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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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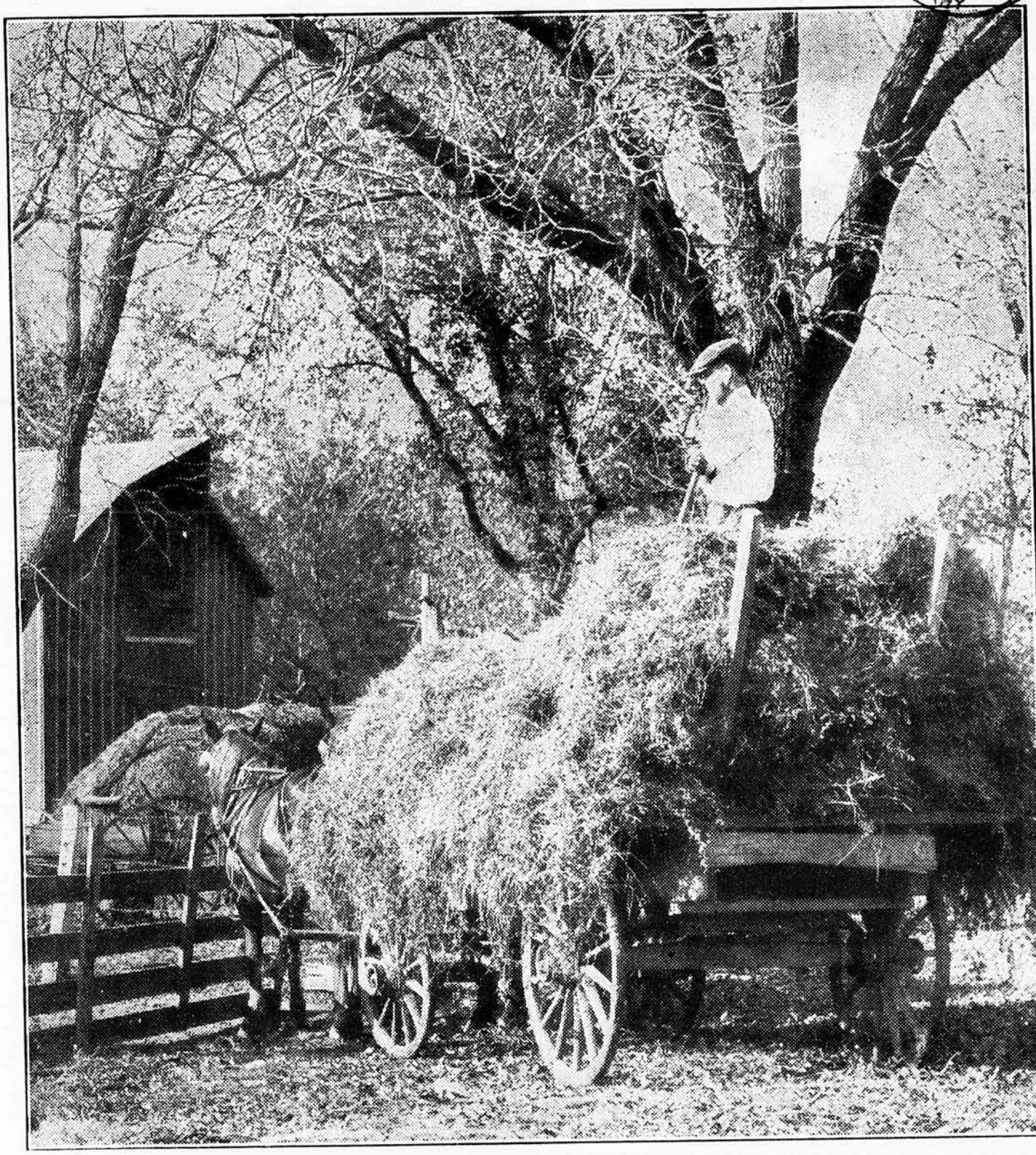

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Silage Cheapens Beef Production

Cattle Feeding Experiments Which were Completed at the Kansas State Agricultural College, May 13, Show Some Very Important Results

By John W. Wilkinson

CATTLEMEN, farmers and livestock breeders from every part of the state met at the Kansas State Agricultural college in Manhattan, May 13 to hear the report of the cattle feeding experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment station during the past winter. The experiments were designed to show in a test of 110 days, how much a hundred pounds of beef costs the feeder when different rations are used. Preceding the announcement of the results a very instructive and interesting program was given. George Donaldson of Greensburg, Kan., president of the Kansas Livestock association presided over the meeting. Among those who made addresses were Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college; Edward Kennedy of the U. S. Bureau of Markets; Ed Houx, president of the Kansas City Livestock exchange; J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner; J. C. Hopper of Hutchinson, Kan.; Dr. H. J. Waters, editor Kansas City Weekly Star; F. D. Farrell, director of the Kansas Experiment station; F. R. Marshall of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry; and Dr. C. W. McCampbell.

Dr. Jardine in his address emphasized the need of economy in livestock production. "The future success of the livestock industry," said Dr. Jardine, "depends upon the application of modern principles of business economy. No longer will it suffice to use a hit-or-miss system, but the livestock man of today must study markets, must seek constructively to aid in evolving a better marketing system for livestock as well as for all agricultural products. He must keep a sharp eye out for unnecessary expenses in operation, and particularly, must endeavor to eliminate wastes in production.

"One of the great opportunities for eliminating wastes from the farm livestock business is that of growing crops that best resist drouths and produce the most feed to the acre. This is where sorghums play an important part. They have demonstrated their ability to resist dry weather and produce a supply of feed when other crops fail. In 1918 our corn at Manhattan yielded 3½ tons, kafir 7 tons, and sweet sorghum 9 tons of silage an acre. In a three-year feeding test with calves it was found that the average gain in weight an acre of silage was 1,039 pounds for corn silage, 1,013 pounds for kafir silage, and 1,376 pounds for sweet sorghum silage. Nor is the grain of the sorghums less effective than sorghum silage as feed for livestock. Tests conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station show that for all practical purposes a pound of sorghum grains, such as kafir, feterita, and milo, will prove equal in feeding value to 1 pound of corn."

The second speaker, Ed Houx of Kansas City discussed the importance of the silo.

"Feeding silage to cattle," said Mr. Houx, "is more nearly akin to feeding on the grass than any other ration. If you have plenty of silage and are willing to make a long feed, you can feed a steer 200 days with a ration of linseed or cottonseed meal and make a very cheap gain. On the other hand, if you want to feed a heavy grain ration and mature the animal in half the time, you can do so. A steer fed 100 days on grain and silage will make about the same gain as a steer fed 200 days on a silage ration balanced with cottonseed meal. About the same thing is true of feeding on the grass. A heavy grain ration on grass will mature a steer in about half the time that a straight grass ration will mature him. There is always one feature in favor of a grain-fed animal: the finish is better and the flesh is harder, and usually commands a much higher price. But for economy of production, we all must concede that the grass-fed steer and the silage-fed steer are in a class to themselves."

J. H. Mercer and J. C. Hopper discussed problems of the cattle producers and shippers. "The railroads declare," said Mr. Mercer, "that they cannot provide the facilities and accommodations demanded by the shippers, but the railroads can do this whenever we show them that it will be necessary. Unfortunately government control of railroads has not improved this situation. Complaints of delays, heavy shrinkage in weights, and unfair treatment are increasing and something must be done to protect shippers. A better means for the distribution of the finished product must be provided. Under our present arrangement it costs 100 per cent more to put an animal on the table than it costs to put it on the block. This is certainly not as it should be. We must right these wrongs, and we must insist that all sharp practices cease. Packers must assist us in this effort and must help us to conduct an educational campaign to encourage persons in every station of life to eat more meat. The livestock producer is willing that packers should have a fair profit and they should spend less money in advertising how they make their profit and spend more in trying to show consumers why they should eat meat three times a day."

The handling of market reports and reviews was discussed in an interesting way by Edward Kennedy of Kansas City, while F. R. Marshall of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry explained in detail the various plans of his department to protect and build up the livestock industry of the country.

The future of the livestock industry of the United States was discussed in a very able and instructive way by Dr. H. J. Waters, editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star. Dr. Waters called the attention of the livestock men to the fact that after every great war that the world has had there has been a strong reaction. After the Napoleonic wars hard times followed, and these results have followed every war since. "Panics," said Dr. Waters, "have followed many of these wars, and whether a panic will follow the present war remains to be seen. However, we scarcely can gauge the present situation by these results, because so many new elements enter into our case for consideration. In some instances overproduction and stagnation of markets were strong contributory factors and many are wondering whether these things will occur again this year, and are asking how long the present good times will last. There are reasons as all of us know why we can't double the acreage for the plow. However, we can increase production tremendously even if the acreage is not increased, but it is also possible that the demand may be increased greatly. Before the war we ate practically all of our edible livestock products. Now we export 200,000 tons of meat a year. Before the Great War, England bought 95 per cent of all the meat shipped to Europe, but now under new conditions that shortly will prevail other nations may become heavy purchasers of our meats. Germany under a democratic government may make heavy demands on us for livestock products. Three big packing firms already have established selling agencies in Germany and Austria. However, despite the increased demand for meat it will be best for us to pursue a conservative policy. First of all things, we must reduce unnecessary costs of production and distribution. Improved machinery and better methods of farming and feeding will help us to accomplish this. We must improve conditions on the farm and in the home. Now is the time to build more silos and to buy new machinery."

Better methods of marketing were urged by F. D. Farrell, director of the Kansas Experiment station. "Our present plan of marketing," said Mr. Farrell, "is wasteful, bad and unsatisfactory. In fact, many think selling is the problem to be solved. It requires 20 to 30 per cent more land now to pasture cattle than was required 20 years ago. Land also, costs 300 to 400 per cent more than it did at that time. We have, perhaps, 20 million acres of native pastures in the state. The future development of the cattle industry in Kansas depends in a large measure on the conservation of these pastures, and the use of silage, a relatively cheap feed, instead of using so much expensive grain in the feeding rations."

The results of the cattle feeding experiments were discussed and explained by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The work at the Kansas Experiment station in Manhatfan," said Dr. McCampbell, "deals very largely with finishing beef for market and since most of the Kansas feeders handle big cattle, it was thought best in our feeding experiments to use average commercial 2-year-old steers to determine the maximum economical utilization of roughage in the form of silage in fattening cattle under Kansas conditions. For this test 40 head of 2-year-old steers were purchased on the Kansas City market January 15, 1919, and these were divided into four lots of 10 cattle each. They were so divided that each lot was uniform in type, size, and quality. They were given three days to rest and were then weighed on three consecutive days. The average of these three days' weights was taken as the initial weight for the experiment.

"According to the plan of the experiment, the steers in Lot 1 received all the corn and all the alfalfa hay they would eat, 3 pounds of linseed oil meal daily, and no silage. Lot 2 was fed in the same manner except that the steers in this lot also received all the silage they would eat. Lot 3 was fed the same as Lot 2 except only one-half as much corn was fed. Lot 4 received no corn, all the alfalfa hay and all the silage the steers would eat, and 3 pounds of linseed oil meal daily.

"These cattle were fed 110 days but it was also planned to have them appraised and results checked at the end of 60 and at the end of 90 days in order that we might have data to use in answering the many inquiries received regarding the behavior of cattle in the feed lot for these periods.

At the end of 60 days, Lot 1 had made a daily gain of 3.53 pounds at a cost of $19.03 a hundred, the loss being $20.02 a steer. Lot 2 made a gain of 3.63 pounds a day at a cost of $17.56 a hundred, the appraised value was $14.75 a hundred, and the loss was $15.55 a steer. Lot 3 made a gain of 2.94 pounds a day at a cost of $16.78 a hundred, the appraised value was $14.75 a hundred, and the loss $13.42 a steer. Lot 4 made a gain of 3.56 pounds a day at a cost of $10.13 a hundred, the appraised value was $14.25 a hundred, and the loss $7.52 a steer.

At the end of 90 days the following results were noted: Lot 1 had a gain of 3.25 pounds a day at a cost of $21.53 a hundred, the appraised value was $16 a hundred, and the loss was $17.04 a steer. Lot 2 showed a gain of 3.61 pounds a day at a cost of $18.35 a hundred, the appraised value was $16.25 a hundred and the loss was $5.35 a steer. Lot 3 returned a gain of 2.89 pounds a day at a cost of $17.76 a hundred, the appraised value was $16.25, and the loss $3.47 a steer. Lot 4 gave a gain of 3.29 pounds a day at a cost of $11.39 a hundred, the appraised value was $15.75 a hundred, and the profit was $7.49 a steer.

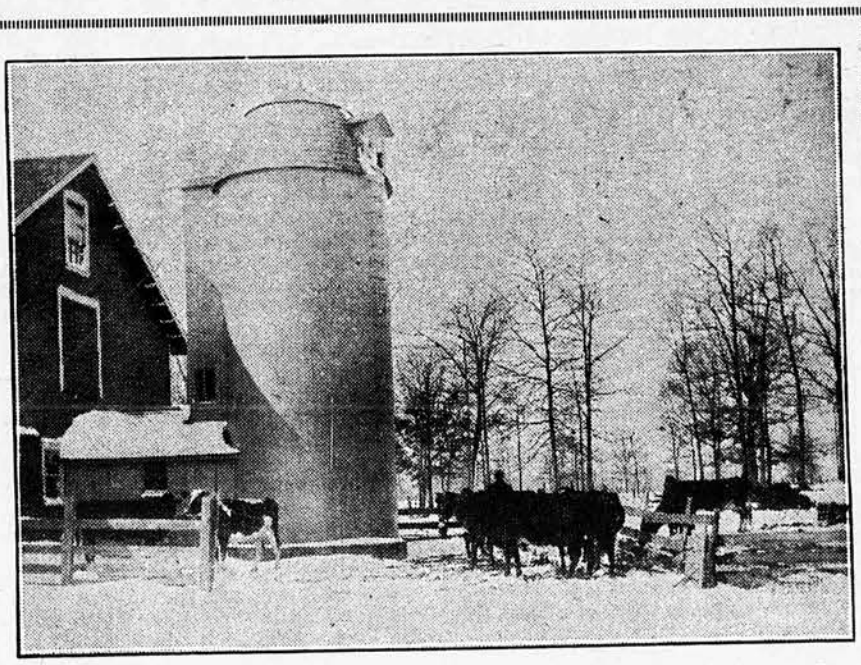
The following feed prices were used in arriving at these results:

Ground corn, $1.58 a bushel; linseed oil meal $65 a ton; alfalfa hay $30 a ton; silage $8 a ton.

Since the manure produced cost approximately $3 a ton, its cost practically cancels its value. The hogs following the steers depended entirely upon steer droppings and waste for their subsistence.

A comparison of the efficiency of a full corn fed ration without and with silage in Lots 1 and 2 shows a decrease of $1.02 a hundred in the cost of gains, an increase of 10 cents a hundred in selling price, and a difference in favor of silage amounting to $4.81 a steer in net returns.

The cost of gains in Lot 3 receiving a half-grain ration and silage were cheaper than those of either Lots 1 or 2 but the lower rate of gain made the net returns $3.20 a steer less than in Lot 2 receiving a full grain ration, but there was still a net return in Lot 3 of $1.61 a steer more than was received (Continued on Page 23.)



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

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

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Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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

Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

Nationalizing Russian Women

SEVERAL readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have taken the trouble to send me copies of the Appeal to Reason and other publications containing denials of the story sent from Russia concerning the nationalization of women by order of the Bolsheviki. Personally I am satisfied this decree was not issued by order of the Bolshevik government, and it may have been a miserable hoax as the Appeal to Reason declares. Readers of Passing Comment will notice I have not at any time given any attention to that report, because of the uncertainty in my mind as to its authenticity. I have based my objection to Bolshevism on an examination of the Soviet constitution about which there is no doubt, and which no Bolshevist leader denies, and the public declarations made by the great Bolshevist leader, Lenine.

I think Bolshevism is tainted with free love, and has little regard for the marriage relation, but leaving that aside the principles announced by Lenine in my opinion are sufficient to condemn the whole scheme. As I have pointed out an examination of the Soviet constitution proves the ultimate purpose of Bolshevism is to abolish private ownership of property. All productive industry is to be nationalized and finally the state will become the sole director of labor. That is what the complete overthrow of capitalism means as Lenine speaks of it. When that is accomplished there will be substituted for private control a most despotic centralized state or national control which unless all human experience teaches nothing, will very soon become a most oppressive and hateful tyranny.

Lenine is quite frank in his expressions. If there are any readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who are laboring under the impression that the leaders of Bolshevism believe in the rule of the people they are badly mistaken. Lenine believes no more in the rule of the people than the most case-hardened imperialist and supporter of the divine right of kings. He does not even pretend to believe in the rule of the majority. He is very frank in saying so. The remark is attributed to him that out of every hundred members of the Soviet there are one wise man, 29 criminals and 70 fools. Maybe he never said it. A great many statements are attributed to a man in Lenine's position that he never made, but of one thing there is no doubt and that is he does not believe in the rule of the people.

I do not agree with the opinion I often hear expressed about this man Lenine. I have often heard it said that he is an unprincipled scoundrel. I do not get that impression of his character at all. I believe he is an honest man. You may say he took money from the German government to help to overthrow the Russian government, and in that way nearly enabled Germany to win the war. That is true; but from Lenine's standpoint he was justified. His idea was at that time a worldwide revolution; the overthrow of all established governments. All bourgeois governments looked alike to him. The overthrow of the Russian government might mean the defeat of the allies, but he figured that later on he would get control of Germany. He was mistaken of course. If Germany had won, instead of Bolshevism getting control of Germany, German imperialism would have dominated Russia completely and Lenine himself would have been banished or executed. But in my opinion Lenine is honest. The greatest tyrants in the world have been honest. That is true of tyrants in civil government and church government. The point is that Lenine believes in absolutism. He not only declares in favor of a proletarian dictatorship but to use his own words, "The revolution in the interest of Socialism demands the absolute submission of the masses to the single will of those who direct the labor process."

There you have it. Under the Lenine program when put into full operation not only will every individual of the masses be compelled to yield absolute obedience to these leaders but his work will be laid out for him. He will have no choice in the matter, but like a convict in the penitentiary or the soldier under strict military despotism, will work where and when he is told. Whenever the people of this country understand thoroly what Bolshevism is they will want none of it.

Knocks Hard Surface Roads

G. J. Walters of Portis, Kan., sends me a published letter from V. C. Bryson of Overbrook, Kan., attacking the hard roads on the ground of cost. Among other things Mr. Bryson says, "Reconstruction, good and bad, is being urged upon the people. Much of it now being agitated in Kansas is by persons who pay little of the taxes involved in the undertaking. The hard surfaced road under the present law is most iniquitous. Its propaganda is being preached by organizations that escape the cost of building these roads, and many newspapers posing as sacred guide posts of our general education, seem wilfully and maliciously to neglect to tell where the real burden will fall in hard surfacing the roads of Kansas. The farmers, particularly those so unfortunate as to be in the so-called benefit districts, more correctly termed the 'stricken districts' are the goats."

Mr. Bryson then proceeds to figure up the cost of the roads at the rate of $45,000 a mile and estimates that before he gets thru paying his hard surfaced road tax the owner of a quarter section in a benefit district will be out of pocket $2,343.

There is no doubt hard surfaced roads are going to cost a pile of money. That ought to be understood clearly by the people who live in the benefit districts. If any road booster tries to conceal the facts or gets signatures to a petition by means of false representations he ought to be severely punished. The people in every case ought to go in with their eyes wide open, and then decide whether it will be worth the cost to them. It is my opinion that if the people living along a really well constructed, hard surfaced road were asked the question, "Would you be willing to get back what the road has cost you in the way of taxes also go back to the old miserable road which was so muddy part of the year that travel over it was nearly impossible and so dusty a good part of the rest of the year that you had to drive in a cloud of dirt which filled your eyes and lungs and the pores of your skin," there would be an overwhelming majority vote to keep the hard surfaced roads and pay the bill.

This same hard road question agitates to some extent the mind of J. F. Whetstone of Washington, who is kind enough to say he doesn't agree with the reader who has graded me 50-50, meaning I am right as often as I am wrong. Whetstone says in his opinion I will grade about 65 per cent perfect; that is I am right 65 times where I am wrong 35 times. That is not a very high grade but then it beats 50-50. "If," asks Mr. Whetstone, "a hard surfaced road goes by my farm and costs me at the rate of $125 a quarter section for 20 years, is it worth the money?"

If Mr. Whetstone wants to sell his place I believe the hard surfaced road will add that much to the selling price. So far as production is concerned the hard surfaced road will not make the farm produce any more, but it will make it possible for him to get his produce to market a great deal easier and at less expense and in less time. As I have said, after the road is built it is my opinion that Mr. Whetstone would not be willing to give it up and save the $125 a year.

The German Fleet

George L. Ferreira of Kingfisher, Okla., has a suggestion to offer concerning the German fleet: "Why not put it up at public auction," he asks, "and apply the proceeds to those devastated places which are so much in need of help?"

A very good suggestion, altho I am not certain that the German fleet would bring much at public sale. But it seems to me that would be better than just taking the ships out and sinking them. So far as the submarines are concerned I hope it will be a part of the peace compact that they are to be done away with, in which case of course the German undersea raiders would only be worth what the material in them is worth for junk.

North Dakota Laws

I printed a letter recently from the secretary of state of North Dakota concerning two laws passed by the legislature of that state, one concerning the appropriation of $200,000 for propaganda purposes, and the other concerning the subsidizing of newspapers. I criticized the law which gave a commission at the state capital authority to appoint an official paper in every county in the state. It seemed to me to open up a pretty wide door for official graft, and unfair use of the press for partisan purposes.

I have received letters from members of the Nonpartisan League complaining that my editorial comment gave a wrong impression concerning this law. One of the writers sent me a general summary of the important laws passed by the legislature, this printing law among the rest. I have read this summary with some care and am now of the opinion that my editorial did not give a fair statement of the law. I, therefore, very gladly make this correction. I have at all times stated that I do not share in the bitter prejudice against the Nonpartisan League. On the contrary I wish to see it get a fair trial. If its program turns out well other states certainly will adopt it, and if it turns out badly then it will have afforded a valuable object lesson.

Now, this is what I think will be demonstrated: Part of the things undertaken by the league will prove to be to the advantage of the people; part will be abandoned. On the whole the league will, therefore, do good along certain lines. So I advise the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, before they make up their minds one way or the other concerning the Nonpartisan League and its work in North Dakota, to inform themselves first concerning what the legislature really did. They can get a cheap edition of the North Dakota session laws for 50 cents by sending to the secretary of state at Bismarck, North Dakota. After they have read the laws and understand what they are, just wait to see how they operate in actual practice. There is no occasion for getting red in the face from damning the Nonpartisan League until you know what it really has done. Just sit on the sidelines for a while and watch it perform. Maybe you will conclude that it is a good thing; maybe you will come to the opposite decision, but in any event try to keep an open mind.

Now, to my mind this North Dakota experiment is highly interesting. One thing must be said for that Nonpartisan League legislature: it did things. The legislators had the courage of their convictions; that must be said for them, whether they were right or wrong. In regard to the printing matter. North Dakota had a remarkable law it seemed. The county commissioners of the various counties were permitted under the old law to appoint three official papers. I do not understand why such a fool law as that ever was passed. The new law does permit the commission consisting of the secretary of state, chairman of the railroad commission and head of the state board of agriculture and labor to select one official paper in every county, but this appointment only lasts until the next general election when the people of the county by vote elect a paper to be the official state paper. Now that certainly is an improvement on the old law, and I do not see any objection to it.

In regard to the appropriation of $200,000 for advertising and propaganda. The only criticism I have to make is that it seems to me to be a pretty large appropriation for that purpose.

In scanning the various laws passed by the North Dakota legislature you will find a good many that are interesting. At least they were to me. North Dakota is going into state ownership and state management to a greater extent than any other state in the Union has ever gone. The state-owned industries are under the control of an industrial commission composed of the governor, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture and labor. The legislature has created a great state bank with a capital stock of 2 million dollars derived from the sale of bonds authorized by the legislature and will have at its disposal a bond issue of 10 million dollars to be used from time to time in replacing the funds advanced in making loans on first real estate mortgages. This state bank will act as a clearing house for the

700 state banks. It will be made the depository of the state funds. It will lend money to farmers on real estate mortgages and the Nonpartisan Leagners say that as a result the farmers will save more than 8 million dollars a year in interest. The state will build and operate flour mills and grain elevators. Grain raisers may store their grain in the state elevators and have issued to them warehouse receipts on which they can borrow money if they so desire at the state bank. The state will fix the price of grain and its by-products, and if the millers and elevators outside of the state undertake to boycott the Dakota flour or grain the state flour mill association, acting under the general direction of the industrial commission, may go into Minneapolis or Chicago, erect a building and bakery and distribute flour and products direct to the people. The state will insure against hail. To establish the insurance fund a tax of 3 cents an acre is levied on every acre of tillable land. Then farmers may elect to come under the insurance law by putting in so much of their land as they see fit. Then on October 10 the losses by hail are ascertained and the total loss is prorated among the grain raisers in proportion to the number of acres, but in no case can the total assessment exceed 50 cents an acre. If a farmer suffers a total loss he recovers from the state insurance fund at the rate of $7 an acre maximum. If he does not choose to come under the provisions of the law all it costs him is 3 cents an acre or $4.80 a quarter. In that event he recovers nothing if he loses.

The legislature provided for a home building association to be managed by the industrial commission. This commission will build houses, lay out streets, sidewalks and parks, and provide houses with water, light and heat. The purchaser deposits 20 per cent of the cost price and pays the balance in monthly payments running thru 20 years. Under this plan, for example, a home costing $4,000 can be purchased with a first payment of $800 and monthly payments at the rate of $26 for 20 years. A farm worth $10,000 can be purchased with a first payment of $2,000, the other $8,000 being paid in 20 years on the amortization plan.

The legislature provided for a state income tax and inheritance tax. Improvements on farms are exempted from taxation but structures on town or city lots used for business purposes are assessed at their full value. Farm lands, railroad property, bank stocks, flour mills, elevators and public utilities are assessed at their full value but livestock, agricultural tools and machinery are assessed at 50 per cent of their true value. It will be seen that the method of taxation is not the single tax as has been supposed by some. In fact it differs from any other system I have ever known and therefore can claim to be an original system.

Now, the probable weakness of the North Dakota system is the great amount of state ownership and state management. State and government management have not always proved efficient or economical. On the other hand in some cases it has proved to be a decided success. The building of the Panama canal was a remarkable example of efficient and at least reasonably economical management. Whether the North Dakota experiment will prove a success will depend largely on the ability, energy and integrity of the industrial commission. The members of this commission are elective. Their term of office is short and even if they are efficient they will very soon have to give way to other men who may have no capacity for the management of the vast business placed under their control. That, I think is the greatest weakness of public ownership. In the case of North Dakota three men are to have absolute control over vast and varied industries, involving millions of dollars and employing in the aggregate, many thousand men. They should be men not only of unquestioned integrity but of great business capacity. It will be next to impossible for the voters of North Dakota to know much about the business qualifications of the men they elect. They will not willfully and knowingly elect incompetent men but they simply cannot know.

I see no reason why the banking system may not succeed fairly well, for in all probability the management of the great state bank will not be changed very often. There is no reason why the state hail insurance law will not be a success, but when it comes to state management of industrial plants the result is doubtful for the reasons I have given. But, anyway, it is an interesting experiment. My fears may prove groundless. Time will tell.

Believes in West Point

The Farmers Mail and Breeze has at least one subscriber who is loyal to the regular army and who believes in West Point. This subscriber lives at Akron, Colo., and his name is Clarence Reed. Here is the manner in which he lands on yours truly:

Shame on you, Tom McNeal, for publishing sueh a letter as you published March 29, condemning the military school at West Point, written by Mr. East. Now, simply because Mr. East met a young officer who was overbearing, he would condemn a school that turned out among its graduates such leaders as Grant, Sherman, Custer, Sheridan, and hundreds of other worthy men. Did not West Pointers direct our armies in this same war in which Mr. East said he served? I have served in the army, and my experience has been that a man who behaves himself is well treated by his officers, but a troublemaker is brought to time. I inclose a copy of a letter I have received from General Littell, who was a West Point graduate. This letter speaks for itself:

"I have just received your letter of October 29, and it gives me particular pleasure; first, because you have remembered me all these years, and second because you have apparently been successful in life. I congratulate you upon being married, and upon having such a fine family. I am always glad to hear of the success of those who served with me as soldiers. I remember the circumstances you relate as to your enlistment, and wounds received in Cuba, and I know that you feel a pride in having served your country. I am proud to know that my confidence in you when I enlisted you was not misplaced. I appreciate more than I can tell you the kind interest you have taken in my work, and I wish to assure you that you shall always have my best wishes for your continued success.

"Please give my kindest regards to Mrs. Reed and your children. I am pleased to tell you that since the article in the Literary Digest was written I have been promoted to be a Brigadier General, which I feel will also please you. With assurances of my kindest regards, I am

"I. W. Littell,
"Brigadier General Q. M. D.
"Washington, D. C."

There is no doubt that West Point has turned out many fine men and eminent soldiers. I have never denied or doubted that. The objection I have is to the system. It was borrowed from the old world, despotic, military system based on the theory that there should be an official class, and that between the members of this class and the rank and file there should be an impassable gulf. The fact that many splendid men have gone thru West Point and retained the American, democratic ideals to a very large degree, is due to the inherent democracy of these men which could not be drilled out of them by an autocratic educational system. I have no doubt that Mr. Reed's old commander is one of the men who could not be spoiled.

There have been in the world many just kings, who ruled their people with wisdom and mercy. There have been many titled aristocrats who were men of excellent private character, who were interested in the welfare of their humblest retainers, but that does not convince me that a government by kings and titled lords is the best kind of government. I object to the system which is based on the theory that a few should be granted arbitrary power over the many, and that there should be an official aristocracy.

The Three P's

My philosophical friend, A. K. Mills, of Norton county, while listening one night, two months ago, to the storm raging over his part of Kansas, wrote this to me:

As I sat, last night, listening to the terrible blizzard I thought of the many homes of hardworking, honest people, destitute of the essential comforts of life, and many a little child insufficiently clothed and nourished. And then I thought of the many homes in which unearned and undeserved wealth was bestowed lavishly even, on some worthless poodle. I realize that extremes will always exist, but the extremes are too prevalent. There are decidedly too many persons in the former class, and their ranks are growing at every tick of the clock. One of the prevalent causes of it is the scheming of the big P. P. P. I know that a much nearer "happy medium" can be established between the two extremes. We, your readers, feel you are striving honestly for better conditions for the laboring people of both city and country, and we are going to stick by you to the last ditch, and then take you with us over the top. We are proud of the part our country has taken in the great world struggle across the sea, but we feel that we should now do a little housecleaning at home, and have true democracy both within and without our borders.

The three P's, according to Mr. Mills, are the Profiteers, the Politicians and the Press. Well, anyway, I am glad that A. K. regards me as an exception.

He is Different

I have received so many kicks about conditions that are wrong or that a great many people think are wrong, that it really interests me once in awhile to get a letter from a man who has no kick coming. "Old Timer" says he has farmed for 50 years, and has done other business but never thought he needed any legislation in his favor. He continues:

Every farm paper I take is harping on how to keep the boy on the farm and encouraging people in town to go to farming. Now, I don't want people to go to farming. I have all the competition I need. All the farmers I know who are working the land and attending to business are doing well, and most of them are paying income tax. I know one renter who has made $40,000 in the last nine years. He had 52 quarters to work on. The landowner provided teams, seed and feed to start. Last fall this renter put in 800 acres of wheat, gave up the farm, and the new tenant will harvest the wheat, and deliver one-half to the landowner and one-fourth to the former tenant.

By the way "Old Timer" lives away down in Southwest Kansas where there seems to be remarkable prosperity this season.

Here is another fairly well contented man who lives in Eastern Kansas. He says, "I am a renter and always have had good landowners." After giving considerable of his personal experience he says: "I wish to say in closing don't be too hard on either landowner or tenant. I think one is about as much to blame as the other."

This is a decidedly fair and broadminded view to take of the situation. I have in my time known a good many landowners and a good many tenants. They have averaged up pretty much alike. Some of the landowners were mean, stingy, grasping, and never satisfied. Others were liberal, sympathetic and entirely willing and eager to do the fair thing with men who rented their lands. I have known tenants also who were utterly worthless, and dishonest as well. Then I have known a good many tenants who were industrious, honest men who wanted to do the fair thing by the landowners. Some of them prospered and some seemed to be the victims of hard luck rather than any fault of their own. I take no stock in any talk to the effect that all landowners are heartless Shylocks, and all renters helpless, exploited victims of greed. What I do believe is that our landowner and tenant system is a poor thing, and that it might and ought to give way to a vastly better system.

Thinks Colorado All Right

John Gallagher, whom I suspect of being of Irish extraction, writes me from Arapahoe, Colo., on the renter question. "Why should any man endowed with capability sufficient to produce enough to maintain two families rent a farm?" this Irishman inquires. Then he proceeds to answer that he should not, and the way to avoid the tribulations of the renter is to go to Arapahoe county, Colorado, and buy a farm for himself.

"We've got the soil, climate and necessary moisture," continues Gallagher, "to produce a good paying crop of the different kinds of stuff, adapted to this locality, namely cane, milo, broom corn, kafir and a small variety of corn. We can reasonably expect a good crop of barley every year."

I Want To Hear From Kansas

Our real boss in this country is Public Opinion. This must be so in such a country as ours and the oftener we hear from the boss the better.

I am a great believer in the value of public opinion in making known what the people are ready for next. Presidents, Congresses, legislatures and governors are merely its agents. When it makes itself heard public opinion directs them what to do. It is only when the people become apathetic, or stop saying vigorously what they think, that big mischief gets much of a chance at misdirecting our affairs.

Washington and the state legislatures sometimes mistake special propaganda for public sentiment because it tries to make a noise like public opinion and is very clever at this kind of counterfeiting. In such a case if the people sit still or keep their thoughts to themselves they aid and abet the propagandists.

For reasons of this kind I think we should do our utmost in this country to promote and keep alive an aggressive and outspoken public opinion in every community in the land.

The other day a reader of Capper's Weekly wrote in a letter to its Public Sentiment column: "I consider it a great advantage to the people to have free access to space in which to express themselves in so widely read and popular a paper as Capper's Weekly. It is the individual view, caught up and multiplied by others, then welded together by concerted action that has been responsible for our great reforms. If you are censured for allowing the people this privilege it will be only by those who flinch at the truth."

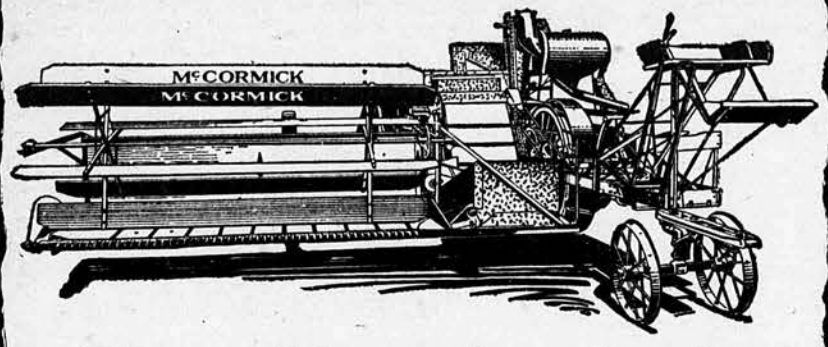
This subscriber sees the great necessity for the continued expression of public opinion, and he has well described how it operates.

I believe the people should make their opinions freely known to their representatives. Often they are to blame for not doing this. The effect would be to give us much better representation in legislative halls. Every representative in Washington is greatly interested in such letters and to a greater extent than many would imagine is guided by them. Every man and woman with an opinion on any public question should express that opinion in a letter to the men who represent the home district and the state in Washington. The more the people mix in governmental affairs the better. Washington hears too much from self-centered interests and not near enough, nor often enough from the people. Every organization, especially every farmer organization trying to promote the welfare of the people and of their chief industry, should frequently discuss public questions and take action upon them, taking pains to see that their representatives are informed of the views of the organization.

While I am in Washington I wish Kansas men and women to write me freely in regard to any public matter or question in which they are interested and to express frankly and freely their opinions and convictions. I am going there to represent Kansas, to do the things Kansas wishes done. With this in view you can see how much I shall rely on the letters from home. A letter addressed "Arthur Capper, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.," will be sure to reach me. I not only invite you to write to me whenever the spirit moves you to say a word in season, but I shall consider you are doing me a kindness and the country a service if the spirit moves you to do this quite occasionally. Let the letters come.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.



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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Operating the Gas Engine.
To Insure High Compression.
Effect of Wear on Pistons.
Trouble from Carbon Deposits.
How to Find Leakages.
New Rings Often Needed.
Faulty Joints and Valves.
Questions and Answers.

SOME of the earliest types of gas engines used no compression of the fuel mixture before ignition; the gas was simply fed into the cylinder, and if the intake valve was closed, the charge was fired at practically atmospheric pressure and the piston forced out. In a short time, however, it was discovered that the explosion pressure would be much higher if the mixture of air and gas were compressed before ignition. This resulted in the development of a much greater power than when the gas was exploded at a lower temperature. It has been ascertained that by compressing the fuel mixture to the proper degree and then exploding it, the increase in power developed was aproximately 450 per cent. It is evident then that much greater economy can be achieved if good compression can be effected in the gas engine cylinder.

In order to get a high degree of compression it is necessary that the engine cylinder be quite tight when the intake valve is closed. All joints or openings in the cylinder head must be made perfectly tight so that there will be no leakage of fuel mixture past them. The valves must also be well ground and accurately seated. The primary cause, however, in effecting good compression is to be certain that the rings between the piston and cylinder are properly fitted and installed. The piston rings are made so that they fit snugly into the grooves in the piston and spring out against the cylinder walls. In this way a comparatively tight joint is formed between the moving piston and the cylinder, so that the gas cannot escape past them only with great difficulty.

Even with the most careful lubrication of the cylinder walls the piston ring will in time wear, and then of course, gas will escape past the rings, so that the possible degree of compression which might be achieved would be lessened greatly. Then it is necessary to put in new rings, or in extreme cases, it may be advisable to rebore the cylinder and put in a new piston, if wear has occurred on the piston also. One reason why the latter contingency arises is that the tendency toward wear on a piston is not uniform around the circumference.

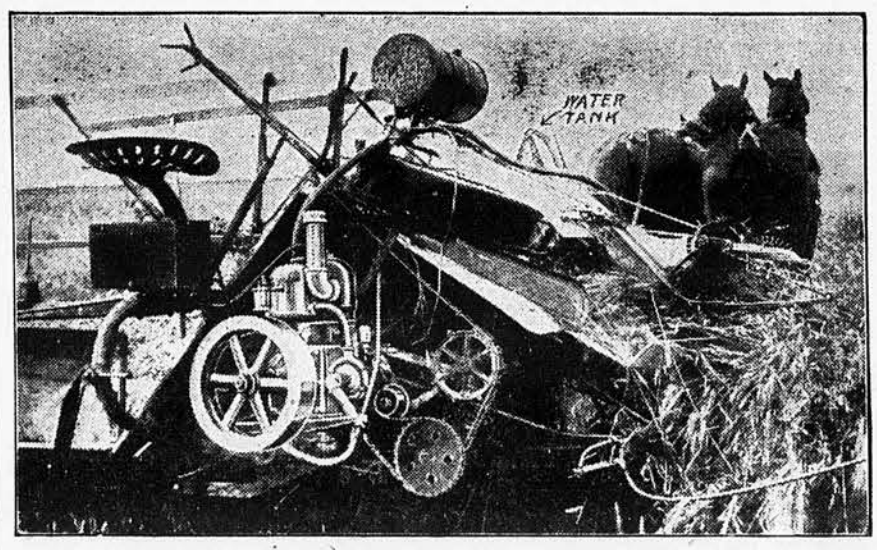
Perhaps, the greatest cause of trouble in loss of compression, is leakage past the piston rings when they get stuck so fast in the grooves that they cannot spring freely out of them. There are two causes for this sticking; one is the accumulation of the carbon deposited around the ring, due to the use of too rich a mixture, the other being burning of oil either from using low grade of oil or over-feeding the engine. The engine can be tested very easily for leakage past the piston. In a single cylinder engine when new, it is exceedingly difficult to turn the engine over against compression; as the engine becomes worn, however, it will become increasingly easy to slip the piston back and forth. In a multi-cylinder engine the leakage of the faulty cylinder can be found by opening the priming cocks on all but one cylinder and then turning the engine over by hand. If the rings hold compression satisfactorily, it will be hard to turn the engine over, but as soon as the leaky piston is reached, it can be recognized instantly by the ease with which the engine goes past the compression point.

Of course, the remedy in most instances for leakage past the piston is to put in new rings, a job which should be done very carefully, so that the rings fit snugly and that none of them are broken. Care also must be taken that the clearance space between the ends of the ring is sufficient to permit of its compression, so that it will go into the cylinder properly. There are a number of types of piston rings on the market from a plain ring with a diagonal joint to special construction for which the most extravagant claims are made as to the impossibility of any leakage past them. Usually at least three rings are put on each piston and sometimes four or five, or even more. Care should be taken that in adjacent rings the joint does not come on the same side of the piston. If the best results are to be obtained it is necessary that the joints of the piston rings be staggered so as to decrease the possibility of a strong leakage line along the wall of the piston.

If the valves are leaking and thus preventing good compression the trouble may be found in the same way as with the leaky piston. Naturally, the remedy will be to re-grind the valves or to adjust them so that they seat properly. Sometimes a little piece of carbon will become misplaced and set itself on the valve seat and thus prevent the valve from closing properly. Due to the high combustion temperature there is a tendency also for the pitting of the surface of the valve and its seat which may in time become so great as to allow air to slip by.

Sometimes compression is lost because of a loose joint around the head, or the igniter or spark plug not being made absolutely tight. A good way to locate these is to spread soap suds over the suspected part and then observe if bubbles are formed when the engine is turned over upon compression. The obvious remedy in this case is to put on a new gasket, a simple operation but one that requires some care if it is to be done properly. There are special materials from which gaskets can be cut, and often cardboard or tar paper or similar material will serve satisfactorily. In order to make the joint perfectly air-tight and to make it more lasting, it may be ad-

(Continued on Page 18.)



This Shows How the Gas Engine is Attached to the Binder. It Cuts the Grain and Lightens the Load for the Horses.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY MAY 26 1919

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Corn Planting Now Completed.
Wheat Harvest Begins June 15.
Preparing Ground for Kafir.
Planting Squash and Pumpkins.
Coffey Leads with Victory Loans.
Savings Banks in the West.
Paint All Buildings Now.
Farm Boys Make Best Soldiers.
Cheapest Feeds for Cattle.

FIELD work done on this farm during the week which ended May 10, comprised 2 hours on May 6 when, after a 10-day wait, we again started the corn planter. Just as we got well started a cloud came over and more than an inch of rain fell inside of 2 hours. Since then the weather has been cloudy and cool with showers and the planter stands in the field; the corn first planted is coming up beside the unplanted ground. The sun is shining today, May 10, and if no more rain falls, perhaps, planting can be started again on May 12. We have less than 10 acres left to plant to corn.

Despite the wet weather wheat and oats appear to be doing well. It now seems that, while the upland straw will be heavy, there will not be much of it so heavy that it will lodge. The cool weather has held back the wheat so that it does not now appear that harvest will be much earlier than usual. Probably about June 15, we shall see the binders at work. We intend to get the binder in order for work during the next few days. One of the things to be done is to put some new straps on the elevator canvas. We could do this ourselves but the harness maker can do it better so we will give him the job. It is a good thing to get such jobs done in time. Last year the harness maker told me that many waited until harvest was upon them before looking at their canvas and that in one day, after wheat cutting began, 18 canvasses were brought to him to be repaired.

Our kafir ground has not yet been plowed but that is a short job as we will plant but 6 acres this year; just enough to make some chicken feed and fodder to feed before Christmas. If the ground had been plowed before all this rain it would have been in good order to insure a stand for I always have noticed that a firm seedbed is more likely to produce a stand than one freshly plowed. On the other hand, the weeds would have started had the ground been plowed and that would have meant a good disking which would have made the ground as loose as fresh plowing. The only thing to do is to guess what will be best and let it go at that.

The last of May will be a good time to plant the main crop of pumpkins and squashes. Last year was a poor year for such vegetables but this year may be better and we will plant a good many seeds for we like ripe Hubbard squash and plenty of sugar pumpkins for pie. We usually plant the seed the second time we cultivate the corn putting it wherever we find a thin spot in the corn. But it now seems that the second time over the corn is going to be too late this year so we will plant the last week in May. This late planting usually escapes the bugs better than any other planting.

Coffey was one of the first counties, if not the very first county in the state to "go over the top" with the Victory loan. The bonds sold themselves in Burlington for there the tax rate is about $2.25 on the $100 as a rule and the bonds were tax free and bore interest at the rate of 4¾ per cent. This makes them equal to 7 per cent in town and in addition the bonds are the best security in the world. Mortgages on Coffey county real estate for a reasonable share of its value are mighty good security but not quite so good as the bonds and in addition the average Coffey county mortgage carries but 6 per cent, and this makes the bonds better by 1 per cent in addition to being better security and easier to sell should one wish to sell them. For this reason the bonds sold more readily in town, where the tax rate is $2.25, than in the country where the rate often is not more than $1.

We often see the New England states cited as an example to us here in the West because their savings bank deposits are so much greater than ours. Those who criticise us because we do not use savings banks more do not understand conditions in the West. Here a farmer if he has some spare money, will use it to buy more stock or more land or machinery or put it in new farm buildings. In short, he re-invests his money on the farm instead of putting it in the bank to draw no more than 4 per cent. The banks in the West are used by the farmer until his money amounts to enough to invest. In the East, especially New England, the farmer will put his spare money in the savings bank and perhaps the dollar that he placed there when a young man will still be there drawing interest when he is old. Until very recent years there was no profitable investment in land there; land rather lost in value instead of gaining between 1860 and 1910.

A little building which has been done on this farm this spring has shown us to what an extent building costs have risen. There is no question but what the house which cost $1,500 to build in 1914 would today cost $3,000. Of course, this is an advance which has no more than kept pace with the advance in farm products so that it takes no more farm products to meet building costs than it did five years ago. We should take every possible care of the buildings we now have, see that they are kept in repair and well painted and every precaution should be taken to guard against fire. As a rule the insurance now in force on farm buildings is based on former values and would not more than make a start toward paying for any fire loss. This should be remembered when renewing insurance and the value should be placed on what it would cost to replace them today and not what it cost to build them five years ago.

When we first entered the war against Germany there were many who argued that troops raised in the cities would prove superior to those from the country. Their theory was that all were equal in courage but that the city troops would make trained soldiers quicker, as modern warfare could be learned quicker by men used to modern industrial conditions. Now the war is over and we have access to what our adversaries thought about this matter. A German staff officer interviewed this week by an American reporter as to which were the best troops opposed to them had actual records from which to refresh his judgment. In naming the American divisions most feared by the Germans the reporter understood the officer to say the "77th" and started to write it down. "Hold on," said the German, "I didn't say the 77th; I said the 37th. The 77th was the very poorest white division you had. It was very poor, but then, it was from New York city.

"Our general staff observed that your city men were not as good soldiers as your country boys. The divisions recruited from the cities were quite poor when compared to those from the country. Your prairie boys, as you call them, the boys from the agricultural communities of the South and West made the best soldiers."

W. J. Sayre, of Cedar Point, who has for the last 10 years been noted as the feeder who sends the best fed yearlings to the Kansas City market, has this week sent me the weights of his calves and the price they brought during the last week in April. The 19 heaviest steers averaged 909 pounds apiece and sold for $16.25 a hundred: 8 lighter ones brought $15.05 a hundred making a net average of $16 for the bunch or $133.75 a head. Mr. Sayre valued these calves at $53 each when put in the feed lots and he fed them 1½ tons of alfalfa hay and 30 bushels of corn each. He valued the hay at $20 a ton on the farm and the corn at $1.60 a bushel. At this valuation Mr. Sayre said he just about broke even on his feeding operations, if he counted the manure and hog feed as being equal to his work.

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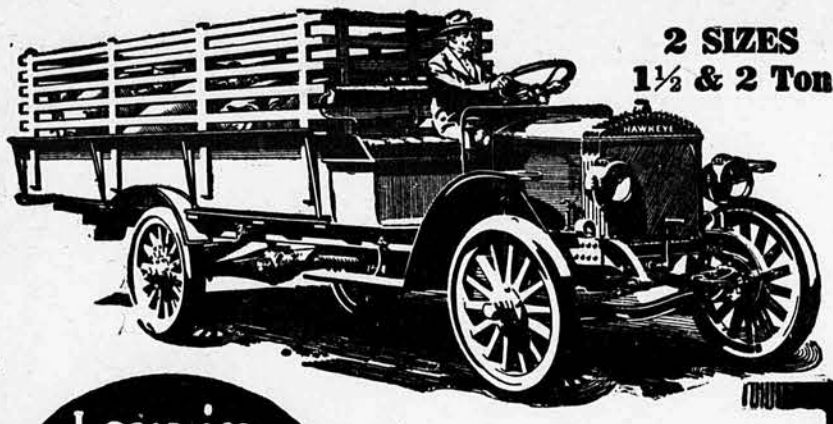

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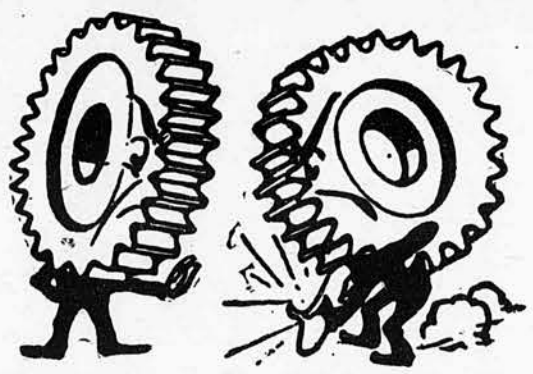

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For Our Young Readers

The Story the Picture Told to Them

BY TWO OF OUR JUNIORS

HAVE KANSAS boys and girls the kind of imagination that makes good story writers? Indeed, I should say they have. You would say so, too, if you could have read the excellent stories submitted in the picture story contest. I wish I had space enough so that you might read all of the best ones but I can let you enjoy only those of the two prize winners today.

There was one strange thing about this contest. At least I thought it strange until I thought again. There were just 10 times as many letters submitted by girls as by boys and I know boys can write good stories as well as girls. Then I looked at the picture again. Why, of course, I know the reason now. It was a picture of little girls, and boys know more about boys than they know about girls. But just watch the young folks' department during the next few weeks. There will be another picture story contest and at that time the picture will be one that will be especially interesting to boys. Who will excel in the contest then? We'll see.

A Punishment and a Reward

[Prize Story.]

"This picture?" said Miss Bertha, editor of the young folks' department, Farmers Mail and Breeze. "Yes, it's just as you said, it has a story all its own."

"Then please tell it to me," insisted the enthusiastic story-lover.

All right, I will. This is the story: Mattie had been very naughty all day. First she had pulled all the tail feathers out of mamma's best Rhode Island Red rooster and stuck them in her hair so she would look like an Indian chief; then she had taken the piano scarf for her blanket and used nearly all of her school paints to paint her hands and face.

When Mattie's mother found this out she took her by the hand and led her to the front porch.

"Sit here," she said, "until you see Uncle Archie coming; then you may come in and wash that paint off."

So Mattie sat looking, looking and looking until she was so tired she coaxed her little sister, Louise, out on the porch and begged her to watch while she got a drink. But mother, overhearing this said no, that Mattie must watch.

Daddy came into the house to dinner but still Mattie sat and watched. Mother and Louise went to a neighbor's house and left Mattie alone. Mattie thought she would get a drink and something to eat while mother was away, but alas! mother had locked the doors.

When mother was almost ready to call daddy for supper, Mattie saw her uncle coming and ran into the house.

When supper was being eaten Uncle Archie asked Mattie what made her cheeks and hands so red and Mattie, thru tears, told him what she had done.

"Well, well, well," laughed Uncle Archie. "Well, well, well."

"But why———" began Mattie.

"It's too funny!" he exclaimed, then added, "Poor rooster." But he continued, "If you'll be good for a month I'll give you a present.

Days passed, and Mattie was as good as she could be and two nights before the month was up she heard a noise in the barn, a snorting, puffing sound. She was frightened and ran to the house and told her mother that there was a ghost in the barn, but mamma only laughed knowingly.

The next day Uncle Archie came over and said, "Well, you have a perfect record, I see," looking at a card mamma had Mattie's weekly behavior marked on. "All right, come along then."

He led them to the granary and opened the door, and what do you think? Out stepped the cutest little lamb Mattie had ever seen. "Oh, you dear little lamb!" exclaimed the little girl, clapping her hands in delight. "Thank you, Uncle Archie. Isn't it a dear, mother?"

"Yes, he certainly is. And, Louise, what do you say to Uncle Archie for giving you the pet for you know it's yours as well as Mattie's."

"I take annodder," promptly replied Baby Louise.

So you see Mattie's mystery was only the sounds of her new pet's bleating. Uncle Archie took this picture of the lamb and the children while Mattie was feeding it an ear of corn one day.

So that is the story of the picture. What! you think it's a bottle of milk. Well, maybe so. You'll have to ask the children about that. Goodbye, come again." Rosalea Palmer.

Olathe, Kan.

Mary and Billy and Their Pet Lamb

[Prize Story.]

Mr. Field, Mary's father, had just begun to raise sheep. He had five old ones and one lamb.

One day the gate that led into the sheep pen was left open.

"Old Topsy," the driving horse, got into the sheep pen. Mr. Field discovered this and went down to chase her out.

He picked up a stick and threw it at her. This frightened her and she began to jump and run around, and ran over the little lamb's leg and broke it.

Mr. Field took the lamb to the house and doctored it. Three days went by. Now Mr. Field had so many chores to do that he had no time to bother with the lamb.

So one evening he called Mary, and Billy, her little brother, to him, while he was feeding the lamb and told them that if they would feed and take care of it, they could have it. They were delighted and began feeding it the next morning.

It soon grew strong for they fed it three bottles of milk a day.

One day Mr. Field decided to sell his sheep, and asked them if they were going to sell theirs.

They could not make up their minds to part with it. But after petting it and kissing it many times they decided to sell the pet lamb.

It brought $8.50 and they divided the money and each bought a War Savings Stamp. John Warner.

Whiting, Kan.

Can You Guess These Names?

Send your answer to this puzzle 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 May 10 puzzle—Four lakes: 1, Moosehead; 2, Champlain; 3, Erie; 4, Okechobee. The prize winners: Rudolph Spitsnaugle, Collyer, Kan.; Jeane Larson, Concordia, Kan.; Helen Horst, Peabody, Kan.; Callie Taylor, Fulton, Kan; Willard Long, Colony, Kan.; Erwin J. Mauler, Olmitz, Kan.

Capper Poultry Club

When You Know Them You'll Like Them—Every One

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

"COME OVER and play with me," called Elsie, the new little girl, in the yard next.

"I don't want to," returned her little neighbor.

"Oh, yes, come on over and play with me. I'm lonesome," urged Elsie.

"No, I don't want to," persisted the other.

"Why don't you want to?"

"'Cause I don't like you," came the answer.

"Why don't you like me?"

"'Cause I don't know you."

No doubt, after Elsie and her little neighbor became acquainted they liked each other very much, for they discovered each other's good traits and were the best of friends as all neighbors should be. It is thus with Capper Poultry club girls also. When they become acquainted with one another they discover the many good qualities that each possesses. "We were bashful at our first meeting," wrote one club girl. "But you should have seen us when we met the second time. We had learned how to conduct a business meeting properly and every girl did her part. There're a lot of fine girls in our club. The better I know them the better I like them."

Mary Gingrich of Atchison County.

If you could meet all of the club girls in the state you would feel this way about every one of them. But even if you can't meet them personally you can learn to know them very well indeed thru the club stories. Of course, you noticed that the club story was omitted last week. On account of lack of space there will be a poultry club story in the Farmers Mail and Breeze only every other week during the summer and therefore at our "meeting" today I am going to stop talking and we'll hear from as many of the girls in the club as we possibly can.

What They are Doing

We had our last meeting at the home of Leo Leabo, a Capper Pig club member. We had a fine time. After we had eaten our dinner, the club girls assembled and organized; then we talked over a few business matters. After this the two clubs had a big business meeting. The pig and poultry clubs are going to make a banner to take to the fair this fall. We elected these officers: Mary Hammond, president; Fern Bunyan, vice president; Pearl Taylor; secretary-treasurer; Grace Hofsess and Goldie Mae Maphet, reporters.—Roena Love, leader, Partridge, Reno county.

When we decide definitely about the girls in our county adopting a French orphan we are going to have a pie supper to help raise money. We are going to ask one of our soldier boys to tell about the needs of a French orphan. We have all received our bulletins from Manhattan, which I sent for. I also sent to Leavenworth and Washington, D. C., for poultry bulletins. I am considering one of the designs given in a Manhattan bulletin for my chicken house. At our last meeting we chose as our motto, "Keep the poultry growing." Our yell is:

Who are we? Who are we?
Capper Poultry club girls, don't you see?
Where are we from? What county are we in?
Can't you guess it? We're from Linn.

I am toemarking the different ages of my chickens in different ways; then I put down how I marked them in my scrapbook so that when I have inquiries about them I will know what ages they are.—Hazel Horton, leader, Blue Mound, Linn county.

I visited all of the club girls in my county recently. They are all doing fine work with their chickens.—Elma Evans, leader, Stockton, Rooks county.

There were 37 at our May meeting. We girls went down to the spring and when we came back we took pictures. We had a fine time. We are going to have suits alike. We will wear white middies and gold colored ties, as our colors are white and gold. We decided that skirts of any color may be worn. Our motto is "Work well and win the trophy with pep."—Grace Barrett, Abilene, Dickinson county.

I am sending you my contribution to the French orphan fund. My chickens are doing fine. I get seven or eight eggs a day.—Lucy Green, Brownell, Ness county.

Oh, what nice friendships we form at our club meetings! It certainly makes farm life more lovely than ever, and I love farm life anyway. Our last meeting was held at Fredonia Silvers's home. We adopted by vote of every member articles of duty for each officer. I call it "Articles of Our Confederation." Mrs. Harbison wrote the articles for us. She explained and taught Fredonia and me, and we brought them before our club. We voted to have a contest for members' attendance and I appointed Nola White and Harold Moll for our captains to choose members for their sides. Now we will see which side will have the best attendance at our club meetings. At the end of the year the losing side will give a supper.—Helen Andrew, leader, Olathe, Johnson county.

This is my motto, "Start right, buy good stock, give it good care and you will have the best results." I read the poultry news in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and all of the poultry news I can find.—Stena Lewis, Liberty, Montgomery county.

For our May meeting we held a picnic. The girls made crowns and bouquets and there were special crowns for the Queen of May and Prince Charming.—Vera Brown, leader, Soldier, Jackson county.

I now have nearly 80 little chickens. I get from one to five eggs a day and I have only five hens that lay. Two are sitting on eggs and one has 13 little chicks. I have two chickens that were hatched in February and they are nearly grown now.—Blanche Ewald, Marysville, Marshall county.

I attended my first club meeting in April. It was at the home of Mrs. Bertha Dykes. I did a great deal of getting acquainted as I knew only one of the club members. I won a prize in one of the games. Don't you think that ought to be encouraging to a new member—to win a prize almost the first thing? I should like to be fortunate enough to win a prize in the contest. On the way home we stopped at a large poultry farm called Hillside Orpington Farm. Of course, there were many interesting things to see, especially the immense chicken house built according to one of the best plans.—Edna Russell, Stafford, Stafford county.

The chicks I receive from the eggs I set last are to be sold and the money used for church purposes. I have 56 chicks now. All are doing fine. I feed the oldest ones three times a day; the others, four or five times. I give them plenty of clean water, some wheat, beets and potatoes, ground thru our food chopper, and all the worms they can eat. It's great fun to watch them. Thirty-four are almost 10 weeks old. I sent off some time ago for the bulletins you mentioned in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and also received some others.—Esther Maus, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Meet Mary Gingrich, a new member in Atchison county. The picture shows her with some of her contest chickens.

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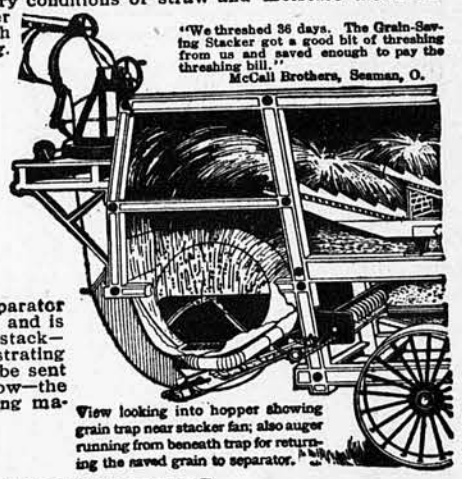

View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

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The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York

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Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ontario
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John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario
Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ontario
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ontario
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With the Home Makers

Only Attractive Dishes Tempt Those Who Are Ill

BY MARGARET A. BARTLETT

LET THE convalescent's tray be covered with a snowy-white cloth and set with the daintiest dishes the house affords.

Remember that what pleases the eye generally tickles the palate.

Don't overlook the stimulating qualities of a fresh bright flower.

Serve too small rather than too large portions. Too little creates an appetite for more; too much satiates after a few mouthfuls. It is easy to refill an order.

Have hot things "piping"; cold things icy. Never offer a lukewarm dish.

Cover all hot dishes to retain the heat—also to arouse curiosity as to their contents. Every invalid is in a sense a child and delights in a mystery.

Cut hot buttered toast into long narrow fingers, inch-squares, triangles, or any pretty, easily handled shape, and watch every crumb disappear!

Fat, bone and gristle are decidedly obnoxious to an invalid. See that all meat is free from them. Be sure to cut meat into small enough pieces, or if the convalescent is strong enough to do her own carving, provide a knife with a good sharp edge. Never try a patient's nerves by forcing her to use her weak hands in carving meat on a wobbly tray with a dull knife.

If baked potatoes are served, first remove the contents, mash, add butter, pepper, salt and a little cream, return to their jackets and wrap in a napkin. Dinner will not cool while the slow-moving invalid prepares her potato.

Eggs are an essential part of most invalid's rations. Therefore don't let the patient tire of them. Serve them coddled, scrambled, with or without the addition of milk, or scraps of ham, smoked fish, dried beef, and so forth; poached, hard-boiled and stuffed, soft-boiled, creamed, baked, or in one of the many different omelet forms. A light puffy omelet, delicately browned, is especially attractive.

Wherever possible camouflage the egg. Whip a beaten white into the patient's cocoa or cereal coffee. She will wonder what makes it so delicious and foamy. In the same way conceal an egg-white in mashed potato. The result is a fluffy, appetizing dish. Make a creamed dish doubly nourishing, as well as pleasing to the eye, by the addition of a whole egg, or the yolk of one, beaten in just as it is taken from the stove.

To prevent "skin" forming on boiled cocoa, remove from the stove and beat vigorously with an egg-beater.

No fried foods or greasy soups should be served. They are difficult to digest and your aim is to give easily digested and quickly assimilated foods, that an abundance may be taken.

Desserts should be chiefly of the fruit, gelatin, milk and egg variety.

A plain custard, either steamed or boiled, served in a glass dish and topped with a spoon of sparkling red jelly becomes a dessert par excellence. So also does a simple gelatin, ornamented with whipped cream, or with a little of the cream beaten in as the jelly begins to set. Fruit whips are easily prepared, delicious and nourishing. Plain sponge cakes should be served with them.

Be tactful in learning your patient's likes and dislikes in regard to food. Never create a distaste for the coming meal by troubling her about what it shall be.

Every Community Needs a Nurse

I am heartily in favor of a visiting nurse for the country. Her work would be to look after the welfare not of one person only, but of the whole community. Little is known in many homes concerning the proper care of the sick. Statistics show that a large number of children die in infancy because of improper food and general care. A large majority of the people know little of what to do in case of emergencies such as bleeding from a wound, poisoning, drowning and so forth. The visiting nurse would be ready to answer hurry-up calls, and also to instruct in these matters. She would act as a connecting link between the doctor and the patient.

In the schools, the nurse would examine the children and advise those who may need medical attention for eyes, throat and so forth. By reporting to the doctor a suspicious case, thus securing early quarantine, the nurse could often prevent the spread of an epidemic. The nurse could do much in case of an epidemic to allay the fears of the community by visiting where members of a family are indisposed. Finding no symptoms of the malady present, she could save the overworked doctor a drive into the country.

Paid from a public fund, the visiting nurse would take a like interest in rich and poor. She should be a noble woman of tact and sympathy, as well as a skilled nurse. She should heed the scriptural injunction to "love thy neighbor as thyself," ever maintaining the dignity of a true Christian.

Mrs. J. T. Spriggs.

Rice Co., Kansas.

Our Favorite Rhubarb Dishes

There are more ways than one of serving rhubarb as is shown by the following recipes contributed by Farmers Mail and Breeze readers. Try some of these occasionally instead of always serving the plain sauce.

Rhubarb Puffs—Cream 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of butter, and add 2 well beaten eggs, ¼ cup of milk, 1 cup of finely chopped rhubarb, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Fill cups half full, steam 30 minutes. Serve with the following sauce: Cream ¼ cup of butter and 1 cup of powdered sugar. Then add gradually 1 well beaten egg and stir until smooth. Just before serving, stir in 2 tablespoons of boiling water.—Mrs. E. M. T., Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

Rhubarb Pudding—Cut 1 quart of rhubarb into inch lengths, cook until tender, and strain. Add to the juice of the rhubarb, 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of cornstarch, smoothed in a little water. Cook until very thick and pour into wet molds. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.—Mrs. S. E. Bandy, Pulaski Co., Arkansas.

Rhubarb with Raisins—Cut 2 pints of rhubarb into inch pieces, and place over a low fire until the juice runs freely. Add 1 cup of raisins, let boil until the rhubarb is reduced to a pulp, then add ¾ cup of sugar and boil up. Serve cold with cream.—Mrs. E. M. T., Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

Fig and Rhubarb Marmalade—Cut 1 pound of figs in medium-sized pieces, and cover with boiling water. In another kettle, place 3 pounds of cut rhubarb and 1 pound of sugar. Let both mixtures stand over night. Combine the mixtures in the morning, cook slowly until clear, then add 1½ pounds of sugar and the juice and grated rind of half a lemon. Cook 10 minutes longer, then put in jelly glasses.—Cora M. Brown, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Rhubarb Butter—Boil slowly in a preserving kettle ½ hour, 1 pound of seedless raisins, 6 oranges cut fine, 3 pounds of sugar, and a little water. Add 1 gallon of rhubarb, cut fine, and simmer until smooth. Pour into sterilized cans and seal.—Mrs. S. E. Bandy, Pulaski Co., Arkansas.

Rhubarb Pie—Mix together 1 cup of

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C. S. VINCENT, Mgr.,
Dept. 25,
Topeka, Kansas.

cooked and sweetened rhubarb, 1 teaspoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 teaspoon of lemon extract, and the beaten yolk of 1 egg. Bake with one crust. When done, cover with the beaten white of 1 egg and sugar, and brown.—Mrs. R. D. Shaw, Dewey Co., Oklahoma.

Rhubarb and Mulberry Sauce—The acid rhubarb and sweet mulberries preserved together taste so much like raspberry preserves that few persons can tell the difference. Use an equal amount of rhubarb and mulberries and a little water, and cook for a few minutes, then add 3 cups of sugar to each quart of fruit. Use more sugar if you wish thick preserves. This recipe makes delicious filling for pies.—Mrs. M. W., Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

Can the Old Roosters

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

It is about time to send the old roosters to the block. In the Kansas City market quotations, the price for roosters is 16 cents a pound. This is more than one may receive in the local market. But how much less than the cost of ham, bacon or good beef! Rightly handled, the old rooster may be made into very palatable meat. Those who own pressure cookers or steam pressure canners may make the toughest meat tender in a comparatively short time. The fireless cooker may be used and by reheating the stone, if need be, the old fowl may be cooked for a day and served as tender meat. We have used the meat when it would fall from the bones in making chicken salad and in making pressed chicken. One way to make pressed chicken is to make a gelatin jelly of the stock and add the broken pieces of meat. When cold this will slice as well as the pure pressed chicken. It is also a good plan to can a few jars of pressed chicken. This may be very useful as filling for sandwiches or as cold sliced meat. We have had pressed chicken in small neck jars that we had to remove by means of a spoon. Reheating and placing in a basin enables one to slice it, or it may be spread by thinning with melted butter or cream. We sterilize our small cans of pressed chicken 2 hours.

The rainy weather during the first weeks in May did not help much in housecleaning but we managed, between showers, to get most of it done. It has seemed as tho curtains and rugs have absorbed more dust than ever before. We blame the last winter's mud for much of the dust that was in the house this spring. If one could prevent children and others from carrying in mud on the shoes, she would have much less dust with which to contend. In this connection, we often think of Franklin's story in his little autobiography. He saw what trouble the London shopkeepers were having with dust settling on their wares. He suggested that they have the stone paved street in front cleaned of the mud and in that way keep it out of the stores. According to Franklin, they tried the experiment to their entire satisfaction.

Housecleaning time when walls are washed and woodwork scrubbed, when all things are out of their natural order, is a good time to try shifting furniture and making changes. One change we have tried is that of placing the kitchen cabinet in the dining room. Our small kitchen has been an exceedingly crowded room. Between two windows and three doors there have been a big cabinet, a cabinet table, an oil stove, a range, a separator and a sink. There is no pantry in this house. There is a small cupboard reaching from floor to ceiling in the kitchen but in the crowded condition of the room it was not handy to use it. Our cabinet has had to take the place of a pantry, the lower part for food and the upper part for dishes. The two doors that swing open over the sliding table of the cabinet always have been a nuisance. One could neither open nor shut them unless the table was absolutely clear. We have taken off the doors. This leaves the white enameled center portion of the cabinet open. That and the cabinet sliding table make a good substitute for a side board. The change has not saved many steps yet but when we grow accustomed to the different location, we think we shall like it. Some ingenious person could make a good front for a medicine cabinet with the two oak doors we have taken off.

In the closets that have been lined with hooks we have placed rods of different sorts. We usually have hung coats and better dresses on coat hangers. A few more have been bought, especially, small ones for the children's suits. In one closet of considerable length we placed a piece of pump rod. This is strong enough to hold twice as many garments as the hooks had held and the garments are more easily taken down. In a smaller closet under the stairs, a binder canvas stick has been made to reach from a shelf to the end railing on which the hooks were screwed. If one lacked coat hangers for all garments, she could easily cover a small straight piece of wood like a lathe and hang it by tying a string over the rod. The hanger does not need to be removed. This scheme of hanging clothes one sees in use in men's furnishing stores and in department stores where women's gowns and coats are sold. It combines ease of handling with great economy of space and is well worth trying.

A reader has written asking us if we have ever steamed brown bread in the steam pressure canner. We have steamed almost everything in the canner even while canning. The two following recipes may be used. If the batter is placed in greased baking powder cans and these set in a kettle, there will be little danger of a spill.

Steamed Brown Bread—One cup of corn meal, 1 cup of flour, 2 cups of graham flour, 2 eggs, 1 cup of molasses, 1 teaspoon of soda. Wet the mixture with sweet milk to make a thin batter. Steam 3 hours.

Steamed Graham Bread—Two cups of buttermilk, 2 large tablespoons of sugar, 1 teaspoon of soda, 3 cups of flour (graham and white) and salt. Steam 1½ hours and bake a light brown.

Overblouses Are in Favor

9268—Childs' Dress. The upper part of this charming high-waisted dress is made kimono style and the gathered skirt is in one piece. The closing is at the back. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

9288—Child's Drawers. Cut quite full with a seam thru the center. The lower edge can be made with or without the leg bands. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

9273—Ladies' and Misses' Slip-On Blouse. The novel way the sleeves are set in forms the deep yoke at the back and gives the raglan effect to the front. The fullness can be smocked

across the front at the neckline. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Can Your School Equal This?

We have a union Sunday school of about 80 members, representing many denominations and meet in a sod school house. When the drive for Armenian and Syrian relief was on, our Sunday school raised more than $16 for the general fund. But not feeling satisfied with this, our superintendent urged that one or more classes of the school adopt an orphan for a year, by signing the pledge card and raising the necessary $5 a month. This seemed like an impossible undertaking at first, as the people are all in moderate circumstances, nearly all having homesteaded and many still in debt on their cattle or buildings.

After considering the plan for a week, it was put to a vote in each class and the young people's class and the Bible class each voted to adopt an orphan for one year. We have a box especially for this collection and each member gives what she is able to give. Some contribute a certain amount each Sunday while others make their entire contribution the last Sunday of the month. Thus far the result is gratifying, as both classes have raised more than the amount required each month and can vouch for the truth, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." What are other country Sunday schools doing?

Arlington, Colo. Mrs. B. B.

A Sewing Hint

The waist is always the first part of a dress to wear out, so it is a good plan to buy enough material to make two waists when buying goods for a dress. The waists may be made alike, or not, as preferred, and may be joined to the skirt at the waistline, invisibly, with buttons and buttonholes. By alternating the waists, there will be a saving in sewing, because one skirt will wear as long as two waists. This also saves material.

Mrs. Lizzie Bond.

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when you have
a package of
Grape-Nuts
for this tasteful blend of wheat & barley is ready-cooked.
Not a bit of waste.
Usable to the last crumb
Usual price 15¢ per package.

Don't Send 1 Penny
Just send your name and address and give sizes—send no money. I will ship this embroidered voile waist, linene skirt and muslin petticoat to you on approval. The waist and skirt are worth the price alone, so you are getting the petticoat absolutely free. Order at our risk; if the outfit doesn't please you, return it at our expense. The trial will cost you nothing.
3 Piece Outfit
$2.98
You will save $1.50 by ordering this whole outfit now. Guaranteed to wash perfectly and give excellent wear. The waist is made of fine sheer voile, prettily embroidered and inlaid with lace. White only. Sizes 32 to 44. The skirt is made of a heavy ramie linene crash. Two stylish patch pockets, and loose belt. Cut full and roomy. Color: White only. Sizes 22 to 30 waist measure, 36 to 42 length. The petticoat is made of muslin with an embroidered flounce.
Send just your name and address—no money. Pay the postman $2.98 only when he brings the 3-piece outfit. This price includes all transportation charges. This is a get-acquainted bargain—don't miss it. If for any reason you are not pleased, return the outfit and we will refund your money. This is our risk, not yours. Be sure and give sizes. Order by No. 511.
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or discolor our genuine, blue, indigo denim
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BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Mo.

SATISFIED USERS wrote this Ad for Us—

Their Experience is worth real Money to YOU!

I have owned three spreaders in my time. The first two I didn't think much of. Then I got one of yours and now I am more than pleased with the spreader proposition. I find by hauling manure in the winter time on clover sod and letting the rains leach it down before plowing it under will oftimes double the corn yield or even wheat. Where I used commercial fertilizer and barnyard manure together on 12 acres of wheat last year I got 600 bushels of wheat, an average of 50 bushels per acre. A farmer that owns ten acres can't afford to be without a spreader.

WILL HENSIL, Ohio.

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

C. E. HUPRICH, Ohio.

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

E. M. PHILLIPPE, Virginia.

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

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

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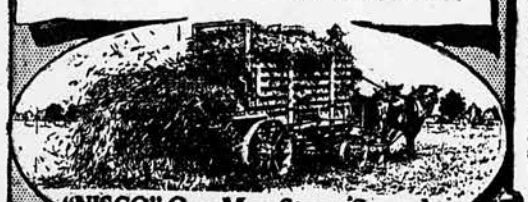

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Yours pulls much easier and does much better work than the others. We are pleased to recommend your NISCO Spreaders, as we are convinced that they are the best we have ever used. Yours truly.

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The Orchard and Garden

GRAPES REQUIRE a lighter type of soil that is well drained. It is best to buy the grape plants from the nurseryman when they are 1-year old. In the home vineyard it is desirable to plant the rows from 8 to 12 feet apart and the plants should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart in the rows.

"Early treatment of a vine determines its success," says W. F. Pickett of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The first pruning should occur when the vines are set out—they should be pruned back to two or three buds. If growth has been small, pruning should be less severe."

After the first season's growth, a trellis of heavy wire should be arranged for training the vine. After the second season's growth only such canes should be left as will be needed for permanent growth. By the third year all the canes should be trained up to the proper place on the wires.

A Unique Horticultural Club

Takoma Park, D. C., has a horticultural club of 140 members, half of whom are specialists and scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The club was designed to promote gardening, culture of flowers, beautifying of home grounds and to aid in civic improvements, as well as to hold contests and exhibitions of flowers and vegetables. The club purchases seeds, bulbs, plants, fertilizer, and gardening implements co-operatively for its members. Educational meetings are held at regular intervals. This year 23 prizes, including two loving cups and 11 gold and silver medals, as well as saving-bank accounts, will be awarded to club members for the best vegetable gardens.

The Kansas Fruit Crop

The prospect for the fruit crop over the state as compiled from the reports of the correspondents for the Kansas State Horticultural Society is summarized as follows: The bloom of all fruit trees was quite heavy in most of the fruit producing localities. Some varieties lead in certain sections, but the same variety often is not so good in other districts. As a whole the Winesap and Arkansas were reported as having the heaviest bloom. Very many of the reports showed that varieties bearing heavily last year were not as full of bloom this year. The Ben Davis class and the Jonathan are reported as having a light bloom in most localities, altho in a few localities the Jonathan is reported to have the heaviest bloom.

Right here I wish to advise the apple consumers who buy apples in the fall for winter use to engage their fruit early that they may be provided with the best fruit. It is well known that a very large per cent of our apples are barreled, boxed and shipped out of the state as early as the crop can be gathered and then many of our citizens inquire as to where all of our good apples go. Dealers from Northern states are willing to pay more for the Kansas apple than the average citizen is willing to pay, consequently, much of our good fruit is sold on a high priced market, and our people are compelled to use lower grades which often are brought to the market from distant states. Great quantities of apples from the Arkansas River Valley are shipped to the South and Southwest, and it would be well for those desiring good apples for home use to place their orders early. No better apples are produced in the Central West than those grown within the borders of our own state, and why should we permit such a great amount of the crop to be shipped away from us?

The surest bearing fruit tree in Kansas is the cherry and indications are that it will produce a good crop thruout the state wherever the tree is planted. Plums in certain localities also are a good prospect with only a small acreage.

Strawberries are reported to be in good condition but there is a very small acreage. The last two seasons have not been favorable for the production of the strawberry crop. The scarcity of labor has prevented the creation of large plantations and it is developing more and more into this fact that if one expects to have plenty of first class strawberries he must produce them in home gardens, operated by members of the family. The plants are high in price and many of the dealers reported that they were sold out early in the season. Every home which has access to the soil should have a strawberry bed which will provide more fruit for the expense and labor than any other which may be planted.

Raspberries and blackberries are in a fairly good condition with only a small acreage reported.

The following is the prospect in per cents for a normal crop for the two principal fruit growing sections in the state as reported after May: Northeast Kansas: Apples, 75; cherries 87; plums, 72; strawberries, 66; raspberies, 70; blackberries, 73. For the Arkansas River Valley in Kansas the condition ranges from 70 to 80 per cent for the following fruits: Apples, 78; cherries, 78; plums, 70; strawberries, 83; raspberries, 80; and blackberries, 60.

A few counties in Southern Kansas report a good prospect for peaches, and a small locality in Smith county reports a good bloom on the peach trees.

O. F. Whitney, Secretary,
State Horticultural Society.

Keep Trees Sprayed

The best fruit growers have learned that it is necessary to apply a spray in apple orchards within 10 days to three weeks after the calyx or "blossom-fall" spray. This will continue the prevention of injury to the young fruit and leaves of the trees by keeping them covered with the lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead.

The most injurious insect pest to control at this time is the plum curculio. This little snout beetle makes crescent or half-moon shaped cuts on the apples in depositing its eggs and it also cuts tiny holes in the fruit in feeding. These blemishes in the skin damage the appearance of the fruit and reduce its quality and market value. The feeding punctures greatly outnumber the egg crescents. Many of the small apples drop early from the effect of these stings.

Since the plum curculio generally does its greatest damage to the fruit within 10 days or two weeks after the time for the calyx spray it is advisable for fruit growers to apply a spray of lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead in from seven to 10 days after the calyx spray in apple orchards badly infested by this insect. In orchards where the injury has not been severe the spray should be applied in from two to three weeks after the calyx spray.

In addition to being the most important spray against the plum curculio this is also the most effective spray in preventing the fungous disease known as apple blotch. This disease produces irregular-shaped brownish colored spots on the skin of the apples. These spots may cover the entire surface of the fruit, and cause deep cracks in the apples, making them practically worthless. Such varieties as Missouri Pippin, Huntsman, Ben Davis and Gano are very susceptible to injury. Where apple blotch has been serious or difficult to control, Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead should be used for this spray instead of lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead because Bordeaux will control this disease better.

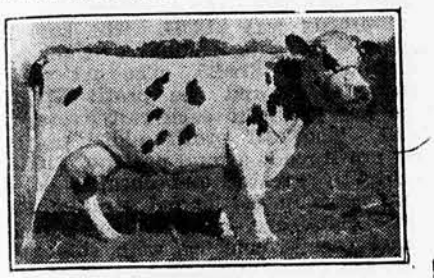
In some orchards this spray should be followed in about four weeks by another application. This is for the purpose of protecting the apples against the ravages of the second brood of codling moth, plum curculio, lesser apple worm, apple blotch, black rot and bitter rot. If injury from apple blotch and bitter rot is anticipated, Bordeaux and arsenate of lead should be used instead of lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead. T. J. Talbert.

Success by the Dairy Route

Six Purebreds Showed Mollhagen the Road to Profit

BY FRANK M. CHASE

THE OPPORTUNITIES in dairying in Kansas are well illustrated by the experience of Harry W. Mollhagen of Rice county. From a beginning of six registered Holsteins, which he purchased in 1910, he has built up an excellent herd of well-bred animals, the records made by a number of his cows and heifers being among the best in the state. He has done this from a standing start, so far as finances are concerned. What he has accomplished is within the possibility of almost every farmer in the state who earnestly wishes to reach success thru dairying.

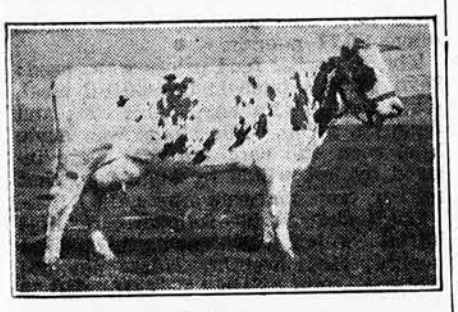


Houwtje Maid Calamity De Kol

Mollhagen went deeply in debt for his farm in 1907, actually owning only about enough machinery and horses to till it. He devoted the bulk of his land to wheat raising; this was the popular custom among his neighbors at that time. Mollhagen's profits from wheat raising were decidedly unsatisfactory, but the climax was postponed until the spring of 1910. He had sowed 300 acres of winter wheat the previous fall, and as soon as he was able to determine the result of the annual winterkilling gamble he discovered that his entire wheat acreage was a fatality.

Such an experience, coming when payments on the farm scarcely had begun, would have disheartened many men, but Harry Mollhagen was made of sterner stuff. He, instead of wheat, was to be master of his destiny. In working out his plans he thought of dairy cattle. He had had no experience in dairying but he believed he could learn something about it at least; there was not even the hope that he might learn how to prevent wheat failure. So he went to Michigan and bought a foundation herd of Holsteins consisting of five cows and a bull. The lot cost him $1,550.

Mollhagen's eyes twinkle now as he



Josephine Hartog Beauty

tells of the bringing home of those cattle. Holsteins were much of a curiosity in Western Kansas then, and farmers, hearing of their arrival, drove miles to see them. Curiosity brought the most of the sightseers to the Mollhagen farm, and many of them left in admiration. Their admiration, however, was for the large, sleek, black and white cattle; as to Harry's judgment, they were inclined to be critical. One man frankly told him that he would rather have an automobile—but few farmers owned motor cars then—than the whole "shooting match" of Holsteins. But Harry stuck by his Holsteins; and, to show his neighbors that he wasn't ashamed of being a beginner in a good thing, named his place the Pioneer Dairy and Stock Farm. The Holsteins, by the way, have returned Mollhagen sufficient profit that he could have had a new car every year since he has had them, if he had cared to use the money to that end.

A big factor in Mollhagen's success has been due to his wise selection of foundation stock. Houwtje Maid Calamity DeKol, whose picture appears with this article, is one of the foundation cows. This large, well-built and highly productive cow is an excellent example of the correct type of animal for use as a herd starter. She remains in the herd today, and Mr. Mollhagen says that she still pays dividends on many times the original investment in her.

As a 9-year-old Houwtje Maid Calamity DeKol produced 497.6 pounds of milk and 25.06 pounds of butter in seven days. She is the dam of Houwtje Maid Canary, also a member of the Mollhagen herd, and holder of the second highest seven-day record in Kansas. The daughter's record is 593.6 pounds of milk and 28.58 pounds of butter, which was made this spring. This cow is 7 years old. A picture of her appeared in connection with our report of the Kansas Holstein association sale in the Mail and Breeze for April 5. A yearling son and a grandson, a calf, Houwtje Maid Canary brought $515 and $390, respectively, in this sale.

Virtually every cow and heifer in the herd today traces in relationship to one of the five cows purchased nine years ago. Instead of maintaining a large herd, Mollhagen's plan is to keep a few animals of good breeding and ability. He aims to keep regularly about 18 head of breeding females. Canary Butter Boy King, one of the best Holstein bulls ever in Kansas, was used as herd sire several years,—as long as it was advisable to do so. Several daughters of this bull, including Houwtje Maid Canary, have advanced official records, the average of which is close to 24 pounds.

In Josephine Hartog Beauty, Mollhagen has a very promising heifer, which now holds the state record for junior 2-year-olds. Her record for seven days is 23.06 pounds of butter and 508.3 pounds of milk; for 30 days, 94.89 pounds of butter and 2,134.3 pounds of milk. She was the first junior 2-year-old in Kansas to produce more than 20 pounds of butter in seven days. The picture of this cow shown here was taken this spring, while making the records just given.

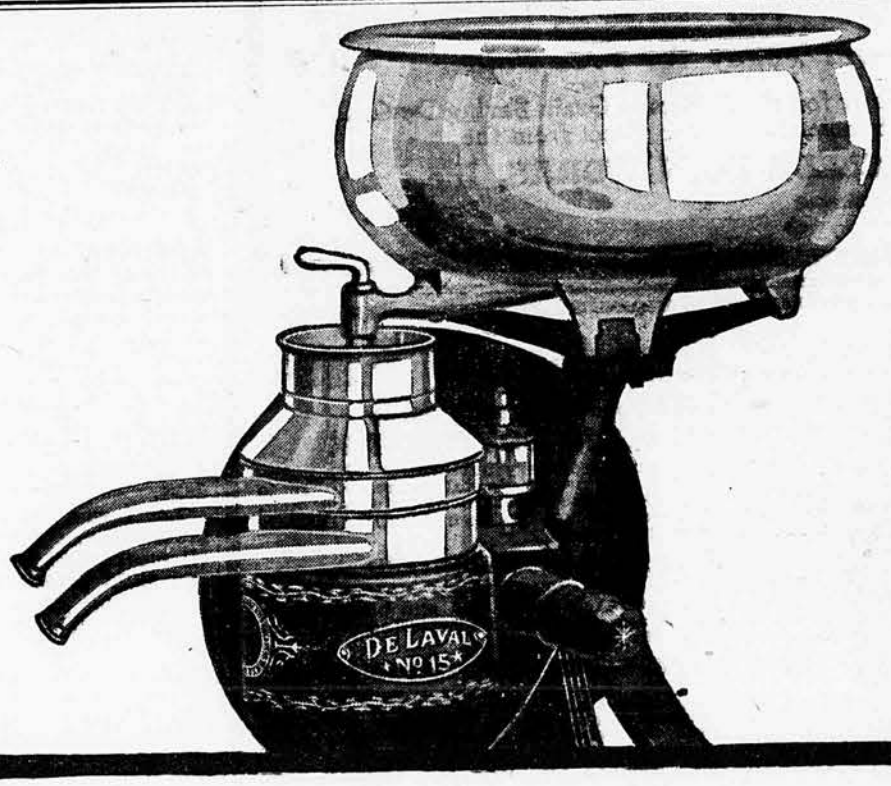
Another of the Mollhagen Holsteins having an excellent record is Princess Elzevere DeKol Vale 2d. This cow has a seven-day record of 27.42 pounds of butter and 608.9 pounds of milk, which she made as a 6-year-old.

Mr. Mollhagen has had success in official testing of which more experienced dairymen might be proud. The emphasis which he places on this work also indicates his appreciation of the value of official records in the raising of purebred dairy animals. The good prices obtained for his animals in the recent association sale are evidence of the worth of proved productive ability in dairy animals.

More attention to official testing on the part of Kansas breeders would help materially to advance the dairy interests of the state. Some very creditable records already have been made, but doubtless there are many more cows in the state that would make high records if properly developed and given opportunity to show what they can do. Better feeding invariably accompanies increased attention to official testing. Both are needed for the right development of the dairy industry in Kansas.

Mollhagen's success in dairying is filled with meaning for the farmers

(Continued on Page 23.)



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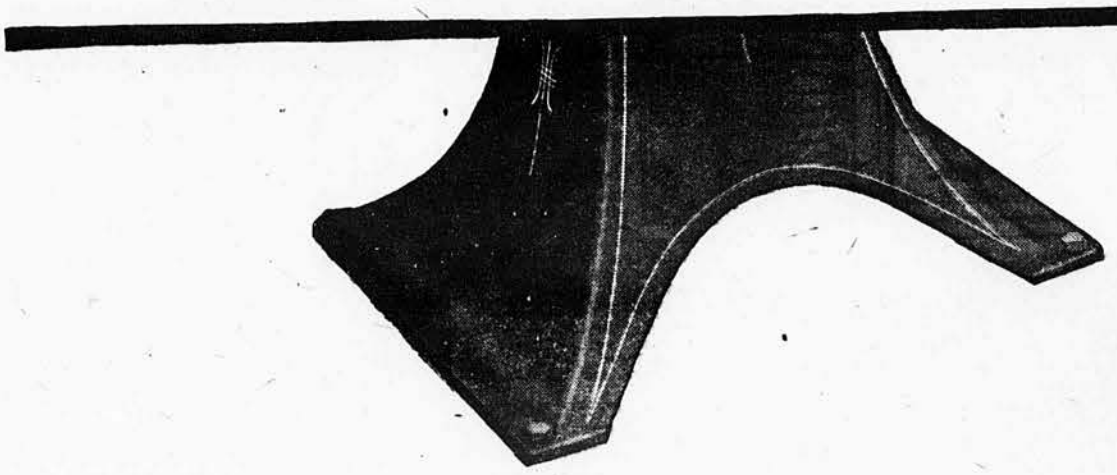

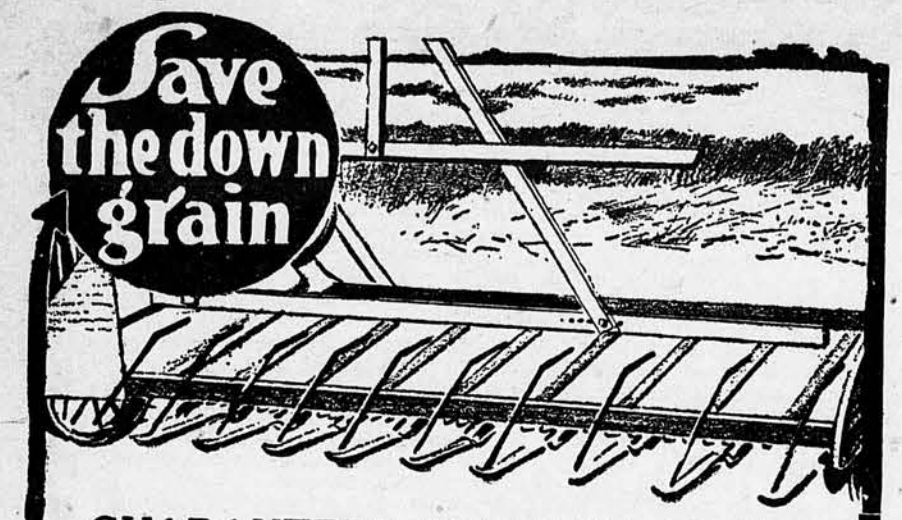

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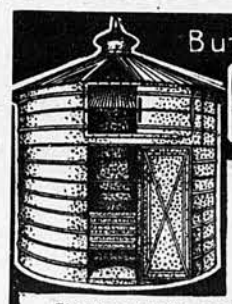

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Baby Beef Makes a Profit

Feeding Values of Cane and Corn Compared

BY C. W. McCAMPBELL

THE Kansas Experiment station has shown previously in a series of tests extending over a period of three years that under normal conditions cane, kafir, and corn silage have practically the same feeding value pound for pound, but during those years the cane made a yield of 35 per cent more silage an acre than did the corn.

Many seasons are so unfavorable that corn does not mature grain and some are so unfavorable that even the sorghum crops do not mature grain. These conditions have prompted many inquiries regarding the relative value of silage made from corn and cane that have been injured by drouth. In 1918 the hot winds did such serious damage to crops in early August that corn had to be made into silage at that time. The sorghums persisted but seed development was destroyed. They were put into the silo about two weeks later. Thirty calves purchased from the Hays branch of the Kansas Experiment station and divided into two lots of 15 each were used to make a comparison of the feeding value of these two kinds of silages. Each lot was full fed on corn, alfalfa hay and silage and approximately 1½ pounds of linseed oil meal daily. Lot 1 received corn silage and Lot 2 sorghum silage.

How They Were Fed

Each lot received the same amounts of each feed used. The silage was made from corn and sorghum that were injured by hot winds last August to such an extent that no grain matured from either crop. The following feed prices were used in making the estimates: Corn, $1.58 a bushel; linseed oil meal, $65 a ton; alfalfa hay, $30 a ton; and silage, $8 a ton. The feeding period was 110 days.

Lot 1 was fed daily 8.15 pounds of ground corn; 1.54 pounds of linseed oil meal; 3.42 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 19.75 pounds of corn silage. Lot 2 had the same ration except that sorghum silage replaced the corn silage.

Lot 1 showed the following results: Initial weight for each calf, 461 pounds; final weight, 777 pounds; average total gain to each calf, 316 pounds; average daily gain to each calf, 2.87 pounds. The following costs were noted: Feed cost for 100 pounds of gain, $14.22; average initial cost a calf at lots, $42.64; feed cost a calf, $44.94; labor cost a calf, $3.78; interest on investment at 8 per cent a calf, $2.20; interest on equipment at 6 per cent for each calf, 60 cents; total cost of each calf ready for shipment, $94.16. The necessary selling price a hundredweight to break even at home less hog profits was $12.12. The buyer's bid less 75 cents a hundredweight for shipping was $14.25. The net value was $110.71; and the profit on each calf, $16.55. The hog profit on each calf was $1.91, which added to the calf profit makes a total profit of $18.46 to the credit of each calf.

Lot 2 which was fed in the same way except that sorghum silage replaced the corn silage showed the following results: Initial weight 457.1 pounds, final weight of calf 778.67 pounds; average total gain to the calf, 321.53 pounds; and average daily gain to the calf, 2.92 pounds. The following costs were noted: Feed costs for 100 pounds of gain, $13.97; the average initial cost a calf at lots, $42.28; feed cost to the calf, $44.89; labor cost a calf, $3.78; interest on investment at 8 per cent a calf, $2.19; interest on equipment at 6 per cent, 60 cents; total cost a calf ready for shipment, $93.74. The necessary selling price a hundredweight to break even at home less the hog profits was $12.04. The buyer's bid less 75 cents a hundredweight for shipping was $14.25. The net value was $110.96, and the profit $17.22. The hog profit to each calf averaged $1.81. The calf profit added to the hog profit made a total profit of $19.13.

Slightly greater and cheaper gains were made in the lot fed sorghum silage. There are, however, some additional facts connected with this test that are very interesting. One is the fact that the cane silage was decidedly more palatable than the corn silage. Both lots were gradually increased to 27 pounds a day. Lot 2 ate this amount of cane silage very quickly and seemed to want more. Lot 1, however, soon refused to eat more than 20 pounds of corn silage.

Another feature is the fact that the corn silage averaged 20 per cent more acid than the cane silage. Another is that the cane silage averaged 5 per cent more dry matter. The most interesting feature, however, is the fact that the cane silage made a yield of 9 tons an acre as compared to 3½ tons for the corn silage.

These tests show very forcibly the value of cane as a silage crop in unfavorable as well as favorable seasons. They also emphasize the insurance value as well as the feeding value of cane as a silage crop.

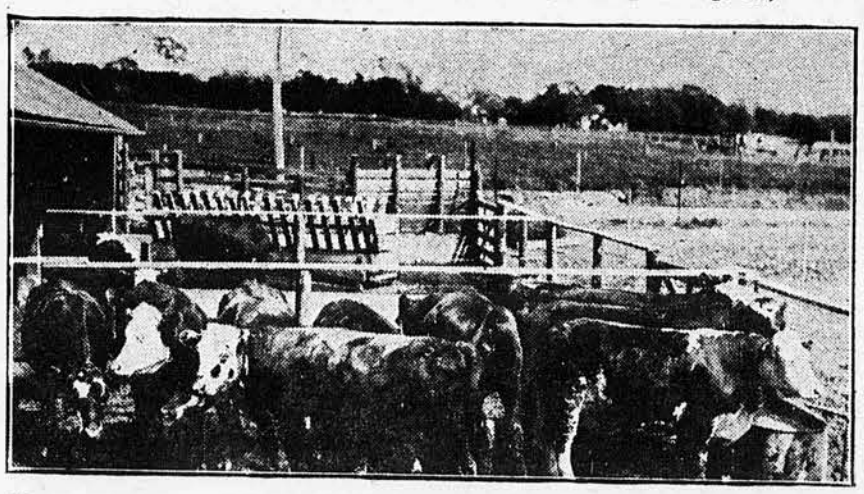
Best Gains With Young Cattle

A comparison of the relative efficiency of calves and 2-year-old steers in handling feed was shown in a feeding test covering 110 days. All feeds were full fed except linseed meal. Lot 1 containing 15 calves was fed 8.13 pounds of ground corn, 1.54 pounds of linseed oil meal, 3.42 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 19.76 pounds of sorghum silage as a daily ration for each animal. Lot 2 containing 10 average 2-year-old steers were fed as a daily ration for each steer, ground corn, 15.12 pounds, linseed oil meal, 2.68 pounds; alfalfa hay, 2.95 pounds; and sorghum silage 26.11 pounds.

The following feed prices were used: Corn, $1.58 a bushel; linseed oil meal, $68 a ton, alfalfa hay, $30 a ton; and silage $8 a ton. The silage was made from corn and sorghum that were injured by hot winds in August so that neither crop matured any gain.

Lot 1 showed the following results: Initial weight of each calf 457.1 pounds; final weight, 778.67 pounds; average total gain a calf, 321.53 pounds; average daily gain of each calf, 2.92 pounds. The feeds required for each 100 pounds of gain were 278 pounds of ground corn, 52.77 pounds of linseed oil meal, 117.04

(Continued on Page 18.)



These are Some of the Average 2-Year-Old Steers That were Used in The Feeding Tests at the Kansas Experiment Station.

There Will Be Five Thousand Farmers In Kansas

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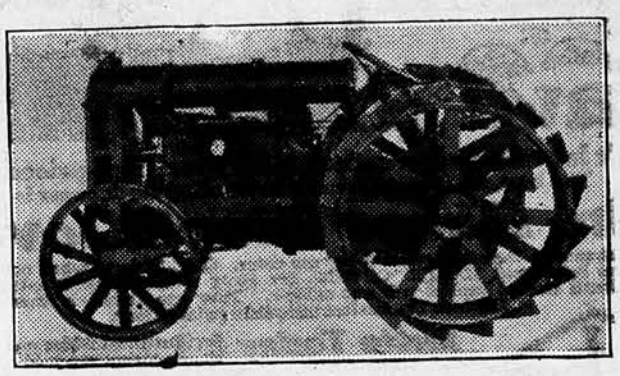

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Cowpeas Improve the Soil

Good Legumes are Always Very Profitable

BY E. V. HARTMAN

THERE is no doubt but what nearly all of our fields from which an early crop has been harvested, such as wheat, oats, rye, speltz or potatoes this year, especially in Eastern Oklahoma or Kansas should be planted to some supplement crop that will benefit the soil by adding fertility to same and at the same time preventing a weed growth that would otherwise prevail.

When the farmer is contemplating this move of added expense and labor, he ought in justice to himself consider only the growth of such plants that have the ability of withstanding hot dry weather and the power of taking fertility from the air and storing it in knots or nodules on its roots for the use of some future crop.

In my experience I have found only one thing that may possibly stand in the way of such a program—and that is the lack of sufficient moisture for the proper starting off of the supplement crop. In case dry weather sets in and becomes serious and remains so as it did last year, the situation is past redemption and nothing could be undertaken along this line. Fortunately bad years scarcely ever follow each other and I confidently look for a reasonable amount of moisture all thru the season. Anyhow I am planning to grow these secondary crops, following oats, wheat and early potatoes. I will have the necessary seeds and tools ready to go to planting at the earliest possible date.

Use Harrow After the Binder

As soon as the binder cuts its first swath I plan to follow it with a disk harrow and when the grain is out of the way the field will be well disked. The moisture that is there will be held to a great extent. At the first possible moment the wheat will be stacked and if the prospect for moisture is good I shall plow the ground and drag the same as fast as plowed in order to retain all the moisture—and then plant the field to cowpeas immediately. If the moisture is scanty after wheat is stacked I shall plant the peas by listing, running the lister shallow and the subsoiler deep, putting the peas in as much moist earth as possible.

In a hot season it will require only a few days to bring the peas up, and as soon as possible the cultivator should be started.

If sufficient moisture is present I much prefer to plow the land thoroly giving the peas a good deep well pulverized seed bed but we can't always have conditions ideal but must take them as we find them.

Planting With Japanese Millet

If the soil is sufficiently fertile, as a potato field should be, it can very profitably be planted to cowpeas and Billion Dollar grass. These two plants mature about the same time and the Japanese Millet or Billion Dollar grass acts as a kind of a support making the crop easier to harvest and cure into hay.

But my main object in growing cowpeas as a side issue is to build up my acres, putting more into the land than I take out. To this end, I shall work the oat stubble the same as the wheat only double-rowing the peas, when mature if not too heavy, and disking the ground thoroly, leaving all on the ground and drilling to wheat.

Following such a program for two years I find a big difference in the appearance and yield of kafir that follows.

Oklahoma or Southern Kansas does not offer much latitude of choice in our selection of a leguminous crop that can be used profitably in a rotation but what it does offer is found in the cowpeas, which is indeed the farmer's friend, if he will just put it to work, pumping up fertility from the under soil and placing it near the surface where it becomes available for some future crops—and loosening and mellowing the soil in a better manner and less time than scarcely any other plant can do.

Powder Restrictions Off

Farm powder is at last relieved from the exacting sales regulation imposed by the Bureau of Mines as a protective measure against enemy aliens.

The Federal government has spent large sums in recent years to test the efficiency and economy of farm powder for ditching, subsoiling, tree planting, stump and boulder blasting and road making. Consequently, one of the very first activities of the Bureau of Mines, now that the war is over, is to revoke the act requiring a license to use explosives for farming purposes.

Farmers who have used and profited by farm powder, and those who have still to discover its great economy and convenience will be delighted to know that they no longer have to bother with a pesky license. Farm powder may be bought now with no more trouble or inconvenience than before the war.

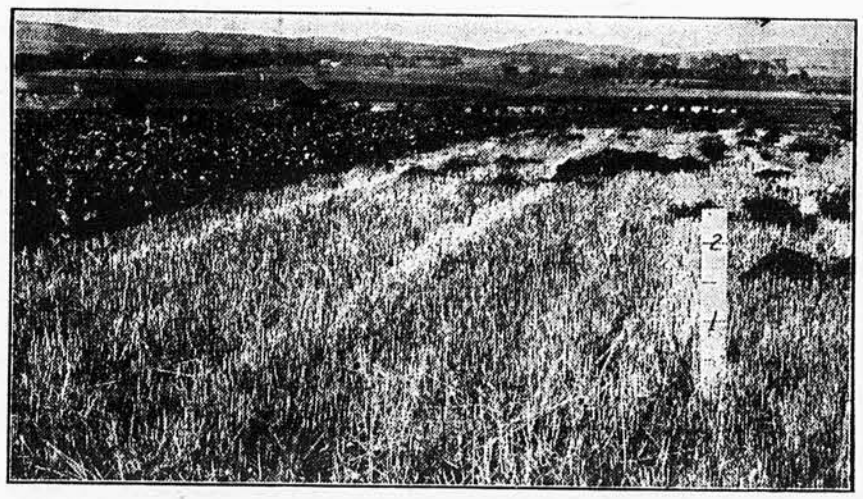
Lower Veterinary Charges

Farmers, largely from Kansas, who have been buying stock hogs from the Kansas City market, have been fleeced of $50,000 annually on excess cholera vaccination charges, according to a report of investigations made by A. P. Burdick, of the state livestock department. Mr. Burdick has completed a three weeks' probe of conditions at Kansas City, acting under the direction of J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner.

The report shows that 136,807 hogs sold to farmers were vaccinated. The cost of anti-hog cholera serum charged was $141,588.27. The cost of administering the serum was $47,169.09. These totals were made by charging at the rate of $1.50 for one hundred cubic centimeters of the serum, with an additional cost of 50 cents for each hundred cubic centimeters of serum administered.

As a result, the state livestock department has ordered decreases in the charges made on the Kansas side stock yards, which will save $50,000 annually for the farmers.

The new prices are $1.25 for each 100 cubic centimeters, with 25 cents as the cost of administering the serum.



Taken September 26; the Cowpeas in the Background, Planted After Harvest, Had Made a Good Growth Altho Few Weeds Had Started.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MAY 26 1919
LIBRARY

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Widow's Rights

A bachelor married a widow with one daughter. At time of marriage the widow had no property. The husband had a few hundred dollars. They lived together four years and half. The wife kept boarders and paid off many debts for her husband. He lay sick for a year, and on his death bed made a will giving his wife the house, providing she would pay his mother $12 a month until she had paid $700. She borrowed money and settled with her mother-in-law for $350. Would she have been compelled to pay her husband's mother anything? H. R. H.

In view of the fact that the settlement has been made that seems like a rather useless question. However, under the laws of this state the widow had a right to one-half of whatever property her deceased husband possessed at the time of his death. She, of course, did not have to take under the will if she did not choose to do so. She could have asked that an administrator be appointed and the property be divided. She could also have filed a claim that she was a part owner of the property before the death of her husband. If that claim had been allowed she would then have been entitled to her own share of the property and one-half of her husband's share. The other half of his share would have gone to his mother if he so willed it. What he did was to will to his mother $700 in lieu of a part of the real estate. He had a right to do this, but as I have said, the widow was not bound to accept the terms of the will. But why waste time writing about a matter that is already settled?

Soldiers Insurance

Do the boys who carry army insurance have to die before their wives or other relatives can get a return after they have carried it for a number of years, say 15 or 20? A number of the boys who have returned to civil life say they are not going to give up their insurance. I have a son who will soon return home who has asked me what he should do about it, as the cost will be great for him. In your opinion would it be a good investment for him? He is 19 years old. H. R. T.

Soldiers' insurance becomes payable to the soldier himself in case of total disability. In case of death it becomes payable to his beneficiary. The government has promised to arrange for changing the insurance after the war into term insurance endowment or almost any other kind of policy desired. This arrangement has not yet been made, I believe. Now, as to whether the young man should keep up his insurance after he is discharged will depend in my opinion on what arrangements the government makes. If it gives him the opportunity to change his policy into a term policy that will mature in, say 20 years, I should advise him to keep up as much as he can without burdening himself. He probably will find carrying a $10,000 term policy too much of a burden. If so let him reduce it to $5,000 or less; whatever he thinks he can carry.

Treat Them All Alike

During the autumn on account of the flu, our school was stopped for two or three weeks, then started again and two or three weeks later was stopped a second time for a shorter period. The teachers were paid for full time. Our district hauls some of the pupils; the hauler was idle, but was not paid for the time he lost. Our janitor was also out of a job while the school was closed but was not paid for lost time. Another district has its children hauled to our school. The hauler was paid in full for all his time. Now the question is should our hauler and janitor be paid. If not, why not? C. S. HUNTER.

That would depend on the kind of contract the district had with the hauler and janitor. If the janitor, for example, had a contract to care for the school rooms during the school year at so much a month he is entitled to collect for the time lost. The same is true of the hauler. If the hauler was hired at so much a day to transport the pupils to and from the school he would be entitled to pay only for the days he worked. The reason the teachers can collect for time lost without fault of theirs is because they have a contract at so much a month for the school year.

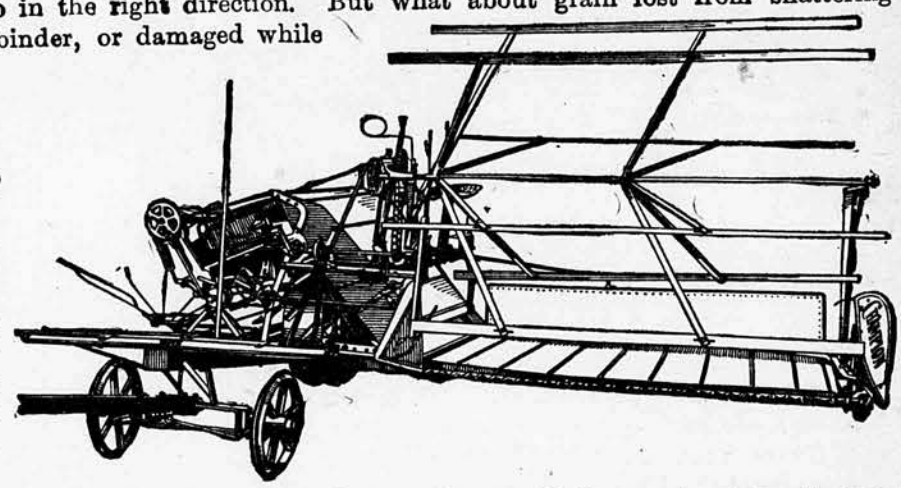
We Want You to Have One

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.

Stop the Loss of Grain Between Field and Thresher

To avoid loss of grain from shattering, many farmers have adopted grain-tight racks for hauling to stack or thresher—a step in the right direction. But what about grain lost from shattering while passing through the binder, or damaged while in the shock?

The "Champion" Binder



reduces this loss almost to the vanishing point by two of the most valuable improvements ever made in a harvesting machine, namely:

Force Feed Elevator that automatically adjusts itself to light or heavy grain in different fields, or in different parts of the same field. The flow of grain to the packers is continuous and so gentle that there is no shattering.

Relief Rake prevents trash from gathering on the inside end of the cutter bar. You don't have to leave your seat to remove it, or carry a stick for that purpose.

In operating most binders weeds catch on the inner corner of cutter bar and retard the butts of the grain, allowing the heads to be elevated first. Hence, instead of having a smooth bundle with heads all at one end, you have a **BUNCH** of grain. When such bundles are shocked, some of the grain heads are in contact withthe ground, causing them to sprout or rot.

The relief rake on the Champion keeps trash cleaned away, preventing grain being dragged through uncut. The kicking motion of the rake straightens the grain so it ascends the elevator in proper position.

If there is no Champion dealer near you, write

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"And remember it, too."

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You'll get more out of your tobacco money, too—you'll save part of it for something else. A small chew of this quality tobacco tastes good — and it lasts and lasts.

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put up in two styles

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Send me 10 patriotic pictures in colors to distribute on your special watch offer.

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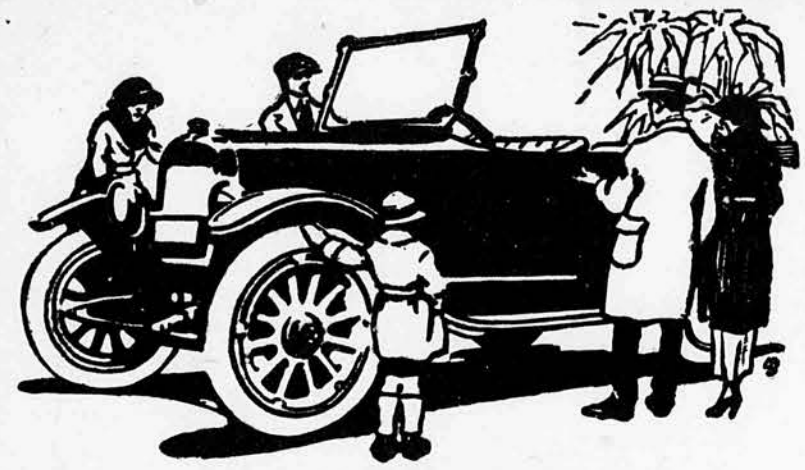

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is nicer than to have a big lot of good kodak pictures, taken by yourself of the various places you go and things you have seen. It is real fun to take pictures too. Don't pass up this opportunity — SEND COUPON TODAY.

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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Baby Beef Makes a Profit

(Continued from Page 14.)

pounds of alfalfa hay; and 676.14 pounds of sorghum silage. The following costs were noted: Feed cost for each 100 pounds of gain, $13.97; average initial cost for each animal at lots, $42.28; feed cost for each calf, $44.89; labor cost for each animal $3.78; interest on the investment at 8 per cent for each animal, $2.19; interest on equipment at 6 per cent for each animal, 60 cents. The total cost of each animal when ready for shipment was $93.74. The necessary selling price a hundredweight to break even at home less the hog profit was $12.04. The buyers' bid less 75 cents a hundredweight for shipping was $14.25; and the net value, $110.96. The profit was $17.22 for each calf, the hog profit to each animal was $1.85; and the total profit was $19.07.

Lot 2 containing 10 average 2-year-old steers showed these results: Initial weight of each steer, 949.6 pounds; final weight of each animal, 1303.83 pounds; average total gain for each animal, 354.23 pounds; and average daily gain to each animal, 3.22 pounds. The feed required for each 100 pounds of gain included 469.60 pounds of ground corn, 83.19 pounds of linseed oil meal, 91.56 pounds of alfalfa hay; and 810.77 pounds sorghum silage. The following costs were found: Feed cost for each 100 pounds of gain, $20.46; average initial cost of each animal at lots, $144.91; feed cost of each animal, $72.51; labor cost of each steer, $4.55; interest on investment at 8 per cent for each animal, $5.35; interest on equipment at 6 per cent for each steer, 93 cents. The total cost of each animal ready for shipment amounted to $228.25. The necessary selling price a hundredweight in order to break even at home less hog profit was $17.51. The buyer's bid less 75 cents a hundredweight for shipping was $14.75. The net value was $192.13 and the loss was $35.94. The hog profit amounted to $2.99 so that the net loss only amounted to $32.95.

Factors to Consider

The calves and the 2-year-old steers were fed the same feeds, the animals in each lot being full fed on corn. linseed oil meal, alfalfa hay and sorghum silage. The fact that the 2-year-old steers consumed 65 per cent more corn, 55 per cent more linseed oil meal, and 10 per cent more roughage to produce 100 pounds gain commends the feeding of baby beef to the thoughtful consideration of more Kansas feeders.

While the method of feeding is a very important factor in the success of a cattle feeding venture there are other important factors to consider. One is the initial cost of the feeder and the other is the condition of the market when the feeder is finished and sold. Every prospect may seem to justify the price of feeders at the time the cattle feeder invests but as he must depend, under existing conditions, upon the will and the mood of powers other than supply and demand for his compensation for labor and investment in feeding cattle for market, this venture becomes largely a gamble and it behooves the prospective feeder to consider carefully not only methods of feeding but also the cost of feeders.

Improvement in present conditions will result only thru an organization of producers and feeders of sufficient strength to make good its demands for a fair profit on the labor and investment necessary in producing cattle. Present organizations are doing a great work and deserve the active support of every producer in the country.

Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 6.)

visable to coat both sides of the gasket with shellac before putting the parts together.

Engine for the Binder

Please advise me in regard to the purchase of a gasoline engine, to attach to a grain binder, as I expect to pull the machine by horses. Are such engines a success? Which is the best make etc? Can they be attached to any make of binder? I. M.
Moreland, Kan.

There are several companies manufacturing engines designed to be attached to grain binders to operate the grain cutting and binding apparatus, that have proved very successful, and there have been thousands of them sold.

Most of these engines are attached directly by means of brackets to small platforms at the rear of the binder. Usually they are provided by a friction clutch so that there will be no sudden strain thrown on the binder by throwing the machine in gear. They are made to be used with any kind of a binder but one should be careful when ordering a machine of this kind to specify exactly the size and type of machine to which the engine is to be attached.

Ordinarily, these engines are of approximately four horsepower, which is ample for even the heaviest requirements. They are especially valuable in wet seasons when the ground is so wet that the bull wheel of the binder cannot obtain sufficient traction on the ground to give it sufficient power to run the mechanism of the machine. With an engine attachment, all the horses have to do is to pull the machine along, the engine does all the work.

Tractor Operates Header

Will you kindly let me know if anybody has figured out a way to operate a header with a tractor, that is put the header on the front end of the tractor. I have been trying to study it out myself but cannot quite get it. D. J. P.
Sterling, Kan.

Up to the present time the best method we have found is to hitch the tractor in front of the header next to the standing grain, by means of a special hitch, and this is being used quite extensively. Of course, it requires two operators in this manner, but those who have used it say that they more than save the wages of the extra man on account of not having the crew waiting while the header team rests, as is necessary in hot weather.

Do Banks Prefer Steers?

One of our exchanges states that "steers are replacing the cows on the Southwestern ranges." It is stated that banks prefer to lend money on steers which can be turned to account faster than cows and the change is being caused for this reason. If this is a fact the result will be a decided setback to the cattle and meat production of the United States. Experience has proved that there is no range country that is so great a breeding range as the Southwest. The females do good the year round, and the calves do not suffer from cold and bad storms, and the growth until they are yearlings is fully as good as the growth of Northern calves, quality and foundation considered. Against these favorable breeding conditions, experience has proved that Southern calves when taken to the Northern ranges will develop into bigger finished cattle than if left on the Southern ranges. The result of all this would point to the fact that the Southwest is a breeding country to a much greater extent than it is a steer country. Can the United States afford to sacrifice a great breeding country that steers may be put there to develop into smaller animals than they would develop into were they raised on Northern ranges?

College Sheep Win Prizes

During the year 1918-19 the Kansas State Agricultural college exhibited a number of sheep at the five fairs. The excellent showing made by the animals is evident by the large number of rewards obtained. Following are the winnings:

Kansas Free Fair at Topeka; 38 head of sheep shown; eight champions; 35 firsts; 18 seconds; three thirds.

Hutchinson State Fair; 38 head shown; four champions; 20 firsts; 17 seconds; and six thirds.

International Livestock show at Chicago: 18 head shown; one Champion; eight firsts; two seconds; three thirds; one fourth.

National Western Livestock show at Denver: 16 head shown; two champions; five firsts; four seconds; two thirds.

Kansas National livestock show at Wichita: 15 head shown; two champions; seven firsts; eight seconds; three thirds.

The total winnings are 17 champions, 75 firsts, 49 seconds, 17 thirds, and one fourth.

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.

Bloody Milk

I have a cow with a first calf, she is 3 years old this spring. I have taken the calf away from her and have been milking her three months. About ten days ago the front teat on the left side began to give bloody milk when stripped. Now it is bloody when we first begin to milk. At times it is all right, then the next time it will be bloody. What is the cause and the remedy?
Madison, Kan. CLIFF W. ZIEGLER.

I have sent you our circular letter regarding bloody milk. If this does not give you all the information you desire or if the treatment recommended is not effective, kindly write me again and I will try to be of additional service to you. R. R. Dykstra.

Breeding Up Poultry

I have some Rhode Island hens and Brown Leghorn pullets mated with Brown Leghorn cockerels and want to know how this will affect their laying qualities. Can I thru the use of purebred males breed up my Leghorn stock to a point where it would be classed as purebred stock? W. E. B.
Sterling, Kan.

I wish to say that the fact that Rhode Island Reds and Brown Leghorns are mated to a Brown Leghorn cockerel will not injure the results with the Brown Leghorns.

The use of purebred males on common pullets will not make the offspring from them purebred. It will make them what we would term a half-blood stock. However, if this stock that you call common stock is purebred only of an inferior breeding the use of purebred cockerels will improve this to a considerable extent.

It is necessary to have the stock mated a week or ten days in order to get the best fertility.
Ross M. Sherwood.

Sick Cow

I have a cow that has a calf 1 month old. I feed the calf and milk the cow, but the cow has been weak and poor ever since the calf came. She eats very little and doesn't give much milk. I gave her Kow Kure with bran for two weeks, but it didn't help her very much. What would you advise me to do? RAY J. ROBINSON.
Gray, Okla.

I cannot state what the trouble is with your cow, as you give no other symptoms except that the animal is in poor condition following calving. You can readily understand that a poor condition is a symptom of little value as it is observed in all cases of serious illness. You state that you believe the cow cleaned thoroly after calving, but as failure to clean is so often the cause of ill health, I believe it would be a good plan if an examination of the genitals were made to determine their exact condition. After the disease has been diagnosed, intelligent treatment can be outlined.
R. R. Dykstra.

Swollen Leg

I have a calf four weeks old, that has been tied up all the time, and fed alfalfa hay. One of its front legs is swollen and it seems to be in great pain. He is losing flesh very rapidly. I have put liniment on the leg but without results. Can you suggest a remedy? A SUBSCRIBER.
Yates Center, Kan.

I cannot state positively what causes the swelling on your calf's leg. It may be due to having stepped on a nail and therefore I would advise that a careful examination be made of the foot and also of its leg, in order to determine the presence or absence of a wound or injury. It is possible that the wound will have to be re-opened so as to permit accumulated pus to escape. The wound must afterwards be treated with an antiseptic wash.

On the other hand, the swelling may be the result of a sprain. In this latter condition the calf should be rested as much as possible, a layer of cotton should be put around the swollen leg to the outside of this a layer of heavy wrapping paper, and all of it retained in position by means of a muslin bandage. The cotton is then to be soaked with cold water. It should be kept constantly moist by pouring in additional water two or three times a day.
R. R. Dykstra.

MOHAWK Quality TIRES

A good Road prolongs the life of everything that passes over it. It brings the farm and the market closer together—reducing costs to both producer and consumer. ARE YOU DOING ALL YOU CAN TO BOOST GOOD ROADS?

Mohawk Material Makes Mohawk Mileage

Mohawk tires actually represent more value in materials than any other tire you can buy.

We realize that's a broad statement. But we go on record with it—for the simple reason that we know it's true.

Here's the proof. Mohawk tires contain

No Reclaimed, Shoddy Rubber
No "Fillers"

Only the very purest rubber on the market—the very highest grade produced, is used in Mohawks. And another point—many supposedly good tires today contain in their treads "numerous fillers" that cheapen quality, barytes, clay, glue, whiting, lead, rosin.

You won't find a single one of these "fillers" in Mohawk tires, for the reason that if we used them we would cut down the expense of and increase the profits from the Mohawk tires, but at the same time, we would cut down the mileage yield that Mohawk tire gives. That we will not do—for we believe you prefer to buy your tires on their mileage ability rather than on price.

Add to pure material an extra ply of standard weight fabric—the fact that Mohawks are hand made by the highest paid tire builders in the industry—and you will understand why once an automobile owner buys a Mohawk he will have no other make.

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Railway and Land Co's. are offering **unusual inducements to homeseekers to settle in Western Canada** and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

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For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

F. H. Hewitt, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent

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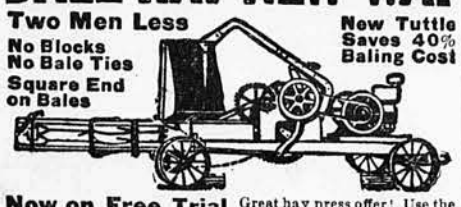

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Thresher Press Mfg. Co., 15A, Ottawa Street, Leavenworth, Kan.

Hogs in Kansas

Kansas farmers have worked together to make "Hogs in Kansas" a book just issued by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, a regular "experience meeting" affair.

"The book applies especially to Kansas. The information was drawn from state sources and it is intended for Kansas farmers," Mr. Mohler stated.

The volume has 429 pages with 350 illustrations. The major portion of the book is based on information provided by the practical hog raiser himself, thru the questionnaire method, blanks having been sent to approximately 7,500 hog men.

It would be hard to pick out any particular chapter of this book and say that it is the most important. Yet attention may be drawn to several striking features. First might be mentioned the estimate of the cost of production. In this estimate it was the plan to present the cost on the basis of quantities rather than in values, wherever it could be done. This was deemed wise because prices fluctuate from year to year, while quantities remain about the same. So far as is known, these are probably the first complete and comprehensive figures yet published on this difficult problem. They should form a reliable basis from which farmers may figure their profits and losses.

"Attention," says Mr. Mohler, "may also be invited to the subject of sanitation and disease. It is especially interesting to note the statistics on hog mortality. Hog cholera, as might be suspected, is credited with causing the greatest losses. And in this connection it is even more interesting to note the progress in the control of this terrible scourge. All information goes to show that the time when cholera shall no longer be the bane of hog raising is approaching rapidly. With proper sanitation and other preventive measures, this disease can be controlled.

"Marketing is another subject that has been given careful attention. We have tried to show just how this feature of the hog business is conducted, and to secure from hog men, shippers, commission men and packers, suggestions that will be helpful.

"Credit without stint," says Mr. Mohler, "should be accorded to H. W. Doyle, special assistant secretary, for the splendid manner in which he discharged his responsibilities in supervising the board's investigation and in preparing the report. The board is fortunate in having the services of one who is so thoroly well qualified for such work. Thanks are due also to painstaking helpers who efficiently assisted in the details, and to hog raisers who co-operated as well as to authors who so generously contributed valuable articles.

Molasses for Livestock Feed

At this time of the year a little molasses diluted with water and poured on the grain or roughage will improve the ration materially, livestock men say. Molasses is not as expensive as some of the feeds, and it will make the cows look much better and keep their bowels in good condition. It is particularly advised for use by those farmers who are running short of silage. Poor roughage, further, can be made more palatable by the use of molasses, an important consideration if a farmer is short of hay.

One farmer says that he does not trouble even to dilute the molasses. He feeds it by pouring a half pint to a pint on the grain in the manger. Molasses is palatable to all animals and is good for them if not fed in excess.

The Horse Was There

"'But surely horses have ceased to be, in modern warfare. One seldom or very rarely, hears of cavalry. And isn't all the rest done by motors?' The belief is typical of the folk left behind. Hence there may be at least one virtue in the appearance of this volume, if it should succeed in shattering this absurd notion by which our brave war-horse is denied the credit to which he is so fairly entitled."

Foregoing is the statement of Capt. Sidney Galtry, a British officer who has written a book, "The Horse and the War," from the standpoint of a man who has been there, has seen the slaughter, and knows the incalculable and indispensable service given by the army horse and mule in the great world war. Even the least interested will look thru the book because of its wealth of well drawn pictures; anyone will begin to read thru curiosity; the appreciative will read it completely because it is good reading; and the horse admirer will read it many times because he likes horses.

"The Horse and the War," by Capt. Sidney Galtry, was published in England but is being distributed, practically at cost ($1.50) by the Percheron Society of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. The service which the Percheron Society is giving to every horse-lover, in placing this book within reach, is measured only by the bounds of a man's love for his four-footed friends.

Missouri Herefords to Oklahoma

The Commercial Land company, Bixby, Okla., has purchased the Elkhurst Farm Herefords from L. D. Bass, Columbia, Mo. The herd is headed by Perfection, Jr., a son of old Perfection, and includes close to 40 breeding cows and heifers, mostly of Beau Donald breeding. These cattle will be added to the present herd of the Bixby company.

A Disgrace to America

In a seething article on an injustice that "will not down" Literary Digest says:

"What then have the teachers received at our hands in return? They have received little of honor and somewhat less of pay. Other classes have prospered; other classes thru powerful organizations have obtained generous wages. The teachers have no spokesman, however, to demand even the simple justice of a living wage, so to them we give their petty pre-war pittance, so meager, so pitifully inadequate, that it places a burning brand of shame and disgrace upon this nation."

Kanred Best for Western Kansas

The Fort Hays Experiment station cut 624 acres of wheat in 1918. This wheat yielded 9,037 bushels. About 50 acres of this was Kanred wheat which produced 1,063 bushels or an average of 21.9 bushels an acre while the remaining 574 acres produced only 14.6 bushels an acre. It is true the ground on which Kanred was grown was plowed in early June and the moisture conserved during the summer previous to planting but other fields were handled in the same manner and the nearest yield to Kanred was 18.5 bushels an acre.

The average yield of Kanred in the state was 3.7 bushels an acre more than the other varieties and the station records bear this out.

So sure of its production is the station that it sowed 400 acres to pure graded Kanred seed in the fall of 1918 and inquiries and orders are already coming in asking the station to reserve Kanred seed for the 1919 seeding. Judging from the early inquiries the most of Kanred seed produced at the station this year will be sold or reserved by the time it is threshed. Last year the station shipped Kanred seed into Texas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Idaho, and Alaska.

Federal Farm Loans Large

The Federal Farm Loan system is now doing about 15 per cent of all agricultural land loan business in the United States. Loans closed in the last twelve months amounted to $120,238,000. The aggregate of farm loans made by all agencies, public and private, is estimated at about 800 million dollars annually.

The Spokane district has closed over 30 million dollars in loans. The Omaha district is second, with over 29 million dollars; St. Paul third, with over 28 million dollars, and Houston fourth, with over 22 million dollars.

By states, Texas leads with $22,531,000; Iowa is second, with $14,385,000; North Dakota third, with $14,086,000, and Kansas fourth, with $9,007,000.

The banks have a surplus of $420,000.

To Avoid Mill Fires

"The two best methods of preventing fire and dust explosions in mills are to keep the mills clean and to avoid having any open flames or lights," says L. A. Fitz, professor of milling in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

It is impossible to keep all the dust out of a mill, but by the installation of proper systems of collectors, dust can be removed from the air so that it will not form an explosive mixture.

The fire hazard may be reduced by the proper installation of electric lines, by using flash lights instead of open flames, and by properly wiring and grounding certain machines to carry off accumulated static electricity.

The mill dust that will burn or form an explosive mixture is carbonaceous dust, and not dust originating from dirt. Not only the ordinary dust originating from the grain but also the flour produced in the mill will form an explosive mixture when combined in the proper amount with the oxygen of the air. When a mixture of such nature exists all that is necessary to cause an explosion is to introduce a spark or a flame.

A small explosion may result first, and the force of this will stir up accumulations and dust to mix with the air and a larger and secondary explosion may follow. Hence, if large amounts of carbonaceous dust are allowed to accumulate about the plant a great disaster may follow as a result of a miniature explosion which of itself would not cause any serious destruction.

The milling department of the college has been sending men out to give lectures which are illustrated with views of burning plants and apparatus demonstrating the cause of explosions.

Rain at Hays Station

The monthly precipitation at the Fort Hays Experiment station for April amounted to 4.51 inches, or 2.48 inches more than the average precipitation for the past 10 years. The nearest approach to the past month's rainfall in the past 10 years was in April 1915 when 3.84 inches was recorded. The Hays station weather records show, however, that during the past 41 years there have been five different years in which the April rainfall exceeded the month just past. The highest recorded was in April 1897 when 7.92 inches fell.

Plant Kafir Next

BY CHARLES R. WEEKS

As soon as the soil is warm and clean now, planting of kafir will begin on the Fort Hays Experiment station. It pays to plant kafir varieties as early as is safe, because one week to three weeks longer is needed to ripen a grain crop of kafir than of milo or feterita.

It also pays to have some extra seed of feterita or other early sorghums. They may be replanted June 1 or later in case early planted kafir fails to grow. The sweet sorghums and other varieties planted mainly for forage yield well when planted on well prepared ground at any favorable time from May 1 to July 1. It is not safe to plant feterita until a week or two after starting on kafir because the feterita seeds are so large and soft that they are more likely to rot in cold wet soil.

Extra work killing weeds and testing seed before planting sorghums has paid so well that the station often puts off planting a few days for these reasons. The Fort Hays Experiment station plants each year 150 to 200 acres of Red Amber sorghum, 100 to 150 acres of Pink kafir and 200 acres of other sorghum varieties.

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."

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Here's a Splendid Offer---Act Now

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

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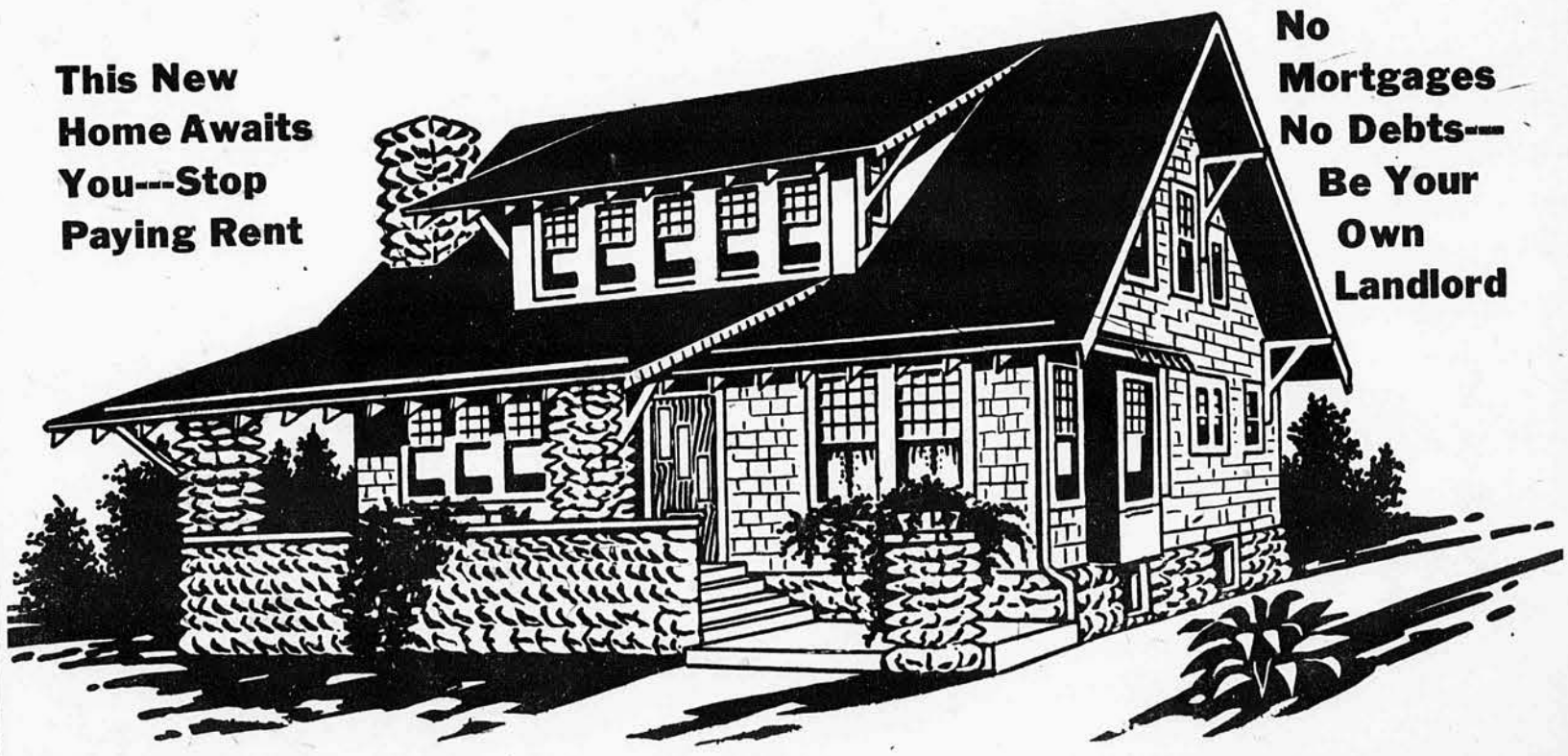
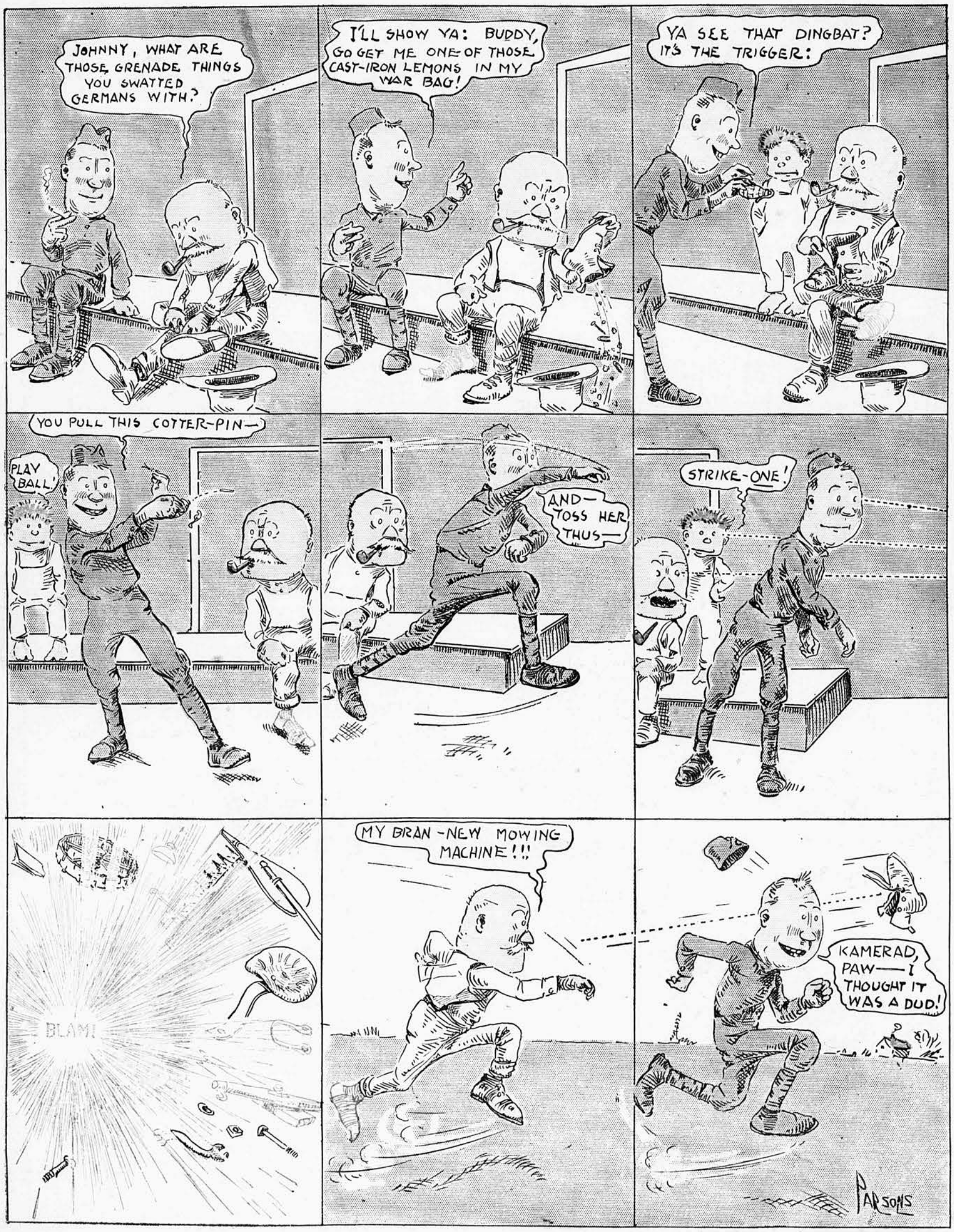


No Mortgages No Debts--- Be Your Own Landlord

The Adventures of Hi Hoover

Johnny Tries to Show Paw How Bombs Were Thrown in the Argonne. It Wasn't A "Dud"; now the New Mowing Machine IS Gone



Silage Cheapens Beef Production

(Continued from Page 3.)

in Lot 1 receiving a full grain ration, but no silage, including hog profits in each lot. Lot 3 was appraised also for 10 cents a hundred more than Lot 1.

The cost of 100 pounds of gain in Lot 4 receiving no corn, was so much lower than in Lots 1, 2 and 3, and the daily gains so nearly the same as in Lots 1 and 2, and greater than in Lot 3, that by far the greatest net returns are received from this lot. Each steer in Lot 4 returned $23.90 more than each steer in Lot 1; $19.09 more than in Lot 3; $22.29 more than in Lot 2, including hog profits in each lot. Lot 4 receiving no corn was appraised at only 40 cents a hundred below Lot 1, receiving no silage.

A comparison of the results in Lots 1 and 4 indicate that in this particular test 1996.81 pounds of sorghum silage and 6.7 pounds of linseed oil meal in Lot 4 replaced 469.6 pounds of corn fed in Lot 1 in producing 100 pounds of gain. In other words a ton of sorghum silage replaced 8½ bushels of corn.

Furthermore, after the steers in Lot 4 have paid all costs involved in finishing and marketing except the silage consumed, there is left $13.22 to pay for the silage each steer consumed. This means a rate of $3.96 a ton or $35.64 an acre for the crop produced in 1918, in spite of drouth and hot winds. In other words, had we charged the silage at the rate of $3.96 a ton, we would have broken even on all expenses in Lot 4 but would still have suffered a loss of $37.76 a head for the steers fed no silage in Lot 1, including hog gains.

These results emphasize the importance of silage in fattening cattle for market and indicate the necessity of using it more extensively in feeding operations in Kansas.

Success by the Dairy Route

(Continued from Page 13.)

of Kansas. This state has important natural adaptations for the dairy industry. It has a climate, feeds and markets distinctly favorable. The rapid turning to dairying in several parts of the state shows that these circumstances are being appreciated more and more. Even the marked wheat-growing sections are productive of notable dairy successes, such as Mr. Mollhagen's. Kansas should soon get back on the road to more diversified farming, which it left temporarily for the production of war-winning wheat. For many of its farmers there could be no better move than to engage in dairying, perhaps using some of the proceeds of their large wheat crops at the guaranteed price to do so.

Estimating Paint Requirements

In estimating the amount of paint required for the home, the property owner is sometimes at a loss as to just the number of gallons required.

The quantity of paint required varies somewhat with the nature of the surface to be covered, and the conditions under which it is applied. A good grade of prepared paint will cover at least 350 square feet to the gallon with two coats.

Measure the distance around the house and multiply by the average height; then divide by 350 and the result will be approximately the number of gallons to buy. Of this quantity one-fifth will represent the paint required for trimmings and cornices.

For blinds or shutters of average size, you will require 1 gallon of paint to each 12 pairs of blinds if two coats are given.

Grain Judging Contest

E. J. Price, who is majoring in agronomy, won first place in the first annual grain judging contest held by the Tri K club in co-operation with the department of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural college. He made 181 points, and was awarded a silver loving cup. G. Y. Blair was second with 174.5, and C. L. Quear third with 172.5 points.

Papers were graded on a 240 point basis. Judges took into consideration the identification of different kinds of grain sorghums, oats and wheat. Reasons for decisions were also given weight.

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20.....	1.60	5.60	35.....	2.80	9.80
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strain, 12 cents each. Order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Large English laying strain. Sixteen dollars per hundred. Mrs. J. B. Watts, Concordia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—25 LEADING VARIETIES. Via parcel post, postage prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. 100,000 capacity. Catalog free. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 666, Lancaster, Mo.

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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs from prize winning stock, 283 egg strain. Eggs, $1.50, 15; $4, 50; $7, 100. Geo. B. Eberheart, Sterling, Kan.

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PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING, $1; $5.50 hundred. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.25 per 15; $5 100. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAIN. Setting, $1.50. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—RANGE, 15, $1.25; pen, $2. Postage paid. Will Love, Partridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—80 PREMIUMS. EGGS, 15, $3; 30, $5. Baby chicks. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, $1.40 15; $5.50 hundred prepaid. Joseph Pospisil, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS (BLUE RIBBON stock), free range, 48 for $3.60. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FIFTEEN, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 rest of season. Mrs. C. E. Duncan, Hartford, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS. "Aristocrat" sires. Setting, $1.50; 50, $4.25. Prepaid. Mrs. Lester Benbow, LaCrosse, Kan.

LARGE BONE, YELLOW LEGS, HEAVY laying Barred Rocks. 100 eggs, $6; 50, $3.50; 15, $1.50. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, FIRST and second winners, eight shows. 15, $1.75; 50, $3.25; 100, $6. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINners, $2 per 15, prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS bred in line. Trapnested heavy layers. Five pens headed by prize winners. Eggs, $2 prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, baby chicks and eggs for hatching from trap nest record of 236 to 268 eggs. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY BLUE ribbon stock, $3.50 for 48; $5 72, prepaid. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

HENS—S. C. BROWN AND WHITE LEGhorns, 15, $1.50; Buff Orpingtons, $2 and $3; Reds, $2.75; Orpington roosters, $2.50. Order from this ad. G. Letellier, Centralia, Kan.

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Pen quality. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, 15, $1.75; 30, $3; 50, $4.50; 100, $8. Jno. T. Johnson, Lock Box 77, Mound City, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Fishel strain. $1.50, 15; $4, 50; $7, 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS from the finest lot I ever raised. Setting, $1.25; 100, $6. Guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, $1.25; 100, $7. Mrs. Lois Gilbert, Herington, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, $6. HEN hatched chicks, 18c. W. D. Alspaw, Wilsey, Kan.

S. C. DARK RED EGGS, EXTRA GOOD layers, $3.65 for 48, prepaid. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

LARGE, DARK EVEN RED R. C. REDS. Fifteen eggs, $1.25. Nora Luthye, Route 6, North Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS—FIRST PRIZE WINners at Chicago and Kansas City. The dark red kind. 50 eggs, $4; 100, $7. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS. AT STATE SHOW, Wichita, 1918, I won 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet. Eggs from these hens and their pullets at $3 per 15. F. L. Blaine, Nickerson, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Bean strain. Winners in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Eggs from matings A, B, C, $5 per 15; D, $1.50 15, or $8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan.

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS—RAISE THEM, THOUSANDS wanted. Eggs, $3.50 setting. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

MRS. HELEN COLVIN'S REGAL WHITE Wyandotte eggs, 15, $1.50. Junction City, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS $1.25, 15; $3.00, 50; $5.00, 100. Partridge Wyandotte eggs, $1.50, 15; $4.00, 50. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM MY prize winning stock. Always took first. $3.75 for 48, prepaid. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdottes, Martin-Keeler's strain. Great winter layers. 15 eggs, $1.75; 30, $3; 50, $4.50; 100, $8. Satisfaction, safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WORLD'S GREATest laying strains. Eggs, 15, $2; 100, $9; prepaid. Farm raised. Females mated with males from trapnested hens with annual records of 227 to 272 eggs. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

TURKEYS.

RED BOURBON TOMS, $6. HATTIE Blackhart, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, $3 9. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 40 cents each. White Rock eggs, $7 per 100. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS, 70 CENTS each; hens, 20-25 lbs.; tom sired by a 97 point, 50 lb. tom. Cecil McArthur, Walton, Kan.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkey eggs from hens twenty-five lb., tom fifty. Eggs, 70 cents each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

200 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons, R. I. Reds, Buff Leghorns. Eggs, $1.50 15; $6 100. John A. Huber, LaCrosse, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS—ROCKS, REDS, LEGhorns, Cochins, Langshans, Anconas, Brahmas, Campines, Polish, Bantams. Free circular. Modlins Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS.

LOTTIE E. DANIELS, BOX 585, GARY, Ind., will tell you free how she doubled her egg supply. Write at once.

GUINEAS.

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 15, $2. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS, 55 CTS. a 100 prepaid. P. Heinschel, Smith Center, Kan.

MILLET SEED, BIG GERMAN REcleaned, $2 per bushel. Sacks, 30c. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES, CABBAGE, tomato and sweet potato. 100, 50c postpaid. Rude & Yost, North Topeka.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANsas, 95% pure, good germination, $9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS, YELLOW JERsey—1,000, $2.75; 5,000, $2.50 per thousand, express collect. N. R. Simon, Oakland, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

200 BUSHELS RECLEANED DWARF Maize, $2.25. 80 bushels Golden and Siberian millet, $2.75. Sacks free. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

PLANTS—SWEET POTATO, RED BERmuda, Yellow Jersey; tomato, Earliana and 50-Day. 100, 50c postpaid. Good plants guaranteed. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP SUGAR CANE yields 20 tons to the acre and makes best silage, hay and molasses of them all. Seed for sale. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

YOU SHOULD KNOW RICHARDSON'S "plants that grow." Yellow Jersey and Nancy Hall sweet potato plants that excel by actual test, 50 cents per 100 prepaid. M. E. Richardson, Jr., Sterling, Kan.

PLANTS — ALL KINDS OF CABBAGE, sweet potato and tomato plants, 50c 100. Pepper plants, $1.25 per hundred. Postpaid. Sweet potato plants, $4 1,000, not prepaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, No. Topeka.

POTATO PLANTS, SOUTHERN QUEEN, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Yellow Yam, Bunch Yam, Triumph, Cuba Yam, Yellow Jersey, 100, 55c; 500, $2.25; 1,000, $4 postpaid. Prompt delivery. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS—ALL varieties, open field grown. 500 postpaid, $1.50; by express 1,000, $2; 10,000 lots, $1.50 per 1,000. Sweet potato plants—all varieties—1,000, $2.50; 10,000, $20. All plants free from disease and packed in damp moss. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

RECLEANED SEEDS — BLACK HULL kafir, 4c; pink kafir, 7c; red kafir, 6c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; Sumac cane, 7c; red Amber, 5c; mixed cane, 3c; Orange, 5c; red millet, 5c. All per pound, track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

RECLEANED SEEDS — ALFALFA, 98% pure, $10; Amber cane seed, $1.75; Red Amber or Orange, $1.95; Sumac or sourless, $2; common millet, $2.25; hog millet, $2.25; Golden or German millet, $2.65; Siberian millet, $2.75; African millet, $3; Schrock, $3; feterita or milo maize, $2.50; white kafir, $2.25; red kafir, $3.25; Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Silver Mine, or Red Cob White corn, $3.25; Bloody Butcher, $3.50; Calico, $4; Sudan, 25 cents pound, $23 cwt. Sacks free. Order right from this ad. Satisfaction or your money back. We ship from four warehouses and save you freight. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

DOGS

WANTED—GOOD RAT DOG. LOCK BOX 24, Cleburne, Kan.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ pups about six weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, $5. Lewis G. Olson, Dwight, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, 3 TO 8 DOLlars. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

RANCH RAISED COLLIE PUPS FOR sale. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES, $10 EACH, MALE or female. Heelers. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED COLLIE BITCH four years old, $20. Seven female puppies, $3. Alva Timm, Woodbine, Kan.

AIREDALES, WHELPED IN APRIL. BUY now and train for your purpose. E. Hewitt Griffin, Overlook Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HODGE STEEL HEADER. Will Crouch, R. 6, Garnett, Kan.

30-52 THRESHER FOR SALE CHEAP. E. Hyatt, Hazelton, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR 36x60, run two seasons. Walter McDonald, Copeland, Kan.

FOR SALE — HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—A CASE STEAM THRESHER, run thirty-five days. V, in care of Mail and Breeze.

40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, SIX BOTTOM P & O plow, $1,000. W. H. Baxter, Gorham, Kan.

FOR SALE, REASONABLE—12-25 CASE tractor, good condition. W. E. Mitchel, Moscow, Kan.

FOR SALE—PARRETT TRACTOR. BARgain if taken soon. Good condition. Write J. E. Scheuerman, LaCrosse, Kan.

COMPLETE THRESHING RIG, 40 H. P. Case engine, steam; 32x50 Aultman-Taylor separator. D. O. Smith, Onaga, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP — MINNEAPOLIS threshing outfit complete, always shedded. 22 h. p. engine, 36-62 separator. Charles Petracek, Jennings, Kan.

RUMELY STEAM OUTFIT COMPLETE. Engine, 16 H. P. Canadian type, double. No. 6858. Separator, 32-52, No. 11986. $2,200. Everet Anderson, Beattie, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE 30-60 HUBER tractor and one 36-60 Huber separator, both in good running condition. John K. Friesen, Box 133, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—BILLIARD PARlor in good live town. Five tables. Cheap rent. Good lease. Reason for selling. Address M, care of Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-20 TITAN TRACTOR; out in 1917, equipped with pilot guide and 3-bottom 12 in. plow. Will take $1,000 F. O. B. Agency, Missouri. D. S. Staggs, Agency, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE—STORE BUILDING, stock of goods, ware house, cream station and post office. Good paying business for sale cheap. Selling because not able to run the business. August Hoops, Silica, Kan.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE STEAMER, cost $3,200, a 12 plow attachment, cost $1,200; for quick sale will sacrifice all for $1,700, only used about 2 years and good as new. Can be seen at Mr. Stones large ranch at Flagler, Colo., or address Wells & Hale, 122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEIDER TRACTOR 12-20. 3 bottom plow. Good condition. J. L. Mann, Quinter, Kan.

FOR SALE—A 40x62 MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR in first class condition; only used three years; shedded when not in use. Price $850. Also a 12-25 Case tractor in good condition. Price $1,000. Harry E. Bayless, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW JOHN DEERE engine gang, six 14 in. bottoms, with extra set quick detachable shares. Also one Silberzahn ensilage cutter No. 13 on trucks with blower, pipes and distributors for 30 ft. silo. L. Vogel, Union City, Okla.

LANDS.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — ENGINEER FOR LARGE tractor, and separator tender for threshing season. Give reference, experience and wages expected in first letter. F. J. Stahler, Wilson, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

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.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60 lbs., $12.50; 120 lbs., $24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. $1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

PERSONAL.

SENSATIONAL $100,000 PREMIUM OFFER sent free to every intelligent person that answers immediately. Eastern Products Co., Thompson Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO USERS SAVE MONEY—I HAVE on hand 800 pounds of the old cut and old size of tobacco on which I can save you 25 to 40 cents per pound. If your merchant doesn't keep your kind of tobacco I have it, write me. Tuxedo, Old Ky., Piper, Spearhead, U. S. Marine, Penn's Thick, Five Bros., Climax Twins, Prince Albert in jars, and dozens of others. All goods sent C. O. D. Write me your wishes or inquiries. Robert I. DeWitt's Cigar Store, Lyons, Kan.

PORTRAITS.

FOR YOUR BOY WHO SERVED HIS country. Would it not be a happy thing to pay him tribute with a beautifully designed individual honor roll, hand painted in four colors, with his name, company, division, etc., artistically hand lettered? Size 14½x23 on heavy illustration board. Photograph mounted on honor roll without extra charge. Price $10. Special inducement for early orders—send $5 with names and addresses of five boys who served. State if gold star is desired. Print names plainly. When more than one name is to be hand lettered on honor roll send $1 for each additional person. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Business houses, fraternities, etc., using many names, estimates given on application. A. E. Miller, Art Studio, 712 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAW MILL WANTED—WILL BUY OR hire. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kan.

BREEDERS—250 NOTEHEADS WITH ENvelopes, $1.50 postpaid. Brashear, Council Grove, Kan.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

OUT OF SIGHT CATTLE POKE; BEST, cheapest and most effective poke made; $1 per dozen; sample 10c. F. I. Burt, Shallow Water, Kan.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734-A 8th St., Washington, D. C.

I HAVE TAKEN UP AS A STRAY ONE horse, buggy and harness. Owner can have same by describing property and paying expenses. George Fox, Lyons, Kan., Sheriff of Rice county.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUStrated 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.

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Crops

Continued rains and cloudy weather have damaged the wheat and early corn in many parts of the state, but the damage is not regarded as serious at this time. A few days of sunshine and clear weather will cause a very marked improvement. Kansas still expects a crop of wheat that will break all previous records. Some of the wheat is heading and the harvest will begin about June 15. The crop of oats has made an excellent start and a good yield is expected. Alfalfa made a heavy growth but some difficulty is being experienced in getting it to cure properly when cut on account of the rains and cloudy weather. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow.

Chautauqua—We are having a great deal of rain, and fields are too soft to work. Corn needs cultivating very much. Wheat, oats and barley growing nicely. Feed is higher. Cattle, horses and mules are in poor condition. Corn, $2; oats, 80c; bran, $1.50; shorts, $1.75; flour, $6.50; eggs, 35c; butter, 35c; fat hogs, 19c.—A. A. Nance, May 10.

Crawford—There is plenty of moisture for wheat and pastures but it is too cool and wet to work corn. Cattle are doing excellent on grass pasture. Nearly all wheat fields are 100 per cent.—E. Lindenberg, May 12.

Graham—More rain than is needed has fallen. Wheat acreage is large and is growing rapidly. Corn is being planted but the acreage will be small. Large crops of kafir, cane and milo will be planted. Oats and barley look good. Eggs, 35c; cream, 56c; butter, 40c; hogs, 22c.—Alex Fabricius, May 16.

Greenwood—Weather cool and cloudy and we are having too much rain. Wheat and oats look well, but wheat is yellow and lodging where the ground is wet, especially on river bottom. A smaller acreage than usual of corn and other rowed crops has been planted. Corn, potatoes and garden truck are growing satisfactorily.—John H. Fox, May 9.

Jackson—Corn planting progressing rapidly. Many farmers are listing their fields. Weather too cool for growing crops. Wheat looks excellent. Corn, $1.75; eggs, 40c; hens, 29c; cream, 56c.—Earl Askren, May 12.

Lincoln—Weather is getting warm and plenty of rain has fallen. Corn planting is about half completed but a small acreage will be planted. Wheat is 100 per cent and prospects are good for a big crop. Oats and gardens are growing slowly, because of the cool weather.—E. J. Walker, May 14.

Rooks—We are having excellent growing weather and some farmers planting corn. Wheat and oats are growing nicely. Many cattle are sick and dying from hemorrhagic septicemia, which was at first thought to be prevalent in wheat pasture, but has since broken out among cattle on native pasture. Many farmers vaccinating.—C. O. Thomas, May 9.

Sheridan—Some wheat heading, and prospects for a large crop are excellent. Farmers are planting corn. All cattle on pasture are doing well. No fat products are going to market. Wheat worth $2.62; barley, $1.15; oats, 75c; eggs, 36c; cream, 59c.—R. E. Patterson, May 15.

Stafford—Weather still continues cool with but little sunshine. Wheat on rich soil is making excessive growth. Corn planting has been almost completed. Cutworms are doing some damage. A few silos being bought. Cattle are doing well. Corn worth $1.60; wheat, $2.60; eggs, 36c; butter, 50c.—H. A. Kachelman, May 16.

Sumner—Wheat prospects were never brighter. Oats are making excellent growth. Corn and kafir are being planted and warm weather will bring them up soon. Cattle are doing well on pasture. Wheat worth $2.65; oats, 75c; corn, $1.83; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 38c.—E. L. Stocking, May 5.

Wyandotte—Wheat is 100 per cent and oats are in good condition. Many farmers are planting corn and some is coming up. Gardens and potatoes are growing excellently and potatoes being cultivated.—P. F. Bowser, May 10.

Brown—We are having too much rain. Farmers are planting corn. Wheat is beginning to head. Oats and pasture are in excellent condition. Alfalfa is nearly ready to cut. Corn worth $1.60; oats, 75c; cream, 58c; eggs, 38c; hogs, $19.75.—A. C. Dannenberg, May 17.

Chautauqua—Wheat is cut short and has been damaged greatly by rust on the uplands and it is falling down on the bottoms. Weather is too wet to cultivate, and it is not growing well. A great deal of alfalfa hay has been cut, and it was damaged by rain before it could be cured. Feed is higher. Corn worth $2; eggs, 35c; butter, 35c; flour, $6.50.—A. A. Nance, May 17.

Clay—Recent rains have delayed corn planting and road work, and roads are in poor condition. Corn that is up has made a good stand. Heavy rains flooded south part of the county, but no rain fell in northern part. Some wheat on corn stalk ground in the Republican valley and in the northeastern part of the county is lodging. Crops in general are 100 per cent. We have fewer cattle than last year, and the calf crop is small. Wheat worth $2.30; corn, $1.80; oats, 70c; hogs, $20; poultry, 27c; shorts, $2.45; bran, $2; flour, $3.20; cane seed, red top, $3.25; kafir, $2.50; feterita, $3; Sudan, 22c; butterfat, 60c; creamery butter, 60c; country butter, 50c; eggs, 41c.—P. R. Forslund, May 17.

Coffey—Continued wet weather has delayed farm work. Not much corn has been planted. Wheat and oats are growing satisfactorily. Some farmers fear their wheat will lodge unless dry weather comes. Stock doing well, but pastures are weedy on account of the drouth last summer. First crop of alfalfa will be heavy.—A. T. Stewart, May 17.

Ford—Wheat is 100 per cent, and soon will begin to head. Oats and barley are growing nicely. Corn is nearly all planted and the early planted is up to a good stand. Planting of kafir and cane were delayed by cool weather. A fair crop of alfalfa is expected. Cattle are doing well on grass.—John Zurbuchen, May 17.

Cowley—Almost constant rains this spring have delayed planting of kafir and corn. Alfalfa has made excellent growth and cutting has started. Farm property is changing hands at high figures. Few public sales are being held. Horses are cheap, and cows bring $70 to $125. Wheat is beginning to head, but needs a few weeks of dry weather to fill well. Potatoes have made a good start and are growing nicely. Oats are in excellent condition. Corn worth $1.95; oats, 80c; butterfat, 65c; butter, 50c; eggs, 37c; hens, 25c.—L. Thurber, Fred M. Page, May 17.

Gove—Farm work has been retarded by rainy, cloudy and cool weather. Some damage has been done to wheat, and to gardens and fruit by hail which fell May 14. It is too wet for farmers to list. Wheat, barley and oats are in good condition. Stock is doing well on pasture. Pastures are renting at $1.25 a head. Butterfat, 56c; eggs, 37c; flour, $3.50.—Newell S. Boss.

Gray—Cool weather and frequent showers have benefited wheat crop. Wheat never looked better. Oats and barley promise good crops. Most of the corn crop has been planted and a few farmers are planting kafir. Weather is too cool for kafir and feterita to grow well. Stock is in excellent condition because pastures are good. Labor is scarce.—A. E. Alexander, May 17.

Haskell—Wheat is in good condition, but barley and oats are growing rather slowly. Hail damaged some wheat. Row crops are being planted. Eggs worth 37c; butterfat, 56c; maize, $2.75; seed maize, $4.50.—Harold Tegarden, May 17.

Jackson—Corn planting is progressing rapidly but the weather is too cool and cloudy for the favorable germination of this cereal. Wheat is almost ready to head in some fields. Our crop of oats is late, but is making rapid growth. Eggs, 40c; bran, $2.25; shorts, $2.50; corn, $1.75.—Virgil Taylor, May 17.

Kiowa—We are having an unusually cold, sunless spring. Wheat and rye are thriving and promise large crops. There will be some cherries and peaches. Farm hands are getting $50 a month and board. Hogs are selling locally at 18½ cents a pound. Eggs, 40c.—H. E. Stewart, May 17.

Lincoln—About 50 per cent of corn has been planted. Heavy rains have made wheat very rank and bottom wheat is lodging rapidly. Barley and oats are in excellent condition. Stock is gaining rapidly on pasture. No public sales have been held. Farmers are very busy and labor is scarce. Potatoes making a good stand. Eggs worth 39c; cream, 57c; corn, $1.90; oats, 90c.—Frank Sigle, May 15.

Logan—We are having a great deal of rain, which retarded corn planting. Wheat is in excellent condition. Barley and oats are growing satisfactorily, but are late because of cool weather. Horses are high and good ones bring as much as $200 a head. Cows are not as high in price as last fall. Alfalfa will be ready to cut in two weeks. Eggs worth 42c; cream, 53c; butter, 50c; oats, 85c; corn, $1.80; hay, $43.—T. J. Daw, May 16.

Lyon—Wheat is not making a good stand where the ground is rich, because of too much rain. Corn is growing slowly. First crop of alfalfa is ready to cut, and will be large. Potatoes and gardens are in good condition. There is plenty of pasture and cattle are in good condition.—E. R. Griffith, May 17.

Nemaha—Farmers are planting corn, and it is late because of so much rain. Wheat and oats are excellent. Prospects are good for strawberries and cherries. Gardens are late. Farmers are shearing sheep. Pastures are good. Eggs worth 39c; butter, 50c; cream, 62c.—W. E. Geren, May 17.

Norton—Altho the season has been cold and wet, about half the corn crop has been planted. Wheat is growing, and some fields may lodge because of rank growth. Cherry and peach trees are full of fruit. Pastures are very good, and all calves should be vaccinated. Alfalfa is in excellent condition, and some new fields have been planted. A few farms are changing hands, but are selling at low prices.—Sam Teaford, May 17.

Osage—It is too wet, and corn is not all planted. Some fields are up but are not growing well. Potatoes and wheat are in excellent condition, but wheat is yellow on bottom land and in very wet places. Farmers are having trouble in curing first cutting of alfalfa. Pastures are abundant, and stock is in good condition. Hogs are scarce. Cream, 57c; eggs, 38c.—H. L. Ferris, May 17.

Pawnee—We are having changeable weather, which is benefiting wheat, but it is too cool for spring crops. Pastures are getting green, and stock is in excellent condition. Roads are good, and building operations are being rushed. Rye is heading, and wheat will be tall. Gardens are growing. Apples promise a large crop. All grains are out of farmers' hands, and are very high. Crops of colts, calves and poultry will be the same as usual. Cream, 56c; butter, 40c; eggs, 38c.—C. E. Chesterman, May 17.

Rawlins—We are having plenty of rain, and all crops are growing satisfactorily. Prospects are extra good. Eggs are 42c; butterfat, 63c; corn, $1.75; shorts, $3; bran, $2.25.—A. Madson, May 17.

Rice—Light rains fell this week. Wheat is making a very rapid growth and is in good condition. Corn is almost all up, and oats are growing satisfactorily. Corn is selling for $1.80 a bushel, and is scarce. Cream worth 53c; butter, 50c; eggs, 35c; alfalfa hay, $10.—George Buntz, May 17.

Riley—We had heavy rains last week and farm work is delayed. Corn ground is washed badly. About two-thirds of the crop has been planted. Wheat is in good condition, and has not lodged. Farmers have not planted feed crops. Cattle are doing well on pasture. Cane seed, $2; eggs, 39c; corn, $1.70.—P. O. Hawkinson, May 17.

Saline—It continues to rain, and spring planting has been delayed. Hessian fly is in some wheat, but the fields look better than last year. Some alfalfa has been cut, but it is hard to cure, because it has not matured. Oats, barley and potatoes are in good condition. Crop of spring chickens is fairly good. Wheat worth $2.70; butter, 50c; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 39c; hogs, top, $19.20; hens, 24c to 27c.—J. P. Nelson, May 17.

Trego—It rained all day on May 11. Weather is cool. Wheat is heading, and oats and barley are beginning to grow. Corn is coming up. Farmers are planting kafir, feterita and other feed crops. Wheat worth $2.35; oats, 85c; eggs, 38c; country butter, 55c; hens and roosters, 23c.—C. C. Cross, May 16.

Wilson—Prospects for wheat are good, but it may be damaged because the ground is soaked by recent rains. Forty per cent of alfalfa is cut, but is damaged. About one-half of the corn crop has been planted. Crops need sunshine. Stock is scarce. Corn is worth $1.87.—S. Canty, May 17.

Woodson—Weather is cool and wet. Wheat is very rank, and some is lodging. Oats are in good condition. Alfalfa is ready to cut and a large crop is expected. Corn planting has not been completed, but some is up. Farmers have not planted kafir or milo. Potatoes are growing satisfactorily. Pastures are good and cattle are in excellent condition. Corn, $1.90; oats, 80c; eggs, 38c; cream, 61c; flour, $3 a sack.—E. F. Opperman, May 16.

State Thresher Schools

The Kansas State Agricultural College divisions of extension and engineering have perfected plans with the Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for holding "One-day Threshing Schools" in Kansas beginning May 23 and lasting thru May 31.

The morning program will start with a discussion of "Principles of Grain Separation" by a representative of the U. S. Department of Agricultural Engineering. A representative of the extension division will follow with a talk on the "Value of Good Threshing." The program for the morning will close with a discussion concerning "Practical Methods of Threshing Machinery Adjustments" by representatives of threshing machine companies.

The program for the afternoon will be devoted to threshing machine demonstrations. These will show the various adjustments of separators and the results obtained by the proper adjustment. Four threshing machines will be used for demonstrational purposes.

As planned, these demonstrations and schools will be held in Wichita, May 23; Great Bend, May 26; Abilene, May 26; Dodge City, May 28; Mankato, May 29; Hays, May 31 and Norton, May 31.

Build a Silo

The utilization of forage is fundamental to western success with livestock. The silo enables bulky crops to be stored in succulent form. Livestock keeping is cheapened by the use of silage, and the breeding herd comes thru the winter well when fed silage. Almost any crop can be made into silage if proper methods are observed.

The advantages of a silo briefly stated are:

1. One-third greater returns can be obtained from the land than when the corn or sorghum is cured the ordinary way.

2. More livestock can be kept with silage than without it.

3. More of the corn or sorghum crop can be saved than in any other way. This saving varies from 35 per cent to 50 per cent or more.

4. Surplus silage can be carried over to years of scarcity. Good silage will keep for years.

5. The value of straw is greatly increased by feeding it with silage.

6. Silage nearly doubles the profits of dairying.

7. Silage increases the profits of beef from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

8. Good silage is a splendid and economical feed for horses, but poor silage may kill them.

Royal At Yards This Year

The American Royal Livestock Show will, in all probability, be held at the Kansas City Stockyards this year. The dates for the show are November 15 to 22. This leaves about 15 days between the Atlanta show and the Royal and then a week between it and the International. Plans are being made to stage this year's show in one of the large horse barns on Wyoming Street, just north of the sheep barns. More room, and better accommodations, can be arranged here than at any other place in the yards. The American Royal officers plan to have their new buildings ready for the show in 1920.

Notice to Readers

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Real Estate Market Place

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

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

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

KANSAS

NESS County, Kan.

Land of Opportunity For Homes and Investment

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

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

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

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

Agricultural Opportunities

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

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

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

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

THE TIME TO COME IS NOW

Good wheat and alfalfa lands can be bought at from $20 to $50 per acre.

Ness County extends a welcoming hand to you. Many are coming, but we have room for many more.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON NESS COUNTY

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

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

Corn, Wheat, Alfalfa

In Lane county, Kansas. Fine country; good schools, fine roads, good railroad facilities.

320 acres, every acre rich smooth land, overlooking town, 40 wheat, 30 barley, oats, no waste; fine pasture; good fences; abundance water; splendid house, barns, garage, etc.; only $30 per acre; attractive terms.

160 acres, good land, lays well; close to town; good water; small improvements; $3,500; terms.

MANSFIELD INVESTMENT & REALTY CO.
Healy, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

390 acres, only ½ mi. shipping point, 6 mi. Ottawa, one best towns in Kansas; 8 room house, bath, and all modern conveniences; large barn; tenant house; all fine alfalfa land; 180 acres now wheat; price right, attractive terms.

MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
415 Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

ALL KINDS OF FARMS for sale or trade. **H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.**

GOOD 200 ACRE FARM; two Duroc boars. **B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.**

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

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

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

A FINE LEVEL 160 blue stem grass land; no rock, all can be broke. $45. **Owner, J. H. Myers, Cassoday, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—160 acres, Scott Co. Excellent soil, level. $15 a. Terms. **J. G. McCracken, Owner, Timken, Kan.**

FOR SALE vacant 5 lots, Euclid Park, Strong addition, Topeka, Kan. Price $200 each. Address **265 W. Jackson St., Marshall, Mo.**

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. **Silas D. Warner, 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.**

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

FOR SALE—640 fenced pasture land close to town in Osborne Co., Kan. 125 a. in cult., 50 a. will grow alfalfa well. Price $25 per acre. **J. F. Baum, Salina, Kan.**

I OWN a good wheat and stock farm, 400 acres. Would you like to own it. ½ of wheat goes. $75 per acre, ½ cash. **Box 7, Kinsley, Kansas.**

320 A., 7 mi. Ransom, fair imps., running water, good grove, 20 a. alfalfa land, some wheat. $8,500; terms. **Fouquet Bros., Ransom, Kansas.**

345 ACRES, bottom and valley farm, finely improved, 75 acres alfalfa, half mile county seat, beautiful home. **$36,000. Blue Stem Land Co., Eureka, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—280 creek bottom farm. Two sets of improvements, one set extra good. Modern house, new barn. A bargain if sold soon. **Geo. McCullough, Hartford, Kansas.**

MEADE COUNTY—Quarter section, level, choice land, all in wheat, ¼ to purchaser, 5½ miles from market. A real bargain at $4,500. Reasonable terms. **Address Box 334, Meade, Kansas.**

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

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.**

FOR SALE—80 acres improved alfalfa land, Jewell Co., Kan. 40 acres already to alfalfa, 20 acres plow land, 10 acres pasture. Special price if sold in 30 days. **E. J. Foote, Simpson, Kansas.**

320 ACRES creek bottom. Located in Lyon Co., Kansas. 7 miles of two R. R. towns, with two sets improvements. Price $100 per acre. Have other good farms to offer. Write **Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, 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—Some fine valley farms, in Wilson and Montgomery counties. Good wheat and alfalfa lands. Nicely located, priced right, and terms to suit. Write for particulars. **C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.**

450 ACRES
4½ miles high school; good house, horse barn, cribs, cattle barn 34x120; 145 pasture, 50 meadow, 225 cultivation; price $65 per acre. No stone land. **P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.**

2,880 ACRE stock farm. Nothing better in Kansas. Well improved, living water, 600 acres bottom land, five miles town. Write for description. Free list farms and ranches, map and literature. **F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.**

PRAIRIE DOG VALLEY FARMS
Some fine valley and upland farms; splendid corn, alfalfa and livestock region; prices very reasonable. Write me what you want. **C. M. Arnold, Long Island, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—320 acres smooth wheat land. Wichita county, Kansas. 2½ miles from county seat. Price $15 per acre. Good terms. Address **E. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.**

SQUARE SECTION
4 miles from good town, nearly all level, about half in crop, rent goes with place. Priced at $25 per acre, ¼ cash, balance on terms to suit. **W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.**

240 ACRE FARM BARGAIN
115 acres bottom land; rich alfalfa soil; orchard; small fruit; 5 acres timber; 8 room house; good barn; abundance of water. Close to school. $90 per acre. Ask for description, list No. 453 and descriptive booklet. **Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

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

IMPROVED HALF SECTION
1½ miles good railroad town Seward Co. 100 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice mixed soil. Price $7,000. Terms, $2,750 cash, bal. to suit 6%. **Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.**

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE RANCH of 1,840 acres, 1,200 acres deeded. Modern improvements, 100 acres alfalfa, watered by springs, wells and river. Priced to sell. Those interested see or write **J. P. Dunn, Russell Springs, Kan.**

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

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.**

240 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM, on main road 4 miles town, near school, 185 acres wheat goes, 60 pasture, balance corn, oats and alfalfa; timber and good water; 8 room house, good barn and orchard; possession at once. $25,000. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.**

200 ACRES, $13,000. TERMS TO SUIT
Improvements; shade; water; crops are fine; school on farm; R. F. D. and phone. Am not strong and alone. Have herd Poland hogs, machinery and stock. Possession to suit. **Wm. Godby, Quincy, Kansas.**

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

240 ACRES
7 miles Waverly. Good 7 room house, nearly new. Good new barn. 80 a. under plow, balance now in fine native and blue grass. Price $13,000. Just a little better than you expect. **W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.**

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

FOR QUICK SALE
Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; ⅓ crop goes. $75 per acre. **FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.**

NESS COUNTY, at Utica on main line Mo. Pac. See Buxton about that good highly improved 400 a. farm close in, 100 a. wheat all goes, easy terms, $40 per a. Others out farther for less. Some good ones with small payment down, some good cattle ranches. If you can come write. **R. C. Buxton, Utica, Kansas.**

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

480 ACRES, three miles of town, all good smooth land, 170 acres in cultivation. Fine set of new improvements including silo. An ideal farm but has to be sold by June 20, or we cannot deliver it at this price. $25 an acre; terms. **The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.**

LYON CO. CREEK BOTTOM FARMS
326 a. 6 mi. all choice level creek bottom, all cult. except 15 a. heavy timber. Creek divides farm in half with good buildings on each, no overflow. $100.
280, 6 mi., 80 level first bottom, 65 pasture, 40 fine meadow, 50 wheat, 20 alfalfa, 7 room house, large new barn. $80.
160, 2 mi., all 1st and 2nd bottom, 50 fine meadow, 65 wheat, 5 room house, new barn. $75.
160, 4 mi., 60 creek bottom, bal. meadow and pasture, good 7 room house, old barn. $65. Also others for sale. **Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.**

NESS COUNTY WHEAT FARM
624 acres 8 miles from Ness City. Grain elevator and store on place, all fine smooth land; 420 acres in wheat, one-half of wheat with place if sold within the next fifteen days. This is one of the best wheat farms in Ness county, and is priced worth the money. Price $45 per acre. **GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kansas.**

80 ACRES, 5 miles good town Franklin county, 5 room house; good, large barn; water, 25 a. wheat, ½ goes; 10 alfalfa; 10 spring crop. Small orchard. Bargain $60.

160 ACRES, 7 miles Ottawa, 2 miles good town, 1 to shipping point. Good house, 7 room, large barn and other outbuildings. Choice location, 40 acres wheat, ½ goes. 80 more in cultivation. $100 per a. **Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

600 ACRES, extra fine farm, 4 miles good town Lyon Co. Good house of 5 rooms and older house of 8 rooms, barn 36x44 ft. with sheds on sides, stock sheds, etc., timber corrals on good creek of running water, 200 acres of the very finest creek bottom alfalfa land, 230 acres in cultivation, balance or 370 acres extra good grass, lays fine, 95% tillable, good water, 40 rods to school. This is a real grain and stock farm, come see it. Will guarantee quality and is a good buy at $90 per acre. Good terms. **E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.**

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.**

480 ACRE ALFALFA, WHEAT AND CORN FARM FOR SALE
1½ miles south and 6½ miles west of Caldwell, 2½ miles south and two miles west of Doster, Sumner county, Kansas. Large barn with over head hay loft, large granary, six room house, large brick arch cave, water piped to house and barn, 250 acres wheat, 50 acres oats, about 40 acres alfalfa, about 90 acres grass, balance don't know. Price $70 per acre including one-third of grain or $65 no grain. I now live in California and the long trip to see after my interest in the farm is getting a bit hard on me. I have concluded to sell on this trip. I have raised 500 hogs on this farm in one year. Will be at the Leland hotel, Caldwell, Kan., from May 24th to 31st. Require $5,000 deposit until papers can be made out. Be pleased to carry half for ten years at 6%. **J. U. Shade.**

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by **Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.**

160 Acres for $1,000

Only 10 mi. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; $12,800; $1,000 cash, $4,300 Aug. 1, bal. $500 yearly. **R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM

115 acres upland, new small house, new barn, well, windmill, creamery, cement cellar, chicken coop, 20 acres alfalfa, 25 acres wheat, 6 acres barley, 20 acres kafir, balance in good pasture. Two miles to Concordia, ½ mile school, on the proposed paved Meridan road, $60 per acre. Possession at once, all the crop. **W. L. Giroux, Concordia, Kansas.**

570 ACRES—MONEY MAKER

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

MONEY MAKER

75 Acres for $6,375.00, Black Land
$80 per mo. oil royalty
One-third crop goes if sold before harvest. Beat it if you can.
TERMS CASH
W. H. Parks, Tyro, Kansas

1-2 Section Farm

320 acres perfectly smooth and best of rich deep soil, 60 acres pasture, about 200 acres wheat, ⅓ goes; improved with nearly new eight roomed house, barn 40x60, and other good improvements. Market four miles, school 1 mile, highly improved neighborhood, and surrounded by mile after mile of beautiful green wheat fields. A fine farm for someone at only $25,000, half cash, balance 5 years 6%. Act quick for this. Possession August 1st. **Wm. Hembrow, The Land Man, Caldwell, Kan.**

Kansas Bargains

Ness Co., 640 acres wheat land across the road from school and church, 11 miles from R. R., all in grass but ¾ tillable, no improvements. Will sell all or part. Price $17.50 per acre.

Reno Co., 160 acres 1 mile from good town and 18 miles from Hutchinson, all smooth land, fair improvements, 80 acres wheat, 20 rye, 15 alfalfa, bal. pasture, ⅓ crop goes. Price $13,000.

Reno Co., 97 acres extra well improved, adjoining town, fine crop wheat and alfalfa, ⅓ goes. 4 miles Hutchinson. Fine soil. **THE KANSAS LAND CO., 402 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.**

Hodgeman County Land Sale

Seven thousand acres alfalfa, wheat and grazing land, one dollar per acre cash down, with contract and arrangements for more money after harvest, as first payment. Five and ten years time on the balance, or will take a limited amount of liberty or victory bonds in lieu of deferred payments. Will sell in tracts to suit purchaser. Come quick and get your choice.

F. M. Peterson **M. W. Peterson**
JETMORE, HODGEMAN COUNTY, KANSAS.

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request.

ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.

KANSAS.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only $50 per acre.
800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, $50 per acre.
John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

COLORADO

IMPROVED 53½ ACRE dairy ranch 1½ miles good town. Irrigated and priced right. **W. O. Long, Rocky Ford, Colorado.**

WE ARE DEALERS in Colorado ranch and farm lands and have many such properties for sale or trade; also many very desirable city homes in Colorado Springs that we are offering for sale at reasonable prices.
WELLS & HALE,
122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

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.

$12 AN ACRE
buys well improved 320 a. farm with attractive location. Nowhere else can your money buy more real values. Write for information about the size farm you want.
Mark R. Clay, Arlington, Colo.

360 ACRE FARM in rain belt. 6 mi. from Elbert. 80 a. under cultivation, remainder pasture. Some timber. Good improvements. Daily mail route. $27.50 per a. Easy terms. Possession if sold at once, or ⅓ of growing crop.
Lewis Kirk, Owner, Elbert, Colo.

ONLY A LIMITED ACREAGE ON WHICH WE BUILD IMPROVEMENTS FOR YOU
If you want to get started in an irrigated section of Colorado, and want one of our farms on which we build the improvements for you, you'd better write now, for the acreage and the appropriations for building are limited.
The Costilla Estates Development Company
Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

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! 120 acre farm, $2,900; dandy valley 80, $2,500; valley 200, finest improvements, $50. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.**

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for investments or home seekers. Write
Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Missouri.

FREE VIEWS—160 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. $2,800. Terms. Lists. **Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.**

FOR SALE—At a bargain, several fine valley farms in Howell county, Mo. Also a fine stock ranch.
Van Wormer & Son, West Plains, 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-O, Carthage, Mo.**

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from $25 to $50 per acre; write me your wants.
Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

40 A. Imp. 12 cult. Family orchard. Bal. pasture, blue grass. $600. 80 imp. Blue grass, hog fenced, orchard. $2,100. Both well watered, 1 mi. to R. R.
King & Ihrig, Gerster, Mo.

1,040 ACRES, 720 fenced. $10 acre, terms. 40 acres, fenced, $600. 319 acres, close in, valley, well improved, 250 in tame grass, $75 acre, terms.
J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write **F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.**

99 ACRES GOOD LAND
6 room house; 75 acres in cultivation; 7 miles railroad; fine school. $2,500; will take Ford car, some time on balance. This is a snap.
Foster Real Estate Co., Gravette, Ark.

ALABAMA

RAPID GROWTH OF BANK, due to stock and diversified farming, demands my time. I offer 3 splendid farms for sale. 500 a., 1,000 a., 1,500 a. All adapted to stock and diversified farming. Well watered; graded roads; Prattville 1 to 3 mi. Splendid climate, good schools and churches. Splendid imps. on each. Terms ⅓ to ½ cash, payments to suit. $50 to $60 per acre, early fall delivery.
C. E. Thomas, Prattville, Ala.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list.
Southern Land Co., Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

Choice Alfalfa is Scarce

Rains and Wet Weather Hinder Hay Harvest

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

DELAY in the movement of alfalfa from producing sections is not only giving a stronger tone to the hay trade in Kansas City, but is affecting similarly grain and feed markets in general. So far this season, Southwestern markets have received an insignificant number of 1919 crop hay consignments, and serious doubt is expressed in trade circles as to the probability of a liberal movement in the immediate future owing to recent unfavorable weather conditions for curing. Naturally, the delayed arrival of new alfalfa in large volume has retarded the readjustment of prices from an old to a new crop basis.

Much alfalfa has been cut in Kansas, Oklahoma and other large growing states of this territory, some of which was harvested more than three weeks ago. Advices almost unanimously indicate the largest tonnage for the first cutting in the history of the Southwest. But the amount of the early harvested hay already properly cured establishes a new record for meagerness. In the large growing districts of Southern Oklahoma, which harvest a week or two ahead of the producing sections of the Sunflower state, intermittent rains have fallen on the cut hay, and practically no progress has been made in the curing process. Indicative of the serious delay in the drying of alfalfa is the fact that Kansas City has not yet received a car of 1919 alfalfa that can be classed as properly cured. Every new arrival has contained hot and out-of-condition hay, which necessarily must sell at a sharp discount.

Producers who had contracted for the delivery of properly cured hay and dealers who made sales for shipment around May 15 have been unable to carry out their agreements because of the wet and cool weather and the heavy dew mornings. Also, few early contracts for choice alfalfa will be filled; at least, the amount of choice alfalfa to be available from the first cutting of alfalfa will be far smaller than expected. Absence of dry weather and sunshine has taken from the hay its natural green color. This fact will prove one of the important influences in holding up the market for alfalfa at a higher level than the trade had generally forecasted a month or even a few weeks ago.

Oklahoma producers are offering their new crop alfalfa at a wide range of prices. In scattered instances contracts have been made for the purchase of baled alfalfa in the field down to $18 a ton, with buyers asking as high as $25 a ton. New Mexico producers are asking around $25 a ton for their new crop alfalfa. As yet little effort has been made to obtain views of producers in Kansas, but it is reported that many growers of the Sunflower state are asking around $18 a ton for baled hay.

"It will be difficult to talk prices much under $20 a ton for alfalfa to the growers," declared an extensive handler of hay after returning from a trip thru the producing sections of Southern Kansas and Oklahoma. "Producers have been accustomed in the past few months to buying and selling on a $40-market, so there is marked hesitancy in making sales at less than $20 a ton in the field. This, of course, applies to the first cutting. What the sentiment will be when the movement to market reaches liberal proportions is still doubtful, but producers will hold off for a time."

Car Shortage Expected

Another factor to be taken into consideration in connection with price changes in the alfalfa market is the car supply situation. When Kansas begins moving her enormous wheat harvest and other winter wheat producers begin calling for cars, railroads will doubtless encounter serious difficulty in meeting the requirements of all the shippers. In fact, doubt is expressed as to the ability of carriers to supply the wants of wheat shippers alone. An acute shortage of freight cars was witnessed at the time Kansas began moving its 180-million-bushel crop to market in 1915, and scarcity of equipment has been experienced on smaller wheat yields. Hay will doubtless suffer more than any other agricultural commodity because of a car shortage, the carriers giving preference to grain. The probability of insufficient cars during the summer movement is one of the influences which dealers consider a great obstacle to sharply lower prices on alfalfa.

With only scant offerings available, the market for hay in Kansas City last week presented a dull tone. Alfalfa millers supplied an important outlet for good quality old crop hay, though demand as a whole was light. The poorer grades of alfalfa declined as much as $3.50 a ton, with sales of No. 3 down to $20. Choice alfalfa was quoted up to $38.50. With the offerings of prairie insufficient for requirements of the trade and no prospect for new crop supplies before June, buyers paid up to $41 a ton for the wild hay, reaching the highest figure ever paid for forage on the Kansas City market. Tame hay is selling up to $38 a ton. Buyers are taking as small quantities of alfalfa as possible, fearing losses with large stocks in the readjustment of prices to a new crop basis. Trade as a rule is on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Bran sold down to the lowest level of the year, $34 a ton, with liberal offerings available around $35 a ton. Demand for bran was extremely quiet, while the market for shorts, quoted around $45 to $48 a ton in sacks, basis Kansas City, was active, both jobbers and millers reporting a broad outlet for the better feeds. Discounting of new crop alfalfa prices, with offers in the field on a basis practically half as high as mills are asking for bran, is a factor in the market for the cheaper grade offal. Bran, more than any other feedstuff, is affected by the fluctuations in alfalfa hay. Also, with pastures in good condition, feeders are not eager to accumulate stocks of bran with the market soon to enter upon a new crop basis.

No broad demand is required to maintain the market for corn. The movement to market is extremely light, which exerts a stronger influence than the buying power of the trade. The arrivals of the coarse grain in Kansas City last week amounted to less than half the total a year ago, showing a considerable decrease from the meager supply of the preceding week. While the activity of farmers in the fields is a restricting influence, the position of the hog market may be termed the "regulator" of the movement from surplus sections. As long as hogs continue around the $20 a hundredweight mark, dealers look for no sharp increase in the shipments of corn from the country. Prices for corn closed with a small net advance for the week, around $1.72 to $1.76 a bushel, compared with a range of $1.70 to $1.75 the preceding week. Missouri feeders bought moderate supplies of corn, while demand from Kansas and other Southwestern states was light.

Surprising Feature in Oats

Oats continue a rather surprising feature of the grain trade. The market in the last week declined 1 cent a bushel, with sales at a range of 67 to 71 cents. The small loss occurred in the face of a lighter movement to market and a stronger corn trade. A bright outlook for the new crop and reports of the beginning of harvesting of the grain in the Southern growing territory were factors in the weak tone. Buying was comparatively light, with the use of pastures in surrounding states restricting the volume of business.

Kafir and milo are moving in light volume, coming almost entirely from Southwest Kansas and Northwest Oklahoma. Kafir sold at a range of $2.65 to $2.85 a hundredweight, compared with $2.65 to $2.80 the preceding week, while milo advanced 3 to 9 cents a hundred pounds, selling at $2.58 to $2.74. Poultry and mixed feed manufacturers of the East and Southeast were the principal buyers.

Handlers of cottonseed feeds are urging graziers not to delay longer the purchase of cake for summer feeding on grass. The appeals to "buy now" are not particularly the result of eagerness among crushers and jobbers to make sales, but to guard against a serious shortage during the feeding period. Supplies of cake are extremely light, and serious doubt is expressed as to the ability of manufacturers to supply the requirements of graziers. Cake for Kansas and other Southwestern feeders is coming almost entirely from Arkansas, with prices around $63 a ton for 43 per cent protein grade, basis mills, and around $67.50 in Kansas City. Prices continue on the maximum government basis, with the quotations on a sliding scale, 36 per cent protein cake selling at $56 a ton. There is no likelihood of a removal of the maximum price schedule until another crop of cotton begins moving in commercial channels.

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Better Prices for Stockers Expected Soon

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

SURPRISE prevails in cattle markets of Kansas City and other Middle West points about the large numbers of cattle which California, Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah recently have been shipping eastward. Kansas City has had larger receipts from these states in the past month than in any other spring in the history of the market. Chicago has been receiving exceptionally heavy runs from Montana and Idaho. Besides, scattered shipments of cattle have come from Canada to Buffalo and St. Paul, and Old Mexico has already shipped more steers across the border this spring than thruout 1918.

The Far West has paid as much as $15 and more a head in freight and feeding charges to deliver cattle to Kansas City after journeys consuming two weeks. In addition, the Far West has experienced and is still experiencing shrinks of as much as 80 pounds to the head in coming to Kansas City with cattle.

Heavy Shipments from the West

"Why do we have so many cattle from the West at so heavy a shipping expense?" This query is frequently heard in Kansas City. The writer asked many of the Far West shippers for an explanation. The general report is that the Far West has had an excess of cattle supplies owing partly to a lessened local demand for beef. So it has come eastward with shipments. Another reason is the excellence of the ranges in that territory and the mildness of the winter, which have increased marketable supplies at this period. In a few parts of Montana, the absence of moisture has been forcing some cattle out of the state. Oregon is a notable example of the excellent conditions of grass over most of the West. This state's shippers to Kansas City report the season advanced as much as six weeks over a year ago. Another factor is the increased production in the Far West.

The Far West steers have sold lately from $12.40 to $15.50 in bunches in Kansas City, with some inferior "tailends" from California down to $10.75. These have been mostly hay-fed cattle, including a load of 5-year-old steers from Oregon, fed two winters on hay, which weighed 1,440 pounds and sold at $15.50. Some Colorado pulp-fed cattle have sold recently up to $17 for steers and up to $13.50 for cows.

The Far West was expected to ship more cattle than usual, but not such an increase as it has effected. The Canadian supplies in the Northern markets have not been depressive on prices to a serious extent. The Old Mexico shipments, amounting to more than 15,000 steers recently, have not reached markets directly, coming to the United States for re-distribution to ranges of the Southwest and Northwest. But this supply has been of some influence on the trade. Another factor is the output of South Texas, but this section has shipped no more than expected.

Smaller Demand for Beef

Along with the greatly increased supply from the Far West, which has been sending trainloads at a time, packers have complained of a lack of demand for beef. The result is that the short-fed grades of steers are not bringing as much money today on the whole as a year ago, when markets were booming under the impetus of growing war demands and drouth in the Southwest. But the severe declines recently have, it seems, come to a halt, for they brought about a check in the marketing from the Far West. This was evident the past week.

Indicative of the losses which the slump incident to the Far West shipments have forced upon the few feeders of cattle in Kansas this season is the experience of C. H. Butler of Frankfort, Marshall county, Kan. Mr. Butler sold the past week 94 steers, averaging 1,054 pounds, at $13.85 a hundredweight. A careful compilation of the expense of feeding these cattle, which were purchased by Mr. Butler last December at a cost of $9.57, including freight to his home from Kansas City, showed that he lost $1,926.46. However, Mr. Butler sold seven carloads of hogs fed with the cattle which made a profit of $909.92. This reduced his loss to $1,016.54 on the 94 cattle. Between November 14, 1918, and March 26, 1919, Mr. Butler sold six other loads of cattle he handled during the winter, these shipments yielding a net profit of $1,290.89. So he is a little "ahead"—so "little" that it is a loss in his mind, Mr. Butler figures. But the feeders who did not sell cattle earlier in the year, and who acquired their supplies since December have lost money in many instances on account of the recent break.

Higher Prices Expected Soon

The top price for cattle in Kansas City last week was $16.35 on a sale, with the nominal quotations on the choicest corn-fed steers up to $18. A year ago the top sale was $17.75. Two months ago Kansas City quoted choice fed cattle up to $19.50. The plain grades of fed cattle are $1.50 to $2 a hundredweight below the high time of the year thus far. On the other hand, stockers and feeders are only about 25 to 75 cents lower than the highest level of the year, with the sharpest recession in feeders. This recession was scored the last two weeks. These figures are worth bearing in mind as indicative of the readjustment which has been lately effected, unexpectedly, on cattle.

Has the time come for a reaction? Opinion varies, but here is what one of the most conservative commission houses in Kansas City says: "With the supply of pulp-fed cattle decreasing, and the number of steers in native feed lots greatly depleted, following recent heavy shipping, the outlook appears more favorable. We are hoping to obtain somewhat higher prices the next month if shippers will market their holdings moderately from week to week."

After declining early, steers sold fully steady to packers at the close of the past week. Cows and heifers were steady to 25 cents lower. Medium to good steers closed at $11.50 to $15.50 to packers, with medium to choice cows at $9 to $14. The better grades of steers were quoted at $16 to $18. Veal calves sold up to $13.50, gaining 50 cents.

Stockers and feeders ranged mostly from $8 to $15.50. Buyers manifested a desire to obtain concessions in view of the lower level of fed cattle, but were only partially successful, owing to the wide demand. Good stockers weighing around 800 pounds sold almost as high as the heavy feeders, an odd relationship. Sales of stock cows were mainly at $8 to $9.50.

Hogs Advance 50 Cents

Despite increased receipts, hogs advanced 50 cents over the close of the preceding week, and displayed great strength. The action of the market served to impart confidence in the position of hogs, which are by far giving producers most satisfactory results. Reports from Europe continue to emphasize the enormous requirements of foreigners so far as pork and lard is concerned, and packers were free in expressing the opinion that the signing of the treaties of peace will be followed by larger purchases for export. The outgo from Atlantic ports showed an increase on both pork and lard. Stock hogs were in strong demand selling between $18.50 and $19 on the whole. Sales, however, have been made as high as $19.85 lately. The hog is now the only meat animal selling sharply above the prices of a year ago, the top of the past week at $20.80, being $1.20 higher than a year ago.

Slump in Lamb Prices

Sheep and lamb prices slumped badly last week on account of excessive receipts from California, Arizona and South Texas. As in the case of cattle, the highly favorable condition of pastures in the Far West brought increased supplies of sheep and lambs to Kansas City from that territory. Wool lambs declined as much as $1, and clipped lambs as much as $1 to $1.25. Spring lambs lost 75 cents and fat sheep broke $1.50 to $2.50. Surprise was manifested over the extreme weakness, and there is little hope for an immediate turn to better prices, altho trade is expected to become more active. Kansas City quotes best wool lambs up to $18.50, California spring lambs sold up to $18.35, and native spring lambs from $17 to $17.50, with culls at $13.50 to $14.50. Ewes were quoted at $9.50 to $12 and wethers up to $12. A year ago best wool lambs sold up to $19.65. Strength dominated the wool market, with medium clips from Western ewes wintered in Kansas quoted at 45 to 48 cents a pound. Shearing has practically been completed in Kansas City territory. The strength of wool is the most gratifying feature of the trade in sheep.

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 18—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

June 10—Lewismonte Farms, Crescent, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

July 28—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
July 29—J. O. Southard, Mgr., at Council Grove, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—Central Kansas Jersey Cattle club, White City, Kan. M. A. Tatlow, Sec'y, White City.

Angus Cattle.

May 27—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.
May 28—J. C. Simpson, Eufaula, Okla.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 9—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Sale Reports.

Drybread Hereford Sale.

24 bulls averaged $210.00
82 females averaged 246.75

The Hereford cattle sale held at Independence, Kan., May 13, by Samuel Drybread & Son, made an average of $238 on the 106 cattle sold. The offering was in fairly good shape and was readily taken at the prices named by the buyers, which were rather few, owing no doubt to the bad condition of roads and weather. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., paid the top price of $1,000 for the coming 3-year-old heifer, Bright Lass. J. Humphreys, Mound Valley, Kan., paid $640 for the coming 2-year-old bull, Stanway Disturber. W. H. Chappel, Woodward, Okla., was the largest buyer, taking a carload of good females. The 32 yearling heifers were the attraction of the sale and made an average of $217.

Hereford Sale at Manhattan, Kan.

21 bulls averaged $357.50
30 females averaged 329.50

The consignment sale of Herefords at Manhattan, Kan., May 12, was fairly successful, making a total of about $17,000 on 51 head. The animal husbandry department of the Agricultural college assisted in the selection of the cattle and furnished the judging barn and pavilion as a place to sell. The offering included a line of generally desirable females, and in many sales where influences have favored strong prices they would have brought considerably more money. At the opening of the sale it was thought the bulls would be hard to realize on, but (as the averages printed above indicate) the bulls sold well enough, and the buyers found their chief bargains in the good cows and heifers. Only one animal sold above $1,000, a choice yearling bull by Prince Rupert 12th, consigned by the college. The top for females was $700, paid for a Parsifal cow with calf at foot, consigned by W. H. Rhodes. The offering was contributed by 15 or 16 reliable breeders, mostly in northern Kansas, and was a good one to buy from.

Bowman-Erhart Herefords Make Good Average.

The offering of 120 Herefords made by W. I. Bowman & Co. and Erhart & Erhart, at Hutchinson, Kan., May 14, was an offering of good rugged cattle that were taken at fair prices. The entire offering was taken at an average of $307.

Big Profit in Hereford Auction.

A sale offering of Hereford cows and heifers, bought from H. G. Adams, of Maple Hill, Kan., sold at auction near Grandview, Mo., May 16, for an average of $2,189. This sale represents one of the biggest clean profits ever made in a single transaction with purebred livestock, for it is probable the cattle were bought from Mr. Adams at around $1,000 per head. Wallace & E. G. Good bought the cattle, prepared them and organized the sale all in the space of a few weeks. The sale total was $155,450, there being 71 lots in the offering.

The Tulsa Shorthorn Sale.

The Crosbie-Suppes-Kramer Shorthorn sale at Tulsa, Okla., May 14, was the most successful joint Shorthorn sale ever held in the state. Forty-four Shorthorns sold for a total of $36,205, an average of $670. The 43 females averaged $663 and the 11 bulls, $770. The top of the offering was $3,000, paid by W. T. Fricker, Broken Arrow, Okla., for the bull, Viscount Julian, consigned by John T. Kramer. The top of the females was Wedding Gift 19th, with heifer calf at foot, by Coral Lavender, and rebred to Proud Emblem's Heir. She sold for $2,825.

Kansas Record to Park Salter.

6 bulls averaged $2,575.00
40 female lots averaged 1,375.65
46 head averaged 1,532.07

The Kansas record for a public sale average on any kind of breeding stock is held by Park Salter, of Wichita and Augusta, Kan. In his Shorthorn cattle sale at Wichita, Kan., May 16, Mr. Salter received $70,475 for 46 cattle, an average of $1,532.07. This was the windup sale of a Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas circuit and opened with the seats of the Wichita forum sale ring occupied by the biggest and most widely representative gathering of breeders a Kansas sale has seen in many years. The cattle were popularly bred and every mature animal looked like a worker, which brought quick bidding from every part of the audience. This sale, more than any previous one, developed the fact that many Kansas and Missouri breeders need more brood cows to keep the production of their own herds up to demand and the presence and bidding of men from both states, who ordinarily do not attend public sales, was a factor in making the prices good. Another factor was Mr. Salter's two young herd bulls and the rank they already have taken as show animals. The top of the sale, and a factor in its general success, was the older herd bull, 2d Fair Acres Sultan, to which many of the cows were bred. Many breeders had hoped to buy this white son of Fair Acres Sultan, but an Oklahoman (H. L. Burgess, of Chelsea) paid the price, $10,000. The first son of Imp. Bapton Corporal sold to Connaway Farms, of Oklahoma, for $1,950. The top for females was $3,500, paid by J. H. Degginger, of Albany, Mo., for a six-year-old cow by the champion, Searchlight. Following is a complete list of the sales:

BULLS

2nd Fair Acres Sultan, 3 yrs., H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.	$10,000
Imp. Laird of Waterton, 2 yrs., J. F. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,250
Augustus Corporal, 1 yr., Mr. Oustva, Nash, Okla.	1,275
Bapton Sultan, 1 yr., Connaway Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,950
Royal Type, 2 yrs., B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan.	650

FEMALES

Miss Butterfly, 3 yrs., H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.	2,000
Parkdale Rosewood, 7 yrs., Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	3,200
Imp. Fanny 10th, 4 yrs., Donald Gunn, Duncan, Okla.	2,400
Imp. Priestgill Mysie 2d, 3 yrs., W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio	2,005
Imp. Brandsby's Lady Derwent 22d, 5 yrs., Donald Gunn	1,750
Susan's Choice, 4 yrs., W. C. Prewett & Son, Clarksville, Mo.	2,000
Dale's Carnation, 3 yrs.	1,700
Villager's Maid 4th, 3 yrs., W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.	1,750
Rosebud Columbia, 11 yrs., C. Haulf, Montana	1,000
Golden Maid, 9 yrs., H. Boyer & Son, Cawker City, Kan.	1,500
Lady Gloster, 4 yrs., Hogan & Warsham, Pryor, Okla.	1,450
Imp. Violet Gem, 3 yrs., J. Wohlschlagel, Harper, Kan.	2,000
Silver Belle, 2 yrs., J. F. Corbie, Apache, Okla.	1,500
Imp. Collynie Marigold, 1 yr., K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan.	1,025
Rosewood, 6 yrs., Donald Gunn	2,750
Cherry Blossom 6th, 6 yrs., J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo.	3,500
Rosewood Cathay, 2 yrs., A. L. Johnston, Lane, Kan.	1,900
Alpine Rosebud, 2 yrs., F. T. Bossart, Kremlin, Okla.	850
Orange Barmpton 5th, 6 yrs., H. L. Burgess	900
Butterfly Bess 10th, 6 yrs., H. L. Burgess	850
Butterfly 2nd, 6 yrs., Fred Corbie	900
Secret Maid 2nd, 4 yrs., H. L. Burgess	750
Beauty, 6 yrs., Miss Marguerite Stanley, Anthony, Kan.	925
Park Place Fancy, 1 yr., J. F. Crosbie	1,300
Lady Dorothy 53rd, 1 yr., W. S. Boles & Son, Enid, Okla.	875
Mysie, 4 yrs., J. F. Crosbie	775
Village Beauty 12th, 1 yr., H. C. Lookabaugh	1,000
Emblem's Butterfly, 1 yr., A. L. Johnston	800
Rosella, 2 yrs., E. G. Hurst, Harper, Kan.	900
Simplicity 6th, 1 yr., A. L. Johnston.	1,400
Lavender Lassie, 3 yrs., H. H. Churchill, Osage City, Kan.	625
Lavender 48th, 1 yr., Kelly Bros., Gardner, Kan.	2,000
Orange Lady 5th, 1 yr., K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.	900
A. L. Victoria 2nd, 1 yr., Kelly Bros., Gardner, Kan.	1,000
Lady Spartan 2nd, 1 yr., L. E. Wooderson, Caldwell, Okla.	1,075
Fair Acres Emblem, 2 yrs., H. L. Burgess	900
Choice Violet, 1 yr., Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan.	600
Lady Maud, 1 yr., K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan.	1,000

Neale Holstein Sale.

7 bulls averaged $399.30
74 females averaged 353.25
81 head averaged 356.80

While facts are not available it is a good guess that ninety per cent of the breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesians of Kansas were in attendance at the A. S. Neale sale, Manhattan, Kan., Monday, May 12. It rained all day and the night before the sale and the weather had been unsettled for several days. Undoubtedly this kept a great many away. But it was a good representative attendance of breeders from Kansas with good buyers from Missouri and Nebraska. The highest price paid was $1,550, paid by Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan., for a bull calf, not a year old until July but sired by Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol, which is the great bull in the Neale herd. He was bought in the sale by Robinson & Schultz at $1,500 but later secured by Mott

Bros. & Branch at an advance of $50. The highest price paid for a female was $850, paid by H. L. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb., for Letey Bombay Clothilde, a wonderful heifer three years old. It was a good sale and everything was sold that was cataloged and a few extras including some bull calves, which sold well. Below is a list of the representative buyers and the prices they paid:

MALES

Son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol, July, 1918; Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.	$1,550
Bull, April, 1918; Harry McDill, Paola, Kan.	140
Model King Veeman, March 30, 1918; A. M. Stemits, Manhattan	225
Bull, September, 1918, E. W. Dales, Eureka, Kan.	200
Bull, November, 1918; Harry McDill	285
Bull, November, 1918; R. W. Jennings	175
Bull, January, 1918; R. J. King	220

FEMALES

Lady Chesterland De Kol 16th, January, 1916; Geo. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan.	300
Pembina Pontiac, July, 1916; J. W. and H. E. Furgeson, Topeka, Kan.	240
Lady Nataline Johanna, March, 1916; Wm. Smith, Miltonvale, Kan.	325
Natalie Korndyke Pontiac Johanna, November, 1915; Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Kan.	345
Jenness Moochie Pontiac, April, 1916; C. T. Ryan, Brownell, Kan.	430
Zala Buttercup Korndyke, June, 1915; Chas. F. Hoffner, Wamego, Kan.	310
Crystal Springs Korndyke Pontiac, May, 1916; Geo. Appleman	345
Victoria Colantha Constantyn, September, 1914; B. R. Gosney, Mulvane	280
Zala Pietertje Johanna, March, 1915; A. M. Stemits, Manhattan	275
Nellie Woodcrest Pauline, October, 1916; D. O. Schaper, Mulvane	290
Finderne Minnie Pontiac 3rd, W. L. Hopple, Springfield, Mo.	275
Crystal Springs Lady De Kol, May, 1916; Al Howard, Mulvane	355
Nellie Pontiac Pauline, February, 1916; Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane	610
De Kol Ogden Paul, August, 1915; Geo. Appleman	365
Crystal Springs De Kol Hengerveld, June, 1916; Al Howard	355
Woodhaven Celia De Kol, November, 1913; N. J. Mason, Scranton, Kan.	410
Girta Inka Korndyke 2nd, Joe M. Goodman, Oskaloosa, Kan.	330
Natalie Korndyke Hengerveld, December, 1915; Geo. Appleman	355
Elpam Queen Lill Pontiac, February, 1916; C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kan.	355
Elpam Belle Pontiac, February, 1916; B. R. Gosney	370
Elpam May Jewel Pontiac, May, 1916; Al Howard, Mulvane	520
Lady Hazeldean Ophella Korndyke, November, 1912; Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.	240
Pietertje Aaggie Pauline, September, 1916; Eugene Swinehart	630
Belle Longfield Homestead, February, 1915; H. L. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb.	500
Lady Natalie Hengerveld 2nd, April, 1910; Fred Prymek, Cuba, Kan.	570
Lady Natalie Korndyke, December, 1912; N. J. Mason, Scranton	400
Elnora Queen Pontiac, February, 1916; C. L. Ryan, Brownell	385
De Kol Pontiac Ogden Bess, October, 1915; W. L. Hopple, Springfield, Mo.	340
Rosale De Kol Pietertje 2nd, June, 1914; Mott Bros. & Branch	290
Spring Brook Edith 2nd, November, 1911; J. L. Fuller, Manhattan	250
Mary Alta Hartog De Kol, February, 1918; A. J. King, Kansas City, Mo.	300
Segis Abilene Butter Girl, July, 1916; C. L. Ryan, Brownell	400
Heifer calf, March 31, 1919; R. W. Jennings, Junction City, Kan.	160
Lyons Pontiac Enid, January, 1916; G. H. Bock, Wichita	375
Jennie Girta Johanna, January, 1916; Geo. Appleman	375
Letey Bombay Clothilde 2nd, May, 1915; H. L. Cornell	850
Piebe Hengerveld Gem, March, 1915; Chas. P. High, Derby	380
Carlisle Korndyke Duchess Beauty, March, 1913; A. N. Jones, Manhattan	650
Heifer calf, March 31; Edward Neale, Manhattan	250
Badger Lady Korndyke, October, 1910; Walter A. Smith, Topeka	650
Molly Beets Pontiac, February, 1918; A. J. King	350
Sally De Kol, February, 1911; Everett Hays, Manhattan	350
Fayne Spofford, November, 1913; Mott Bros. & Branch	390
Mercedes Ybma Spofford, November, 1912; Mott Bros. & Branch	420
Albechar Pauline M'Kinley, January, 1918; A. J. King	400
Albechar Almakerk De Kol, February, 1918; A. J. King	400

The Shorthorn Record to Lookabaugh.

3 bulls averaged	$10,316.67
35 females averaged	2,311.43
38 head averaged	2,943.42

"Ahem! Have you got your name with you? We'd like to get it for the clerk." The jest was considered a good one, and the ringside crowd, sensing an oddity, and looking for entertainment, prolonged its laughter, for the name was "Lookabaugh" and the address was "Watonga." This was a dozen years, or so, ago. A beginner had just made his first purchase in a corn belt sale of Shorthorn cattle, and a more or less distinguished representative of a livestock paper "pulled one" on the novice to enliven the otherwise uneventful session. That was a dozen years, or so, ago. Among the passengers on a special train of Pullmans that arrived at Watonga, Okla., one bright May morning in 1919, were some who had laughed at the oddity of the name "Lookabaugh" and the odd appearance of its owner. But now the name was a conjuring word in Shorthorn cattle affairs and the objective of this, and several previous trainloads, was sufficiently described by the words "Lookabaugh's sale." That Watonga was "Lookabaugh's town" made the arrival of a special train seem natural enough, despite the fact that blanket Indians squatting on the sidewalk constituted one of its most characteristic street scenes on a sunny day. Nor did the moving picture man and his outfit seem particularly out of place, altho the most characteristic action to be filmed was the age old performance of the North Canadian sandhills in shifting from one spot to another among the plum brush. But on this day the sand drifted unnoticed; the blanket Indians were in eclipse and the "movie man" had his hands full, filming the 2,000 people who came to see, buy (or try to buy) the cattle in the "Lookabaugh sale." And the people, for the most part, didn't know they were being filmed. The cattle were the only actors which counted. They, what they were, what they had won, what they had produced, and what they were deemed capable of producing; these were the factors which before night must confirm or discredit the fame and advertising which had brought breeders from fifteen states, altho it was certain from the start that only a few would be able to buy. The confirmation was complete, and the cattle had to give it. There was no "organization." For some reason the overcrowded squad of auctioneers maneuvered with only indifferent success. The cattle almost sold themselves, and the price (for 38 of the 39 head cataloged) was $111,850. This gave to Lookabaugh, and Oklahoma, the record average for any Shorthorn sale ever held in the United States outside the fanatical attempts of nearly 50 years ago to corner a certain line of breeding. The 20 head of Mr. Lookabaugh's own breeding (all growing things) averaged $3,367.50. The 18 brood cows, selected from the tops of many herds for his own use, and selling in calf or with calf at foot, averaged $2,472.22. The three bulls which won the Pages trophy at the last International Livestock Show, brought respectively, $17,250, $7,600 and $6,100. The champion heifer, Pleasant Acres Bell, was not safe in calf and was not sold. A complete list of the sale transactions follows:

BULLS

Fair Acres Sultan, Jr., 2 yrs., Will Stewart, Paris, Ill.	$17,250
Max Acres Sultan, 2 yrs., J. H. Sullivan, Mangum, Okla.	6,100
Pleasant Fair Sultan, 1½ yrs., W. S. Boles & Son, Enid, Okla.	7,600

FEMALES

Pleasant Acres Julia, 3 yrs., Degginger, Albany, Mo.	3,000
Pleasant Acanthus, 2 yrs., L. L. Little, Fayetteville, Tenn.	3,000
Pleasant Gloster, 1 yr., Dr. Kennedy, Tulsa, Okla.	2,300
Pleasant Rosebud, 1 yr., L. L. Little.	1,800
Pleasant Victoria 2d, 1 yr., Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	1,350
Pleasant Violet Bud, 1 yr., Will Stewart	4,400
Pleasant Roseleaf, 1 yr., Russell Briton, Loyal, Okla.	2,000
Pleasant Fairy Queen, 1 yr., L. L. Little	1,950
Pleasant Acres Maid, 1 yr., Heberling & Scofield, Ponca City, Okla.	2,600
Fair Acres Blossom, 1 yr., Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.	1,300
Pleasant Acres Mysie, 1 yr., Harrington & Wheelock, Watonga, Okla.	2,100
Fair Acres Belle, 1 yr., Park E. Salter	1,300
Fair Acres Butterfly, 1 yr., Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.	1,750
Lady Douglas Sultan, 2 yrs., C. A. Plummer, Elk City, Okla.	1,300
Miss Snowbird Sultan, 2 yrs., Park E. Salter	2,000
Orange Blossom 2nd, 3 yrs., G. A. Gumerson, Kremlin, Okla.	2,000
Pleasant Jealousy L, 3 yrs., D. W. M. Colt	2,500
Pleasant Marigold, 2 yrs., W. S. Boles & Son	1,350
Pleasant Snowflake, 2 yrs., Jess Perry, Enid, Okla.	1,700
Maxwalton Averne, 9 yrs., H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.	3,800
Maxwalton Jealousy, 10 yrs., J. H. Degginger	1,800
Maxwalton Jealousy 2nd, 9 yrs., Bellows Bros.	4,600
Roan Victoria 2nd, 9 yrs., Park E. Salter	3,400
Imp. Gowan Cardigan, 5 yrs., Donald Gunn, Duncan, Okla.	5,000
Mayflower 12th, 6 yrs., Harrington & Wheelock, Watonga	2,000
Lady Dorothy, 5 yrs., H. L. Burgess.	1,600
Imp. Graceful 29th, 7 yrs., L. L. Little	2,600
Golden Marigold, 4 yrs., Dr. W. M. Cott, Okmulgee, Okla.	1,650
Arugask Cowslip 2nd, 2 yrs., Whisler Bros., Watonga	1,850
Imp. Undine Maid, 5 yrs., Dr. W. M. Cott	2,000
Lespedeza Bracelet 5th, 3 yrs., W. E. Swiggert, Lahoma, Okla.	2,500
Lavender Beauty 7th, 8 yrs., Hogan & Warsham, Pryor, Okla.	2,500
Duchess of Gloster M, 4 yrs., W. W. Paxton, Cluster, Okla.	2,650
Lady Orange Blossom 4th, 9 yrs., Dr. H. L. Burgess	1,350
Wellington Amanda 9th, 6 yrs., Dr. W. M. Cott	2,000

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Joseph Creitz & Son, Beloit, Kan., offer three March boars from a litter of nine. These combine the blood of the good Duroc boars, Great Wonder and Giant Invincible. Look up their ad if you want a good spring boar.—Advertisement.

Herb J. Barr, R. 3, Larned, Kan., offers some weaned Duroc boar pigs for sale. They carry the blood of the real big type. He also has a few sows that he wishes to move soon. Look up his ad for the breeding on these pigs.—Advertisement.

W. P. Purdue, Carlton, Kan., is advertising good Holstein grade cows and heifers. These cows are now milking from 35 to 50 pounds daily and will freshen in the fall.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

WANTED
Jacks, Jennets, Mules

Are you breeding your jennets to a prepotent sire, to secure that type of jacks that are wanted to produce the sought-for class of mules? That prepotent sire, MISSOURI CHIEF 8365, who has produced champion mules and jacks, including the grand champion jack of the world, for others, is at your service.

WE OFFER TWO JACKS FOR SALE. If you want the best, ask us about a son of this great sire.

M. E. RICHARDSON, STERLING, KAN.

Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

Black Percheron Stallion

for sale; 6 years old; purebred license No. 1,568; name, Lagos 110258.

JAMES E. BROWN, GARDEN CITY, KAN.

PURE BRED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, 1,700 lbs. Also good black jack to trade, threshing machine preferred. J. T. Geisy, LeRoy, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS. DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

WHY NOT DO IT TODAY?

Mr. Duroc Jersey breeder, you that would like to buy a boar of popular breeding, you promised yourself last week to write **Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.,** for prices and descriptions of fall boars they are advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. **Write now.**

Boars of this breeding selling high in the east.
One by Pathfinder, dam by Cherry Chief.
Four by Great Sensation out of a 600-pound Watt's Model dam.
Two by Great Wonder, dam by Model Gano.
Three by Ideal Pathfinder, dam, Golden Model breeding.
One by Cherry King Orion, dam by Indainwold's O. C. K.
Three by John's Orion, dam by Cherry King Orion.
Also a few November boars by John's Orion.

Note: We have three good yearling boars, one by Pathfinder and two grandsons of Orion Cherry King. These are real herd boars and we will price them right. For prices and descriptions write.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Washington Co., Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Fall Boars

Also fall gilts, bred or open. 160 spring pigs. Home of Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar. Nebraska State Fair 1918.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist., Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Poland China Boars

Some extra good pigs sired by Platte King and out of large sows. Priced to move them as I need the room.

O. H. Fitzsimmons, Council Grove, Kansas

Herd Boars and Pigs

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost pork prices. Are also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at $35 each or three for $100.

Frank L. Downie, R. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Baby Pigs For Sale

Poland China pigs sired by Mouw's Black Jumbo 2nd and Swingle's A Wonder and out of large prolific sows. Boars and sows not related. A few fall gilts, same breeding, bred to Swingle's Big Jones, for sale.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND PIGS

Good, growthy spring pigs at $20 each, shipped at weaning time. They are sired by Wonder King 2nd. Pedigrees furnished.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

50 Big Type Poland China

boars and gilts for sale. The best of breeding, furnish pair no kin. Immune and guaranteed at farmer prices. **Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.**

IMPROVED BIG TYPE POLANDS

For sows, gilts and herd boar prospects, write **B. E. McALLASTER & SONS, LYONS, KAN.**

POLAND WEANLINGS FOR SALE, single, pairs, trios, not related. Pedigreed. Priced right. **F. Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb.**

POLAND CHINA PIGS, $20. A Wonderful King breeding. **Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland China Pigs

in pairs and trios. Not related and nicely spotted. Ready to wean. Also bred gilts bred for September farrow.

CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

Spotted Poland Chinas
(PIONEER HERD)

Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.

Thos. Weddle. R. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

ROCKWOOD STOCK FARM

Spotted Poland Chinas. Good Sept. boars for sale and a few gilts, same age, for sale, bred or open.

Address, Geo. Eakin & Son, Delia, Kansas, R. D. 2, Jackson County.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times.

FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRES

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, March pigs, good ones, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRES ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.**

Herd Boars For Sale Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of the undefeated Messenger Boy. Best of blood. Heavy bone. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

YORKSHIRE HOGS.

WANTED AT ONCE—Registered white Yorkshire boar. **Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kansas.**

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, $28.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. **J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.**

FOR SALE

A bunch of purebred Shropshire rams, ready for service: priced worth the money.

Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa

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Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.

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Registered hogs for sale at all times.

FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, March pigs, good ones, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

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FOR SALE

A bunch of purebred Shropshire rams, ready for service: priced worth the money.

Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Shepherd's Big Durocs

Fine big March and May boars. Sired by King's Colonel I Am, King Orion, Illustrator 2nd Jr. All from my big herd sows. These are big stretchy heavy boned fellows and smooth. Have a splendid lot of fall boars sired by K. C. I. A. and Great Wonder Model. These are good ones. Two gilts bred for July farrow. All immuned. Write quick.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Boars of Size and Quality!

Twenty big, stretchy summer and fall boars. Also fall gilts. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col., and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Royal Scion Durocs

10 choice fall boars for sale. Priced to move them. We are ready to book orders for spring boars. Address

G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

September Boars and Open Gilts $40

Gilts bred to order for fall farrow, $70. Early March pigs, trios not akin, weaned May 8, $20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. **D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.**

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.

FERN J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS

3 March boars combining the blood of Great Wonder—Giant Invincible

by a 900 lb. son of Great Wonder and out of an exceptional sow by Giant Invincible. 9 raised in litter. Dandies. Recorded free.

JOSEPH CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KAN.

Duroc Fall Boars

sired by state fair champion. Also extra good February pigs of Orion breeding. Priced very cheap.

G. D. WILLIAMS, INMAN, KANSAS

Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address,

B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval

Duroc Jerseys of popular blood lines. Young stock for sale. Write me your wants.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

"Better every year." Two extra good fall boars priced to sell. Spring pigs, both sexes. Correspondence a pleasure. **Searle and Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.**

Garrett's Durocs For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery.

R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

MUELLER'S DUROCS—A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. **Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, **W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.**

Auctioneers Make Big Money How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) **MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock Auctioneer

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES

Fall boars all sold. I offer two herd boars, Don Combination and King's Best, for immediate sale. Also some sows and gilts bred to my new herd boar for Sept. and Oct. farrow.
Arthur Mosse, R. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

Chester Whites For Sale

Am booking orders for spring pigs sired by Reckards Wm. 58478. His litter brother was Jr. Champion at National Swine Show 1918. His dam, Miss Lenora 4th, was Sr. Champion sow at same show. His sire, Wm. A., was never beaten in the show ring and has sired more show hogs than any boar living or dead.
E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln St., TOPEKA, KANS.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, a few spring boars and Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

Chester Whites For Sale

Gilts bred for September farrow; choice young boars; spring pigs. **C. H. Cole, N. Topeka, Kan.**

BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS Pairs and trios not akin.
HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

ready for June delivery. **Chas. Cates, Lyndon, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITES. Choice gilts bred for fall farrow. Spring pigs.
E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders for spring pigs. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.**

SWINE.

WANTED—PIGS 8 AND 10 WEEKS OLD
John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa

JERSEY CATTLE.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of **register of merit dams.** Investigate our herd before you buy. **J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).**

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. **M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.**

Registered Jersey Bulls Two bull calves 10 and 6 months old. Backed by production and official records. Good type. $100 each. **A. G. STEVENS, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.**

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL $75. Oakland's Sultan breeding. **Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

YOUNG GUERNSEY BULLS

for sale, one to seven months old, $30 to $50, sired by our pedigreed bull and from high grade cows.
L. L. MULLIN, WALNUT, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOPE PARK HOLSTEINS

If you are looking for the kind that give the milk, come and look. I have one or more carloads of large, well-marked, high-producing cows, none better, fresh or due to freshen soon. Calves from high grade cows bred to purebred bulls delivered in Kansas or adjoining states for $30 each, either sex. Call or write.
HOPE PARK HOLSTEIN FARM,
A. D. Martin, Prop., Hope, Kansas
Barn Adjoining Mo. Pac. Stock Yards.

Holstein Bull Calf

for sale. 5 months old. From 14.76 lb. junior 2-year-old, by 33 lb. sire, 41 lb. grandsire. Dam by 32 lb. sire. Granddam 20 lb. 3-year-old. Great granddam 25 lb. cow. ¾ white. Price $200. Also calves from 30 lb. dams by 40 lb. sire.
LOUIS C. ROHLFING, LAWRENCE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN COWS

I am offering some good young cows milking from 35 to 50 lbs. per day; will freshen again in Sept. or Oct. Also some just freshened. 14 yearling heifers. All priced for quick sale. **W. P. PURDUE, Carlton, Kan.**

2 Holstein Bulls For Sale

19 and 21 months old; Waverly De Kol Johanna Lad 245293, Sir Abbekirk Netherland Lad 250523; half brothers from noted foundation strains on both sides. Tuberculin tested May 1. Reasonable price on one or both. **F. W. BALES, R. 3, GRENOLA, 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.**

For Sale, Allen Skylard Duke 243,069

Holstein, 13 months old, extended pedigree. Also some young bull calves. Pictures.
S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Ben Schnieder, Nortonville, Kan.**

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. backing. **H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES, 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, $25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.**

Others just fresh and a few yearling heifers. All priced to move.—Advertisement.

Look up the Holstein bull calf ad of Louis C. Rohlfing, Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

Ira Romig, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan., offers his Holstein herd bull for sale. This is a good son of King Segis Pontiac. He is a tried sire that has made good for Mr. Romig. If in need of a mature herd bull, write him.—Advertisement.

Central Kansas Jersey Sale.

This is the last call for the Central Kansas Jersey Cattle club's big public sale at White City, Kan., Morris county, Saturday, May 31, which is the day following Decoration day. The sale will be held at the farm of J. A. Comp just outside of White City. There will be 65 cattle in this big sale and the catalog is ready to mail now. The sale will be managed by B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., and you should write him for the catalog. In last week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you will find a list of the consignors and you can write either of them for detailed information if you so desire. You have time to get the catalog if you write at once. J. W. Berry, Jewell, Kan., is consigning 25 head to the sale, mostly cows and heifers. It will prove one of the most attractive sales ever held in Kansas. It will be the best place to buy real herd bull material you ever saw. Cows with register of merit records and the rest in one of the strongest cow testing associations in the state. The Central Kansas Jersey Cattle club is a going concern that is made up of real Jersey cattle breeders and boosters for the breed and they believe in public sales is the place to sell good ones. Come on over.—Advertisement.

Chester Herd Boars.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., is known to every Chester White hog breeder because of the great interest he has taken in the past in the promotion of the breed and because of the splendid herd he owns at Leavenworth. It is not putting it too strong to say that his herd is one of the several strong herds in existence. His herd boars and the wonderful herd sows on his farm near Leavenworth will warrant your inspection if you want to buy a real herd boar or a few bred gilts. Mr. Mosse promoted the Kansas Chester White Breeders' association and it is growing all the time and will be a great help to breeders of this popular breed in Kansas. In a change of copy in this week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze he is advertising two herd boar propositions that should be of interest to any breeder who wants to buy a real herd boar. Don Combination is a senior yearling by Combination Defender. He will also sell King's Best, a boar of great value, and you should write at once for prices and descriptions of these boars. Also some gilts and sows that he is breeding for September and October farrow to his new herd boar, Don Bolshevik, a litter brother to the junior champions at the Nebraska and Missouri state fair last fall and the best pig of the three, at least so pronounced by competent judges that have seen them all. Remember that Arthur Mosse sells only such animals for breeding purposes as will be a credit to the breed and to his great herd at Leavenworth. You can absolutely depend on a square deal if you buy of him on mail order. Write him today for prices. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Duroc Breeders Attention.

A meeting of the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association was held at Concordia, Kan., May 14. It was a "pep" meeting from start to finish and many things were decided upon for this live association for the coming year. They will get behind their breed at the fairs this fall. A silver loving cup will be awarded to the exhibitor exhibiting the best herd of Duroc Jerseys bred by exhibitor shown at the Free fair at Topeka this fall. A year book is being compiled which will contain over 100 pages and which will be furnished to all breeders and farmers in Kansas who are interested in Duroc Jerseys. It will contain the names of the members of the association and other matter pertaining to the breeding of Durocs. Let me suggest that if you are not a member you should send $1 to secretary W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., at once which will make you one and pay you up for one year and if you do so at once you can get your name in the year book which will be published soon. The association also decided upon a sale of boars and sows to be made at Topeka fair week in which members will be allowed to consign. You should write at once for further particulars to either L. L. Humes, Pres., Glen Elder, Kan.; R. E. Gwin, Vice Pres., Morrowville, Kan., or W. W. Jones, Sec'y, Clay Center. A limited amount of advertising can be taken for the year book from breeders or auctioneers and you should write Secretary W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan, at once for rates.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

J. H. Goertzen, R. 3, Hillsboro, Kan., offers for sale two young Polled Hereford bulls that are rich in Anxiety 4th blood and carry 22 polled crosses.—Advertisement.

B. E. McAllaster & Sons, Lyons, Kan., have sows, gilts and herd boar prospects that carry the best blood of the large type Poland China breed. If you want Poland breeding stock write them, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Holstein Herd for Sale.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kan., is advertising the Flowercrest herd of A. R. O. Holsteins for sale. This herd includes 17 A. R. O. cows and heifers, with good records, and **a tried herd sire.** The herd is priced right for quick sale. Either write Mr. Flower at once or go see him. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Messenger Boy Hampshires.

Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan., has 150 Hampshire pigs that are now ready to wean, which he is pricing to his customers while they are young that they may buy them cheap. He is also in position to supply bred sows and gilts. His herd boar, a son of Messenger Boy, is one of the best boars of the breed. If you want a good Hampshire at a reasonable price you will find it by going to the Shaw herd. Write Mr. Shaw your wants, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Sale at Ottawa.

This will announce a sale of Shorthorns to be held by Kelly Brothers, of Gardner, Kan. The sale is set for Friday, June 6, and will be held in the sale pavilion at Ottawa. The Kelly herd is not only an old

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Great Holstein Dispersal Opportunity

The P. P. Lewis Estate Herd to Be Sold at the Farm, 25 Miles Southwest of St. Louis, at

Crescent, Mo., Tuesday, June 10, 1919

75 Registered—Holsteins—40 High Grade

This is the well known herd of P. P. Lewis (deceased) which he has developed thru twenty-five years of careful selection and breeding. It represents the blood of some of the best known and highest priced Holsteins in the United States. **You will find in this herd splendid foundation animals which are ready to make history for you when placed on official tests.**

Most of the young cows are sired by Butter Boy Pontiac Jewel, an exceptionally well bred 27.8 pound grandson of Pontiac Jewel. Also grandson of De Kols 2d's Butter Boy 3rd, sire of 118 A. R. O. daughters.

Many of these cows are bred to Campus Sir Korndyke Tony, who is a son of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol, the senior herd sire at the University of Missouri, a son of Hengerveld De Kol and a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. The dam of Campus Sir Korndyke Tony is a granddaughter of Missouri Chief Josephine. She made a yearly record in the University herd of 22,039 pounds of milk at four years old.

Many of the cows in this herd have good A. R. O. records, and more will be tested before sale date.

EVERY ANIMAL TUBERCULIN TESTED BY UNCLE SAM.

This is a chance to purchase at your own price some real foundation stock for your future herd. For catalog write, mentioning this paper, to the sale manager,

C. E. Driver, Crescent, Mo.

Secretary Missouri Holstein Breeders' Assn.
Auctioneers: J. E. Mack and assistants.

HOLSTEINS PRICED TO SELL

An abundance of bulls, cows and heifers priced to sell. Write for descriptions and prices.

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.

The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at $30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the **Hope Holstein Farm.** Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM
Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC HERD BULL FOR SALE

As I can no longer use **King Segis Pontiac Wayne,** I offer him for sale. His nearest 4 dams average 25 lbs. butter in 7 days; **every dam in pedigree with A. R. O. record;** 3½ years old; splendid individual; 2200 lbs.; good disposition; mostly white; sure breeder. His calves have wonderful vigor and constitution. Have 30 of his daughters to show for themselves. If you want something good that has been tried, and to lighten up your herd, buy this bull.
Ira Romig, Sta.B, Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Bull For Sale

BUTTER, 24.53; MILK, 605.30; is the 7 day record of the dam of our herd sire; his sire a 26-lb. son of Pontiac Korndyke. The bull is an excellent individual, gentle, ideally marked, and 5 years old. Write for price, pedigree and pictures.
J. B. Madison & Son, Kingman, Kan.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to
Albechar Holstein Farm
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ks.

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for $30 each. Write us your needs. We are glad to tell you about our Holsteins. Address
LEE BROS. & COOK,
Harveyville, Kansas

WINDMOOR FARM **Holsteins**

For sale. Bull born Jan. 19, 1918. Sired by a 30.69 lb. son of Colantha Johnanna Lad. Records of six nearest dams average 26.20 lbs. butter. Beautiful individual. Write.
CHAS. C. WILSON, EDNA, KANSAS

Three-Year-Old Daughter

of the $25,000 Bull, Johanna McKinley Segis. Just freshened. Price $300. Also young bulls from high record cows.
G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly of serviceable age. Extra good. Sure to please.
O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kansas

DAMMED

By High Grade Holstein Cows and sired by **Prince Ormsby Homestead de Kol,** whose ancestors show the high records.

Heifer calves at $50 and up. They are excellent individuals and the kind that will grow into great dairy cows.

Let me hear from you stating your wants.

SMITH STOCK FARM
Route No. 2 Lawrence, Kan.

The Profitable Dairy Cow

The farmers of Antwerp will have only to do with such cattle as produce the largest amount of milk upon the smallest amount of food, and for this they prefer the pure Holstein-Friesian cow.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

A. R. O. Holstein Herd For Sale

17 A. R. O. Cows and Heifers from 15 lbs. to 27 lbs. in 7 days, with yearly records. Also richly bred herd sire. Don't waste time. Come and see them. Priced right.

Flowercrest Herd A. R. O. Holstein-Friesians
D. E. Flower, Prop., Mulvane, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, $25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

Registered Holstein Bull

for sale, 4-year-old; sire K. B. K. Prince de Kol of Harum; dam Miss Clema de Jong Pauline.
W. D. SCRUBY, R. 4, HANOVER, KANSAS.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAY 26 1919 LIBRARY

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Meadowbrook Farm
ANGUS BULLS

Six registered bulls, 8 to 18 months old, for sale. Best breeding. Prides and Ericas. Come and see them or write. Priced right.
W. C. TABB, R. 8, PAOLA, KAN.
Shipping Station, Osawatomie, Kan.

Angus Cattle
15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus
For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.
SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL, KANS.
Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
C.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Private Sale—Angus Bulls
Five extra good young bulls ranging in ages from 10 to 12 months old. All sired by Roland L. 187220.
J. W. TAYLOR, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS
(Hornless Shorthorns)

16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS at $200 to $500 each
Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at $100 to $200.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 1602 Pratt, Kansas

A Choice 15-Month Red Bull
For sale. Also a few females.
S. R. BLACKWELDER & SONS,
Pratt County Isabel, Kansas

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale.
Herd headed by Forest Sulton. C. W. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

POLLED DURHAM BULLS
2 yearlings for sale. Priced right.
A. I. Meier, Abilene, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS
12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.
For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Polled Cows and Heifers
35 registered cows and heifers bred to extra good bull. Have sold my farm. Must sell cattle. All at a bargain. Write or wire when you will come. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

Bulls by L. S. Cremo For Quick Sale
Five Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are 12 months old. Short of room and must sell before grass. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle
CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Herefords and Percherons
30 cows and heifers, from yearlings up, good breeding and a good useful lot. All that are old enough will calve this spring. Some have calves at foot and are being bred to Domineer 506433, a son of Domino. As I have not pasture room I must sell and will make attractive price on the lot. In Percherons have 1 6-year-old, black ton stallion, must dispose of him as his fillies are in his way; 1 2-year-old grey, 1750, broke to service; 1 coming 2-year-old black, 1550, ready to use on a few mares and earn his way.
MORA E. GIDDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS

Polled Hereford Bulls
for sale. Two nicely marked, heavy-boned Polled Hereford bulls, 16 and 18 months old, rich in Anxiety 4th blood, 22 polled crosses, in good condition, priced low.
J. H. GOERTZEN, R. 3, HILLSBORO, KAN.

established one but one that has gained a high rating among followers of this breed because of the fact that its productions have in the past invariably made good in buyers' hands. The herd is handled by practical methods and is kept at all times, simply in good growing and breeding form. The sale offering will include 40 females and 8 young bulls, all are reliably bred and should prove especially attractive to those wanting money making cattle. The females are sired by sons of Choice Goods, Collynie, Avondale, Fair Acres Sultan and other bulls that have worked prominent parts in creating present day Shorthorn history. Several of the females will sell with lusty calves at foot, sired by the Kelly herd bull, Lavender Stamp, a son of Wood Dale Stamp out of a Cruickshank Lavender dam. Those that have not calves at foot are well along with calf by the same sire. The bulls include one pure Scotch bull that is a proven good sire, as well as others that are of American families backed by strong individual merit. The sale catalogs are ready and may be had by addressing Kelly Brothers, Gardner, Kan. —Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT.

F. W. Bales, R. 3, Grenola, Kan., advertises two coming 2-year-old Holstein bulls. Look up his ad.—Advertisement.

Red, White and Blue Durocs.

J. L. Taylor, Olean, Mo., proprietor of the "Red, White and Blue" Duroc herd, has some extra good September boars ready to ship. Now that it is right at breeding time it looks as tho these boars should move promptly, as they are bred right, grown right and priced right. If you want an older boar, Mr. Taylor has two or three older boars that he has used in his herd. They have proven their value as sires and will be bargains at the prices he will name on them. If you are a Duroc breeder and want color, head, ear, bone, type, breeding and growth, in fact if you want real Durocs, get in touch with the Red, White and Blue herd.—Advertisement.

Missouri's Holstein Opportunity.

Tuesday, June 10, Crescent, Mo., marks one of the great opportunities that has been given the Holstein breeders of the west. The late P. P. Lewis spent 25 years of breeding time coupled with a great amount of money and careful selection in building up the great Holstein herd that will be dispersed on that date that his estate may be settled. The herd contains 75 registered Holsteins and 40 high grade Holstein females. The best (and highest priced) blood of the breed is freely represented in the herd. Most of the younger cows are sired by Butter Boy Pontiac Jewel. Many of the cows are bred to Campus Sir Korndyke Tony. These two bulls take the blood to the right foundation, the foundation that every breeder hopes to reach in his herd. Many of the cows in the herd have already been tested and have good A. R. O. records. Many more will be tested before sale day. This will be your opportunity to get foundation stock that either has an A. R. O. record or will make a record for you when placed on official test. Every animal in the herd has been tuberculin tested by federal officials. Write for a catalog today that you maay know better the wonderful animals that are to be offered in this sale. Then plan to attend the sale and take one or more of them home to your herd. It will pay you. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

To Protect Livestock

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has detailed Dr. O. R. Burkett at Ashton, Kan., Dr. Walter Smith at Emporia, Kan., Dr. O. E. Strodman at Newton, Kan., Dr. George Winkler at Dodge City, Kan., F. A. Bittener of Lakin, Kan., and G. S. Muncey of Syracuse, Kan., to give special attention to sheep and cattle scabies in Kansas. These men are all new additions to the force and they will cooperate with the state livestock sanitary commission in handling these livestock diseases.

A special emergency has arisen in Western Kansas which makes additional help and greater vigilance necessary. These diseases probably will be brought under control by July 1, altho they will not be eradicated completely.

Record Price for Guernsey Calf

A record Guernsey price was set at the Florham Farms sale, Madison, N. J., May 15. Florham Leader, a 2-month-old bull calf was sold to a combination of Massachusetts breeders for $25,000. The sale at which the record was made included 83 Guernseys which made an average of $2,172.

Hereford Breeders Organize

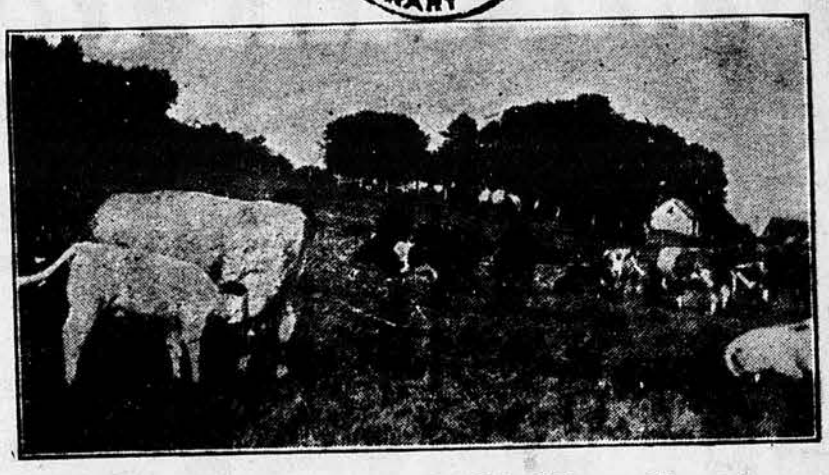
At a recent meeting held in Ottawa, Kan., the Hereford cattle breeders of Eastern Kansas organized for the purpose of holding shows and sales, and otherwise looking after the interests of their breed. The Ottawa Commercial club aided in the organization. R. A. Steele, of Richland, Kan., was elected president.

Approves Capper's Idea

I wish Senator Capper success in his efforts to bring about the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law. I am a farmer tho would gladly sign my name to such a petition and I could get many others as well. Ralph T. Jones.

South Hingham, Mass.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.



Kelly Brothers Sell Shorthorns
In Sale Pavilion at
Ottawa, Kansas, Friday, June 6, 1919
40 Cows and Heifers—8 Good Young Bulls Scotch and Scotch Topped

40 COWS and HEIFERS, all with calves at foot or bred to good Scotch bulls such as Lavender Stamp, a Cruickshank Lavender bred by C. E. Leonard; and a son of Fair Acres Sultan. These cows and heifers are sired by such sires as Scotch Goods, a grandson of Choice Goods; Baron Marr by Cumberland Last; Collynies Mariner by Imp. Collynie; and by sons of Fair Acres Sultan and Avondale.

THE BULLS include one Scotch herd bull a proven sire of merit, by Royal Gloster out of a Cruickshank Orange Blossom dam; others by Scotch Monarch, Lavender Stamp and Silk Goods.

If you are in need of well bred, useful, breeding Shorthorns, arrange to attend this sale.

For catalog, address, mentioning this paper.

Kelly Brothers, Gardner, Kansas
Auctioneers: Rule, Burgess, Newcomb and Marshall.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919
Chief Stock Bulls, Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. 200 high class females of the most popular and practical families.
HEADQUARTERS FOR HERD BULLS AND FOUNDATION STOCK
Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.
CARBONDALE, KAN. (Ry. Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) **TOMSON BROTHERS** DOVER, KAN. (Ry. Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

SHORTHORN BULLS
Bulls from 8 to 16 months old in reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific.
C. W. TAYLOR
Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas.

What is a Shorthorn Bull Worth?

If a registered Shorthorn bull during his life sires 100 calves worth $5 more per head than calves from the same dams by a scrub bull he is worth $500. If they sell for $10 more he is worth $1,000. If $20 more, he is worth $2,000.
But suppose they sell for $50 more—what is he worth? He is actually worth $5,000 in gold.
It will pay you to use a high-class Shorthorn bull. He will cost much less than his value.
You get paid for quality and pounds both at the beef markets. Many a 1,600 lb. Shorthorn cow yields from 7,000 to 10,000 lbs. of milk per year.
American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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.

Choice Cumberland 766468
for sale, nicely marked, red roan Shorthorn bull of the show type. One of the best I have ever raised. 1-year-old April 12, 1919; a bargain.
T. J. BLAKE, CENTRALIA, KANSAS.

New Buttergask Shorthorns
Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service.
MEALL BROS.,
Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas

Shorthorn Bull Bargains
I expect to sell 14 mighty good one and two-year-old Shorthorn bulls in the next 30 days. Priced to move.
FRANK H. YAEGER, BAZAAR, KANSAS

D. L. Dawdy's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls
Pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 16 months old. These bulls out of extra choice cows. Good size, reds or roan. Cumberland Last, Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices very reasonable. Write at once for prices and descriptions. Address
D. L. DAWDY, Arrington, Atchison County, Kan.

Shorthorns
Scotch and Scotch topped for sale. Herd bull, Types Model 2nd, son undefeated Cumberland's Last. Red, roan and white heifers and cows; open, bred, calves at foot.
L. H. ERNST, TECUMSEH, NEB.

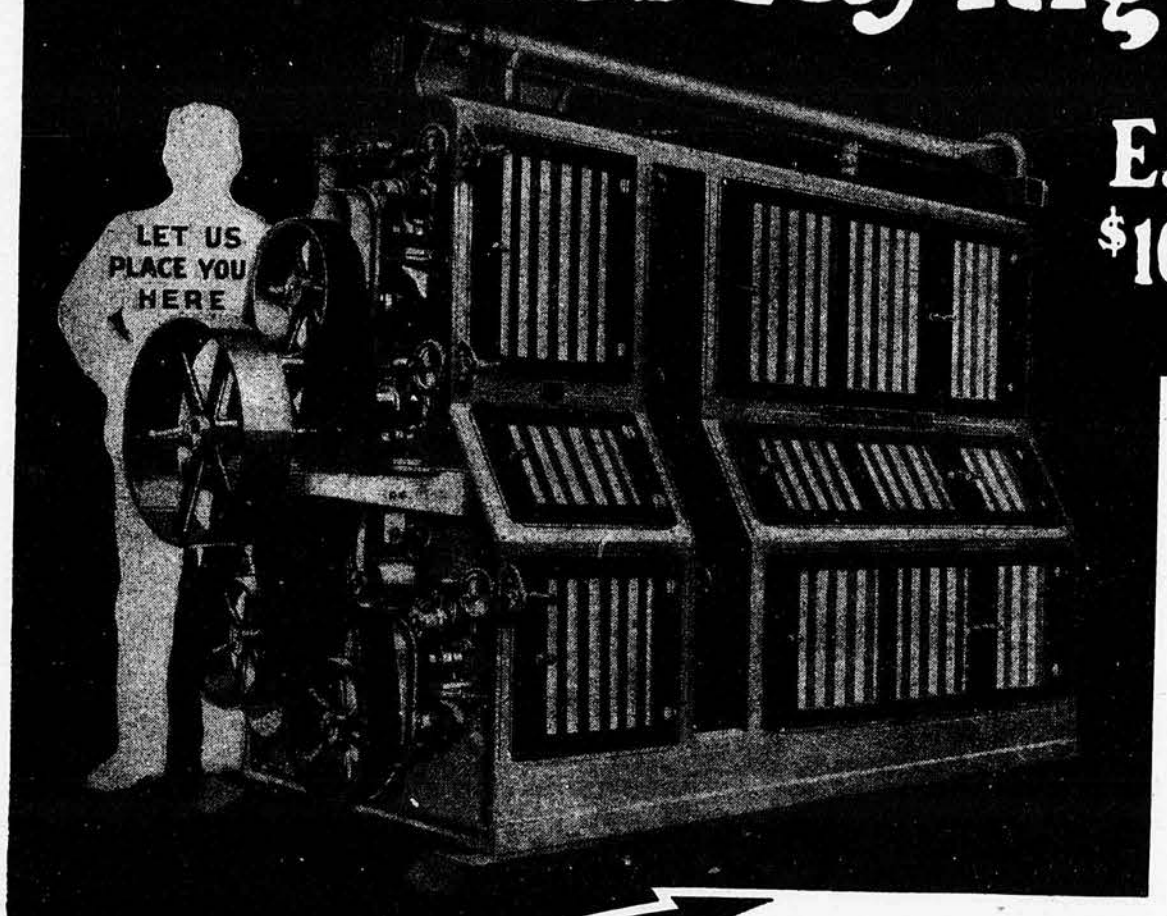
Shorthorn Bulls
Reds and roans by
Auburn Dale 569935
A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money.
WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN.
(Osborne county)

GOOD YOUNG BULLS
Of best practical Shorthorn blood. Some very choice young bulls from 11 to 17 months old. See their sires and dams and how they are grown. Prices and values right. Wire or phone if you are coming.
S. B. AMCOATS,
Route 7, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale
Serviceable ages, well bred and good individuals. H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.
Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

Own This Paying Business



Earn From $500.00 to $1000.00 Per Month

YOU, without previous milling experience, can earn big money with this one-man, short-system, roller flour mill.

Here is the best paying business in your town and second only to that of your banker in prestige and dignity.

You can be the local flour miller of your community with but a comparatively small investment, and have light, easy, indoor work and an all year round business.

Everybody wants good flour. Why not furnish it from wheat grown at home, milled at home, sold at home, to home people? You save the freight on both the wheat and flour and earn the regular milling profits and in addition the extra profit of making Flavo Flour on the efficient American Midget Marvel Mill. We start and guide you to success in this profitable business.

"FLAVO" (America's Community) FLOUR

You are given the free use of this brand. We advertise it for you. We start you in business with our Confidential Selling Plans and our Service Department, composed of a corps of skilled milling and flour experts, examines samples of your flour each month, thus enabling you to keep your product up to our high FLAVO standard.

The American Midget Marvel Mill

is the wonderful, self-contained, one-man flour mill that performs all the milling functions within itself—grinding, bolting, and purifying. It is so simple that we teach you in just a few demonstrations how to successfully operate it. A handsome machine, so sturdily built that it will last a lifetime. It requires but one-half the power and but one-fourth the labor of the old long system flour mill. It requires but very little space and can be installed at very little expense.

Because of its improved, patented, short process, this wonderful mill produces a great yield of creamy white flour that is superior to most flour—a flour that creates a demand for itself. It retains most of the wheat oils in which reside the full nutrition and nutlike flavor of the wheat berry.

The American Midget Marvel Mill is built in seven sizes—from 15 to 100 barrels daily capacity. It is sold on a 30-day free trial, you to be the sole judge as to whether it comes up to your expectations. Thus you are enabled to operate it and be assured of success before buying.

Over 1,500 of these mills are earning unusual profits for their owners throughout the United States. Here is an opportunity for you in your town if you act at once.

Write today for our booklet "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill." You will find it most interesting.

Write To-day

Anglo-American Mill Company
Owensboro, Ky.

Anglo-American Mill Co.
616-622 Central Trust Bldg.,
Owensboro, Ky.

Gentlemen: Please send me full particulars regarding your mill, also your free booklet, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill."

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