock, we make our cement staves. In cement silos you have Nature in a pliable wall, made in units, each part taking care of the expansion and contraction that is natural in every substantial silo material. The convex and concave edges of each stave eliminate the weakest link in silo construction, the solid mortar joint.

The cement stave wall is the best wall ever built for silos. NATURE SELECTED IT. SCIENCE BUILT IT AND PRACTICE PROVES IT TO BE THE BEST. It has all the good qualities and none of the objectionable features of other silos. You will find some that leak, others that rot, some that blow over and others with guy wires to furnish a scratching place for live stock. Objections to all except the cement stave silo.



It is air-tight, water proof, rat proof, rot proof, fire proof and permanent.

INVESTIGATE

Drive over your neighborhood; inspect the different kinds of silos for yourself and by yourself. Study the types and we know you will choose the cement stave silo.

**The Interlocking Cement
Stave Silo Company**
Wichita, Kansas

BRANCHES AT
Alden, Kan., Liberal, Kan., Fort Scott, Kan., Kinsley, Kan.,
Wichita, Kan., Topeka, Kan., Enid, Okla.

Store Wheat on the Farms

Senator Capper Urges Changes in Grain Corporation System. Present Plan Works Hardships

CHANGES in the system of handling wheat by the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, which he says are working a hardship on millers, livestock growers and farmers, are urged in a letter from Sen. Arthur Capper to Julius H. Barnes, head of the grain corporation. Senator Capper points out that a crop of 200 million bushels of wheat is expected from the more than 11 million acres that were sown last fall. He has received many complaints from millers, livestock men and farmers against "the inequalities of the system which last year operated to deprive them of the benefits to which they feel they are entitled."

Passed Resolution Unanimously

The letter follows:
"I enclose copy of resolution passed unanimously by the agricultural committees of the house and senate of the state of Kansas at the session just closed, touching the handling of the 1919 wheat crop by the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation under the provisions of the law recently passed by Congress. From the facts set out in these resolutions and from my personal knowledge of conditions which obtained in the movement of the 1918 crop, I am impressed by the justice of the program outlined and am prompted to direct your attention to the recommendations made and ask that you give them your most earnest consideration to the end that steps may be taken which will prevent a recurrence of conditions which proved so unsatisfactory last year.

"Eleven million acres are sown to wheat this year in Kansas, and from present indications the crop will be the greatest in the history of the state. A conservative estimate places the probable yield at 200 million bushels. "I have received repeated complaints from wheat raisers, feeders, millers and consumers alike against the inequalities of the system which last year operated to deprive them of the benefits to which they feel they were entitled in the growth and sale of the wheat crop. It is the general feeling that the wheat ought not to be rushed at threshing time to a terminal market, but that a large part of it should be stored in Kansas, and it is urged that modification of the regulations be made which will admit of such action; that action along this line will do much to stabilize conditions here during the marketing season.

Store Wheat in Kansas

"The milling industry of Kansas has a right to expect that enough of the wheat grown in the state will be stored here to permit the mills to run at capacity, instead of being reduced to the necessity, as they are at this time of buying wheat at Kansas City and shipping it back into Kansas for grinding—both an expensive and a wasteful transaction. Many mills in this, the greatest wheat producing state in the union, were compelled to shut down last year because they were unable to get wheat for grinding. This difficulty could be obviated by permitting the storage of wheat in the mills and elevators and on the farms of Kansas.

"Likewise, the stockmen of the state, many of whom are wheat growers as well, have a right to feel that they are entitled to a generous share of the mill feed obtained from grinding Kansas wheat, and not be compelled to see bran, shorts and other milling by-products shipped out of the state, as was the case last year, while they were unable to buy this much needed feed for their stock, except from other markets. If sufficient wheat is stored in this state to keep the mills running, the feeders will be assured of an adequate supply of feedstuffs. Last year feeders complained bitterly because they were compelled to buy and ship in feedstuffs, no doubt by-products of wheat they themselves had grown, which they should have been able to purchase from the market in their own or some nearby town.

"But the most vitally concerned of all is the farmer—the grower. While the war was on he appreciated the

necessity of marketing his wheat crop rapidly in order that our own food needs as well as those of our allies might be met and with characteristic patriotism and devotion responded to the demands placed upon him, even tho it worked a real hardship. But now that the emergency has passed he feels, and rightly so I think, that he should be accorded more latitude in selling and marketing his products. If he could be permitted to store his wheat on his farm, receiving a reasonable return for the storage, it would enable him to do his pressing work when it called and to thresh and market his crop at his convenience, without loss thru shrinkage in holding his wheat. At the same time this would put the wheat on the market gradually and relieve the great freight congestion which always is experienced at harvest time, and protect the farmer against loss.

"An arrangement of this kind which would permit the storage of wheat in elevators, mills and on the farms, with a reasonable allowance for storage, instead of forcing it rapidly to the terminal market at harvest time, would do much to solve the conditions complained of. I believe it would be the cheapest storage known, and since it would take the storage proposition largely out of the hands of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, it would benefit the corporation as well as the grower, the feeder and the miller.

"I bring these matters to your attention in no spirit of unfriendly criticism, but in the hope that the suggestions may be helpful. I realize the tremendous difficulties under which you have worked and appreciate the fact that it is but natural that inequalities would arise in the first year. Without doubt you are considering changes which the experience of last year shows you can be made with profit and I should like to urge you most earnestly to give your best attention to the recommendations presented in the enclosed resolutions.

"Let me take this occasion to assure you of my desire to assist you in every way I can. I hope you will not hesitate to call on me if I can be of service to you."

Kansas Grange Gets Busy

(Continued from Page 11.)

ment should in some measure, be kept together. Today when a need is felt, be it to repair a sidewalk or build a college, we say let the state do it, with little thought as to who is to be served and who shall be taxed for it.

"In all public activities thought should be taken as to what group of people are to be served; what group will have the controlling voice in the management."

The Grange has been an important factor for good in the state, and the Farmers Mail and Breeze wishes it success in all of its worthy and deserving efforts. Farmers can make their influence felt best thru proper organizations that follow out progressive and constructive plans of work. The Grange has a large and important field of usefulness before it in Kansas.

Feeds for Fattening Hogs

(Continued from Page 12.)

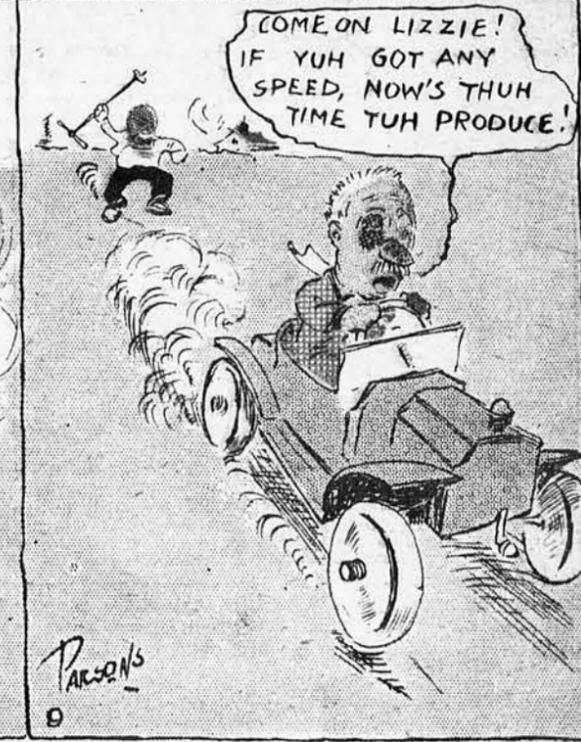
under high pressure. Then it is dried thoroly to about a 6 or 7 per cent moisture content. The grinding which now is done reduces the meal to the fineness desired by the trade.

Inasmuch as there is virtually no fat in the blood, it is not skimmed for the grease as is the tankage tank; blood meal contains less than 1 per cent of fat, which is in marked contrast to the 10 per cent found in tankage.

It is entirely likely that blood meal will be used more largely in the productive feeding of swine in the future as we learn more and more about its advantages and disadvantages. For the present it is well for those who believe in animal and meat products to "pin their faith" to meat meal tankage in the absence of skimmilk or buttermilk.

The Adventures of Hi Hoover

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



Warning!

BEWARE! Promoters are flooding the country with get-rich-quick literature because there is an oil boom in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and fortunes are being made. Before buying oil stocks get information direct from the fields. Keep posted and separate the wheat from the chaff.

Free Texas Oil Map

Three months' subscription to the Mid-West Oil News and a large three colored Texas oil map free, showing oil and gas fields, pipe lines, etc., to the first two hundred applicants. Cut out this ad and mail with name and address or send postal card today.

Mid-West Oil News

423 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

Don't Waste Wool

Old methods of shearing leave too much wool on the sheep. Shear the modern way with a good machine. The Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine works wonders with flocks up to 300 head. Saves time and money—shears 15% more wool. Does away with second cuts. Soon pays for itself. Price only \$14. You can get it by sending \$2.00—pay balance on arrival. Or write for catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
Dept. B 121, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Value of Swine Industry.
Brood Sows Need Shelter.
Warm Quarters for Young Pigs.
Sunlight and Shade Required.
Good Drainage is Essential.
Sanitation Must Have Attention.
Provide Good Ventilation.
Proper Location Important.

THE extent to which swine will increase the net return from the farm is well recognized by most farmers. On a properly conducted farm, especially in the corn belt, swine are practically clear profit aside from the cost of the labor in caring for them since their food can be made to consist of waste products which otherwise would not be utilized. Hog raising probably has returned proportionately greater profits to the corn-belt farmer than any other enterprise. In view of this, it naturally might be expected that the hog would be the best housed animal on the farm. In most instances, however, the opposite is true. The old-fashioned idea that the hog is a tough, filthy animal still persists, and many farmers believe and act in the belief that anything is good enough for a hog.

means smooth walls and floors, for if crevices exist they are only harbors for dirt and vermin. On account of the anatomical construction of the hog, his breathing, eating and drinking is done close to the ground, and close to a thousand sources of infection. This makes it all the more necessary that his living quarters be cleaned as often and as thoroughly as possible.

Ventilation is an absolute necessity, for the hog demands an abundance of fresh, pure air which should be provided without subjecting him to injurious drafts. The hog will suffer greatly in closely confined, ill-ventilated places, because he is a highly productive animal and his metabolism is carried out under maximum conditions, especially when he is being fattened. An abundance of pure air is especially desirable at such a time.

Many factors enter into the consideration of a location for the swine house. The prospective site for the house should be carefully studied so that time and energy in feeding, watering and bedding may be saved. As mentioned before, good drainage is essential and a loose, sandy soil with a fair slope will prove satisfactory. If the location is such that advantage can be taken of an open, sunny space which is protected from the cold winds so much the better. Since pigs require a considerable amount of yard room; the house must be located in such a place where adequate yard facilities will be available. The location of the swine house with respect to the other buildings of the farm is also important. Unpleasant odors are likely to rise from the swine house, and it should be located so that the prevailing winds will carry the odor away from the residence. The grain storage building which holds the supply for the hogs should be near. The liability of swine to disease makes it desirable that the swine house and lots be located not adjacent to the road as is very often the case, but at some distance away so that the danger from infection is lessened as much as possible. A reasonably complete isolation of the hog house and lots is decidedly advantageous.

April 4, Arbor Day

Governor Allen has issued a proclamation declaring that April 4 would be Arbor Day in Kansas.

Thousands of trees will be planted in Kansas this year in keeping with the proclamation. Many trees will be planted in memory of departed soldiers and sailors and persons who made the supreme sacrifice in the recent war. The governor asked all loyal Kansans to remember the spirit of the day.

Every school in the state should have appropriate exercises on that day and if possible trees should be planted on the school grounds. Every teacher should be interested in this work.

Tighter Quarantine

It is imperative that quarantine regulations related to the importation of livestock into the United States be more rigidly enforced than ever before, say officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. Two infectious and contagious diseases of the horse, ulcerative and epizootic forms of lymphangitis, are prevalent among the horses and in the war-trodden soils of Europe. The chances are that thousands of war horses are infected extensively with the causative agents of these diseases; hence the need for special precautions.

No Dead Chicks in Shell

Easy to avoid this loss now. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Box 3310, Leavenworth, Kansas, well known poultry expert has issued a 16-page bulletin that tells how to save baby chicks and what to feed. Send at once for this free bulletin.—Advertisement.

"It's your own fault if you get stung," says O'Connor



"Your own horse-sense ought to tell you what is the best value when a small chew of Real Gravelly tastes so good, and lasts so much longer than a big

chew of ordinary plug."

Good taste, smaller chew, longer life is what makes Genuine Gravelly cost less to chew than ordinary plug.

Write to:—
GENUINE GRAVELLY
DANVILLE, VA.
for booklet on chewing plug

Peyton Brand REAL CHEWING PLUG

Plug packed in pouch

We'll Send 12 Grafted Apple Trees Postpaid



Each little tree is produced by grafting together a "scion" (branch) from a selected tree of heavy-cropping record, to a healthy one-year root. Each little tree is about a foot high. They take root at once, make rapid growth, and bear large crops of choice apples even sooner than large trees planted at the same time.

Two Each of Six Best Varieties

TWO GENUINE DELICIOUS
The finest apple grown. Deep red, shading to golden yellow at the tip. Wonderful flavor and aroma.

TWO YELLOW TRANSPARENT
A summer apple of choice quality. Bears very early, sometimes the 1st year. Pale, transparent yellow.

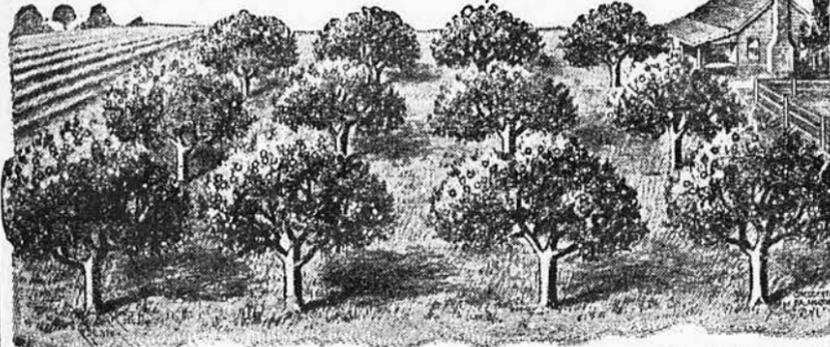
TWO JONATHAN
Medium size, deep yellow, overcast with red. Rich, winy flavor and juicy flesh. A general favorite.

TWO STAYMAN WINESAP
Deep, rich red; flesh sweet and juicy, mildly tart. A thrifty grower and a heavy bearer.

TWO WEALTHY
Hardy, vigorous and productive, a good keeper, rich, tender and juicy. One of the best apples grown.

TWO WINTER BANANA
Beautiful golden yellow with a red blush. Deliciously sweet and spicy. A rapid grower and very productive.

These twelve trees will grow anywhere, giving you an abundance of the best apples. We send simple, but complete instructions for planting, by following which you will soon have a nice orchard like the one shown here. We guarantee the twelve trees to grow to your satisfaction, and will replace, free, any trees that fail to do so.



Our Home Apple Orchard Offer The twelve little "Grafted Apple Trees" in this collection, as explained above, are long-scion apple grafts of the highest quality. We will send this collection, as described, charges prepaid, with a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for \$1.10 or with a three-year subscription at \$2.10.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Enclosed find \$..... for which please enter my subscription for the term of years and send me the twelve apple trees postpaid as per your offer.
Name.....
Address.....

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**The Signs of Spring.
Wheat is in Good Condition.
Stalk Fields Too Wet To Plow.
Diversified Farming Usually Wins.
The Torrens Land Act Falls.
Some Fraudulent Farm Deals.
Wheat Prices in 1916.
Rates Charged for Bank Loans.**

SPRING SEEMS close at hand this morning, March 15, and the birds are making plenty of music. The robins, however, do not seem to believe that the good weather is to continue for they are loudly promising more rain. For a week the frogs have been croaking, but you know the old saying that frogs have to be frozen and thawed three times before spring is really here and they have not as yet been frozen once since they began to "holler." For several mornings the prairie chickens have been bringing up memories of homestead days with their "oom-boom-boom" which is pleasant music to all who lived in the West 25 years ago.

The wind has shifted to the northwest just as I start this paragraph which likely means that the cold change promised by the weather bureau is on the way. The last 24 hours has been so warm that wheat and alfalfa have made a good growth and the land now shows an excellent tinge of green. I think we now may feel sure that the wheat has gone thru the winter safely; at any rate, I cannot recall any season in which wheat was frozen out after March 15. Only an exceedingly wet spring and early summer now will prevent the harvesting of a good wheat crop here. The stand is all that could be desired and the acreage is at least twice as large as any other wheat acreage on record in Coffey county.

The showers which fell this morning and during the night make us glad that we worked late last night in order to complete the oat sowing. The field on which we sowed oats this spring was in corn last year and the corn was cut and the shocks had all been fed some time ago. There were no weeds or grass on the field so every bit of the snow blew off thus permitting the field to dry early. It is on account of this fact that we have our oat crop for 1919 all in the ground. Fields in which were standing stalks, or on which many corn shocks stood have not yet dried enough for us to work in them. The last snow which collected on them melted there making such fields too wet to work for several days.

When a man practices diversified farming it takes a large number of acres to permit much of a showing to be made of any one crop. We have in this farm 244 acres and it is so divided this year that no crop shows up with much of an acreage. There are 47 acres sown in wheat, 14 acres in oats, 30 acres are set aside for corn, 6 acres for kafir and there are 18 acres in alfalfa. Of the native prairie sod left unbroken 80 acres are in pasture and 40 acres in meadow. This accounts for 235 acres; the other 9 acres are in timber along the creek, and one or two small patches of prairie grass. The remainder is taken up by roads, garden patches, a hog pasture and a small orchard. The man who has but an 80-acre farm cannot diversify much and have a very large acreage in any one crop.

A friend writes from Centerville, Kan., asking me to state my views on the Torrens land transfer system. By this time the legislature has ceased to consider bills and it seems that the fate of the Torrens act is to die without a vote being taken on it. This proposed law was approved by all the farm organizations in the state yet the legislature dodges just as it always has done. It is not alone the cost of abstracts that the land owners of Kansas complain of under the present law. That cost could be borne if the present system assured safe titles. That it does not is shown by the large number of "quieting title" suits brought in every term of every district court in Kansas. If a piece of real es-

tate changes hands the next thing we may look for, after a lawyer has had a chance at a title, is a suit to quiet title. It is an exceptional title, indeed, in which the average county seat lawyer cannot find a flaw. It is to the credit of the better lawyers of the state, among them being Judge Smart of Ottawa, that they favor the Torrens system of recording land titles as being more equitable, safer and cheaper than the present system.

To show how the present system fails to protect the land owner from clouds upon his title I call your attention to the frauds unearthed during the past week by United States District Attorney Fred Robertson. Several tracts of land owned in Kansas by non-residents were "transferred" by swindlers who forged the name of the owners to deeds and fixed up a fraudulent acknowledgment of signature by a notary who had no existence. To quote the words of the news note: "If the proposed purchaser wrote to the register of deeds in the county where the land was located he was told that the land was in the name of the man wishing to sell it. Under present rules the register had no way of finding out the fraud and he had to accept the fraudulent deeds and notary work for record as the land was owned by non-residents who could know nothing of what was going on." Of course, the land owner would not lose his land; the man who supposed he was buying it was the one who lost his money, but the fraudulent deed on record would put a cloud on the title and it would have to be removed by process of law. Is such a system of recording titles safe? It would not appear so and we know that it is not cheap. Let us have some reform of our land title laws by which technical flaws may be cut out. Why would not a deed in form of a registered government bond and which could be transferred in the same manner be better and safer as well as cheaper than the present plan?

Our Geuda Springs friend who wrote me regarding wheat prices there in 1916 and also regarding interest rates charged in Sumner county writes me that he thinks I was insulting in my reference to the matter in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of March 8. I regret he feels that way because I had no intention of insulting him. If you will look up the article in question you will see that I agreed that he was getting the rankest kind of a deal, provided he was stating the facts. His statements seemed so incredible that I qualified what I wrote by saying in effect "if these statements are true." He writes me again to say that they are true and that he feels greatly aggrieved that I should in any way doubt his word. He gives many references to prove his character, most of them from bank cashiers. Perhaps, I should not have worded my paragraphs just as I did in his letter of complaint he had not accused both the Farmers Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly of being subsidized. This is not a very pleasant way of trying to get a hearing.

In regard to interest rates, he states that land owners can borrow money at the banks there for 8 per cent but that tenants have to pay any rate the bankers see fit to charge. Not only that, but the interest is taken out of the principal before any money is handed over which in effect still further increases the rate. If bankers do that they are guilty of robbery under the present statutes. Not only that, but there is a law to reach them and it should be invoked. The banks here charge but 8 per cent regardless of whether the borrower is land owner or tenant and the borrower gets the amount for which he pays interest.

Any solution of the labor question that fails to provide for a share of the profits going to labor and for labor's share in the responsibility of management is temporary, superficial, and will fail.

Get the ORIGINAL

"An Imitation
—be it Ever
so Good—
is Still an
Imitation."



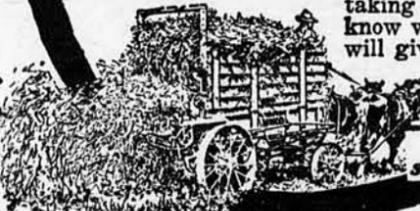
We have found your Spreader to be most satisfactory. The light team, weighing only about 2000, handles it on practically all the farms. The evenness and strength of the growth after top-dressing with your machine shows it is a tool no farmer can afford to be without if he wants results. J. H. McCLUER.

Two years ago I bought one of your spreaders, last year I got a second one. A good Manure Spreader is one of the best paying tools a man can have on a farm. We spread lime as well as manure with your "NISCO" Spreaders. Would not think of running my farms without them. A. S. WELCH

I have used your "NISCO" Spreader for five years. Am so well pleased with the work it does, that I would not have any other. Has cost me only 30c for repairs and that was caused by my own neglect. P. I. WORTHINGTON

Original letters on file. Addresses upon request.

The "NISCO" One-Man Straw Spreader Attachment—Gives you Two Machines in One.



When you invest in a manure spreader you are buying an implement that will be the most profitable machine on your farm, if you profit by the experience of others and choose the machine that has stood the test of time. Buy the original, the machine which revolutionized old-fashioned methods, which has always been the leader in quality, in sales and in improvements. This machine is the

NISCO

The New Idea

Lowdown, light draft. Loads and pulls without undue strain on man or team. Has solid bottom with chain conveyors. Pulverizes thoroughly and spreads evenly. 5 to 7 ft. wide. Spreads from 3 to 15 loads per acre, at your option, by merely shifting a lever. Drives with heavy sprocket chain—no gears.

See the "Nisco" at your dealer's. Don't wait for him to see you as he is probably short of help. Insist on the "Nisco," and don't buy regrets by taking some other machine. If you don't know who sells the "Nisco," write us and we will give you his name.

Get our Book—"Helping Mother Nature," which gives much new information about manure and soil fertility.

NEW IDEA Spreader Co.
SPREADER SPECIALISTS. COLDWATER, OHIO

(10)

War Puzzle Picture



Here Is The Very Latest Puzzle Picture

In this map of Europe are the hidden faces of eight soldiers and sailors of various nationalities.

Can You Find Them?

Try it—it will be great fun and it is not as easy as it looks at first. Take this picture and look at it from all sides and see if you can find the hidden faces. There is a Frenchman, Englishman, Chinaman, Russian, Italian, Jap, Spaniard and an American. You won't necessarily find the picture of the Englishman in England or the Italian in Italy or any of them in their own country but it is possible to find them all in this picture somewhere. If you can find four of these faces—mark them with a cross (X) and cut out the puzzle picture.

Every One Who Answers This Puzzle Will Earn a Prize

Just send in your answer right away and earn a prize. Everyone now-a-days is anxious for war pictures and we have a series of wonderful war pictures that are 12x16 inches in size, which are reproduced from actual paintings in many colors. Your prize will be one of these pictures. This series of war painting reproductions contains the following subjects:

- Good Bye Sweetheart, the Old Home.
- Our Soldier Boy in France, News from Home.
- Comrades in Action, Captured Eighteen Huns Single Handed.
- British-Franco-American Army.
- An Air Raid On the Huns and Our Home Defenders.

Send in your answer at once with the faces marked on the puzzle picture and we will send you one of these Beautiful 12x16 inches War Pictures all charges prepaid, and we will tell you about OUR BIG SURPRISE. Do this right away and get your prize picture by return mail—don't forget to ask about the BIG SURPRISE.

War Puzzle Picture Dept. 2, 407 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 86 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents; stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

10 Patriotic Cards 10c

We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver. NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan. When writing to our advertisers mention this paper.



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I'VE SAVED \$600
 on my **LUMBER** and other material in that home by buying from the **FARMERS LUMBER CO.**
 Right now—today, send us a complete list of all building material you need. Our estimate by return mail is absolutely **FREE** and we will make you a price on which you
Save Hundreds of Dollars!
 In doing business here, you don't pay a cent until you see, unload, check and are fully satisfied that you have received the finest bill of material you ever saw and have saved big money on it. We pay the freight and ship to all points in Nebraska, west Iowa, southern Dakota, northern Kansas and northwest Missouri.
SEND THAT LIST TODAY
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FREE MAP OF TEXAS OIL FIELDS
 Investigate *before* buying oil stocks, not *after*. Get facts direct from oil fields regarding dividend payers. Fortunes in the making in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. Keep posted—invest intelligently.
 Write today for
Mid-West Oil News
 Three months free subscription to the Mid-West Oil News and a large three color oil map showing oil and gas fields, pipe lines, etc., to the first 200 applicants. Cut out this ad and mail with name and address, or send a post card to the MID-WEST OIL NEWS, 441 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY
 Select the bicycle you prefer from the 44 styles in the famous "Ranger" line. We send it on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL, freight paid to your town. Return it if not pleased and the trial costs you nothing.
 Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies, and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms.
RIDER AGENTS Wanted
 Boys, make money taking orders for bicycles, tires and sundries from our big catalog. Do business direct with the leading bicycle house in America. Do not buy until you know what we can do.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
 Dept. P-177 Chicago



17 1/2¢ A ROD
 164 styles, highest quality fence. Order direct at wire mill prices. Shipped from Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado or California. Catalog free. Write today. Geo. E. Long, **OTTAWA MFG. CO.**, 101 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

BINDER TWINE
 FACTORY TO FARM 31st year. Free Sample August Post, Box A, Moulton, Iowa



YOU
 and every other American Citizen should have one of these most beautiful "Allied Victory" finger rings—made of Genuine Sterling Silver, Guaranteed. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. Beautifully designed and engraved and the newest finger ring on the market. The shield of the U. S. A. with the words, "Allied Victory" engraved in standard colors. Red, White and Blue, show off in beautiful radiation—a finger ring that will be greatly admired by everybody.
GIVEN FREE AND POSTPAID for distributing only six beautiful War Patriotic and Peace Pictures. Pictures are 12x16 inches in size and reproduced from actual paintings in many colors—very beautiful to frame. Everyone wants War pictures and these are the best on the market and go like wild-fire. You also get one picture **FREE** for yourself for accepting this offer.
 Write Today, Quick. A postcard will do. Just say, "I want one of your 'Allied Victory Rings.'" Send correct size.
E. HASKELL, Mgr., Dept. 16, Topeka, Kansas

Capper Pig Club News

County Leaders Soon Will Put Pep in the Game

BY JOHN F. CASE
 Director of Club Work

GOOD comradeship is one of the most important features of Capper Pig club work. All of us are members of one big family. For months now, Club Manager Whitman has been extending sympathy to club members afflicted with the influenza. Now it is time to sympathize with him. Earle is at home ill, and while the doctor says he probably will not be detained long, your old contest manager is temporarily on the job again. If you want to write a cheer-up message to Mr. Whitman, address him at 1178 Clay street, Topeka, Kan.



Ben Fridley.

It seems good to visit with Capper Pig club folks again. Not that I have lost interest for a moment, but since turning over the active management of the club to Manager Whitman, I have not kept in close touch with my friends. Looking over today's mail I find letters from many of the boys who did good work last year, and letters from new boys who are exhibiting the right spirit. I want every club member to feel as if he was a member of a baseball team and that the winning of the game depended upon his efforts. Your captain, Earle Whitman, can be depended upon to go the limit in leading you to victory. Get into the game and make this the best year since we organized for work.

County leaders will be appointed soon. It is a great honor to win the leadership of a county club. Winning the pep trophy is worth more than \$1,000 cash to any boy. It means something that money cannot buy for it will provide an inspiration that will last thru life. Do you think that money could buy the trophies won by Clark Jenkins and Loren Townsend? If so, make them an offer and see what sort of an answer you will get. And the team mates of the county leader are entitled to equal honor. No county leader can win without the united support of every boy and every mother and dad in the county club.

I have just been having a visit with Senator Capper and he wants me to assure every member in the Capper Pig club and the Capper Poultry club of his sincere interest in their welfare. Senator Capper is very proud of the record our club members have made and he is expecting us to do even bigger and better things in the years to come. And now here's a bit of news. We are to have a Capper Calf club in 1920. The announcement of the rules and prizes, however, will not be made until this fall. Purebred heifer calves, both beef and dairy, will be entered and an opportunity will be provided to deserving boys to get a start with purebred cattle as well as purebred swine. The money to pay for the calves will be lent direct, Mr. Capper taking the personal notes of the members. Liberal prizes will be offered and we can see no reason why the Capper Calf club should not be a worthy addition to our club work.

Ben Fridley of Wabaunsee county was one of the live members of the Capper Pig club in 1917. As county leader he did good work last year and he won a prize in the open contest. You will find the story of how Ben fed and cared for his contest entry a very interesting one. Here it is:

"I bought my sow of F. F. Wood, March 1, 1918. She was about 15 months old and weighed 300 pounds. I entered her in the contest, March 11. Thirteen little pigs came on March 16, but three died, leaving me four boars and six sows. I weaned the pigs May 6. Up to that time I had fed my sow and pigs 100 pounds of oilmeal at a cost of \$5.25; 50 pounds of shorts costing \$1.25, and I also fed some corn and let the sow run on alfalfa for one month. I fed 20 ears of corn a day for 64 days. There were 13 bushels costing \$15.47; 400 pounds of oilmeal

costing \$14; 275 pounds of shorts costing \$6.87; 60 bushels of oats at \$43.20; 1,200 pounds table slop at \$6; 1,200 pounds of skim milk at \$6. My sow was pastured two months for 40 cents, my pigs had four months of alfalfa pasture, so for ten pigs the cost was \$6. My feed bill at contest price was \$116.25 and at actual cost about \$100.

"I sold one boar September 28, for \$35. He weighed 190 pounds. Sold six sows October 1, for \$241.35. They weighed 1,100 pounds. Another boar was sold October 20 for \$32, weighing 185 pounds, another one on November 22, for \$32, with a weight of 200 pounds and another December 1, for \$35, with a weight of 200 pounds. My pigs weighed 1,875 pounds and my sow gained 25 pounds, making me 1,900 pounds of pork. They brought me \$376.35. I made a profit of \$260 on my pigs. My sow had a fall litter of ten pigs, but one died. They were weaned November 1 and now will weigh 500 pounds. My profit, counting my fall litter and gain in value on my sow, was \$375."

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Place for Married Man

We are in need of a man and wife, preferably with a team, to farm our land and milk our cows on shares; that is, one-half of the cream and calves and one-half of the grain. The straw and fodder to be fed the cattle are on the farm. We expect the tenant to raise the crops, using the tools now on the farm, and take care of the cattle in the fall. We have no room for a large family. We would pay wages to a boy from 10 to 15 years old in the summer, with schooling in the winter.

T. J. and Jessie McKinny,
 Hoxie, Kan.

Good Wages Offered

I need a married man to work on a stock and grain farm by the year. I will pay \$60 a month, provide a good four-room house and out-buildings, a good cow and feed out two pigs for his meat. In return I want an industrious man that is kind to horses and mules and other stock, one that can be trusted.

I can supply references and want the same, with full information as to what the party has been doing.

W. M. Green,
 Dalhart, Tex., Box 41.

He Wants Work

I should like to rent a farm, the owner to supply everything, and divide the profits. It doesn't make any difference about the size of the farm, but I prefer it to be in Eastern Kansas. I

might take a position with a good man who will pay a man for what he can do. I am a young married man with a small family, and have lived on a farm all my life. I know how to farm for success. I prefer to farm for a man who likes to rotate crops and build up his land.
 S. A. Peters,
 Cherryvale, Kan.

Prefers Married Man

I am in need of a farm hand for this season. I prefer a man experienced in team and field work. I would use a married man but not one with children, as they would have to live in the same house that I do. I will pay good wages. If you know of a suitable man, send him around, as I am ready for him.
 Hamilton, Kan. A. R. Smith.

Wants Experienced Man

I am in need of an experienced married man to care for stock and such work. I have a nice house and garden for man and would pay extra good wages one who will make good.

O. L. Summers,
 R. 7, Beloit, Kan.

Less Trouble with Tractors

It takes about 2 1/2 gallons of fuel an acre to run a tractor for plowing in the Dakotas, according to reports from several hundred farmers received by the United States Department of Agriculture. These reports, summarized in Farmers' Bulletin 1035, cover 2, 3, 4 and 5 plow tractors of various makes.

Slight differences in fuel consumption are found between machines of different makes, and there is usually a slightly lower consumption where gasoline is used than where kerosene is used. These differences, however, are so small that the average of 2 1/2 gallons may be taken as coming very close to the actual acre consumption for any type or size of machine.

The more recent reports received in this regard indicate that farmers are having much less trouble than formerly in handling kerosene-burning tractors. Nearly two-thirds of the tractors on the Dakota farms reporting burn kerosene, and the results are apparently satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that the present price of kerosene is but half that of gasoline. However, the advantage of gasoline in ease of operation and in the additional assurance it gives that the engine will keep running steadily makes many men prefer the more expensive fuel.

Would Abolish Military Academy

We, the 65 members of Harget Grange 1799, are opposed to universal or compulsory military training and are in favor of the abolition of West Point academy.

2d—We are in favor of compulsory educational training of our boys and girls, the government to establish and maintain schools, furnishing food, lodging, clothing and books for all girls and boys not able to secure an education otherwise.

Mrs. Ella Rawlings,
 Valley Center, Kan.

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CAPONS

Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. A prominent farmer, George Beuoy, R. R. No. 14, Cedar Vale, Kan., whose farm is on Rock Creek, south of town, has made a fortune raising and selling setting eggs, poultry and Capons. Many people who know of his success have asked him how he did it. In order to make it perfectly clear and so that any one can do equally as well, Mr. Beuoy has prepared a complete, illustrated, printed outline of his method explaining exactly how he makes money raising chickens. The illustrations are actual photographs taken on his farm and show each step necessary in making a Capon and fully explains everything else you will ever want to know about a Capon. It also tells how to improve the egg yield of any flock. It explains how to know the best laying hens. It tells how to build the best and cheapest poultry house and where to get the best capon tools. It costs Mr. Beuoy a little more than ten cents to print this book and he has a few copies left that he is sending to interested people. When you write for your copy he will think it mighty nice of you to inclose ten cents in coin or stamps to cover the cost of printing and you will have it by return mail. The best Poultry Book on earth. If you don't believe it read it and see. Back comes your dime if you don't agree.—Adv.

Capper Poultry Club

Girls Rejoice in Early Chicks and Good Profits

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

PEEP, peep, peep!" It was Esther Anderson's little chicks that announced to her and to the world that they had arrived.

Happy, do you ask? Indeed, I should say so. "I have 15 of the sweetest baby chicks you ever saw," Esther wrote.

They're all her very own and Esther is proud of them. This is her first year as a club member and she's looking for other girls to help complete the membership in Labette county, but

dotte breeder in the Capper Poultry club by G. B. Bourne, R. 1, Delphos. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan., will award a trio of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Mrs. C. E. Smith, Muscotah, will award a Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, valued at \$5.

—Coffey county girls with Ruth C. Wheeler, R. 2, Hartford, as their leader, haven't wasted any time in lining up members for their club. They announce complete membership this week. The other girls are: Gladiola Bowman, R. 2, Hartford; Edna Meek, R. 2, Hartford; Helen L. Wheeler, R. 1, Strawn; Edith Gower, R. 1, Lebo; Lura Dunfield, R. 2, Lebo; Georgia May Fry, R. 6, Burlington; Carrie Kaufman, R. 1, Gridley; Katie Morey, R. 2, Hartford; Golda Stevens, R. 1, Gridley.



Ruth Banks of Atchison County.

even if 10 girls do not line up. Esther is going to strive just as hard to win a prize in the open contest. Yes, and a prize in her breed club, too. She is raising Single Comb White Leghorns. Alma Bailey of Atchison county and Esther were the first girls in the club to announce that they have baby chicks. Since then many other club members have written that they have chicks from their contest pens.

"Don't you think it would be nice if the various breeds would be represented with special prize offers?" asked Mrs. C. T. Horton of Linn county.

Indeed, I do, and I think they are going to be before long for prize offers continue to arrive. The latest offer is from Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt of Linn, Kan., who will give a trio of Buff Orpingtons, valued at \$10, to the girl making the best record with this variety of chickens. Mrs. Horton will give a cockerel, valued at \$5, to be awarded a girl in the Black Langshan breed club.

Here are other offers made by friends of the Capper Poultry club: Mrs. A. H. Bryan, R. 2, Olathe, Kan., will give a trio of White Plymouth Rocks to a member of this breed club. Chester Hines, R. 4, Emporia, will award a trio of Single Comb Buff Leghorns, valued at \$25, to the girl making the best record with this breed of chickens. There's a trio of White Wyandottes to be awarded a Wyandotte breeder in the Capper Poultry club by G. B. Bourne, R. 1, Delphos.

Extracts from Letters

I am getting, on the average, five eggs a day. Some days I get seven eggs. I have 80 hatching.—Nina Ruth Hosford, Pittsburg, Crawford county.

This is the way I got my chickens for my club work: I stayed at grandma's three weeks and she hatched off 35 little chickens for me. I raised 25. Then when I joined the poultry club I traded these for some purebred Silver Laced Wyandottes. I milk for the feed for my chickens.—Hallie Huntington, Paola, Miami county.

My hens are laying fine. During five weeks' time I got 111 eggs.—Clara Knopp, Preston, Pratt county.

Papa is going to add a scratching shed to my chicken house. I wish you could see my chickens. They surely are pretty.—Gail Gardner, Fredonia, Wilson county.

My chicken house has a south window and the door also opens on the south. Papa built it for me. It is 8 by 10 feet.—Mary Ida Gingrich, Muscotah, Atchison county.

I put \$25 in the bank; my chickens earned it for me. The folks asked me what I was going to do with it. I said that was easy, that I was going the first day of the fair at Topeka and stay until the last day and that would take some money. Then with what is left I am going to take music lessons.—Norma Reynolds, DeSoto, Johnson county.

Let me urge poultry club members to give their chickens the best care from the beginning of the contest.

Now is the time to start to learn methods. Build up a library for yourself consisting of bulletins on poultry. The bulletin, "Solving the Poultry Feeding Problem," by T. E. Quisenberry, president of the American School of Poultry Husbandry, Leavenworth, Kan., provides valuable information. Here is a paragraph from it which gives timely advice:

"One of the most essential things and one which is often neglected is to supply your flock with water. If the drinking pan is dry or frozen up, your egg yield is certain to drop. The egg is composed largely of water, so is the hen's body, so while water is one of the cheapest things, yet it is one of the most essential. By cutting down the water supply you can decrease your egg yield 50 per cent in two days' time."

Ruth Banks, of Atchison county, is starting in this year's club work with as much energy as ever. Ruth has her own bank account. The picture shows her with three of her Rose Comb Rhode Island Red contest chickens.

I shall be glad to have pictures of new members of the club and of second and third year members who have not sent pictures. They will be used in the club stories.

The Capper Poultry Club

Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian.

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....
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Preventing White Diarrhea

To prevent White Diarrhea, treatment should begin as soon as chicks are hatched—giving intestinal antiseptics to destroy the germ. Not infrequently we see rank poisons recommended, such as Mercuric Chloride and Antimony Arsenite. The use of such remedies should not be encouraged, as the average person has little knowledge of their dangerous nature. The use of poisonous drugs is entirely unnecessary, for there are safe remedies that will destroy the germ, yet are not injurious to the chick.

White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with the White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L8 Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

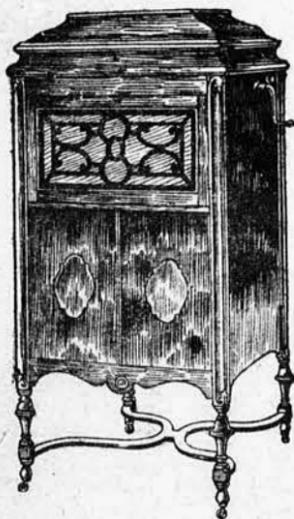
Don't Wait

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. Walker Remedy Co., L8 Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

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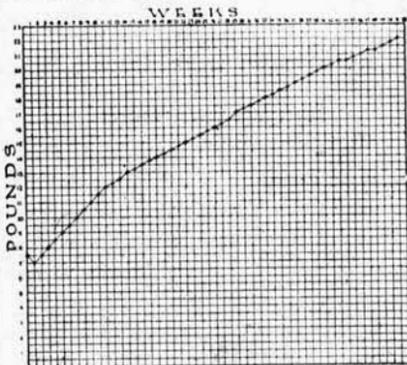
With the Home Makers

A Weekly Record of Baby's Weight Should be Kept

BY MRS. MARGARET A. BARTLETT

I WAS GLAD," Elinor wrote next to her sister, "to learn that little son weighed 7½ pounds at birth. That, perhaps you know, is the average weight of a normal boy baby—girls generally weigh a few ounces less. Probably he lost a bit the first few days. That is, natural, because it is several days before he begins to take real nourishment. If his food agrees he will quickly make up the few ounces he lost.

"After the first week, however, there should be no loss in weight. Normally a baby should gain from 4 to 6 ounces every week during the first six months, but if he only gains 2 ounces a week,



A Scale of Weight for Baby.

steadily week after week, there is no cause to worry. The main thing is for him to go ahead, and neither stand still nor actually lose.

"But how are you to know for sure he is gaining? you ask. That, Beth, is what your scales are for. On the same day every week, when he is stripped, ready for his bath, place him on the scales and watch him send the needle around the dial. Keep a record of his weight, or better, make a chart like the accompanying diagram and draw a line to represent the gain in weight. The scale of weight for a healthy child should show no irregularities.

"Without the scales you might not note a standstill of several weeks' duration. With them you know at once and can seek the cause. And right here let me say one word in regard to nursing your baby. Nurse him by all means if you can and as long as you can, but don't be so prejudiced against artificial feeding that you refuse to resort to that means if time proves that you have not the strength to continue breast-feeding, or if your milk fails to agree with the little fellow and the scales tell that he is losing weight. Endeavor by resting as much as possible and drinking milk, cocoa and the like to keep up your milk supply, but don't be afraid to supplement it if necessary with a feeding or two from the bottle. Many times a mother can keep her baby strong and healthy by nursing him part of the time and bottle-feeding him the remainder.

"Of course, in very hot weather you must not expect as rapid gains as in cool seasons. It is usually wise to reduce the richness of the milk somewhat at such times, and give more water to drink, but even so there should be no decrease in weight. The same is true when teeth are coming, yet if the food agrees and all other conditions are right, teething should cause no serious disorders and but very little variation in weight gains.

"Constipation will keep a baby at a standstill, too, Beth. I hope little son won't be troubled in that way. Later I'll write you how best to correct such a tendency, or avoid having it become a habit, but tonight I simply wish to mention some of the things that may cause the scales to keep at the same point week after week.

"It isn't difficult to tell if a baby is well. If he eats and sleeps well, is happy and has firm flesh and rosy cheeks, you can rest assured that all is right—and the scales will verify your belief. But if he is fussy, refuses food, or doesn't digest it well, your scales will quickly show that something is wrong, and you must

immediately find out what it is, and rectify it.

"Normally a baby doubles its weight in six months, and triples it in a year—that is, a 7½-pound baby should weigh 15 pounds at 6 months and around 22 pounds at 1 year. Sometimes gains are faster, often slower, but in either event, Beth, it is not the number of ounces added each week which counts, but the fact that some gain is made. Use your scales faithfully. Your eye, your knowledge of your own little son, will be a pretty good gauge of his progress, yet there should be no guesswork. With the scales, there is none. By them the story of gain or loss is truthfully revealed, and you know at a glance whether he is progressing as a child of his age should, or for some unsuspected reason, usually of diet, is being held back in his growth and development.

This is the fifth article in the series on the expectant mother and her baby by Mrs. Bartlett. Watch for the remaining installments.

Planning a Welcome for the Boys

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"It has been moved and seconded," announced the president of the In and Of the World club, "that we give an entertainment in honor of our returning soldiers. What is your pleasure, ladies?"

Questions flew thick and fast. "What kind of a party?" "When?" "Where?" Nobody asked "why" we were so eager to see and talk to our boys whom we had watched grow up and then finally march away. We had given them a rousing farewell when they left and were determined to outdo ourselves now upon their return.

"Let's have a big party with everyone in the neighborhood especially invited," suggested Mrs. Streeter. "And I don't think we ought to have it too soon after their return—the first few days I imagine they wish their own folks alone and would be bored if they felt they had to come and be lionized." "Yes," Mrs. Alders said, "and I think lionizing is something we must be very careful about—there's no denying the boys, generally, hate being fussed over. We shall have to be tactful."

"I am so eager to hear them tell their stories. Why not promise them if they will each make a little talk to all of us, we won't insist upon hearing the tale individually?" someone suggested.

"I think it would be a good plan to have one of the older men here at home begin the speechmaking by telling the boys how proud and glad we are to have them back. Of course, they know it already but perhaps they will be glad to have us say so again. And the supper menu planned to suit the boys, sandwiches, weinies, doughnuts, pickles and coffee and some good toasts to follow.

"Fortunately we have some good books of toasts in the library. Let us get our minds to work with these books and see if we can't evolve some original toasts which will just suit the occasion. The boys have written so much about the French girls, why can't someone evolve a hit with a toast along that line to the girls they left behind them?"

"I believe it will be just what the boys will like best of all, a pleasant informal evening, conversation, good eats, nothing stiff or formal. Just a jolly evening to show how glad we are to have them back. Incidentally while we are honoring our soldier boys, we shall be providing a bit of recreation and we all agree there is need of a little play as we go along our everyday way," said Mrs. Arnold.

Readers are invited to tell what their clubs are doing or to give an account of an interesting club meeting. Address all club letters to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Prizes awarded for all letters published.

Save something to invest in the Fifth Liberty Loan and be ready for it next spring.

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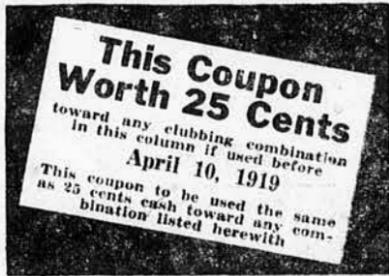
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A Crocheted Medallion

(Prize Design)

These medallions may be used for a dresser scarf or may be joined in a circle for a centerpiece.

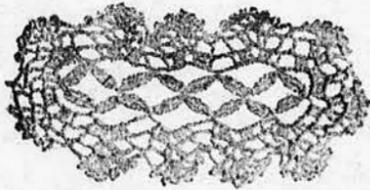
Chain (ch) 6 *thread over hook 3 times, insert the needle in the first ch stitch (st), thread over, crochet off by twos until 2 st are left on the needle; repeat from * once more, then crochet off the last 3 st together. Repeat from the first, ch 6, and so forth until there are 10 cluny groups of 3, make a loop of the last 4 groups by joining the last one to the 6th group with 1 single crochet (s c), make 2 more cluny groups of (6 ch, 2 long st), and join to the top of the 4th group, 2 more groups and join to the top of the second group, 2 more groups and join to the first ch st.

Work around the groups as follows:

1st row—Ch 10, s c in top of 1st group, ch 12, s c in top of 3d group, ch 12, s c in top of 5th group, ch 12, s c in top of 7th group, ch 10, s c at the end of 8th group, ch 10, s c after the 9th group, ch 12, s c after the 11th group, ch 12, s c after the 13th group, ch 12, s c after the 15th group, ch 10, s c after the last group.

2nd row—Ch 4, *(1 double crochet (d c), ch 1, 3 d c, ch 2, 3 d c, ch 1, 1 d c) over ch 10. Ch 4 and repeat from * over each of the three 12 ch loops. Over the next 10 ch loop make 1 d c, ch 1, 3 d c, ch 2, 3 d c, then ch 3 and make the same over the next 10 ch loop. Work as on the first side over the three 12 ch loops and the one 10 ch loop, turn.

3d row—ch 5 *d c over 1 ch, ch 3 (2 d c with 1 ch between, ch 3, 2 d c with 1 ch between) over 2 ch, ch 3, 1



d c over 1 ch, ch 5 and repeat from * three times more, 1 d c over 4 ch, ch 3, (2 d c with 1 ch between, ch 3, 2 d c with 1 ch between) over 2 ch, ch 3, 2 d c with 1 ch between over 2 ch, ch 3 (2 d c with 1 ch between, ch 3, 2 d c with 1 ch between) over 3 ch at point, ch 3, 2 d c with 1 ch between over 2 ch, ch 3, 1 d c over 1 ch, work next four groups as first four groups, ch 5, slip stitch to the beginning, turn.

4th group—Ch 5, 1 d c over 3 ch, *ch 3, 1 d c over 1 ch, picot of 4 ch, joined with s c, 4 d c (with picot after each) over 3 ch, 1 d c over 1 ch, ch 3, 1 d c between 2 d c, repeat from * all around, ch 5 and join at the beginning. This completes one section.

Mable Reynolds.

Harper Co., Kansas.

Dishes Made on the Farm

Caramel Pie (Prize Recipe)—Mix 1 cup of dark brown sugar, 2 tablespoons of butter, a pinch of salt, 1 cup of sweet milk, and 3 tablespoons of flour mixed with a little water. Cook 6 minutes in a double boiler, stirring constantly so there will be no lumps. Then add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Beat the whites of 2 eggs for the frosting and brown in oven.—Mrs. W. R. Dohrn, Wyandotte Co., Kansas.

Orange Cake—Mix 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, ½ cup of sweet milk, 2 cups of flour, 3 eggs and 1½ teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in layers. The filling is made as follows: Mix together the grated rind and juice of 1 orange, add 1 heaping teacup of granulated sugar, and boil until it threads. Pour into a dish containing the beaten whites of 2 eggs, and beat until quite stiff.—Mrs. H. A. Shuelke, Huerfano Co., Colorado.

Grandma's Cookies—Mix 2 cups of white or light brown sugar, 2 well beaten eggs, ½ cup of sour cream, ¾ cup of buttermilk, 1 cup of butter, 1 teaspoon of soda, and flavor to suit the taste. Add sufficient flour to roll out easily. Bake until a light brown.—Olive Robinson, Cloud Co., Kansas.

Sand Tarts—Cream ½ cup of butter and add gradually 1 cup of sugar and 1 well beaten egg, then add 1¾ cups of flour sifted with 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Chill, and place one-half the

mixture on a floured board, roll ¼ inch thick, shape with a doughnut cutter, brush over with the white of 1 egg and sprinkle with 1 tablespoon of sugar and ¼ teaspoon of cinnamon mixed. Split blanched almonds and arrange three halves on each cookie. Place in buttered tins and bake 8 minutes in a hot oven.—Mrs. J. R. Payne, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

Sponge Cake—When first sponging out the bread yeast in the morning, save out 2 cups of sponge. Add ½ cup of lard, 2 well beaten eggs, 2 cups of sugar, 1 teaspoon of powdered cinnamon, 1 cup of chopped seeded raisins, dredged with flour. Then sift in 4 level tablespoons of flour, 1 level teaspoon of soda, 2 level teaspoons of baking powder, and mix thoroly with the sponge. Butter a baking tin and pour in the mixture. Bake in a slow oven, and when done, cover with frosting and set away to cool. Cut in squares and place half walnut meats on each square.—Mary Bryant, Cowley Co., Kansas.

Making Overalls Wear Longer

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Many times before the war when a pair of overalls for a man cost only \$1, a few rents in them was sufficient excuse for casting them aside. Often the best parts were cut out for patches and the rest used for oiling plows, or for rags. Even in those days of plenty, we know one thrifty housewife who saved enough of the white drill pockets to make, when sewed together, a large pocket or case in which she slips a good mattress. This, she says, prevents soiling above, below and at the sides so it is better than the average mattress protector. Now, a good pair of men's overalls costs \$1, or nearly so. A pair for an 8-year-old boy cost us \$1.75. This radical change in price calls for a different treatment of the half-worn garment.

There was a farmer's wife in Oklahoma so proficient in sewing patches on overalls with the sewing machine that a number of women went one day to see how she did it. We have wished several times in the last year that we had gone with the group of eager patchers. Our practice has led us to adopt a sort of scheme by which we make two old pairs into one. The back parts of the overall legs of one pair make the fronts of another pair. If there are many holes to be stitched down, we rip open the outer seam, stitch on the new whole front, stitch down the edges of the holes on the wrong side and sew up the seam. If there are few holes, we lay the front in place, turn under the edge and stitch it on the seam already there. For such patching, it is well to buy overalls of the same sort, not khaki, stripe, blue and black drills, but two khaki or two stripe in succession.

As green as the Emerald Isle were many of the things served at a Saint Patrick's luncheon given the members of two ladies' aid societies. Salmon salad on lettuce leaves, sandwiches, pickles, cocoa, green mint flavored jelly with whipped cream, white cake with green tinted frosting and devil's food made up the menu.

It is a general rule that 40 or 50 women do not converse long in groups without many of them discussing the subject of child training. Invariably we have noticed that the ones who say least are those who have had the most experience. There were about as many methods of punishing naughty children as there were mothers. For some of our youngest, it seems that a slipper has played an important part in the work of correction; for others, the loneliness of the clothes closet has been effective; loss of privileges such as going to town or to visit a neighbor has been a successful mode of punishing others. It was generally agreed that the modern mother talks too much and doesn't always see that she is obeyed or her requests heeded. The "word with a bark on it" is given often only when the parent is angry, not when good sense would show that it is needed. Personally, we think a punishment that would correct an evil in one child might aggravate it in another. The best of management would keep children so well occupied with good work and good play that there would be little need for punishment. The writer has often thought she was

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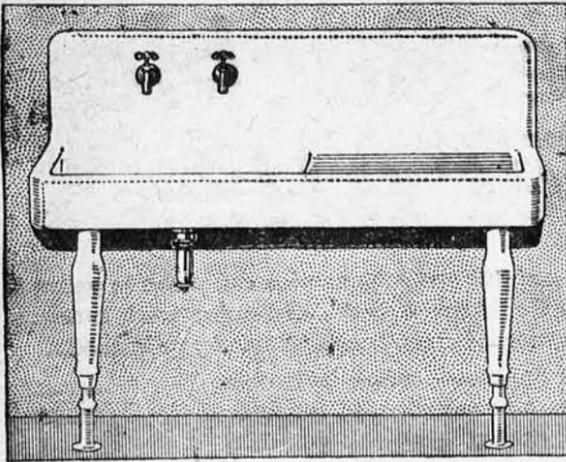
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too busy to stop and read a story, explain a picture or start a new amusement when she would really have gained time by quitting her work for a few minutes.

Two suggestions of different nature have been received lately. One has to do with the children's play. It is said that clothespin soldiers may be made to stand at attention by placing a domino in the clothespin opening.

The other suggestion came as a help in cleaning. Pillow or cushion covers are sometimes neglected because the task of removing them and sewing together again is a tedious one. Dress snaps sewed on the open end are said to solve the problem.

Our early potatoes were planted March 11 this year. Last year many of the big fields of potatoes were planted the first week of March. Many of those fields are now in wheat and most of the others are far too wet to be planted. Those who sowed onion seed the last of February have, in many cases, to do the work over as the heavy rain of March 15 washed so badly.

A False Alarm

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called upon Dolly the other night," remarked Johnny to his sister's young man, who was taking tea with the family. "I tell you he looked fine a-sitting there alongside of her with his arm—"

"Johnny!" gasped his sister, her face the color of a boiled lobster. "Well, so he did," persisted Johnny. "He had his arm—"

"John!" screamed his mother frantically.

"Why," whined the boy, "I was—"

"John," said his father sternly, "leave the room!"

And Johnny left, crying as he went. "I was only going to say that he had his army clothes on!"—London Opinion.

The Spring Dream

The larks are gettin' restless, the jaybird's fussin' round.
You almost look to see the seed acrekin' of the ground!
You wonder where Old Winter's gone, when comes a sunny day,
For the old home garden's dreamin' of the violets of the May.

Weather's so deceivin';
Smiles when Winter's grievin';
But Winter knows
He'll find a rose
Before his time for leavin'.

The meadow has a glimpse of green; the hilltop cloudless shines!
And isn't that a humming bird, in mornin'-glory vines?
Sweet messages from Springtime Land the gray doves seem to bring,
And surely Mister Mockingbird is fixin' for to sing.

Weather's so deceivin';
Smiles when Winter's grievin';
Still Winter knows
He'll reap a rose
Before his time for leavin'.
—Frank L. Stanton in the Atlanta Constitution.

Is the Linoleum Dingy?

I intend to make over my kitchen linoleum this year as it is badly worn. I shall buy floor paint as nearly the color of the background of the linoleum as possible—a light green-gray. There is about a foot-wide margin around the room next to the walls that is not worn much, so I shall not paint this but leave it for a border, just painting in the center so it will look like a green-gray rug with a pretty flowered border. I think it will need at least two coats. I shall put a board over the border to keep from daubing it, and to paint a straight edge to the center. The linoleum will not only look better, but will wear better when treated in this manner.

Barnard, Kan. Mrs. E. T. D.

Hot Soup to the Rescue

I have read of schools that served hot noon lunches to the children and the benefits derived therefrom and we now have it proved in our own community. The teacher has a list of the pupils and what each is to contribute on the blackboard. Soup is usually served and two pupils each day bring the materials for it. One pupil is appointed each day as housekeeper and he or she prepares the hot lunch, with the teacher's help. The cooking is done on the schoolhouse heating stove and is begun at recess, or before school, according to the length of time required. The teacher took from home utensils

for cooking and washing dishes, also flour for thickening and salt. The other seasonings were donated. Each pupil has his own cup and spoon, and they take turns caring for the dishes and furnishing dish-towels.

Tomato, potato, bean and rice soup have been served. Some of the pupils bring soup ready prepared from home which they reheat. Each pupil brings his own crackers and a little additional lunch. I believe hot noon lunches are a great benefit to pupils.

E. S. P.

Ellis, Kan.

Give the Chickens a Chance

Early spring is nature's most favorable growing season, so by hatching chicks early they grow faster than those hatched during late spring or early summer. Millions of late hatched chicks die each year as a result of being infested with lice which are so prevalent in the summer. Hot weather also retards the growth of chicks so they should be well started before the hot days come.

Late hatched pullets are usually the ones that become infested with roup in the fall, thus endangering the remainder of the flock. Early broilers bring higher prices than the later ones so it is best to hatch chicks early for this reason, also.

Bess McMillan,
Marshall Co., Kansas.

Simple Apron Pattern

9048—Ladies' One-Piece Apron. The V-neck is slashed and laced with a ribbon which makes it easy to slip into. A wide belt fastens in front and marks the waistline. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9215—Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Kimono Waist. The separate over-blower is slightly draped at the waist-



line. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure.

9222—Girls' Dress. The waist is made in surplice style and trimmed with a wide collar. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

She Likes the Home Pages

We think the home pages of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are very good. All the recipes we have tried have been very satisfactory. We think we ought to help out such a paper as it means so much to us.

Colorado. Mrs. D. E. Waters.

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For Our Young Readers

Modeling Useful Articles from Salt and Flour

BY NORA TREW

A SOMEWHAT unusual means of entertainment which many young folks enjoy is found in moulding in salt and flour. I will tell you, first of all, how to prepare for the work which can be made to yield artistic results by giving a little care and attention to detail. Equal parts of salt and flour are mixed with water to form a stiff dough which will roll easily in the fingers without sticking.

A chalk box may be used to fashion into a pretty thread box for mother's sewing table by sandpapering the sides and sliding lid until they are as smooth as glass. On the lid, sides and two ends draw or trace a pretty design of cherries or holly, taking care to keep the same size proportion of leaves and berries thruout.

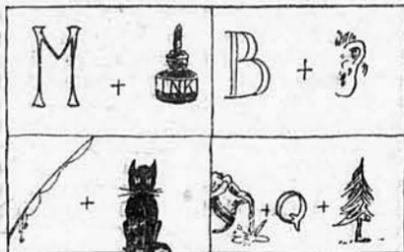
Use a sharp knife with a small blade as your only tool in the modeling. On the penciled design place little balls of the flour and salt mixture after they have been rolled to the right consistency in the palm of your hand. Smooth the edges of the dough balls fast to the wood with your knife blade. After the berries are in position place a layer of the mixture bit by bit, upon the leaf designs. With your blade you can cut out the dough on the edges to represent the uneven edges of the leaves. Always press closely against the wood, as this prevents the dough from falling off when dry. Make veins in the leaves with the knife blade.

After your design is completely filled out and has had a day or two to dry, enamel the surface of the box in some soft color which will be in harmony with the design when it is painted in natural colors. I would suggest a very pale green tint as a background for the dark green of holly leaves and the bright scarlet of the berries.

When the enamel and paint have dried, a coat of shellac will improve the effect. Line the box with silk or satin of harmonizing color.

Can You Guess This One?

If you can guess the names of the four animals represented in this puzzle, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers.



Solution March 15 puzzle—Musical instruments: 1. cornet; 2. mandolin; 3. bass fiddle; 4. piano. The prize winners: George Simon, Mont Ida, Kan.; Hugh Crawford, Le Roy, Kan.; Philip Martin, Quinter, Kan.; Ida Ebersole, Garfield, Kan.; Mary Inez Hall, Huron, Kan.; Esther Jones, Angola, Kan.

Make a Home for the Birds

Provide your feathered friends, the birds, with houses this spring and they will repay you amply by eating the insects that infest father's fruit and grain crops.

Ordinary wooden boxes, if clean, can be made into simple bird houses by merely nailing on a cover and cutting out an entrance hole.

Branches containing real woodpecker holes, when obtainable, are perhaps the best attraction that can be offered house birds in the breeding season. By carefully fitting such a branch to a fruit or shade tree its foreign origin will scarcely be noticed.

One house comparatively easy to construct is suitable for use in trees. It is made from a log or large branch, hollowed by decay and fitted with a

top and bottom. The cover is to go on after the log is fastened in place. Either the top or bottom should be removable.

A house especially for use of swallows may be set on a pole or tree stub. The house is a simple box-like structure with a gable roof. The foundation, floor and posts are first put in position and then the four sides which already have been fastened together with the gable roof are placed over the floor and posts. A small circular hole just under the gable permits the bird to enter. This house can be cleaned by simply lifting the box from its base.

A Tragedy Averted

This is a picture of my little nephew. I got a camera and took the picture myself.

A tragedy almost happened to this little fellow. One day when I was



watering my flower garden, I saw a man coming on a white horse, riding as fast as he could. I was at first unable to tell who it was, but as soon as he got closer I recognized the man as my brother-in-law. He came in and told us that my nephew had fallen into the well. I had to call up the doctor in Calhan, so he would be out as soon as possible.

The well was 75 feet deep and had about 6 inches of water in it. While the pump was being fixed a board was laid over the well. My nephew stepped on the board, it tipped and he fell in. The poor little fellow cried "Water! Help!" My brother-in-law let himself down into the well and brought the child out safely. He had only a few cuts and bruises. The doctor came and gave him attention and the next day he was playing and as happy as ever.

Frank Trojanovich.

Calhan, Colo.

Spring

The rill runs down the mountain
To the river on the plain,
Flowing to its birthplace,
To the rolling sea again.
The birds sing in the treetops,
White clouds float in the sky,
And children, laughing gaily,
Tell that spring is nigh.

The flowers, too, are coming
To the clear call of spring.
Busy bees are humming;
How sweet is everything.
The fields fair and green,
The lowing herds close by,
Everything that can be seen
Tells that spring is nigh.

—Clarke Niemeyer.

A Valuable Offer

Hundreds of the very best people in all sections of the country are securing many valuable articles each year by forming clubs of subscribers among their friends and neighbors. You can do the same. Our list of valuable and useful premiums for Club Raisers will be sent without obligation to you. Write for it today. A Postal Card will do. Just say, "Send Catalog." Household, Topeka, Kan.

All Changeable

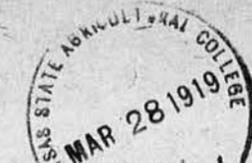
Small Sara—You ought to see my new changeable silk dress!
Little Lottie—Huh! All my clothes are changeable.

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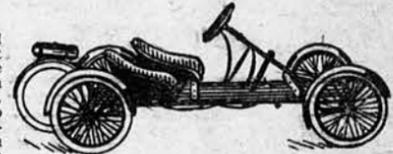
BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers. Frame—Pressed ch. steel. Steering gear—Wood with metal spider. Wheels—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20x2 clinch rim. Tires—Culver non-skid. Clutch—Foot pedal, l.-h. Axles—Crucible steel. Gas Tank—22 cu. ft. 60 m. Wheel Base—66 in. Springs—Cantilever, elliptic. Speeds—3 for., 2 reverse. Brake—Foot and hand. Engine—Air cooled 5 h.p. Weight—250 pounds. Speed—Up to 25 miles.

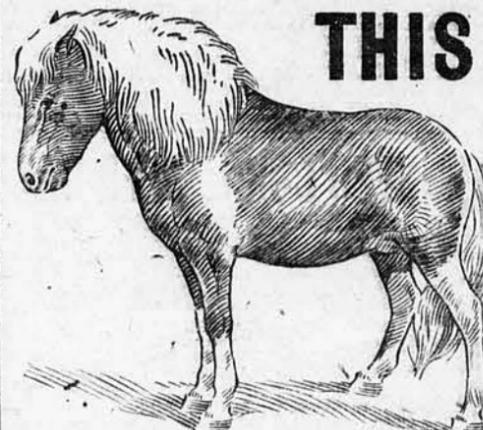
This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order, and is perfectly safe for a child to drive. This little Culver Racer will do most anything a full sized car will do, because it is built in proportion to a big car. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls, but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail, and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is crank it, jump in, and go. Further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some little girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not you—see offer below.

AMERICAN FLYER AUTO "SECOND GRAND PRIZE" VALUE \$200.00

The American Flyer is also a wonderful boys and girls automobile. Just the right size; three feet, two inches wide, and five feet, eight inches long, with twenty inch wire wheels. Rubber tires and painted red. Very simple in construction and easy to handle. Perfectly safe to drive. The American Flyer will run 50 to 60 miles on a gallon of gasoline and will speed up to 25 miles an hour. Just imagine how nice it would be to own a fine little automobile like this. There is no reason why you cannot own it. Solve the puzzle below and write today.



THIS IS "NED" Third Grand Prize Value \$100.00



Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Ned." I am four years old, and about 40 inches high; real black, with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of Ned, but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice boys and girls and wants a good home. Some boys and girls would rather have a pony than an automobile. Here's your chance. Don't fail to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity. See offer below.

How Many Words Can You Make? BIG WAR PICTURE GIVEN

This is a very interesting puzzle. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in this advertisement. For instance, the letter "Y" appears three times so in all your words, you must not use "Y" more than three times. If you use "Y" twice in one word and once in another, you can not use "Y" in any other word, as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. Only words found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary will be accepted. The puzzle looks easy and simple but if you can make as many as 12 words, send in your list at once and we will send you a big, beautiful, patriotic, war and peace picture 12x16 inches in size free and post-paid. The picture is reproduced from actual paintings in many colors.

A N O E O Y R S
T F L M I M R A
O O A I N M T O
M O F I A E B L
Y A P B I N O H
G N O S A A O T
T A A C R B O Y
A R M N A N T W

A Total of 15 Grand Prizes

- \$250 Culver Racer Automobile.
- \$200 American Flyer Auto.
- Shetland Pony "Ned" value \$100.
- \$75 in Gold.
- 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
- 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
- 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
- 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
- 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
- 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
- 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
- 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
- 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
- Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch.
- \$5.00 in Gold.

OUR OFFER

We are the largest Magazine Publishers in the West and are conducting this big word building contest in connection with a big introductory campaign whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club, and win one of these grand prizes. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make out of the puzzle.

NOTICE

Every new club member also receives 25,000 extra votes towards the grand prizes, and a beautiful, genuine, gold filled, signet ring, guaranteed for five years, FREE AND POST-PAID, for promptness in joining the club. Every club member is rewarded. In the event of a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes offered, each club member will receive a prize identical to that tied for. Solve the puzzle, send your list of words today—quick.

THE PUZZLE MAN, 460 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Use Only Pure Yucatan Sisal Binder Twine

IT operates smoothest in the machine, cuts cleanest, ties tightest, and is not affected by insects. Your binding remains tied. Use only the PURE YUCATAN SISAL TWINE. Do not use mixtures, for insects will destroy the mixed parts. Insist on the PURE YUCATAN. It costs less and saves labor and expense.

If you cannot get it from your dealer, we want to know it, because we are the co-operative organization of the Yucatan farmers who grow Sisal. We control and sell the whole Sisal production of the States of Yucatan and Campeche.

Write for sample of Pure Yucatan Sisal Twine, so you can know the real Yucatan Sisal twine when you see it.

Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen
Merida, Yucatan, and 120 Broadway, New York.



SEED CORN

Do you want a big-yielding early variety of corn that you can depend on to produce a big crop of good, sound, solid feeding corn year after year? We have it! We have named it **BLAIR WHITE** and we and our neighbors like it better every year. We want every farmer, corn breeder, experiment station and county agent to get some of this corn and try it. It does well anywhere being pure white and of best quality.

AYE BROTHERS, Box 5, BLAIR, NEBR.
SEED CORN CENTER OF THE WORLD



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 one 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.

GOOD SEEDS

GOOD AS CAN BE GROWN
Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

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EVERGREENS

For Memorial, Ornamental and Protection Planting

Plant only fresh, vigorous, well rooted trees. Shipments from our Nursery will reach you within 24 hours after the trees are dug.

OUR SPECIALTIES
Red Cedar, Chinese Arbor Vitae, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine

KANSAS EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Chas. A. Scott, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
Write for Catalog

Everbearing Strawberry Plants

The best rooted plants we ever grew. Sure to give satisfaction anywhere, also the leading common sorts **STRAWBERRY** plants, **RASPBERRY**, **BLACKBERRY**, **DEWBERRY**, **ASPARAGUS** and **RHUBARB**, all the very best that can be grown. Our catalog will tell you all about them. Address

F. W. DIXON, HOLTON, KANSAS

Plant Our Tested Field and Garden Seeds

Standard Kansas grown alfalfa seed, \$9.00 to \$13.00 per bu.

Big Yellow Dent and Silver Mine seed corn fully acclimated to produce best crops in this climate. In ear, \$3.50 bu.; tipped, butted, shelled and graded, \$3.00 per bu.; sacks free. This corn is very carefully selected and guaranteed to germinate 98%.

Write at once for our 1919 catalog illustrating and describing field, garden and flower seeds, also our book on "Making the Garden Pay." Write today.

WHITAKER BROS., PAOLA, KAN.

SEED CORN SEED OATS



Grand Champion Single ear 1st prize Sweepstakes and Grand Champion 10 ears Nebraska State Corn Show. Also St. Charles White and Unl., No. 3—90 day corn.

Our Motto "THE BEST which is always the cheapest." Pure White Kherson Seed Oats, excellent quality, free from barley, smut and all impurities.

Also Poland Chinas. New Book now ready. Write today.

Plainview Hog & Seed Farm
Frank J. Rist, Prop. Humboldt, Neb.

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Don't place an order until you see our prices and terms. Everything for Orchard and Farm at a saving of about 50%. Forty-three years of experience stands back of our guarantee. Certificate of inspection. Free fruit and seed book, postpaid. Write today.

WICHITA NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE
Box B, Wichita, Kansas

SEED CORN

REID'S YELLOW DENT—BOONE COUNTY WHITE.
Every ear butted and tipped, shelled and graded, ready for the planter. Germination almost perfect. \$4.00 per bushel; five bushel and over, \$3.75; ten bushel, \$3.50. Your money back if not satisfied. Order now direct from the advertisement.

Brown County Seed House, Box 304, Hiawatha, Kan.

25 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1

15 RHUBARB—2-Year \$1.00
12 CURRANT—Red or White... 1.00

and many other bargains in exceptionally high grade nursery stock. Vigorous, hardy, guaranteed. On request we'll send you our illustrated catalog and a DUE BILL FOR 25c. FREE. Write today.

Fairbury Nurseries, Box J, Fairbury, Neb.

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

Plant Early Gardens Now

Hardy Vegetables Will Withstand Frost

BY O. F. WHITNEY

APRIL is a month of great possibilities for gardeners. One can take so many chances, perhaps, the plantings will be successful, and results will be all that can be expected or perhaps the frost will be successful and the result will be blasted hopes and the privilege of depending on another planting. The potato planting should be completed as soon as possible, for late planting of early potatoes nearly always produces knotty potatoes and undesirable results. The second planting of hardy vegetables such as onions, peas, radish, spinach and others that have not been previously planted should be attended to at this time.

The first plantings of corn may be made about the first week of April. Cauliflower and early cabbage plants should be transplanted during the first half of April, the plants should be strong and properly hardened to the weather, and the changeable conditions so that they will have plenty of vitality to withstand the check of transplanting and the frosty nights which are reasonably sure to come.

The Vine Crops

The early summer squashes can be planted as early as April 15 because they will stand more cold than any other vine crop. Taking some chances it will do to plant most of the vine crops the latter part of the month, and all of these require a very rich soil with not too much nitrogen. The vine crops are subject to the attacks of numerous insects and several fungous diseases, and a strong vigorous growth should be maintained. This will enable them to resist the attacks which so often blast our prospects. You must plant plenty of seed so that there will be some strong plants remaining after the bugs have taken their toll. Warded Hubbard, the best of all squashes, will do better if planted near the chicken run. The large leaves provide shelter for the young chickens and the chickens no doubt destroy many of the insects which are ever ready to prey on the vine. Around old straw stack bottoms is an ideal place to plant vine crops, the vines being held off the ground prevents fungous growth and the insects are not so numerous. The hill being surrounded by a thick mulch of straw is well supplied with moisture and there is protection from the wind. Well ripened Hubbards will keep all winter in a dry, warm cellar and provide wonderful good food which gives a welcome change from the canned vegetables that are used so constantly during the winter months.

When to Cultivate

This is the time to start cultivation which after planting is the most important work in the garden and we make ourselves much trouble by failing to do the right thing at the right time. The easiest work in the garden is to rake the ground. Rake, just keep raking and you never will be troubled with weeds. The best time to kill weeds is before they come up, by raking you keep a soil mulch, and estab-

lish the ideal condition for best results in growing a garden crop. You who expect to cultivate with horse power should use a 5-tooth cultivator. Those using the wheel hoe should use the rake as much as possible. The hand rake up to its limit is the best cultivator in the garden. Think how much easier it is to rake the ground every few days than it is to pull weeds and dig with a hoe. Rake, rake between the rows before the plants show above the ground, rake all of the bare ground after the crop is up and keep on raking until you quit cultivation in the fall. Much more can be said about the rake or similar instrument as a cultivator, but this covers the subject, it delivers the goods with the least amount of labor and with best of results. Try the rake this year, it is worth your while.

It is some task to care for flats in which to raise the early tomato plants but it is worth while, yet counting your time you can buy them cheaper if you live in a community where they may be procured. If you do raise them you have them handy when the time comes to transplant. Old pans, boxes or flats made for this special purpose should be filled with good loam and the box should be almost full. The bottom should have small stones, gravel or bones which have been broken into small pieces to provide drainage. The bones also supply fertility to such plants, the roots of which may reach that far into the soil.

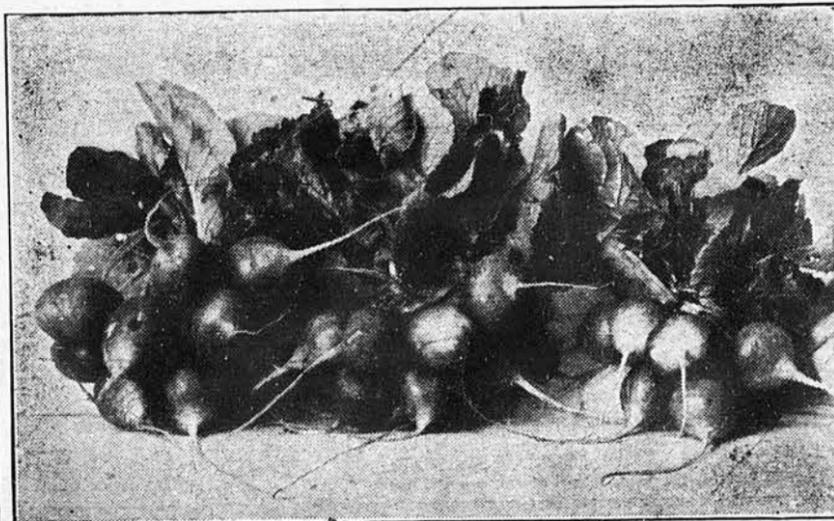
All varieties of tomatoes are good, but some are better than others. For the earliest choose some standard early variety, or early dwarf, for late tomatoes choose the good old standards and some new one that pleases your fancy. Many new names are placed on some strain of the old favorites. Encourage the originators of the new, by investing in some of the novelties both in vegetables and fruits, you will draw some blanks, but some of your standards of today were novelties just a short time ago. The garden ground is the most valuable tract on the farm.

Meeting of Pomona Grange

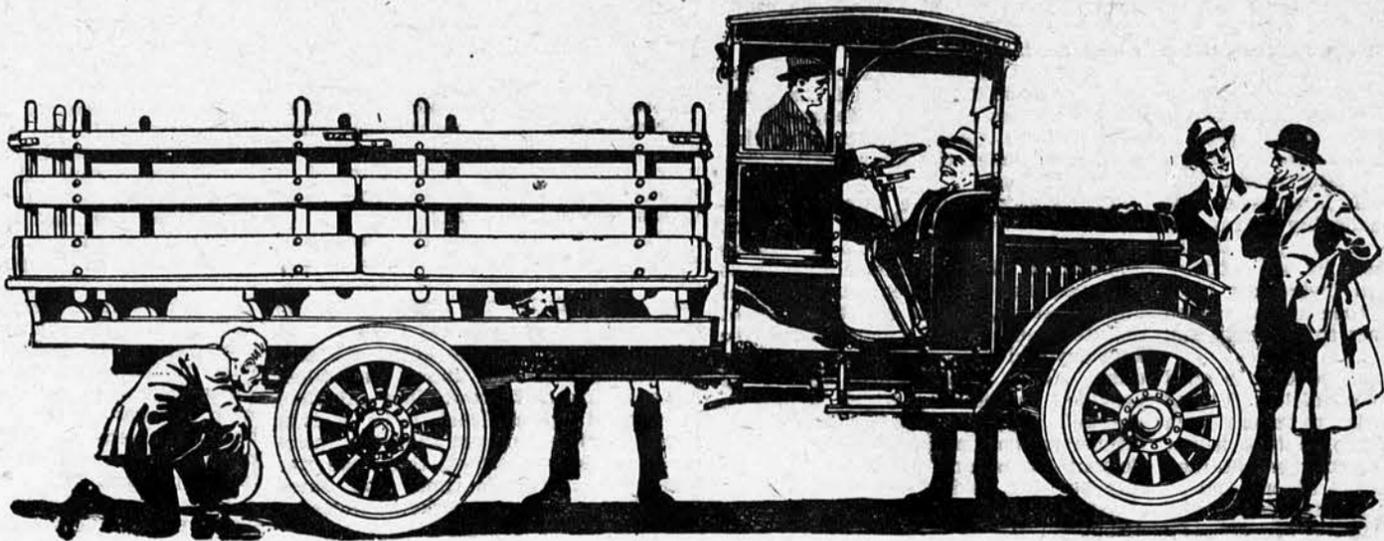
The March meeting of the Shawnee County Pomona grange was attended by representatives of seven granges. Pomona Master C. M. Warner presided. The grange voted to hold five summer meetings at the following points: Shawnee, Berryton, Auburn, Muddy Creek and Oak granges, during the months of April, May, June, July and August. The September meeting will be held at the Kansas Free Fair in the grange tent. The grange voted to contribute \$20 to Y. W. C. A. fund.

Miss Taylor, of the county farm bureau, outlined some of the contemplated projects the bureau expects to undertake in the county, among which will be clothes thrift, poultry raising and study of textile fabrics. An expression of sympathy was extended to H. H. Wallace, who has been confined to his home for some time.

The next meeting will be held with Oak grange, on April 16.



Many Hardy Vegetables Such as Radish, Turnips, Beets, Lettuce, Mustard and Onions Should be Planted Now. They Can be Replanted if Killed by Frost.



Four sound horses cost as much as a Maxwell Truck

AND the Maxwell will outwork three good teams. It feeds as it runs. Puts in a net day's work and piles up no expense. It will carry and fetch a thousand miles for a thousand hours at a stretch. No wagon can keep up with it—weather can't hold it indoors. Never founders or flounders and never has a "Blue Monday" or glanders. No animal or machine its equal for willing and competent service.

Does more work, more sorts of work, more hard work, more often under more unfavorable conditions than any carrier.

Designed for the heaviest hauling and the hardest mauling.

The Maxwell goes farther and faster than the biggest truck and travels where they can't. 2400 pounds. Only one farmer in ten ever needs a heavier machine and at that only one time in ten. Farmers the land over are operating Maxwells because it answers every average purpose and costs least to own and least to operate.

The same type of worm drive which \$5000 trucks advertise as their great feature. \$5000 truck construction and sold with a \$5000 truck guarantee. 10-foot loading space. Electric lights and generator. Chassis \$1085 f. o. b. Detroit.

Pays its way from day to day.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc. - Detroit, Mich.

Brood Sow Needs Good Care

Get Ready Immediately for the Spring Pigs

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

BROOD sows should receive the most careful attention at all times, but they should have especially good care as farrowing time approaches. Most of the spring pigs in the West are farrowed late in March or early in April. Many prefer that the sows farrow still later when the weather will be reasonably warm and comfortable. Care of the pigs in the mild season will not be so difficult and they will put on their most inexpensive growth at a time and age when they are least subject to ailments and accidents.

The brood sow must be kept in good health and in proper condition. Plenty of exercise is essential to insure such results. When a large pasture is not available good results may be obtained by arranging the house at one end of the hog lot and the feeding pen at the other end. The watering trough may be placed in another part of the lot. By this plan the sow will be compelled to walk a considerable distance several times every day.

The farrowing pen should be dry, well ventilated and free from drafts. Usually it will be best to provide the pen with a guard rail made of 2 by 8-inch planks fastened with their

edges against the sides of the pen a little above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and also lessen the danger of injury to the little pigs which often find the space under the guard rail a convenient refuge.

The sow must have warm, comfortable and well ventilated quarters. These must be free from dampness and drafts. The hog house must be so arranged that it will get plenty of light and sunshine, which are the best of disinfectants. The floor must be kept dry and clean as well as free from dust. Good clean straw should be provided for bedding which should be changed at least twice a week and oftener when damp or badly soiled. Cement floors are the most satisfactory but dirt, and wooden floors prove satisfactory when kept in proper condition.

About two weeks before the time of farrowing comes the sow should be separated from the other hogs and placed by herself if possible. It never is advisable to have a sow farrow in a large piggery where many hogs or pigs are kept. The air of a piggery where many pigs are confined seems to be poisonous to little pigs and often

causes a great many of them to die. Careful attention must be given to the sow's feed. Those who have been feeding corn alone, or corn and wheat middlings, or corn and oats, without giving alfalfa, clover or meat meal or milk, or those who have permitted the sows to run behind cattle or out on pasture, will do well to feed the sows better at this time, giving them some products such as tankage or milk, to insure stronger, healthier litters at farrowing. A little meat meal tankage or milk or alfalfa hay will do much good in the production of a strong litter, even if fed only a few weeks before farrowing.

When fed corn alone, the number of strong pigs may run as low as 50 per cent, but with corn and tankage or corn and alfalfa, the number may be increased to 90 or 95 per cent.

Fortunate is he who keeps a breeding record and who knows just when the sows are to farrow. They can then be penned up at least 3 to 4 days ahead of time, but yet have the range of a paddock so that they can get some exercise. Continue the same feeds as before and make changes at farrowing time gradually.

If the sow is getting along well and you have prepared a place for her that is warm, ordinarily she will not need any care, but can manage things herself. If things go wrong, however, it is well to be on the spot and to assist. When little pigs come in cool weather and there is no artificial heat, they should be taken to a warm place

until they become dry. They can be returned to the sow later, when the whole brood is at hand.

Sometimes the most convenient plan is to place a few heated bricks or rocks in the bottom of a barrel or feed basket. An old sack should then be spread on top of the bricks and on top of the sack should be placed a light layer of straw. As the pigs come they should be wiped dry with a soft cloth and placed for a short time in the barrel. If the weather is cold a thin cloth may be thrown over the top of the barrel. If any of the pigs have become chilled before they are discovered the best plan will be to immerse such pigs in a bucket of warm water having a temperature of 95 to 98 degrees. After a period of 10 to 15 minutes take the pigs out of the hot bath, dry them carefully, and afterwards put them for a few minutes in the warm barrel or brooder. Then they may be taken out and put with the sow. For the first 24 hours but little feed should be given. Water can be given continuously without any interruption to both sows and pigs.

The water must be lukewarm, but never cold. The feed for the following four or five days should be mainly a thin slop of oats, shorts and bran, but the sow should have no corn. A little clover or alfalfa may be given, but the sow should not be brought to a full feed in less than 10 days. After the third day usually the critical time has passed and no dangerous developments need be feared. A little attention to the sow at farrowing time will save the loss of many pigs.

The big problem after farrowing is to keep the pigs healthy and free from scouring. Give them plenty of exercise and do not let them get chilled. Feed the sow well, but do not overfeed. If the pigs tend to scour, take the feed away from the sow for a while or else reduce it considerably. Keep the pigs out of the wet, chilly grass early in the morning and only turn them out on warm sunny days or else arrange it so that they can get exercise by running up and down the hog alley or else see that the pen is flooded with sunshine throughout the day.

Spring Care of Foals

Soon the spring crop of colts will arrive. Before foaling time the foaling stall should be cleaned properly and disinfected. This will reduce the number of cases of joint disease. If the mare has been fed properly and exercised during the winter there should be little trouble during the first few weeks of the foal's existence. When the colt has developed to a point where it can eat such foods as bran or oats it may be fed at the same time the mare is fed or its feed may be put in a small creep in a lot paddock or pasture where it can eat as it pleases.

Very little trouble should result from improper handling if the mare is permitted to run on pasture. If the mare must work it is necessary either to let the foal follow her or to house him in a box stall or paddock. In either instance as soon as the colt learns to eat it is well to feed him a little clover or alfalfa hay, and some oats and bran. Mares hard at work should be fed a liberal ration of grain, such as a mixture of corn and oats in equal parts and a little bran and oil meal.

Very little attention need be given to the mare or foal if they are on pasture because exercise and feed are provided naturally. The essentials in developing colts are plenty of water, exercise, air, sunlight and wholesome feed. The feed should contain considerable protein and mineral matter for the production of bone and muscle.

Food Prices Decline

Altho food prices showed a decline of 6 per cent for February, the prices were 9 per cent higher than those prevailing in February, 1918, and about 75 per cent higher than the price average of 1913.

Price statistics for last month, announced by the department of labor, showed that 26 of the 42 articles listed were cheaper in February than in the preceding month. The marked decreases were eggs 33 per cent and butter 19 per cent. Potatoes led the 12 articles showing an increase by an advance of 25 per cent.

Get into the game with the silo campaign.



See Their Uniform Mileage Through Your Meter's Eye

That Long-Distance Service Every Miller Gives

We pay our respects to the motor car's meter—it is proving that, tire after tire, Miller casings under like conditions, wear alike. That, tire after tire, they are long-distance runners. That, tire after tire, they are built to a championship standard.

Of course this requires the choicest rubber and fabric. But more than that, the workers must be trained to build alike. Otherwise, they can't make tires that run the same.

This we have accomplished by our system of uniform workmanship—by training all Miller tire makers to a single standard. And your odometer will prove that Uniform Millers mean long-distance certainty.

Why trust to luck in buying tires when Miller eliminates mileage risk? Go to the Miller dealer, or write us for his name.



THE MILLER RUBBER CO.
Dept. F40, Akron, Ohio

Makers of Surgeons Grade Rubber Goods
—For Homes as Well as Hospitals

Branches all over the United States

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You Feed The World

THAT is your big job today. And to do it you need every possible help along the lines of mechanical equipment.

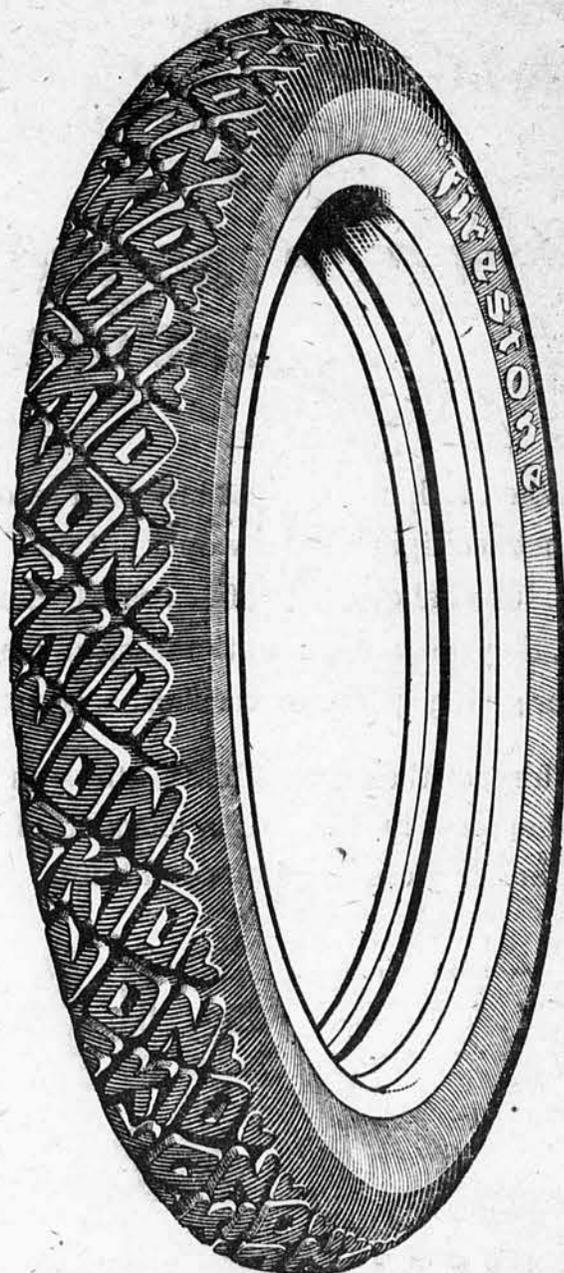
Take your car, for example, you want to run it with economy and efficiency. To do this you need Firestone Tire equipment. Because Firestone Tires are not only reliable and sure in action but they will give you the saving of most miles per dollar.

This most miles per dollar is a thing that everybody knows about Firestone Tires. From the first it was the determination of Harvey S. Firestone, President of the Company, to give this economy to every car owner. And his organization has succeeded so well in building all good values into the tires that bear his name that you are sure of most miles per dollar on any road, any time.

Your dealer has this equipment in Cord or in the latest improved gray sidewall Fabric style. See him.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
 FIRESTONE PARK AKRON, OHIO
 Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Firestone TIRES



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.

Schrock Kafir

Please describe Schrock kafir and state whether it will make as good silage as kafir or ordinary sorghum. E. C. CREITZ, Beloit, Kan.
Schrock kafir probably originated

from a cross between Blackhull kafir and some sweet sorghum. It resembles Blackhull kafir in stalk and head characteristics, but the grain is brown similar to that of sweet sorghum and contains considerable tannin. It is, therefore, not as palatable as kafir or milo for feed. For this purpose it is very similar to cane.

Schrock kafir cannot be marketed as a grain sorghum. Like cane it germinates better in cool, wet seasons than the grain sorghums and it is harder and more drouth resistant and will sometimes make grain when Standard Blackhull kafir fails. In general, however, as good or better yields can be obtained from grain sorghums if the best varieties for each section of the state are chosen, and it will not outyield the best adapted

sweet sorghums for forage or silage. The quality of silage of Schrock kafir probably is as good as that of cane. The growing of Schrock kafir is not recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural college when good seed of adapted varieties can be obtained. C. C. Cunningham.

Cottonseed Hulls for Feed

Please tell me what value cottonseed hulls have for feed as compared with straw. Would you advise me to buy cottonseed hulls now? Menno, Kan.

Cottonseed hulls have about the same feeding value as straw, and in calculating a ration one may substitute cottonseed hulls for straw if he can buy it as cheap by the ton as straw. At present feed prices one can scarce-

ly afford to feed cottonseed hulls in Kansas. A combination of cottonseed hulls and cottonseed meal makes a very satisfactory ration for carrying cattle thru the winter, providing hulls can be bought cheap enough. C. W. McCampbell.

Kansas Milk Condensaries

How many milk condensaries are there in Kansas and where are they located? R. I. Holsington, Kan. M. E. FIELD.

There are seven condensaries located in Kansas at the following places; Ottawa, Ft. Scott, Garnett, Mulvane, Hope, Tonganoxie, and Valley Falls. J. W. Wilkinson.

To Use Limestone

When and how should limestone be applied when it is to be used as a fertilizer or soil corrective? P. M. H. Florence, Kan.

Limestone should be applied before the crop is planted. The ground or crushed limestone should be disked thoroly into the surface of the soil several weeks if possible before the time for seeding. J. W. Wilkinson.

Is Formalin Poisonous?

I would like to know whether it will be dangerous to feed oats treated with formalin to my horses and cattle. I expect to have some oats left over when I get thru planting my new crop. Fredonia, Kan. M. L.

Any oats treated with formalin if well dried and aired may be mixed with equal quantities of untreated oats and fed to animals without any dangerous effects. J. W. Wilkinson.

Responsibility of Partners

A and B own a stallion in partnership. What would be the right amount of money for the partner who takes care and feeds the horse? The horse could not be worked last summer. KRISTIAN BREWEN, Grass Range, Mont.

The most satisfactory basis upon which you can determine this would be to allow the keeper \$30 a month for feed and care of the stallion. C. W. McCampbell.

Planting Whole Potatoes

Is there any advantage in planting whole potatoes? Why do most truck growers plant cut potatoes? Wichita, Kan. C. S.

The largest yields on test plots have been obtained from planting whole potatoes, but unless seed is very low in price this method is altogether too expensive. A potato too small to cut is too small to plant. Select for seed the same size and quality of potato that you desire to produce. J. W. Wilkinson.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk

I have a good milk cow that gives bloody milk. This is her first calf. What treatment would you recommend? Bronson, Kan. A READER.

The bloody milk of this animal possibly may be controlled by giving her 1 ounce of fluid extract of ergot daily, mixed with a little milk and administered as a drench. Three such doses should be given on three successive days. After this, the animal should receive daily 1/2 ounce of formalin mixed with 1 quart of water and given as a drench.

To Transfer Registration

Sometime ago I purchased a mare registered in the National French Draft Horse association. Please tell me where to send papers to have transfer recorded. Chardon, Kan. JOHN CUMMINS.

Headquarters for the National French Draft association are at Fairfield, Ia. I would suggest that you write this association for full instructions for transfer.

A colt whose dam is registered with the National French Draft association and whose sire is registered in the Percheron Society of America cannot be registered in the Percheron Society of America. C. W. McCampbell.

Wire for Lightning Rods

Is it advisable to use regularly prepared lightning rod wire on a building, or can one use a substitute which would do equally well? And what is the substitute, if any? READER.

We know of no substitute for the conducting wire that is supplied by the lightning rod manufacturers. The manufacturers have made thoro studies of the material and construction of the conductors, and have sought to make them to fit the particular purpose for which they are intended. Durability and low resistance to electricity are among the principal requirements in conductors. Copper conductors usually are considered the best now, as they have relatively low resistance and do not rust.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Form 1204

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	Blue
Day Letter	White
Night Message	N L
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Other white character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

DE PALMA, who broke all worlds' records by traveling 20 miles in 8 minutes, 54 1-5 seconds.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

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SEA BREEZE FLORIDA FEB 18, 1919.

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KLIESEBATH TYPE OF SIMMS MAGNETOS HELPED ME BREAK EVERY WORLDS RECORD FROM ONE TO TWENTY MILES TODAY IN MY PACKARD TWIN SIX SPEEDSTER.

RALPH DE PALMA

-where a magneto must not fail

THE SIMMS MAGNETO that made the new worlds' records possible.

When Ralph De Palma broke all records from one to twenty miles, he had to have magneto equipment that would not fail. He used Simms Magnetos, and the telegram reproduced above tells of his satisfaction in the result. Without a hitch—without a miss, they delivered a rhythmic, steady, never-failing stream of over 100,000 big, husky, power-giving sparks in the short space of 8 minutes, 54 1-5 seconds.

Think of the responsibility—the punishment put upon the Simms Magnetos in this flight against time! Only a magneto of proven dependability could stand up and deliver under these exacting conditions.

SIMMS MAGNETOS

We also make Simms Magnetos, especially designed for tractor service, which are just as reliable, just as dependable, just as unfailing as the racing-car type which made De Palma's world's records possible. And it's just as important that they should be, because any tractor must be kept working to make it pay.

Simms Magnetos will keep tractors going, and making acres pay dividends, day in and day out, because they are built to endure. With the Simms Impulse Starter, no matter how cold the engine, it will start instantly with a pull of the crank.

Simms Magneto Equipment on any tractor means minimum fuel consumption, with added punch and power to the engine, and maximum draw-bar pull under all working conditions.

THE SIMMS MAGNETO COMPANY, East Orange, New Jersey

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Snow in the Highway

In case the public highway is drifted full of snow, has the township a right to open your fence, and make a road over your wheat field? **SUBSCRIBER.**

No. It is the duty of the township trustee or county engineer to remove obstructions from the public road. A snowdrift is an obstruction, and the township trustee should remove it. If, instead of doing that, he opens your fence he or the township is liable for the damage done your crop.

In Regard to Chickens

Can you compel a man in the country to keep his chickens off his neighbors' crops? Has the road overseer the right to run the water on my land when it could be run on the public highway? **W. R. S.**

Chickens are not allowed to run at large in Kansas. If they trespass on the crop of a neighbor the owner of the chickens is liable for the damage caused. It would depend on whether draining the water on your land was necessary. If so the overseer had the right but the township would be liable to you for the damage caused.

Back Subscription

Can a publisher send a paper to your address two years without your subscription, and collect for same? If a paper runs four or five years after subscription expires can the publisher collect for full time? **SUBSCRIBER.**

The postal regulations require that subscriptions shall not be permitted to be more than one year in arrears. If the publisher violates that regulation he could not take advantage of his own wrong and could not collect for more than one year. This answers your second question.

Citizenship

How long must an alien be in the United States before he can take out naturalization papers? Can an alien citizen ever vote before he is naturalized? **SUBSCRIBER.**

The alien can file his declaratory statement as soon as he settles in this country, but cannot take out his full naturalization papers until he has

been a resident of the United States for five years.

Yes. The states determine the qualifications for suffrage within their own borders, subject of course to the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides that no state shall limit the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In Kansas it is possible for a foreigner to vote six months after landing in this country. All he has to do is file his declaratory statement, and live in the state six months and in a given township or ward for 30 days before election.

Stopping Paper

How can I stop a daily paper after sending the editor bank draft in payment for three months in advance and notifying him on draft and in letter to stop sending paper at expiration of subscription? They still send it altho I have notified them three times to stop it, and dun me for a year's subscription in advance. Can they collect if I take the paper out of the box? **J. S. W.**

You should refuse to take the paper out of the box. If you continue to take it out the publishers can collect for the time you actually take the paper, not to exceed one year, even if you have notified them to stop it.

Another Partnership

A and B go into partnership on B's farm. Each provides one-half the stock, implements and all personal property used on the farm. A contracts to perform the labor and B contracts to pay one-half the expenses. The farm was rented April 12, 1917. B gave A notice January 12, 1918 to quit the farm March 1, 1919. Can B force A to leave the place before August 1, 1919, A having some ground in wheat and some ground ready for oats? They cannot come to any agreement as to disposition of personal property. There is only a spoken contract made in the presence of witnesses. Also B refuses to pay his share of the expense of filling silo, and his share of cost of twine for binding. Can A collect same? **FARMER.**

You do not state the length of time the partnership was to continue according to the original contract. Assuming that it was to continue from year to year so long as both parties were satisfied, and also assuming that A's year ends March 1, then B would have the right to terminate the tenancy at the end of any year by giving at least 30 days' notice to A. If A put in wheat with the knowledge and consent of B it would not entitle him to possession of the place, but he would

be entitled to harvest the crop. As B had given notice to vacate at the end of the year, March 1, 1919, A did not have the right to prepare to put in a crop of oats and cannot hold possession of the place by doing so. Under the contract B should pay one-half the expense of filling the silo unless A's agreement to perform the necessary labor covered the filling of the silo. It seems to me that under that part of the agreement A might have to pay the expenses of filling the silo. Your statement about expenses is rather indefinite as to just what expenses were included. Was it intended that A should simply supply his own labor, and in case it was necessary to employ other labor was B to pay one-half of that? Your statement is not clear on that point. So far as the cost of binding twine is concerned there can be no doubt about B's liability for one-half of that. A can collect if he refuses to pay.

Buying Farm as Partners

A, B and C buy a farm and pay one-third down. A paid \$500 more than the other two. He moved onto the place and took charge just as if it was his own; pays all the taxes; insurance on the buildings and provides all the stock and implements; puts in all crops at his own expense, and delivers all grain at market and fixes up the place in general. What would be a fair share of the grain for B and C?

Not knowing how much either B or C paid or how much A has paid out for stock, tools or repairs on the place I am not able even to guess what would be a fair share of the grain to these two partners. I cannot tell from your indefinite statement whether A is entitled to one-half, two-thirds or nine-tenths of the proceeds of the farm.

Patent Right

A is an unmarried man 23 years of age. He invents a patentable article but dies before the patent is obtained. What can his parents do? How can they obtain patent? How can parents learn whether A has money in certain bank? In what mourning, and how long should mother dress for dead son? **N. W.**

The parent or parents of A could complete the taking out of the patent, and being the direct heirs of the deceased son under the Kansas law, would be entitled to his property. As the invention was his property it would

be a part of their inheritance. If application for a patent had been filed thru an attorney take the matter up with him.

As the only heirs of the deceased the parents have the right to demand of the bank that it disclose the amount of money he had on deposit.

The general rule is that mourning for close relatives should be worn from six months to a year. It is considered perfectly proper and quite the custom nowadays, however, not to wear mourning. To wear it is merely a public parade of a private grief.

Rural Mail Carrier

Is a rural mail carrier allowed to go out three or four miles, and then turn around and go back when the roads are so that farmers all around for 8 or 10 miles go into town? This same mail carrier mixes the mail so that in the case of papers like the Farmers Mail and Breeze, one fellow gets his paper one day while the other fellow gets his the next day or several days later. Mail belonging to three or four other fellows is put into my box while my mail is put into the boxes of my neighbors. What can we do to get better service? **SUBSCRIBER.**

You should file your complaint with the local postmaster. If he does not attend to it promptly take it up with the Postoffice department at Washington.

Wants to Fly

Could you tell me where there is a good aviation school? **R. E. PLUMLEY.**
Cherryvale, Kan.

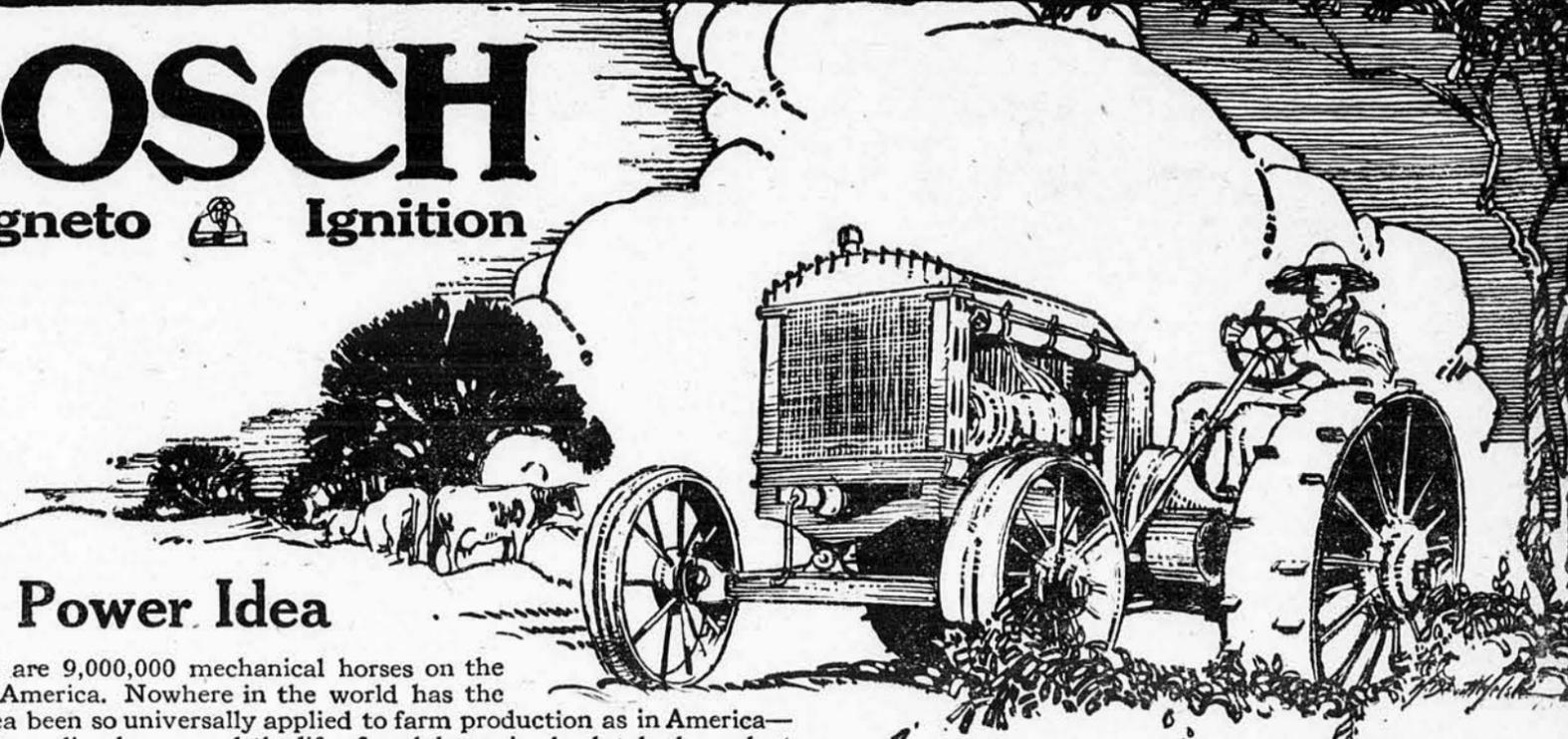
I am not able to answer the question. If any reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze knows of such a school, will he please write Mr. Plumley?

Notice to Readers

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BOSCH

Magneto Ignition



The Power Idea

There are 9,000,000 mechanical horses on the farms of America. Nowhere in the world has the power idea been so universally applied to farm production as in America—9,000,000 gasoline horses and the life of each horse is absolutely dependent upon ignition. The only ignition that can be truly reliable under the searching strain of farm work is magneto ignition, and magneto ignition means

BOSCH IGNITION

You will find the tractors, trucks, stationary engines, lighting systems, in fact all forms of gasoline motors with the best reputations, are invariably Bosch-equipped.

Bosch Ignition on a list of specifications means that the manufacturer of that piece of machinery has spent more money in order to make a better and more enduringly perfect product. He is protecting your interests. That's the kind of a machine you want. Insist on Bosch Ignition—you can get it.

Stop in at the nearest Bosch Service Station or talk to the nearest Bosch Dealer. Ask him how and why Bosch is superior. He will give you a convincing demonstration. Get prices on having your farm machinery Bosch-equipped. It will save money in a year's service.

Write for descriptive catalog

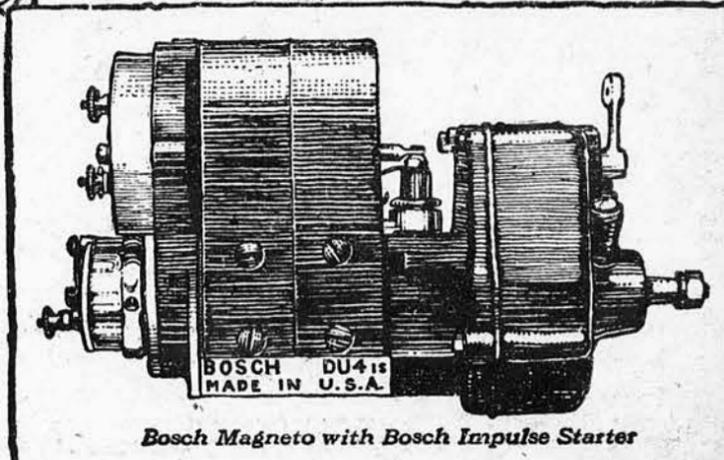
AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO CORPORATION

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AMERICA'S SUPREME IGNITION SYSTEM.

Motor Trucks — Tractors — Airplanes — Motor Cars — Motor Boats — Motorcycles — Gas Engines



Bosch Magneto with Bosch Impulse Starter

But What Will the Women Say?

(Continued from Page 3.)

raints to collect taxes where owners of animals just assessed, attempt to get them out of the county.

A new law provides that taxes on livestock and farm machinery be collected always in the county where the property is located. At present, if a man owns cattle in one township and lives in another township, not in a city, the taxes are collected in his residence township.

Some Bills Signed by Governor

Substitute for house bill 569—Concerning the revolving fund of the grain inspection department.

Substitute for house bill 405—Permitting voters of counties of population less than 3,000 to construct bridges costing from \$300 to \$10,000 and permitting township board to issue bonds for same and levy taxes to pay interest and take up the bonds.

House bill 232—Authorizing replanting of land which has been included in cemetery if cemetery has not been used for forty-two years.

House bill 384—Requiring county engineers to inspect bridges and culverts and see that they are kept in repair.

House bill 144—Extending right of lien for labor performed for use of horses, autos and auto trucks.

House bill 292—Appropriating \$3,000 for 1920 and \$3,000 for 1921 to pay for bee in-

spection. Also \$1,000 a year for protection against injurious insects.

House bill 714—Making the act of carrying or exhibiting a red flag a felony.

House bill 22—Prohibiting the circulation of rumors derogatory to the financial standing of banks.

House bill 65—Repealing all existing laws relating to roads and bridges in Atchison county. The repeal takes effect January, 1921.

Substitutes for house bill 97—Concerning motor cars and their taxation.

House bill 231—Authorizing county commissioners of Norton county to pay half of costs of a bridge connecting Kansas and Nebraska.

House bill 495—Authorizing county commissioners to permit construction of fences across public highways.

House bill 366—Permitting increase of tax levy above what authorized when permitted by state tax commission.

House bill 285—Authorizing county commissioners to issue bonds to redeem all outstanding indebtedness after showing the state tax commission that an emergency exists.

House bill 415—Classifying heirs for inheritance tax and fixing amount that each class may receive free from taxation.

House bill 332—Providing the amount of money each school district shall receive from the state for support of high schools.

House bill 420—Amending the present law concerning the method of the distribution by the state of money to various school districts that are unable to maintain a minimum term of seven months.

House bill 721—Appropriating \$35,000 for reception, entertainment and comfort of Kansas soldiers returning from overseas.

House Bill 1—Prohibiting killing of wild game birds from December 1 to December 10, inclusive.

House bill 561—Providing a method for dissolving union school districts when desired.

House bill 690—Authorizing counties and municipalities to erect memorials to commemorate the deeds of soldiers.

House bill 396—Adding to the definition

of bridges as now in the statute the words "any concrete overflow bridge or ford."

House bill 337—Repealing that part of the fence law that authorizes the moving of a fence along the highway for protection of growing hedge.

House bill 712—Appropriating \$45,000 a year for 1920 and 1921 for wages and maintenance of women on state farm and \$40,000 for erection of buildings and equipment on grounds of state penitentiary.

House bill 749—Appropriating \$750 for 1919, \$1,500 for 1920, \$1,500 for 1921 for rental of Governor's residence; also \$750 for 1919, \$1,500 for 1920, \$1,500 for 1921 for lighting, heating, care of grounds and general upkeep of governor's residence.

House bill 689—Authorizing livestock sanitary inspector to appoint inspectors, whose duty will be to inspect and make a record of all brands on horses, mules, cattle, sheep or hogs in the state, and appropriating \$1,500 for 1919, \$5,000 for 1920 and \$5,000 for 1921 to pay their salaries and expenses.

House bill 711—Appropriating \$25,000 for salaries, maintenance and repairs of industrial farm for women.

House bill 656—Appropriating \$6,000 for Kansas Water commission.

House bill 710—Requiring superintendent of industrial farm for women to pay each month into state treasury all moneys coming into their hands from sale of farm products produced by the women.

House bill 325—Appropriating \$120,000 for repairs and alterations of the state house.

House bill 724—Appropriation for deficiency of \$174,78 to school for the blind.

House bill 479—Appropriating \$500 to N. I. Sturdevant for cows and calves ordered killed by Governor Glick in 1884.

House bill 706—Appropriating \$30,000 for 1920 and \$30,000 for 1921 to carry out provisions of law that requires all school districts to maintain a minimum term of seven months.

Senate bill 357—Appropriating \$12,000 for 1919 and \$150,000 for 1920, and \$120,000 for 1921 for Soldiers' home at Dodge City and Mother Bickerdyke home.

Senate bill 404—Authorizing certain

county commissioners to appropriate \$1,500 for purpose of building a jail.

Senate bill 254—Requiring insurance companies having capital of \$100,000 to deposit at least \$100,000 in security approved by the state superintendent of insurance.

Senate bill 397—Designating what books may be purchased for school libraries.

Senate bill 448—Authorizing county commissioners in certain counties to erect new bridge and issuance of bonds for same.

House bill 297—Designating requirements of bonds to be furnished by officers and employees of state institutions.

House bill 707—Appropriating \$75,000 for 1920 and \$75,000 for 1921 to aid high schools in carrying on instruction in normal training courses.

Grange Notes

BY ERNEST MCCLURE
Greeley, Kan.

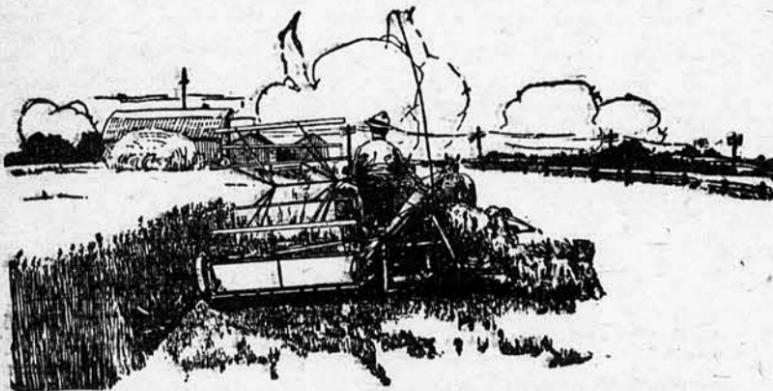
The legislative session is over, and the farmers may be thankful that it was somewhat stormy. Right now there are so many propagandas that the very elect are almost deceived. Many things are necessary in these reconstruction days, but too vast a change at present would throw the financial world into a fit which would result in no good. The thing that is necessary is to encourage confidence so that investments and industry will feel safe. The problem of the unemployed will soon take care of itself, and labor will be not only employed, but will receive a just wage, if the people know what to expect. For this reason it is safe to say that the Kansas legislature has acted safe, whether intentionally or not, because of the fact that visionary and reactionary legislation was not successful.

Matters in which the Grange had resolved received about a 50-50 approval. Some of our measures were not presented, but the tax rebate was repealed. A strengthening act passed to assist the anti-discrimination law, but scarcely as strong as we should like. A law was passed to double assessment of property which escaped taxation. The road program which the Kansas Good Road association outlined was defeated and the present road law was modified somewhat. The text book commission was saved from a change for the worse, and the state board of education was scheduled for an all-teacher board, but it ran against a circumstance in the house which prevented it from passing. The commission merchants' law was held intact by vigilance. The enormous increase in salaries of state house officers was prevented to a great extent. The Torrens bill was smothered in the senate by the lawyers and the abstracters. The teacher pension bill was defeated in the house altho a strong lobby was present button-holing the members of the house. In all, the house had many stormy scenes which probably is the cause for much legislation being killed.

What has the unorganized farmer done for agriculture? Has he left a record in the archives of history where those following may see his good works, and be benefited thereby? Have not his efforts, however commendable, been dumped in the debris of forgotten lore, and his praises been unheralded and unsung? On the other hand the organized farmer is constantly doing things. Thru united efforts he has accomplished all that has been done for bettering rural conditions. The great constructive work in the interest of the farmers depends on the tried organizations with constructive policies and leadership which is not self appointed.

If I were outside the portal of the organization of my occupation, I would be wondering what was the matter with me that I could not join with those of my kind. If for no other purpose than to exchange trade secrets and to have an hour in which to visit those with whom my daily task had not thrown me in contact with, I would join a recognized organization of those of my occupation.

The politician has established the thought in the farmer's mind that he is the most independent man on earth. An analysis of this idea will show that the thought was used for buncomb, and has no real entity. The farmer has to pay taxes. He has to feed others. True he can feed himself, but his obligation to society is greater than that of other crafts. He produces, but he does not set his own prices. He cannot always choose to produce what he would prefer. His environments, or



How About Your Binder?

EVERY sign points to a prosperous year for the farmer. Prices for farm products, due to a steady domestic and unusual overseas demand, are at high levels and it is reasonable to expect that they will remain so for some time to come.

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 Harvesting Machines

will harvest all your grain crops without waste. These are unusual binders adapted to take care of usual or unusual crop conditions. Generations of farmers have tested and approved until these machines are spoken of in much the same fashion as an old and trusted servant.

See your local dealer early in the season and arrange with him to have your binder delivered in plenty of time to assure the complete harvesting of your crop. 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. It will be wise also to make your purchase of Deering, International, McCormick or Milwaukee twine as early as possible.

The service that follows a Deering, McCormick or Milwaukee binder to the grain fields is always a source of pleasant comment. That this service be full measure, 89 branch houses and thousands of alert dealers keep informed of your needs and equipped to supply them.

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

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

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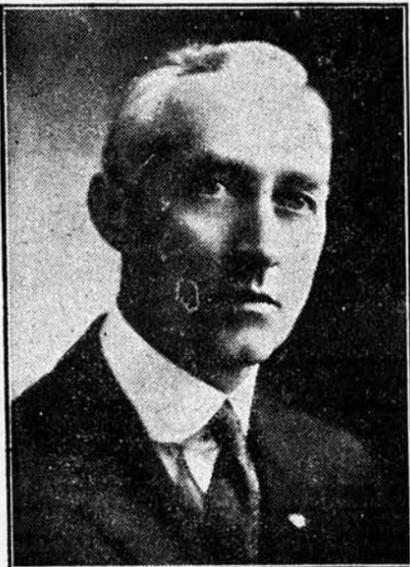
his particular farm may not be adapted for it. He must be governed by wind and rain, location, society, markets and price-fixers. His independence will be established only when he associates himself in business with others of his occupation, and establishes business principles upon which to perform his labors. His independence is dependent upon his business associates.

Dykstra New Veterinary Head

The new head of the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural college is Dr. Ralph R. Dykstra. His appointment to fill this position, vacant for some time, has just been announced.

Doctor Dykstra is one of the leaders in his field of study in the United States, and in addition is a very successful executive. For the year 1917-1918 he was president of the Kansas Veterinary Medical association.

He is also active in local affairs in Manhattan. He is vice-president of the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce



and a member of its board of directors. He is prominent in Masonic work.

Born in the Netherlands, Doctor Dykstra came to this country with his parents when he was only 2 years old, and spent his boyhood in Iowa. He attended the Iowa State college, receiving the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine in 1905.

Immediately after his graduation he was made assistant professor in his alma mater, and remained at that institution for six years, being professor of anatomy at the time of his resignation.

After a few months spent in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Doctor Dykstra came to the Kansas State Agricultural college. His work here has been principally in the field of surgery. He offers a strong series of courses in this subject, and has also been highly successful in surgical work.

Record Sales for Calf Club

The Story county, Iowa, purebred calf club, said by local leaders to be the largest club of this kind in the United States, recently held a sale at which 90 purebred heifers sold for a total of \$17,870. The club was organized only last summer by the county agricultural agent, and the boys and girls who are members bought purebred heifers with money lent by local banks. The highest price paid at the sale was \$650 for an Angus heifer that cost its owner \$185 when the purebred heifer club was organized last August. The second highest price, \$635, was paid for a Shorthorn heifer, which had cost \$225 originally. About 1,000 persons attended the sale, coming from all parts of the state.

Grain Resolution of Legislature

The agricultural committee of the senate and house of representatives of the state of Kansas just before the final adjournment of the legislature by unanimous vote passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The necessity of controlling grain and grain products of the crop of 1918 due to war necessitated the organization of the Grain Corporation of the United States Food Administration and resulted in the monopolization of the handling of grain and grain products, and

Whereas, The recent Congressional Act provides for a continuation of the present form of control and a continuation of the monopolization of the handling of grain and grain products for the crop of 1919, and

Whereas, The unscientific handling of the wheat crop of 1918 by the Grain Corporation of the United States Food Administration resulted in the undue and unnatural movement of wheat grown in the state of Kansas to terminal markets, and

Whereas, Twenty-five per cent of the weight of the wheat ground is represented by the wheat mill feeds produced, and

Whereas, Wheat mill feeds are essential to the swine and dairy interests of the state of Kansas, and are essential for the indirect fertilization of the soil, and

Whereas, The unscientific movement of the wheat made it impossible for the mills of Kansas to operate to basis of normal production, and

Whereas, It is advisable and most economical to produce flour at the point nearest to the point of production, and

Whereas, The Grain Corporation did not avail itself of the storage on farms, at grain elevators and in the mills in the state of Kansas in the crop of 1918, but did move wheat grown in the state of Kansas to terminal markets, and paid a storage charge which would have been acceptable and re-

munerative to the owners of storage on farms, at grain elevators and in mills in the state of Kansas.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Agricultural Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Kansas:

That the agency appointed by the President of the United States to handle the wheat crop of 1919 be instructed by the President of the United States to conserve in all producing territories sufficient wheat to enable mills located in such territories at all times to operate to maximum capacity.

And, be it further resolved, That in order that the wheat may be conserved at point nearest to point of production, that arrangements be made by the Agency appointed by the President of the United States to handle the wheat crop of 1919 be instructed to make arrangements to secure storage available in mills, at country elevators and on farms; and, that they be further instructed to pay for such storage a just, reasonable and proper amount. And, be it further resolved,

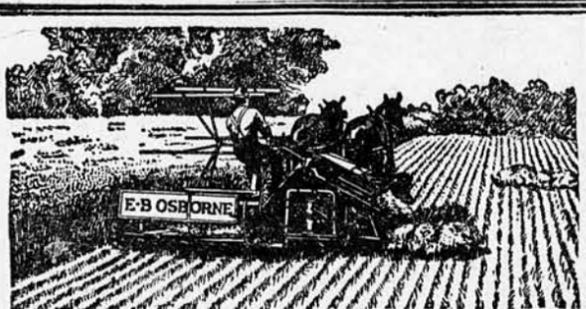
That the agency appointed by the President of the United States to handle the wheat crop of 1919 be instructed to apportion to the mills of the state of Kansas from any purchases made by such agency such an amount of flour as the capacity of the mills of the state of Kansas bears to the total milling capacity of the United States.

Grub Worms Hurt Wheat

Twenty-five per cent of the wheat near Wichita has been injured by grub worms, according to E. J. Macy, farm agent of Sedgwick county. One in every 4 acres in the county is a complete loss, and other crops will be planted, Mr. Macy says.

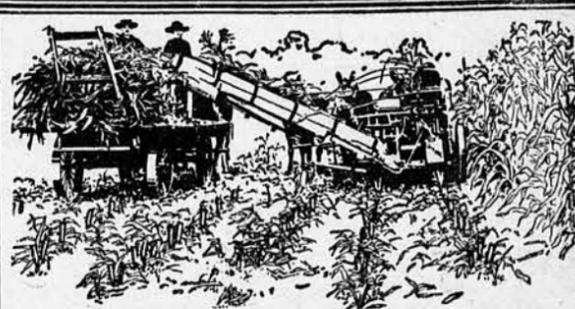
Tells Why Chicks Die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4603 Poultry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free his valuable chick book entitled "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." The book tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. It is absolutely free. Every poultry raiser should have one. Write Mr. Reefer today for your copy.—Adv.



Save All the Grain You Raise with E-B Osborne Grain Binder

The E-B Osborne Grain Binder reduces lost grain to the lowest possible percentage through these features: Cutter bar can be set close to ground. Platform canvas runs one-seventh faster than elevator, straightening grain. Seventh roller prevents grain dropping on main wheel, avoids clogging. Stringing grain prevented by drop leaves, grain springs, three discharge arms. Get the facts from your E-B dealer and the E-B Osborne Grain Binder will be your choice



E-B Osborne Corn Binder Has Lighter Draft Because of "Outside Drive"

The secret of E-B Osborne light draft lies in the drive on the outside of the main wheel and the pole attached between the driving mechanism and the operating mechanism. This equalizes strain and reduces wear. You can cut more corn with less power with the E-B Osborne Corn Binder. Other valuable features are: liberal use of steel, giving extra endurance; adjustable side knives afford easiest cutting, whether corn crop is heavy or light. See your E-B dealer or write us.



For Easy and Profitable Harvests Use E-B Osborne Machinery

The uniting of E-B with Osborne means much to you in harvesting your crops. The Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company represents an organization of 4,000 men and 7 factories, and 67 years' experience in building fine farm machinery. Combined with this is the Osborne reputation for making harvesting machinery of all kinds. The E-B Branch Houses and the host of E-B Osborne dealers assure a helpful, willing, able service at all times. E-B Osborne men understand Osborne Harvesting Machinery thoroughly and they have the supply of parts on hand or can get them immediately from a nearby branch. Osborne owners will find E-B dealers ready to render the complete and thorough E-B service for their Osborne machines; they will find E-B dealers good men to know; they will find E-B implements of all kinds possessed of scores of exclusive E-B superiorities. And men who have long known the E-B Line can now have Harvesting Machinery in models tested and proved by the years and backed by the Emerson-Brantingham assurance of materials and workmanship.

Osborne Owners:

The E-B dealer is ready to aid you with repairs and service, and to show you E-B Implements.

E-B Owners:

Investigate the Harvesting Machinery bearing the trademark, E-B and Osborne.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, Inc.

Established 1852

Rockford, Illinois

A Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured and Guaranteed by One Company.



E-B Osborne Mower

Successful in All Mowing

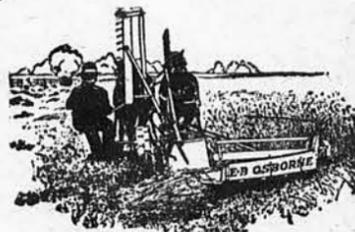
No field of hay, alfalfa, clover, or marsh grass is heavy enough to make trouble for the E-B Osborne Mower. It does its work easily and without interruption. Here are a few special E-B Osborne features: Internal gear drive saves wear on teeth. More teeth in mesh at once. Eccentric for re-aligning cutter bar. Wide coupling to inner shoe. Extra long knife head and guides. Full-strength one-piece frame. Your E-B Osborne dealer will give you many others. See him.



E-B Osborne Sulky Rake

45-inch True-Circle Wheels Reduce Draft

When you drive your E-B Sulky Rake through a field of mown hay, you will realize the many advantages of E-B Osborne construction. Steel wheels, with staggered spokes, insure true circle. Forty-five-inch height allows easy pull over rough ground. Truss-rod and one-piece frame produces great strength. Teeth adjustable to three different spacings. Extension teeth hold hay and prevent rolling. Ask your dealer for all the good points of the E-B Osborne Rake.



E-B Osborne Reaper

Easy Pull—Easy Control

For handling clover and seed alfalfa, buck wheat and vetches in gabels, in fact, in all reaper work the Osborne reaper requires the least power and attention and is easiest to control. The rakes drop squarely into grain, push it to the knife, rise without scattering grain on platform. Gavel is delivered without tipping over. Rake control delivers gavel with every rake or with every second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth rake as desired, or when tripped by foot of driver. Folding platform. Rake heads adjustable for advanced or retarded drop into grain.

Hay to Chicago and Back

And the Kansas Product Doubled in Price

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

IF YOU HAVE any surplus hay, ship it to market immediately! This is the advice Kansas City hay trade interests are carrying to producers in Kansas and other states. Farmers who are following the advice are profiting in no small measure; they are sharing in a market which never before attained such dizzy heights. The profits are coming from sales of alfalfa hay of choice grade up to \$38 a ton, choice prairie up to \$36.50, timothy and clover mixed up to \$34 and clover up to \$30. Very choice leafy alfalfa would bring \$40 a ton. No one can deny the profitability of shipping hay to market on the present price basis. Every variety, even packing hay at \$25 a ton, is selling at the highest prices ever recorded on the Kansas City market. Never before has every variety commanded such unprecedented figures at one time in Kansas City.

About the most disappointing feature of the present extraordinary level of prices is the fact that more Kansans are buying hay than the number who are making sales. Even more significant is the purchase of prairie hay from Chicago by Kansas livestock producers, this hay having been sold by farmers in the Sunflower State early in the crop year and placed in storage by dealers on the Illinois market. The Kansas prairie which was marketed in Kansas City to buyers in Chicago last year is returning to Kansas producers at practically double the original sale price. Native Illinois prairie hay also is being consumed by Kansas livestock.

Many farmers in the Southwest who purchased above their actual requirements within the last few months, or

who otherwise have a supply of hay which will not be consumed before grass is available, should not conclude, as is generally the case, that "this hay has but little value," but should accumulate sufficient to make a shipment to market. If the surplus is insufficient to fill a car, dealers urge that farmers pool their holdings with neighbors and thus provide a sufficient quantity for shipment.

Why Ship It from Home?

The movement of hay to Kansas City, coming from a broad and scattered territory, is light. Country buyers report difficulty in finding districts where any considerable surplus is available. Kansas City is now drawing hay from points in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, other states in the Northwest, California and elsewhere along the Pacific Coast, from Wisconsin and Illinois, and small quantities from surrounding states. But the total supply available in surrounding states is light in the aggregate. California hay is not coming to Kansas City, but is going to points which usually consume Kansas alfalfa.

Cotton planters of the South have played an important part in the rising market for hay, being heavy buyers of alfalfa. The Southern country is expected to supply a broad outlet for alfalfa and tame hay the next 60 days. Stocks of hay in the cotton belt are the smallest in many years, if not in the history of that territory, and while buyers there are hesitant about making purchases at the present high level, considerable hay is moving in that direction. In addition to the Southern demand, the weekly arrivals of about

500 cars in Kansas City find an outlet in Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, other nearby states, and in the East and North. The East and North probably will continue buyers for at least another month.

Storms in Kansas and surrounding states after the latter half of December and the reduced harvests of 1918 account in a large measure for the sharp rise in prices of forage. Instead of making preparations to feed stock in case of heavy snows, many feeders marketed their surplus hay, or stored the roughage at a point not easily accessible to herds. When the storm came, many feeders were without hay, as evidenced by heavy mortality among herds. A sudden, eager demand developed, which has not yet entirely subsided.

In urging speed in moving remaining stocks of hay to market, dealers in Kansas City maintain almost unanimously that the crest of prices has practically been reached. Attention should be given the fact that new crop alfalfa will become available in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and in New Mexico about April 15. While this hay will not move to Kansas City, it will exert a somewhat bearish influence on the trade in this section. New Mexico and Arizona hay will find an outlet in other parts of the South. When the Southwestern alfalfa of 1919 is moving from producing sections, dealers on the Kansas City market will be offering new crop hay for a short time delivery in this immediate territory. New alfalfa will begin moving in Kansas City's immediate territory about the middle of May under favorable weather conditions. Pastures also will become available late in April. A sharp decrease in demand is witnessed with the opening of the pasture season, which may result in a break in prices, such as occurred a year ago.

Only once, in May of 1917, when the market reached a top of \$3.42 a bushel, shortly before the United States Food Administration fixed the price, has

wheat sold at a higher level than millers are now paying on the open market in Kansas City. Dealers in Kansas City asked as high as \$2.60 a bushel for No. 2 red winter wheat late last week, with actual sales at \$2.58, more than 20 cents a bushel higher than in the preceding week. A small quantity of red wheat is moving to market, with only an occasional car in sight until the harvest of 1919 becomes available. Hard wheat sold up to \$2.45 a bushel, compared with a top of \$2.41 in the preceding week. Small interior mills, many in Kansas, having failed to obtain a sufficient quantity of wheat from the Grain Corporation on the recent redistribution, are among the buyers to fill orders for flour.

Heavy purchases of bran by the Forage Branch of the United States Army Quartermaster Department for consumption by horses and mules owned by the government in Europe was the outstanding influence in the sharp advance in prices for the mill offal. Sales of shorts were made by milling interests at \$50 a ton last week, with the brown grade at about \$45 a ton, showing an advance of \$5. Bran advanced \$3 to \$4 to a range of \$40 to \$41 a ton in Kansas City. For the first time since the government restrictions were removed on prices, mills in the Southwest were reported sold up for a 30-day period. As flour millers are operating more actively, freer offerings of their feed are expected.

Kansas lagged as a buyer of corn and oats in Kansas City. Consumers delayed purchases in the hope of witnessing declining price, allowing their stocks to diminish. Advances from scattered districts in the Southwest indicate that a resumption of buying will develop. Feeders apparently desire to put more corn into porkers since the sharp advance in the hog trade. The scant Kansas City arrivals—a further decrease occurred in receipts—met with a broad demand at advancing prices. Cash corn closed last week at a range of \$1.46 to \$1.59 a bushel in Kansas City, showing gains of 5 to 7 cents. Oats sold at an advance of 4 cents a bushel, the market in Kansas City closing last week at 65 to 69 cents. The price of the minor coarse cereal is only slightly above the extraordinary level of alfalfa, oats selling on a basis of \$40.50 to \$41 a ton.

Instead of a premium being paid for kafir and milo over cash corn on the Kansas City market, the sorghum grains are as much as 20 cents a hundredweight lower. Dealers look for a readjustment to a level which will show a discount of only 5 cents on the sorghums. Kafir prices in Kansas City last week ranged from \$2.52 to \$2.60 a hundredweight, with milo at practically the same price. A moderate demand prevailed from the East. One reason for the discount on kafir and milo compared with corn is the fact that receipts of the sorghum grains at markets show a high moisture content, which necessitates an additional charge for drying.

Topeka Gets Silo Plant

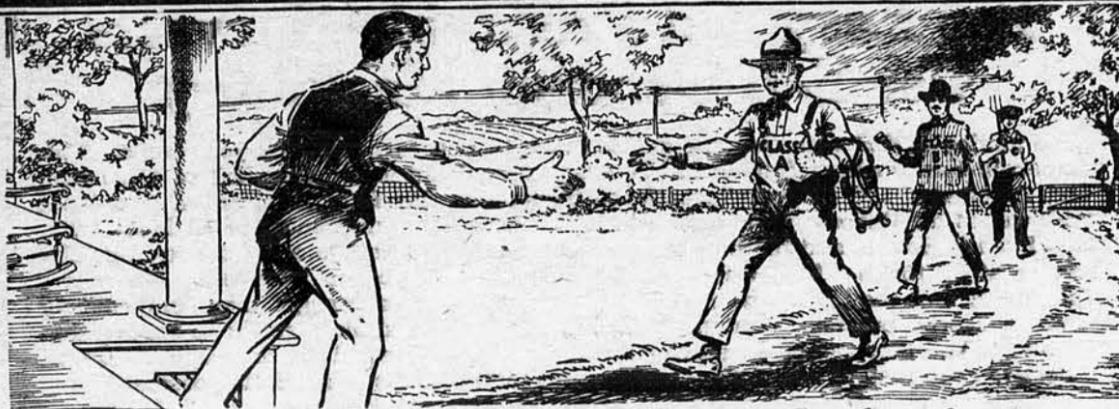
With the signing of the lease for a plot of ground near the Rock Island tracks in North Topeka last week, it was assured that the Interlocking Cement Stave Silo company would be the next manufacturing home to put "Made in Topeka" on its product. It was announced tentatively at the Topeka Chamber of Commerce the other day when the silo company was seeking a site for its plant, that the Topeka plant will be the main one of the company and that several smaller plants will be moved here.

At present the company is manufacturing silos at Wichita, Emporia, Liberal, Fort Scott and Enid, Okla. Kent Murray of Wichita is manager of the company.

We Want You to Have One

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

Ex-King Manuel, of Portugal, says he is in the hands of his people. That's just where he will be if he doesn't watch out.—Omaha World Herald.



Farm Help—the New Solution

Plenty of help this summer after all. Sounds good, doesn't it? Less help needed hereafter, and more help available at harvest time. Better help in each of the three classes. More work accomplished per dollar

spent for wages. The farm help situation really cleared up and lines of action pointed out in this new and practical article "Farm Help Follows the Dollar" in the April issue of

The Farm Journal

Over 1,000,000 a month

A splendid, big, beautiful farm magazine, jammed with the most interesting and useful new and up-to-the-minute reading and pictures.

"The Farm with Anemia"

by Dr. W. J. Spillman

Owners of run-down farms, where the soil has lost its vitality or the buildings have gone to ruin, will want to read the common-sense advice of Dr. Spillman in this level-headed article.

"Let's Have More Farmers in Congress"

By One of Them

With so many economic problems arising, which affect the welfare of all farmers, we must see to it that more practical farmers are sent to Washington to have a voice in framing future laws. Why don't YOU go to Congress? You may be just the man. Read the article, anyhow.

"Good Roads Cheaper Than Ever Before"

This is the first of a series of articles which will run all through the season of 1919. Never has the importance of cheap transportation been so emphasized as of late, and farmers will find in this chapter on good roads a worth-while discussion of a very timely subject.

Other Treats in the April Issue

Of special interest to women will be the full page of Spring fashions, and the boys and girls will like not only their regular section of The Farm Journal, but the article on "Tree Planting" as well. A big page of implement pictures, showing the newest labor-saving machinery and devices, will appeal strongly to the men. All these good things, and much more, go to make up our April number, and assure you that in quality now, as always, The Farm Journal leads all farm magazines.



Other Top-Notch Articles in the April Number

Baby Beef the Shortest Road to Beefsteak
Selling Fruit by Mail
Fire-proof Farm Houses
Know Your Oil Stove
Expert Farm Shop Work
Inoculation the Biggest Word in Soil Building
Make This a Silo Year
Drainage Pays Good Dividends
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Ninety Cows on Sixty Acres
Married Men Are Good Farm Hands
Latest News of the \$10,000 National Crop Contest and Gold Medals.

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Send 50 cents for subscription from July, 1919, to June, 1921, and we will send April, May and June issues FREE. Money back any time you ask. Ask at nearest newsstand for April Farm Journal.

The Farm Journal,

125 Washington Square, Philadelphia

Busy Times Now On Farms

Farmers are Sowing Oats and Early Spring Crops

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

FARMERS have been busy for the past 10 days sowing oats and early spring crops. A large acreage of oats has been planted, but much of the ground usually planted in oats was planted in winter wheat last fall. For the same reason it is said that the corn acreage will not be as large as usual. A good acreage will be planted in kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass, Freed's sorghum, and other forage crops. Some potatoes have been planted, but the season has been a little unfavorable for early planting. However, during the past week conditions have been somewhat more favorable and the ground has dried out a great deal. Wheat is making excellent growth and farmers are expecting unusually large yields.

In view of the disturbed state of affairs in Europe it is thought that America again will be called upon to provide most of the food required by the world. This will mean an increasing demand for livestock and grain which will insure a continuation of good prices for all farm products. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow from our correspondents.

Atchison—Farmers are plowing for oats where the soil is dry enough. Feed still is high in price, but pasture soon will be here. Hard wheat sells from 21 cents to 28 cents more than the government guaranteed price, and red wheat is 28 cents to 35 cents above the government price. Public sales are not so numerous as earlier in the year.—Alfred Cole, March 22.

Cloud—An abundance of moisture followed by several days of warm sunshine has started vegetation and we shall have the early pasture that is needed to meet the food shortage. A few cattle have died in limited localities, but livestock, generally, has wintered well. Farmers are preparing ground for a large acreage of oats. Work horses are in demand. Hay, \$33 to \$40; oats, 65c to 70c.—W. H. Plumly, March 21.

Cowley—Farmers are sowing oats on disked ground. Roads are being graded and worked. Wheat never looked better, and is pastured where fodder is scarce. Alfalfa fields are green, and sweet clover pasture will be ready in several weeks. Cream, 62c; eggs, 33c; hens, 23c; hogs, 15c to 17c; wheat, \$2.30; kafir, \$1.15; alfalfa, \$30; prairie hay, \$28.—Fred Page, March 22.

Edwards—The ground is in excellent condition, and farmers are sowing oats. Wheat shows up well, especially in the eastern part of the county.—L. A. Spitz, March 22.

Elk—We are enjoying ideal spring weather. We are sowing oats this week, and the soil is in good condition. Eggs, 33c; cream, 55c.—Charles Grant, March 22.

Ford—A few wheat fields were damaged by high winds. Some potatoes have been planted, and gardens are being made. Livestock is on wheat pasture, as feed is scarce and high priced. Roads are drying up. Cream, 53c; seed potatoes, \$2.80; eggs, 31c; oats, 75c.—John Zurbuchen, March 22.

Gove—Wheat and rye are growing nicely, and we are sowing oats and barley this week. Many public sales were postponed this month, and will be held during the next few weeks. Good prices are paid for stock and machinery. Eggs, 33c; butter, 35c; butterfat, 56c; alfalfa, \$31; seed oats, 88c; seed potatoes, \$1.65 to \$2.25.—Newell S. Boss, March 22.

Gray—With plenty of moisture, the prospects for our wheat crop are very good. Some wheat near the Arkansas river was damaged slightly by blowing. Farmers are putting out spring crops, but not much land is available, because of the large wheat acreage. Stock wintered well, although feed was scarce.—A. E. Alexander, March 22.

Harvey—The mud has dried, and roads are passable again. Wheat fields are greening up. Feed is not plentiful, especially hay. Butter, 45c; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 64c.—H. W. Prouty, March 15.

Haskell—We need rain badly. High winds have formed a crust on the ground. Some oats and barley have been sown. Eggs, 30c; butter, 50c; bran, \$2.30; chops, \$3.30; oats, 85c; cream, 63c.—Harold E. Tegarden, March 22.

Jackson—A spring shower developed into a very heavy rain last Saturday, causing many creeks to overflow. Some wheat in valleys was damaged considerably, as the water deposited about 6 inches of mud over the ground in places. The soil is too wet for field work. Warm weather of the last week has put new life into the wheat and every field shows a good stand.—V. P. Taylor, March 22.

Jackson—Wheat is growing nicely. The ground has been too wet to get into the fields. Feed is scarce and high. Cattle sell for good prices, but there is no demand for horses. Corn, \$1.55; oats, 65c; hogs, \$18.—F. O. Grubbs, March 22.

Johnson—An abundance of moisture and many damp, cloudy days have delayed the oats sowing, but farmers are planting now. Wheat is in excellent growing condition. Early potatoes are planted, and gardens made.—L. E. Douglas, March 22.

Marion—Many fields are too wet to work, and spring crops will be quite late. Feed is scarce, but wheat pasture is helping considerably. Some farmers report damage to wheat and feed crops since the heavy rain of March 15.—Jacob H. Dyck, March 22.

Morris—No field work has been done, on account of excessive moisture. Rain of March 15 damaged many fields by washing. Rough feed is in demand, and very scarce. This county will have sufficient seed to supply its farmers. A large acreage of oats will be sowed when weather conditions permit.—J. R. Henry, March 21.

McPherson—This winter has been very trying on stockmen, and now, six weeks until grass time, feed is about gone. Wheat is green, and the fields look good. The soil is too wet to sow oats. Roads still are muddy.—John Ostlund, March 18.

Neosho—The ground is dry enough to work now, and oats is being put in. Wheat prospects are very good. Feed is scarce, and stock is not in the best condition. Hogs are not plentiful, and some farmers have none at all. Not much flax will be sowed this spring, and still less corn and kafir. Oats, 80c; eggs, 32c; butter, 45c.—A. Anderson, March 22.

Rooks—Only a small portion of wheat crop was winter killed. We have fed most of our supply of straw, but cattle soon can go on pasture. Wheat is beginning to grow again. Butterfat, 55c; oats, 85c; corn, \$1.50.—C. D. Thomas, March 21.

Norton—Wheat fields are 100 per cent. Stock is thin after coming thru a hard winter. Feed and forage crops should receive

more sorghums will be planted. Many silos are being erected. Wheat, \$2.20; corn, \$1.45 to \$1.57; alfalfa, \$23 to \$30; eggs, 31c to 34c; butterfat, 64c; butter, 52c; oats, 72c.—J. P. Nelson, March 22.

Pratt—Weather is ideal for this time of year. Ground is soaked, and wheat fields are green and growing nicely. Recent rains seem to have put roads in good condition, and some dragging is being done. Fields are drying and cattle are on wheat pasture. Young pigs and calves are arriving. Numerous public sales and fair prices are paid.—J. L. Phelps, March 20.

Rawlins—Farmers are beginning to work in the fields. Fall wheat is in excellent condition, and is providing pasture for many cattle. A number of sales are being held. Some wheat still to be marketed at \$2. Corn brings \$1.50; barley, 75c; oats, 75c; eggs, 31c; butter, 36c; hogs, \$17.—J. S. Skolant, March 21.

Rawlins—Field work has begun, and farmers are sowing barley and oats. I never have seen the wheat crop look so good. Eggs, 32c; cream, 63c; corn, \$1.50; barley, \$1; shorts, \$2.60; bran, \$2.45; alfalfa hay, \$20.—A. Madsen, March 22.

Stevens—Wheat prospects are very good. Oats and spring wheat seeding is not progressing rapidly as the ground is too wet much of the time to permit us to get into the fields. A large acreage of spring wheat will be sowed on account of the government guaranteed price. Grass is green, and Russian thistles are coming back. Some land is changing hands. Many renters are moving.—Monroe Traver, March 22.

Sumner—Oats sowing has been delayed because of frequent rains. A good many silos will be purchased this spring. Feeders are doing well with cattle. Wheat is growing rapidly, and the prospects are excellent. Oats, 75c; hogs, \$18.40; wheat, \$2.18; corn, \$1.50; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 60c; potatoes, \$1.25.—E. L. Stocking, March 22.

South Good Market for Hogs

The "Breed Promotion" sales held by the Poland China Record association this spring are interesting to hog men generally from two standpoints. First they show what a breed association can do in the way of opening up markets for the breeders of good stock. Also it has shown that the Southeast is ready and anxious to buy good purebred swine.

A year ago the association held such a promotion sale at Orangeburg, S. C. That sale proved the farmers were anxious to have the swine but, because they were not familiar with purebred values, they bid low. This year a second sale was held at the same town. The buyers of the year before, their friends and neighbors were on hand. Bidding was better and prices satisfactory to both buyers and sellers and the sale a success.

As a follow-up to last year's sales, this year's sales were held at five new points: Bishopville, S. C., Washington, Ga., Moultrie, Ga., Gainesville, Fla., and Louisville, Ky. At all points the carloads offered were taken readily at prices that were good considering the fact that purebred swine are a comparatively new stock proposition to the Southern farmer.

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Study carefully the Perfection Teat Cup illustrated above. It has been chosen for such well-known herds as the St. Olaf College herd at Northfield, Minn., the Grahamholm herd at Rochester, Minn., the A. L. Hyzer herd at Storm Lake, Iowa, the Upland Farms herd at Syracuse, N. Y.

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Put your finger in a calf's mouth and note its action. You will find it first sucks, then squeezes toward its throat (downward not upward) and then momentarily stops sucking while swallowing.

your finger was in the calf's mouth—so identical is the action of the Perfection and the calf. That is why cows like the Perfection so. It applies first a gentle suction, then a downward squeeze followed by a short period of release from suction. The Perfection feels natural to them and they give down their milk freely to it

Now put your finger in the Perfection Teat Cup. If you were to shut your eyes you might think

Suits All Cows

The Perfection Teat Cup fits all sizes of teats. You will find it a great convenience to be able to use the same teat cup for all cows. Like every part of the Perfection, the Teat Cup

is as simple as it is strong. It has only four pieces and can be taken apart and put together again without tools.

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problems. Let us send you a free copy of our great book, "What The Dairyman Wants To Know," which answers every question you can think of about milking machines. Write now.

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11.....	88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	96	3.28	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.48	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.68	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	3.88	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.08	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.28	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	4.48	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	4.68	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	4.88	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	5.48	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	5.68	40.....	3.20	11.20
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So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that female or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—COCKS AND cockerels for sale. Address J. C. Baughman, 2216 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
BRAHMAS—PURE BRED, HEAVY LAY- ing strain. Light Brahma eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Harry Hayman, Formosa, Kan.
THOROBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAH- mas. Winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; insured parcel post, 100, \$7.50. One cockerel, \$6. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

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SILVER SHADE BUTTERCUP YARDS. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES, guaranteed alive, thirteen cents. Addie Bell, Wellsville, Kan.
WANTED—10,000 BABY CHIX, WHITE Rocks, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas. Shelter Poultry Co., Denver.
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YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS, BARRED Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, 17c; White Leghorns, 15c. Live delivery. 50 or more prepaid. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
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WHITE ROCKS—NONE BETTER. EGGS, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15; express prepaid. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, 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.

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PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5.50. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

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CHOICE SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW Dent, heavy yielding type. Carefully selected, nubbed and shelled. Good yield in 1918. Germination near perfect. \$3.75 per bu. F. O. B. Sacks free. If not satisfied, return and I will refund price and freight. Sure to please, hence such an offer. Stanley Smith, Hlawatha, Kan. PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, hulled, cleaned, then scarified. F. O. B. Axtell, \$25 per 100; \$13 per 50; \$21.50 per 10 pounds; grain sacks, 65c. This seed is excellent and will please. If not, return it, and I will refund purchase price and freight charges. Sample and circular on seeding and handling this crop mailed free. Willis J. Conable, Grower, Axtell, Kan. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, \$7; Red Top and Early Golden cane, feterita, Schrock kafir, Darso, Hegari, common millet, \$6; Amber, Orange and sourless cane, Cream and red dwarf and standard maize, dwarf and standard kafir, \$5.50; alfalfa, \$18; unhulled sweet clover, \$21.50; hulled, \$26.50; Sudan, \$15. All per 100 lbs. Freight prepaid, prepaid express \$1 more Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THRESHING RIG. PARTICULARS write, H. A. Balding, Newton, Kan. FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan. 30 HORSE STEAM TRACTION ENGINE first class condition cheap. W. M. Gill, McAllister, Kan. SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALLER CAR—Jones Six touring. Almost new. W. E. King, Byers, Kan. NEW 25-50 KEROSENE BURNING AVERY tractor. Will sell at liberal discount to settle estate. Otto Seerest, Randolph, Kan. MY STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE for sale or trade for land if good, at Harveyville, Kan. J. R. Turner, Harveyville, Kan. FOR SALE—SINGER SEWING MACHINE; 5 brooders, used; one No. 2 Sharples separator; desk; 5 rolls poultry wire, nev. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan. RANDOLPH TOBACCO CO., PADUCAH, Ky., sells Homespun tobacco, pound, 50c postpaid. Agents wanted to advertise. Write for particulars. ONE POTATO PLANTER, TWO HORSE; one potato digger, two horse; one potato sprayer, four row. All in perfect condition. Milton Bosse, Ellinwood, Kan. OIL LAND FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN Vernon oil field. Woodson Co., Kan. \$100 per acre, cash. Growing crops reserved. Inquire S. care Mail and Breeze. FOR SALE—HOME POULTRY AND ICE business. Also one ton truck. Opportunity for man with small capital. Write me. Blaine Dodson, Carbondale, Kan. FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK—Case 12-25 tractor with 4 bottom John Deere plow, good as new. Outfit in Western Kansas. A. A. Miller, Adrian, Mo. FOR SALE—FIRST CHECK FOR \$25 WILL get nine laying hens and one cockerel—sure hatch strain. Male alone worth \$10. Hens fine. F. O. B. Wichita, Kan. G. L. Garner, 341 North Ash. Eggs for setting, \$2 for fifteen. FOR SALE—HATCHERY; FORTY INCUBATORS, 7,000 chick capacity; guarantee market for all hatches; five chicken houses; three-fourths block ground, modern bungalow, one cottage; shade, blue grass, walks. Price, \$8,000. Weaver and Lockridge, Wakefield, Kan. SHEEP SHEARING PLANT FOR SALE. Stewart two-machine plant with power grinder. Sheared less than 100 sheep. Original cost \$140. New last year. First check for \$80 takes it. Reasons for selling, have sold sheep. Thomas & DeYoung, Prairie View, Kan. FOR SALE—TWO AVERY 8-16 TRACTORS, with kerosene gasifiers. New cylinder walls, new rings, good gears, traded in on other engines, and completely overhauled at Avery house, Wichita. Price \$575 each. F. O. B. Wichita. Address H. McCurdy & Sons, Avery Dealers, Peck, Kan. TWO WELL DRILLING AND ONE BORING machine, pumps, pump tools, casing making machinery, blacksmith tools, and 22 horse power Ottawa kerosene engine, new, for sale. Also residence and shop. Have more work than I can do. Will trade for real estate. Ed Feyh, 1140 Lawrence St., Topeka, Kan. 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. FOR SALE—GOOD USED 8-16 MOGUL tractor, \$300. Good used and new Bull tractors, \$300 up; one two-row tractor lister, nearly new, \$125; one new Tractorfod attachment, will pull 2 plows, \$150. One 15-30 Wallis Cull Jr., fine shape, 25% off list price. One imported Percheron stallion, weight 1950. Good Big Bull motor, \$200. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan. FOR SALE—THREE 12-25 AVERY TRACTORS. Two bull tractors, three Grand De-Tour, power lift, four bottom plows, two Case, power lift, three bottom plows, two Emerson, Brantingham 10 ft tandem disc harrows, four Birdsell iron wheel wagons, six Black Hawk corn planters, six sled cultivators with knives. These are in Western Kansas. Address Chas. L. Rea, Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO TRADE.

FOR TRADE BY OWNER—6 ROOM HOUSE in Staples, Minnesota. Good R. R. town. Always rented. Cheap western land preferred. Clear for clear. J. C. Harris, Norwich, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

DOGS.

FOX TERRIER RATTERS FOR SALE. Beauties. Edw. Storbeck, Vassar, Kan. WHITE FOX TERRIER PUPPIES—MALES \$5.00; females \$2.50. Good ratters. Joe Zeller, Brownell, Kan.

LANDS.

400 A. THOMAS CO.; UNIMPROVED; 7 miles good railroad town. Nearly all level. Good soil. All grass. Price \$5,000. W. A. Touselee, Levant, Kan. WALLACE CO. IMPROVED RANCHES. 60 ton silo and feed with each ranch; half cash, rest 10 years time at 5 per cent. A. Bjorklund, Sharon Springs, Kan. FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

BELGIAN HARES.

THOROBRED FLEMISH GIANTS, NEW Zealand, Belgian Hares. Young, \$1 each. Edgerton, Rabbity, Canton, Kan. BELGIAN HARES, 4 MONTHS OLD, PAIR, \$5; trio, \$7.50. 7 to 9 months old, pair, \$7; trio, \$10. Bred does, \$5. All above pedigreed. A utility bred doe and a buck for \$5. E. E. Heidt, R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY FOR SALE—FINEST. SAMPLE, ten cents. Henry Allen, Cozad, Neb. 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 \$14.90; 120 pounds \$29.75. Sample 15c. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com.-Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANT FORDSON TRACTOR IN GOOD condition. W. L. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO MARRIED MEN WITH small families for general farm work and stock raising. Must give reference. John Tatge, White City, Kan. WANTED—GOOD FARM HAND, MUST BE good milker and understand farming. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan. WANTED—MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children. Experienced, good wages, new house. Howard Downing, Bird City, Kan.

PATENTS.

JAMES N. LYLES—PATENTS, TRADE-marks and copyrights. 734-J Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734 A 8th St., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEADY YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD TEAM wants work on farm. Bruce Holman, Newton, Kan. COW AND COLT WEANERS. PRICE \$1. Don't let cow suck herself. L. Sanders, Atlanta, Kan. THRESHING SEPARATOR. WIND stacker for alfalfa. Huller for sale. J. E. Soderberg, Falun, Kan. WANTED—TRACTOR DISK TANDEM; also sixteen or eighteen hole wheat drill. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan. WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan. WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST AND catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, Care Mail and Breeze. WANTED—POSITION ON FARM BY DIS-charged soldier. Five years experience as manager, best of references. Frank Rock, Grove, Okla. WANTED—RANCH ON SHARES OR SAL-ary basis, by man with years of experi-ence; can furnish 3 or 4 men at once. Write Index, care Mail and Breeze. BECKER HAS THE ONLY FINISH OXY-acetylene welding school in the United States. There is greater demand for good welders now. Apply at 412 Jackson Street, Topeka. AVERY TRACTOR—18-36, SLIGHTLY used, in perfect condition. Will demon-strate. New Columbia Ann Harbor bailer. Tractor plows. Priced cheap. W. S. Mor-gan, Zeandale, Kan. INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS-trated Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

"THE COPES"

Hens Wanted

Will pay 28c per pound for fat hens delivered before April 5th, 1919. Eggs and other poultry at market price. Coops loaned free.

"The Copes" Topeka

Established 1883 Bank references furnished.

Real Estate Market Place

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KANSAS

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

IMPROVED 160, Moorehead, 3 1/2 miles. Real stock farm. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

200 ACRES, imp.; 50 wheat, goes. \$55 acre. Highberger & Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

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

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

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

960 ACRES, Southeast Finney county, improved, would divide. Write for price and terms. T. L. Crabb, Owner, Garden City, Kan.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. 80 acres, 2 1/2 miles town, new barn, house, everlasting spring, mile to school. \$60 per acre. \$2,500 handles this. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kan.

60 ACRES, well improved, Lyon county, Kansas. One-half grass. \$4,500. Possession now. Will make terms. 3 1/2 miles of Allen. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

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

POSSESSION this spring. Forties, eighties, hundred twenties, hundred sixties. These are bargains, ask for description. Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

920 ACRES deeded land, 11 miles from Utica, Kan. 180 acres in wheat, 3/4 with sale. Price \$12.50 per acre. Terms. 3,000 acres leased and fenced goes with sale. Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kansas.

WRITE FOR LIST of Central and Western Kansas farms and ranches. We make a specialty of Western Kansas land and have a large list all over the state. V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FINE BOTTOM FARM, 320 acres; 50 wheat goes, 20 alfalfa, large modern buildings, near good high school town, near Emporia, on the Santa Fe, \$115 per acre. Possession at once. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

LANE COUNTY FARMS If you want land from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, write for our list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

A GOOD 160-ACRE Chase county farm. 2 1/2 mi. shipping, 15 a. alfalfa; 15 a. wheat; 70 a. cult. Bal. bluestem grass. Good water. School close. Price \$75 per a. C. A. COWLEY & SON, Cottonwood Falls, 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.

FOR SALE—A splendid farm 120 a. well improved running water, close to school and church. A bargain. Owner leaving state. 2 1/2 miles from city. No trade. B. A. ROSENQUIST, Enterprise, Kansas.

MONEY MAKER Nicely imp. 393 a. stock and grain farm; Montgomery Co., close to good town; only \$40 per a.; other bargains. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, 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.

R. R. No. 2, Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

Want Western Kansas Land Give full description, legal numbers, lowest price with terms in first letter. Address J. B. WOOD, Seneca, Kansas.

Sumner County The best part where wheat is as certain to make a crop as corn in Illinois. 560 acres, 130 of which is slightly broken pasture, well watered, balance as good soil as a plow ever turned and can nearly all go to wheat this fall. Fair improvements. Mortgage \$10,000 6 per cent. Price only \$65 per acre. During the past two weeks I have sold over \$200,000 worth of Sumner County Land. If this grand good piece of land interests you act at once. Owners price my price. For sale by WM. HEMBROW, THE LAND MAN, Caldwell, Kansas.

320 ACRES fine black land, two sets good improvements, 5 miles county seat. \$70 acre. Two half sections blue stem pasture, improved, 80 acres plow land each farm. \$45 acre. Two fine quarters, well improved, half valley. \$60 acre. B. E. Antrobus, Eureka, Kan.

120 ACRES FOR \$65 Two miles Hunnewell; 90 a. fine wheat, half 55 a. and third 35 a. goes; 8 a. grass, 30 a. oats; good dirt; no bluffs; \$65 per acre. R. M. MILLS, Wichita, Kan. Schweiter Bldg.,

WHEAT FARM—700 acres, 2 miles town, all tillable; 260 a. wheat, half goes; possession at once. New house, bank barn, two granaries, ideal home; best buy in county. Long time on half. For price and details, wire or write Box 26, Utica, Ness Co., Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER. \$4,800—\$2,000 cash, bal. easy terms. Near Liberal. Possession at once. 1 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.

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.

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.

80 ACRES, improved; 1 1/2 miles town, Franklin county, Kansas; all nice smooth land; 25 acres wheat; 6 alfalfa; 10 pasture; balance for spring crop. Black limestone soil. On Santa Fe Trail. Terms. Possession at once. Price \$6,500. Martin Straffuss, Ottawa, Kansas.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM 1/2 mile of railroad town, Allen county, Kansas. All fine laying land, all fenced with woven wire; 6-room house; barn; lots of outbuildings; close to high school. Price \$75 per acre. \$2,500 cash, rest time at 6%. Pos. Mich. L. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, 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 450 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.

800 A.—300 a. in cultivation, 500 a. pasture, well fenced and cross fenced; 8 room house, practically new; good cattle shed and granary; other out buildings; 2 good wells and windmills; 9 miles of town. Hard chocolate loam; no sand. \$35 per acre. April 1st only. Four-Square Realty Co., Protection, Kansas. W. Clyde Pile, Mgr.

750 ACRE RANCH, Bourbon county, Kan. This section is one of the most fertile and prosperous in county. Highly improved—over 400 acres in wild hay and blue grass. 190 in cultivation. 25 different lots and pastures all hog tight and house. High price \$50,000. Will take smaller farm as part payment. E. E. Croft, Nevada, Mo.

160 ACRES, 4 miles town; 10 wheat, 10 alfalfa; 60 pasture, 40 tame grass; remainder cultivation; 2-story, 8-room house; two barns; granary; stock shed; fine water; 1/2 mile school, church. Price \$60 per acre. Special bargain. Come at once. Choice list to select from; 40 acres up to a section or more. Ask for free description booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 A. 1/2 first bottom, bal. blue stem grass. 80a. in wheat, 18 a. in alfalfa. 8-roomed house, large barn, 2 mi. of good town, \$75 a. 470 a. bluestem grass 4 mi. of R. R. \$32 a. 80 a. 2 mi. of good high school town, 20 a. in alfalfa, 15 a. wheat, 30 a. spring crop, bal. pasture, 5-roomed new house, large barn, \$52.50, 100 a. I have all sized ranches and farms. Write your wants. J. W. STURGEON, Eureka, Kansas.

800 ACRES KAW BOTTOM One of the finest tracts of land on the bottom. The improvements cost \$50,000, all new and up to date. This farm is worth more than we ask, without any improvements. The income will pay 10% on the price asked. This is an estate, must be settled up soon. Price \$200 per acre. Terms. 200 a. bottom farm, 6 mi. east Lawrence, 125 a. wheat goes. Possession now. \$165 per acre. No overflow. 140 a. 1 mi. from paved street of Lawrence. Fine improvements, every foot good rich soil. Price \$25,000. We have several small farms at big bargains. WILSON & CLAWSON, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan. Phone 642.

ACRES—640 a. wheat and alfalfa farm. 3 miles town, good alfalfa and wheat land. 520 a. in cultivation, 500 a. in wheat. Wheat privilege until April 1st. 8 room house, large barn. Water piped to house, lots, etc. This is a choice farm. Will last but short time. Price \$70 per acre. Four-Square Realty Co., Protection, Kansas. W. Clyde Pile, Mgr.

320 ACRES, 200 acres Walnut Valley Bottom, which is in wheat, all goes if sold within 30 days. 100 acres pasture. Fair improvements. \$100 per acre. 640 acres, 400 acres in wheat, all goes. Fine improvements. Only \$55 per acre. 160 acres, 120 acres in wheat, third goes. All alfalfa land. \$80 per acre. JOHN FERRITER, Wichita, Kansas.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri!

LISTEN, well improved 640 acres, near town, \$21 per; town 40, with bungalow, \$3,500. McGRATH, Min. View, Mo.

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamq, Marshfield, Mo.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDomid Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—160-acre, well improved farm. 100 miles west of St. Louis, on Rock Island railroad. A bargain at \$40 per acre. For full particulars, write J. W. JOSE, Emmett, Kansas.

MISSOURI STOCK AND GRAIN FARM—470 a.; 250 a. rich fertile creek bottom, everlasting water, 45 acres wheat, 7 room house, cistern, cellar, fine condition, horse and cow barns, cribs, wagon shed, hog house, 112 miles from K. C., 4 1/2 miles from two good R. R. towns, high school, churches, district school mill; will accept smaller farm in part payment. Carry back \$15,000, 5 years, 6%. Farm in corn belt Missouri. Address Post-office Box 234, Madison, Kan.

TEXAS

IRRIGATED FARM FOR SALE 150 acres located in Cameron county, Texas, Rio Grande valley. Three miles from San Benito, Texas. All water rights in and permanent improvements on place. Under cultivation now. Price \$150 per acre. For further particulars address Corson Bros., Route 1, Oak Mills, Kansas.

THE NEW SHATTUCK BRANCH of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

GREATEST CHANCE EVER in Baxter Co., Ark. Many miles of good roads being built. Lots of buildings. Many new enterprises. Now is the time to get in right. Send for new 40 page booklet. It's free. Loba & Seward, Immigrant Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

FARM LANDS.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

\$2,000 Down Secures Farm Pr. Horses, 24 Cows and Bull, brood sows, long list implements, crops; 1 1/2 miles R. R. town. 173 acres; 120 acres loam tillage, clay subsoil, 30-cow wire-fenced pasture, home use wood; 100 apple trees, other fruit, 9-room house, 100 ft. barn, 35-head, granary, hay barns, pig, poultry houses. Owner retiring makes low price \$5,750 for all, easy terms. Details page 34 new spring catalog bargains 19 states, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 104 E New York Life Bldg., Kansas City.

OKLAHOMA

KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands, C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

I HAVE choice oil and gas leases for sale in the Cement oil field. C. J. Scheetz, Anadarko, Okla.

100 A., 1 mi. McAlester City 16,000. All tillable, 65 a. bottom land, no overflow. Bal. upland. No rock. \$52 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

320 ACRES choice Washita river bottom land, 300 acres in cultivation, 3 miles to town. Good improvements, \$85 per acre. The G. L. Romans Land and Loan Co., Mountain View, Oklahoma.

80 ACRES, Washita bottom, extra fine alfalfa land. Subject to high overflow only. Some timber. Three miles from station. \$30 per acre. Will give terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

2,000 ACRES, near Chickasha, all in one body, first class upland, well improved. 1,400 acres in cultivation. 85 acres creek bottom well set to alfalfa. Nice residence and eight rent houses. Fenced and cross fenced. Price \$55 per acre. No trades. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

341-ACRE farm joining the town of Medford, Okla. 218 acres in cultivation, of which 18 acres is in alfalfa. 122 acres wild grass, which is smooth land, and can be farmed. The land is all fenced and crossed fenced. 10 room house, horse barn 40x40 ft. Cow barn and machine shed 30x30 ft. Hay barn 22x40 ft., and other out buildings. 155 acres of wheat. The rent will go with the sale of the farm, and possession will be given by August 15, and sooner if the renter can get his grain threshed and into the market. This is a desirable tract of land for the reason it joins the town site, and the water main for the town to the well runs across same of the land belonging to this farm, therefore, the owner of the farm has a 99-year lease to city water without any charges for the water. The farm also has a good well. This farm is worthy of attention of any one that is looking for a farm and home joining up to a county seat town. For further information write J. H. Ruth & Co., Medford, Okla.

Natural Gas Farm For Sale

500 acres, 7 mi. from Wagoner, good level farm land. 250 acres growing wheat, 80 acres now being put in oats and barley, 125 acres pasture of which 80 a. is set in Bermuda grass. New 9-room house. Barn 36x60. 2 acres young orchard, 1,000 bearing grape, lots of water, rural phone and mail, 2 large cement silos and other improvements. Large gas well in center of farm furnishes free gas for dwelling. Inc. \$10,000. Federal loan. Everything goes at \$55 per acre if taken in next 30 days. W. T. Drake, Owner, Wagoner, Okla.

COLORADO

EASTERN Colorado land \$10 and up. Write for particulars. H. F. Gimm, Hartman, Colo.

RELINQUISHMENT FOR SALE; well improved school section lease goes with it. Lots of outside range. Owner. F. H. Beagle, Amity, Colorado.

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES I have a few of the Best-Cheapest Farms and ranches in east Colorado for sale right. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, and people. You can never buy them cheaper; write for the truth and a list. R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

CANADA

WHEAT FARMS in Alberta. Write today to The Land Exchange, Box 122, Drumheller, Alberta.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

320 A. level fine wheat land, unimproved, \$30 per a. Will sell for 10% down; bal. long time. Can use good auto or livestock as first payment. Might use good stallion and jack. Address A. H. Shepherd, Cherokee, Okla.

Names Farm "Gold Mine"

"Gold Mine" is the newly adopted name of the farm of Bernard L. Ewing, near Sherdahl. Mr. Ewing is confident that he has it rightly named, as it has proved a gold mine to him since he became owner. By means of a home-made irrigating device, he pumps water on the land in dry seasons and never knows what it means to have a crop failure. The farm, altho small, is made highly profitable by specializing in broom corn, garden truck, watermelons and muskmelons, and other profit-paying crops. By this means Mr. Ewing has not only been enabled to pay off the first loan, procured to buy the place, but is rearing and educating a large family.

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Cattle Need Kansas Pasture

Texas Will Send 5,000 Cars to the Flint Hills

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

FOUR thousand cars of cattle will be moved this spring from Texas to the Flint Hills' pastures of Kansas for summer grazing, according to the latest trade estimates on the Kansas City stock yards. In the spring of 1918, the movement, which is handled largely by the Santa Fe railroad, aggregated 5,000 carloads of cattle. This means a decrease of 20 per cent in the shipments from Texas, but the Flint Hills' grass of Kansas is so inviting that it is probable late plans will be made for additional consignments. The Santa Fe reports that its car orders indicate a 20 per cent decrease in the movement. M. L. McClure, one of the large commission dealers on the Kansas City market, who participates in the financing of Flint Hills' pasture operations, believes the number finally will prove to be as large as the record volume of a year ago.

Shortage of cattle in Texas, especially aged steers, accounts principally for the present indication of a reduced movement into Kansas pastures this spring. Another reason is the fact that grass prospects in the Lone Star state are bright, which is inducing holding of steers. In Kansas grass leasing rates, ranging from \$14 to \$20 a head for the season, are the highest on record, which is another influence in restricting the movement. But the stockmen who specialize in summer grazing in Kansas and the Texans who bring their own steers into the Sunflower state would pay the grazing rates if there were more steers on the market. An indication of the steer shortage in Texas is the fact that last spring 1,000 carloads were moved from the state into Colorado, Montana and other northern areas, while this season the number to go in that direction will be insignificant.

Of the famous grazing counties in the Flint Hills' pastures district, Morris is likely to carry the highest priced bunch of steers coming to Kansas this season direct from Texas ranges. One lot of Texas Panhandle 4-year-olds coming to Morris county late in April for grazing cost \$140 a head on the range. In the Panhandle, 4- and 3-year-old steers for spring delivery are quoted now at \$90 to \$140 a head, while 2-year-olds are held at \$70 to \$90 and yearlings at \$55 to \$60. In South Texas, which is the tick quarantine area, 3- and 4-year-olds are quoted at \$75 to \$125 a head, 2-year-olds at \$60 to \$75 and yearlings at \$35 to \$45. These are record quotations. Compared with a year ago, they are strong to \$20 a head higher, with the advance almost entirely on the aged steers which were fed cottonseed cake during the winter.

Texas Cattle Moving Now

South Texas has begun to move grass-fat cattle to the Fort Worth market, and will have 250,000 head to sell between now and June 15. The fact that grass is good enough in South Texas to permit sales of steers off ranges there for slaughter is a factor in the reduced movement to Kansas. While South Texas is selling grass-fat stock, the Panhandle of Texas, Southern New Mexico, Eastern and Southern Colorado and the extreme Western part of Kansas are emerging from the winter with an average mortality of 20 per cent in cattle holdings, owing to severe weather and shortage of feed. These unfortunate losses also serve to reduce the influx to the Flint Hills.

Developments in the grazing business in Kansas are being felt in the current trade in cattle at Kansas City and elsewhere. The firmness of range holders is a bullish market influence. Looking ahead, cattle interests see a lighter summer run on the Kansas City yards. Increased buying on the yards for the purpose of utilizing all the available grass in Kansas is also a result of the present situation in the pasturage deals, which involve an aggregate investment of millions of dollars.

An improved tone was evident in the cattle market the last week; steers, butcher stock and stockers and feeders

advancing up to 50 cents in Kansas City. The top, \$18.25, was paid for 27 Nebraska fed steers averaging 1,255 pounds. In the preceding week the top was \$18; a year ago, \$14. Chicago had an early top of \$20.25, paid for 52 head averaging 1,504 pounds. However, the Chicago cattle market later developed weakness. In Kansas City it was asserted that choice heavy steers would bring \$20 if offered, but there seems to be none of this class in course of preparation for market in the Southwest. The bulk of the fed steers coming, which are short-feds, brought between \$15.50 and \$17. John Kummer of Alida, Kan., sold 21 steers averaging 1,243 pounds, at \$17.50, this being one of the highest Kansas sales of the week.

More stockers and feeders moved from Kansas City. While Kansas led in the buying, the demand came from as far eastward as Ohio. Feeders are quoted between \$11 and \$16.35, with sales largely at \$13.50 to \$15.50. Stockers rule principally between \$10.25 and \$15, with the better stock calves weighing 500 pounds around \$12.50 and steers between 800 and 900 pounds at \$13 to \$15. "It looks as if they will not sell cheaper this spring," one commission house commented in referring to stockers and feeders.

A new March record was established on hogs, the week closing in Kansas City with the bulk of sales at \$18.75 to \$19.40 and with a top of \$19.60. The general market rose 40 cents. In March, last year, the bulk of hogs in Kansas City brought \$16.25 to \$17.60. Packers were active buyers, and the shipping demand improved. The action of the market removed nervousness as to rumored renewal of price fixing. The Food Administration declared plainly it was without authority to institute again what producers do not want—limitation on prices. Kansas City showed a small decrease in receipts, but the total movement in the West was lighter in comparison with the preceding week and a year ago. Export business continued the principal bullish influence. It was said the agreement to supply Germany 370,000 tons of food monthly until July included the shipment of 100,000 tons of pork and lard a month from the United States.

Naturally, demand for stock hogs improved. The most popular weights, 100 to 130 pounds, closed at \$17 to \$17.50, these prices being paid for non-immunized offerings. A sale of immunized Texas 100-pound hogs at \$18.50 to go to Kansas was reported. Immunized stock hogs cost about \$1.50 a hundredweight more than those not vaccinated for cholera. Of course, only immunized offerings can be taken from the market. Common Southern pigs are quoted as low as \$12 to \$14, but these are so inferior that they go principally to packers.

Lambs at \$20.50

Estimates that current marketings of lambs and sheep are returning profits of as much as \$1,000 to \$2,000 a car were made in Kansas City. These are great profits, but early in the feeding season shipments lost large sums. A new March record of \$20.65 was paid for Colorado lambs last week, compared with a top of \$19.75 the preceding week and \$19 a year ago. Yearlings sold up to \$18.50, ewes up to \$14.75 and wethers as high as \$16, all record prices for March. The average advance was about \$1. Breeding ewes failed to follow the general rise, closing at \$15.50 to \$16.50 for young ewes and \$10 to \$12 for Westerns. Wool was firm. Kansas sent a surprisingly liberal number to market, but receipts in general showed a small decrease.

W. O. Dickerson of Peabody, Kan., sold 481 lambs, averaging 76 pounds, at \$20.50, the top price for Kansas marketings.

W. A. Erickson of Washington, Washington county, Kan., sold 620 lambs, averaging 88 pounds at \$20.40. They were purchased November 25, weighing 59 pounds at \$12.75, and showed a profit of nearly \$7 a head. They consumed an average of two bushels of corn a head in the entire feeding period, and also received alfalfa and some silage.

W. R. Young of Wamego sold 726 lambs, averaging 87 pounds, at \$20.50. Mr. Young's sale was the first of a string of 1,221 head he purchased in Kansas City January 21. The string averaged 67 pounds on that date, and cost \$15.40.

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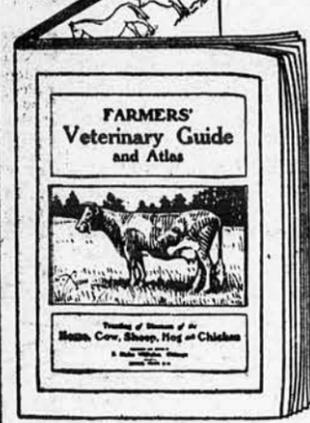
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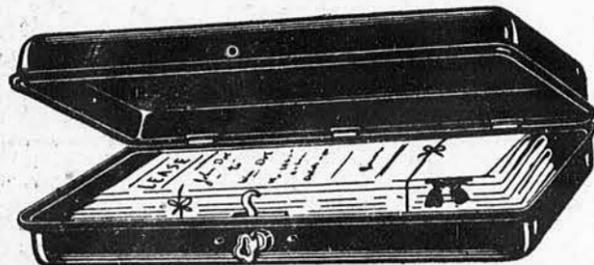
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Every person has valuable papers of some kind such as fire, life or casualty insurance, notes, deeds, wills, mortgages, etc., that need a place for safe keeping. The box is made to last as an article of this kind should be made, of heavy Bessemer steel, pressed and formed into shape by heavy dies, the top fitting nicely into the grooved edge of the bottom half; has strong hinges, substantial lock, two keys and packed in an individual carton. This document box will last a lifetime and is especially valuable to farmers, as many farmers have no place to keep valuable papers. It is special black baked enamel finish, making an attractive appearance. You cannot afford to take the chance of having your valuable papers or jewelry lost or destroyed, when you can get one of these steel boxes free and postpaid.

Good "Wind" in Beef Animals

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

At a recent public sale of beef animals I noticed that a veteran of the business started to bid on an extra good looking bull and then stopped while the price still seemed low.

The functions of the beef producing animal do not stop with the eating of enough feed to sustain life and put on the required increase of weight.

This all requires oxygen and the animal gets its supply of oxygen in the air that it breathes.

It is a case of the chain that is no stronger than its weakest link. The frame may be there for the covering of beef.

Speculation in Army Horses

BY ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Many breeders are going to get the wrong impression of the horse market by reading reports of the government sales, such as the one appended.

Table with 2 columns: Condemned Stock, Average Price. Rows include 42 cavalry, 69 artillery, 1 sleig, 30 draft mules.

When reading such reports it must be remembered that these animals are sold at the point of holding regardless of the condition of the horse market at that point, and shipping conditions.

The reports on the government sales do not show the value of the animals in the open market so much as the values that the speculators are willing to pay in order that they may sell at a profit to dealers who will in turn sell at a profit to the ultimate user.

What perfectly lovely husbands those returning soldiers who have learned to obey orders are going to make.—Peek-kill Evening News.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE Director and Livestock Editor ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY Assistant

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons. Apr. 12—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets, Shorthorn Cattle.

Apr. 8—Will Myers, manager; Beloit, Kan. Ass'n. Moe S. Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb. Mar. 31—Apr. 1—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

Apr. 1—John McConnell, Holbrook, Neb. Sale at Cambridge, Neb. R. D. Mousel. Apr. 8—Guy Steele, Barnes, Kan., at Blue Rapids, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Mch. 26—A. B. Wilcox & Sons, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager. Apr. 15—F. J. Searle, Lawrence, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Polled Durhams.

Apr. 2—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Duroc Jersey Hogs. Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Aug. 6—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Harris & Lookabaugh Poland Sale. 43 head averaged.....\$185 Harris & Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., whose Poland China bred sow sale was held March 19, sold 43 head of sows and gilts

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Closing Out Sale

Am quitting the breeding business and will sell cheap 5 Percheron stallions; 3 Percheron mares; for particulars address Dr. H. L. Hinkley, Barnard, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION and Jack for sale. Want to quit business. Anyone interested in such, write me. Jule Sauvain, R. R. 3, Clifton, Kansas

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LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.

HOMERT. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

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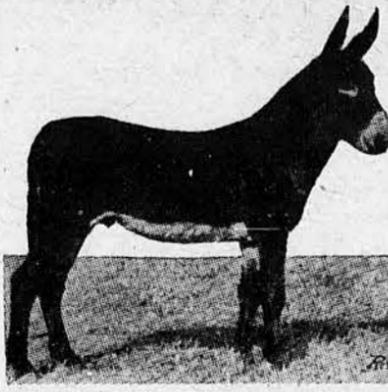
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I have shipped from my home, Flemingsburg, Ky., 18 head of jacks to Newton, Kan., and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks.

This is the third time I have shipped to this place. Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Kansas

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35 Big Boned Black Mammoth Jacks, good ones, 3, 4 and 5 years old, 15 to 18 hands; guaranteed breeders and performers. Percheron stallions, blacks and grays, 2 years old, weight 1800, 4 and 5 year olds 1800 to 2400. Extra quality, highly bred. 30 mares from weanlings to 6 year olds. Location 40 miles west of K. C. on Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Interurban R. R. AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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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.

Percherons and Shorthorns

Studs headed by Merries 106640 (106084). 50—STALLIONS and MARES—50 Priced to Sell. 100—Scotch and Scotch Topped Cattle—100 Herd headed by VILLAGE KNIGHT 398231. Bulls ready for service. Priced right. See us before you buy. EWING BROS., PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

One gray stallion, 5 years old and sound; the span large mares, in foal; several young bulls, 9 to 21 months old, reds, roans and whites, a good lot. EDWARD COOKE & SON, Freeport, Harper Co., Kan.

Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

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Percheron Stallions

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by Algarve, a 2300 pound sire, and by Bosquet, an international grand champion. Priced to sell. D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Registered mares heavy in foal; weanling and yearling fillies. Ten mature stallions, also colts. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

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La Pershing 139914; extra large; black, white star; coming 3 years old; recorded in Percheron Society of America. Priced reasonably. LLOYD T. BANKS, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

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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.

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one 14 hands gray jack, 7 years. Fine breeder and worker. \$250. WM. LITTLEFIELD, EMMETT, KAN.

For Sale Jacks and Jennets

the right kind from two to nine years old. Correspondence solicited. JNO. C. SCOTT, Napton, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Two draft stallions, registered, coming 4 years old, weigh near a ton each, one Belgian, one Percheron, priced at half their value. G. W. HUSTED, ROUTE 5, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,

mare, three colts for sale. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions

for sale, coming three, blacks. F. J. BRUNS, Route 2, Nortonville, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE or trade.

Hugh Hopping, Neodesha, Kansas.

JACKS and JENNETS

15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Two Percheron stallions. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER

Moline, Elk County, Kansas

Percherons, Shorthorns

For Sale:—One herd stallion, dapple gray, 2120 pounds, sound and extra good breeder, coming six years old; will consider good trade. Stallion coming 3 years, weight 1850; also younger ones. In Shorthorns 7 coming one year old bulls, reds and roans, \$125 to \$175 and a few heifers.

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Twenty big bred gilts and tried sows. Bred to Pathfinder Jr., first prize junior boar of Kansas State Fair, 1918, and Greatest Orion, a giant by the noted King Orion Jr. Gilts of O. C. K., King's Cot, and other popular breeding. These are big, with quality, bred right and fed right to make good. Have a few outstanding 1918 spring boars. Write describing your wants. All are immuned and priced to sell. WID ship on approval.

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Big, growthy, size and quality kind of the best blood lines. Bred to our great show boar, Reed's Gans, first at Kan. and Okla. state fairs, and to Potentate Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee.

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Bred gilts and tried sows bred to Unecda King's Colonel for spring litters, a nice lot of pigs. Registered and delivered free for \$25. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

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Immunized Spring Boars, best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.

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Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address, B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

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I have for sale before leaving for Iowa one splendid Pathfinder boar and two gilts by Great Wonder 2nd. A trio at less than half price. Address W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

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Duroc Jerseys of popular blood lines. Young stock for sale. Write me your wants. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

September Boars and Gilts

A fine lot of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts at \$35 each as long as they last. Must have room for spring pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

DUROC BRED GILTS

A few good gilts for April and May farrow. Bred to Unecda High Orion and Crimson Illustration. Remember 24 sows and gilts in our last sale, bred to Unecda High Orion, averaged \$140. Some good fall boars for sale. Write your wants; cut prices for quick sale. Zink Stock Farm, Turen, Kan.

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.

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Garrett's Durocs

35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

IMMUNED DUROC BOARS, BIG TYPE,

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POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sow pigs. Herd headed by RIST'S LONG MODEL, first prize senior yearling boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1918.

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20 head summer boars, ready for service; good ones that will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds sired by the great boar, Eve's Giant and Long A Wonder, at bargain prices.

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These pigs are sired by Big Junbo, by Big Hadley Jr., and out of big sows sired by Hadley's Big Gun, by Orphan Big Gun.

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We must reduce our herd, and offer 15 tried sows, 12 fall yearlings, and 30 spring gilts. They are bred to Wiebe's Big Timm, son of the champion, Big Timm; Mammoth Giant, son of the \$4,000 Gerstale Jones and the \$3,300 record price sow, Mammoth Giantess 13th; Wiebe's Big Bob, and Wiebe's Big Orange.

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Forty Poland Pigs For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sows of Big Bob Wonder. Out of dams weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. As good as the best but priced at farmer's prices. Guaranteed to please.

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Serviceable boars, a few tried sows and choice fall pigs, pairs and trios.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,200 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real herd boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immune and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me.

ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Sept. and Oct. boars and gilts not related. Nicely spotted. Descriptions guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. Write for prices and description. Carl F. Smith, Riley Kan.

CAPTAIN BOB

Have a few 200-pound spring gilts most of which are bred to this good boar at \$50 each. Open gilts at \$40. Send check to make sure of them. Boars of all ages for sale. Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Old Original Spotted Poland

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

They Are Big, Husky Fellows

Poland Chinas and good individuals. Sired by King Big Bob and Jumbo Timm. August farrow. Very special prices for immediate sale. O. B. CLEMETSON, HOLTON, KAN.

Immured Fall Boars and Gilts

for sale; choice individuals of Big Type Poland (Chinas); sold on approval. Write for particulars, to POLANDDALE FARM, H. L. McKelvie & Sons, Fairfield, Neb.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times. FAHLER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

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Kansas Herd Chester Whites 20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fair 1917. I ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Chester Whites For Sale

Breeding stock. Few bred gilts and all immune against hog cholera. Some good fall boars from prize winning strains. Are eligible for Chester White Futurity stake offered by Chester White Journal. E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln Street, Topeka, Kan.

Big Stretchy Chester White Summer

and fall boars, sired by first prize boar at Topeka 1918; bookng orders for spring boars. Pigs by famous sire. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale

Bred gilts, a few spring boars and Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS. SUNFLOWER HERD CHESTER WHITES. Large type boars ready for service. Pigs. Lloyd Cole, N. Topeka, Kansas.

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders for spring pigs. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

for \$7,955, an average of \$185. Four boars were sold for a total of \$295. It was a sale of good hogs at good prices. The top price of \$400 was paid by J. Robt. Gilliam, Ardmore, Okla., for Lady B., a yearling gilt by A's Mastodon and bred to Long Wonder Joe.

Marion County Hereford Sale. 46 females averaged \$215.32 17 bulls averaged 161.47 63 head averaged 200.79 A light attendance, cattle in poor flesh, and bargains for the buyers characterized the combination Hereford sale held by the Marion county, Kansas, breeders at Marion, March 1. With an average of \$200.79 the top price paid was \$790 for the 6-year-old cow, Princess D. Best, which went to the herd of J. R. Jerrard of Caldwell. The top bull price was \$400 for the 2-year-old Anxiety bred bull, Balto Fashion, taken home by Dave Wenger, of Peabody. The sale netted \$12,650.

Missouri Herefords Sell Well. 48 bulls averaged \$197 32 females averaged 330 100 head averaged 266 The annual sale of the Northwest Missouri Hereford Breeders Association was held at South St. Joseph, March 7. The sale was well attended, especially by buyers wanting carloads of bulls. There was too wide a range in the ages of the bulls offered, and many of the good aged animals were too thin, so that the car load demand was not filled. The females were taken much more readily at an average nearly a third higher. The top price of the sale was \$830 paid by O. F. Wilson & Son, Burlington Jct., Mo., for Dolly Horace and bull calf, consigned by Warren Landers of Savannah, Buffalo Bill, a September yearling grandson of Beau Blanchard topped the bulls going to George Frank of Cardwell, Montana, for \$775. Col. P. M. Gross did the selling, sending the offering to five states.

Shellenbarger Has Good Sale. H. B. Shellenbarger, Stamford, Neb., held his first sale on March 11, at his farm near Stamford, and sold 31 head at an average of \$220; a total of \$6,825. The day was ideal and the cattle were in sale shape and a great lot of business. The top was the 12 months old bull calf by Grand Royal which went to Charlie Sheperd, Oxford, Neb., at \$505. Col. Herman Ernst worked hard for the success of the sale. A representative list of sales follows:

Table with columns for Lot, Name, Location, and Price. Includes entries like 1-F. A. Weatherwax, Holbrook, Neb., \$230.00 and 31-Geo. Poppet, Oxford, \$170.00.

Welch Polands Average \$468. 41 head averaged \$468.00 5 boars averaged 435.70 36 females averaged 435.70

R. A. Welch, Red Oak, Okla., set another high mark when on March 18, in his second annual sale, 41 head of Polands sold for a total of \$19,185, making an average of about \$468. The five boars sold for an average of \$700, Severus Big Timm selling to J. M. Littlefield, Braden, Okla., for \$3,000. The sows and gilts averaged \$435. H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., topped the sow offering, paying \$1,500 for the February yearling gilt, Bob's Smooth Model. A representative list of sales follows:

Table with columns for Lot, Name, Location, and Price. Includes entries like 1-J. Robt. Gilliam, Ardmore, Okla., \$350 and 18-J. M. Littlefield, Braden, Okla., \$255.

Schrader Poland Sale.

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., is a young Poland China breeder at Clifton, Kan., who made his first bow to the public in a public sale at Clifton Center, Kan., March 21. It is doubtful if any other Kansas breeder in his initial sale ever made a better average or presented a better offering than did Carl Schrader on this occasion. He sold 24 head at an average of \$126.42. The top was \$262.50 paid by I. M. Collyer & Son, Council Grove, Kan., for number 14 in the catalog, which was a June 6 gilt, sired by Big Bob Wonder. There were three of these gilts and the next sold for \$200 to C. L. Cole, Loop City, Neb., on a mail order and the other one sold for \$125. They were open but sold with a breeding privilege to Kansas Model, Mr. Schrader's great herd boar. Among the prominent buyers present was Geo. E. Smith, Agenda, Kan., the junior member of the firm of I. M. Collyer & Son, of Council Grove; Henry Young, Clifton, who bought number 1 at \$250, and a number of real boosters from Clifton who know Mr. Schrader and believe in his great Poland

Shorthorns-Herefords-Percherons

April 11 and 12 Sale at Stock Yards Hutchinson, Kan. In New Sheep Barns

Friday, April 11 at 10 a. m.

Shorthorns 50 Scotch and Scotch Topped Bulls

Straight male line descendants of Avondale, Choice Goods, Collyne, Gallant Knight, Laverder Viscount, etc. The best blood lines known to the breed.

35 Big Broad Back Cows, 22 Heifers

Some of Them Safe in Calf to The Grand Champion, "Dales Renown," by the "Famous Avondale."

Saturday, April 12, at 10:30 a. m.

15 Fine Big Well Bred Percheron Stallions, 10 Mares

One stallion, by "Casino"; three grandsons of "Carnot." One ton mare, bred to a grandson of "Carnot," that was junior champion at "The Kansas National Stock Show."

Saturday, April 12, at 1:30 p. m.

70 Head of Bulls and Females Herefords

Big, rugged, heavy boned cattle. This is a wonderful opportunity for farmers and range buyers. Grass is here, buy now before the big spring boom arrives. Prices are sure to be higher.

Separate catalogues. Write for the one you want.

F. S. Kirk, Sales Mgr., Hutchinson, Kan.

Advertisement for The Jersey Cattle Club. Includes an image of a Jersey cow and text: 'If you just want to keep a cow any cow will do. But if you want thrifty cows that will conserve feed; that will show real profit every day of the year, you must have Jerseys.'

Advertisement for Sutton Angus Farms. Includes an image of an Angus cow and text: 'Sutton Angus Farms. For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages.'

Purebred Registered Jerseys 20 head, 1 to 5 years old. Some of the best blood lines in the state. All to be fresh in next 60 days. At grade prices. Call or write at once. J. H. Myers, R. F. D. 5, Washington, Kan.

Purebred Jersey Baby Bulls for sale. Herd headed by Raleigh's Toronto the 24th, from Hood Farm. Price \$75 each. Geo. C. Fox, R. F. D. No. 2, Lewis, Kansas

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).

Jersey Cattle For Sale Bull calf at \$25; one cow, fresh, 5 years old, \$150; one cow to calve in May and one heifer calf, cheap. S. PELTIER, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75. Oakland's Sultan breeding. Percy L.H. Mt. Hope, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE Some choice fall boars and gilts for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines. Our pigs won highest honors Kansas State Fair 1918. Guarantee to please. F. B. Wempe, Marshall Co., Frankfort, Kan.

MESSENGER BOY BREED Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, 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

BROM RIDGE ANGUS—8 bulls and 10 heifers for sale. (Marion county). Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls. D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

200 Ewes With Lambs for sale. Lambs all sired by purebred Shropshire rams. We will make a special price on these ewes and lambs if sold by April 10. The entire lot of ewes is young and hardy. E. L. JEWETT & SONS, Route 6, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service, priced worth the money. Also registered ewes. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire ewes with lambs by side \$27.50 each. J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE—FINE RAM, registered; good grade ewe. I. E. Hunt, 843 Sycamore St., Ottawa, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

LAST SON OF CREMO
23061

This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers. Address, Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kansas (Riley County)

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings. For prices, etc., write or see E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle
CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan. PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service. WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

STUNKEL'S SHORTHORNS

For sale now: 20 bulls 12 to 18 months old, reds and roans, most all sired by CUMBERLAND DIAMOND out of cows by VICTOR ORANGE and STAR GOODS. Some herd bull material among them. Prices \$125 to \$300. Come and see them. Can ship over Rock Island and Santa Fe. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

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)

Crescent Acres Farm
Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

I have 8 extra good Shorthorn bulls that I wish to dispose of to make room for my this year's calf crop. All are yearlings from good Scotch topped cows. They are sired by my herd bull The Cardinal 385128. He was got by Lancaster Lad 354919, by Imp. Scotch Bank 291163. His granddam was Imp. Maud 44th. The breeding is the best, the calves are extra good and the prices are right as I need the room. Write now. Warren Watts, Mgr., Clay Center, Kansas.

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.

SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale—My Scotch herd bull, **Orange Victor**, a low down, thick red bull. Also have two good yearling bulls. Write for descriptions and prices. Address, Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Clay County, Kan.

Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS, 14 to 18 months old. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN. (Dickinson County)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Seven Scotch Top Bulls, reds and roans, one-year-old in February and March. Good growth, fellows, priced to sell quickly. Can ship Rock Island or Santa Fe. J. R. ELY, MARION, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale—Two choice roan 2-year-old bulls; also two yearling bulls. All in good condition and priced reasonably. T. E. JASPERSON, SCRANTON, KAN.

SHORTHORNS

Seven registered bulls 9 to 12 months old. Well bred and good individuals. H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS

6 registered bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Good ones. Reds and roans. CHARLES HOTHAN & SON, Scranton, 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

Chinas. All of them were good buyers and there were a number of other good buyers among the Clay county farmers.

Field Notes.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Two Holstein bulls, each nearly pure white, are advertised for sale by A. W. Drips, Haddam, Kansas, Route 1.—Advertisement.

Reference to the advertisement of W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan., will show what he is offering in registered Aberdeen-Angus just at this time.—Advertisement.

Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan., Clay county, offers a splendid pure Scotch herd bull and two good yearling bulls for sale. They are good and will be priced worth the money. Write him at once.—Advertisement.

Failler & Miller, Rossville, Kan., start their Spotted Poland China advertisement with this issue. This firm have some good hogs and are always in a position to sell one or more registered animals of the breed.—Advertisement.

H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kansas, has seven registered Shorthorn bulls for sale. They are well bred, good colors and good individuals. They are coming yearlings to full yearlings, ready to go to work for you on a limited number of cows.—Advertisement.

E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., offers a few choice bred Chester White gilts and a few fall boars. They are of the best of breeding and eligible to the Chester White futurity stake offered by the Chester White Journal. Write Mr. Reckards for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Frank C. Kingsley, Auburn, Kan., has eight yearling bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale. These animals are the produce of his herd of milking Shorthorns. Established in 1892 this herd has developed a reputation for good milk production, handled as many a farmer will want to handle them on his own farm.—Advertisement.

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan., offers a few extra choice August farrow Poland China boars. They are by King Big Bob and Jumbo Timm. These boars are out of big, prolific sows that will weigh around 650 and better. They are the big kind and they have great outcome to them if you will give them a chance. Mr. Clemetson has only kept a few and wants to sell them without too much expense and will make very reasonable prices on them if you write immediately. Mr. Clemetson is a well known Poland China breeder and his offering of bred sows and gilts last month at Holton was one of the best made in the state this year. They are the big smooth kind that you will be pleased with.—Advertisement.

Phillips Will Sell Herefords.
Bad weather and the resulting thin crowd of buyers made it impossible for John J. Phillips to sell his entire offering of Herefords January 24. The 30 bulls and 10 heifers listed for that sale which were not sold will be sold at auction at Beaver Valley Stock Farm, 16 miles northeast of Goodland, Kan., April 8. The bulls are sired by Beau Monington a good son of Beau Mischief. Arrange to attend this sale which has a display ad in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Mitchell County's Shorthorn Sale.
Mitchell county Shorthorn breeders are going ahead with the arrangements for their big spring sale of Shorthorns and a number of the best breeders in the county have consigned to the sale. However, Manager Will Myers, says he could catalog 10 or 15 more if any one desires to sell in this sale. The date will be about May first instead of in April as was first announced. Everybody is invited to a banquet which will be held the night before the sale in Beloit's splendid auditorium. If enough breeders are present from Northwest Kansas to organize an effort will be made to effect an organization of Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders. This has been talked about considerably among Shorthorn breeders from this section and this is going to be an excellent chance to get together for this purpose. Everybody is invited to come the night before and attend the banquet and help organize this association, if you are from Northwest Kansas and if not come anyway as an excellent program will be rendered. The day of this sale will be announced in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.
The sale of the Kansas Hereford association to be held at Alma, Kansas, April 26, will be one of the season's biggest events in Kansas Hereford business circles. Kansas, which has the biggest state Hereford association, has been largely responsible for making Kansas City the Hereford capital of the world. The offering of the members in this sale represent some of the choicest blood lines, great individuals, and animals of both sexes that will be useful to any Hereford breeder no matter how good his herd. Over half of the hundred head to be sold will be bulls. It is not expected that the sale will be featured by extremely high prices. This will be a grand opportunity for the man who wants a carload of really good bulls to go to the range. It is also the opportunity for the farmer and stockman, who has no purebred cows, to buy at a moderate price, a better bull than he ever has owned before, one that will bring him back his money on every increased item of production expense. Write for a catalog now, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, to Emmet George, Secy., Council Grove, Kan.—Advertisement.

Northern Kansas Hereford Sale.
The Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association spring sale of 55 bulls and 20 females at the fair grounds, Blue Rapids, Kan., April 8, is a splendid opportunity for the farmer or breeder that wants to buy a bull. There is a surplus of bulls among the members of the big Hereford association and they decided to hold this big sale, put them in and sell them for what they will bring. It is not expected that they will sell as well as such bulls have been selling but they go for the high dollar just the same. Anxiety 4th blood lines predominate thruout the offering and it is really an offering of real merit, both individually and in up-to-date breeding. Northern Kansas has many of the most prominent Hereford breeders and some of the most valuable bulls are to be found there. Guy Steele, the popular and competent secretary of the association, is sales manager and will be pleased to send

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Dispersal Sale

At Our Farm

Blue Mound, Kansas, April 9

45 Lots—Good Utility Scotch Tops—55 Cattle

Comprising our entire herd of the farmer's kind of Scotch topped utility cattle. The kind that raise beef for the market and pay their way thru the milk pail. The herd consists of:

10 cows with calves at foot, roomy matrons that show they produce the right sort. 14 cows ready to calve soon, all of good ages and from good families. 12 heifers, yearlings that need only the corn-crib cross to make them real cows.

8 yearling bulls, (one pure Scotch), good colors, beef types that will breed an improvement in any herd of grade cows. 1 aged bull, Victor Sultan 318050, a pure Scotch bull that should be with purebred cows but that you can afford to buy to run with a grade herd.

On account of feed scarcity, these cattle have been roughed thru the winter. They are thin which will mean real bargains to buyers. They have made us money, they will make money for you.

Write for catalog giving descriptions, train connections and all data. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.

GEO. T. WOLFE'S SONS, BLUE MOUND, KAN.

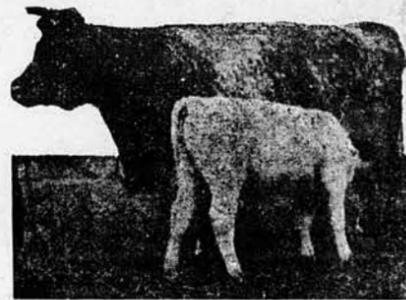
Blank Bros. & Kleen Annual Sale of Registered Shorthorns Franklin, Neb., April 16

An offering of strictly choice cattle combining the best in type and breeding.

Cows with calves at foot and rebred. Heifers bred and open. Bulls of serviceable ages worthy to head pure bred herds.

An unusual opportunity for breeders and stockmen, farmers of the West and Southwest to secure real foundation stock. Write for catalog today, mentioning this paper.

Watch for big ad next issue.



Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Nebraska

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. **TOMSON BROTHERS** DOVER, KAN.
(Ry. Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (Ry. Station, Willard, on Rock Island)



STEPHENSON SHORTHORNS

Because of continued ill health I shall offer for sale my entire herd of registered Shorthorns consisting of 35 cows in calf or calf at side,

14 splendid two-year-old heifers.

9 splendid yearling heifers.

3 yr. bulls—1 roan, 2 reds.

2 herd bulls—grandsons of Gallant Knight and Avondale, 1 roan and 1 red. These are well bred cattle in good flesh and will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser at bargain prices. Come early and make your selections. All visitors met at the station on notice.

H. C. STEPHENSON, CLEMETS, KANSAS
Main line A. T. & S. F., 35 miles west of Emporia.

Shorthorn Bulls

16 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, got by two splendid Scotch bulls and out of Scotch topped cows of good scale. Not highly conditioned; sure to do well in your hands. Prices very reasonable. Address,

V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KAN.
(Farm in Mitchell county)

Scotch and Scotch Tops

Bulls 9 to 16 mo. old. The best lot of bulls we have offered for some time. Priced to sell. Address,

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Rural Route 7.

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.

New Buttergask Shorthorns

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service.
MEALL BROS.,
Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas

PARK PLACE SHORTHORNS

Headed by Imp. Bapton Corporal, bred by J. Dean Willis, and Imp. British Emblem 656540, 1st prize Sr. yearling, American Royal, 1918. A few cows and heifers with calves, and bred to these bulls; also two outstanding sons of Imp. Bapton Corporal, for sale now.



Imp. Bapton Corporal
PARK E. SALTER, Phone Mkt. 2087 WICHITA, KAN.

SALT CREEK VALLEY SHORTHORN CATTLE

PIONEER REPUBLIC COUNTY HERD
Established in 1878

For sale: 15 bulls from 10 to 20 mo. old. These are good, rugged, heavy boned, and ready for service. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.

E. A. CORY & SON, TALMO, KANSAS

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego. W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

you his catalog soon you and him your name. In writing mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It helps to know where you are. Advertisement. Blue Rapids is on the Blue Valley branch of the Union Pacific about 30 miles north of Manhattan. Good connections can be made from Manhattan the morning of the sale and a train returns in the evening.—Advertisement.

Great Holstein Sale April 15.

Frank J. Searle, Lawrence, Kan., has sold his farm near there and announces in his display advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a complete dispersion of his famous Sunflower herd. The sale will be held at the old fair grounds, Lawrence, Kan., Tuesday, April 15. At S. Neale of Manhattan, Kan., who recently purchased the great Powell herd of Holstein-Friesians in New York has consented to consign with Mr. Searle a nice lot of selected females, some of them bred to his new Powell bull and W. H. Zimmerman, Cameron, Mo., will consign 10 heifers from 30 pound cows and bred to his 31 pound bull. This makes a big offering of 85 head, everyone of them of outstanding merit. Included in the offering is the great bull now at the head of Mr. Searle's herd, Admiral Walker Butter Boy 87464. This great sire has two A. R. O. daughters with 17.81 and 22.56 pounds of butter as junior two year olds. He is the sire of 60 young daughters in one of the great herds of the country that will be given every opportunity as they come fresh. A fine string of young bulls and heifers go along with the other choice individuals in the sale. Sixty good high grade young cows from the best dairy herds in the country will be sold and they are either fresh now or to freshen this spring. It is a high class offering all the way thru and one that should be of great interest to anyone desiring Holsteins. Mr. Searle is a pioneer in the Holstein business in Kansas and has made many sales at his former home at Oskaloosa, Kan. He has been at Lawrence about three years where he bought a fine farm and established one of the strong herds of the west. Those interested in Holsteins in Kansas will be sorry to learn that he has sold his farm and desired to disperse his fine herd. The addition of the consignments mentioned makes this sale one of great importance. Mr. Neale owns at the present time the largest and very likely the strongest herd of Holsteins anywhere in the west. He must reduce his herd, since buying the entire Powell herd and is consigning some really valuable cattle to this sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Frank H. Yeager, secretary of the Chase County Shorthorn Breeders' association, is advertising 40 cows and heifers, 20 young bulls and 2 herd bulls for quick sale. Advertisement.

What Otey Thinks of Zink's Boar.

Regarding Uneeda High Orion, W. W. Zink's remarkable Duroc herd boar. W. W. Otey of Winfield, Kan., a neighbor breeder, writes as follows: "After a hard season's service, only in growing flesh and lacking five days of a year old, this boar weighed (not 'guessed') 490 lbs. You can tell Duroc men wherever you find them; that W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan., has one of the very great boars of the day."—Advertisement.

Hutchinson Livestock Sales.

Frank S. Kirk, manager of the livestock sales to be held at Hutchinson, Kansas, April 11 and 12, reports that the entries for the sales show some very good stock. There will be better than a hundred head of Shorthorns consigned from some of the best herds in the west. Fifty of these will be bulls, thirty-five cows and twenty-two are heifers. Seventy head of Herefords will offer a good chance to get some good cattle of this breed regardless of the sex you want. The Percherons will include fifteen stallions and ten mares. Mr. Kirk says that there is still room for a few more entries of good cattle in the Hereford sale. The catalogs for the sales are put out by breeders so when you write be sure to mention the breed or breeds you are interested in.—Advertisement.

BY WILLIAM LAUER.

Blank Bros. & Kleen Shorthorns.

Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb., will hold their annual sale of Shorthorns at Cambridge, Neb., April 16. Their sale is always looked forward to by Shorthorn breeders of the west as an opportunity to get real seed stock of the Shorthorn breed. The Blank Bros. & Kleen cattle represent the best to be found in Shorthorn blood, real beef type and Shorthorn character. The sale will include both sexes and anyone wanting good foundation stock or new blood for the herd has already established cannot afford to miss this sale.—Advertisement.

Important Livestock Sale

On April 16, Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb., will hold their annual sale. They have selected for this sale pure Scotch cattle. Blank Bros. & Kleen have three extra good herd bulls. Bridegroom, known to all Shorthorn breeders, puts his stamp on all his calves. His breeding is faultless and cows bred to him and cattle sired by him will be much in demand at the sale. Village Knight, by Village Sultan from a Snowflake dam is breeding calves of the right type to be valuable in any herd. Golden King, a white son of Cumberland Marshal, carries as much champion blood as any bull in the central states. These three herd bulls guarantee cattle in the sale to be the kind to interest any Shorthorn breeder. The catalogs are ready. Write for one today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

All Scotch Shorthorn Sale.

Shorthorn breeders should keep in mind the Andrews & Shellenberg sale to be held at Cambridge, Neb., April 17. They have listed 45 head of high class Scotch cattle. A special effort has been made to put cattle in this sale that will do credit to any herd they may go to. The bulls to which the females have been bred and the sires of the young stock are bulls that have made Shorthorn history. The senior sire in the Andrews herd is Scotch Mist, a 2,400-pound bull in breeding condition, sired by Her Highness, said by good judges to be the best bull ever produced in the Ashburn herd. Scotch Mist has sired as many good Shorthorns as any bull in the west. A number of the heifers in the sale are sired by him many of the calves are by him and many of the cows have been bred to

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM NIGHT LETTER

Lawrence, Kansas, March 13, 1919. To Holstein Breeders, All Over The Great Southwest: We have sold our farm today and we must give possession. This message is to summon you to the dispersal sale of our entire herd on Tuesday, April 15th, 1919. Signed Frank J. Searle, Owner Sunflower Herd, Lawrence, Kansas.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM DAY MESSAGE

Manhattan, Kansas, March 14, 1919. Mr. Frank J. Searle, Lawrence, Kansas. On account of the purchase of the entire Powell herd in New York my barns are overflowing and I will select 25 choice females for your sale. Signed A. S. Neale.

85 Head of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

To be sold at the Lawrence, Kan., April 15 Old Fair Grounds

Standing at the head of the Sunflower herd and in the sale is ADMIRAL WALKER BUTTER BOY 87464, who has two A. R. O. daughters with 17.81 pounds and 22.56 pounds of butter as junior two-year-olds. He has sixty young daughters in one of the greatest herds in the country and they will be given every opportunity as they come fresh. He is a show bull qualified to head any first-class herd.

TWENTY CHOICE COWS of great size, grand individuality and lots of breeding, many with creditable A. R. O. records. One 24 pound cow due by sale day by King Korndyke Winona, whose dam is the 42 pound, \$16,000 cow, Korndyke Winona, the best daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. One 26 pound cow bred to Admiral Walker Butter Boy. A number of cows to be fresh this spring, all others milking heavy now and bred to calve next fall by Admiral Walker Butter Boy.

ONE BULL Sired BY A SON OF RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 8TH, out of 22 1/2 pound four-year-old, who is a half sister of the world record twin.

A FINE STRING OF HEIFER AND BULL CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING. One yearling grandson of Spring Farm Pontiac from a dam of King Segis and Colantha Johanna Lad breeding, nearly white and an excellent individual.

Mr. A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, who has just purchased the great Powell herd and shipped them home

from New York, is compelled to reduce his herd to make room and has consented to send a nice lot of his selected females (some of them bred to his new Powell bull) to make out the number. He is sending a handsome four-year-old A. R. O. daughter of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, a wonderful individual. A breedy granddaughter of Pontiac Denijlander, Michigan's great champion cow whose record is 35.43 pounds. A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs out of a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad. A beautiful yearling granddaughter of King Segis. A granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke. A daughter from a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, out of a 23 pound three-year-old daughter of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol and Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, and two daughters of a 33 pound son of Beauty Pieterje Walker Prince. Two show heifers from a son of King Palmyra Fayne Segis and a 30 pound daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

Mr. W. H. ZIMMERMAN, OF CAMERON, MO., has consented to send 10 of his fancy heifers from 30 pound cows and bred to a 31 pound bull. These heifers are to freshen in April and May and will be a great attraction in the sale.

FIFTEEN HEAD of choice young grade Holstein cows from one of the best herds in the state.

Write today for catalog, mentioning the Mail and Breeze to

F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KAN., or W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. BONACORD HOLSTEINS

Do you know of the Bonacord Farm? Do you know that Bonacord Farm has a full aged cow that made 102 pounds of butter in 30 days? Do you know Bonacord Farm has a three-year-old leading the county cow testing association? Do you know the Bonacord herd of Holsteins has the highest average test in the county association? Do you know Bonacord Farm is offering some excellent bull calves at attractive prices? If you don't know these things, and wish to know about them and many others, you might ask. Write or call on BONACORD FARM, Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kansas

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL

Large yearling, nicely colored, ready for service. Purebred from noted milking strain. J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

JAY B. BENNETT, HOLTON, KAN.

offers 3 mo. old Holstein-Friesian bull calf out of promising 2-year-old cow on yearly test. Write for picture and pedigree. T. B. tested.

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.

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)

16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS

at \$200 to \$500 each Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200. Phone 1602 C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

Double Standard Polled Durhams

young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAM

bull for sale. Year old. Red. Price \$100. E. S. Nichols, Grenola, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE - REGISTERED GUERNSEY cow, bred to Langwater Benefactor. L. W. Goss, Manhattan, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. "Right Now" Holstein Bargains

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD. The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered-bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. 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 Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write for free illustrated catalog about our Holsteins. Address Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN VEAL

No kind or quality of veal is so much in demand as that of the Holstein-Friesian breed. It is an important source of revenue to Holstein dairymen, adding an important item to the credit side of the dairy farmer's account. Holstein calves weigh 100 to 135 lbs. at birth.

If interested in HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information. Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Cows, heifers and young bulls. Herd sire, an extra good individual, son of King of the Pontiacs; dam, a 26.86-lb. cow; dam's dam, 30; 6-year-old grand daughter of Hengerveld De Kol made 27.095 for a 7-day record in January. Two 2nd calf heifers, one first calf heifer milked 60 pounds a day when fresh. Three yearling heifers. Everything bred to herd sire. Two young bulls evenly marked; good individuals; one out of 27.09-lb. cow, the other out of 24.68-lb. cow. This stuff is all sound and is priced to sell.

B.R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

CHOICE, highly bred, beautifully marked. Also cows and heifers. Write us for prices, etc. W. C. KENYON & SONS, Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy springing cows. IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows; bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

2-HOLSTEIN BULLS-2

One purebred, but not registered, all most pure white, ready for light service. One registered calf five months old, about 90 per cent white. Choice \$75. A. W. DRIPS, ROUTE 1, HADDAM, KAN.

Young Registered Holstein

Bulls with good A.R.O. back-ing. H. H. Holdman, Meade, Kansas

Big Bargains in Serviceable Holstein Bulls

Have cut the prices on these bulls to move them at once. Several from high record cows, buy now while you can buy for less money. 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 & Shults, Independence, Ks.

60 Head of High-Grade Holstein Cows

and heifers for sale, mostly fresh and heavy springers. Will sell a car load of choice, cheap if taken soon. 22 head yearlings all high grade Holsteins. LONE STAR DAIRY, MULVANE, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Heart of American Hereford Production is Kansas

Kansas has the largest state association of Hereford breeders in America and the unquestioned claims of this territory has kept Kansas City the Hereford Capital of the world.

THE KANSAS ASSOCIATION SALE

Alma, Kansas, Saturday, April 26

Will be the state's biggest business event of the season in Hereford circles—timed and located for convenience of buyer and seller alike.

Ranchmen, breeders, better farmers and beginners are especially provided for in the selection of **100 HEREFORDS—MORE THAN HALF BULLS**

cataloged for this sale. Choice Herefords assured; extreme prices not expected. The Kansas Association has made a record for clean, healthy sales and expects to hold it.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association of 200 members invites you to attend the social and business meeting the evening before, and to become a member if you are not already. Cattlemen who do not own registered cows are urged to select here the very best bulls which can be bought for the money. There never was a time when a good bull counts for so much. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze and

Write for Catalog. EMMET GEORGE, SECRETARY, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS

N. B. Connection via Kansas City can be made for Kansas-Oklahoma Hereford sale at Coffeyville, Kansas, the 19th.

Hereford Bargain Day Sale, Tuesday, April 8

at Blue Rapids, Kan. Fair Ground Sale Barn

Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn.

40 Bulls—20 Females

OUR SPRING OFFERING FROM the herds of our most prominent breeders include many individuals of the best breeding. As a whole, the consignment is rather thin in flesh, due to the severe winter and shortage of feed. We are not expecting high prices but we feel that prospective buyers will find our sale a real bargain counter. This sale will offer a splendid opportunity for the young breeder to start in the purebred Hereford business. **Watch for our fall sale.** The selection will be choice and they will merit higher prices.

ANXIETY 4TH BLOODLINES will be the most prominent in both the bull and the female offering. Attractive individuals from many other prominent families will also be sold. The bull offering consists largely of yearlings and 2-year-olds, including many good prospects for herd bulls and range bulls that have good bone and plenty of scale. In the females you will find a few good matrons. The heifers are a choice lot that will sell on their own merit. Some of the heifers sell open and the rest are bred to outstanding sires that have built up our own herds.

Anyone Looking For Bargains Will Be Interested In This Offering. High Prices Are Not Expected To Prevail. Don't Miss This Opportunity. Write For Catalog. Address

C. G. STEELE, Sec. and Manager, Barnes, Kan.
Cols. Gross, Brady and Howell, Auctioneers.

him. The junior bull in this herd is Royal Supreme, by Village Supreme out of a full sister to Fair Beauty, the highest priced female of the breed. Royal Supreme has been used on Scotch Mist heifers and his calves give promise of being winners this coming show season. Gainfort Marshal by Gainfort Champion is at the head of the A. C. Shellenberger herd. His calves are real ones combining Shorthorn character, good blood lines, and easy fleshing quality. There will be six young bulls in the sale by this bull, every one worthy to head a pure bred herd. Keep this sale in mind as it will be a sale of real breeding cattle.—Advertisement.

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

The date for the Holstein sale of Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., has been changed from April 8 to April 29.—Advertisement.

Ewes With Lambs For Sale

E. L. Jewett & Sons, Route No. 6, Burlington, Kansas, are offering 200 head of ewes with lambs by sides for sale. These are all young and hardy. Lambs are mostly registered Shropshire rams. They will make a special price on the lot to move them by April 10.—Advertisement.

Selling Better Holstein Calves

The Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis., O. Coburn, manager, will dispose of about 100 Holstein calves this spring, both sexes, all from heavy producing cows running seven-eighths to 31-32nds pure, at \$25 each, crated singly, and can be safely and cheaply shipped long distances. They shipped the best of these calves at 4 to 6 weeks of age to Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. They are now booking orders and have some ready for immediate shipments, and it will pay you to write them.—Advertisement.

The former kaiser is suffering from ear trouble. No wonder, with the stuff that continuously reaches his ears.—Nashville Banner.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good color, weight 1200 pounds; also some early spring calves, weight 600 pounds. Can spare a few cows and heifers, bred to my herd bull, Domineer, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

Hereford Herd Bull

For sale: Topleon 4th 289662, bred by R. H. Hazlett. Here is a 2,200 pound sire, of the low down type, choice quality, extra heavy bone, good color and markings, natural drooped horns; tracing 7 times to Anxiety 4th in the 5th generation. Am keeping his daughters; can't use him longer; priced right.
D. J. Mumaw, Onaga, Kansas

For Sale, Registered Hereford Bulls 8 to 24 months old. Prices reasonable. Lots to suit.
ROBT. SIMMONS, SEVERY, Greenwood Co., KAN.

Ocean Wave Ranch Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.
A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

"EFFICIENT WORK"

We wish to thank you for your advertising service and express our appreciation of the efficient work done by Wm. Lauer, for we know that his efforts added much to the success of our sale.
—H. B. Shellenberger, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle.
Stamford, Neb., March 13, 1919.

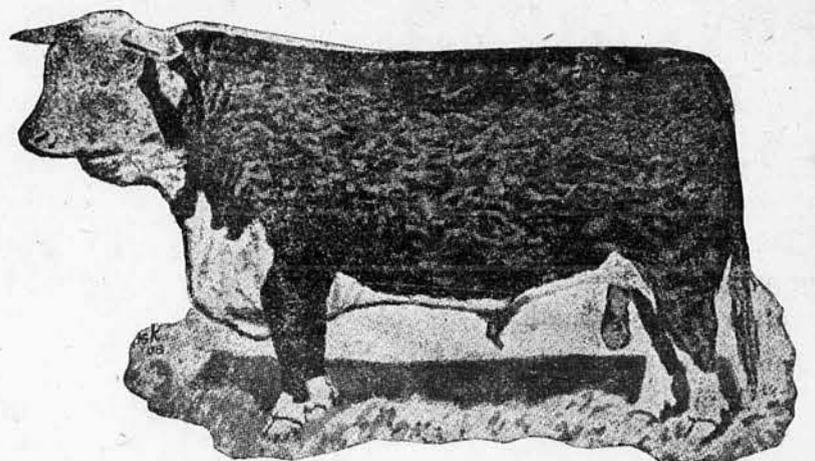
40 Herefords at Auction

Beaver Valley Stock Farm

16 miles northeast of

Goodland, Kan., Tuesday, April 8

commencing at 1:00 p. m.



30 Registered Bulls. 10 Registered Heifers

Bulls are sired by Beau Monington 412153, by Beau Mischief. These bulls are from yearlings to two and one-half years old. The ten head of heifers and the bulls are the ones that are in the catalog of the January 24th sale. As the weather was bad and there were not buyers enough to finish the sale.

Free Lunch at Noon. Bring Your Tin Cups.

John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.

Gettle Bros. and Bradley, Auctioneers.

PRIME HEREFORDS—Special 30 Days' Sale

25 cows and heifers with calves at foot or to drop calves soon. Popular breeding and bred to the 2,500 pound bull, **Anxiety March On** and the present herd bull, **Don Perfection**, bred like **Ardmore** and conceded one of the best bred bulls in the state. He is five years old and will be priced with the cows if desired. **Eight good young bulls** from 10 to 18 months old. Plenty of size, lots of bone and good colors.

Inquiries promptly answered. Address,
Fred S. Jackson, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS coming yearlings, for sale. Well marked, big fellows. Price \$135 each.
W. J. BILSON, EUREKA, KANSAS

8 Head Choice Hereford Cows for sale, bred to Double Standard Polled bull. A chance to get started with Polled cattle. Also my Polled herd bull and some choice bull calves.
P. A. DREVETS, SALINE CO., SMOLAN, KANSAS.

\$1475
F. o. b. Racine

New
Mitchell
Sixes

Wheelbase 120 inches
Long-stroke Six motor
Cylinders 3 1/4 x 5
Tires 34 x 4

A Completely New Six

Over 100 New Standards—75% More Endurance

The war has enabled us to do in 18 months what we might have spent years to accomplish. The great Mitchell factory was given to truck building. Our engineers and specialists had 18 months to bring out a new Mitchell built to new standards.

The result is that now we are able to offer our new conception of a lasting Six. There are more than 100 improvements, 50 per cent added strength, 75 per cent more endurance, 25 per cent more economy and 20 per cent greater beauty and comfort.

It Had to Come

Two years ago we decided, for our part, that the Light Six type should be bettered. It had been too light. Experience had shown that the boasted over-strength was too often under-strength.

Fierce price competition had forced makers to skimp. Then ideas were changing. Buyers bought their cars to keep and they looked for many years of service.

The Mitchell was great and successful. In 14 years it had won a world-wide fame. But we knew that all Light Sixes including the Mitchell, must adopt new standards to meet new-day expectations. And we started then to make our preparations.

New Specialists

We added to the Mitchell staff many new specialists. These were men who had made their mark in high-grade car construction.

Then came the war, and with it came their unique opportunity. For 18 months, while we built trucks they worked on this new model.

They made over 100 important improve-

ments. Part by part they added an average of 50 per cent more strength. They spent over \$250,000.00 for new machines and equipment, just to build parts better and to test them better. They created a staff of 135 trained inspectors, to measure and test and insist on perfection.

The result is this new-standard Mitchell, combining 100 of the greatest advances that ever were made in Sixes.

New From End to End

The design is new, the color and the top. The radiator is larger, and the wheels, with 34x4-inch tires.

The steel frame is deeper, adding 50 per cent to the strength. Rear axle strength is increased 50 per cent, brake efficiency 75 per cent. The gears are 25 per cent stronger by actual crushing test.

There is a new-type disc clutch. There are 123 drop forgings. Chrome-Vanadium and Chrome-Nickel steels are lavishly used in construction.

The ball-bearing steering gear is made 10 per cent stronger. Our new crank shafts show a tensile strength of 150,000 pounds per square inch. They are perfectly balanced on two costly machines.

Gasoline Saving 25%

Gasoline and oil cost is reduced 25 per cent. This largely comes through the use of a thermostat to regulate the water system. It controls the temperature of the air, liquids and gases. The carburetor intake is twice better heated, so the gasoline is vaporized and combustion is complete.

To make staunch bodies we use frame material costing twice the usual. We use interlaced hair in the upholstery. We use four coats of varnish, instead of the usual two, to double the life of our finish.

We give ample room with a 120-inch wheelbase. Compare that with other 5-passenger Sixes.

But one part could not be bettered—our long cantilever rear springs. Out of 40,000 now in use, not a spring has broken. And they have made the Mitchell the easiest-riding car in its class.

Undersells All Rivals

This new Mitchell, despite all these new standards, still sells below all comparable cars. That is due to our wonderful factory efficiency which has made the Mitchell plant famous. We build the complete car—chassis and body—under scientific methods, which reduce labor cost to the minimum.

Write us for further details. Then go over this new car, part by part, with your nearest Mitchell dealer. When you know this car, you will want this new strength, new endurance, new beauty, new economy.

Mitchell E-40

Price, \$1,475, f. o. b. Racine
Wheelbase, 120 inches, 40 horsepower
Six-Cylinder Motor
Cylinders 3 1/4 x 5. Tires, 34 x 4
3-Passenger Roadster, same price
We also make a Touring Sedan

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., RACINE, WISCONSIN