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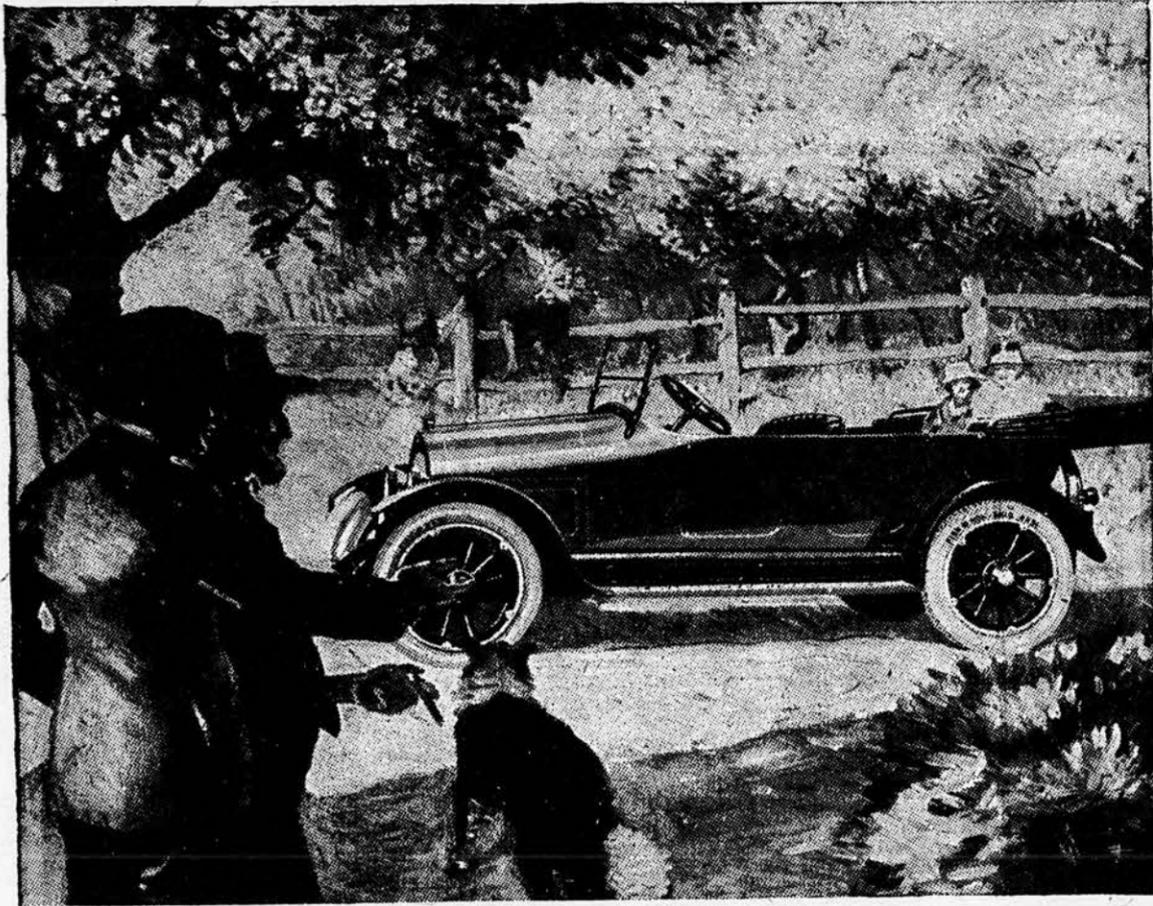
The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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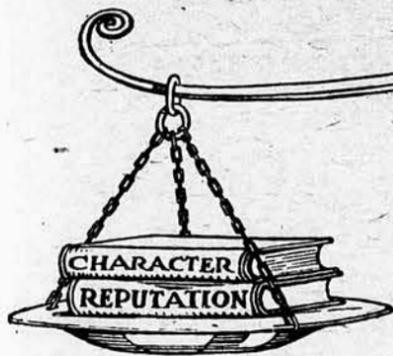
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WHEN A FARMER BORROWS

By H. W. DOYLE, Special Asst. Secy.
KANSAS BOARD OF AGRICULTURE



THE MAN who lends money does so with the purpose of getting the interest. But that isn't all he wants. He wants his principal repaid. His principal is his stock in trade, and if he doesn't get it back he cannot expect to continue in the business of lending. The first thing he considers in making a loan, therefore, is the possibilities for the repayment of the principal. The more certain his chances of getting back the principal the lower the rate of interest he can afford to take, altho the rate of interest does not depend entirely upon this one feature.

The possibilities of repayment depend upon the integrity and honesty of the borrower, his assets, the purposes for which the money is used, and, in case of the farmer, frequently the whims of the weather. A reputation for prompt payment of bills is a very decided advantage to the man who wants to borrow. Despite the fact that he is said often to be coldblooded and hardhearted in his dealings the banker is human, and has a very wholesome respect for character. Loans are influenced to a very considerable degree by the character of the borrower. Consequently it stands a farmer well in hand to guard his reputation jealously.

Very seldom, however, are loans made on character alone. There must be in addition some visible assurance that the borrower will be able to repay the money when it comes due—security. Tho a man may have an excellent character he may meet circumstances that absolutely prevent his paying debts. He may die, and his heirs be unable to fulfill his obligations. Borrowed money may be secured by clear, unincumbered property, real or personal, or by a third party who is able to pay the debt should the borrower fail. Ordinarily it is the man that offers the least security who has to pay usurious interest rates.

Borrowing money for non-productive purposes, for personal pleasure and luxury, is the height of folly, especially for the borrower. The lender may be secured amply and suffer no loss, but the borrower should never seek the use of another man's money unless by so doing he can make sufficient gain thru the use of that money, not only to repay the debt, but to make a profit also. Borrowing money for pleasure trips to California, unless it be in search of needed strength and health is a sad mistake. Borrowing money to buy a piece of labor-saving machinery that will more than pay for itself and the interest is sound economy.

The distinction between productive and non-productive purposes is not difficult to determine. Dr. T. N. Carver, an authority on economics, defines a productive purpose as one—"in which the borrowed money to be used will produce a return greater than needed to pay the debt," and a non-productive purpose as "anything which will not help to pay for itself." Land, buildings, equipment, machinery, seeds, fertilizer, or labor may be said to be productive only when they bring in more than enough to pay off the purchase price, principal and interest; the greater the amount above that figure the more productive they are. The borrowing of funds to buy such things as are productive is not to be ashamed of; it is a mark of business sagacity and courage. The point is that the would-be borrower should figure carefully, and make sure that the thing or enterprise really is productive.

When it has been determined the money will be productive and the lender has been satisfied as to security and character, the question of the time of repayment arises. This time should be calculated carefully; it should be neither too soon nor too late. If the money will be in hand to pay the debt by November 1 it is foolish to allow the debt to run till January 1. On the other hand, if the money will not be in hand to pay the debt till January 1, it is even more foolish to have the payment come due any sooner. Right here is where the farmer often bumps up against a difficulty.

Short-term loans for funds to pay wages, finance crops, buy supplies or equipment are supplied by banks or merchants. Bank loans, made on the

personal integrity of borrowers or secured by chattel mortgages, are generally drawn for terms of three or six months, with interest taken in advance out of the loan. Owing to the nature of the farmer's business it is often impossible for him to turn over his capital in so short a time, and many loans have to be renewed at maturity. The deduction of 10 per cent interest in advance from a loan of \$1,000, maturing in six months, raises the rate to 10½ per cent. If, when the loan matures, the principal cannot be paid, the note is renewed for a corresponding term, and the interest is added to the principal. This practice, coupled with the fact that when a chattel mortgage is given as security the borrower pays the recording fee and inspection charges, frequently makes the cost of short-term loans more than 1 per cent above the bank rate.

A large percentage of the goods sold to farmers

for the period from one crop to the next. And let it be said that in making such an estimate it is far better to err in figuring the length of life too short than to figure it too long. Yet, a comparatively small loan, lasting for only a few years, may in cases of this kind cause no difficulty in repayment, but heavy loans may lay considerable financial strain on the borrower, especially if adversity comes.

This all leads up to the axiom that "The length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which money is borrowed." This does away with the necessity of frequent renewal, and the possibility of unscrupulous lenders insisting on foreclosure. If a man wants to build a silo and the silo will last 10 years, the loan should not run longer than 10 years, neither should it run for so short a time that the borrower cannot hope to meet the payments as they come due.

In applying for a loan lay all your cards on the table. Go to the banker or lender and show him just what he may expect in the way of payment of interest and the repayment of principal. Let him have a clear understanding of just what the money is to be used for, and just how the improvement is going to pay for itself. Assemble your facts and figures in an orderly and understandable way. Tell him of your liabilities and assets, and cover up nothing. One reason the business man often seems to have preference over the farmer is that he does this very thing. He knows the banker or lender must have this information if loans are to be made intelligently, and he has learned there is no use trying to "slip something over."

And finally, when a payment comes due go and pay it. If you can't meet the payment go tell the banker, and show him why. Don't wait a few days, a week, or a month, but be there, right on the dot. If there is anything that exasperates a banker it is to have a borrower dally along, either from a natural inclination to procrastinate or from malicious intent, and come in for settlement only when threatened with suit. He doesn't want to bring suit; in most cases he would much rather renew the note or the mortgage than to bring suit. He does want, however, and he has a right to expect, the borrower to make a conscientious effort toward payment, and it is only fair that the borrower at least present himself at the expiration of the loan to show his good intentions.

Kanred Wheat

Kanred, the new variety of wheat produced at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, is making good with the farmers. Every bushel that was produced in 1917 was purchased for seed and used for that purpose. It was reported at a meeting of the Kansas Crop Improvement association held at Manhattan in February, that over 50,000 acres were sown last fall.

One of the largest growers of Kanred wheat is Miss Mary Best, of Medicine Lodge, Kan. Miss Best began growing

this variety in 1912 and observed that it produced measurably better yields than Kharkof, the best variety she had been able to get previous to that time. This was the result again in 1913, so in 1914 Kharkof was discarded altogether in favor of Kanred. Fifty bushels were obtained from the Kansas State Agricultural college. In order to keep the seed pure, 30 acres were sown on sod and 20 acres on newly plowed alfalfa. In this way there was no possibility of any volunteer wheat of another variety getting mixed with the Kanred crop. As a further insurance, no barley, rye or other variety of wheat is grown on the place. All headers, binders, drills, wagons, and especially the separator and fanning mill are not permitted to be taken off the place and are not used for any other grain. This entails some extra expense but in Miss Best's judgment she is more than repaid for this by the satisfaction of knowing that her wheat is pure. Miss Best likes Kanred for both upland and lowland sections in Kansas.

On Your Own Farm

ONLY THOSE who live under their own vine and fig-tree realize the full value of rural life. The most satisfactory social progress and the greatest advances in agriculture are found where patriotism has its roots in the soil. Several of the leading countries of the world have realized this fact. In order to check political unrest, to lessen the economic loss by migration to other countries, and lessen the movement from the country into the cities, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, the Australian Commonwealth, Germany, and to a lesser degree a number of others countries, have instituted a plan of rural development in which the land is bought in large areas, subdivided into farms and farm-laborers' allotments, and then sold to actual settlers on long-time payments. The buyers are aided in improving and cultivating these farms by a competent organization, adequately financed by the government. They have the benefit of expert advice, not only in their agricultural operations but in forming buying and selling organizations. In other words, these countries are creating an organized community development.

This plan of rural development is the greatest agrarian reform of the last century. It is enabling discontented tenantry and poor laborers to enjoy landed independence, to live in better houses, to have more and better livestock, to educate their children, and to have a deeper love for their country for what it is doing for them. A new and better civilization is being born.

The adoption of this policy by the United States will not, therefore, be an experiment. It has been a financial and economic success in the thickly populated countries of Europe, and in the sparsely populated countries of Australia and New Zealand. The need for it in the United States is far more acute than this optimistic nation realizes.

In the 10 years before the beginning of the present war 900,000 people left the United States to take farms in Canada. They took with them millions of capital and an energy, ability, and experience that we cannot afford to lose. In the year preceding the war one of the Brazilian states had 1,600 applications for farms from the single city of San Francisco.

In the stress of this war the Commonwealth of Australia has appropriated 100 million dollars to be spent in buying and subdividing land and making farms ready for cultivation for the returning soldiers. England is preparing homes for the empire's returning soldiers. Germany has a complete set of plans for the agricultural development of Poland. Our young men will return home filled with enterprise, looking at the world in a new way; and unless we make provision in advance for enabling them to enjoy landed independence without undergoing the privation, hardship, and anxiety of the purchase of land under the conditions imposed by private colonization agencies, they will not remain here. They will embrace the broader opportunities afforded by the state aided and directed development of other countries.—Elwood Mead, University of California.

is sold on a credit basis, the farmer running an account. Where such book credit is granted freely it is customary for merchants, especially implement dealers, in ordinary times, to add a larger margin of profit in the sale price. For instance, \$10 may be added to the cash price of a header, \$5 to the cash price of a binder, and \$2 to the cash price of a mower. The difference between the cash and the credit price on standard implements may vary from 5 to 10 per cent. When the account runs for a period of only six months this difference is equivalent to paying a rate of interest well above 10 per cent. Hence it is seen that the farmer is not far ahead, if any, by running an account.

Sometimes a piece of machinery is bought that cannot be expected to pay for itself in the normal time loans are allowed to run. In such cases the reasonable length of life of the piece of machinery should be estimated with all the accuracy possible, and each crop should be expected to pay its proportionate share of the principal and the interest

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

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

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

OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
Women's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt
Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

They're Not Enlisting

THE GENERAL Army Staff urges the recruiting of a regular army of ½ million men. At no time have I believed it will be possible to enlist that many young Americans in the regular army in time of peace. It had been nearly impossible to keep the regular army recruited up to 100,000 men before the war, but some of the army staff who have swivel chair jobs at good salaries, and who have become accustomed to being saluted and waited on, seemed to have acquired the impression that war experiences would create a taste for military life in the minds of the young men who served in France, and at the various camps in this country. The fact is, however, that these boys for the most part are so sick and tired of military life that they will do anything except desert to get out of it. So the recruiting officers who have been working round demobilization camps are having poor success. Even the prospect of getting a trip overseas with no particular hardships or dangers connected is not sufficiently alluring to tempt the young men who have had some months' experience in military life.

So, I am not worrying much about the big army. To begin with, Congress is not going to follow the advice of the army staff, and provide for a standing army of ½ million men by enlistment, and if Congress did pass such a law the ½ million men could not be enlisted. And no Congress will dare to pass a law providing for a regular army filled by conscription.

Some of the advocates of universal compulsory military service are declaring that returning soldiers are for it. I will not say when they make that statement that they are lying, but they are badly mistaken. It is a safe bet that 90 per cent of the men who have seen active service are against compulsory military service, and these boys are going to have a good deal to say about running the country during the next few years.

New Industries

A new industry is growing up in Canada and Alaska. Reindeers from Lapland were introduced a few years ago into Alaska by the United States. The object was to provide a meat supply for the Eskimos and incidentally clothing. The experiment has proved a big success. A race of hunters and fishers has been turned into a pastoral people, and thousands of Eskimos who once eked out a precarious living are now prosperous owners of herds of reindeer. There are now nearly 100,000 reindeer in Alaska and 67,448 of these are owned by 1,568 native Eskimos. The herds of these natives are valued at \$1,686,900, or more than \$1,000 to the owner. These natives formerly were destitute, a charge on the government. Now they are supplying a great deal of meat, much of it shipped to the markets in the United States proper.

Just recently there has been incorporated under the laws of the Canadian government with headquarters at Montreal, the North American Reindeer Company, organized to breed reindeer. The company has a capitalization of \$100,000 provided mostly by persons in the United States. It has acquired grazing privileges over 76,000 square miles in Northern Canada which will be stocked with herds driven across from Alaska.

Another industry developed largely as a war measure is the killing of whales along the Pacific coast, for meat. It is declared that whale steak is good stuff, palatable as good beef, especially when the whale is not too old. I presume that when a whale gets to be 200 or 300 years old the meat becomes tolerably tough.

May I not suggest another new industry along this line? The whale is a mammal and gives milk like a cow. Now, if someone will start a dairy herd of whales and find a way in which the cow whales can be brought up and milked he will have a fortune. Of course it will be a whale of a job.

Let's Have Truth

What perplexes and worries me a good deal in these days when everything seems to be upset is the difficulty in getting the truth about things. It is a common thing to see two accounts in a newspaper about what is supposed to be going on in

Paris, Berlin, Poland or Russia and both diametrically contradicting each other. Of course one or both must be wrong. I am not blaming the newspaper because it takes such news as is sent and the news editor knows no more about what the real truth is than does the reader, but it creates a most confused state of mind among the reading public. The conscientious editor who is supposed to be guiding the thoughts of his readers gets his own opinions somewhat from what he sees and hears, but mostly from what he reads. Not being able to determine what the facts are concerning the great world movements he cannot form a definite opinion.

Here is a great, almost worldwide movement called Bolshevism. What is the truth about Bolshevism? What is the Bolshevist government really doing in Russia? To what extent is it spreading in Europe? I do not know because I get reports that contradict each other completely. I read a report one day that the movement is growing weaker in Russia and that only a small per cent of the people of Russia are for it. The next day, or it may be in the same paper in which I read this report, I read that the movement is constantly growing stronger in Russia, and that it has the support of a majority of the people. Which statement is true? I do not know.

Now, it seems to me, there is a way in which the truth could be obtained, and in a way that would command the confidence of the public. A private citizen can scarcely get the truth in regard to Russia; the job is too big. He may go there but as he sees only a little of the vast country he is apt to get a narrow and distorted view of the situation. That view may be too favorable to Bolshevism or it may not be fair to Bolshevism. If our government were to send, not politicians or men with opinions already formed, but a dozen bright, active newspaper reporters whose only ambition is to get the facts regardless of what the facts may be, send these young men into Russia without any strings on them and with instructions to get only the facts, they would get them. They would divide up the territory and each write the story of the part assigned to him. Then from all their stories the composite story could be gathered and it would be true. From such a story people could arrive at a correct conclusion.

Most of the misery that has cursed the world is the result of falsehood, not deliberate and intentional lies, but false theories, misinformation. War is the result of false teachings. Why should the people of one country hate the people of another? Because they have been made to believe lies about each other. Intolerance is the child of falsehood, and in its turn begets falsehood. If the people of the world could know the truth there would be no more wars, no more religious persecution, and almost universal good will and prosperity.

Benefits of Acquaintanceship

I suppose most of the grown-up readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have at some time had a prejudice against some other person whom they scarcely knew. Afterward they have met that person and discovered him quite a decent, likable chap, and yet if you had never become acquainted you would have gone on filled with a false impression concerning him. The fact is the average person is inclined to be decent, and honest and kind: There are no perfect humans so far as I have seen or known. All of them are a composite of good and bad, of selfishness and kindness, of wisdom and folly, but in nearly every case there is more good than bad, and with the right sort of environment and teaching the good will predominate over the bad. Unfortunately falsehood seems to be more active than truth, and the minds of nearly all men are to some extent corrupted by it.

The greatest good the government could do for the people would be to organize a propaganda of truth. The people have been lied to so much they cannot tell the difference between the truth and a lie. What they read is so often so colored by self-interest that even when based on the truth it creates a false impression, and is as bad in its effect as a deliberate lie. I can see no reason why, as I have said, our government cannot get the truth about Europe. I can see there is a good deal more difficulty in getting the truth about our own

country. Here partisan selfishness enters. The party in power does not wish the truth published if the party leaders believe telling the truth would lose popular support, and so they try to conceal the unpleasant and unpopular things. The politicians of the other party do not want to tell the truth about the party in power if they think it will help that party. Maybe you think that between the ins and the outs the truth will be told, but it isn't. The partisans of each side believe what their leaders tell them, and as a result almost nobody gets the truth.

Don't Be Discouraged

Still, I am not going to get pessimistic about the general situation, even if it does seem impossible to get the truth. Every once in a while I get a suggestion from a reader which adds somewhat to the gaiety of the world. Here is a subscriber who writes me saying: "I have been reading your writings for a good many years. Some of your teaching seems to be very good and some of it is in my estimation very bad."

That, as I gather, is fifty-fifty, which perhaps isn't a bad average for a common plug editor.

This subscriber is a religious man but he seems to have it in for the churches. He says: "The churches of our day are all organized, and are all wrong. Jesus of Nazareth was not a member of any organization nor can a real follower of His be in any organization. These churches of ours are working for themselves and the devil, and not for Jesus Christ. The traffic in religion is now as bad as the traffic in liquor. We have gotten in bad shape, and shall have to call on the Lord to help us out and practice real Christianity."

There are some mighty peculiar people in this old world, aren't there?

A World Panacea

An Oklahoma subscriber sends me three typewritten pages entitled, "A Plan to Secure Peace and Justice for the People of Every Country, Based Upon Universal and Divine Law." I submit this is some plan, if it will work. In brief, Mr. Friend would establish publicly-owned storage houses and manufacturing plants in every county in all the states, and in all the countries of the globe. He would have certificates issued based on products in the nature of warehouse receipts, I assume, and these should be the medium of exchange. Whenever the reports from the various countries showed an excess of certificates in circulation the excess would be cancelled and retired by an international exchange system. He would have wholesale and retail prices fixed by law, permitting a certain percentage on the value to pay for the labor of handling.

Mr. Friend's idea is, of course, not entirely original, but it takes in a wider scope than any brought to my attention. It would, in short, mean a worldwide system of currency and a worldwide exchange of products. Incidentally, it would seem to mean worldwide free trade.

Landowner and Tenant

H. M. Nichols of Westphalia, says he is both a landowner and a renter; that is, he owns 120 acres and rents 100 more. He has it in for the non-resident landowner, who he declares, speaking collectively, is a curse to the country. Here is his drastic remedy: "Either compel a man to sell land which he abandons, within three years to the highest bidder, or let the government tax the land up to its full rental value, and use the money in building good roads and free hospitals. This," continues Mr. Nichols, "would bring land prices down to real value, and good farmers, and no one else, would work the land."

Mr. Nichols does not believe any satisfactory partnership between the landowner and tenant is possible. However, I happen to know that such arrangements have been made and have been satisfactory. Landowners and tenants are, after all, on the average much the same kind of persons. Some of them are just, reasonable and willing to enter into any arrangement that is fair and equitable, while others are narrow, selfish and

anxious to take the advantage whenever possible. I have, in the course of my life, had dealings with men of all kinds and conditions. I have found a large majority of them fair minded, and willing to meet me half way. I have found a few, a very few stinkers, I am pleased to say, in the course of my pilgrimage from the cradle so far on my way to the crematory, and those few have not been confined to any one calling or condition. It is absurd to say landowners are all greedy, grinding oppressors, or that all tenants are oppressed and downtrodden. However, in my judgment, our tenant system is an evil which is robbing the land of its fertility, decreasing the production of the country, and adding to the high cost of living. There is no use to approach the problem in a spirit of vindictiveness or one-sidedness. That spirit will never get the right solution.

Capital Would Suffer

I have said the nation must depend for safety on the good sense and hard thinking of the average man, speaking collectively. But if the capitalists are wise they will not insist that their special privileges must be guarded. Of all people there are none more deeply concerned if they only can see it, in seeing general order, prosperity and happiness than are these same capitalists. If there should sweep over this country a storm of discontent and anarchism; if the roads and cities and towns should become crowded with idle men, just so sure as the world turns on its axis the capitalists would suffer from the resulting cyclone.

Stands up for West Pointers

I read with amusement some of your communications in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of March 15, especially one entitled, "Uncle Sam's Snob Factory." Of course I am not as competent a judge as some, having been in the army only one year, so I am not so willing to pass judgment as a man who has been a civilian all his life. I have found that civilians usually think they know more about military life than the soldier knows. As to Uncle Sam's snobs, I speak from the viewpoint of the buck private. I became personally acquainted with only one officer while in the service, but he was a prince, and he was a West Pointer. According to military discipline a soldier must have respect for his officer, and in like manner the officer, if he is a good officer, respects the rights of his men, and realizes that it is his duty to look out for them, and defend their rights against all comers. I have been under a number of West Point officers and a lot of 90-day training school officers, and I will leave it to any enlisted man if, provided he be given his choice, in 90 per cent of the cases he will choose the West Pointer. The West Point men may be snobs but with the men in the training camps and organizations they stand ace high. Concerning the 90-day officers, a large percentage of them are snobs and no wonder. Take a necktie clerk from a "gent's" furnishing store, train him for 90 days, and make him a lieutenant over 150 or 250 men. He naturally feels his importance. He is just the same as the men under him, only he knows the rules by rote, and enforces his authority and by bawling out the men or non-com's under him. He isn't accustomed to authority, and doesn't know how to use it when he gets it. You can't teach a man leadership in 90 days. Of course the more responsible men who had held positions of trust, and who had had experience with men and affairs made good officers, and made good with the men. But believe me, the West Pointer beats the civilian officer all hollow.

B. K.

I have no doubt West Point has turned out some very fine officers. I have made the acquaintance of a few myself. I am not blaming them, but the system which is intended to build up an aristocratic official military class. So far as the officers' training schools were concerned, the men who attended them were trained so far as time permitted under the West Point system, with the lessons learned from the experience of the war added. I have no doubt the new authority turned the heads of a good many of them, and made them snobs and tyrants, but it must be remembered that they got their ideas concerning the duties of an officer for the most part from regular army instructors.

Teachers' Pay

My old friend, Bill Brown, of Pratt, writes what I call an interesting letter. Maybe I am reaching the reminiscent age which makes the letter more interesting to me, but anyway I give it space.

I have been noticing a great many comments of late about the low wages paid our school teachers of Kansas and in the issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze of March 1 Mr. Dillon says of the teachers: "They receive miserable pay. You can't get a competent hired man for such wages." Mr. Dillon is arguing for a teachers' pension law, which is all O. K., and should be enacted, but I beg leave to differ from Mr. Dillon on the wage question. I do not know what teachers receive in Shawnee county, but I do know what teachers are paid in Pratt and adjoining counties. I taught the first school that ever was taught in District 13 in Pratt county in the winter of 1879. The school house was a sod dugout 12 by 12, the floor of dirt and the roof the same. The seats were made of sod piled up around the outer edge of the room. We had one wooden bench about 3 1/2 feet long. Our stove was a camper's sheet iron stove and the fuel was cornstalks which the teacher and the pupils cut and carried in from an adjoining cornfield. We carried water from a well about 80 rods distant. There were 35 pupils enrolled, and the average attendance was about 26. I was to be paid \$50 and board for the three months' term, but actually received about \$34 mostly in chips and whetstones. The school-books were the books the children had brought with them from their former homes and they represented the states of Iowa, Virginia, Mississippi, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and some other states the names of which I have forgotten. We had no blackboard and no charts, but we had a good school and the pupils did well in all their studies. The next year the district built

a sod schoolhouse, and put in a few homemade benches. The school was taught by a young woman that year and the next, each term being three months. She received \$25 a month the first year and \$30 a month the next, and paid for her board out of this. After a lapse of 40 years I am still living in the same district. We now have a three-story cement and brick building. It is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity supplied by an electric lighting plant. It has a sanitary drinking fountain; an organ and piano, a graphophone; a fine auditorium; maps and globes and charts, and one encyclopedia that cost more than the district paid out in teachers' salaries for the first two years of its existence; one shower bath for the boys and one for the girls; a janitor who gets more for two months' work than the first two teachers received for six months' labor. Instead of a three months' term the school runs nine months every year. There are five teachers; one receives \$133 a month; two receive \$95 a month and the other two \$85 a month. They are allowed every holiday on full pay. They go to the state and district teachers' association meetings, and their pay goes right along. We shut up the school for five weeks but the teachers' wages go right on. It strikes me that if there is a class of people favored in every way it is our Kansas school teachers. But Mr. Dillon says we can't hire a farm laborer for the miserable wages paid our school teachers. Well, if this is true, wages of farm hands in Shawnee county must be different from the wages paid farm hands in Pratt and adjoining counties. I know of no farm hand receiving more than \$65 a month and he must board himself, and instead of working five days a week and six hours a day he works six full days and chores on Sunday, and his hours range from 12 to 16 a day. He works in sunshine and storm; in blizzard or in fair weather.

The section man is but little better off. He gets \$2.50 a day for 10 hours' work or \$65 a month. If he loses an hour it is taken from his wages. If the weather is bad and he is laid off his pay stops. No favors are shown him at any time or in any way. I know people who are working in stores for from \$50 to \$65 a month. Instead of working 30 or 35 hours a week, they work for from 54 to 75 hours and a day off means the loss of a day's wages.

Does Mr. Dillon think the teachers are made of better mud than these people, and if not, why should they be favored as they are? If the pension is a good thing for the school teacher, why not for the farm hand, the section man and the store clerk? Why not for every class of people who work for wages? Are the necessities of the school teacher any greater when old age comes than are those of the other workers of the world? In other words, why should one class of labor be favored more than another, and isn't it about time we were exercising just a little common sense about school ma'ams? It is true that they are nice as they can be and as necessary as they are nice, but don't we act foolish when we act as if they were the only pebbles on the beach?

W. F. BROWN.

Bill has of course observed that the pension bill failed to pass, the reason being as I suppose, that it was founded on an unjust principle. It proposed to levy a tax on all teachers in the state to raise a fund out of which the pensions should be paid, the state to add a certain amount to the fund. In order that a teacher should be entitled to participate he must have taught for 35 years which would mean of course that a very considerable majority of those required to pay the assessments would never participate in the benefits. The teachers of rural schools do not intend to make that their life work, and I think it is well they do not.

League to Enforce Peace

Frank Fay, of Harris, Kan., is not only a reader of the Moral Guide but also a reader and student of history. Mark that I say reader and student, for it is quite possible to be a reader without being a student. Mr. Fay is in favor of a League of Nations to enforce the peace of the world, and he has reached this conclusion by a study of ancient and modern history. In the earliest days of feudalism every robber baron had his own castle with its grim, high walls of stone; its battlements; its deep moat or ditch in front crossed by a drawbridge leading to the gate of the castle walls. The clansmen of the robber barons were armed and drilled, and fed in the castle of their overlord and at his command went out to plunder the weaker clans. In these forays the robber baron and his retainers shared the booty. That was the tie that bound them together, and insured the loyalty of the robber warriors. The most physically fit of the clans fell in battle and left the weaker to survive and propagate the clan. Some of the barons saw the folly of this, and began to form federations with the most forceful robber at the head, and pledged to punish any clan which broke the compact. That was the first League to Enforce Peace as Mr. Fay gathers from history. When it became no longer necessary that robber barons should defend by force of arms their own castles, the moats began to be filled up and the drawbridges to come down. But when the barons ceased to war with one another and rob other clans they began to take it out of the common herds, the plain, ignorant, confiding kinds who did the work and supported the robber barons, and their mailed knights in idleness and gluttonous, barbarous luxury. According to the code of the barons and their attendant knights, the business of a gentleman was to fight; work was the business of slaves and a disgrace, and so the serfs, the common people, the farmers and artisans were robbed by their masters more and more. Their meager earnings were taken from them by levies, another word for taxation. The leaders of the confederated barons were still robbers and planned wars against other confederations called kingdoms, and forced the serfs not only to support them with their labor but to go out and fight at their command.

As the league of robber barons stopped the wars among the members of their own several clans, so does Mr. Fay believe that the League of Nations will suppress robber nations which want to war.

Let's Finish Our Job Faithfully as They Did

We are soon to start out on the Fifth Liberty Loan—the Victory Loan as we are happy to call it this time. It is to be our offering of thanksgiving, but the need for it is as great as for any of the great loans that have come and gone before it. And whatever any other state or people may do, Kansas is going over the top once more.

I feel I am only speaking your thoughts when I say we shall do our part this time as a duty sacred to the memory of those thousand devoted Kansas boys who gave all there was to give and died wishing only to give more. Can we ever forget them? What can we deny them? This loan goes to help their dear ones. It goes to help the thousands of sick and wounded. It is to bring about conditions that will give the stream of boys coming home their chance to begin life again where they left off when they pledged their lives for us. This time it is our turn—ours alone. Does anyone think for a minute that we shall fail these boys?

There is nothing too good for our returning soldiers. I heartily approve of every demonstration, every official welcome, every evidence of the home folks' appreciation of the sufferings and sacrifices of these men, and every expression of determination to render all assistance possible in getting them back into advantageous and normal conditions of civil life.

I share in the general Kansas pride that these Kansas young men were privileged to play a large part in the greatest drama of history. I sorrow with those parents whose heroic sons are not to return, but whose bodies lie in the soil of France, hallowed by their supreme sacrifice. I rejoice with those parents who so soon are to greet in glad welcome their returning sons, equally as heroic and more fortunate. Grieving with those who mourn and rejoicing with those who rejoice, all loyal Kansans' hearts swell with pride that Kansas men, fighting for a Kansas principle, have again, thru the highest courage, devotion and sacrifice, added new luster to the traditions of a state which has always proved its sturdy Americanism, and helped achieve a victory that will bless the world for all time.

The government requires 5,000 million dollars more to do these things and to finish up the war. A year ago today it was the common belief the war would be going on at this moment. Had our expectations been fulfilled we would now be looking forward to and dreading the great allied spring offensive—the bloodiest of all of them. We would be praying fervently, as many of us never had prayed before, that we might win the war. We would be preparing for still another and another loan, in the full knowledge that by mid-summer still another 5,000 million dollars would have to be raised. We would be expecting this year to raise not less than 15,000 million dollars instead of the 5,000 million dollars the government now is calling for.

Happily—most happily—thanks to that great American pluck which never has failed us, the war has ended a full year sooner than most of us believed it could end. The fighting is over. The boys are coming back. Already some of our Kansas boys are again among us. Ultimately the greater number of them will once more be walking the home streets or country lanes in company with loved ones. And we have but 5,000 million dollars to pay for this great boon instead of having to pay 15,000 million dollars for more tragedy and heart-ache.

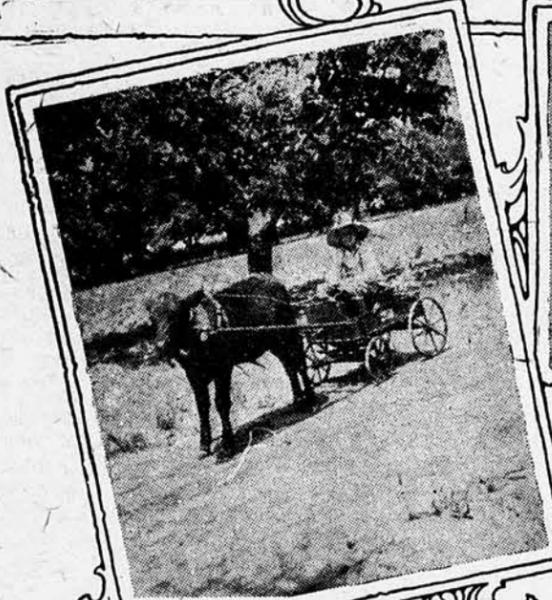
I am sure that most persons understand that while the fighting has ceased, the expense cannot cease for weeks and months to come. Just as it required a mint of money to get our gallant, fighting army equipped and over there, it will require a vast amount to get it back-again. Until peace actually is signed, some of our men will remain in Europe. They must be maintained while there. Then they must be brought-home. It is for these purposes that a part of the 5,000 million dollars is required.

Then there are the obligations of peace. We must see demobilization thru; we must pay every dollar of war insurance; we must maintain hospitals for our wounded; we must do all that possibly may be done to help our wounded men to help themselves. In short, having won the war, we must pay what remains of the cost of it, and we must provide and maintain the machinery for a lasting peace.

Our boys did not shirk, flinch or fail. They have won the war. It's up to us to bring them back, and to restore the country to peaceful conditions. Let's finish our job as faithfully and well as they did theirs.

Arthur Capper

Out Among The Kansas Farms



Lester Grunwald, of Albert, Kan., and His Pet Off for a Trip.



During the Heavy Snow at Lakin the Mail was Carried in a Bob Sled.



This is Melvin Jung, of Lyons, Kan., Breaking a Jack to Ride.



Franklin La Helst, of Sterling, Colo., and Some of His Favorites.



Marvin and Durl Rouse, of Osborne, Kan., in a Game of Football.



Many Big Meetings are Held in This Church in Reno, Kan.



The Mule Gives the First Call for Lunch for Himself and Companions on Swanson Farm, Near Wichita, Kan.



The Horse Has Not Yet Been Supplanted by the Tractor on the Rinker Ranch, Near Seneca, N. M.



Four Black Beauties at Greenwich, Kan., Taking a Cool Drink at Noon Time.



Cutting Wheat in 1918 on the Farm of Peter Eitzen, Near Hillsboro, Kan.



A Helder Tractor Makes Deep Plowing an Easy Matter for Peter Eitzen.



V. H. Cooper, of Jamestown, Kan., Makes His Motor Car Saw the Wood and Do the Chores.



Give Your Place a Name. This is Ash Grove Farm Belonging to F. M. Jordan, Who Lives at Jewell, Kan.

Country Talks Fresh from the Field

Rural Folks Discuss Tractors, Irrigation, Planting Cowpeas With Corn, Good Roads, Farm Tenantry, Draining Flat Lands, and Other Subjects

FARMERS are urged to make free use of the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to discuss farm tenantry, rural schools, good roads, government ownership of railroads, livestock shipping service, the League of Nations, compulsory military training, war taxes, profiteering or anything else of interest.

Also write us about your experience in growing crops, and feeding livestock. Have you found raising poultry and dairying profitable? What farm enterprise last year gave you the most satisfactory returns? What was your most useful farm implement? Address all letters intended for this page to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Tractor is Good Investment

I have used an Emerson 12-20 tractor for three seasons with unusual success. I have had no repair bills and the tractor is still in excellent condition. I give my tractor the same care that I give my motor car. I use good oil and do not experiment with kerosene as some farmers do. I bought my machine when I was farming a half section, but I am farming a section now and find this tractor is too small for a farm of this size. My tractor is snappy and quick, and travels very fast, which makes it very handy. My boys would rather run it than drive horses, and I think boys make good tractor operators.

I have a number of horses, and don't do the variety of work with my tractor that some farmers do. After harvest, when the horses are tired, it is very good to have a tractor to do the plowing while the horses rest for the wheat sowing. I drag a one-section harrow as I plow and this prepares the ground for the drill.

Pawnee county is a great place for tractors. There has been a number of different makes used here, but they have been weeded out until only a few of the standard makes are now doing the work, and they are doing it satisfactorily. The tractor is a good investment if properly cared for. You should buy a tractor that the manufacturers will guarantee and the old established firms will always do this.

I am sure a tractor will be found a paying investment. Murry Diven, Burdett, Kan.

Simple Way To Irrigate

I have met with so much success in irrigating sweet potatoes that I will pass my experience along so that others may try irrigating in dry seasons. I have raised sweet potatoes of the larger varieties that weighed 3½ pounds. By irrigating in the driest weather, the vines kept as green as in a normal season. My method is to put the water between the ridges by using a bucket, and using it liberally in very dry weather but I never use so much water that it stands between the rows for any length of time. The water should be applied in the evening and no water should be left standing between the rows in the morning. Water the tops of the ridges thoroughly occasionally, being careful not to wash the dirt away from the roots of the plants. I carried the water in a bucket and poured it gently on the plants. Irrigation should not be carried on any longer than is necessary.

Where there are more than two rows of potatoes side by side, it would be necessary to put the water between the rows with a pipe or trough. If there is a decline, the water will flow easily. Irrigation is quite fascinating when once you get interested in it, and best of all, there is much pleasure and also profit in having good vegetables in dry weather. If one has engine pumped water, irrigation is easy, but if you haven't and the garden is close to the well, a trough or pipe can lead the water to the garden. If the garden is not close to the well, rig up a push cart with a barrel of water, and push

it to the garden. Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, cucumbers and peppers yield profit if irrigated.

Miss F. Lincoln Fields, Burlington, Kan.

Plants Cowpeas With Corn

Last year when I came to the last plowing of my corn I had about 1 bushel of New Era cowpeas that I wished to plant in the corn but I scarcely knew whether it would be a paying proposition. But I went ahead and planted them in the corn with the last plowing. In sowing them I scattered them by hand across five or six corn rows at a throw. I did not scatter the seed so very thick on the ground and the bushel planted about 4 acres. They came up quickly and to a pretty fair stand. The land was rich and they grew off very rapidly and in a few weeks had the ground covered with vines. The weather turned off very dry and I had my doubts as to whether such a mass of pea vines was the best for the corn. I kept a pretty close watch on this corn with peas growing in it but I never was able to see any difference

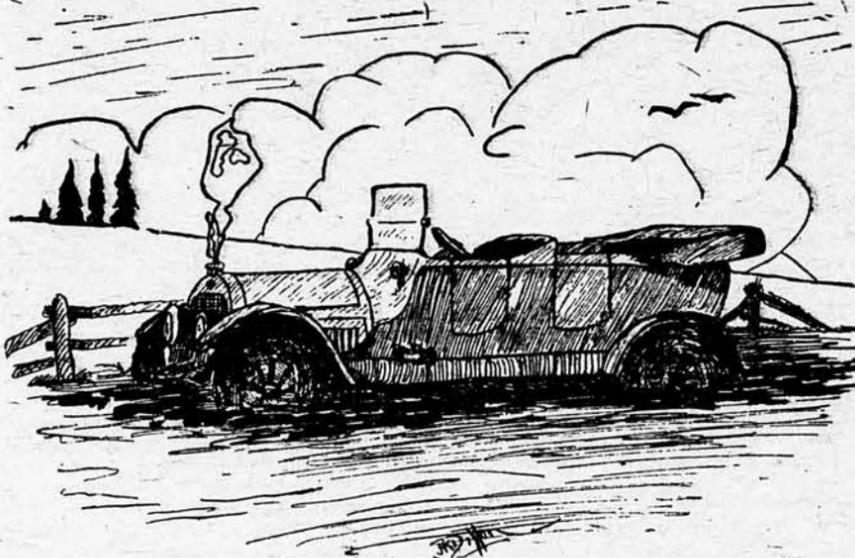
rather a crop that will be just as successful for Kansas.

Everyone knows that it is the builder that helps the community—so why not encourage him instead of discouraging him as our present tax system does. This is the age of economy in all good business. We elect and pay our assessor in each county to assess the county, then we pay a man \$5 a day in each township to run around and hunt up each individual. Why can't the county assessor go to the voting place in each township and assess every one as they come in and inflict a penalty on those who do not come and give in their property correctly. The assessor should advertise the dates he will be at each voting place. I think the farmers are honest enough to give in their property correctly.

Greeley, Kan. O. E. Coll.

Draining Flat Alfalfa Fields

Now that we have shown the world what we can do with wheat, and the time is drawing near when we must cut down on our wheat acreage, we must look for the next best crop or



Kansas Has Many Good Highways, But It Has Many Bad Roads Over Which Traffic with Wagons and Motor Cars is Difficult.

in this field and the corn that did not have peas planted in it. Consequently I have decided that cowpeas growing with corn does not hurt the corn even if the weather is very dry.

These cowpeas grew up and matured a fairly good crop and I let the stock graze them down after the corn was gathered. The cattle and horses went to the cowpeas first when they were turned into the pasture and never quit until they were all gone. I believe that this little patch of cowpeas planted in the corn provided at least \$50 worth of feed and it cost practically nothing to grow this crop. The only cost was the value of the seed and about 2 hours' time to scatter the seed. The New Era was not the best variety for this purpose but it was the only kind I had. W. P. Camp, Salina, Okla.

A Farm Tenant's Experience

I have been farming eight years and lived on rented farms seven years. Last year, I bought the farm on which I am now living. When I started farming, I had \$400. If a farmer makes expenses the first year he is on a farm, he is doing well enough, without being compelled to raise \$1000 or lose the farm. Every man has his hobby, and this is mine to increase the number of home-owners.

Tax the land at its real value and make an exemption of the insurance carried on all buildings plus the value of fences. Tax all livestock at a fixed value according to ages. That will encourage better livestock as the scrub is taxed as heavy as the purebred stock is taxed. Then instead of the price of land held by large land owners, being boosted to the home

late summer crops of hay, and grain.

My farm is like a large number of valley farms. It lies rather flat and during the spring rains, the water would come down from the adjoining hills and spread over the farm and ruin my crops. We see lots of that over Kansas. Thru the aid of our county agent, I obtained the service of the state drainage engineer and as I had my farm fairly well tiled, he recommended a system of surface ditches which were put in and kept open as he recommended. Now my farm is perfectly drained. None of the hill water spreads over the farm, but it is made to go where it is least in the way and my tile amply takes care of the water that falls on the land between the ditches.

Kansas has thousands of acres of bottom farms that should be drained as the land is very fertile. Where such farm lands are of a tight and waxy nature, surface drainage will get quicker and better results than tile drainage, yet some tile are generally necessary. J. P. Clevenger, R. 7., Lawrence, Kan.

Urges Better Roads

I believe we have the worst roads in the country in this vicinity. We took a trip to Colorado over-land last fall, and didn't encounter bad roads until we were within 11 miles of home. We thought we would save time by taking the county line road between Pratt county and Stafford county. First we came to a bridge that was washed out, and we had to go north ¼ of a mile to another road. We then traveled thru several miles of mud to get back on the county line road. On this road we hit sand hills and had to turn on the lights. When we came to a hard pull, we put the lights out so that they would not burn out. This county line road is part of a mail route, and has been impassable nearly all winter, and is now in very bad condition. Every farmer in this vicinity owns a car, and this road tax money goes some place else besides on this road. Mrs. R. W. Gamble, St. Johns, Kan.

Colorado Potato Beetle

The Colorado potato beetle is the worst insect pest with which potato-growers have to contend. The potato beetle spends the winter in the ground as an adult, emerging in the spring when the potato plants are very small. The adults feed on the young plants and the females deposit their yellow eggs on the under surface of the leaves. These eggs hatch in about a week and the resulting larvae eat an amount of food all out of proportion to their size. In from two and one-half to three weeks the larvae become full grown, enter the soil to pupate and emerge as adults in a week or two to lay eggs for the second generation.

If the beetles are attacking potatoes just as they are coming thru the ground, the adults should be picked off by hand. The plants may later be sprayed with 4 pounds of arsenate of lead paste or one pound of Paris green to 50 gallons of water. In case Paris green is used, 2 pounds of freshly slaked lime should be added with every pound of Paris green. If the potato patch is not large enough to warrant the purchasing of a spraying apparatus, good results may be obtained by dusting Paris green or powdered arsenate of lead on the plants by means of a perforated tin can. A heaping tablespoon of Paris green or 2 teaspoons of powdered arsenate of lead, should be mixed with 1 quart of flour or hydrated lime and dusted on the plants while the dew is still on them. Manhattan, Kan. G. A. Dean.

A Great Inconvenience

The Daylight Saving Law is of no benefit to anyone, but is a very great inconvenience to the country and laboring men. A. W. Hawkins, Winfield, Kan.

Soil and Climate

Kansas has the soil and climate to enable her to take the front rank in alfalfa production with ease. We have a very small area of soil that will not grow alfalfa and that is soil made from the decomposition of sand stone and a large amount of that kind of soil has been or can be made to grow alfalfa. Sandy soil, gumbo and soil that receives the wash from our lime stone hills are ideal for alfalfa. My farm is of gumbo type and also receives wash from a limestone hill and it is an ideal alfalfa farm.

What is the worst enemy of alfalfa? Your answer is grasses and weeds. If you didn't cultivate your corn what would be your greatest enemy of your corn? Grasses and weeds. Why is it the Kansas farmer is so slow to learn that he must cultivate his alfalfa if he wants to have success with it?

My alfalfa field is 8 years old and free from grass and I see no reason why it should not be a good stand and free from grass for as many years to come as I care to leave it if it is properly cultivated. After the field is cultivated, it should be harrowed or rolled to level the ground so that the mowing machine will not be cutting into the soil. Cultivation is also a great aid to holding moisture for the

Grow Emergency Hay Crops

Kansas Farms Need More and Better Forage

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

EMERGENCY hay crops often are necessary to provide an abundance of forage. The principal crops grown for this purpose are sorghum, Sudan grass and millet. Of the three crops, sweet sorghum (cane) gives the heaviest yields. When properly handled it produces an excellent quality of hay. Under favorable conditions it often makes a heavy rank growth and is much more difficult to handle than Sudan grass or millet. Nevertheless, it is the most extensively grown emergency hay crop in Kansas and adjoining states. Kafir is sometimes grown for hay instead of sweet sorghum. This crop, however, does not yield as well as sweet sorghum and there is not much difference in the feeding value or quality of the hay. Kafir is less likely to lodge than sweet sorghum, and on fertile soils this factor is often an important one since lodged

the seeds are in the milk or in the soft-dough stage. Where they fail to head because of drouth or from too thick planting, it should be permitted to make as much growth as possible. Very often late-seeded sorghum or late-maturing varieties fail to reach the proper stage to cut before frost. In that event it is a good plan to permit the crop to grow until frost and then cut as soon as possible. Frosted sorghum, if promptly cut, is damaged very little, and the advantage obtained by letting the crop grow as long as possible usually offsets the loss.

Sorghum grown for hay usually is cut with a mower, and occasionally with a grain binder. In the latter case the stalks are bound. Sorghum for hay should not be exposed to the sun longer than is necessary to become thoroughly wilted. This may vary from one day to several days, depending on

seeded at such a time that it will be in the proper stage to cut at the end of the growing season, preferably just before frost. This is an important factor in the production of the best quality of forage. Sorghum cut early is likely to be damaged by the heat and early fall rains. Sweet sorghum, especially, is likely to ferment or sour during warm weather. Because of the variation in the length and nature of the growing seasons, this matter is a difficult one to govern. The proper time to plant will vary with the variety grown and the locality. It will have to be based largely on the experience of the grower.

Planting Sudan Grass

The preparation of the seedbed for Sudan grass is practically the same as for sorghum. It is best to seed Sudan grass as early as conditions will permit since this crop can be cut two or three times and the longer the growing period, the greater the yield. It should not be seeded, however, until the ground is thoroughly warm which will be from 10 days to two weeks later than the best time to plant corn. Sudan grass will make a hay crop in 50 to 60 days. It can be planted as late as the last of July with some assurance that it will make a good crop of hay under favorable conditions. From 15 to 20 pounds of seed are required an acre. The larger amount is preferable unless the cost of the seed is high.

The first cutting of Sudan grass should be made when the first heads are well out. Ordinarily in Kansas, this will be some time in July, depending on the locality. The same rule applies to the second cutting while the third cutting, if any, should be permitted to grow until frost. Sudan grass does not have juicy stems like other sorghums and is easily and rapidly cured. It should be stacked or stored like any other hay such as millet, timothy or prairie hay.

The growing of millet for hay is not recommended when Sudan grass seed is available at reasonable prices.



Sudan Grass Will Make a Good Hay Crop Within 50 to 60 Days and It Can be Planted as Late as the Last of July.

sorghum is difficult to harvest. Sudan grass produces a better quality of hay than sorghum or millet and is much more easily cured and handled than the former crop. For this reason, it is sometimes preferred to sorghum. Millet was once quite extensively grown for hay, but this crop is being replaced gradually by Sudan grass because it yields better.

Orange and Sumac, and similar varieties of sweet sorghum are best for hay in Eastern Kansas, while Sourless, Red Amber, and Black Amber are the varieties most extensively grown in Western Kansas. The Sumac is especially well adapted for hay because of its leafiness and high sugar content. The Black Amber does not compare favorably with the other varieties in yield or quality.

Plowing is the usual and most satisfactory method of preparing ground for sorghum for hay. Since the crop cannot be cultivated it is always well to kill as many weeds as possible before it is planted. Early spring plowing followed by two to three cultivations at intervals with a disk usually gives best results. This not only controls weeds, but keeps the ground in excellent condition to absorb the precipitation, and liberate plant food.

Methods of Seeding

The time of planting is an important factor in producing sorghum hay of the best quality. The crop should be planted at a time that will insure its reaching the proper stage to cut for hay shortly before frost. Late varieties for a given locality are planted usually during June, while early varieties may be planted as late as July.

Sorghum is seeded most satisfactorily with a grain drill. Less seed is required and a more prompt and uniform early growth is obtained, than for broadcasted sorghum. Broadcasting and harrowing in the seed, however, is a satisfactory method of seeding sorghum. From 1 bushel to 2 bushels of seed should be planted. Thick seeded sorghum makes a better quality of hay since finer stalks are produced and the plants do not make as tall a growth as for thin plantings. When seed is high in price as it is this season, it may be more profitable to use less seed than usual.

Sorghum for hay is usually cut when

the kind of weather and size of the plants. The hay may then be put in shocks to complete the curing process, and later stacked. A good method is to put the hay in large, well-formed shocks, each containing from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, and leave it in the field until fed. Shocking can be done readily with two or three men and a two-horse rake. The hay is drawn to the shock with the rake, the first rakes being dumped together to form the foundation of the shock. The remainder is then dumped by the side of the shock and pitched onto it. The shock should be well stacked and combed down with the fork to remove all loose stalks, leaving the sides in condition to turn water.

Sorghum hay does not stack-burn readily, and large shocks may be made with safety, even if the stalks contain considerable moisture. As a usual thing it is better to take the chance of some stack burning than to let the quality deteriorate from exposure in the field or from weathering in small shocks.

Sorghum sown for hay should be

Lumber Prices Soar

Consensus of opinion among the lumbermen attending the national convention of lumbermen in Chicago last week was that prices will advance this summer. Charles S. Keith of Kansas City, chairman of the association's committee on federal relations, said he believed the advance in price would be one-third over present prices before the end of the fall season.

"The cost of production has mounted 217 per cent," Mr. Keith said. "Moreover, we face the loss of 105 billion feet accumulated in Europe during the last five years. Russia and Austria-Hungary used to supply 55 per cent of the world's supply, and Russia will be out of the market for at least four years. Production in the United States likewise has fallen to 70 per cent of pre-war output. The reason is an insufficient government price and the taking of the most efficient employes into national service."

Several bars will be added to the music of the world when our mahogany of the tap-rooms is sawed into piano legs.—Brooklyn Eagle.



THE easiest and quickest way to repair leaks in radiators, pumps, water jackets, gaskets, hose connections, etc., is with Johnson's Radiator Cement. It will seal leaks immediately without laying up the car. No mechanical experience required—all you have to do is remove the cap and pour the Cement into the Radiator.

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Use Johnson's Radiator Cement for automobile and tractor radiators, and for sealing leaks and cracks in boilers and water jackets of all kinds.

A half-pint of Johnson's Radiator Cement is ordinarily enough for a Ford or other small radiator. For sale by hardware and accessory dealers, and garages. Write for our booklet on "Keeping Cars Young"—it's free.

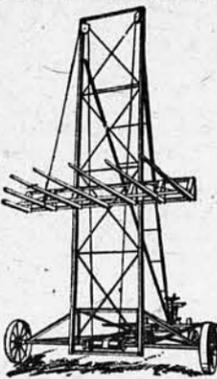
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Dept. MB
Established 1882.

Make Better Hay

With Better Machinery

The KOUNS Steel Galvanized Rake, Loader, Stacker, and Barn Filler.

Address W. KOUNS, Salina, Kansas



Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



F. WYATT MFG. CO., 902 N. 5th St., SALINA, KANS.

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING

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

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

All Food—No Waste

If you want an appetizing ready-to-eat cereal that you can serve with no fuss and with fullest satisfaction, try —

Grape-Nuts

Must Repeal Daylight Law

Thousands of Farmers Ask Senator Arthur Capper to Have This Unpopular Measure Abolished

THE first bill Senator Arthur Capper will introduce in the United States Senate will be one to repeal the so-called Daylight Saving law. The "Wilson" time may be beneficial to golf fans, but in the great agricultural districts such as we have in Kansas the people are clamoring for "God's" time.

A wagonload of letters representing approximately 250,000 signatures has been received by Senator Capper, not only from Kansans, but from citizens in other states, asking him to lead a movement to have the Daylight law repealed at the next session of Congress.

It is All "Bosh"

Kansas farmers are complaining that the hour gained in the morning is not working to any advantage, and that quitting in the afternoon with the sun still high up in the heavens is all "bosh."

The Wilson plan not only interferes with their work, but with their religion, the farmers aver. It is too early for them to do their chores on Sunday before going to evening church services, or to week-day prayer meeting, and they do not propose to do their religious services first and then go home, put on their working clothes and disturb the stock.

Industry, too, is protesting against the "new" time.

Canada Discards It

The big packing houses in Kansas City have been forced to go back to the "old" time. The Daylight Saving law compelled many of their employees to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to reach the plants in time to work, and this made them less efficient.

The Kansas coal miners in the Pittsburg district have had their demand for the "old" time schedule granted.

Canada, which tried the so-called Daylight Saving plan last year, has turned it down this year by a vote of 105 to 51 in its House of Commons. Canada cannot afford to have production cut down this year of all years. Strong objection to re-enacting the law was manifested this year from all over the Dominion.

Hard on the Stock

That the so-called Daylight Saving law is a loser for every farmer is the declaration of Jewell Mayes, secretary of Missouri's state board of agriculture. "It feeds 100 million head of Missouri livestock too early three times a day," says Missouri's farmer secretary. "It overworks the women and the men on the farm, and upsets the permanent program of thousands of years of agricultural industry. There is no excuse, no logic, and no sound sense in forcing such a measure on the farmers of the nation."

Mendon, Ill., a prosperous town in rich farming territory, has refused to set its clocks ahead. Several Kansas counties and many Kansas towns have either gone back to the "old" time or have declined to adopt the "new."

Want Good, Old, Summer Time

The ministerial association of Comanche county, Kansas, has issued a formal request for the repeal of the Daylight Saving law.

Senator Capper's pile of petitions asking for the law's repeal, which he is to take with him to Washington, is assuming the proportions of a hay

stack, and if the stack should become a trainload, all the better.

"We over on this side of the Big Muddy will be grateful to you if you get the good, old, summer time restored," writes G. W. Allison, from Rushville, Mo.

"The Daylight Saving law is of no benefit to anyone," writes Mrs. Jennie Taylor, from Enterprise, Kan., "and it is pulling little children out of bed far too early that we may get them to school in time."

"The Walnut Valley Grange requested me to write you," writes Axil Hanson, of Pawnee, Kan., "and ask that you as our representative, do all in your power to have the so-called Daylight Saving Law repealed at the next session of congress."

"Farmers in this community," says E. F. Bartell, of Hillsboro, Kan., "are all opposed to this Daylight Saving Law, and we know that you will put forth an earnest effort for Congress to repeal this law at their next session."

"I hope this new time can be done away with," writes Oscar E. Johnson, of Scandia, Kan., "as it is a nuisance to the farmer."

Wants Law Repealed

Please find inclosed a petition for the repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving Law. This is a 100 per cent petition. I didn't find a person but who was eager to sign his name to have the said law repealed. I could get 500 more signatures in a short time from this vicinity.

Narka, Kan. C. E. Shoemaker.

Kills the Good Times

I hope that the Daylight Saving Law will be repealed. We are like the farmer boy who wrote to Capper's Weekly last week. It takes all of the good times away and there is nothing left but work. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Mrs. Albert M. Dale.
Arrington, Kan.

All Sedgwick County Against It

I am very much pleased to know that you are against the Daylight Saving Law. There is not a farmer in Sedgwick county in favor of it and very few business men in the city who like it.

Wichita, Kan. E. P. Martin.

Business Men Kick

Not only the farmers in this community but also the business men are against the so-called Daylight Saving Law. We could have gotten more signers to our petition, but the man who had it, ran out of paper.

Mrs. G. E. Williams.
Lafontaine, Kan.

Suggests a House Cleaning

I am sending a list of names of persons who would like to see that fool Daylight Saving law abolished at once. We sure need a housecleaning when a set of men supposed to have ordinary sense let such a law slip thru.

Wellington, Kan. S. H. Blazer.

Farm Hands Sign Petition

I can safely say that at least 99 per cent of the farmers and farm hands are in favor of the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law. One man said that he would sign the petition 50 times if it would do any good. When asking the farmers to sign the petition, I met

(Continued on Page 33.)

A Petition Asking the Repeal of the So-Called Daylight Saving Law

We, undersigned farmers, desire to register our protest against the so-called Daylight Saving Law, and urge that you, as our representative, exert every possible influence to bring about its repeal at the next session of Congress.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:

\$3250 IN CASH PRIZES To Prove You Can Fatten Your Cattle Quicker



WHY are we offering so much prize money?

Not because we have money to waste or take a chance with.

We know there's one sure way

to fatten cattle quickly. It's being done, every day. We have plenty of proof that GEE BEE FATNER puts on weight at the rate of four pounds or better a day under normal feeding conditions. We want more feeders to put it to the test. So we are offering twenty-one prizes ranging from \$50 to \$1000 in cash.

GEE BEE FATNER GETS RESULTS

It's a whole feed, to be fed in place of corn, for quick growth, solid fat and a high finish. It is highly concentrated, nutritious, very economical. Made by practical feed men. Contains those elements that build weight fast and is mixed with cane molasses to create a natural thirst. Cattle like it. They eat it up clean and they drink more water which builds weight inexpensively. Easily assimilated, keeps the bowels open, improves health.

Still Time to Enter the Contest

Enter now before it is too late. Find out what GEE BEE FATNER will do for your cattle—that is the big thing because it will mean more profits on every cow you sell. And while you are finding out, win a prize, a big one. There are several big ones—\$1000 is the largest—\$3250 in all. Which one do you want?

Mail the Coupon Now for Details of the Contest

Grain Belt Mills Co.,

Dept. D

South St. Joseph, Mo.

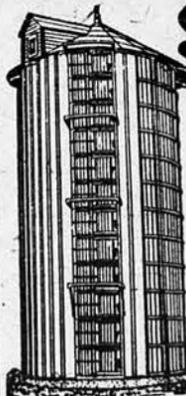
GRAIN BELT MILLS CO., Dept. D South St. Joseph, Mo. I want to win \$1000. Please send me details of Prize Contest.

Name _____

Address _____

Number of Cattle _____

Save Money on these



You don't need to pay a high price now to own a good silo—one that you can erect yourself in odd times, with only a hammer, wrench and hand-saw. No scaffolding needed. Shipped in sections—easy to haul, handle and erect.

Huttig Silos and Self-Feeders

Single or double wall Huttig Safety Silos are unsurpassed for durability and economy. Huttig Self-Feeders for hogs are cheaper to have than do without.

FOR HOGS GO DAYS TRIAL

FREE BOOK Write for catalog and low prices with trial offer. You want the best for the least money—see our line before ordering.

HUTTIG MILL WORK CO.

303 Independence Road, Kansas City, Mo.



The Pull of the Monarch Makes It the Leader In Every Kind of a Job



The "track laying" tread of the Monarch takes it everywhere through sand—mud—gravel—on hills—over ditches—and keeps it working all the time—is a money maker for you, Mr. Farmer. Never stalls and has no power wasted pushing front wheels. You need not use your fence posts to pry out of soft soil.

MORE POWER

In proportion to the size of the engine the Monarch has MORE POWER on draw bar. Works everywhere—at everything needing power—all the year round. Saves fuel (kerosene) by saving on power.

THREE SIZES

Lightfoot—12 H. P. on the pulley, 7 H. P. on the drawbar—pulls 2 plows even in breaking. 50" wide, 50" high. Never Slip—20 H. P., 12 H. P. and 30 H. P.—18 H. P. pull 3 and 4 plows. Track laying tread gives traction in any kind of ground. Write for booklet and dealer's name.

MONARCH TRACTOR CO. 109 FIRST ST. WATERTOWN, WIS.

Dealers write to Hathaway Motors Co., Kansas City, for territory.

Dalion
"It Reanimates Music"



Appearance — and Value

THE very appearance of the Dalion satisfies you that it is the quality phonograph. The different artistic designs, the handsomely grained wood specially treated for permanent acoustic properties, the careful finish of skilled cabinet work—all prepare you for the wonderful musical qualities that you realize when you hear the Dalion play.

The Dalion's Instrumentized Tone-Throat re-animates every note in the record into tone-true, living music. The Orchestra-Shell Tone Chamber is acoustically perfect. The Record Self-Stop, the Guaranteed Motor, the exclusive "Auto-File" are some of the real value-giving features.

Our handsome booklet, sent free, describes them all.

Write for name of nearest dealer and hear the Dalion give new expression to all makes of records.

Milwaukee Talking Machine Mfg. Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.



Best Overall Satisfaction

When you buy KEY Overalls, you get more than overalls — you get overall satisfaction—better fit; greater comfort and longer wear.

If they don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

Boys' Overalls Like Men's

Should your dealer be out of your size, write

LAKIN-McKEY
Ft. Scott, Kansas.

UNION MADE

KEY OVERALLS

GUARANTEED

Buttons Stay On

Save money by wearing work clothes that last longer—

FITZ OVERALLS

are tailored from pure indigo blue denim. They don't rip, split or lose buttons. Wear like whang leather. 66 sizes, including your exact measure. Buy from your dealer—if he runs short he can fill your order within 24 hours by notifying

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Missouri.

Kansas Will Lead in Wheat

Best Condition and Acreage Ever Reported

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

ALL Kansas is rejoicing over the present outlook for wheat. Farmers are prosperous and have good credit in every part of the state. During the five years from 1913 to 1917 Kansas produced an average of 105 million bushels annually which was more than that produced by any other state. It did the same thing last year and it undoubtedly will lead all states in wheat production this year. According to a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture, Kansas has approximately 11 million acres of wheat this year which is about one-fourth of the entire wheat acreage of the country. The government crop report estimates this wheat to be 101 per cent of perfect condition. A yield of 20 bushels to the acre is predicted. On that basis the state will have 220 million bushels. Estimating the average net price that farmers will receive at a minimum of \$2 a bushel Kansas will receive 440 million dollars for its winter wheat. A considerable area has been planted in spring wheat and while it is not always a reliable crop, conditions this year are so favorable that many hope to see its average acre yield not much less than that for the winter wheat. Conditions also are very favorable for other crops. Large yields of kafir, milo, feterita, Freed's sorghum, alfalfa, cowpeas, Sudan grass, prairie hay, and truck crops.

Farmers Plan Improvements

This will put plenty of money into the hands of Kansas farmers which they will utilize to the best advantage. Motor cars, harvesters, new cultivators, plows, tractors and much other necessary farm equipment can now be bought as there will no longer be any excuses for postponing such purchases. It probably will also stimulate a greater building program. The war restrictions put a stop to nearly all kinds of permanent-improvements, so that farmers could not carry out many of their plans for necessary buildings. New homes, new barns, silos, fences, cribs, granaries, are planned for many farms. Old houses and some of the old barns now will be repaired, painted and put into good condition. Kansas expects to lead all the states in improvements as well as in the production of wheat. A pretentious road building program also will be undertaken. Nearly every county is talking good roads. Kansans now have plenty of money and with the signing of the peace treaty they will feel free to spend some of it for the things that they so long have denied themselves. Of course I do not mean to say that farmers are going to be extravagant or spend their money foolishly. The average Kansan is going to insist on getting full value for his money. He is not going to permit himself to be swindled and will insist on a square deal in every investment made.

Mr. Mohler is Enthusiastic

I do not believe that I am over-optimistic in my view of the farm situation in Kansas. J. C. Mohler, our reliable secretary of the state board of agriculture, who always is very conservative in his estimates and statements says that Kansas this year has 10,758,000 acres of wheat which shows a condition of 99.32 per cent.

"While experience teaches that April conditions are not always reliable barometers of harvest yields, apprehension of unfavorable future developments is reduced to a minimum this year because of a soil thoroly water soaked," says the secretary. Old time wheat growers assert there is sufficient water in the ground to mature this year's crop.

"Wheat generally is unusually well advanced for the time of year, and in some counties the growth is so rank, especially on bottom land, that it is described as 'abnormal.' This condition applies particularly in the territory bordering the Missouri River and south of the Kansas River, and if growth is not checked by cool or dry weather it is feared by some reporters that the plant will produce too much straw and lodge, thus making its har-

vesting more difficult and affecting unfavorably the yield.

"The small acreage of wheat reported as possibly worthless is mostly in the Western counties, and resulted from damage by grasshoppers last fall and winds. Logan and Gray counties each show a probable loss of 5 per cent. In Sedgwick county 1 per cent loss is attributed to grub worms, which have damaged wheat to some extent. This is also true in Harper, Labette, Morris and Sumner counties.

"Out of the more than 1100 reports received, only 25 mention the Hessian fly, and with limited local exceptions Kansas wheat appears to be absolutely free from injurious insects of any kind."

Next Year's Wheat at \$3

There is considerable speculation as to what may be expected of the wheat crop for 1920, but I do not anticipate the big drop in prices that some of the pessimistic prophets have predicted would come. In fact, it is possible that instead of a drop we may have a considerable advance over the present government price. At the cattlemen's round-up which was held in Hays, Kan., a few days ago the most pessimistic estimate on the wheat price for next year was \$1.50 a bushel. Most of the cattlemen and wheat-growers seemed to think that wheat for 1920 would be worth at least as much as it is selling for at this time. Some who were quite optimistic said that we might expect a price of \$3 a bushel for wheat as soon as the present government restrictions and regulations were removed. The outlook for wheat in 1920 I think is good and I expect another big acreage of wheat to be planted this fall.

Wheat raising coupled with the right kind of livestock farming is the program farmers in Western Kansas have mapped out for next year and it will win. Men who attended the cattlemen's round-up at Hays said that they were planning to grow more sorghums and hay crops which would pro-

vide them with all the necessary feeds needed to rough the stock thru the winter. Then in the following spring and summer the range pastures they think would provide grass enough to put the stock into good condition. Wheat raising coupled with livestock farming is destined to make Western Kansas a very prosperous section, as well as every other part of the state. Kansans long ago learned that it does not pay to put all the eggs into one basket. They will raise a big wheat crop next year, but it will not be the only thing that they will try to raise. A safe and sane program of farming will be followed by every wheat grower in the state.

Mexico Exhibit for Farm Congress

Mexico will be represented at the International Farm Congress to be held in Kansas City next fall, according to W. I. Drummond, chairman of the board of governors. A communication from Jose Duvallon, Director of the Department of Agriculture of the neighboring nation, received recently stated the invitation to send an exhibit of Mexican products had been accepted.

"Mexico's participation in the International Farm Congress," said Mr. Drummond, "is an important step. It means Mexico will take an active part in the meeting, and a better acquaintance with that country's resources resulting. In addition it means Kansas City will be host to several leading citizens of Mexico."

Two Big Land Deals

A Sedgwick county farm of 640 acres, has been sold by C. S. Drake, of Wichita to Schuyler Jones, Wichita shoe manufacturer, for \$85,000. This farm is 5 miles west and 1 mile north of Valley Center. It is well improved. Besides a large ranch house, there are six tenant houses, a grain elevator, an irrigation plant with a capacity of 1,500 barrels a minute, two silos, and stock yards.

Schuyler Jones has sold to C. J. Gardner, of Lawrence, 155 acres, 1 mile north of Valley Center, for \$31,000.

Give the boy a few pigs and he will take more interest in the farm and its surroundings.

Means Family Comfort

when the boiling pot of Postum sings its song of health and satisfaction on the kitchen stove.

THE ORIGINAL

POSTUM CEREAL

led the way to comfort for many a family of coffee drinkers, for with the coming of Postum, away went the headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness and irritability that so often follow the the use of coffee.

You can still buy that original Postum from your grocer—an invigorating drink of rare, delicious flavor—a beverage that is really part of the meal, not merely something to drink.

"There's a Reason"

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

Barrett Everlastic Roofings

For every roofing need on the Farm—

The famous Barrett Everlastic Roofings for all steep-roofed buildings are made of high-grade water-proofing materials and are backed by The Barrett Company's record of *high quality*, gained through 60 years of successful roofing experience.

Barrett Everlastic Roofings come in rolls and in individual and strip shingles. Three styles are surfaced with real crushed slate (no artificial coloring) in beautiful natural shades of red or green and are suitable for roofing the very finest buildings in city or country.

The fourth style is a high-grade so-called "rubber" roofing in rolls.

The cost of each kind, per square, is low, and all styles are economical and easy to lay.

At the right we give a few facts about each. Read about them; then look up Barrett Everlastic Roofings at your dealer's, or write nearest office for free illustrated booklets giving further information.

The Barrett Company.

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"The Big Four"

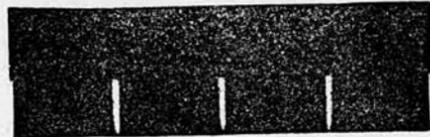
Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing

A recognized standard among so-called "rubber" roofings. Famous for its durability. Made of high-grade water-proofing materials, it defies wind and weather and insures dry, comfortable buildings under all weather conditions.



Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing

A high-grade roll roofing, surfaced with genuine crushed slate in two natural shades, red or green. Needs no painting. Handsome enough for a home, economical enough for a barn or garage. Combines real protection against fire with beauty. Nails and cement with each roll.



Everlastic Multi-Shingles (4-in-One)

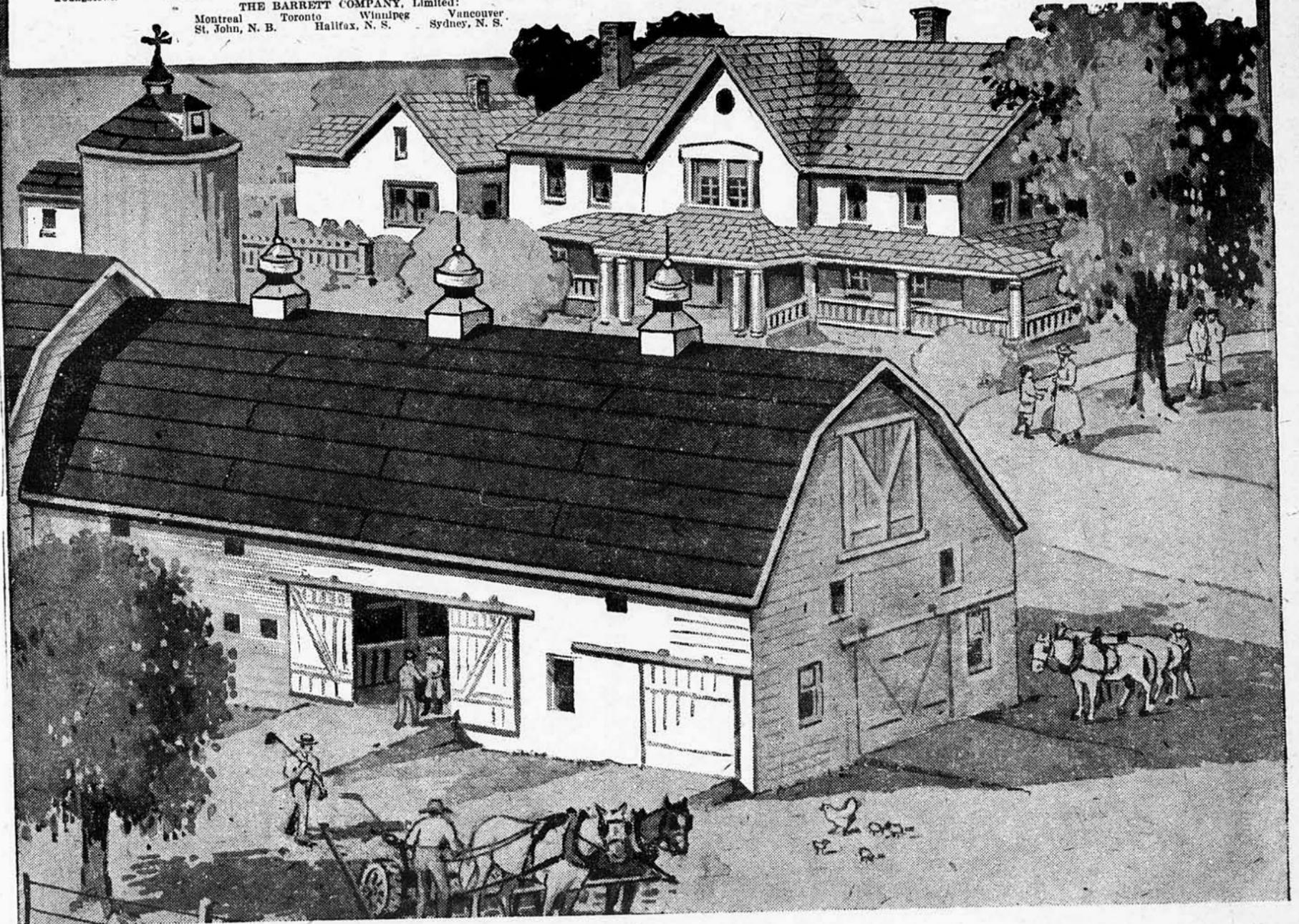
Made of high-grade felt thoroughly water-proofed and surfaced with crushed slate in beautiful natural slate colors, either red or green. Laid in strips of four shingles in one at far less cost in labor and time than for wooden shingles. Gives you a roof of artistic beauty worthy of the finest buildings, and one that resists fire and weather. Needs no painting.



Everlastic Tylike Shingles

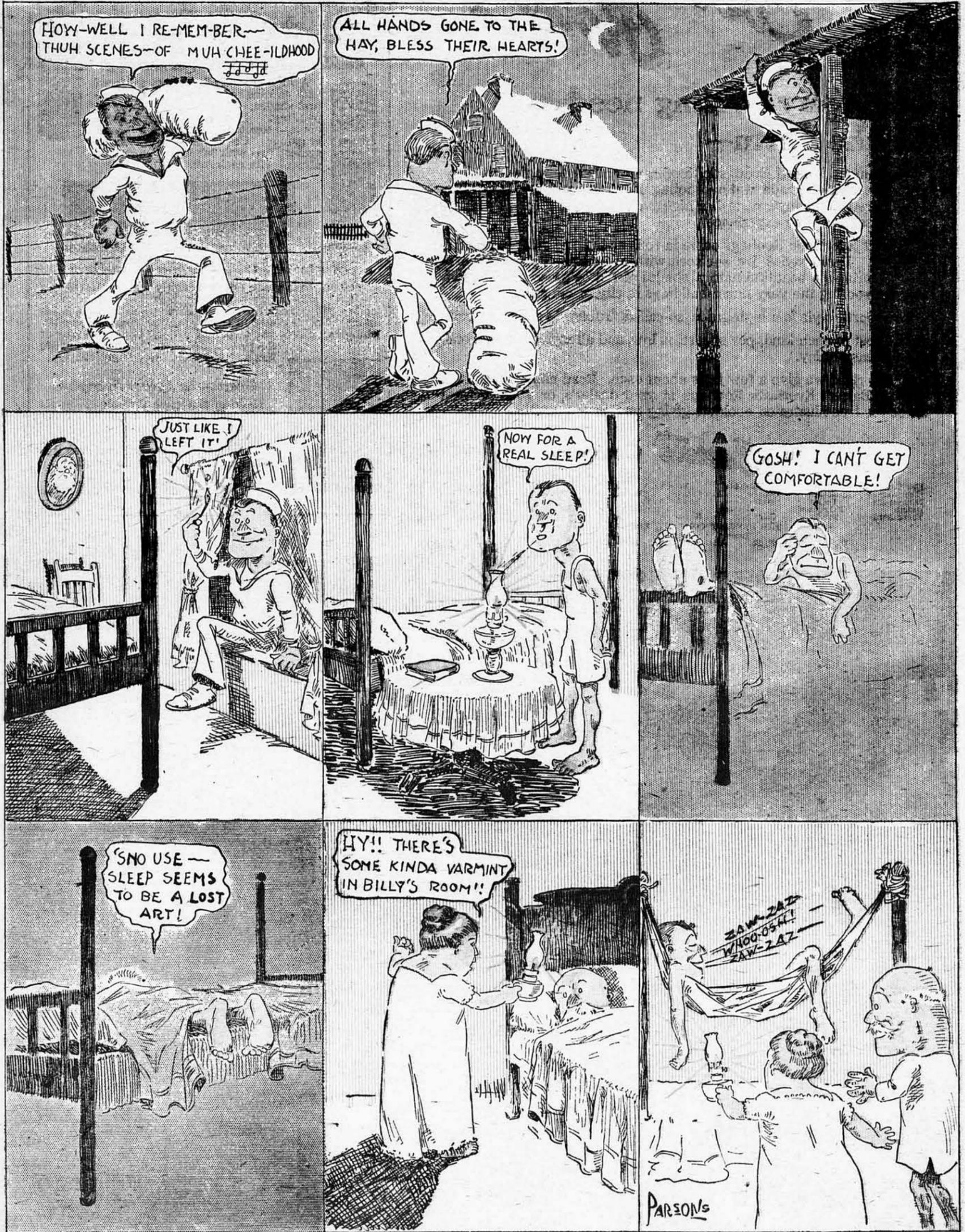
Made of the same durable slate-surfaced (red or green) material as the Everlastic Multi-Shingles but cut into individual shingles, 8x12 3/4 inches. Laid like wooden shingles but cost less per year of service. Needs no painting.

Write for free booklets today



The Adventures of Hi Hoover

A Life on the Ocean Wave, Peaceful Nights in a Hammock, Make Sleep Impossible for Buddy When He Comes Home from Sea



Kansas Cow With a Record

Leavenworth Animal Makes Excellent Showing

F. W. ATKESON

KANSAS is coming to the front as a dairy state and it now has many dairy cows with enviable records in butterfat production. To Queen Easle Korndyke Hengerveld 29542, owned by the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., goes the honor of being the first 30-pound butter cow in the state of Kansas. In seven days under official supervision she produced 534.4 pounds of milk and 24.174 pounds of butterfat which is the equivalent to 30.21 pounds of 80 per cent butter.

The new champion is very appropriately named as she is certainly the queen of all dairy cows in Kansas in the seven-day division. At the time of beginning this test she was 4 years, 3 months and 2 days old. She not only broke the state record in the junior 4-year-old class by a margin of 4.75 pounds of butterfat, but she captured the state record for all ages of all breeds by displacing the Ayrshire cow Canary Bell, who has held the state record in this division since 1916 with a record of 29.87 pounds of butter. The junior 4-year-old record has been broken twice this winter. Another United States Disciplinary Barracks' cow, Josephine Tritomia Netherland 297275 broke the record by producing 621.9 pounds of milk and 19.428 pounds of fat but she was not permitted to claim this honor very long.

Result of Careful Breeding

The new state champion is not a freak or the result of forcing but she is the result of years of careful constructive planning and breeding. She was bred by John B. Irwin of St. Paul, Minn., widely known in Holstein circles as the man that owned and developed Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the only cow in the world that ever produced 1500 pounds of butter in a year. Soon after coming to Kansas Queen made a record as a senior 2-year-old of 19 pounds of butter in seven days, placing her fourth in this class in Kansas.

Queen Easle Korndyke Hengerveld has every reason to feel proud of her ancestors as she has a pedigree probably second to no other cow in the state. Her sire, King Korndyke Colantha Ormsby 96546 is comparatively a young bull but already has six advanced registry daughters to his credit, one 19-pound senior 2-year-old, one 18-pound junior 2-year-old, one 21 pound junior 3-year-old and all his daughters from yearlings up have made over 13 pounds of butter in seven days. He is sired by Colantha Johanna Champion 45674, who has 45 tested daughters and 16 proved sons. Five of Champion's daughters have made over 30 pounds in seven days, one making 34 pounds as a senior 4-year-old.

In the yearling division his daughters show up exceptionally well, as indicated by the fact that he has one senior yearling that made 799 pounds of butter in a year, two junior 2-year-olds that made over 845 pounds and one senior 2-year-old with 856 pounds to her credit. Colantha Johanna Champion is sired by Sir Fayne Concordia, who has 27 advanced registry daughters and 19 proved sons, and out

of Colantha 4th's Johanna, who has a record of 35.2 pounds of butter in seven days to her credit and 1247.8 pounds of butter in one year, she being the only cow that ever held all the world's records from seven days to a year.

The dam of King Korndyke Colantha Ormsby is Miss Korndyke Maid Ormsby 137794, who has a seven-day record of 30.75 pounds of butter, a 30-day record of 128.1 pounds of butter and a yearly record of 25418.3 pounds of milk and 1255.6 pounds of butter. Not only is she a producer but she is a reproducer, as she has two advanced registry daughters, an 18-pound senior 2-year-old and a 34-pound 4-year-old, and one advanced registry son. She is out of Pietertje Maid Ormsby 78051, who has a 35.56 pounds seven-day record and dam of two advanced registry cows and two advanced registry bulls, including the great bull Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. Miss Korndyke Maid Ormsby is sired by Sir Korndyke Hengerveld DeKol 46266 who has 21 proved sons and 41 advanced registry daughters, four of which have made over 30 pounds, one with 39.56 pounds in seven days and two have made over 1000 pounds in a year; one having 1255 pounds to her credit.

History of Her Dam

The dam of the new Kansas dairy Queen is Easle Korndyke Hengerveld DeKol 133458, with a seven-day record of 519.5 pounds of milk and 27.523 pounds of butter. She is a daughter of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld DeKol, and out of the 21-pound cow Easle Johanna DeKol 61166, who is in turn sired by Johanna Rue 2nd's DeKol, a bull with 33 advanced registry daughters and 32 proved sons. Easle Johanna DeKol is the dam of a 26-pound cow, a 27-pound cow and a 30-pound cow and an advanced registry bull.

Thus we see that not only is every animal in Queen Easle Korndyke Hengerveld's pedigree in the advanced registry, but they have all produced animals in the advanced registry. She typifies the result of breeding for production and many Kansas farmers who are skeptics along this line can well take notice.

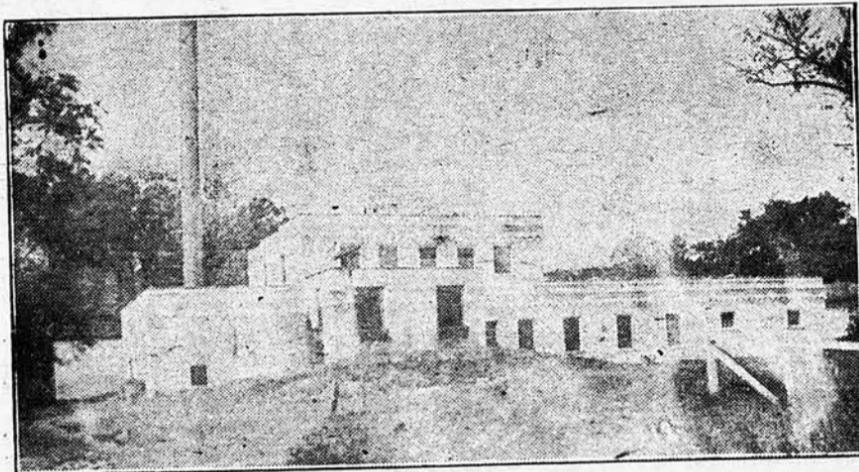
This cow has produced as much a day as eight or nine average Kansas cows. She was milked four times a day but a man can well afford to milk a cow four times if she gives him more than a pound of butter every milking. Kansas farmers would be better off if they would milk two cows four times a day instead of 15 cows twice a day like the common Kansas cow.

The Franklin Milk Condensary

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

A number of milk condensing plants have been established in Kansas which provide a market for a large part of the milk production of the state. The plant at Tonganoxie was established in 1903 by the Faultless Condensed Milk company. After a short career this company failed, and the plant was idle until 1912, when it was bought by The Kansas Condensed Milk com-

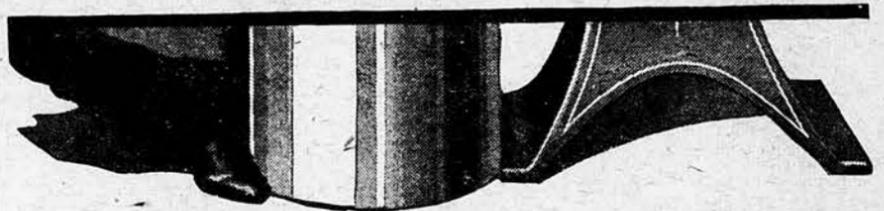
(Continued on Page 37.)



View of the Franklin Milk Condensing Plant at Tonganoxie, Kan., which Pays Out \$20,000 a Month to Dairymen There.



The Man Who Buys a DE LAVAL Is Taking No Chances



MOST any kind of cream separator will do fairly good work the first few months, when it is new.

But if it is a cheaply made or inferior machine, after the first few months your trouble will begin.

And the worst of your experience with such a machine will not be the fact that it wears out quickly or that it runs hard, or that you are piling up repair expense, but that you are losing a lot of butter-fat that is worth 50 to 60 cents a pound.

And that is what you really buy a separator for—to save this valuable butter-fat.

Any time you buy a cream separator—no matter who makes it or what claims are made for it—that has not behind it a long record of satisfactory service, a record known to all, a record that is in itself a guarantee of satisfactory service, you are taking a gamble with all the odds against you.

Why take chances at all when you come to select a machine that may mean so much in increasing the profit from your cows?

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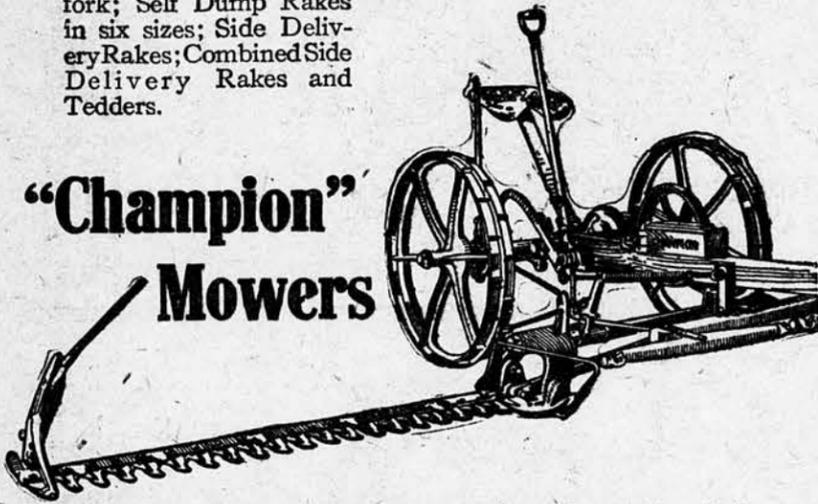
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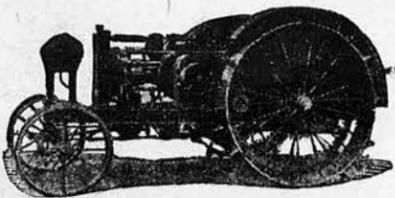
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Care of Farm Work Horses

Good Feeding and Proper Shelter Required

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WORK HORSES occupy an important place on every farm and they should receive the best of care and feed. The ranks of our draft horses were reduced greatly by the war and farmers now should do every thing possible to build up the draft horse industry. Because the prices for horses have not been able to follow the large increases in prices of wheat, corn, pork, beef and mutton, many farmers have quit raising horses. Their mares have been for sale to the horse buyer and breeding has been neglected.

Buy Purebred Mares

Every farmer should keep a few brood-mares and try to raise a few good colts every season. The mares will do almost as much work as horses and the colts they raise will be just that much extra profit. Now is a good time to get a start with purebred mares. Prices are fairly reasonable and good selections can be obtained without much difficulty. The breeder of good purebred stock will make the most profit in the future, because such stock will be needed to replenish the supply of all the nations that were engaged in the Great European War.

Brood mares require the best of attention and should have plenty of exercise coupled with good wholesome food and water. All work animals whether mares or horses should be fed regularly and uniformly at all times. The work horse soon learns at what time he should expect a meal and he becomes nervous and fidgety if it is long delayed. I once had a work horse that insisted on stopping all work as soon as he heard the dinner bell ring for the noon day meal, and I would have considerable difficulty in persuading him to pull the plow to the end of the field before quitting. The horse at work should be fed at least three times a day and hay or other roughage should be kept in the hay rack at all times. Sudden changes in feed are inadvisable and are to be avoided. Dusty or moldy hay may cause abortion if fed to mares in foal. Brood mares will not thrive on poor rations and cannot be expected to do well if they are given nothing but coarse fodder or what they can get out of a straw stack. They should have the best on the farm in the way of feed. Changes from dry feed to pasture entirely if made too suddenly will result in scouring and serious digestive troubles. A sudden change from pasture or other watery and succulent material to dry feed may cause constipation. All such changes should be made gradually so that the digestive-system will have time to adapt itself to new conditions.

Remove Harness at Noon

In very warm weather the horses will be much more comfortable and will rest better at noon if the harness is removed. Of course this will mean the loss of considerable time but the increased endurance of the horses will more than offset this loss. I always found it a good plan to let the horses cool off for about 10 minutes before feeding or watering. If work animals are watered when they are overheated they may drink to excess and this may cause serious digestive disorders. It also will affect the appetite so that they will not consume as much feed as may be needed. A moderate amount of water should be given them before feeding and a little more after feeding. Too much water after feeding impairs digestion. Water the horses at least six times a day.

As good water as it is possible to procure should be provided. The better the water is the more of it the horses will drink. This will make them sweat freely and the evaporation of the sweat will cool their bodies and prevent overheating. If the water is filthy and foul they may drink less than they need. The pond which is filled occasionally by rain water from draws or by an irrigating stream thru which all the cattle and hogs wade and in which they leave their droppings is unfit for use and should be condemned. Keep the pond fenced and run the water to a pipe into a sanitary drinking trough.

Plenty of salt must be provided. The old idea of salting stock once a week is entirely wrong. Salt must be accessible at all times. Best results will be obtained thru the use of medicated salt. Many mineral matters enter into the body of the horse and the amounts needed may not always be supplied by the feeds they consume. Work animals consume large amounts of feeds. Since a large part of the ration consists of hays or roughage materials that are constipating in their effects, horses at hard work should have salt in sufficient quantities to make them drink the water required by their digestive systems. When used in proper amounts salt greatly reduces colic troubles in horses. However, it is not best to mix it with the feed or to give work animals too much at one time. Some horses will eat too much salt if given access to a large amount of it. This creates an abnormal thirst and if permitted to drink all the water they crave serious digestive disorders will result.

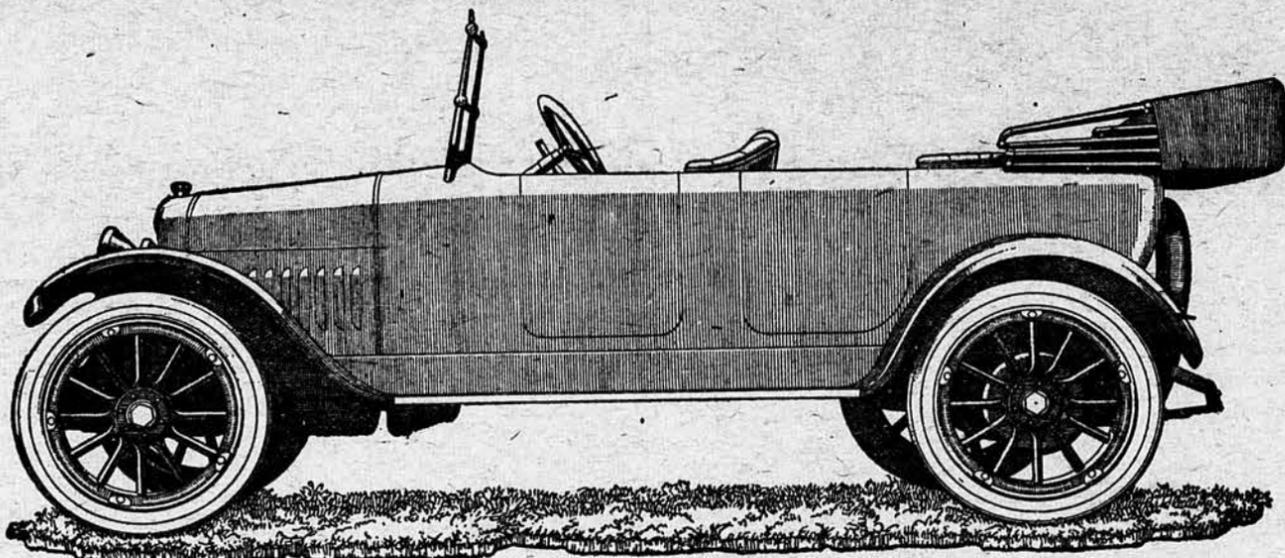
Too much attention cannot be given to the care and condition of the harness. Ill-fitting collars and improperly adjusted hames often cause sore necks, bad shoulders, and sweenies. A collar that is too large is just as bad as one that is too small. Make sure that the collar is well packed and properly made. A cheap collar always proves a very poor investment. When the horses are hot and sweating freely it is a good plan to stop occasionally not only to rest them, but to move the collars forward so that the shoulders will have a chance to cool off. At the same time wipe off the sweat from the collars with a rag that should be kept handy for that purpose. At the close of the day's work give the collars a thoro cleaning. Also give the horses a thoro cleaning and wash their shoulders and backs well. If the skin is broken or sores have formed add a little witchhazel or salt to the water. To prevent additional irritation of these sores it will be best to put pads under the collars and back bands. These pads should be so arranged that the sore places will not be rubbed or chafed by the harness. Keep the harness well oiled and as free from dust as possible. Get the best harness oil on the market, for the cheap oils are always expensive at any price. Keep the harness and collars hung up on a peg in a dry place. It is a mighty poor practice to throw them in a heap on the ground or on the floor.

Watch the Feet

Look carefully after the horse's feet. Horses that have to stand knee deep in manure cannot be very comfortable. Clean out the manure from the stall every night and morning. When possible horses should be provided with a dry soft bed. The hard working animal needs rest at night, and he certainly can rest much more comfortably if he has a good bed. Wheat straw will be found the most satisfactory for bedding. When it is too high in price or when it cannot be obtained shavings or other material may be substituted. Every evening and every morning it will be best to examine and clean out the feet of work animals if we desire to keep them thoro fit for service. Often nails, gravel, and other foreign materials are found driven into the sole which if not removed may cause serious lameness. Hoofs that dry out and become hard and brittle must be treated with oil, hoof ointment or vaseline. This will tend to stop them from cracking and breaking off. Some prefer to pack such hoofs with clay mud which is left in them until the next morning when it should be removed. Usually it is best to keep the horse shod in order to keep the hoofs in the best condition, but many farmers have only the forefeet of their horses shod. Get the best shoes on the market and have the work done by a good blacksmith.

Proper care also must be given to the horse's mouth and teeth. Bridle-bits when too small and improperly adjusted often cause bad mouth sores that may make the horse unruly and

(Continued on Page 37.)



The movement to better Cars in which Maxwell shares

OBSERVATIONS recently made among farmers show a marked tendency to buy better automobiles. They want a little more luxury, and at the same time don't care to waive the consideration of economy.

For a motor car to a farmer is a piece of time-saving, comfort-giving, dollar-saving machinery.

Hence the tendency toward Maxwell has a good reason behind it.

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Five years ago a very simple chassis was designed. Simple so that it would be easy to build, easy to run, free from trouble; and simple so that it would have no "grand opera moods."

Today 300,000 Maxwells have been built on this original chassis plan. More than 1000 improvements have been made; but never one single radical change in design.

There is scarcely a greater business monument to the policy of doing one thing and doing it well than the product of the Maxwell Motor Company.

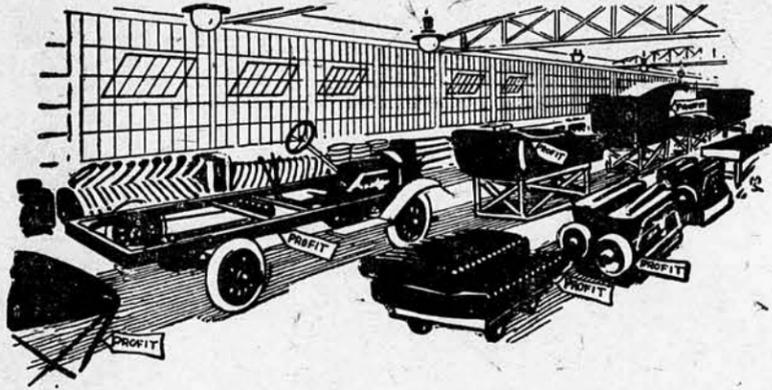
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|--|--------|--|--------|
| Auto, Tractor and Engine Oil | | Oil for Steam Engines and Tractors | |
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| Two 5 Gal. Cans (10 Gal.)..... | 6.85 | 30 Gal. " "..... | 15.90 |
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Capper Pig Club News

Leaders are Appointed and the Game's On

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

IF YOU haven't already gotten out your pep and overhauled it to see that it's in working order, better get at the job now. The first inning of the big contest for the \$50 trophy cup to be awarded next December is ready to start. Appointing county leaders in April makes it a nine-inning game. There's lots of time to play, but it's always best to pile up a good lead in the first inning. So be ready to answer the first letter you receive from your county leader, and plan to attend the first meeting. Some counties already have held meetings, so they have a running start.

Leaders have been appointed in every county having three or more members. There may be changes later, but such changes will be announced when made. Look over this list and find your leader. It would be a good idea for you to clip out the entire list and attach it to your contest rules.

- County Name and Address
- Anderson, John Scruggs, Kincaid.
 - Atchison, Walter Deifelder, R. 1, Effingham.
 - Butler, John Dirks, R. 3, Latham.
 - Cheyenne, Orrin Russell, Bird City.
 - Clay, William Manwarren, R. 1, Idana.
 - Clark, Herbert Black, R. 1, Minneola.
 - Cloud, Theodore Tilson, R. 5, Concordia.
 - Coffey, John Roth, R. 3, Burlington.
 - Cowley, Edwin Mattison, 717 E. 4th St., Winfield.
 - Crawford, Glenn Mosher, R. 1, McCune.
 - Dickinson, Lewis Darling, R. 4, Abilene.
 - Douglas, Dana Morriss, R. 3, Leecompton.
 - Doniphan, Francis Normie, R. 1, Huron.
 - Ellsworth, John Brady, R. 1, Carneiro.
 - Finney, George Altus, Garden City.
 - Ford, Andrew Riepel, R. A., Ford.
 - Greenwood, Kenneth Marcy, R. 1, Fall River.
 - Harper, Waverly Stearman, Harper.
 - Jackson, Aaron Brown, R. 3, Soldier.
 - Jefferson, Frederick True, R. 2, Perry.
 - Jewell, Wayne Cunningham, R. 2, Formoso.
 - Johnson, Merlyn Andrew, R. 2, Olathe.
 - Kingman, Theodore Folkers, Nashville.
 - Labette, Max Barnes, R. 5, Oswego.
 - Leavenworth, Cecil Johnson, R. 1, Lowmont.
 - Linn, Walter Bendure, R. 3, Mound City.
 - Lyon, Harvey Stewart, R. 2, Americus.
 - Marshall, Preston Shlneman, R. 5, Frankfort.
 - Miami, Clark Jenkins, Paola.
 - Mitchell, Duane Cooke, V. S. R., Beloit.
 - Montgomery, Leon Linscott, R. 2, Independence.
 - Nemaha, Robert Randel, R. 2, Corning.
 - Ness, Clarence Binger, Bazine.
 - Osage, Everett Ingersoll, R. 3, Overbrook.
 - Osborne, John Campbell, R. 2, Portis.
 - Ottawa, Amal Dupont, R. 2, Delphos.
 - Phillips, Marcy Aynes, Glade.
 - Pottawatomie, Glen Schwandt, R. 3, Wamego.
 - Reno, Ray Taylor, R. 1, Turon.
 - Republic, Albert Segerhammer, R. 1, Scandia.
 - Rice, Calvin Donnelly, R. 3, Sterling.
 - Riley, Darlington Holtman, R. 1, Randolph.
 - Russell, Muri Wilkerson, Lucas.
 - Shawnee, Evert Wilson, R. 24, Auburn.
 - Stafford, Edward Slade, Jr., R. 3, Stafford.
 - Wabaussee, Andrew Buck, R. 2, Eskridge.
 - Wallace, Wayne Johnson, R. 1, Weskan.
 - Washington, Edward Wiltzius, R. 2, Clifton.
 - Wilson, John A. Sell, R. 4, Fredonia.



Victor Remington.

home of Clarence Lucas," writes John Sell of Wilson county. "Five members were present. Clarence was elected secretary and William Dewey reporter, but we decided to wait until the next meeting to elect the other officers."

"Reno county held its fourth meeting at Leo Leabo's home April 12," is the report of Ray Taylor. "Seven members were present, and we had one of the best meetings we ever have held. We voted to adopt a uniform for the club—Boy Scouts pants, with a red jersey, and officers to have gold chevrons to show their rank. A. E. Harper was elected chief reporter and is to get a column for club news in the Sylvia Sun. There were four dads present at the meeting and they raised \$6 to buy a pennant for the poultry and pig clubs."

A report of the last Johnson county meeting comes from Merlyn Andrew, county leader. "Our March meeting was held at Prairie Center hall. We gave a good program and brought out many points of interest about the pig and poultry club work. There were more than 250 persons present. After the program we had a pie supper. The proceeds amounted to \$21.95."

Have you read "Training for Leadership," by John F. Case? Copies were sent to every Capper Pig club member. If you didn't receive yours, write for another one. I hope every boy will give this little leaflet careful study, for in it Mr. Case gives club members the benefit of years of experience.

If you clear \$200 from your year's contest work, and win a cash prize, too, you'll feel fairly well satisfied, won't you? Well, that's what Victor Remington of Jefferson county did last year. In a good story he tells how he did it.

"I became a member of the Capper Pig Club in 1917 and as I found it a profitable and pains-worthy undertaking, I decided to continue as a member for another year.

"I purchased a registered Duroc Jersey sow, Lady Bernice, in December, 1917, from M. O. Keefe of Topeka, Kan., for \$80. I entered her in the contest February 22 and on February 24 she farrowed 13 pigs and saved eight, four sows and four boars. For 24 hours after farrowing, I gave her nothing but water; after that I gradually increased her feed to the normal amount. Her usual feed consisted of 70 parts corn, 25 parts shorts, and 5 parts tankage. I got this ration by sending to the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan., for the bulletin on feeding and growing swine.

"The pigs did fine and when they were 8 weeks old they were weaned. After weaning, I fed the pigs corn, shorts, and tankage. I also put ashes and salt before them to make them thrive. I took my sow out of the contest June 1. She weighed 400 pounds and at market price was worth \$72. My pigs grew well thru the summer and November 25, I sold my first one, a boar, for \$47.50. I have left two boars, one barrow, and four sows. At market price their value is \$274.85. The boars and sows, valued as breeding stock, are worth \$325. The cost of feed at contest prices was \$122.65, for the production of 1900 pounds of pork, leaving a profit of \$200.35.

"I do not consider my profit of \$200.35 all that I got out of contest work for I have learned more about hogs and their care than I otherwise would have known. By studying the pamphlets from the Kansas State Agricultural college, and putting many of the suggestions to practice, I won't forget their principles. Before I took up the club work, my father had not raised hogs since the cholera killed them off many years ago. Now we have hogs and some to spare. If ever there was a man who tried to do more for boys than Mr. Capper, I certainly should like to hear of him."

Dog laws toll the knell of parting curs.

If you are in a county with fewer than three members, get acquainted with your teammate if you have one. If you haven't, count your club manager as your pal and write him about your work. Perhaps, too, you can get in touch with club members in an adjoining county. Also, I have another plan to announce soon which I hope will give you a chance to get more club friends.

Here is an important announcement that should be clipped and pinned to your club rules: Prize pigs offered by Kansas breeders will be awarded only to boys who win in the open contest. That is, to win one of the prize pigs, you must be a winner of one of the cash prizes. This is the only fair thing to do, for it isn't right that a breeder should have to give a valuable pig if the boy receiving it didn't have a record good enough to win in competition with all breeds. Director of Club Work John F. Case is making this ruling for all Capper pig clubs, and asked me to announce it to Kansas boys. Let me know what you think about it.

More county meetings have been reported. "We had our first meeting April 12 at Emporia," says Leslie Stewart. "Nine boys were present. We expected to take a picture of the Lyon county team, but one boy couldn't be with us."

"We had a meeting April 13 at the

Capper Poultry Club

Many Members Speak at Our Weekly Meeting

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

WOULDN'T IT be fun to attend a Capper Poultry club meeting at which girls from all parts of the state were present? If I could hear the reply of every one of you 250 members I think the desks and books and typewriters in our office would fairly dance with the force of your affirmative answer, for I know it would be affirmative. Of course, every girl in the club will receive an invitation to attend such a meeting next fall during the Kansas Free Fair, at Topeka, but before that time arrives you want to become acquainted with one another thru the club stories, and so at this weekly "meeting" today I'm going to let you hear from as



A Group of Club Girls

many of the members as we have space for. Here are some interesting paragraphs from their letters:

We think the county leader organization would be excellent. The secretary I presume would have the names of all the leaders in the state and at our annual meeting in Topeka she would call the roll so that each leader could respond by telling about the county work, the number of members in the club and the number of chickens raised. The president would call them to order, would she not? This would relieve embarrassment of the girls when they came to talk at the banquet. They would also become better acquainted and would not be wrapped up in their own little county but would have the interests of the whole state at heart.—Lillian Brun, Muscotah, leader, Atchison county.

I gather from one to six eggs a day from my contest hens. I have set two hens, each on 15 eggs—15 gold pieces they are to me. Don't you think I'm proud of them? I owe all of my success to Arthur Capper, the good United States senator.—Agnes Schlichting, Minneola, Ford county.

During March I gathered 135 eggs. I marked the eggs showing the date they were laid so I can set the oldest ones first. I also put a small figure on the calendar showing how many eggs I get each day.—Mabel Kelley, Raymond, Rice county.

My cock won a prize at the Oklahoma State Fair last year. I'm proud of my birds. I have leg bands on all of my contest chickens.—Stena Lewis, Liberty, Montgomery county.

Here is Edyth Brown's application. She is going to be an associate member of our club. I know you will be glad to hear that I sold two sittings of eggs for \$5.—Helen Andrew, R. 2, Olathe, leader, Johnson county.

My chickens are making fine progress. I have two hens sitting and 27 little chicks, 10 of which are about a month old. They have wing and tail feathers.—Elma Evans, Stockton, leader, Rooks county.

At our last meeting each club girl brought along another girl, who she thought would like to join the club. I am going to try to get another member before the time closes. Now watch Dickinson county for there is going to be something doing. Ten members can do a whole lot more than one last year.—Hazel Patton, Solomon, leader, Dickinson county.

My chicken house is made of two piano boxes put together. It has a window in front. There is a large yard with lots of shade and a load of straw in which I hide their feed and make them hunt and dig for it, so that they get exercise.—Velma Sigle, Lucas, leader, Osborne county.

My cockerel weighs 7 pounds. He is a beauty. The man from whom I got my chickens is going to give me 50

eggs free of charge, but of course I won't count them in with my contest eggs. Papa built a coop for me 6 feet by 6 feet. I am sending you 50 cents as my contribution toward the French orphan fund.—Treva Chayer, Miltonvale, Clay county.

What a help the report blanks are this year! All I had to do was just to set down the figures from my account book and the report was ready. I certainly appreciate these blanks.—Mrs. C. F. White, North Topeka, Shawnee county.

We have a fine place for our chickens since we moved. On the south and east sides of the house is a large hill and the chicken house is set in the bank of the hill. Then I have a scratching shed with chicken wire on a south front for the sun to shine in and a curtain to let down in bad weather.—Bessie Sell, Altoona, Wilson county.

My mother has more than 300 chickens but mine are the only purebreds and I am proud of them. I intend to raise all I can and make as much profit as possible from them. I have lived in the country only about 3 years. I helped my mother raise chickens last year and I had the very best kind of luck.—Hazel Roscoe, Osawatimie, Miami county.

Altogether I have 75 little chicks; five of them are more than six weeks old.—Alma Bailey, Muscotah, Atchison county.

I have an incubator set with half of the eggs I have gathered in it. They will hatch soon. I am getting four or five eggs a day.—Eva Romine, Ashland, Clark county.

We are going to have meetings on Saturday until school is out. As far as I know now we will have Dickinson county meet with us.—Margarette Todd, Longford, Clay county.

This year I'm going to try to raise a lot of chickens and hope that my profit will be large enough to win a prize. I'm going to save the money I received for my chickens to buy a piano.—Gail Gardner, Fredonia, Wilson county.

And now before the meeting closes I have a few announcements to make myself. Girls who have entered Buff Orpington chickens in the contest will be glad to hear that Mrs. John Bowman, R. 2, Hartford, Kan., will give a Buff Orpington cockerel, valued at \$10, to the girl raising this breed of chickens who gathers the largest number of eggs from February 1 to July 1. Of course, if you did not begin keeping records until later than February 1, you are eligible to compete for this prize the same as the girls who began at that time and perhaps you will stand just as good a chance of winning as these other girls.

Here's another announcement. Mrs. C. E. Moore, Muscotah, will give a Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, valued at \$5, to a girl raising this variety.

I am receiving many inquiries about the election of breed club officers. These officers will be elected the latter part of May or the first part of June. State officers for the county leader organization will be elected at about the same time. In regard to the monthly reports—these should be sent to the county leader, who then sends them to me. Do not value the eggs gathered unless you sell them or use them at home. A monthly report is not complete in itself. It is a part of the annual report. Each club member should keep a record of her monthly report at home so that she may have the figures for her annual report to be sent me in December.

The picture today shows a group of girls—only a very few of them—who attended the annual meeting in Topeka last year. It was taken one morning while we were visiting Gage Park.

Time for entering the baby chick department closes May 15. If your county membership is not complete urge your girl friends to join the club by entering 20 purebred baby chicks. Application blanks will be sent upon request. Write to Bertha G. Schmidt, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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Get into Blue Buckle Overalls if you want the greatest service and comfort return you ever got out of a work-garment!

From generous oversize right down to a solid reinforced backband, unbreakable seams, fly cut into the overall, solid brass fittings, etc., you get value that cannot be duplicated! Blue Buckle Overalls and Coats are made by the best union workmanship in the largest and most up-to-date overall factory in the world! Every Blue Buckle garment reflects the content of thousands of union workers.

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Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 per Acre—

land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to

Grain Growing and Stock Raising.

Though Western Canada offers land at such low figures, the high prices of grain, cattle, sheep and hogs will remain.

Loans for the purchase of stock may be had at low interest; there are good shipping facilities; best of markets; free schools; churches; splendid climate; low taxation (none on improvements). For particulars as to location of lands for sale, maps, illustrated literature, reduced railway rates, etc., apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

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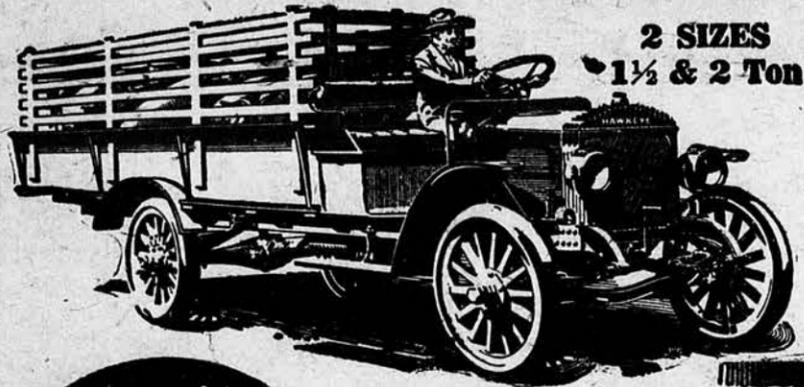
You wouldn't allow 15% of any crop to go unharvested. So why stick to old-time methods of sheep and goat shearing? Shear the modern way, with a Stewart Machine. Gets more wool easier and more quickly. There are hand operated machines and larger ones. Price of Stewart No. 9 only \$14. Send \$2—pay balance on arrival. Write for catalog.

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HAWKEYE MOTOR TRUCKS

are built to stand up under the rough and tumble conditions under which a truck on the farm must be operated. There is a big difference between driving a truck over the smooth paved streets of a city and driving it over the rough roads of the country and the humps and hollows of the farm.

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Dixon's Graphite Transmission and Differential Lubricant is largely grease—but it is a specially prepared grease that has been scientifically compounded with an exact quantity of a special flake graphite.

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Also ask him about Dixon's various other lubricating products including the famous Cup Grease.

Write for Booklet 56 G.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

Jersey City, New Jersey
Established 1827

The Orchard and Garden

S MALL FRUITS should have a place in every home orchard.

Often it will be possible to grow some of them in the garden when there is plenty of room. These small fruits add more to the relish of the family living than any other product on the farm. From them most of the jellies, jams, and preserves and other table delicacies are made.

Most of them can be grown on any of the soil types that are suitable to general agriculture. In fact on practically every farm there is to be found a small plot of ground conveniently located and suitable for growing some kind of small fruit. Manure will make impoverished land productive. A tile drain, or a well placed open ditch will do much to put wet land in fit condition for small fruits.

Among those that can be grown to advantage may be mentioned grapes, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, and gooseberries. When properly kept and cultivated such fruits will be found very satisfactory.

F. W. Faurot.

The Sweet Potato

The sweet potato is an excellent and easily grown crop for home gardens, and it also is very profitable as a truck crop. If the plants are purchased from a seed store it will be a good plan to insist on getting plants known to be free from disease. During the past two years the sweet potato weevil has caused serious loss to the crop in many of the Southern states and plants grown from such sweet potatoes often transmit and scatter the pest.

The most satisfactory plan of course is for every man to grow his own plants and many farmers in Kansas are doing that this spring. The young plants should be kept in the hotbed and should be kept rather warm and moist until they are about 4 or 5 inches in height.

This requires about five weeks. Then a "hardening off" process should be given for a week before setting the plants in the field. During this time the bed is not watered, and gradually the ventilation is increased. This hardens the plants and renders them accustomed to outdoor conditions. The sweet potato bed should be started about six weeks before the date of the first transplanting to the field and must not be set out until after all danger from frost is past. After the first crop of sprouts is removed from the bed for transplanting, the bed should be well watered, and the covering replaced once more. This will bring out a second crop of plants from the same tubers. This process can be repeated at intervals of two weeks until several crops of plants have been obtained from the same bed. One bushel of small to medium sized potatoes will require about 20 square feet of hotbed space, and should produce over 2,000 plants.

In removing the plants from the bed, the mother potatoes are held in place with one hand, while the sprouts or plants are slipped off with the other hand.

Such diseases as black rot and foot rot have become serious. They are distributed thru the seed and the plant bed. They are eliminated by culling out all roots with rotten spots and disinfecting the surfaces of the sound tubers by soaking for 10 minutes in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 ounce to 10 gallons of water. It is also necessary to bed the potatoes each year in a clean bed, that is, to use fresh soil or sand in bedding the sweet potatoes each season. J. T. Rosa.

Acre Orchards

Extensive work has been carried on in this line of work by E. G. Kelly and Harold Simonds of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Both men have been working on "acre orchards." Clay, Johnson, Wyandotte, Morris, Kingman, Greenwood, Chase, Doniphan and Leavenworth counties have all been entered and acre orchards planted. Three orchards are planted every two days. In each orchard there are 52 trees. For the planting of these orchards four

men and one horse are used—only two of the men being experienced. Much interest is being shown in the orcharding of Kansas. Old grandfathers down to the tiny tots are enthusiastic over the planting. In three and one half hours every tree is planted and the workers are off the field. More than 30 farmers were visited for individual help. Several pruning demonstrations were given at which there was an average attendance of 15 people.

Shade Trees

Scores of letters have come to my desk in the past 10 days asking questions regarding trees. The question most frequently asked is: "What kinds of trees do you recommend for this section of the state?" These letters are mostly from the central section of the state. My reply to such questions is: For shade, the white elm, hackberry and Russian wild olive are among the best. The Norway and Carolina poplars and the soft or silver maple may be planted as temporary trees to give shade more quickly than the others named. These are short lived trees in Central and Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, but they are good for 15 to 20 years. By that time elm, hackberry and Russian wild olive will have attained size enough to provide shade. In parks and public grounds the bur oak, Kentucky coffee tree, green ash, red bud and others should be added to the list.

For shelter and ornamental planting, on either private or public grounds, the following evergreens should be included in the list: The red cedar, Chinese arbor vitae, western yellow, Austrian, Scotch and Swiss mountain pines, the dwarf Juniper (*J. communis*) and Colorado blue spruce. This list is selected because of their hardiness and their adaptability to the soil and climate and their freedom from insects.

Another question frequently asked is: Why do you recommend the evergreen trees in preference to the broadleaf kinds, when they are so hard to make grow?

I recommend the evergreen trees in preference to the broadleaf species only when they will answer the needs of a tree more completely than the broadleaf trees answer the purpose, which is principally protection, ornamental and advertising purposes. The red cedar, and Western yellow pine are without question the hardiest pine trees known for the plains region of the United States. They will grow successfully from Mexico to Canada between the Hardwood region and the Rocky Mountains. The evergreens are better able to survive the adverse conditions of this region than the broadleaf species. They do not suffer as much from the effects of wind, hail or insect attacks as do the broadleaf species. They are trees of long life. This is a decided factor in their favor. The evergreens are not a difficult tree to make grow, if fresh vigorous trees are planted with proper care. Remember that the treatment given the trees after they are received by the person who plants them will usually determine the success or failure of the planting. We can give the names of some persons who have reported from 75 to 100 per cent of their evergreens alive and growing a year after they were planted. On the other hand we have reports from some persons who say that not a tree survived transplanting. In some instances the trees included in the different reports were dug, packed and shipped from our nursery on the same day. They all received the same treatment by us, but they were handled differently by the persons who did the planting. Careful handling and planting is the determining factor if the trees are received in proper condition. Allowances must be made in case of extremely unfavorable weather. C. A. Scott.

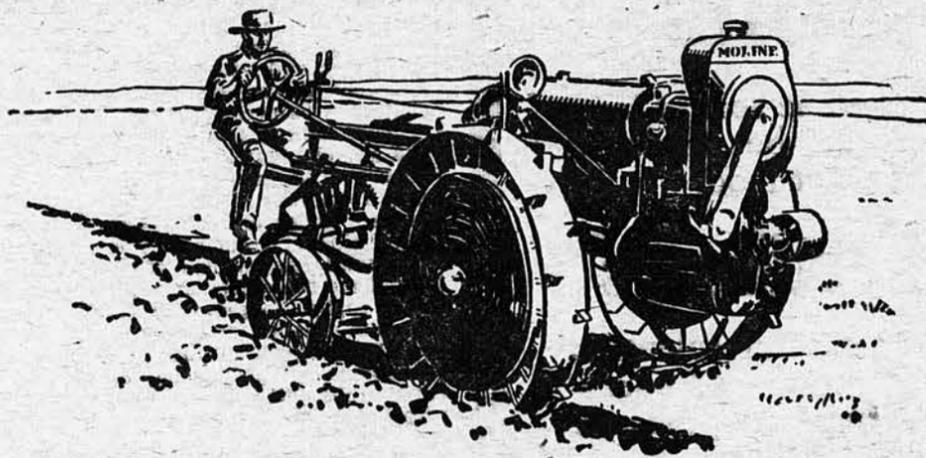
Manhattan, Kan.

Kansas farmers should insure themselves against possible loss of corn and forage crops on account of hot, dry weather in the summer by building silos and converting such crops into silage.

\$1,00000 REWARD



To the first farmer naming
a job of general farming
that can't be done by a
MOLINE
UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

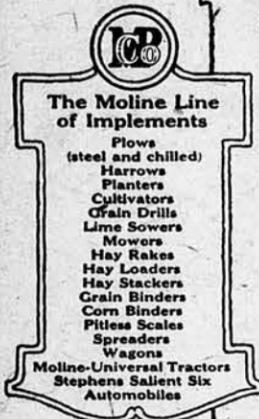


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Moline Service Satisfies

MOLINE HAY TOOLS



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(steel and chilled)
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Put up your big hay crops with Moline Sweep Rakes and Stackers.

They enable you to do your work speedily, handle your hay crops without damage by breaking or shattering, stack it lightly to prevent packing, and top off the stack with a high crown to shed rain.

Moline Hay Tools are light, strong and durable. With them the fewest number of men do the most work and put up hay so that it remains good until used.

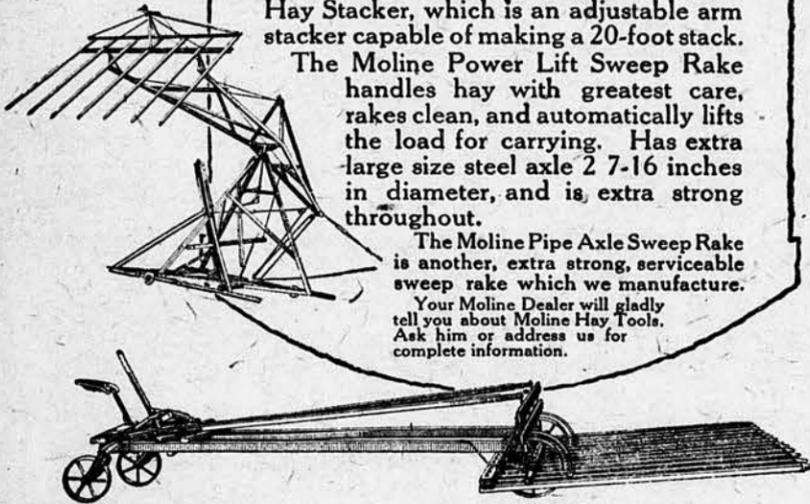
The Moline Swinging Hay Stacker offers the most speedy, economical and practical method for stacking big hay crops. Two men and one horse can stack 25 tons a day with it. Builds a stack 25 feet high. Loads from either side and is easily transported from place to place. It is entirely automatic in its action.

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The Moline Power Lift Sweep Rake handles hay with greatest care, rakes clean, and automatically lifts the load for carrying. Has extra large size steel axle 2 7-16 inches in diameter, and is extra strong throughout.

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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Importance of the Cultivator.
Jethro Tull's First Invention.
The Single Row Machine.
Proper Pole Adjustment Needed.
Regulating Shank Attachments.
Shields for Small Corn.
Control of the Gang.
Shifting Row Distances.
Draft on the Team.
Handling the Neck Weight.
Machine Shed is Essential.
Questions and Answers.

THE CULTIVATOR is an implement that has to be used with great care and discretion. Properly used it is an implement which is absolutely indispensable to the farmer who is growing cotton, corn or any of the rowed crops, but when it is wrongly used it is likely to cause a great deal of damage. The modern cultivator is the result of a long development, beginning with a crude hoe used in primitive days and coming now to the modern motor-drawn two row machine. Originally the cultivator was a single shovel affair and almost plowed a furrow. Later it was found that better results could be achieved with less labor by using two shovels instead of one. This in turn was supplanted by the machine which was provided with shovels cultivating on both sides of a single row. Various types of shovels were developed for different conditions. A few years ago the two-row cultivator came into use and has been quite successful, especially in large fields.

Jethro Tull, that famous old English agriculturist, invented a horse hoe and drill somewhere about 1730, but the machine never achieved any great popularity. In this country the double shovel cultivators used by the farmers were either home-made or manufactured by country blacksmiths until 1860 when the first extensive use of the single row cultivator, invented by George Esterly in 1856, was made.

Cultivators are of all kinds. There are single shovel, and double shovel machines; one horse, two horse and four horse machines. Some of the machines are built and used with the operator walking behind, while others are provided with seats. Special types have been developed for alfalfa and for use in orchards and under special conditions.

The modern two horse single-row cultivator, as we know it, is usually a machine with a tongue, two rather low wheels, and high arched axle, two gangs, pivoted so that they can move both vertically and horizontally, the seat for the driver, and with a system of levers by which the adjustments of the machine can be accomplished. The term "gang" indicates the beam, shanks, and shovels, that are sometimes called "rigs." The number of shovels may vary from four to eight for a pair of gangs. Under ordinary circumstances better tilth of ground may be obtained with the larger number of shovels, but they have the objection of being somewhat easily clogged with trash. The six shovel gangs are perhaps the most popular for corn culture. Under some conditions flat springs may be used for the shanks, but when so used the term "spring tooth" is applied.

One of the first requisites for the successful operation of cultivators is that the pole of tongue should be maintained as nearly level as possible. Consequently, it is important to see that the breast straps carry the neck yoke or adjust it so that the pole may be as nearly level as possible. When the horses are hitched to the machine, so that the pole is not held level, there will be unevenness in the penetration of the shovel. If the front end of the pole is above the level the rear shovel will penetrate deeper than the front shovel and will bring the points of all shovels so far forward that the perpendicularity will be affected and the proper penetration will never be obtained. On the other hand if the front end of the pole is dropped below level, the front shovels naturally will have a deeper penetration than the rear ones and there will be difficulty in obtaining penetration for all the shovels, because they will be standing straighter than they should.

When the cultivator leaves the factory the shovel shank is adjusted to give the best results for average conditions; however, it must be understood that under certain conditions it is proper to change this adjustment. A shovel that is too nearly perpendicular will have a tendency to skip and jump and as a result of the heavy pressure required to keep the shovel in the ground, will not do smooth even work, and besides will make the operation of the machine very laborious. It is possible sometimes to have the shovel set so flat that it is actually pointing upward, and of course, penetration cannot be obtained at all.

Shields or fenders are very necessary, especially when cultivating small corn. The operation and adjustment is a comparatively simple matter and a trial or two in the field will indicate the best way of setting them. In the past the solid sheet iron shield has been the most popular; the rotating shield is now coming into very wide use. It has the advantage of rolling very easily over large clods or bunches of trash. Shields should be removed as soon as the corn has some height to eliminate the danger of covering the hills by the dirt that is thrown up.

As mentioned before, the gangs are pivoted so that any vertical or horizontal adjustment can be obtained readily. The control of the gang may be either by handles attached to the gangs, by hand or foot levers, or by stirrups, attached to the gangs. Either method is entirely satisfactory. The tendency in the most modern machines is to provide some sort of mechanism for maintaining the parallelism of the beams and thus eliminating much of the labor of cultivating and bettering the quality of the work done.

If the operator finds it is difficult to keep the gangs running the proper distance from the row, it is due to the position of the shovel. If the shovel is set so that it is twisted on the shank, it will tend to crowd the gang sidewise. If the shovels are on straight as they should be, there will be no tendency to lateral crowding. Sometimes it is desirable to give the front shovel a slight twist either to throw the dirt around from the row during the first cultivation or toward it during the last cultivation. In this case it is well to give the rear shovel an opposite twist so that the shifting to the side may be counter balanced.

Many people think that the cultivator is a machine of heavy draft and that it is hard on horses. With the proper adjustments, if the tongue be level and the shovel set straight and running at a reasonable depth, there should not be excessive draft and the average team of horses should be able to work steadily day after day without suffering. The draft may be greatly increased by improper adjustments and for this reason care should be taken that everything is in good running order.

One trouble which accompanies the use of the ordinary cultivator is the neck weight which sometimes results. This can be taken care of in the following way. If the cultivator is of the hammock seat type it is usually provided with the balance lever by which the wheels are adjusted forward or backward, so that the neck weight will be relieved. On some cultivators the single tree is attached to a vertical bar which has several holes in it. On this type of machine the neck weight can be relieved by lowering the single tree to a lower hole.

In making an adjustment for width of row the main thing to be kept in mind is that the gangs should be adjusted so that they will center and pull straight forward. Usually in the first cultivation it is desirable to run the shovel quite close to the rows while at later cultivation they are not run so close. Here again it is necessary to shift the front end of the gangs so

(Continued on Page 32.)

All Soils

sooner or later need some sort of fertilizer, for crops cannot be produced indefinitely without plant food.

Empire Fertilizers

are prepared under careful scientific direction from agricultural and chemical standpoints. They are prepared with reference to good drilling condition as well as high availability and proper proportioning of plant food.

How to Get the Most Out of Fertilizers.

contains sixty pages of information concerning the practical use of fertilizers,—how they should be used on different soils and under varying climatic conditions. Directions for using fertilizers and lime on all kinds of crops are included. Any farmer may have this book free. It was written by one of the foremost authorities on the use of fertilizers, and will prove a valuable addition to your library. Consult our free Service Bureau on soil, crop or fertilizer problems.

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

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



Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Wheat Shows Heavy Growth. Serving on a Jury. A Tale of Two Banks. Frenzied Finance on the Farm. Children Just Like Topsy. Why They Move to Town. Failure of Torrens Land Bill. Silage 5 Years Old is Good. Shocking Wheat with Forks.

WHEAT on the richer land is making a very heavy growth. It is so heavy, in fact, that many fear a partial failure of the crop should wet weather continue. We had a 2-inch rain which put a stop to all farm work for several days and plowing is but little farther advanced than at this time one week ago. Alfalfa is growing just as fast as the wheat but there are no fears of an overgrowth of that. We hope to have good curing weather for the alfalfa at cutting time which will be, on the bottom lands, very early in May.

For a week I have been out of touch with the farm. For the first time in 25 years I was called upon to serve on the jury and, much as I would have liked to avoid the duty, I did not feel like asking to be excused. When a man has to do jury duty only once in a quarter of a century he has no reason to complain on that score. The first case called for trial was of one bank against another. I did not serve on this case but became so interested in it that I heard all the evidence and the pleas of the attorneys in addition. This case gave a very good illustration of the efforts a small country bank will often make in order to care for a customer who thinks he must be accommodated with a larger line of credit than is allowed by law. The per cent of capital stock and surplus that can be lent by a state bank to any one man is 15 per cent, but in the case I mention some 35 per cent was actually lent to one person and he had made application for more credit which would have brought his debt up to 60 per cent of the entire capital stock and surplus.

In the case mentioned in the foregoing paragraph the first bank had lent so much to one man that they could lend him no more. So the president of the bank took the customer over to a larger town and recommended him to a bank in that town as a valuable customer, one who was worthy of credit and whose indebtedness was but a small part of his actual worth. Acting upon this the second bank lent the man \$16,000. This was paid off in full but shortly more obligations were incurred by the same man by which in time the second bank lost considerable money. The second bank then sued, claiming that the loss was due to the recommendation of the first bank. The jury found for the first bank mostly on the ground that the recommendation covered the first transaction only and that it was not bound in transactions which took place after that.

The interesting part of that case to a farmer, however, was not in the point of law involved but in the way in which matters were handled in the first bank in order to cover up the fact that so large a per cent of its stock had been lent to one man in violation of law. It gave us an idea of "high finance" as practiced by a small country bank in order to carry a customer with which they had become involved. The transactions, by which so much money was lost were mostly in cattle and indicated that, on the whole, speculation in cattle on a large scale was in about the same class as speculation in oil stocks.

The case upon which I served as juryman involved a certain strata of society in the county seat and served as a good illustration of the old saying that "one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives." While complete knowledge might not be pleasant yet it is best for society that those who have the better things of life should know with what the children of the poorer class have to

contend if they are to become decent, self-respecting members of society. The sad thing in this instance was the fact that children who seemed bright and intelligent were being brought up under conditions which, to use plain English, are simply horrible. It may seem all right to citizens to refuse knowledge of these alleged lower parts of town yet in the end the results of those conditions are certain to concern them greatly.

However, I do not think the city the sole breeder of unwholesome conditions. Such conditions are found mostly in the cities and towns, it is true, but it is because certain classes like to herd together. If a family of that class lives in the country it is almost certain that, sooner or later, they will move to town or city in order to be with the larger numbers of their kind. If all the uncertain class who were born in the country always remained there we would have conditions out here in the farms as bad as they are in towns. But they do not remain in the country. Sooner or later they go to town and we in the country wash our hands of them and say that it is an affair of the town with which we have nothing to do. This is not true. Anything that may happen in our towns is, or should be, of almost equal concern to us and we should give all the help to the towns we can in making the county a fit place in which to live.

Regarding the failure of the Torrens land title bill in the last Kansas legislature I have a letter from one of the leaders in the house who says, "I wish you could be in a session and take up the matter from an angle of actual pushing the proposition into a legal enactment. I am for the proposition, and always have been, but find it somewhat difficult to make it a practicable workable law." No doubt there are difficulties in the way but it seems that they might be overcome if the matter could be given the time and attention required. The trouble with our legislatures is, that some 125 men largely unknown to each other and unused to making laws are brought together in Topeka and are expected to consider hundreds of propositions and enact many of them into law and all within the space of 60 days. It cannot be done for the men can scarcely become acquainted with each other in that time. If a few men who know how to do things and who have had experience try to push things along many new members become jealous and think they are being pushed aside. As a result it is easier and on the whole perhaps safer to refuse enactment than to run the risk of putting some hastily considered proposition into the statute books. In this way it happens that many good propositions suffer the fate of the poor ones simply because the legislature cannot find time to make certain that the good ones are in workable order.

A friend who lives in Southeastern Nebraska writes that he has two pit silos which were filled in 1913 and until this spring the contents had not been disturbed. Owing to the extreme scarcity of feed there this spring he is finding sale for the 5-year-old ensilage for 30 cents a bushel. Think of that! Imagine paying 30 cents a bushel for ensilage put in a pit silo in 1913! Almost as remarkable is the fact that so perishable an article as green corn can be put in a silo and remain good feed for more than five years.

The same friend, for the benefit of those who will have a large acreage of wheat cut with binders, writes that he some time ago gave up the plan of shocking with his hands and instead uses a fork. He says that not only can the work be done easier and faster but that it can be done better with a fork than with the hands. Shocking with a fork is something I never have done but it is a plan I am going to try if we have anything to shock this year.



Keep Cornfields Clean

INTERNATIONAL Corn Cultivators keep the surface soil in good lively tilth and free from weeds.

International No. 1 is built for deep early cultivation, shallow late cultivation, and for laying by. It is a high-arched, pivot pole cultivator of unusual strength and light draft, is easily handled, and has the parallel gang movement so necessary for good clean work close to the corn. Gang equipment consists of 4, 6, and 8-shovel gangs, pin break or spring trip, with round or heavy slotted shanks.

International No. 4 is built for use in fields with crooked rows, on hillsides and for narrow-row crops like peas and beans. No. 4 has a pivot axle and frame that makes quick dodging easy, while keeping the gangs parallel and the shovels facing squarely to the front. It handles easily, does clean close work, and can be adjusted to meet practically every condition of soil, surface, and planting irregularity.

The **International** line includes two-row cultivators, motor and horse; walking, and combined riding and walking cultivators. The list below shows our complete line of farm machines. See the local dealer or write us for catalogues.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

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| Tillage Implements | Planting & Seeding Machines | Other Farm Equipment |
| Disk Harrows Tractor Harrows Spring-Tooth Harrows Peg-Tooth Harrows Orchard Harrows Soil Pulverizers Cultivators | Corn Planters Corn Drills Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills Fertilizer & Lime Sowers | Cream Separators Feed Grinders Manure Spreaders Straw Spreader Attachments Farm Wagons Farm Trucks Stalk Cutters Knife Grinders Tractor Hitches Binder Twine |
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With the Home Makers

"In and Of the World" Club Has Another Meeting

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

WE ANSWERED roll call at the last meeting of the "In and Of the World" club by giving a short description of some article about our homes which we considered indispensable. There were some very interesting replies.

Mrs. Daly told of her self-wringing mop. "I find it isn't the mopping which I have always disliked—it's putting my hands into the dirty water to wring out the mop. Now that I have a mop which I can slip on a contrivance at the side of the pail and wring it without wetting my hands, I do not mind the work at all," she said.

Mrs. Alders told of her new kettle which is provided with a lid perforated at one side. There is a little hinged lid which drops over the open space when it is on the kettle and in its proper upright place; then when this little lid is raised, liquids may be drained from the contents of the kettle easily without danger of burns.

"I am most enthusiastic about my dish drainer," Mrs. Streeter said. "It is simply a large perforated dishpan, which fits inside my separator tank nicely. I use it for drying both the pieces of the separator and the dishes, placing them in carefully. The bottom of the drainer is corrugated so that the dishes do not fall and break easily. After the dishes have been carefully washed and placed in the drainer, I pour boiling water into the pan, and taking hold of the two handles, turn the drainer about inside the separator tank; then by turning the faucet, the water is drained off and the dishes dry quickly."

Mrs. Stevens proposed a toast to the kitchen woodbox which is filled from out-of-doors. "The boys fill it without even coming on the porch and you can just imagine how much dirt that keeps out of the house and the labor it saves. The box is built right thru the wall, half being inside and half outside of the house, tight fitting lids being hinged to the wall on both sides."

"A very great time-saver at our house is a long, smooth pole such as portieres are hung upon. John fastened it in the closet at a convenient height and it reaches from one end to the other. The hangers are hung upon it and they will slide along very easily so that the garments hanging farthest from the door are easily accessible, as well as those at the front," was another member's bit.

"One of my best friends," still another member contributed, "is a safety razor blade, used for ripping. It's not a very new idea, I know," she added apologetically, "but every now and then I meet someone who never has heard of it."

"My idea is so small that I dislike to offer it—just a set of small hand brushes—the 5-cent variety, but I find so many uses for them. Of course, everybody uses them for cleaning vegetables. Nothing is so good for cleaning about the handles of buckets and kettles. The men like one of them for cleaning their hands after they have been cleaning dirty, greasy machinery, or doing similar dirty work."

"And no one has mentioned the hair-pin which is supposed to be woman's greatest implement," laughed the president as we adjourned.

Mother and Teacher Co-operate

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

How many parents of school children have made one visit to the school during regular school hours of work? Until last week, the writer could not have made such a claim for this year. Then we decided if we were going to keep a promise to the children we must do so before housecleaning and gardening took too much time.

We have known country children to enter the high school who were better prepared for their work in most ways than their town trained associates. Others have been poor in penmanship and composition and untrained in expression. One who visits a country

school and sees the numerous classes of one and two members with 10-minute periods for recitation does not wonder that many who complete eighth grade work in the country schools are lacking. The stimulus of class competition and class enthusiasm is not there. Probably we shall continue to mourn the loss of advantages in the country school until enough districts are united to make one really good live school. In this county or this part of Jefferson county no union of school districts would be a success unless the roads were improved 100 per cent.

Parents of children in the country schools have a great responsibility in that they must help supplement the children's school work. This may be done partly by drill at home and by home interest but especially we think by home reading. Children's papers and books of interest read to very young children; read with older ones and provided for more advanced pupils are probably the best means of helping children to get what the best of schools give—an appetite for learning.

A reader in Collyer, Kan., has written asking where she may get directions for making dyes for some rugs. Those who dyed the two large rugs of which I wrote some time ago used package dyes and followed the directions given on the package. The home economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural College offers a course in making old clothes into new. Part of the work is the dyeing of cloth. A written request to the home economics department for information would doubtless bring the desired result. Better still would be the results if the reader would ask her county farmers' institute officers to obtain a demonstration in dyeing. A half day institute, talk and demonstration could be obtained if the institute officers in her community saw fit to ask for it.

An Important Correction

There was an omission of one important part in my article on "How I Make Cheese" in the April 12 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and I do not wish anyone to try my recipe and have no success so am sending the correction.

When the milk is returned to the stove, after the curd is formed, heat to 102 degrees, stirring constantly with the hand. Then let it set a few minutes and pour off the whey. It must be stirred or some of the lumps of curd will settle to the bottom and become overheated and the cheese will be spoiled. The lumps of curd should be about the same size, too, so they will be uniformly heated.

Mrs. F. M. Moore.
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Make This Hood for Baby

[Prize Design.]

Crochet silk, mercerized cotton, *crochet twist or No. 50 linen thread may be used for this hood. One spool will be sufficient. Make a chain (ch) of 8 stitches (st), join.

1st row—Ch 3, fill the ring with 24 double crochet (d c—thread over hook once), join.

2d row—Ch 4, * d c in d c, ch 1, repeat from * around and join to 3d st of 4 ch.

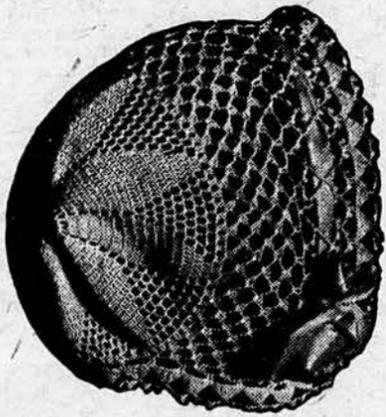
3d row—Ch 3 (for 1st d c), * (2 d c under 1 ch, d c in d c) twice, ch 2, a d c in next d c, repeat from * around, joining the last 2 ch to the top of 3 ch.

4th row—D c in d c (ch 3 for 1st d c always), 8 d c in 6 d c, ch 2, repeat around, join.

5th row—D c in 1st d c, 11 d c in 8 d c, ch 2, repeat.

6th, 7th and 8th rows—Same as 5th row, increasing the number of doubles in each diamond by 2 in every row. There will be 17 doubles in the diamond in the 8th row.

9th row—A slip stitch in the next d c, ch 3, * a d c in each following d c to the center, 2 d c in that d c, 1 d c in each d c to the last, skip that d c,



4 trebles (tr), 3 d c, and 1 s c under each 5 ch, fasten between 2 d c, and repeat.

32d row—Slip stitch over 3 d c, * (ch 7, picot) twice, ch 2, fasten in center of shell, ch and picot as before, fasten in center of next shell, repeat from * around and fasten off neatly.

Mrs. E. L. Morris.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Good Things to Eat

White Layer Cake (Prize Recipe)—Cream 2 cups of sugar with 3/4 cup of butter, and add 2 1/2 cups of flour sifted twice with 2 teaspoons of baking powder, then 1 cup of sweet milk and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Fold in lightly the beaten whites of 4 eggs and do not beat after adding the egg whites. Bake in a moderate oven. For the frosting, use 1 part cream and 10 parts powdered sugar. Beat well, and flavor with lemon. Spread between the layers and on top of the cake.—Eva Stutzman, Kearney Co., Kansas.

Pineapple Pie—Mix together 1 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, a pinch of salt and 1 cup of boiling water. Cook for a short time, and add the well beaten yolks of 2 eggs and 3/4 cup of grated pineapple. Have ready a pie tin lined with a rich crust already baked and pour in the filling. Cover with the whites of 2 eggs well beaten and sweetened and flavored with either lemon or pineapple extract. Brown in the oven.—N. L., Riley Co., Kansas.

Spice Cookies—Boil together 3/4 cup of lard or butter, 2 cups of molasses and 1 tablespoon each of ginger, cloves and cinnamon. Cook for 3 minutes. When lukewarm, stir in enough flour to stiffen sufficiently to roll out, then stir in 1 level tablespoon of baking soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons of warm water. Bake in a medium oven for 15 minutes.—Mrs. John Judd, Bourbon Co., Kansas.

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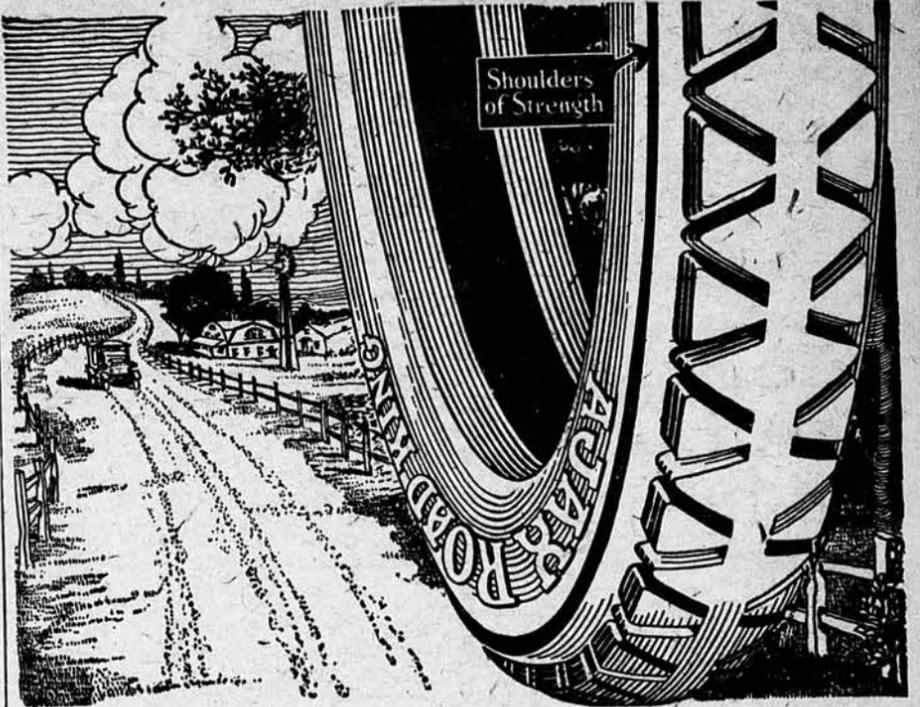
9251—Ladies' and Misses' Long-Waisted Dress. The two-piece skirt



section is attached to the waist at the extended waistline with the closing at the center back. Sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

9238—Boys' Suit. The blouse of this practicable sailor suit can be made with or without the applied yoke, pocket and shield. The separate trousers are straight at the lower edge. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

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which will make 16 d c across the diamond, ch 2, d c under 2 ch, ch 2, skip 1 d c, a d c in next and repeat from *, joining the last 2 ch to the top of 3 ch.

10th row—Proceeding as in last row, make 15 d c over 16 d c, skipping 1st and last d c and widening in the center, thus elongating the point, with 3 spaces between the diamonds, that is (ch 2, a d c under 2 ch), twice, ch 2, repeat around and join.

11th row—14 d c over 15 d c, with 4 spaces between diamonds.

12th row—12 d c over 14 d c with 5 spaces between diamonds. Repeat around, always joining to the top of 3 ch.

13th row—10 d c over 12 d c, with 6 spaces between diamonds, repeat, join.

14th row—8 d c over 10 d c with 7 spaces, repeat, join.

15th row—6 d c over 8 d c with 8 spaces, repeat, join.

16th row—4 d c over 6 d c with 9 spaces, repeat, join.

17th row—* 2 d c between 2d and 3d of the 4 d c, ch 1, 2 d c in space, repeat from * join.

18th row—*Ch 5, skip 2 groups of doubles, a single crochet (s c) in next space, ch 2, 2 d c in same space, repeat from * across 7 points, leaving 1 point and spaces on each side at the back and ending with 5 ch, fasten in space, turn.

19th row—Ch 5, s c under 5 ch last made, * ch 2, 2 d c under same ch, ch 5, a s c under next ch, repeat from * across, ending with 1 s c, ch 2, and 2 d c under last ch, turn.

20th, 21st, 22d, 23d rows—Same as 19th row, making 6 rows of shells.

24th row—Ch 5, 1 d c, 1 ch, and 1 d c under 5 ch, repeat around, turn.

25th row—Ch 7, fasten back in 5th st for a picot, ch 8, fasten back in 5th st, ch 2, skip 1 group of doubles, fasten under 5 ch, repeat across, turn.

26th row—Ch 4, for the edge, then repeat the picot loops of last row, fastening each between the picots of the loop, turn.

27th, 28th, 29th rows—Same as 26th row.

30th row—Slip stitch between 2 picots of a loop, ch 3 for 1st d c, ch 1, a d c under same loop, * ch 5, 1 d c, 1 ch, and 1 d c between the next 2 picots, repeat, working entirely around the bonnet, skipping 5 d c across the back, between each group of doubles and keeping the side edges straight. Make an extra group of 2 d c with 5 ch at each corner to prevent drawing.

31st row—Make a shell of 1 s c, 3 d c,

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For Our Young Readers

Pet Stock Yields Big Returns To Young Folks

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

ALL BOYS and girls love pets—soft, cuddly pets that close their eyes and snuggle their noses under one's arm when gently stroked. But besides the pleasure which they bring, pets can be made to yield high returns to boys and girls if they are given proper care. Too much caressing really is a bad thing for them. Like spoiled children they become lazy if always petted.

Many young folks who saw the 2,000 valuable animals exhibited at the pet stock show of the Topeka Branch of the National Breeders' and Fanciers' Association of America, held in Topeka last week, are planning to raise pet stock. Saturday was children's day and all pupils accompanied by their teacher were admitted free of charge. Rabbits, guinea pigs, pigeons, Bantam chickens, dogs, cats, white mice—all of these families were represented at the show. Rabbits predominated. The thousand entered included New Zealand Reds, Flemish giants, Belgian hares, Angora giants and American Checkered giants. Altogether 15 varieties of these breeds were represented.

The question often is asked: What breed of rabbits is best? Any of the popular breeds will be found profitable. Just as with purebred poultry the choice depends entirely on the breeder's fancy. It is much better to start with purebred stock because then one may sell the animals for breeding purposes as well as for food. Purebred stock may be purchased for as small an amount as \$6 a pair but the animals with well defined characteristics will bring much more than this. A breeder who exhibited a Rufus Red buck at the show paid \$35 for him but refused an offer of \$100. The pair of Belgian Angora giants and their family of young which were exhibited are said to be the only rabbits of this variety in this country. Their fur is long and soft. The Steel Gray Flemish giants are handsome creatures, too. They weigh from 12 to 16 pounds. However, they are not more beautiful than the California Blues, a pair of which were on exhibit. The fur of this breed is as soft and silken as that of a mole.

The rabbit is valuable for its fur as well as for food. The better skins when dressed become the "cony" of fur trade. Others are dyed and sold under fanciful names. The little daughter of A. C. Heck, superintendent of the pet stock show, is proud of her beautiful coat, made of the fur of New Zealand Reds. Her father raised the Reds; the furs were sent to a Kansas City firm to be made into a coat.

Guinea pigs, or cavies as they are more correctly called, held second rank as to number at the Topeka show. Raising guinea pigs is becoming a profitable industry with Kansas boys and girls. Charles Sieben, a Topeka high school boy, finds that the demand for his stock is greater than his supply. He sells the animals chiefly for breeding, but many persons raise them for

scientific use. Those who live near cities or institutions where guinea pigs are needed for medical research find a ready market for their stock. From 50 cents to \$1.50 is paid for the animals for this purpose. Altho seldom used for food in the United States, the near relationship of guinea pigs to rabbits and the fact that they eat only vegetable growth makes them altogether fit for table use. Black, white, cream, red and spotted guinea pigs were exhibited at the Topeka show. They were valued at from \$2.50 to \$25 apiece.

The principal breeds of guinea pigs are Abyssinian, English Smooth Hair, Peruvian and Angora. H. C. Brown, of Emporia, who judged the rabbits and guinea pigs had on display six silver cups awarded for his cavies at the pet stock show in Waco, Tex., in 1918, and nearly 100 ribbons awarded on rabbits and cavies at various shows. For the last three years Mr. Brown has been devoting all of his time to breeding and selling rabbits and guinea pigs. He became interested in the animals eight years ago when he purchased a pair of white rabbits for his little daughter. The young of this pair were sold for \$5. Then Mr. Brown invested in Belgian hares. He now raises various breeds of rabbits and cavies.

One of the most interesting dogs at the Topeka show was a Lewellyn Setter from Camp Funston. This dog has a war record. He was sold at auction for the Red Cross at Aberdeen, S. D., for \$1,000, and was then given to the first drafted company from Aberdeen as a mascot. He was taken to Camp Funston by the boys. Scotch Collies, English Bull Terriers, Airedales, Fox Terriers and Irish Setters were numbered among the exhibits.

Purebred cats afford another means of income for boys and girls. A beautiful Silver Persian cat, valued at \$25, attracted much attention at the pet stock show. Those who are raising pigeons enjoyed the cages of Fantails, Muff Tumblers, Jacobins, Homers, Pouters and Maltese White Hens. They ranged in value from \$2.50 to \$25.

The show was the first of the kind in Kansas and due to the efforts of Mr. Heck, the superintendent, and other Topekans who are raising pet stock, it was such a success that the managers are planning to hold next year's show in the city auditorium. Shipments of pet stock were received from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Thru arrangements made by the Topeka Branch of the National Breeders' Association much more space will be given for pet stock exhibits at the Topeka Free Fair next fall than heretofore. The prizes also will be increased.

In making up your poultry plans for the year don't forget to try a few ducks and turkeys.

Kansas should have more good roads and now is the time to give this matter serious consideration.



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HERE is the greatest little souvenir novelty ever made—a cast-iron toy Avery Tractor. Looks just like a big Avery. Has rolling wheels; finished in shining red and black enamel with gold striping. Stands about 3 1/2 inches high, 5 inches long. A dandy toy for the little ones—a beautiful desk or table ornament for the grown-ups. Everybody wants one. Send 25c and list of ten or more names of—

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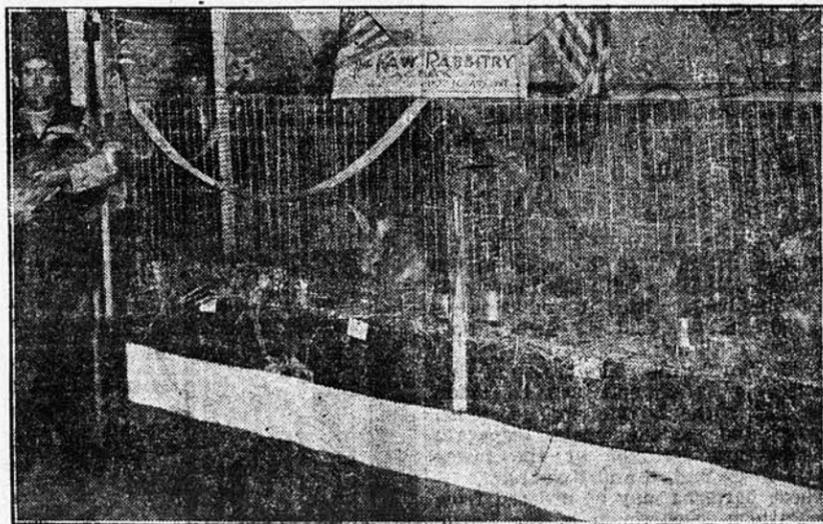
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For a short time we will send free, 10 lovely colored pictures in miniature, to all who send us only 10 cents to pay for a 3-months subscription to the Household, a big story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Address **The Household, Dept. P.10, Topeka, Kan.**



This Picture Shows Four of the 500 Rabbit Hutches. A. C. Heck, Superintendent of the Show, is Holding the Largest New Zealand Red Exhibited

Drainage Helps the Soil

Increased Crop Yields Soon Pay for Tiling

BY J. B. MARCELLUS

DRAINAGE greatly improves all flat and overflowed lands and insures larger and better crop yields. Many farmers hesitate to put in drain pipes because of the first cost and their fear that the investment will not prove profitable to them in the end. It is true that at this time the cost of tile is high but the products of farm land are also above the average. The present trend of prices has been compared to the ebb and flow of the tide in that the price of labor, materials, farm products, manufactured articles, food stuffs, and everything else rise and fall together.

In order to get information directly from the farmer the department of drainage and irrigation at the Kansas State Agricultural college attempts to follow the work laid out for drainage improvement and to ascertain the success or failure of suggested improvements.

E. C. Bussing who resides at Hill Crest Farm about four miles north of Lawrence, Kan., has had a very interesting experience in tile drainage.

"After contending with wet bottom land for a number of years waiting for the ground to dry out so we could get into the fields to work the soil and then going in when some spots were still muddy," says Mr. Bussing, "we finally decided to tile the wettest part of a field containing about 60 acres.

"We wrote to the drainage engineer of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who came to our farm and laid out what has proved to be a successful system of tiling. We employed an engineer to survey the land according to this system and sent the figures to the drainage engineer and he supplied us with complete instructions and blue prints for carrying out the work.

"At one place in this field we had a 6 acre lake. This spot would not dry out until late in the season and some years not at all. The lowest point in this spot is a little more than 200 feet from the creek. At this low point is located an open catch basin 2 feet square to carry off surface water, also about 9,000 feet of laterals drain or gather into this basin. A 12 inch tile is used as an outlet to the creek. As an ending for this 12 inch tile in the creek we used a corrugated culvert 12 inches by 16 feet with a trap door or flood gate. We used two hedge posts set in concrete for a bulkhead. However, I would advise the use of a culvert at least one size larger than the tile.

Handling Overflows

"Perhaps a little information on our last overflow will give some idea of the work the tile system is doing. Saturday, March 15, 1919, we had a 4 inch rain thru the night causing the Mud creek to overflow. I think the water began to recede about 5 a. m. Sunday and at 9 a. m., the water was all gone from this 60 acre field including the lake which I have just described. On adjoining fields where there is no tile, water was still standing 10 days later. We began plowing a small plot of this tiled ground four days after this rain.

"We used about 16,000 feet or four carloads of tile. The laterals were 4 inch and the remainder according to specification depending on the amount of water they were required to carry. We have described about one-half of the tile system of this field, the other half being very similar with an outlet into a dry ditch. Our tile in 1916 cost \$449.29 and the labor \$364.76 not including labor of myself and hired farm hand. Bulkheads, catch basins, and filling ditches, board to the tilers, bring the cost to \$1,000 at least.

One Crop Pays All Expenses

"We now have the third crop of wheat growing on this land since the tile was laid. We estimate that the tile more than paid for itself in either 1917 or 1918, besides producing a crop in the lake bed each year, also another low spot in the field which was not as bad as the lake. We estimate that we have produced \$575 worth of wheat in the lake bed besides the present crop now growing.

"We have not given details of the laying of the tile, and blind catch

basins, but we shall be glad to do so, however, that is all described in available bulletins and each case would be an individual one? We extend you an invitation to come to our home and we shall gladly show you this system and point out the benefits as we see them. If we can give you any more information will be glad to do so."

Among other farmers who have had experience in drainage work and who report very satisfactory results may be mentioned the following: Henry Roach, Lowmont; Joe Van Tuyl, Leavenworth; Earl Beckey, Linwood; D. Kruse, Leavenworth; J. P. Cleavinger, Lawrence; and L. H. Beeler, Easton, Kan. Persons who contemplate putting in tiling should write some of these farmers in regard to their success in drainage work.

EVOLUTIONS

BY WALTER WELLMAN

BY CHANGING ONE LETTER EACH TIME, I HAVE CHANGED THE TOWN OF WEIR, KANS. TO HALL, MO. IN SEVEN MOVES. IN HOW MANY MOVES CAN YOU CHANGE HUME, MO. TO WEIR, KANSAS? I CAN DO IT IN TWELVE.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. WEIR | 1. HUME |
| 2. WEAR | 2. _____ |
| 3. WEAL | 3. _____ |
| 4. WELL | 4. _____ |
| 5. WALL | 5. _____ |
| 6. HALL | 6. _____ |
| 7. HALE | 7. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. WEIR | 13. WEIR |



Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be mailed the first three boys and the first three girls sending correct answers.

Solution April 12 puzzle—The way a housewife should keep her house: tidy. The prize winners: Clarence W. Longbach, Topeka, Kan.; Leo Lambeth, Murdock, Kan.; Earl Bevan, Lost Springs, Kan.; Martha J. Higginson, Mulvane, Kan.; Alice E. Cooke, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.; Helen Leavitt, Marion, Kan.

Will Hang May Baskets

Raising a garden is my greatest pleasure in April. I have radishes, beets and onions. We have been using onions from my garden. The radishes and lettuce are also up.

I am 10 years old and I will be glad when school closes so that I can help mow the alfalfa.

One day the first part of April daddy got four little rabbits and we had to feed them with a spoon but they eat by themselves now and are no trouble.

I am going to hang May baskets May Day.
Clifford Kewley.
Stockton, Kan.

Bulletins on Birds

These bulletins can be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Farmers bulletin 506, "Food of Some Well Known Birds of Forest, Farm and Garden"; a reprint from the year-book, Department of Agriculture for 1907, "Does it pay the Farmer to Protect the Birds?" or this can be found in the United States Department of Agriculture year-book for 1907.

These bulletins are worth sending for.

There is no "America irredenta," but America will be satisfied to annex all the world to the democratic idea.—Chicago Daily News.

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Don't let rain and weather ruin your high-priced hay. The best, most economical and practical stack cover is

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We guarantee that you will be satisfied with results from feeding it. Our SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK is the only buttermilk on the market that you can drink yourself or use to make batter cakes for your table. Used by the packers and other large feeders in CAR LOTS.

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It keeps them healthy and gets them to the market earlier. Semi-Solid buttermilk is a safe feed—sterilized and pasteurized. Why use a substitute or a modified buttermilk? Use SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK. It's pure and unadulterated.

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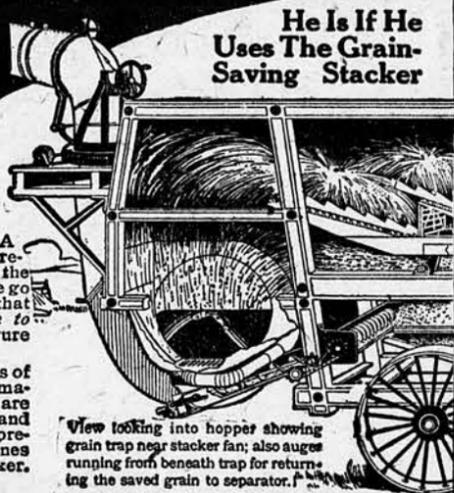
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He Is If He Uses The Grain-Saving Stacker

This is the most notable advance made in modern threshing. A device in the hopper returns to the separator the grain that would otherwise go to the stack. Users write us that this improvement saves one to three per cent more grain. Figure what that means to you.

Get the facts from any of the makers of North America's standard threshing machines listed below. Among these are the builders of the leading tractors and farm implements. All of them are prepared to supply threshing machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Write to any of these for information.

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

Grain Saving Stacker

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

- United States**
- Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
 - Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois.
 - A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, Ohio.
 - Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio.
 - Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, New York.
 - Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York.
 - Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
 - J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
 - Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York.
 - Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.
 - Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois.
 - Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois.
 - A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pennsylvania.
 - Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.
 - Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois.
 - Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio.
 - Keck-Gonnerman Company, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.
 - Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minnesota.
 - Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan.
 - The Russell & Company, Massillon, Ohio.
 - Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
 - Sawyer-Massey Co. Ltd., (United States Agency), Moline, Illinois.
 - Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Indiana.
 - The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York.
- Canada**
- Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.
 - Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 - Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick.
 - Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario.
 - R. Watt Machine Works, Ltd., Ridgeway, Ontario.
 - George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ontario.
- The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker*

Farm Talk about Poultry

APRIL AND MAY should be busy months in poultry raising. Future success depends on good work now. Do not handicap the chicks by unnatural restrictions. Let them hustle around. Standard-bred chicks can rough it as well as mongrels—even better. Let the chicks have plenty of liberty and keep their quarters clean. Get in touch with your county agricultural or home demonstration agent for advice on knotty problems.

Head lice on chicks is one of the drawbacks. No stop in fighting these pests should be permitted. There are many remedies on the market, but a little lard about the size of a pea rubbed thoroly on the back of the head and neck is sufficient to rid the chick of these pests. This should be done after dark on a dry, warm night. Previous to this the coop, hen, or brooder should be thoroly treated.

It is a wise plan to begin culling, the slow-growing weaklings in April. Those with prominent physical defects, such as very crooked tails, lameness, or other deformities that will tend to handicap future development and egg laying, should be culled out; also get rid of all males just as soon as possible, except those that will be needed for breeding purposes.

Another thing to be avoided is overcrowding. A coop, brooder, or colony house that was large enough to hold the baby chicks is not large enough after two or more months, depending on the breed and growth. It is absolutely necessary that the growing chicks have plenty of room to grow. The flock must be culled, and cockerels that are sufficiently large should be separated and sold or eaten. Chicks that have not shown proper growth should also be separated and leg or wing banded. Many of these chicks, even the pullets, should be marketed. Only the good, strong, vigorous specimens should be retained as breeders and layers, as these are the only ones that can return a profit that is worth while.

Production of infertile eggs is strongly advised. Infertile eggs not only keep better but keep longer. The housewife should insist upon infertile eggs for preserving. Those who raise eggs for market are making a great mistake by not removing the males from the flock. Millions of dozens of eggs, amounting to vast sums of money, are lost each year by the carelessness of the producer in allowing the male to run in the flock after the hatching season. It has also been proved that hens lay fully as well without the male. The cost of keeping the males should be considered, also the fact that early hatched, vigorous cockerels of this season will give better service for breeding next season than the old males, which should be sold.

Remedy for Sore Mouths

Several times in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, I have seen inquiries from persons desiring to know how to cure sores in chicken's mouths and throats. My chickens and turkeys had sore heads, their eyes were scabbed, and their throats were white. I purchased 5 cents worth of pulverized blue stone and mixed it with a quart of coal oil and poured this over their heads and eyes and down their throats. I cured all of my poultry in this way. Inflamed eyes and granulated eyelids may be cured by bathing the eyes in a solution made by dissolving a piece of blue stone the size of a pea in a cup of soft water. This will make the eyes smart, but will not harm them.

Spearville, Kan. Mrs. A. Morris.

Likes the Plymouth Rocks

I had been thinking of defending the Plymouth Rock chickens but didn't take time to write until I read Anna Nelson's article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We have 63 Plymouth Rock hens that were hatched last April, and they began laying just before Christmas. During January, February and March, we gathered 3,311 eggs, nearly 276 dozen. The average number of eggs gathered a day for January and February was 32, and the average number for March was 44. This is our first experience with the

Plymouth Rock chickens, and we are well pleased with the results obtained. The pullets have done well and have not disappointed us.

Too much emphasis cannot be put on the manner of watering the fowls. Plenty of warm water should be given the chickens the first thing in the morning.

We have used an incubator for 12 years, and it has become a hobby with us. We just put out our first incubator hatch for this spring, 134 healthy chicks from 160 eggs. These chicks are all with one hen, and they are just as well off and as contented as if they had half a dozen mothers to look after them. Our brooder house, which is homemade, is 1 foot to the eaves, and 4 feet square. The south slope of the roof is all glass. This gives the chicks plenty of warmth during the day. At night a lantern supplies the necessary heat. It is a pretty picture to see the little chicks sitting around the lantern at night, with their heads under their wings, as cozy as can be.

We began feeding our chicks when they were 48 hours old. We prefer the prepared chick feed, kafir, and oyster shell, and keep fresh water before them all the time. After three or four days, they have free range of the chicken yard if the weather is favorable. Always scatter the feed of laying hens in a deep litter of straw so that they will have to scratch for it.

Mrs. J. C. Duncan.

Penalosa, Kan.

Chicks Must Have Room

We do not use small coops for little chickens, as they are difficult to keep clean and we have found that chicks pile up and smother in them. We built two houses for our little chickens join in them together, with a small door between them that can be left open when desired. The houses are about 8 by 10 feet and high enough for a person to stand erect in them. They have concrete floors, and south windows that are screened so that the windows can be left open in warm weather.

We also have removable roosts about 1 1/2 feet from the floor. The houses are surrounded by a chicken-wire fence about 60 feet square, and the mother hens cannot get out, but the chickens can come and go as they please. We have a chick feeder in the pen and 2 gallon watering jars for watering them, besides small containers. We can put in enough feed and water to last 300 chicks all day and can go visiting if we like, knowing that the little chicks will be all right. If it should rain, they may go into the chicken houses. There are a few trees in the open for shade.

Occasionally we find a hen inclined to kill the chicks that do not belong to her. We watch for this, and remove such hens at once. After the hens are accustomed to each other, they pick out a corner and roost contentedly. As soon as the chicks are large enough, we build roosts for them, and we find that they soon fly up, and do much better than when crowded into small coops.

Mrs. T. E. Diehnel.

Barnard, Kan.

Makes Trouble for Farmers

I think the Daylight Saving Law is foolishness in time of peace even if not in time of war. It does not add any more daylight, but it does add trouble and inconvenience to the farmer, especially in the West where the afternoons are so long anyway. If we or our children want to go to town in the evening, we have to unhitch about the middle of the afternoon to get there before the stores close. I think this law is foreign and like a good many other fads and fashions, we would be better off without it. We want good common sense laws to govern us, and I don't think we need meddle with foreign ones.

Spearville, Kan. S. L. Boyd.

Let the girls have a few chickens that they can call their own. Let them have all the money they can make in this way.

YOU CAN SELL IT

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

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

"Let's Keep the Glow in Old Glory"

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

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

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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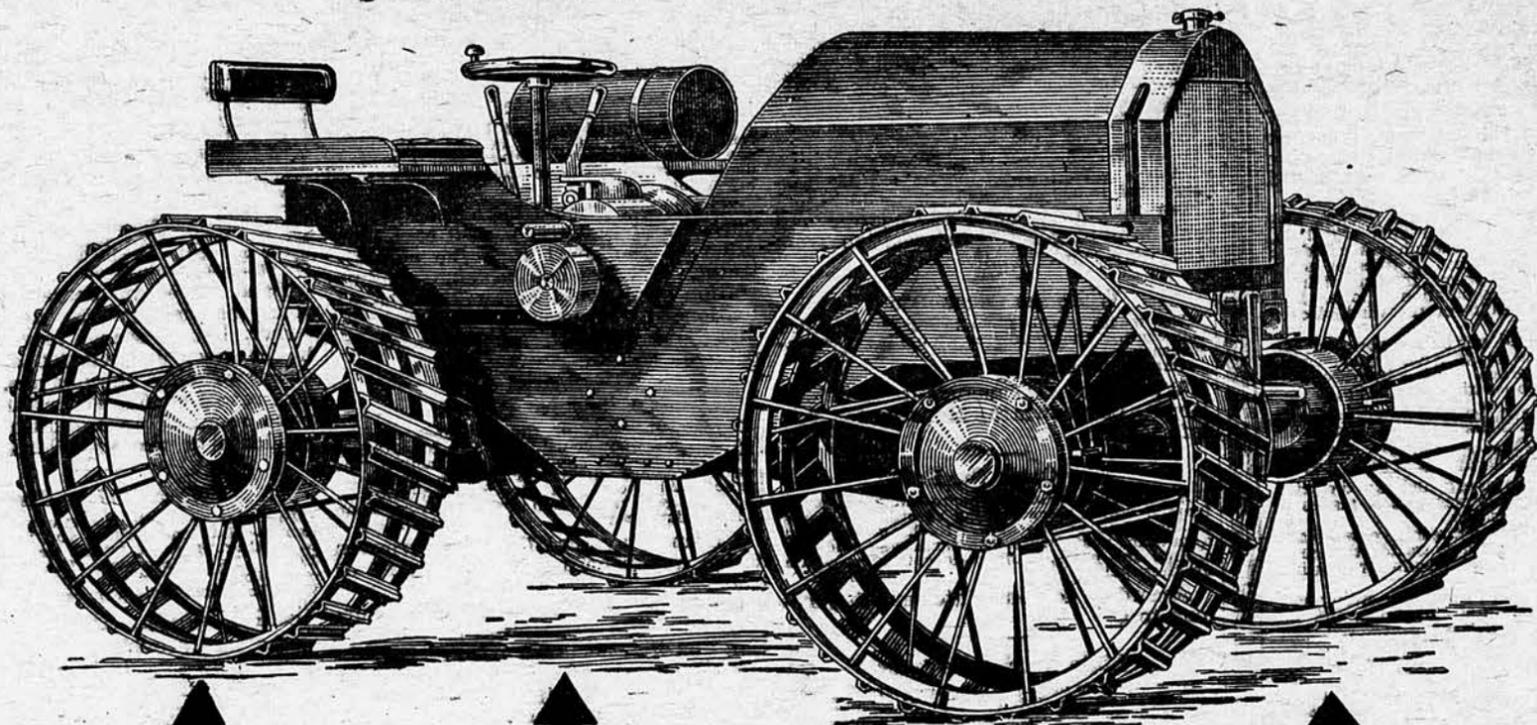
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It has the sturdy construction, weight, power and flexibility to satisfactorily handle any kind of farm or commercial tractor work under most adverse conditions.

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Open Faced Wheels Prevent Soil Packing and Assure Maximum Traction. Rear and front axles full floating with heavy duty anti-friction bearings, interchangeable from one part to another. All working parts enclosed and run in oil. Minimum axle clearance 15 1/4 inches—body clearance 19 inches, making cultivating practicable.

A Twenty-Inch Maximum Wheel Tilt combined with four-wheel steer makes easy work of rough, rocky going. Low Center of Gravity, with equal distribution of weight, leaves no possibility of Tractor tipping over.

Powerful Four-Cylinder Wisconsin Engine, with gear-driven fan and double-core radiator, assures the most efficient service with the minimum operating cost.

The Nelson Tractor has been thoroughly tested. It has worked in the swamps of the South, on the rocky hills and mountains of New England, and on the hot, sandy plains of Arizona.

Mud, Snow, Stumps, Rocks, or Hills Won't Stall the Nelson, for it is built to withstand great shocks and a 200 per cent overload. An all-year-round tractor that will make your farm more efficient and save you time and money. Write for prices, booklet and name of nearest dealer.

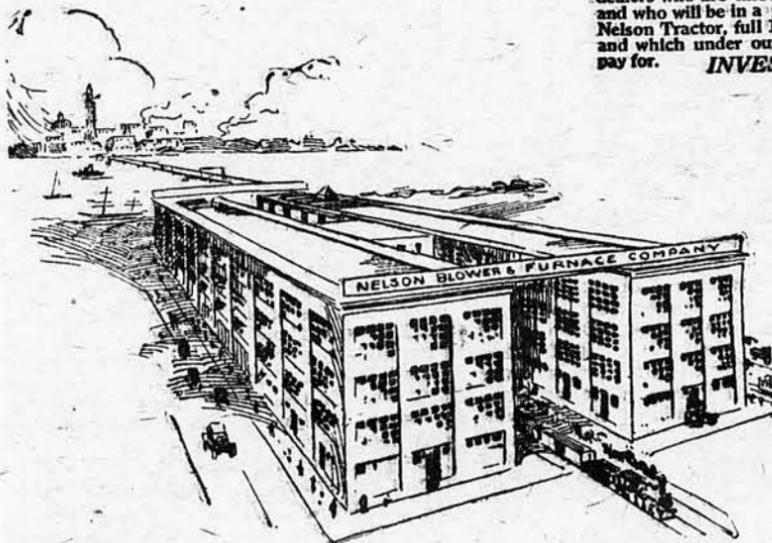
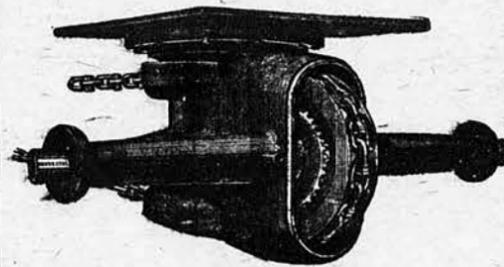
We wish to secure at once a few big distributors to handle a large proposition. We have desirable territory open for dealers who are known and respected for square dealing and who will be in a position to give to the purchaser of a Nelson Tractor, full 100% service which we are advertising and which under our contract, we guarantee to give and pay for. **INVESTIGATE--ACT PROMPTLY**

THREE MODELS

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- 8-Plow, 35 Drawbar H. P., 50 Belt H. P.

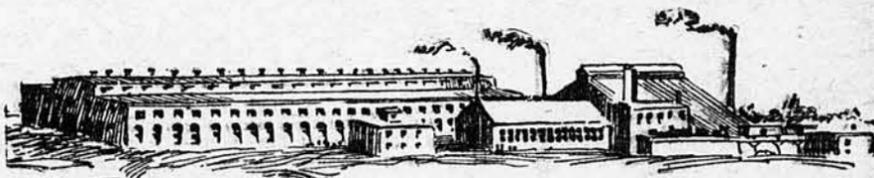
CHAIN DRIVEN FULL FLOATING AXLE

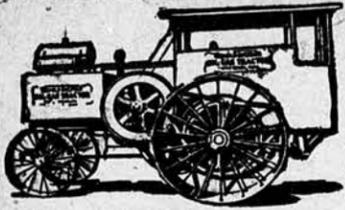
Illustration below shows exposed view of powerful chain drive running over dropped forged, hardened steel, sheave wheel secured to drive shaft not by keys but six splines milled in solid axle shaft. Rear and front axles alike.



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When you want power for threshing you very likely turn to a gas tractor. Most people have an idea that it is ample and easily handled.

There are many gas tractors that will drive a thresher after a fashion, but do not have enough power to drive it to full capacity. A thresher needs ample steady power. If its speed drops down, poor separation follows. Bad cleaning results or the wind stacker may clog.

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It will drive a thresher strong and steadily, like a steam engine, and for threshing and heavy farm work it has no equal. Burns kerosene and starts and works easily in cold weather.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Where to Pay Taxes

A resides in county B and has real estate mortgage on land in county C. Where should he pay the tax? SUBSCRIBER.
In the county where he resides.

Sheep Killing Dog

A kills B's dog while the dog is running his sheep. Is A responsible for the dog? Would B be responsible for the damage done by the dog? O. G.
No; yes.

Write Your Congressman

Is the government going to sell any harness that it has on hand? C. C. C.
Write your member of Congress and ask him to get the information from the War Department.

Write the Commandant

To whom shall I write for information concerning the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth? W. A. K.
Carpenter, Okla.

Write the Commandant, Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kansas, for full information.

Who Owns the Posts?

A sells B a farm. A borrowed some posts from C which were serving as stack bottoms at the time of the sale. Nothing was said about the posts when the farm was sold. B claims the posts, and so does C. To whom do they belong? READER.
According to your statement they belong to C.

State Teachers Agency

How are the heads of the teachers' agency in our state appointed? Are they paid by the state or by a fund exacted by the teachers who are members? In brief, what are their duties? Did the bill proposing a change in the text book commission pass, and if so how many are to serve on the board, and what salary do they receive? E. C.
The state has nothing to do with the teachers agency. I do not know how the officers are paid. Not yet.

Fire and Water

Estimate in dollars and cents about what was the loss by fire in the last year? About what was the loss by water? W.
I have no figures for 1918. The loss by fire in the United States in 1917 was approximately 367 million dollars. When the figures are made up for last year the total will be found to be greater in all probability than in 1917. So far as I know there is no compilation of the losses by floods in the United States.

Teachers Pay

What is the law in Kansas regarding the paying of teachers during the influenza ban? Have any cases been taken to court, and if so what was the decision? SUBSCRIBER.

So far as I know no cases growing out of the closing of schools on account of the influenza have been taken into court, but I have no doubt as to what the decision of the court would be. The teacher can collect the pay for the time the school was closed thru no fault of hers.

Names of State Officers

I should like to have you print the names of the present state officers, the eight national representatives, and the two senators. J. F. M.
Governor, Henry J. Allen; Lieutenant Governor, C. S. Huffman; Secretary of State, L. J. Pettyjohn; Auditor of State, Fred Knapp; Treasurer of State, Walter Payne; Attorney General, R. J. Hopkins; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Lizzie Wooster; Superintendent of Insurance, L. J. Travis; State Printer, Imri Zum-

walt. Members of the supreme court: William A. Johnston, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason, Silas Porter, Judson S. West, John Marshall and John S. Dawson. United States Senators, Charles Curtis and Arthur Capper. Representatives in Congress, First district, D. R. Anthony; Second district, E. C. Little; Third district, Philip P. Campbell; Fourth district, Homer Hoch; Fifth district, James C. Strong; Sixth district, Hayes B. White; Seventh district, J. N. Tincher, Eighth district, William A. Ayres.

Estate

My father died in 1904 leaving me some land. I have left the land in his name ever since his death. What will I have to do to have the title to the land changed to my name? A. A.
The estate should have been administered and the title passed to you by order of the court thru the administrator. If there has been no administration you would better call the attention of the probate court to that fact, and have an administrator appointed.

Possibly No Benefit

I read, recently, of the sale of a seat on the Kansas City board of trade for \$12,500. Will you please explain what benefit the grain growers derive from the board of trade? Also can you give a description of the big gun that shelled Paris from such a long distance? H. D. C.

I cannot say that the grain growers derive any benefit from the board of trade.

I read several months ago what purported to be a description of the German gun that shelled Paris from a distance of nearly 70 miles, but failed to preserve such description. I regret to say I cannot give the information requested.

Congressional Records

Can one get the Congressional Record of our national legislature, and record of our state legislature, and from whom? SUBSCRIBER.

You can have the Congressional Record sent you at the rate of \$1.50 a month payable in advance to Cornelius Ford, Public Printer, Washington, D. C. The printed journals of the senate and house may be obtained thru the secretary of state. They will not be published, in all probability, before next July.

Animals

Will you please explain what animals are, and where the word animal originated? READER.

The word animal is derived from the Latin word Anima, meaning breath or soul. Broadly speaking the world is divided into two natural kingdoms, the animal and the vegetable. In the broad sense of the word any living creature is an animal which is endowed with sensation and voluntary motion as distinguished from the plant. Animals also feed upon living, organic matter while plants feed upon inorganic matter. We have, however, come to speak of animals as the lower orders of the brute creation as distinguished from man, altho Man is, of course, an animal. The statutes of all the states recognize this distinction by providing punishment for cruelty to animals, man not being included among the animals toward which the cruelty is practiced.

Property Rights

A builds a brooder house on a farm he has rented from B. Can B keep him from moving it? If A gives a note for a lease on a farm waiving the exemption laws of Kansas can B collect if A has nothing but what is exempt under the laws of Kansas? A's wife did not sign the note. If A holds a mortgage against B and B becomes bank-

rupt, will B be allowed to keep what property is exempt under the laws of Kansas, if he has enough to pay the mortgage without the exempt property? READER.

The brooder is personal property and A has a right to remove it. In my opinion if the wife did not consent to the waiving of the exemption law B cannot levy on exempt property. If A has a mortgage on specific property he can hold that property in payment of B's debt notwithstanding that such property ordinarily would be exempt.

Land by Accretion

A man owned 3 acres of worthless land bought for speculation, and fenced in 100 acres of Missouri bottom accretion land. He built on the accretion land a shanty and a barn but never lived there a day. He has been renting this land for cash for six years. I sold just such a tract of land to the government under the old law, and had to have an affidavit from my nearest neighbors that I had lived on the land for 20 years, and that I had never rented or moved off the land. This was required of me to make my title good. This is important to me as I am implicated. F. B.

Land added by accretion from the river belongs to the adjacent land owner, but it seems very remarkable if the river donated 100 acres to the owner of only three acres. In your own case I cannot understand why you were required to establish a 20-year residence on accretion land.

Wheat Prices Fixed

In order to settle a dispute will you publish in Mail and Breeze the facts in regard to setting price of wheat crop of 1918 and 1919? By whom was the price on 1918 crop fixed? If fixed by committee state what interests were represented on the committee. J. W. PARKER.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

The law providing for the appointment of a Food Administrator was passed by Congress August 10, 1917. Under authority of that law President Wilson appointed Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, who recommended the minimum price of wheat and flour be fixed and that the government establish a Food Administration Grain Corporation with a capital stock of 50 million dollars to purchase such wheat as might not be purchased by other agencies, especially the mills. While the Food Administrator did not fix the maximum price of wheat, the regulation forbidding the storage of grain for more than 30 days and also requiring the mills and elevators to take out government license which required that they must sell wheat and flour and flour products at reasonable prices had the effect to establish the government minimum price as also the maximum price, or practically that. Then a committee was appointed by the President to determine what would be a fair basic price. That committee was composed of the following: President H. A. Garfield, of Williams college; Charles J. Barrett, president, Farmers Union, Union City, Ga.; William N. Doak, vice president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Roanoke, Va.; Eugene E. Funk, president, National Corn association, Bloomington, Ill.; Edward F. Ladd, president, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.; Goodwin Rhett, president, Chamber of Commerce of United States, Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Short-hill, secretary, National Council of Farmers Co-operative association, York, Neb.; James W. Sullivan, American Federation of Labor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. J. Tabor, master, Ohio State Grange, Barnesville, O.; Frank W. Taussig, chairman, Federal Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.; Theo. N. Vail, president, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York; Henry J. Waters, president, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

The positions held by these indicate the interests they represented. It was charged quite frequently during 1918 that the farmers and wheat growers were not properly represented on the price fixing committee. My opinion is that it was a very fair committee; that the wheat growers were fairly represented, and that a fair price was fixed. The minimum price at basic points was fixed at \$2 a bushel for the crop of 1918. At a subsequent meeting the basic price for the crop of 1919 was fixed at \$2.26. It is now admitted quite generally that if this had not been done the price of wheat in the United States would drop, this coming season, to somewhere near the dollar mark. I observe in this connection that I am not at this time receiving letters from wheat growers denouncing the government for fixing the price of wheat, which simply demonstrates that farmers are very much like other persons.

Do You Want Better Harness?

Have you ever taken time to estimate how many horses are injured and maimed every year thru the use of poor and improper harness? Have you ever thought what it would mean to have harness with no buckles, no holes in the straps, no loops, no snaps, no billets, and no friction on the straps? Often a set of ordinary harness may have as many as 68 buckles, 275 holes in the straps, 10 to 14 snaps, 100 loops, 70 billets, and about 275 places where the straps wear thru by friction against metal rings and other metal bearings. Look your harness over carefully and make an inventory of these things and then write us what you observe. Tell us what kind of harness you are using and how you think it can be improved. Do you want something better? Do you want us to suggest something to you? If we get suggestions from every one, it will be an easy matter to determine what would be the best kind of harness to have. Send us your suggestion by return mail. We want to hear from all of our subscribers. Address all letters to the Farm Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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.

About Young Turkeys

Would it be practicable to raise White Holland poults with a brooder stove? Anson, Kan. INQUIRER.
Your correspondent would not find it satisfactory to try to raise turkeys with a brooder stove. Turkeys are not nearly so fully domesticated as chickens or ducks. That is to say, they do not take as kindly to domestication and to artificial methods of rearing. It might be done but the chances are against it.
W. A. Lippenkott.

Polled Jersey Bulls

Are there any Polled Jersey bulls in Kansas? If not in Kansas, are there any in any other state close by? Garden City, Kan. S. N. ENDSLEY.
I know of no Polled Jersey herd in the state of Kansas. There are several herds, however, scattered thruout the Middle West and I would suggest that you write to Chas. S. Hatfield, Route No. 4, Springfield, Ohio, for a list of Polled Jersey breeders. Mr. Hatfield is secretary of the Polled Jersey Breed association and will be glad to send you this information.
J. B. Fitch.

Moss in the Water

Will you please tell me how I can prevent moss from forming in my water tanks? I have tried fish and find that this plan does not work. LEON B. LANG.
Stonington, Colo.
Take a small piece of muslin and tie in it about one-half pound of copper sulfate crystals and dip this into the water tank so as to give the water a very slight bluish tinge, it will prevent moss or algae from forming on the water. It is stated that one part of copper sulfate in one million parts of water is sufficient to prevent the growth of moss or algae.
R. R. Dykstra.

Congestion of the Lungs

I had a pig about 6 weeks old that was short of breath and on the least exertion would begin puffing as if it were extremely hot. Finally it died and I cut its throat open, but I could not find anything wrong there. I first noticed this trouble in the pig one day after it had a fight with another pig. C. C. RIMMLER.
Springfield, Colo.
It is my opinion that your pig died from congestion of the lungs. This is quite a common condition in pigs, being due to over heating. The pig probably contracted this ailment during the time that it was fighting with the other pig. The only preventive measure that can be taken is to avoid violent exercise in animals that are at all fleshy.
R. R. Dykstra.

Sowing Barley

Will barley do well on new breakings? What kind of seed would you plant, and how much seed should be planted to an acre? Hope, Kan. S. E. BOHEN.
Barley will do well on your new breakings provided the breaking was done last fall and you get it in good condition with the disk and harrow. It would not do well on land that has been broken this spring, largely for the reason that you cannot get the breaking done early enough to get the barley sown at the most favorable time.
The common six row bearded varieties, such as Manchuria and Odessa, are the best varieties for your section. I would recommend about 2 bushels an acre.
S. C. Salmon.

Cow Has Indigestion

We have a nine year old Jersey cow who is thin in flesh, eats fairly well and drinks but little water, but never ruminates. What can we do for her? She will be fresh about April 1st. M. W. C.
Gage Co., Nebraska.
In a condition presenting the symptoms described in this letter, it is always well to make a thoro examination of the digestive organs beginning with the mouth. There is a possibility that a diseased tooth might be the cause of the trouble and therefore an examination should be made of the mouth. I am more inclined to favor the opinion that the animal is suffer-

ing from chronic indigestion. If the teeth are not diseased, I would advise that the animal be given a mixture consisting of 2 ounces of powdered nux vomica, 8 ounces of sulfate of soda, 6 ounces of bicarbonate of soda, and 2 ounces of chlorid of soda. The animal should be given a heaping tablespoonful of this mixture either with the feed or mixed with a little water and the animal drenched three times daily.
R. R. Dykstra.

Troublesome Cow

Can you give me a remedy to break a cow from sucking herself? She gives me a great deal of trouble in this way. J. C.
Windom, Kan.
The best way to break a cow from sucking herself is to place some rigid apparatus around the neck that will prevent the animal from getting the mouth to the udder. Or, an apparatus applied to the muzzle similar to that frequently applied to calves to keep them from nursing a cow; that is, a sharp pronged affair which will prick her when she attempts to suck herself.
In seasons in which drouth prevails

A surgical operation which consists in removing one-half of the free portion of the tongue has also been recommended, but I consider this an inhumane operation and would not advise it.
R. R. Dykstra.

Ensilage Corn

Does ensilage corn do well in Eastern Kansas and does it make a greater tonnage to the acre than ordinary field corn? Should it be planted and cultivated as ordinary corn? Where can I obtain ensilage seed corn? E. E. HILL.
Whether or not ensilage corn will outyield the ordinary varieties grown in Eastern Kansas will depend upon the season. If moisture is abundant thruout the growing period for corn, ensilage corn will produce relatively heavy yields, since it is a large growing type and has a large producing capacity. Large growing Kansas varieties, such as Hildreth Yellow Dent, Commercial White and adapted strains of Boone County White, ordinarily produce as much as the land is capable of yielding.

during midsummer and the early fall. Ensilage corn should have no advantage over ordinary varieties. As a rule it is best to plant large growing adapted varieties rather than imported corn from the Southern states.
Ensilage corn is planted and cultivated in the same way as any other corn.
C. C. Cunningham.

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Wheat May Go to \$3 Again

Corn, Also, Is Mounting on Reduced Acreage

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

HAS corn reached its high point? This and other price queries on the Kansas City board of trade as a result of the less insistent demand from feeders and breeders of livestock in Kansas City and other Southwestern states are answered hesitatingly by grain dealers. However, the majority sentiment of the trade favors a reply in the negative—that the market has not yet reached its high point for the year. At the same time dealers are not so optimistic over further advances in the immediate future, believing that a tempo-

rary decline in prices for corn is in sight. Grain dealers base their opinion on a lower corn market in the near future primarily for the reason that, after a continuous advance of more than 50 cents a bushel, such as has been witnessed on the coarse grain in Kansas City, a reaction usually develops before the advancing tendency of the market is resumed. The time for the reaction in prices for corn in Kansas City appears to have come, as evidenced by the slower cash demand and comparatively dull tone of the trade.

The market for feeding grades of corn was practically stationary last week. A moderate advance occurred on the white variety, which was sought by corn milling interests in surrounding territory. White corn closed at a top of \$1.71½ a bushel, compared with \$1.67 the preceding week. Mixed and yellow corn sold on the Kansas City board of trade at an advance of 1c to 2c a bushel over the preceding week, closing at \$1.60 to \$1.67. A further decrease occurred in the movement, but, despite this fact, demand was not strong enough to absorb the offerings and more than 18,000 bushels of corn were placed in elevators here.

There has been talk recently of freer selling of corn by country holders of the grain. Speculative interests, from which source these rumors emanated, accounted for the absence of increased offerings at terminal mar-

kets by failure of railroads to supply cars. However, the situation remains the same as earlier in the year—high priced hogs are stimulating feeding activities and more corn is going into porkers relatively than ever before. Nor are the railroads hampering the movement of corn to market, rail officials having reported recently that their sidings are full of empty cars.

So far as actual supplies of corn are concerned, the market remains in a bullish position, not only the visible supply being the smallest on record, but interior holdings are estimated as low, due to heavy feeding. Any declines in prices for cash corn doubtless would be based on developments in the future market.

Kansas is not expected to seed as much land to corn as a year ago. One crop authority estimated the acreage recently to be devoted to the coarse grain in the Sunflower state at only 83 per cent of a year ago. The decrease in the acreage of other Southwestern states is expected to be as great or possibly greater than in Kansas. Crop experts forecast a corn acreage in Missouri only 83 per cent of 1918 and in Oklahoma only 71 per cent. In Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Nebraska the decrease in corn acreage will be only slight, according to trade advices. A decrease is expected in the Northwest.

The most important factor in the probability of a generally reduced corn area is, of course, the great amount of land devoted to wheat. With the bread cereal on a guaranteed minimum of \$2.26 a bushel, basis Chicago, farmers have devoted as much land as possible to the planting of the grain. Farmers of the Northwest are expected to follow the leadership of Southwestern farmers and devote a record acreage to spring wheat. Producers are not so eager to plant corn for the reason that future prices for the grain are uncertain, some fearing a sharp decline in the readjustment of markets. In parts of the Southwest spring wheat has been sown on corn land. But hogs above \$20 a hundred-weight and corn selling at terminal markets around \$1.70 a bushel offer an excellent temporary incentive to plant the leading feed grain. Weather conditions lately have been ideal for planting. Much barley and other early feed grain crops have been planted in Kansas.

Developments in the oats market were almost entirely a reflection of the course of prices for corn. A smaller country movement, resulting partly from activity of farmers in the fields, failed to give the market a strong tone. Demand for carlots in the cash trade showed a further reduction, and holdings of the grain in Kansas City elevators increased more than 25,000 bushels. Sales of oats were made at the close of last week at practically unchanged prices. The top price was ½c higher. Some of the strength in the oats trade was attributed to the small advance in future quotations, prompted by fear that the oats acreage is being impaired by wet weather.

Cash Wheat Improved

A broader demand from millers gave the market for cash wheat in Kansas City an improved tone. Red wheat, which a short time ago commanded a fancy premium over hard and dark hard winter wheat, sold at a discount of as much as 2c a bushel under hard. Demand for flour was light, tho a majority of millers have orders on their books to carry them thru a period of active operations for approximately 30 days. Higher prices are expected in the wheat market in Kansas City, with the trade expecting the crest of prices to be reached before the opening of June. A friendly wager was made on the Kansas City board of trade that wheat prices would advance to a top of \$3 before the new grain begins moving to market.

The unexpected was witnessed in the hay market in Kansas City, prices for both prairie and alfalfa again rising to the \$40 a ton mark. There was a sharp decrease in receipts, and with an insistent demand, buyers were forced to pay higher prices under keen competition. The South, which territory has been withholding purchases in the hope of sharing in a lower market, was an important outlet for alfalfa. Offerings are coming from a widely scattered territory.

(Continued on Page 37.)

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By Dr. W. J. Spillman

In a remarkable discussion of certain grasses which inflict great damage to farms, Dr. Spillman shows how to cure this blight.

"Think Before You Puff—Girls Too"

Should girls smoke? An unusual article in which Dean Eugene Davenport, the well-known educator, writes entertainingly. If boys smoke, why not girls?

Among the Technical Treats in May

"The First Crop of Alfalfa" gives a complete idea of how to get a stand of alfalfa on any normal soil; other practical articles include "Standard Fertilizer Analyses", "Care of Dairy Cows at Calving Time", "Pool Your Wool to Pull Bigger Profits", "Good Produce Sells Best", "Keep the Young Chicks Growing", "Pests that Pester Your Garden" and "\$74.25 a Head from Feeding Steers."

"Making a New Room Upstairs"

Remodeling an old, unused room on the second floor, or in the attic, is fully discussed in an instructive article which shows how to save time, money and labor.

"The Tractor on the Dairy Farm"

Every tractor owner will want to read this special article, whether he is a dairyman or not—also the timely matter contained in "Modern Methods in Starting a Tractor."

Other Interesting Articles in May

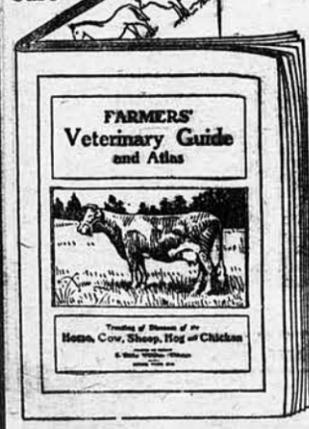
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If Your Livestock Is Worth Money Is It Worth Saving?

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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. V. G., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Farmers Busy With Crops

The New Wheat Director is Julius H. Barnes

BY COUNTY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

CROP PROSPECTS in Kansas still continue very favorable. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture says that Kansas wheat shows a condition of 99.32 per cent on an estimated total of 10,758,000 acres. "Such a combination of large acreage and high condition," says Mr. Mohler, "never has been equaled in any state or similar area in the world." The total area of winter wheat sown last fall approximated 10,826,000 acres. This is 9.3 per cent more than was sown in 1917. The April condition of the big crop of 1914 when 9 million acres yielded an average of 20 bushels to the acre was 96.5 per cent. "Should the 1919 crop yield as well as that of 1914," says Mr. Mohler, "Kansas this year would produce more than 200 million bushels of wheat."

Julius H. Barnes has been appointed United States Wheat Director and will have entire charge of the wheat supply of the country. In a recent statement Mr. Barnes assures farmers that their interests will be fully protected. He also will continue to serve as president of the United States Grain Corporation. At present the world price exceeds the government price. How much of the federal appropriation will be expended, the director stated, would depend on the harvest, as would also the government policy in buying and selling portions of the crop. Until facts concerning the 1919 yield were more generally known, he added, no definite plan of operation could be intelligently adopted.

In relation to federal acquisition of wheat, which Mr. Barnes predicted would be carried out on an extensive scale, enforcing the farmers' guarantee, particularly if the world price should be lower than the government basis, effective until June 1, 1920, Mr. Barnes said three plans were under consideration: Direct dealing with the farmers, which would bring the director into contact with 1 million persons; purchasing thru the country grain exchanges, which would necessitate keeping 20,000 accounts; and buying thru the mills, which would reduce the number of clients to 7,000.

The sowing of oats and barley in Kansas was later this year than usual on account of the wet state of the soil, but the condition of both crops is excellent. About 66,000 acres of potatoes have been planted as compared with 68,000 acres last year. The state has about 1,228,000 acres of alfalfa which shows a condition of 99.4 per cent. A few areas have been damaged by ring worms and the Kansas Experiment station has undertaken investigations in Shawnee county to determine some method of control. The first cutting of alfalfa will begin soon in South-eastern Kansas and a heavy yield is expected. All pastures are well advanced and will relieve the feed situation very materially. Spring farm work was somewhat delayed by the wet weather, but now is progressing very satisfactorily. Local crop conditions in the state are shown by the county reports that follow from our crop correspondents.

Atchison—Wheat is making excellent growth. Oats sowing is completed and some of the crop is up. Spring work is in full progress. Pastures are growing well, and soon will supply all feed necessary for cattle. —Alfred Cole, April 19.

Butler—Recent rains and cold weather have delayed spring planting. Corn, oats and other crops are in excellent condition. A good many colts but only a few pigs have arrived. Eggs, 35c; butter, 40c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, April 19.

Cheyenne—We had from 4 to 6 inches of wet snow April 7 and also 4 inches on April 9, which retarded spring work. Most of the snow drifted in the roads. Stock that wasn't sheltered, suffered severely from the storm and a few losses have been reported. Wheat is greening nicely, and early sown barley is up.—F. M. Hurlock, April 19.

Clay—Wheat is 100 per cent, and oats are coming up. Corn planting will begin next week. A number of sales are being held, and stock is selling at high prices. Cows are bringing \$162.50; brood sows, \$75 to \$80; hay, \$35; alfalfa, \$40. Pastures are green and cattle have been turned out on them. Land is changing hands, and selling at high prices. Wheat, \$2.30; corn, \$1.65; oats, 55c; hogs, \$19; butter, 60c; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 36c.—P. R. Farslund, April 19.

Crawford—Corn planting is in progress. We are having ideal wheat weather. Pastures are greening nicely. Stock of all kinds in excellent condition. Hogs are scarce, on account of the shortage of corn. Oats in, and what is up, is growing rapidly. Hogs, \$16.50; corn, \$1.35; oats, 60c; eggs, 35c; but-

ter, packing, 25c; hens, 25c; geese, 12c; ducks, 15c; turkeys, 25c.—E. Lindenberg, April 16.

Cowley—Wheat and oats are growing rapidly. There is plenty of moisture in the ground to last for several weeks. Farmers are planting corn and plowing their kafir ground. The peach crop will be small this year. Cream, 62c; eggs, 36c; hens, 25c; alfalfa, \$32; wheat, \$2.40.—Fred Page, April 20.

Grant—We had a light snow on April 8 and a blizzard on April 9. Oats and barley are growing rapidly, and wheat is in excellent condition. All stock is selling for high prices at public sales. Butter, 60c; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 57c; hogs, 16 1/2c.—C. W. Watson, April 10.

Gray—Wheat is making excellent growth and prospects are good for a large crop. There is sufficient moisture in the ground. Farmers are optimistic over crop prospects. Stock has wintered well, considering the severe winter we have had, and the shortage of feed. Some losses of cattle have been reported from the blizzard of April 10.—A. E. Alexander, April 19.

Harvey—Wheat is in good condition, and late potatoes are being planted. We are having plenty of rain, and nights are cool. Wheat, \$2.45; butter, 50c. Labor is scarce, and very inefficient. Ground for corn is being double-disked or listed. Land on the boom, and some is changing hands.—H. W. Prouty, April 18.

Kearny—Spring work has begun. Grass has started well. Stockmen suffered many losses from the snow storm of April 8 and 9. Hay, \$30; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 60c.—Cecil A. Long, April 19.

Marion—We have had a few good rains and a number of storms this month. Ground is being prepared for corn. The crop of oats is in good condition. Fruit trees are in

bloom, and peaches have been frozen. Potatoes and gardens are green. Roads are drying up. Eggs, 35c; butterfat, 60c.—James H. Dyck, April 19.

Moawa—Weather is cool, and we have had some frost. Peaches do not seem to be killed but some farmers fear the frost has injured wheat. Corn planting has begun. Some cows are dying of a bowel disease.—H. E. Stewart, April 17.

Lincoln—Wheat is making excellent growth. Plenty of moisture in the ground. Oats and barley are coming up. Grass is greening excellently. Cattle and horses on wheat pasture are gaining in weight. Corn, \$1.75; barley, \$1.25; oats, 85c; eggs, 36c; cream, 60c.—Frank Sigle, April 8.

Lyon—Wheat is 100 per cent, and oats are growing rapidly. Farmers are planting corn. Stock has been put on pasture. A large crop of alfalfa will be ready to cut about May 20. Fruit prospects are good. Some garden vegetables are being used.—E. R. Griffith, April 20.

Marshall—Wheat crop will be 100 per cent. We have moisture enough in the ground to last several weeks. Corn ground is being prepared. A large acreage of millet will be planted this spring. Pastures are coming nicely, and some cattle have been turned on them. Corn, \$1.65; millet, \$2; potatoes, \$1.20; cream, 60c; eggs, 37c.—C. A. Kettering, April 19.

Neosho—Wheat has been damaged by wet weather. Flax and oats are up. Corn is being planted. Cattle are on pastures. Hogs are scarce and some farmers haven't any stock. Corn, \$1.80; oats, 80c; eggs, 35c.—Adolph Anderson, April 19.

Osage—A 3-inch rain has retarded plowing. A few potatoes have been planted. Oats and wheat are in excellent condition, and are being pastured. Work horses are thin. Eggs, 36c; cream, 57c; corn, \$1.75; Sudan grass, 15c.—H. L. Ferris, April 12.

Pratt—The ground contains plenty of moisture. Wheat, rye, oats and alfalfa are coming up. Corn is being planted, and soil is in good condition to work. Roads are wet, and are being repaired. A great many cattle have been sold. Rough feed is very scarce.—J. L. Phelps, April 19.

Rooks—The ground is too wet to work, and oats and barley sowing has been delayed. Wheat has made a good start. Feed is scarce. Considerable livestock, especially

small calves with cows on wheat pasture, was lost in a snow storm on April 9. Some potatoes have been planted.—C. O. Thomas, April 18.

Saline—Cold weather has retarded spring crops, and frequent rains have damaged wheat. Grass will be pastured next week. Oats and barley are coming up slowly. Potato planting is not completed. Alfalfa will be ready soon for first cutting. Wheat, \$2.32; corn, \$1.75; butterfat, 61c; eggs, 35c; fat hogs, 18 1/2c. All livestock is selling at high prices.—J. P. Nelson, April 19.

Sumner—Farmers are getting along excellently with spring work, and prospects for good crops never were better. Oats is making excellent growth, and ground is being prepared for corn. Wheat, \$2.50; oats, 80c; corn, \$1.73; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 61c; butter, 40c; cattle, \$9.50 to \$14.50; hogs, \$19.50.—E. L. Stooking, April 19.

Stafford—Wheat prospects are as good as could be expected. Farmers are getting ready to plant corn. Prospects are fair for a good crop of fruit.—S. E. Veatch, April 19.

Trego—We had a blizzard on April 9, and snow drifted badly. We had a heavy frost on the night of April 15. Wheat has made an excellent start. Oats and barley sowing has been completed, and a large acreage was planted. Some cattle dying of blackleg. Weather conditions are favorable. Stock will go on pasture about May 1.—C. C. Cross, April 16.

Woodson—Weather is warm. Grass is growing slowly, but wheat and rye look good. Oats is growing fairly well. Some corn will be planted about April 25. Alfalfa is in good condition.—E. F. Appeman, April 18.

No Benefit

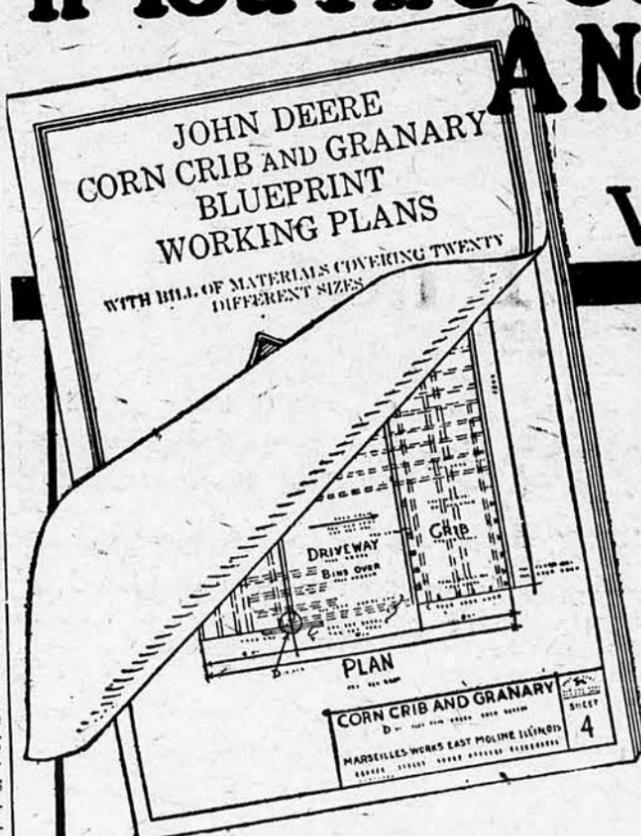
I wish you would do all you can to get the Daylight Saving law repealed. It is of no benefit to the farmer, nor to any other laboring class of men as I can see. J. D. Coleman.

Fontana, Kan.

Plant some kafir and milo this year.

If You Are Going to Build A New Grain Crib

Get These Valuable Plans FREE



PLANS are complete in every detail. They show, fully, how to build the modern combined corn crib and granary, the most economical type of grain storage building you can erect.

The blueprints, 10 1/4 inches x 17 inches in size, show the end elevation, side elevation, cross section and floor plans with detailed drawings.

Plans also contain bills of material for twenty different sized buildings and give ear corn and small grain capacities of each.

With these plans you can secure material and construction costs on the size of building you need, without any expense for drawings and specifications.

Different methods of elevator installation and equipment to meet every need are also illustrated and described. The big saving you can effect by building this modern crib over the cost of the old style crib will practically pay for a John Deere Inside Cup-Elevator outfit.

Write for these valuable plans today. They are free. ASK FOR PACKAGE CP-19.

JOHN DEERE Inside Cup Elevator

Install a John Deere Inside Cup Elevator in your crib, and you will have an outfit that will serve you longer than the building itself. It will elevate and deliver all of your grain, both ear corn and small grain, to any desired point in the building.

It takes only a team of horses or a 3 H. P. to 6 H. P. farm engine to operate it. It elevates 15 to 20 bushels per minute, a saving of 20 to 30 minutes on every load. It does entirely away with the back-breaking job of scooping.

The John Deere Elevator is simply constructed. Any one handy with carpenter tools can install it—no heavy, made-up sections to hoist in place. It is furnished in 2-foot lengths.

The John Deere is an ideal elevator outfit for farm use. See your John Deere dealer about it.

John Deere, Moline, Ill.



GET QUALITY AND SERVICE



JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH

Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 29.)

that they are run straight and true behind the gang coupling.

It should be remembered that while the cultivator is practically an all metal tool, it is subject to deterioration which may occur very rapidly. When the cultivating season is over the cultivator should be brought under good shelter as quickly as possible. If such a shelter is not available, the least that can be done is to remove the shovels, grease them thoroly and store them in a sheltered place. Axle grease can be used to grease the shovels, but vaseline is much better as it does not have the tendency to harden that axle grease has. The time to make repairs on a cultivator is at the end of the season, so that the following year when it is again brought out for use, it will be in good condition for ready service.

Limestone Crusher

The farmers of this community plan to buy a limestone crusher. Would you kindly advise us as to the capacity in a ten hour run of such a machine, also horse power required to operate it, and from whom could a crusher be bought and what would be the price?
Oswego, Kan. O. M.

A limestone crusher which is made by a prominent company, especially for use of farmers, has a capacity of one ton to two tons of crushed limestone an hour. It can be operated with a six

or seven horse power engine, but for efficient work, at least a 10 horse power engine ought to be used. These machines are now used quite commonly thru Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and apparently give good satisfaction.

Selling Timber

I am taking the opportunity of writing you concerning some timber. I have several walnut, birch, sycamore and bur oak trees. If you can inform me where I might get prices on any or all of this timber, I would appreciate it very much.
Elk City, Kan. W. G. M.

No doubt your local lumber dealer is a subscriber to some lumberman's magazine, and from this magazine you can obtain easily the addresses of lumber dealers in the larger countries, to whom you can sell your logs. In any case, your lumber dealer should be able to refer you to some reliable company. Before you cut any of these trees, we would suggest that you get into communication with the United States Forestry Service, Madison, Wis., and find out the best way and the best time to handle your products.

Dragging Roads With Cars

The roads in front of our house are very bad. I don't know anything about handling a team but do know how to run a Ford car. Would it be practicable to attach a road drag to the Ford? Where would I fasten it on or would I have to get something special? Would I have to go in low all the time or could I go 10 or 12 miles an hour?
Coffeyville, Kan. MRS. J. A. M.

A Ford is probably strong enough to pull a small or medium sized drag, and it probably would handle the drag all right, providing it did not get stalled

itself in the bad roads that you speak of. The drag can be fastened to the rear axle, or it might be desirable to connect it up to the frame, in order that the strain on the dirt-roads might be reduced. The probabilities are that if the roads are at all bad, it will be fortunate if you are able to pull the drag at low speed.

Pumping Water

I have a problem here that I wish to get information on thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Could water be siphoned out of a well, the point of exit being several feet lower than the water in the well? Can the water be drawn as fast as it comes into the well without drying it up?

I have another problem of pumping water in the house. The pump is not in the house and the kitchen floor is about 25 feet above the water in the well. Can the water be pumped from the well into the kitchen successfully, without making the pump too hard to operate?
Canon City, Colo. J. V.

Your first problem is a comparatively simple one. It is very easy to siphon water out of a well or tank providing the exit end of the siphon be lower than the surface of the water in the well. After the siphon is once running, it will operate until the well is emptied, or until the surface of the water in the well will fall below the outlet of the siphon. If the well is emptied and air gets into the shorter leg of the siphon, it will be necessary to fill the siphon with water before the action will again begin.

In regard to pumping water from the well into the house. You will find some difficulty in making this arrangement work. The ordinary kitchen

pump is of the suction type and will not lift water successfully for more than about 20 feet. One that is especially well constructed might lift it 25 feet. You would also have to take into account the friction of the water flowing thru 100 feet of pipe, which would be considerable, so that on the whole, we doubt whether the arrangement you discuss would be very successful.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Married Man Desired.

I want a married man to do general farm work. I would prefer a man with no children, as we have two small boys. The houses are close, but we do not object to a baby. I will provide a cow and a garden spot. State your price in first letter. If suitable, I will give employment the year around.
Plains, Kan. L. C. Gano.

Married Man Wants Work

I am a middle-aged man, married, but with no children, and would like a place on a fruit farm or general farm. I have had experience in both, and can give the best of references. I am a good hand with poultry.
Lebanon, Kan. W. J. Rye.

Man and Wife Wanted

I am in need of an experienced man and wife to work on the farm. I will pay customary wages, and will employ them thru harvest and threshing.
Andrew Hoffman.
Hoisington, Kan.

Young Man Preferred

I have seen letters in the farmers' exchange column and have written men looking for work, but have been too late. I could give work for a year to the right man on my farm, but prefer a man of from 25 to 35 years old. Please state experience and wages expected in first letter.
Abilene, Kan. Edna A. Heine.

Wants Work by Month

I am a young married man and want a place to work by the month. My family consists of wife, one small child and myself. We want a place where we can raise a few chickens and get a cow to milk and a garden spot. I have lived on the farm all but a few months of my life. I like farm work and can handle any kind of farm machinery. When answering, please state wage.
Waverly, Kan. C. W. Oden.

References Requested

I am in need of a reliable man, one who has worked on a farm in Western Kansas and is experienced in work on a stock and grain ranch. I want a single man, one who is thoroly reliable and wants steady work. State wages and give references.
Brownell, Kan. Joe Zeller.

No Cigaretts for Cross

I need a steady single man the year around. He must not use cigarets. I would prefer a man who would like to start farming for himself later on. I providing everything including board. I will pay \$35 the first month; after that \$40 and harvest wages during harvest.
Sylvan Grove, Kan. R. L. Cross.

House Help Needed, Too

I need a man for general farm work. He must be an experienced farmer. I will pay \$40 a month and provide board and room. I need also a woman to help with the housework.
Belpre, Kan. Wm. M. Etling.

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.

The Siberian railroad is losing only 40 million dollars a month, but it may catch up with our speed, some day.—New York Evening Sun.



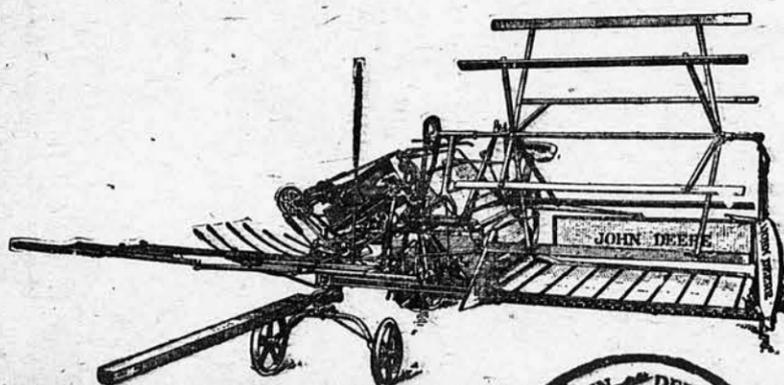
DEPENDABLE in the Harvest Field

DEPENDABLE, continuous service year after year at low cost for repairs is the outstanding characteristic of the John Deere Grain Binder. Its ability to do good work when conditions are bad, its ability to handle the heavy, tangled grain and the short, irregular grain, its ability to get results in any field in which you may put it, make the John Deere an especially good binder investment.

Into its construction goes the highest grade of material and workmanship. Its design embodies binder construction of proved value. Where binder troubles usually start, the John Deere is strengthened. The John Deere combines the best in binder building.

See this better binder at your John Deere Dealer's store. Its superior construction will be readily recognized.

JOHN DEERE GRAIN BINDER



GET QUALITY
AND SERVICE



JOHN DEERE
DEALERS GIVE BOTH

Why the John Deere Is the Better Binder

Bigger Main Wheel—Bigger in diameter, with wider tire and heavy, deep lugs. It furnishes plenty of traction even in severe field conditions.

Rigid Main Frame—Made of heavy steel bars widely over-lapped and hot-riveted together—bearing supports forged in frame. It will not weave or twist even in the roughest fields. Driving parts are kept in true alignment.

Stronger Binder Platform—Angle steel sill, reinforced by heavy wood sill. Four angle steel cross-sills tie the platform together rigidly. Knife works freely and canvas runs true.

Three Packers Instead of Two—The John Deere makes better bundles. Its three packers enable it to handle long or short, tangled or irregular grain without clogging.

Better-Made Knotter—The wearing parts, consisting of steel cut gears and drop-forged parts are case hardened, insuring longer life and better tying qualities.

Quick-Turn Tongue Track—Makes square turns possible. Makes the binder easier for the horses to pull, and easier for the operator to handle. It overcomes side draft.

Write for This Big Binder Book—Free

We have a big binder booklet, printed in four colors, which fully illustrates and describes the John Deere Binder in every detail.

This will be sent to you free. Simply state the implements in which you are interested and ASK FOR PACKAGE G-29.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois

Must Repeal Daylight Law

(Continued from Page 9.)

with such answers as: "You bet I will." "Yes sir, I am with you," and "I'll gladly sign it." I am satisfied I could get every farmer and farm hand in Ottawa county to sign it if I had the time to see them.

A. B. Clithero.

Miltonvale, Kan.

Great Detriment to Farmers

During 1918 as a war measure we willingly submitted to the so-called Daylight Saving Law to assist in winning the war, but as a peace measure, it is a great detriment to the farmer. Wages for labor under the new time for the farmer will be high with small results, for with heavy dews during harvest and haying time, not more than three-fourths of a day's work can be done without paying for overtime. Furthermore, I have lived in town and have observed that the town man who has a small garden does most of his work early in the morning.

Louisburg, Kan. C. W. Carter.

Not Needed Here

I am safe in saying that 19 persons in every 20 are opposed to the Daylight Saving Law and have a grouch about it, as it works a hardship to every farmer. They either have to work about twice as many hours as organized labor or lose the best part of the day. This is a mining community and the miners quit work about 3:30 or 4 o'clock and dress up, and go to town and loaf. If there is any gardening done, their wives do it. It is a great burden on the farmer, and now since the war is over, we do not need it. It may be all right in Europe, but not in the United States.

J. A. Snyder.
Rochester Mills, Pa.

A Curse to Dairymen

That so-called Daylight Saving Law is a curse to the farmer, the dairyman and all other producers. In the Pittsburgh mining districts over 500 miners refuse to go to work on the new time. It means that the miners must get up in the middle of the night as well as the dairyman. This is quite a dairy community and this new time means that the dairyman must begin milking an hour earlier in the morning and quit an hour earlier each evening to make the trains or truck to ship their milk away.

W. F. McCormick.
Fulton, Kan.

Milks by Lantern Light

There isn't a family in this community but that is angry about being forced to turn their clocks ahead an hour. It is all we can do by the slow time to have our children help some with chores and get them to school on time. Now we get up and milk by the light of a lantern, and it is hurry all the time. Then in the evening it is hurry again, so that we can get to bed to get up early in the morning. Before we turned our clocks up, we could see nicely to milk by daylight. I think it is wicked to drive country people to do this silly way, when they are all opposed to it.

Frank Balz.
Hays, Kan.

Bad for Laborers

The people living in the Central West are all against this Daylight Saving Law, not only the farmers, but all laboring people. It is surely a menace to occupations of all sorts. We who live on the farm, can hardly get up in time to get our children off to school on time. In the morning we have but three or four hours to work in the field, while the afternoons are so long that it is difficult to stay out without extra lunch.

W. M. Myers.
Windom, Kan.

Mohler Urges Grain Stacking

"The area of wheat in Kansas is 2 million acres more than ever before. This year we have more than 11 million acres of wheat that should be good for 20 bushels to the acre," says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. "Unofficial reports from over the state indicate that the condition of the wheat is at least as good as it was the spring of 1914. That year we had an average crop of 20 bushels, but the acreage was not nearly so large.

"There is plenty of moisture and right now it looks as if nothing will

prevent the harvesting of the biggest wheat crop Kansas ever has raised. Kansas probably will raise one-fourth of the wheat raised in the United States this year. The Kansas crop will bring an average of about \$2.10 a bushel, provided nothing happens to cause the crop to be graded down too far. The Kansas crop will bring over 200 million dollars."

Secretary Mohler says the board of agriculture is going to urge the farmers to stack. The tendency will be to thresh and get to market as quickly as possible. This will result in clogging the market. It will work a hardship on Kansas mills, because all the wheat will be out of the state at an early date. Secretary Mohler is recommending to the Grain Corporation that storage be paid, no matter whether grain is stored on farm, in rural elevators or at terminals. He is asking that a storage rate of from 2 to 3 cents a bushel for each month be allowed the Kansas farmer who stores his own wheat.

"And the farmers should all realize that the best way to store is to stack their grain. There is less loss when grain is stacked," says Secretary Mohler. "The farmer who stacks grain should receive a storage charge to take care of any shrinkage. We want, if

possible, to avoid the hardships that come whenever wheat is all rushed to market immediately after threshing."

Expect Big Fruit Crop

There will be plenty of fruit in Douglas county this year, according to representatives of the Douglas County Horticultural society, but a poor peach crop is predicted. It is believed that practically the entire peach crop was destroyed by zero weather in January and early February.

Apples and pears are expected to be abundant, as are cherries and plums, blackberries and raspberries. The strawberry crop is questionable.

Kansas Pasture Rents High

Cattle pastures in Kansas this season were rented at new record prices, a few instances of \$20 a head a season having been recorded, and many contracts were made at from \$13 to \$18 a head, while none were obtainable below \$10, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. Even at these prices pastures were sought early in the season by men who wanted to rent grazing land, but now the demand has eased up, as most of the desirable land has been

leased and the owners find it necessary to skirmish for cattle to fill those remaining. Ranchmen in Texas are in better condition this season to handle their cattle at home, but because of the prolonged drouth in that state much grass was killed out, which means that for another season at least cattlemen from Texas must seek pastures in Kansas and surrounding territory. It is expected that more than a normal number of cattle will be pastured in Kansas this season because of the numerous rains there and the large number of cattle wintered in Oklahoma, which will be shipped into Kansas. Most of the cattle usually go on grass soon after April 15 and many remain on pasture as late as October 15, altho ordinarily most of them are marketed by October 1.

Our Three Best Offers

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

Make your plans to can a few vegetables and fruits this year and in this way reduce your living expenses.

PERFECTION MILKER

The Thoroughbred Milker

THE Perfection is the mechanical milker you are proud to own. It is the big, fine looking machine that stands for quality from top to bottom.

The Perfection is made in the largest exclusive milking machine factory in the world by milking machine specialists. As a result every part of it is as nearly perfect as human skill combined with the best of materials and machinery can make it.

The Perfection is the milker that means no breakdowns—no repair costs. Because it can be depended upon to work day in and day out in winter and summer, it has been chosen above all others to milk the thoroughbred cows on such well-known dairy farms as Swigartdale Farm, at Petersburg, Michigan, Cerro Gordo Farms at Mason City, Iowa, Palmer Farms at Euclid, Minn., and Checkered House Farm at Cambridge, New York.

Cows Like It

The Perfection Milker exactly reproduces the action of the sucking calf. Cows like its gentle suction, downward squeeze and complete release so well that the milk flow usually increases when it is used.

The World Needs More Milk

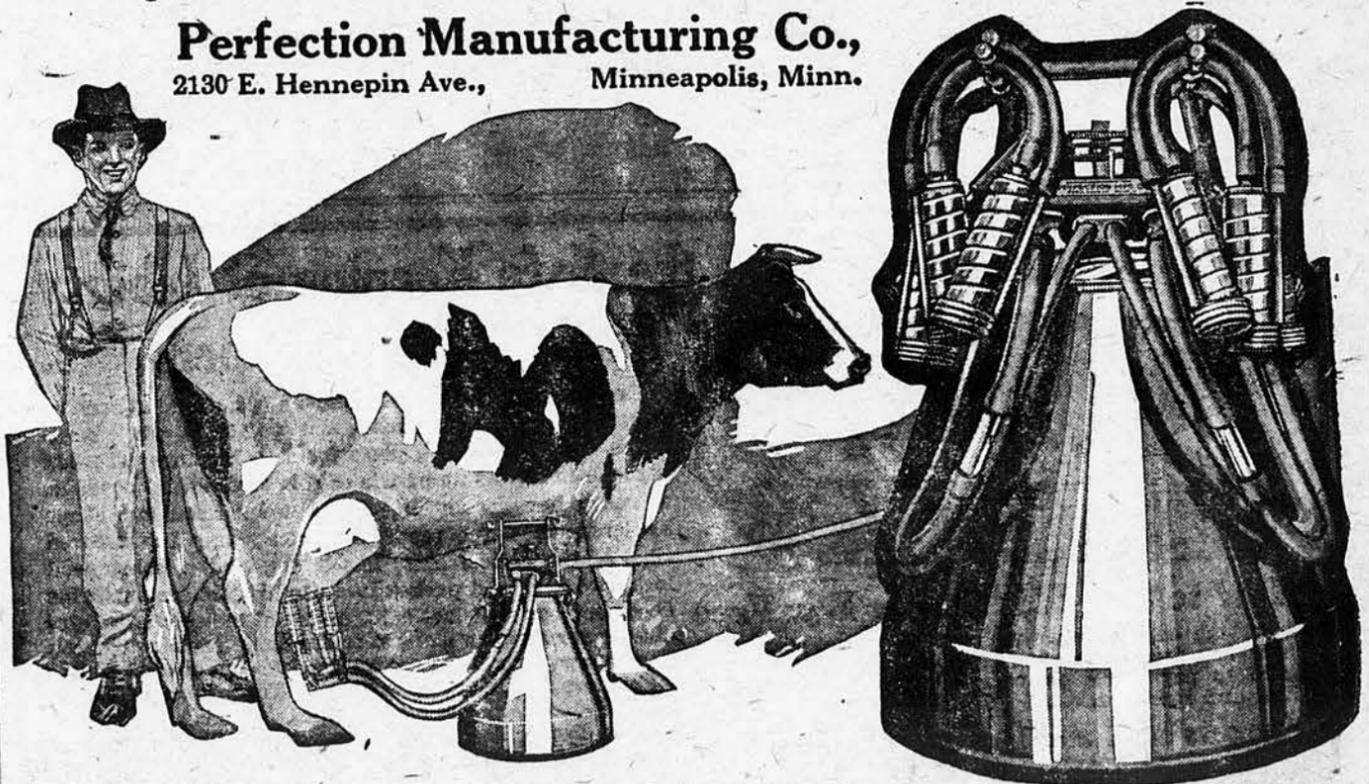
For the good of humanity more milk must be produced. It is the duty of every farmer at this time to investigate the milking machine and find out how he can keep more cows and help produce more food. The Perfection Milker is helping thousands of farmers to solve the labor problem and to increase their herds.

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"What The Dairyman Wants To Know," answers every question you can think of about milking machines. No theory—just straight facts from the experience of practical dairymen. You cannot afford to be without it. Write for your free copy today.

Perfection Manufacturing Co.,

2130 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



Sweet Potato is Second Vegetable

The importance of sweet potatoes as a Southern crop was emphasized at the sweet-potato conference held in Birmingham, Ala., recently, which was attended by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and horticulturists and pathologists from 13 Southern states. Had such a conference been called 10 or

even five years ago, says one of the pathologists who attended the meeting, it is doubtful whether a quorum could have been mustered. But when it is considered that the value of the sweet potato has increased more than 80 per cent in the last 10 years, that it now ranks second in value among the vegetables in the United States, that the value of the 1917 crop reached the huge sum of 90 million dollars, and

that of 1918 is estimated at almost 117 million dollars, it is not difficult to understand why so much interest is being taken in this crop. The lowly potato, so long accustomed to coming to market along with the farmers' surplus eggs and chickens and other such products, is now moving in solid carloads to the markets of the North, East, and West. Only a few years ago sweet potatoes spent their winters in

crude and primitive dirt banks in the open field, and under such storage conditions many of them decayed; but now they are stored in specially designed storage houses constructed of cement in which it is possible to regulate the temperature and ventilation in such a way that this formerly unstable and perishable product can be marketed with practically no loss at any season of the year. Every phase of planting, cultivating, harvesting, storing, and marketing this crop was discussed at the conference.

30% More Wearing Material

Than in Old-Style Tires of Equal Rating

No old-style tire can attempt to run as far or ride with the easy spring of the Uniform Miller Cord. In the first place the Miller is made of the finest materials and contains more of them than any ordinary tire of equal-rated size. The Miller is also heavier and thicker.

For proof behold the picture below, drawn from an actual photograph. Both tires are rated 30 by 3½ inches, but the Miller is bigger 'round and bigger through. It gives you 30 per cent more actual wearing material and over 11 per cent more air capacity.

Height of Miller 30-in. Cord

Height of Ordinary 30-in. Tire



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The Miller is built of thousands of cable cords, floated in new live rubber, layer on layer. These tires are the latest, most improved-type. They give and take as they roll on the rough of the road, protecting the car or truck from destructive vibration. They are the longest wearing, the lowest in cost per mile.

Men who equip with Miller Cords are amazed at the ease and comfort the old car gives.

Geared-to-the-Road

The famous Geared-to-the-Road tread has many caterpillar feet that engage the ground like cogs, giving positive traction and safety in slippery weather.

Like all Miller Tires, these Cords are uniform. Casing after casing they give long-distance mileage, because every tire is built the same. And built to a championship standard.

Don't fail to get a set of Miller Cords. They make any car look handsomer and bigger.

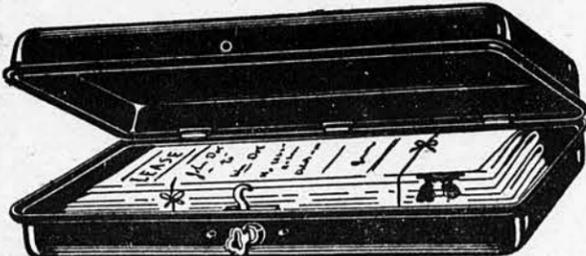
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For ten days only we will send you this steel document box free and postpaid to all who send us only \$1.25 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze or \$2.25 for a three-year subscription. **Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.**

Every person has valuable papers of some kind such as fire, life or casualty insurance, notes, deeds, wills, mortgages, etc., that need a place for safe keeping. The box is made to last as an article of this kind should be made, of heavy Bessemer steel, pressed and formed into shape by heavy dies, the top fitting nicely into the grooved edge of the bottom half; has strong hinges, substantial lock, two keys and packed in an individual carton. This document box will last a lifetime and is especially valuable to farmers, as many farmers have no place to keep valuable papers. It is special black baked enamel finish, making an attractive appearance. You cannot afford to take the chance of having your valuable papers or jewelry lost or destroyed, when you can get one of these steel boxes free and postpaid.

Well Mebbe So—I Dunno

BY J. P. McEVOY

They tell me these here Fourteen Points Will pacify the war-like joints, That there won't be no war no more An' no more gas an' guns an' gore An' all the pugilistic hicks Will put away their knives and bricks— Well, mebbe so, I dunno.

They tell me that this here, now, League Will put an end to all intrigue, That all the birds on land an' sea Will in their little nests agree, An' 'stead of treating others rough Will bill an' coo, an' all that stuff, Well, mebbe so, I dunno.

The Bolshevik, I'm told by some Is not so altogether rum, An' others say the geek's a curse While still more say he ain't so worse, An' some say this, and some say that, Do all these guys know where they're at? Well, mebbe so, I dunno.

"It is the war" they told us guys When all the prices hit the skies, An' now when prices still increase, These eggs retort "It is the peace"; Some cry "Supply"—some yell "Demand," They say we boobos can't understand, Well, mebbe so, I dunno.

(From "The Slams of Life," Chicago Tribune, March 16, 1919. Copyrighted, 1919, J. P. McEvoy.)

Finney County Plants Trees

"Trees were God's first temples." This is the slogan of the Garden City Industrial club. Thru the efforts of this organization more than 10,000 trees were planted in Garden City and in Finney county last week. It is proposed that this Western Kansas city shall live up to its name and be not only a garden spot, but a forest city as well. Last week was set apart for the planting of trees and hundreds of the citizens were out early and late preparing the soil. One ranchman detailed all of his force at this work and planted 5,000 trees. The banks of every lake and pond were lined with them.

Swat the Roosters

While poultry raisers in the North are still busy in the midst of hatching season, the infertile-egg campaign has been begun in Florida by poultry extension men of the United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation with State agricultural colleges. The Southern campaign began with the close of the hatching season and will develop into a nation-wide movement. Just as soon as the last egg is required for incubation the rooster should be yarded apart from the hens or killed. Do not be careless about this, the specialists say, for eggs are difficult to keep in hot weather and infertile eggs keep longer.

Million Houses Needed

One million new houses and apartments are needed thruout the country, according to estimates of the Department of Labor.

The war caused such a slackening of the building industry in everything except war essentials that the demand for homes is now the greatest in the history of the country. Reports up to April 10 show this demand is only slowly being met, probably due to the uncertainty of prices of nearly all building materials.

Opposes Railroad Control

Experience has taught us that we got much better service when the railroads were under private ownership. Stockmen cannot depend upon accommodations, they just take what they can get.

The reasons for returning to the old system of control, and relieving the taxpayer from this great burden from whence comes only suffering for the farmer and stockman are so great that we will only cast our earnest plea for relief from government control of the railroad. **B. W. Gowdy, Garnett, Kan.**

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| 22 | 1.76 | 6.16 | 38 | 3.04 | 10.64 |
| 23 | 1.84 | 6.44 | 39 | 3.12 | 10.92 |
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POULTRY

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$1.25 15. A. L. Wylie, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$6 HUNDRED. Baby chicks. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

SHEPPARD STRAIN SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Non-setters. The winter egg case fillers. 100 eggs, \$7. Mrs. Bessie Huchele, Cedar Vale, Kan.

PAGE'S ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY HE QUIT all other breeds. It's free. Worth reading. Ancona breeders got eggs all winter, did you? 16 eggs, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8; 200, \$15. Prepaid. Pages Farm, Salina, Kan.

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PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Ethel E. Kiser, Geneseo, Kan.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

50,000 BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, 15c; White Leghorns, 13c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strain, 15 cents. Order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS; BARRED Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, 17c; White Leghorns, 15c; live delivery; 50 or more prepaid. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—STANDARD Bred Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; best laying strains; free delivery; reasonable prices; catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farm, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—BEST GRADE—BROWN Leghorns, White Leghorns, \$14 per 100; Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, \$15; Reds, \$16. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE Island Reds, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns. Chicks, 15c to 20c each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR THE least money, guaranteed alive or replaced free, shipped anywhere, 200,000 to sell. Orders filled by turns; 1st money gets 1st chicks. 15 cents each; 1,000 for \$149. All leading varieties. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS.

SILVER SHADE BUTTERCUP YARDS. Eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$6; until close of season. Mrs. Jas. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

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SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15, \$2. POSTPAID. H. Vandegrift, Parsons, Kan.

COCHINS.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH PARTRIDGE Cochlin eggs, 15 eggs, \$2; 50, \$4.50. Beatrice Dye, Woodruff, Kan.

DUCKS.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12, \$1.50. Mrs. P. B. Way, Canton, Kan.

RUNNER DUCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BUFF ORPINGTON ducks, Drakes, \$2.50 each; eggs, 13, \$1.75. Lawrence Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, FAWN and white, \$1.50 12. Mrs. Edith Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

GEESE.

TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS, 20c EACH. Homer Smith, Hume, Mo.

LANGSHANS.

VICTORY BLACK LANGSHANS. 15 EGGS, \$1.50. Riley Lilly Olivet, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 10c; CHICKS, 20 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

PURE BRED TESTED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, 16, \$1.50. David Council, 1151 Duane, Topeka.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$7 100. GET my mating list of 4 pens. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, \$1.50. Sicilian Buttercups, 15 eggs, \$2. Mrs. Elmer Caywood, Raymond, Kan.

EGGS FROM BIG SCORED BLACK LANGSHANS, \$5 per 15; \$20 per 100. Best laying strain. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

BLACK LANGSHANS FROM BLUE RIBBON winners. Eggs, 100, \$4; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs for hatching. Winners at leading shows. Write for catalog. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

THOROBRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS from hens weighing ten lbs., cockerels fifteen. Eggs, \$3.20; hundred, \$11.20. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6. J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 HUNDRED. Mrs. W. Aldridge, Manchester, Okla.

PRIZE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs. Walter Haworth, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 per 100. L. Williams, Haddam, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. Norma Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN eggs, 100, \$6; postpaid. Walter Axtell, Axtell, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$6 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 16, \$1; 108, \$5. Belle Larabee, Haddam, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 6c; 100, \$5. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORNS, \$1.25 15; \$5.50 100. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, \$5 hundred. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 A setting. \$5 per hundred. C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Neb.

PURE BRED S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 100. Ida Alexander, R. 3, Madison, Kan.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. W. P. Duvall, R. 5, Concordia, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 75c SETTING; \$4.50 per hundred. John Myer, R. 1, Box 81, Penco, Okla.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 hundred postpaid. Edith Bilderback, Nortonville, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per 100. Manda Godard, Mound City, Kan.

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GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS. SINGLE Comb, extra layers. Eggs, 100, \$5. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

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ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. Fred Gilbert, Hamilton, Kan.

EGGS—S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN. 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. H. N. Holderman, Meade, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, six dollars per hundred. Fred Holmes, Altamont, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Yesterlaid strain. \$6 per 100. Mrs. W. H. Morris, Leocompton, Kan.

GET OUR "BOOK OF BUFF" LEGHORNS. Eggs, \$2 15; \$5 45; \$10 120; postpaid. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 per hundred. Booking orders. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

TRAPNESTED PURE SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Eggs, \$6 hundred. Joseph Wenger, Russell, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100, \$5; 22, \$1.75. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Choice farm flock, \$6 100; pen, 15, \$2.50. Mrs. H. E. Gordon, Baker, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN YEARLING HENS FOR sale, \$2 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. A. M. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, pen, 15, \$2; range, \$1.25; 100, \$5.50. Wm. Fox, Logan, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$2.50 30; \$6 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BRED exclusively 16 years. Real layers. Eggs, \$5 100. Ed. N. Regnier, Wamego, Kan.

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FANCY S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3 and \$6. Eggs prepaid, \$7 hundred; \$4 fifty; \$1.50 setting. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winning stock, heavy laying strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Geo. W. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from prize winning stock, 233 egg strain. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4, 50; \$7, 100. Geo. B. Eberheart, Sterling, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from the famous Yesterlaid strain mated with Tom Barron strain. Parcel post, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Lawrence Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF; THE LARGEST LEGHORN. Take advantage of 10 years' selection for "Frost Proof Combs" and winter eggs. Select eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Young, Ferris and Smith strains. Stock, \$5 each; chicks, 15 cents from winners and layers that pay \$8 each per hen per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Formohlen strain. Winter layers. No better farm flock. Eggs, range, 100, \$7; pen, 15, \$3, postpaid. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

WITMER'S S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS of 220-285 laying strain. Range eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100 prepaid. Baby chicks, \$15 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jno. Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

200 ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN hens, \$2 each. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. I have 600 laying hens on free range. Can fill all orders promptly. Order direct from this ad. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE YESTERLAI SINGLE Comb White Leghorns mated with Ferris strain, seven dollars per hundred by parcel post. Ten extra with each hundred order. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Morris Bond, Rossville, Kan.

DO YOU WANT EGGS AND A CHICKEN that wins? Sure. Bear in mind Golden Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Guaranteed egg breeding, gold medal winners. One hundred at \$5.50 and 50 for \$3. Pens, \$5 and \$3. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. EGGS from great laying strain bred by us for 16 years. 1st pen cockerel mating, \$3.50 for 15; 2nd pen pullet mating, \$3 for 15. Utility stock, \$2 for 15; \$8 per 100. G. F. Koch, Jr., Motor Route A, Ellinwood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, TRAPNEST bred to record 268 eggs; winners silver cups, sweepstakes, Kansas City, Sedalia, Topeka, etc. Hens, \$2.25. Cockerels sold, \$3 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Dr. Clyde E. Ackerman, Stewartsville, Mo.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Our imported hens laid 202 eggs, October 1st to May 31st. Best values ever offered in eggs and chicks; 15th year in business. Free booklet tells how we make poultry pay. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$6 100. R. C. Kelman, Arlington, Kan.

BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$7 HUNDRED; \$1.50 fifteen. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$1.50 setting; \$7 hundred. E. S. Alexander, Axtell, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Inez Wilson, Almena, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, HEAVY LAYING strain, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. E. L. Gerardy, Amerus, Kan.

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HOBBS STRAIN GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$6.50 hundred. Ida Garrison, Salina, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 SETTING; \$5 hundred. Baby chicks, 15c. Ralph Chapman, R. 4, Winfield, Kan.

THOROBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

THOROBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Orpington eggs, \$1.50 a setting; \$6 per 100. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per hundred. Tom Barron stock. None better. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 a hundred. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON winning Buff Orpingtons, won at largest shows of Kansas and Missouri for last ten years, at \$8 per 100. Also hens and pullets at \$20 each. J. M. Clevenger, R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, WINNERS. 13 years careful breeding. Eggs, \$7 hundred. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

241 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$10 per 100. World's champion layers. Catalog free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

COOK STRAIN SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON range eggs, \$1.50; pen eggs, \$2.50. Baby chicks. Mrs. John C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS, blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$3 and \$6 for 15. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—WE'RE THROUGH hatching and have 30 females and 5 males for sale. Prices \$3.50 to \$10. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

EGGS—THOROBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs, \$1.50 per setting, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russell Weiler, Grantville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, bred by us for 15 years. Real quality. Special matings, 1st pen, \$4 per 15; 2nd pen, \$3 per 15. Range, \$10 per 100. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Billinwood, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. HAVE selected 65 pullets from over 300 of Martz and Sunwick stock and mated them with "Golden Nugget" cocks, 15 for \$1.50; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6. Book orders ahead until April thirtieth. Joe B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLOCK OF Sunwick strain of Buff Orpingtons in the west. Won at Nebraska State show, state fair, and many other shows in 1918. Your satisfaction is our pleasure. Eggs, \$2.50, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Order from this ad. Fairfield Buff Orpington Farm, Fairfield, Neb.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. Wm. Sluiter, Jewell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$5. MRS. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.75. MELINDA Greer, Mullinville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$8 100; \$2 15; \$3.50 30. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$8; PREPAID. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15. MRS. ANNA Lancaster, Route B, Liberal, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$7 PER 100. MRS. R. A. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.50; 50, \$3.75. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. SEND FOR MATING list. Wm. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 2 AND 3 DOLLARS per 15. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$5 60; \$7 100. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 17; \$6 100. Mrs. Edith Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 100; \$1.50 15. Joseph Surdez, R. 2, Onaga, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EGGS, \$2 PER 15 prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1 FIFTEEN; \$6 hundred. Fred Smith, Route 6, Emporia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST PENS, 15, \$3; others, \$1.50. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

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

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

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

FINE PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS—Eggs, \$5 100; \$1 15. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS, HALBACH STRAIN, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.50 15. Ivory strain. Emma Conaway, R. 5, McPherson, Kan.

BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED ROCKS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON strain. Eggs, 15, \$1. From pen, \$1.50; hundred, \$5. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wiley, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Thompson Bros. strain. \$1.25 15; \$3.25 50; \$6 100. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.

EGGS—IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS. Winter layers. Guarantee 90% fertility. Popular prices. Circular. E. Kaselack, Lyons, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—SEVENTEEN YEARS SUCCESSFUL BREEDING. Eggs, \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS. Entered 6 birds at Junction City, five were placed. Write for mating list. H. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM AI STOCK. Buy the best, utility, \$3.00-50, \$5.00-100. Pen eggs, \$5.00-15. Bradley stock. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

SUNNYDALE BARRED ROCKS. LAYERS and payers. Bred headed by pure Bradley males. 100 eggs, \$6. Pens, \$3 per 45. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Light and dark matings, good layers. Special matings, \$5 per 15. Range, \$6 per 100. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, BIG TYPE farm range, prize winners' strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7.50 per 100. Express prepaid. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EIGHTEEN YEARS selective breeding for size and eggs. 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS BY THE SETTING. \$2 per 15. Or \$10 per 100. From Superior Farm flock. Bred for egg production, vigor and fancy. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Ia.

BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON RINGLETS, crossed by famous Bradley strain. Size a specialty. Good layers. Eggs, \$3 per fifty; \$8 per hundred. Bert Sponster, Emporia, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS AND day old chicks. Utility eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Prize winning pens, \$5 per 15. Mrs. C. N. & Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BIG BONED IVORY WHITE ROCKS—Bred ten years. State Fair and State Show winners. Farm flock eggs, \$6 per 100. Pen eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

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IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Bred in line. Trapped for winter layers. Five grand pens headed by prize winners. Eggs, \$2 per 15, prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

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R. C. R. I. WHITE EGGS, 100, \$6; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Luke Augstead, White City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. T. J. Smith, Box 68, Arlington, Kan.

THOROBRED RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Rose Comb, Excelsior strain. Vigorous, farm raised. Extra layers. 100 eggs, \$7; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

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PURE ROSE COMB REDS—15 EGGS, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Oscar Kilmer, Belle Plaine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—MAYHOOD strain, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Roy Cross, Lenexa, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED CHICKS DURING MAY 15c prepaid. Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Lyons, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5.50. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

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

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, \$7 hundred; \$4 fifty. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$7. HEN hatched chicks, 20c. Mrs. Geo. Lobauagh, Greenleaf, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Large dark red layers. Mrs. F. B. Smith, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM GOOD layers and good stock. 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Mrs. Walter Miller, Winfield, Kan.

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ROWLAND'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds have shape, size and color. Bred to lay and do lay. Utility eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Mating lists. E. G. Rowland, Peabody, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—DEEP RED. Laying type. One fifty fifteen; seven dollars hundred. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

EGGS, SIX DOLLARS THE HUNDRED, from improved Big Buster Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Mary C. Shields, Route 1, Barnes, Kan.

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EGGS FROM THOROBRED SINGLE COMB large, heavy boned, dark reds, mated with high scoring cockerels, \$7 100. Mrs. Frank Melcher, Seneca, Kan.

S. C. R. I. RED EGGS FROM RANGE extra good laying strain, color dark red. Eggs, \$7 per 100. Baby chicks, 20 cents apiece. H. C. Phillips, Sabetha, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS, WINNERS AT MISSOURI and Kansas state shows. Trapped. Pens, 15 eggs, \$3, \$5; 50, \$10. Range, \$6 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS BRED TO LAY. WE have bred Reds for 12 years. Our motto: As good as the best. Six grand pens this year. Pen 1, \$5 per 15; \$9 per 50. Pen 2, \$4 per 15; \$7 per 50. Pens 3 and 4, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 50. Pens 5 and 6, \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 30. A good hatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Redview Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Lois Hills, Meriden, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$6 100. A. A. Niernberger, Ellis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAYING strain, 15-\$1.50, 100-\$7. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 per 15. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 15 eggs, \$1.50. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 FIFTEEN. Baby chicks, E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.75 30; \$2.50 45; \$5 100. Homer Ruth, Concord, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 setting and fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$1.75; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwood, Blackwell, Okla.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—CAREFULLY selected winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$3.50 50; \$6 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—CHOICE FLOCK, good winter layers. Eggs, fifteen, \$1.50; hundred, \$7. Mrs. John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CHOICE FLOCK, good winter layers. Eggs, fifteen, \$1.50; hundred, \$7. Chilcott Poultry Farm, Mankato, Kan.

SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAYING strain headed by 25 cockerels, \$3 per setting, \$10 per hundred. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM MY famous prize winning and laying strain, \$3.50 48, prepaid; \$7 hundred. S. Peitler, Concordia, Kan.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin-Keebler'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—THE KIND THAT lay and win. Special pen is mated with 1st pen cockerel and 1st and 2nd pen pullets at Missouri State Show. Utility flock is headed by 2nd cock at Missouri State Show, 3 and 4 cocks at Kansas State Show and 1st sweepstake cockerel at Brown Co. Poultry Show. Eggs priced to sell. \$1.75 and \$4 per 15. Guarantee 10 chicks to setting. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

ROSE COMBED SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs, 18 for \$1.25, or \$6 per 100. John J. Klein, Peabody, Kan.

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

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PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. 11 eggs, \$3.50. Joseph Creutz, Beloit, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.75 11, prepaid. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 30c each. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.75 FOR 11. Prepaid. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 per 11. Mrs. S. R. Hutcheson, Oakhill, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms. Jas. R. Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

EGGS—MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, \$5 for 10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$5 per dozen, prepaid. Mrs. L. C. Rutgen, Oswego, Kan.

A FEW WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs for sale, 35 cents each. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, GOOD big stock. \$4.50 per eleven. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

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BROOM CORN 97 PURE EARLY DWARF. If good seed you want, write for proposition. L. Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

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JAPANESE HONEY DRIP SUGAR CANE yields 30 tons to the acre and makes best silage, hay and molasses of them all. Seed for sale. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.

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BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, THE kind that has always matured. High germination test. \$3 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. Sacks must be furnished. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

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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 in- sertion. Try it.

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FOR SALE—EASTERN COLORADO LAND. A good half section, improved, part in crop. Buy direct from owner and pay one man's price in place of two. O. F. Lovelace, Stratton, Colo.

ONE 40-65 REEVES KERSENE TRACTOR with P. and O. six bottom plows, \$2,500. One 3/4 ton Overland truck, \$400. One 5 H. P. Stuckey engine, \$175. Gus H. Brune & Son, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—SMITH FORM-A-TRACTOR attachments for Ford cars. Both old and new models. Closing out a business at a sacrifice. Price \$175 each F. O. B. shipping point. Write The Black River Lumber Com- pany, Lorain, Ohio.

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 in- sertion. Try it.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE STEAMER, cost \$3,200, a 12 ply 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. Stoner's large ranch at Flagler, Colo., or address Wells & Hale, 122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

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

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. 60-pound can, \$15.30; two 60-pound cans, \$28.80. Write for prices on brick, American and Swiss cheese. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

DELICIOUS EXTRACTED HONEY ON APPROVAL. quality guaranteed; thirty pounds \$7.85; sixty pounds \$14.90; 120 pounds \$29.75. Sample 15c. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

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LANDS.

160 ACRES UNIMPROVED BUT EXTRA good level land. Ten miles south of Sublett, Kansas. \$22.50 per acre. Would trade for good heifers. Athel Chinn, Coats, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 22, St. Paul, Minn.

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 30¢ a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM-petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK on farm, no young children. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GEN-eral farm work by the month or year. William Harvie, Enterprise, Kan.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE FOR GENERAL farm work. Steady employment. The Garden City Sugar and Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

PET STOCK.

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

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ALL SIZES CUSHMAN EN-gines. Joseph Kejr, Dorrance, Kan.

FOR SALE—25 THOUSAND FENCE POST. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

FINE HONEY AND BEE SUPPLIES. ROY Bunger, Eskridge, Kan.

CALIFORNIA PROPERTY BOUGHT AND sold. S. A. Scott, 563 N. Berendo, Los Angeles, Cal.

STEAM OR GAS TRACTOR WANTED; also small grain separator. E. Hyatt, Hazelton, Kan.

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

WANTED—TWO BROTHERS WANT TO rent farm and equipment. Experienced farmers. Write Farmers, care Mail and Breeze.

FARM WITH YOUR FORD. DO 2 DAYS work in 1. Agents make \$100 weekly. Money back guaranteed. Write today for free circular. Geneva Tractor Co., Dept. 17, Geneva, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED KAN-sas farms. Liberal terms and payment privileges. No delay in closing. Give description of farm and when money is needed. Farm Mortgage Trust Company, 551 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

WE WILL SHIP, SUBJECT TO EXAMINA-tion, our 3,500 mile guaranteed tire at these low prices, 30x3, \$8.30; 30x3 1/2, \$10.30. Express charges prepaid when cash accompanies order. Standard Tire Co., 410 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

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

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS-trated Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 852 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Military Hand Book

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

Now He Owns Land

In many of our farm papers we read about helping the renter and going away with the landowner who may have more than 160 acres in his possession. In other words arrest and fine the man who has worked a lifetime to make a home for himself and family when he becomes too old to do the work himself and wishes to rent his farm and move to town.

I am a renter in Western Nebraska and have been for eight years, but have just bought 400 acres, 300 acres of which is good pasture. Now, after working a number of years I feel I am entitled to that farm, and if I prefer renting it and staying on the place I have lived on for five years I consider it my own business. I have found the average renter that is a renter all his life is a fellow who spends his money faster than he makes it.

I have a married man, who has been one of your poor renters, working for me. He is more than 10 years older than I. It is easy to see why he is working out. He has no system in his work, never uses his brain if it is possible to use his heels.

If some of the good people that are doing the fussing about the renter would look the question squarely in the face, so to speak, they will find the fellow that is not satisfied with being

000 a month. The milk received daily runs from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds a day, according to the season of the year. Approximately 2,500 cows are milked night and morning to supply this milk. At least 80 per cent of these cows are Holsteins.

Every care is taken to receive nothing but sanitary milk. Each dairyman is required to apply the tuberculin test to his entire herd of cows once a year. A number apply this test every six months.

Every care is taken to make the finished product 100 per cent pure. About 70 per cent of the output of the plant is shipped to the Franklin Ice Cream company at Kansas City, to be used in the manufacture of ice cream. The surplus is sold to bakers and candy makers. One Kansas City Baking concern alone uses a carload every two weeks.

Larger Acreage in Crops

When this country entered the war Uncle Sam called for an increased production of food, urging the farmers of the country to plant every available acre. The food producers of the nation responded by planting over 11 million acres more than had been planted during the year previous. The acreage of all crops during 1918, according to figures just tabulated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United

hay. Prices for shorts show little change, mills asking around \$48 a ton for the straight grade and as high as \$48 a ton for gray shorts. Fancy white middlings, or so-called red dog, are quoted as high as \$55 a ton.

Peach Crop in Good Condition

The condition about April 1 of the commercial peach crop was 84 per cent of normal compared to the final percentage last year of 52.4, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. No quantity estimates were given, but the Bureau of Crop Estimates assuming that adverse conditions do not affect the crop later, said that the April 1 condition report indicates that the 1919 peach crop may possibly exceed the very light crop of 20,540,000 bushels in 1918 by as much as 40 per cent, and may equal if not exceed, the 28,901,000-bushel crop of 1917. Conditions generally throught the peach regions are excellent, but emphasis is placed on the temporary nature of early peach reports.

Care of Farm Work Horses

(Continued from Page 14.)

dangerous to handle. Be sure that you have the right kind of bridle and that you have it properly fitted. Have a competent veterinarian examine the horse's teeth whenever the animal shows any difficulty in masticating his food. It is a good plan to have the teeth examined occasionally even when no trouble is suspected. An ounce of prevention often is worth a pound of cure.

Look out for the comfort of your horses in fly times and do everything you can to abate the fly nuisance. Keep large fly traps at the barn, and keep the manure covered up or keep it sprinkled with borax or kerosene so that the flies cannot use it to hatch out their eggs. Powdered helebore may be used in place of kerosene, but its use may be found somewhat expensive. Let the horse have the free use of his head and tail so that he can fight the flies to the best advantage. High checks and especially the overdraw are a constant source of worry and cause a horse much discomfort. Keep the work horses healthy and comfortable and you will not be disappointed in their efficiency or the quality of service that they give you in return for your time and trouble.

Wins High Club Honors

For the third time Wallace Cook, of New Castle County, Del., has won state club championship honors. Last year he was the grand-champion club member of Delaware. In 1916 as club champion, at 15 years of age, he won a free trip to the International Dairy Exposition at Springfield, Mass. The following year he cleared \$183.21 from his corn-club acre, and at the state corn show, in competition with the best corn growers of Delaware, won the sweepstakes prize for the best 10-ear and 50-ear corn exhibits. Last year he applied his club earnings of the previous year to purchase a purebred Holstein heifer and a purebred Holstein calf, and at the state fair last fall he was awarded a Holstein-Friesian championship prize for the best club calf on exhibition and was declared state champion of the boys' and girls' club judging contest. Last fall, also, his corn was given grand-championship prizes at the local county fair.

Notice to Readers

You can save dollars by writing today for our Free Premium Catalog listing articles for subscription club raisers to Household, a Story and Home Department Magazine, a Capper Publication. You will be surprised at the number of friends who will give you 25 cents for a yearly subscription when shown a copy. Write today for sample copy and Catalog and be convinced of our many liberal offers. Every article fully Guaranteed. Address HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE DEPT. E, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Mechanically the experimental stage for the motor truck has passed. Its worth and its efficiency have been demonstrated very thoroly under the most trying circumstances.

Stay on Kansas Farms

WHEN the American 38 years old was born the United States had a population of 50,155,783. Thirty out of every 100 persons lived in the cities; the other 70 lived in the country. Year by year the cities have gained in population at the expense of the country. In 1910 the population had increased to 93,402,151, and 46.3 per cent of it was in the cities. The census of 1920 is expected to show that we have a population of about 110 million, and that more than half live in the cities.

In the decade between 1900 and 1910 our whole population increased 20.9 per cent, the urban 34.8 and the rural 11.2. The city population therefore increased nearly twice as fast as that of the whole country, and more than three times as fast as that of the rural districts. In six states there was an actual decrease in the rural population.

These figures show the cities have taken more than their share of the immigrants and have also lured farmers from the farm. This rapidly increasing disproportion between the food-producing population of the rural districts and the food-consuming population of the cities has long been recognized as a danger signal to the nation.

Moreover, to allow it to continue is to reject the greatest opportunity in the history of the nation.

The nation should bestir itself to keep every farmer on the farm; to get onto the farm every returning soldier who wants to go; to transplant every city man who belongs on the soil.

This is a large undertaking but one easily within the power of the nation. Certain conditions make the time ripe for it.—John D. Sherman.

a renter is in the course of 10 years a landowner.

Compel three-fourths of the renters to buy farms and they would not even pay the tax, much less the interest.

I have always been treated well by my land owner and altho he never rents for more than a year at a time I know he is not going to sell the farm as it is his only means of support.

The only reason I can see of allotting only a certain number of acres to a man is to keep them the poorest class of people on earth.

If such a law is enacted my boys will be trained for city life; no farm slavery for mine.

Why would it not be as reasonable to pass a law denying any person citizenship in the United States if he is worth more than \$20,000?

Renter and Landowner.

The Franklin Milk Condensary

(Continued from Page 13.)

The Franklin Ice Cream company, of Kansas City, Mo., purchased the plant August 1, 1917. Since that time its proprietors have increased the output of the factory nearly 100 per cent.

In addition to the Tonganoxie plant, milk receiving stations are operated at Reno, Jarbalo, Hoge and Goff, Kan. No expense has been spared in the erection of these stations. The Goff, Kansas, station which was opened November 1, 1918, was built at a cost of over \$10,000. All milk received at these stations is shipped to Tonganoxie, where it is condensed.

At the present time about 450 dairymen are selling whole milk to the plant, for which they receive over \$20-

States Department of Agriculture, was 367,738,000, as compared to 356,341,000 acres planted in 1917 and 344,793,000 acres planted in 1916. These figures are based on the acreages of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice, hay, cotton, peanuts, kafirs, beans, broom corn, hops, and cranberries, which crops comprised 96.6 per cent of all the crops grown in this country in 1909.

Wheat May Go to \$3 Again

(Continued from Page 30.)

Timothy, clover mixed and clover also displayed strength, sales being made up to \$38 a ton, which, aside from a recent transaction in timothy at \$39, is the highest price in the history of the trade in Kansas City. Some tame hay is moving to market from districts which a short time ago were buyers of alfalfa and prairie.

The anomaly of a weak market for bran and active demand for shorts was noted in Kansas City and at interior milling points of the Southwest. This is not an unusual situation for this period of the year. Pastures at this time to a great extent supplant bran, as well as numerous other feed-stuffs, while recently farrowed pigs require large quantities of shorts. Bran now ranks among the feeds on the "bargain-counter" level, sales having been made in Kansas City at as low as \$35 a ton, \$3 to \$4 a ton lower than a week ago. Seldom in the annals of the trade has bran sold at a discount of \$5 a ton under prairie and alfalfa. Without sacks, bran may be considered as selling at a discount of \$7 to \$8 a ton under prairie and alfalfa

Real Estate Market Place

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

There Are 7 Capper Publications Totaling Over 1,000,000 Circulation and Widely Used in This Advertising. Ask Us About Them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued or changed 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

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

125 BEAUTIFUL resident lots in Fredonia, Kansas. John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

320 A. FARM, 4 miles town, 75 a. wheat goes. \$35 a. Terms. F. H. Meints, Goodland, Kansas.

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

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

GOOD Improved section of farm and stock ranch. Price ten dollars if taken at once. J. A. Simpson, Dunning, Nebraska.

320 WELL IMP., \$25 a. 6 ml. from town. Good terms. F. B. Dumler, R. 2, Oakley, Kan.

160 A., 3 ml. McAlester, city 16,000. All tillable. 70 a. dry bottom cult. 20 meadow. Fair imp. \$45 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FARM LANDS and all sized tracts; also ranches and pasture land. Write me for a list or for what you want. A. J. Willaby, Eureka, Kansas.

A GOOD 80 A. FARM, 3 miles from city; good buildings; sell cheap if sold soon. No trade. Close to school and churches. B. A. Rosenquist, Enterprise, Kansas.

FINE LYON CO. grain, alfalfa and stock farms. Rich soil, right prices. Sizes, 80 to 800 acres. Mention size wanted and address. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

YOU CAN GET IT NOW

An 80 at \$60 per acre.
A 120 at \$70 per acre.
A 160 at \$65 per acre.
H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—Evangelist Stucker's suburban home, "Woodlawn," 23 acres, joins Ottawa university, rented \$600. Country taxes, \$11,850. Or two acres, \$6,250. Terms, and Kansas unimproved. Rev. Stucker, Ottawa, Kan.

SEVERAL QUARTER SECTIONS with from 40 to 160 acres in wheat, share with each place if sold soon. Prices \$3,500 to \$4,500 each. Are genuine bargains. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM

Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

LANE COUNTY FARMS

If you want land from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, write for our list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

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.

IMPROVED HALF SECTION

1 1/2 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.

NESS COUNTY

160 a. three ml. Ransom. 80 a. wheat, 40 a. spring crop, fourth delivered. Fair improvements. \$6,000. \$1,000 cash. FOUQUET BROS., Ransom, Kansas.

POSSESSION splendid improved 240 acres; choice location; 60 acres wheat; all goes; shade; fruit; close town; desirable home. Priced right. Also 133 acres; neat improvements; well watered; some timber; close town; school; very attractive. Terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

RANCH FOR SALE

920 acres, 700 acres smooth; 6 room house, like new, barn, sheds, granary, chicken house. 180 acres in wheat, 1/4 goes with sale. Plenty of water. Possession at once. Price \$15 per acre. Good terms. 3,000 acres grass leased adjoining, fenced, goes with this sale. Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kan.

A DAIRY SNAP

A retail milk route selling about 90 gal. per day, at 12 to 15 cents per qt. Also a 40 a. farm, well improved, 1 1/2 miles from city of 10,000. For particulars, write J. J. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

R. R. No. 2,

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM 480 a. 5 ml. Ness City, 7 to Ransom; fenced; half tillable; fine grass. 25 a. cult. A great bargain. Price \$9,600. Easy terms F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS

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

FOR SALE—160 acres, well located, close to school and church. Has large nine-room house, good large barn, chicken houses and other outbuildings. Nice maple grove around house. Fine home. Price \$100 per acre. \$1,500 will handle this until March 1, 1920. C. J. Jasper, Ottawa, Kansas.

RANCHES FOR SALE Ranches, from 600 to 5,000 acres at from \$12.50 to \$15 per acre, with terms. Write for list. McKINLEY & ELY, Ashland, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE

Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.

KANSAS WHEAT FARMS AND RANCHES will make you money if bought right. We can help you buy right any place in central or western Kansas. Write us what county you are interested in and we will send you list of bargains. We buy, sell and trade. KANSAS LAND CO., First National Bank Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

80 ACRES, 5 miles good town Franklin county, 5 room house; good, large barn; water, 25 a. wheat, 1/4 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, 1/2 goes. 80 more in cultivation. \$100 per a. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, 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 ml. east Lawrence. 125 a. wheat goes. Possession now. \$165 per acre. No overflow. 140 a. 1 ml. from paved street of Lawrence. Fine improvements, every foot good rich soil. Price \$25,000. We have several small farms at big bargains. WILSON & CLAWSON, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan. Phone 642.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest Lyon for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

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

Scott Co. Wheat Farm

1,120 acres 2 1/2 miles from good town, every acre perfect wheat land, about 480 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Two sets of good improvements, 75 acres of wheat goes to purchaser if sold by May 1. Now here is a dandy good farm, possession of one set of improvements at once, the other set August 1. Price \$25 an acre, terms on half.

THE KING REALTY CO.,

Scott City, Kansas.

18,000 ACRES OF LAND AT AUCTION The famous Dyatt Ranch in Sherman county, Kansas, will be sold at auction, beginning May 6, 1919. 400 acres in alfalfa, 2,000 acres in cultivation; 4,000 acres river bottom; good soil and abundance of stock water; land to be divided to suit buyer at your price; 25% cash, balance on buyer's terms. For information see or write J. B. Dyatt, Goodland, Kansas, or American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

560 Acres--Reno County 130 acres wheat; 190 acres for spring crops; 240 acres river-bottom grass. Never failing water through pasture; 5,000 bushel granary, fair barn, 5 room house. This land lays together and is 15 miles from Hutchinson; 5 miles to two other good markets. If you want the very best in a combination grain and stock ranch, write J. N. BAILEY & SON, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOR SALE

One of the Finest Farms in Shawnee County 155 acres part creek bottom and second bottom, cultivated to alfalfa for 15 years, soil very productive. 105 acres in wheat in choicest condition; on macadam road, 4 miles from center of Topeka, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles from Washburn college grounds. Two large hay barns 60 tons capacity each, barn for 6 or 8 horses and 3 cows, large corn crib and granary, implement sheds, wash house, 6 room dwelling with large yard and plenty of shade trees, buildings newly painted, well and wind mill of never failing finest drinking water. Price \$200 per acre without crop, or \$225 per acre with wheat crop. Terms: one-half or more cash, balance mortgage at 6 per cent. Absolutely no trade. Address owner, J. C. HARMON, Drawer 639 Topeka, Kansas

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

FOR SALE—160 a. with house, barns, sheds, corrals, 20-H. P. mill, and plenty of good water. 80 a. of this in wheat, balance plow land. Also 160 a. choice level pasture cornering on barn; 320 a. choice rolling pasture; 80 a. in wheat and timothy. Will sell all or any part. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND 480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kan.

960 ACRES—800 acres in wheat, one-third goes. Improved. \$40 per acre. 640 acres, all bottom land, none better in the state of Kansas. All wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Four sets of improvements, two cement silos. Town adjoins land; 14 miles from Wichita. Will sell in quarters, sections. This must be seen to be appreciated. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 1/2 ml. Halls Summit, town school, good improvements, 7 room house, cellar, with store house over, large barn, chicken houses, brooder house, plenty good water, 35 a. hog fenced pasture, with two wells and two ponds. Timothy meadow, native meadow, some alfalfa. Possession and crop goes. \$85 per acre. Terms. C. W. Lusher, Halls Summit, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 A. 1/2 first bottom, bal. blue stem grass. 80a. in wheat, 18 a. in alfalfa. 8-roomed house, large barn, 2 ml. of good town, \$75 a. 470 a. bluestem grass 4 ml. of R. R. \$32 a. 80 a. 2 ml. of good high school town, 20 a. in alfalfa, 15 a. wheat, 30 a. spring crop, bal. pasture, 5-roomed new house, large barn, \$62.50, 100 a. I have all sized ranches and farms. Write your wants. J. W. STURGEON, Eureka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—80 acres near Ottawa, Kansas, at a bargain. Extra good improvements. Six room house, large barn with stanchions for about 20 head of cows and room for about 10 head of horses, cement floors, good cattle shed, implement shed, hen house and wagon scales. Nice young orchard. 25 acres in blue grass pasture, balance in cultivation. This will all grow alfalfa and is well located. Never failing water. Price \$110 per acre if sold at once. J. Ralph Dodsworth, Ottawa, Kansas.

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OKLAHOMA

KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands, C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

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Northeast Oklahoma, at bargain prices. Small cash payments, balance easy terms. J. S. CALFEY, St. Louis, Missouri.

320 ACRES choice Washita river bottom land, 300 acres in cultivation, 3 miles to town. Good improvements, \$85 per acre. The G. L. Romans Land and Loan Co., Mountain View, Oklahoma.

80 ACRES, Washita bottom, extra fine alfalfa land. Subject to high overflow only. Some timber. Three miles from station. \$30 per acre. Will give terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

1,000 A. RANCH, 4 mi. R. R. town this county. 300 a. tillable. 50 a. cult. 2 houses, orchard and barn, all fenced. Living water. \$10.50 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

2,000 ACRES, near Chickasha, all in one body, first class upland, well improved. 1,400 acres in cultivation. 85 acres creek bottom well set to alfalfa. Nice residence and eight rent houses. Fenced and cross fenced. Price \$55 per acre. No trades. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

170 ACRE FARM, 7 miles from railroad station on county road in Grant county, Okla. 130 acres in cultivation, 125 acres in wheat, which is exceedingly fine at the present time. 4 room house with cistern. Stock and hay barn, 32x42 ft., new. This farm is located in an exceedingly good neighborhood of land. The farm could not lay better, just slope enough to drain it. The soil is of dark brown sandy loam. One-third of the grain will be delivered in the bin on the farm, and possession of the farm will be given as soon as threshing is done. For reasons not given here the farm is offered below actual value for \$12,000. For further information, write to I. H. Ruth & Co., Medford, Oklahoma.

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Five Million to Seven Million Dollars For the One Hundred Eighty Thousand Acre 1919 Wheat Crop in Ness County



A Scene That Soon Will be Repeated a Thousand Times in the Wealth Producing Wheat Fields of Ness County.

Ness County, Kansas

A Land of Opportunity For Homes and Investment

Location, Soil, Water, Climate— Find Them in Ness

Ness County is in the GREAT WHEAT BELT. Her nearness to the high priced lands in counties adjoining on the east, the similarity of her soil and climate, and the fact that the whole west is undergoing a marvelous development, must impress you with the fact that the opportunity which Ness County offers is exceptional; the time to come is NOW, while good wheat and alfalfa lands can be bought at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Ness County soil is a rich dark loam, with a porous clay subsoil, and its fertility is not surpassed by any other soil in the state. It is adapted principally to the growing of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, alfalfa and all kinds of forage crops.

The water supply throught the county is inexhaustible and an abundance of good water can be obtained at a shallow depth in nearly every part of the county. The county is crossed by several good streams, along which are numerous fields of growing alfalfa. The climate is ideal. We have long, beautiful summers and unusually mild winters.

Ness County Agricultural Opportunities

Ness County is an ideal agricultural county, being well adapted to a combination of farming, dairying, poultry and stock raising. The nature of our land and general conditions permit the use of the most modern machinery in the various processes of farming, and at present a great many are using gas tractors for power that they may farm more extensively. Wheat is the principal crop and Ness County is gradually climbing toward the top of the list of the BANNER WHEAT COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

Good crops, with prevailing high prices for all farm-products, the modern farm equipment and conveniences, and the guaranteed wheat prices by the government up to July 1, 1920, have all encouraged the industry of agriculture. In the fall of 1918 Ness County farmers planted 180,000 acres of wheat, which has met with the most favorable of weather conditions and plenty of moisture, so that it is now in excellent condition and promises a bumper crop.

Alfalfa has proven very profitable, affording generally three cuttings of hay aside from a seed crop, making a total yield oftentimes of \$50 per acre.

Ness County Strong in Purebred Livestock

The livestock industry is also one of great importance and our mild winters, abundant pastures and cheap feed play a prominent part in making this industry profitable. A number of the largest breeders of the

state are residents of Ness County. Grade stock we have by the thousands and purebred stock in larger proportion than most of the counties of the state.

The W. I. Bowman & Co. herd of 800 registered Hereford cattle is perhaps the largest herd of registered Herefords in the United States. Erhart and Erhart have another of the big purebred Hereford herds of the state. The herd of large type purebred Poland China hogs belonging to A. J. Erhart & Son is one of the best in the state. Numerous cream stations throught the county afford a ready and convenient market for all dairy products, and the helpful hen as usual does her part.

Educational and Social Facilities the Best

Probably no other county in the state has better schools. The county is divided into more than eighty districts, each maintaining a term of seven to nine months school each year. Aside from the usual district schools, there are three county High Schools, employing some of the best instructors in the state.

Ness County is traversed east and west by the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific Railroads, along which are numerous up-to-date towns and trading points. NESS CITY, the prosperous county seat, is a modern little city of about a thousand inhabitants, with two National Banks, several grain elevators and lumber yards, numerous up-to-date general stores, four churches, a County High School, electric light plant, artificial ice plant and complete telephone system. She maintains annually a high grade lecture course, a Redpath Chautauqua; and all fraternal orders and lodges have local organizations. In fact, no other town in Kansas is more up-to-date and prosperous or can offer a more pleasant place in which to live. There are numerous churches throught the county of various Protestant denominations as well as those of the Catholic Faith.

NESS COUNTY HAS: RICH SOIL, LOW TAXES, GOOD SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES, PURE AIR AND WATER, MILD WINTERS AND COOL SUMMERS AND RAISES LOTS OF WHEAT AND THE BEST OF LIVESTOCK.

We ask you to compare the prices of our lands with those of similar lands elsewhere. Study our geographical location. The more you compare and study Ness County the more you will be impressed with the opportunities she has to offer you. Good agricultural lands are becoming scarcer and consequently higher each year. Nine out of ten rich men become rich by land investments. If your farm is worth \$100 per acre, sell it and buy three times as much land for the money. Undoubtedly the most favorable time for you to secure a home of your own is NOW. The place to secure that home is NESS COUNTY.



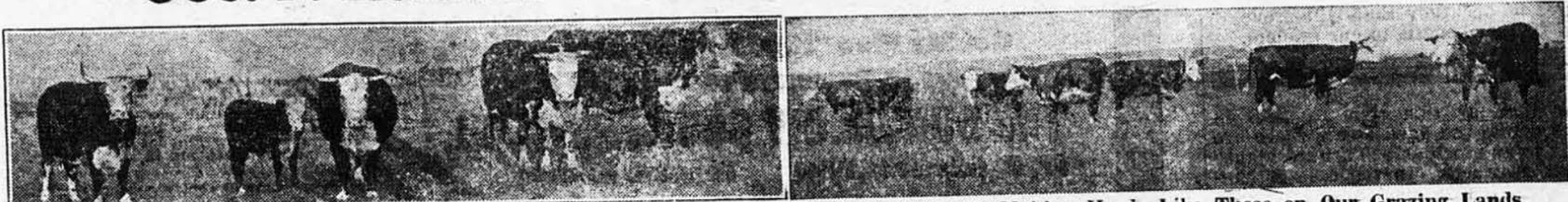
Ness County Extends to You a Welcoming Hand. Many are Coming, But We Have Room for Many More.

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

Floyd & Floyd
Geo. P. Lohnes

Miner Bros.
The Kansas Investment Co.

Roth & Harkness
The Kansas Investment Co.



No Better Balance for the Business of Wheat Farming in Ness, Than Maintaining Money Making Herds Like These on Our Grazing Lands.

Cattle Trade More Hopeful

Reduced Receipts Did Not Prevent Price Decline

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

COWS occupy a peculiar position in the trade in cattle at markets and on ranges of the Southwest. On markets, it is the canner cow which is in a peculiar situation as compared with other stock. On ranges, breeding cows are at bargain levels in comparison with other offerings. In fact, breeding cows of the best quality are

ish factor is the waning demand for canned beef for army purposes. During the war, the United States government was so eager for canned beef that it contracted for huge quantities with packers and also brought some of this class of meat to this country—even to Camp Funston, in Kansas—from Argentine. As a soldier, I ate some of that canned beef from the South American packing plants along with the sons of Kansas breeders and feeders of cattle who also served in the army at Camp Funston. Canner cows sold as high as \$7.50 in Kansas City last year after scoring a top early of only \$5. In Chicago a top of \$8 and over was reported, compared with the bottom top in 1918 there of only \$6. Back in 1914, the highest price on canner cows in Chicago was \$5.35, and around \$5 in Kansas City. The Kansas City market has been quoting canner cows lately between \$5 and \$6 and

a few weeks ago the market was even lower.

Happily, canner cows were marketed closely during the war, the high prices attracting shipments. There is no likelihood of heavy supplies this year, so the market will not be over-burdened with offerings. However, it is well for feeders and graziers to watch the canner cow market, and to absorb exceptionally cheap offerings with good mouths that give promise of gains in feedlots or on pastures. In 1918, drouth forced thousands of young cows, half-starved and very thin, to packers prematurely as canned beef material. With good ranges, there is no prospect of a repetition of such shipments on a large scale. Recent official statistics indicate a sharp reduction in the movement of canned beef to Europe, so it is well that canner cow supplies are reduced. The United States exported 141,447,163 pounds of canned beef to Europe in 1918 compared with 65,471,232 pounds in 1917.

Texas cowmen, encouraged, several months ago, over the breaking up of the drouth of the last three years on their ranges, predicted a boom in cows this spring. Good breeding cows are quoted in Texas today at \$65 to \$75

a head, against \$80 and \$90 a year ago, with no abundance of buyers. The difficulty is to be found in the fact that Texans have spent large amounts of money in carrying cattle thru the drouth, which absorbed much of their capital. In seeking loans on cows, the Texas producing interests are encountering a strong money market, demands for wider margins, and fewer lenders.

The Outlook Is Brighter

Cattle trade interests in general are somewhat more hopeful as to markets the next few weeks now that Lent has passed. As the spring season advances, it finds labor more profitably employed than expected, and this serves to create more hopefulness as to cattle markets. However, the absence of enormous orders for beef for the army as compared with last year constitute a bearish influence. For the first time in six weeks, an order for 20 million pounds of frozen and fresh beef was placed last week by the army with large and small packers. This order, which is on the basis of \$21.49 to \$28.82 a 100 pounds, Chicago, for 440 to 750-pound carcasses, shows a reduction of about 1 to 1½ cents a pound from the last preceding purchase in

The Market Review

"Hogs are too low; let's quit feeding."

"Sheep and lambs from feed lots are not paying out; let's dump what we have."

Decisions of this sort too frequently are reached by livestock men without analyzing market conditions and studying prospects. It is thru such hasty conclusions that failures result often in the feeding and breeding of livestock. To foresee the future is impossible, for the gift of prophecy is not possessed by stockmen, or others in the agricultural industry.

But it is possible often to gauge the future thru conscientious and experienced study of livestock market conditions, and this is what the Farmers Mail and Breeze has been seeking to aid its readers in doing thru carefully prepared market stories every week.

Back in December, the Farmers Mail and Breeze pointed out that the outlook for the spring hog market was good. In the issue of February 22, sentiment at Kansas City was reported as expecting a rise in hogs to as high a level as in the summer of 1918. The market has not only reached that record level, but passed it.

In the issue of January 18, this report appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze: "Despite lower wool, the salesmen at the sheep barns in Kansas City say the top of the last year will be witnessed again this year." The top on lambs in Kansas City in the week ending January 18 was \$16.95. The top in March was \$20.65, and there is still hope for a \$21.75 top such as was recorded a year ago.

Many discouraged sheep men sold their offerings prematurely last January because they failed to study market prospects thoroly.

In the issue of January 25, the more favorable market conditions surrounding the heavier stockers in the cattle market were emphasized. Developments in the trade since have brought about a widened spread, with an increased premium for the larger and heavier stockers.

The Stockman's Digest recently reviewed the observations made by the Farmers Mail and Breeze on hogs, calling attention to the fact that our optimistic notes were sounded in advance of confident statements on the hog market in the Breeder's Gazette.

We are happy over this service to our readers. It will not make our conscientious market observers and writers "cock-sure" or over-confident, but may lead them to watch conditions more closely, if possible, and to reflect the sentiment, the feeling and the numerous factors surrounding the vast and complicated markets for livestock with a degree of accuracy that will prove of further benefit to our readers.

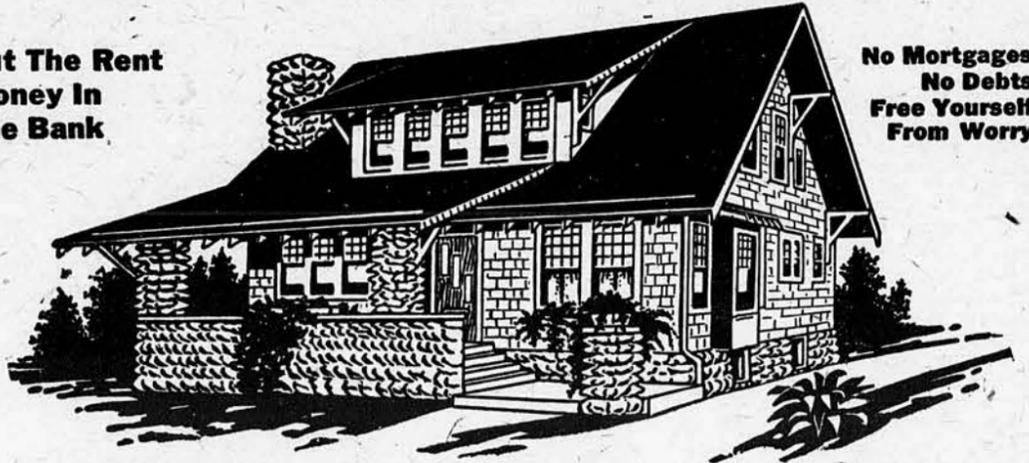
lower than at this time in 1918 in Texas, while the aged steers there are strong to as much as \$20 a head higher than a year ago. In the case of canner cows, prices are at a low level compared with the high time of the past year.

In the canner cow market, the bear-

Get This Bungalow Free of All Cost

Stop Paying Rent—Be Independent

Put The Rent Money In The Bank



No Mortgages No Debts Free Yourself From Worry

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

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

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Get My Plan "How To Own a Home"—It's Free

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THE BUNGALOW BUILDERS CLUB

M. E. Johnson, Sec. Topeka, Kansas

ACT!!

M. E. Johnson, Sec. Bungalow Builders Club, 111 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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

Name

St. No. or R.F.D.

Town State

Mail This Coupon NOW

April 26, 1919.

February, when 40 million pounds of beef were taken. Army beef buying, including the canned trade, is small and declining, whereas it was expanding rapidly a year ago.

Prices of cattle in Kansas City declined last week despite reduced receipts, but the trade closed with an improved tone. Steers were 10 to 20 cents lower, butcher stock down 10 to 35 cents, and stockers and feeders, excepting the choice grades, lost about 25 cents. Veals were strong. The top cattle brought only \$17.40, compared with \$18 the preceding week and \$17.20 a year ago. The tops averaged 1,238 pounds. Yearlings sold up to \$15.75 to packers. Medium steers went to packers at \$12 to \$14. Good pulp-fed cattle ruled between \$15.50 and \$16.50, these coming mainly from Colorado, Utah, Idaho and California were represented with shipments, the range of offerings bringing \$13 to \$16.75. A new record probably will be witnessed this spring in total receipts of cattle from the Far West in Kansas City. Fed cows sold as high as \$14, and medium grades around \$11. Fat bulls brought \$9.50 to \$11.50. The top on veals was \$14.50. Good stockers were quoted up to \$15, with offerings weighing less than 600 pounds at \$6 to \$12. Feeders were quoted from \$11 to \$16. A strong preference for the better grades and the heavier stockers and feeders is in evidence. Packers started a bearish drive against the hog market, and the trade closed the week about 15 cents lower after registering a record top of \$21. The bear drive is only temporary, and confidence in further advances continues almost general. Decreasing stocks of provisions are bullish, and light receipts of hogs are in sight. A minor reaction is only natural after the recent sharp upward course of the market. Pigs for feeding purposes ranged between \$18 to \$19.25, with 60 to 80-pound offerings at \$18 to \$18.75 and 80 to 120-pound lots bringing \$19 to \$19.25. The top on pigs during the week was \$19.75. Demand for this stock was broad.

With Colorado and California the principal source of lamb and sheep supplies, interest in the sheep market locally centered to a degree on goats. Receipts of goats from Texas increased, and a clearer basis as to values of browsers was established. Kansas was among the states sending orders, and inquiries for goats for cleaning brush land came from Indiana, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and other states. Common clipped mixed goats for brush purposes sold at \$8 averaging 66 pounds. The common grades, termed slick haired Mexicans in the market, are quoted at \$8 to \$9 and good clipped offerings range between \$8.75 and \$9.50.

Sheep and lambs rose about 25 cents, altho receipts increased. Easter mutton demand was a help. Easter spring lambs, weighing 59 pounds, sold at \$21. The top on fed lambs was \$19.65, and ewes up to \$15.25. Wethers closed up to \$16.50 and yearlings up to \$18 last week. Only plain breeding ewes came, and they sold at \$15 to \$16.50 a head with lambs at their side. Several sales were made down to \$14.50. Sheep continued relatively scarcer than lambs.

For Shorthorn Prizes \$100,000

Thru their record association the Shorthorn Cattle Breeders of America are giving \$100,000 for Shorthorn prizes for the coming year and have improved the classification so that it is more favorable to small breeders.

The amount set apart for the breeding classes, exclusive of Milking Shorthorns, at the next International is \$7,385. In both the senior and junior bull and heifer calf classes 20 awards will be placed, \$50 being the first prize and \$20 the amount for each place below sixth. In the junior yearling bull class and both the senior and junior yearling heifer classes 15 moneys will be offered from \$50 to \$20 in each place. In all of the other individual classes 10 awards will be made.

In the Milking classes a total of \$2,005 will be offered. In the purebred steers, \$1,645; grades and crossbreds \$515; carloads—feeders—\$1,450; carloads—fat—\$1,150. A special prize of \$500 is offered for the champion steer, if a Shorthorn, and \$1,000 for the grand champion load if Shorthorn. In the individual fat classes for purebreds eight places will receive prize

money from \$50 to \$10. The total for Shorthorns at the International is \$15,660.

At 90 state and interstate fairs and shows large prize appropriations have been voted and 400 county fairs will receive a special championship money of \$25 for bulls owned within the county where the award is made. It should be understood that in addition to the money offered by the association most of the state awards are made on the basis of \$2 to each \$1 offered by the Shorthorn association which will bring the total award money for Shorthorns this year close to \$300,000.

New Shorthorn Officers

At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association there was a larger attendance than ever has been noted at any meeting of the association. The following officers were elected: Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan, president, succeeding Lawrence Ogden, Maryville, Mo., and following the precedent of moving the first vice-president up a notch each year, Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, was elected vice-president for Missouri, and first vice-president of the association; H. H. Holmes, Topeka, vice-president for Kansas; F. A. Heberling, Ponca City, Okla., vice-president for Oklahoma, and R. T. Lewis, Fayetteville, Ark., vice-president for Arkansas. J. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The association voted to have W. A. Cochel, field man in the West and Southwest, for the Shorthorns and he is to open a permanent office in Kansas City, to be sales manager for 1920.

New Dairy Queen

A new queen reigns in the herd of Holsteins on the United States Experiment Farm at Beltsville, Md. She is as unassuming and peace loving as any of her subjects, altho she bears the name Calamity Wayne Pauline 2d, and has just completed a test in which she produced in a year more than 11 tons of milk. In 365 days she produced 22,547.8 pounds of milk, which averaged 3.805 per cent butterfat, the total fat being 855.4 pounds.

This animal was selected by dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture from a Michigan herd in July, 1917. She was brought to the Beltsville farm, where she produced a heifer calf and was started on her test December 7, 1917, when 8 years old. The test was run thru the coldest winter that section had experienced in 40 years, and a summer that was extremely hot. The test for advanced registry was conducted under the rules of the Holstein-Friesian association. During the year the animal was handled by two different herdsmen.

A son of Calamity Wayne Pauline 2d has been placed at one of the government substations and one of her half sisters is making an excellent record at the Michigan Agricultural college. Calamity's 305-day record was 19,256.6 pounds of milk, averaging 3.7 per cent butterfat, making a total of 718.14 pounds of fat.

All the dairy cattle on the Beltsville farm are used for experimental purposes and will be given at least two advanced registry tests to determine their capacity for production.

Insure Maximum Calf Crop

Owners of beef-breeding cows should use every possible means to insure a maximum number of calves. In order to have a maximum number and at the same time have a uniform herd of calves, all cows should be bred within a period of 60 days or less, with this point in view. For spring calves (February and March), which in most sections is the desirable time to have calves dropped, the cows should be bred during May and June. The calves dropped at this time may be finished for beef when 22 to 24 months old by keeping them thruout one winter and two summers, affording the greatest possible use of cheap pasture and forage crops. Where milk for family use is not an important consideration, cows may also be more cheaply wintered, and calves escape flies and hot weather when dropped at this time. In all such breeding operations only well-bred beef bulls should be used.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

"Kansas Prices" for Quick Sales

Last summer we bought in eastern sales more 600 and 800-pound sows and placed them in our herd than was ever shipped west by any other breeder. They were bred to prominent boars for fall farrow. We are keeping the gilts and pricing the boars reasonable to Kansas breeders. 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

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Every Horse Goes



As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains.

WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.
Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, Jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on Jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. Malone
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

JACKS -- STALLIONS

50 head of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; big boned and registered; from 15 to 16 hands high. Also Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions. M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb.

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES
and fillies for sale. All black. Also a few choice young stallions at bargain prices.
A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas

3 Extra Fine Large Black Stallions high-bred trotters for sale including the noted stallion, Black Major 45243, registered and Standard bred. H. O. SHORE, with Agent's Clothing Co., Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, mare, three colts for sale.
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

FOR SALE. One span of bred draft mares.
Ralph Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.
HOMERT. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

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

Auctioneers Make Big Money

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

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred Livestock Auctioneer. Reference furnished on request.
Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

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

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Auctioneer

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Hard on Tramps

"Much bothered with tramps out your way?"
"I was until I tacked up a sign on my front gate."
"Ah! 'Beware of the dog,' I suppose."
"Oh, no. Simply, 'Farm help wanted.'"—Boston Transcript.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Shepherd's Big Durocs

TWELVE BIG SPRING AND SUMMER BOARS. These are sired by King's Colonel I Am, Great Wonder Model (1st Junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1918). One by King Orion with a King's Colonel dam, a good one. Also some by Crimson Gano. These are big stretchy fellows with quality, out of my big herd sows. A few extra good fall boars. No culls at any price. Have a few gilts bred for May farrow. All immuned and priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Boars of Size and Quality!

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

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

Bred gilts and tried sows bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for spring litters, a nice lot of pigs. Registered and delivered free for \$25. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

Duroc Pigs, \$20

Orion and other famous blood lines. Fine individuals. Immune to cholera. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. BARNES, RT. 5, OSWEGO, 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

Brookdale Durocs

A few good fall boars for sale. Also a good yearling herd boar. This boar is big and well bred. Several registered Shorthorn bulls around 12 months old.

A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS

McCOMAS' DUROCS

Several large September boars. Some are sired by a son of the mighty Pathfinder and out of champion bred dams. The best of blood with prices right.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, 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

Sept. Boars and Open Gilts \$35

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.

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.
FERN J. MOSER, SABBETHA, KANSAS

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING 204165

Some choice fall boars by him and a few by King Joe. Price right for quick sale.
RALPH P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEYS

Bred July gilts, \$40. March pigs, \$10. Mature sows ready to breed for fall litters, \$80.
NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

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.

Two Otey's Registered Duroc Boars

Growthy, big bone, cherry red, 200 pounds, not fat, \$50 each. Greenwood Farm, R. 6, Parsons, Kansas.

FAMOUS BLOOD LINES—Illustrator, Gano, Orion, Pathfinder. Boars, bred gilts and sows.

Wood's Duroc Farm, Wamego, Kansas

IMMUNED DUROC BOARS, BIG TYPE.

Frank Haynes, Grantville, Kansas



The former kaiser is reported to have a severe cold in the head. The cold evidently extended from his feet.
—Long Island City Star.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sow pigs. Herd headed by RIST'S LONG MODEL, first prize senior yearling boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1918.

Forty Poland Pigs For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of Big Bob Wonder. Out of dams weighing from 900 to 806 pounds.

BARGAINS IN BABY PIGS

100 by Double Gerstale Jones and Victor Price. Pairs and trios at weaning time. Pedigree with each pig. Out of big mature sows. Write quick. Poland Chinas that get Big.

Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

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.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios. Thos. Weddle, E. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

50 Big Type Poland China

boars and gilts for sale. The best of breeding, furnish pair in kin. Immune and guaranteed at farmer prices.

For Sale, Big Bone Poland China Pigs delivered anywhere in Kansas for \$25. Sired by Big Giant Wonder. C. S. Walker, Maeksville, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times. FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, March pigs, good ones, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

Some choice fall boars and gilts for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines. Our pigs won highest honors Kansas State Fair 1918. Guarantee to please.

Herd Boars For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of the undefeated Messenger Boy.

GOOD BELTED HAMPSHIRE BOAR for sale.

Earl Nuzman, Soldier, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Chester Whites For Sale

Breeding stock. Few bred gilts and all immunized against hog cholera.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fairs 1917. I slip on approval.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

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

Western Herd Chester Whites

For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS

Pairs and trios not akin. HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES.

Five choice fall boars. Must be sold by May 10th. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas

O. I. C. BRED GILTS;

also booking orders for spring pigs. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

50 Holsteins For Sale

High grade cows and heifers. Fresh and springers. 22 head nice yearlings. Will sell a carload of choice Holsteins.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Bulls of serviceable ages. Grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, Colantha Johann Lad, and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th; grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcarta, out of King Segis dam. Write for further information.

Registered Holstein Bull Calf

For sale. Born Jan. 2, 1919, evenly marked; dam, May DeKol Meehtilde 2nd, a 9,600 pound cow as a two-year-old; sire, Sir Korndyke Harrow DeKol 10th. Priced to sell. J. LESTER BECK, Peabody, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Copper Farm Papers

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Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorn Cattle. Apr. 26—Mitchell county Shorthorn breeders, Beloit, Kan.; Will Myers, Mgr. May 1—Irvin E. Wilson, Brumling, Neb. May 14—Crosbie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla. May 15—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. May 16—Park E. Saiter, Wichita, Kan. May 22—Jefferson county Shorthorn breeders, Valley Falls, Kan.; Jas. W. Mitchell Sales Mgr., Valley Falls.

Hereford Cattle. May 12—Kansas Hereford breeders, Manhattan, Kan. May 14—W. I. Bowman & Co. and Erhart Erhart, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Holstein Cattle. April 29—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan. May 1—Nebraska Holstein breeders, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb. May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

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

Duroc Jersey Hogs. May 15—Deerslaugh & Siscoe, Topeka, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Searle Holstein Dispersion. 69 females averaged \$298.70 10 bulls averaged 185.00 79 head averaged 284.30 The F. J. Searle, Lawrence, Kan., dispersion sale of the famous Sunflower herd of Holstein-Friesians at Lawrence, Kan., April 15, resulted in the above averages. The offering was pretty well distributed over eastern and southern Kansas and Missouri. A. J. King, Kansas City, Mo., was the largest buyer, securing 14 head. W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., was a good buyer. A few went to Nebraska. The great bargain of the sale was undoubtedly the herd sire, Admiral Walker Butter Boy, which went to W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., for \$550. In addition to the Searle dispersion there were consignments from several prominent herds in Kansas and one or two in Missouri. While there were many animals that sold too cheap, the sale as a whole was considered a pretty good sale. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., was sales manager and looked after the interests of the sale in a very business like manner. Kansas Holstein breeders and breeders in other states will miss F. J. Searle and his Sunflower herd. Mr. Searle has always been a good buyer and his herd has always been recognized as one of the best in the west.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kansas, not only has some good Poland fall boars and gilts for sale at reasonable prices but is booking orders for spring pigs at \$25.—Advertisement.

Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan., has a number of extra good Chester White boars that are from September litters. They are sired by Don Keokuk, the 1917 champion.—Advertisement.

W. J. Barnes, R. 5, Oswego, Kan., is offering some very well bred Duroc pigs for \$20. Better write him and see if he hasn't just the pig you have been wanting.—Advertisement.

Phillips Bros., Council Grove, Kan., are offering some good bulls and a few good females from their herd of Polled-Durhams. These are true hornless Shorthorns registered in both registers.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Robinson & Shultz Sale. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan., are selling 80 head of Holstein-Friesians in their annual spring sale at that place, Tuesday, April 29, which is Tuesday of next week. The sale will start promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning. A sixty-day retest will be given. It is a sale of nothing but good cattle, with individual merit and breeding prominent throughout the offering. Production has been and will continue to be the watch word in this strong herd. Remember the sale is next Tuesday, April 29.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Sale at Valley Falls.

The Shorthorn breeders of Jefferson county have decided upon a public sale of Shorthorns at Valley Falls, Kan., Thursday, May 22. The sale will be held under the auspices of the Jefferson county Improved Livestock association with Jas. W. Mitchell, of Valley Falls, as sales manager. The sale will consist of small groups of good Shorthorns from the leading herds of that section. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the next issue. You can ask Jas. W. Mitchell, Valley Falls, Kan., sales manager, for the catalog at once and you will receive it shortly.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

The Kansas Hereford breeders will hold a draft sale of sixty head of Herefords in the livestock pavilion at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas, Monday, May 12. The cattle for this sale, sixty head in number, have been drafted from eighteen well known Kansas herds. Especial attention is directed to the fact that this sale offers a splendid opportunity to secure the blood of such noted sires as Beau Mischief, Domino, Beau Paragon, Prince Rupert Eighth, Caldo Second, Perfection, Dandy Andrew, Sir Paul

KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS DRAFT SALE

60 well bred, splendid individuals. 35 cows showing safe in calf or with calf at side, from 2 to 6 years of age. 25 bulls from 16 to 36 months of age.

Manhattan, Kan., Monday, May 12 Livestock Pavilion—Kansas Agricultural College

Cattle for This Sale Have Been Drafted from the Herds of:

- Carl Miller, Belvue Henderson Bros., Alma. C. G. Steele, Barnes E. S. Jones, Emporia. O. M. Wright, Ash Grove C. F. Behrent, Oronoque. J. M. Rodgers, Beloit Frank Sedlacek, Marysville. Dan D. Casement, Manhattan W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan. Lew Galloway, Wakeeney J. A. Howell, Herkimer. K. S. A. C., Manhattan Klaus Bros., Bendena. Emery Johnson, Emmett Poole Bros., Manhattan. J. H. Miller, Woodston J. F. O'Shea, Blaine.

Special attention is directed to the fact that this sale offers a splendid opportunity to secure the blood of such noted sires as Beau Mischief, Domino, Beau Paragon, Prince Rupert 8th, Caldo 2d, Perfection, Dandy Andrew, Sir Paul and others.

Manhattan is located on main lines of both the Union Pacific and Rock Island railroads. Direct lines to Kansas City, Wichita; Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska; Denver, St. Joseph, Oklahoma City and Topeka.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Cattle Feeders Association will be held at Manhattan, May 13th, the day following this sale. Plan to attend both the sale and the cattle feeders meeting.

Catalogs for the sale may be secured by addressing

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS PRICED TO SELL

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

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

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

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

Holstein 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



A General Purpose Breed

The Holstein-Friesian breed excels in milk production; it is superior for veal production and valuable for beef production.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

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

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy springing cows.

IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Registered Holsteins

Bull calves for sale, grandsons of King Of The Pontiac 3 to 7 months old. One son of King Segis Pontiac old enough for service. Good individuals and priced to sell. O. E. Riffel & Son, Stockton, Kansas.

60 Holsteins For Sale

High grade cows and heifers. Some fresh and heavy springers. Will sell any number. Also two registered Holstein males, yearlings past. John V. Fritzel, R. 4, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A. R. O. BULLS

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

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. background. H. H. Holdman, Weede, Kansas

For Sale, Two-Year-Old Holstein Bull

registered. Also few finely marked Holstein heifers, not registered. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kansas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calf, nearly white, extra good.

O.S. Andrews, Greeley, Kan.

Holstein Herd For Sale

Several A. R. O. cows among them. Heifers from A. R. O. cows. Many of them closely related to world record cows. All that are old enough bred to high record bull. Also am offering some well bred bulls, a few old enough for service.

G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES,

31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, created for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

April 26, 1919.

and others. Thirty-five cows from two to six years old with calves at side or to calve soon. Twenty-five bulls from sixteen to thirty-six months of age. This is the regular annual spring sale held at the college in making these selections nothing but good animals have been chosen for this sale. Look up the advertising in this issue and write to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kansas, for the catalog which is ready to mail, mentioning this paper. You will get it by return mail.—Advertisement.

Gwin Brothers' Dueroes.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, are offering Duero Jersey boars of last fall farrow out of the big sows they bought in the east last summer bred to famous boars. These boars will be a year old this fall and are ready now for service. They also offer three yearling boars, one by Pathfinder and two grandsons of Orion Cherry King that you should investigate. You can buy this breeding and best of individuals of Gwin Bros. for considerably less money than you can get it for in the east. Write them for particulars and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Mitchell Co. Sale Wednesday.

This is the last notice of the Mitchell county Shorthorn sale which will be held at Beloit, Kan., next Wednesday. Forty good Shorthorns from the good herds of that section will be sold. The evening before the sale a banquet will be given in honor of visiting Shorthorn breeders and a good time will be had. At that meeting the Shorthorn breeders of northwest Kansas will organize an association and it is urged that every breeder who can possibly do so attend the meeting which is the evening of April 29, the evening before the sale on April 30. If you are in the market for good Shorthorns come to this sale. There will be 13 bulls and 27 females. All Scotch and Scotch tops. The sale is next Wednesday at Beloit, Kan.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hampshire Association.

The Kansas Hampshire Breeders' association is a live organization that is looking after the Hampshire breeders' interests in Kansas. The membership is growing but there are 500 Hampshire breeders in Kansas that record stock and the secretary, Geo. W. Elm, Valley Falls, Kan., is going after a larger membership and calls on every breeder in the state to join the association and assist in getting the membership drive over with by the week of the free fair at Topeka. By the way \$1,189 has been raised and will be awarded as cash premiums at the free fair at Topeka this year. Part of it will be specials for Kansas breeders. A meeting of the association will be held in Topeka during the week of the fair and arrangements made for a big sale to be held this fall somewhere in the state. Write to Secretary Elm at once and help boost by becoming a member at once.—Advertisement.

Must Be a Good Pig.

J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan., sends us the copy of a letter that he has received from J. R. Mingle, Anthony, Kansas, to whom he sold one of the fall boars advertised in the Mail and Breeze. Read the letter. It is the kind that always comes back when a man sends the buyer a little bit better pig than he expected, and it is that policy that means success in any business. "I have waited until now to write you so that I could get the pig filled out so as to give him a fair judgment. I have bought six boars in the last 15 years on mail order, and I can say that this pig is the best one I have bought in that way. He sure looks good to me and I think I can grow him out to as good a hog as the next man. I have put him in an alfalfa patch and am feeding him milk twice a day, besides plenty of other feed. He looks like about 800 pounds at maturity and that is plenty big for me. I can say that I am well pleased with the pig and thank you for your good judgment in selecting him for me." Mr. Sheridan says that he still has two litter mates to this pig and one of them is a real show prospect.—Advertisement.

Neale's Great Holstein Herd.

The full page illustrated story of the A. S. Neale herd of Holstein-Friesians, at Manhattan, Kan., which appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze should be of general interest to all breeders of Holstein-Friesians. Probably the greatest business venture ever undertaken by a Kansas Holstein-Friesian breeder was the purchase last February of the entire Powell herd in New York and combining it with his already large and popular herd. The dairy and breeding plant, which is the home of this wonderful herd is located near Manhattan, and is probably the most up to date establishment of the kind in the state. It is the home of 225 Holstein-Friesians, every one a purebred and valuable. Probably no breeder in the business deals more closely than does Mr. Neale. Any animal that is not right is promptly sold for beef for whatever it will bring. There are lots of just purebred Holsteins but the thing that will impress you in the Neale herd is that every animal must be more than just "purebred." On May 12, Mr. Neale is selling 85 head in a big public sale. The sale will be held at the farm and if you will get the catalog at once and study it you will see that it is one of the best offerings ever made in the state. Sixty cows, young ones in their prime with 25 of them with A. R. O. records. Forty of them are bred to Lakeside King Segis Alban DeKol, the wonderful son of King Segis. He has close to a half hundred A. R. O. daughters and is a famous prize winner at the New York state fair where he won first over all mature bulls, championship and grand championship over all bulls, headed prize winning herd and is without question one of the real valuable bulls of the breed. In the full page story next week of Mr. Neale's herd and his big feature sale, May 12, will appear the picture made recently of this great sire. Mr. Neale believes there is a demand for the best Holstein-Friesians that can be procured and was one of the first breeders to arrive at that conclusion that there was a market here for the best to be had. He is making a fair division of the best things in the herd for this initial sale. If you will ask him now for the illustrated sale catalog he will be glad to mail you one as soon as they are off the press. Better ask him for it today and be sure you get it early. Address, A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER.

In connection with H. C. Lookabaugh's sale of practically all the Shorthorns he has shown the past two years, a movement has been organized for a community buying of some of the best bulls included in the offering. The idea is that several Shorthorn breeders in one community can well afford to join forces in order to avail themselves at once, of the degree of excellence which

From Over 800 Herefords

We have selected for our annual sale at
Hutchinson, Kan., Wednesday, May 14
120 Head—90 Females and 30 Bulls



Generous 5th and Get, Such as will be Offered in This Sale.

The Bowman & Co. offering contains 20 bulls sired by Generous 5th and Lawrence Fairfax. They include real herd bull prospects. Among the 50 females are a large per cent of heifers, most of them by Generous 5th and Lawrence Fairfax, and bred to the great sire, Imp. Shucknall Monarch—a cross that is bringing fame to the Bowman herd. The others, including 15 exceptional yearling heifers, are sired by or bred to these great herd bulls. This is a strictly Bowman & Co. bred offering that carries plenty of scale and quality.
 A. B. Hunter.

Erhart & Erhart sell 34 cows, 20 of which have calf at foot by Generous Elton, Generous Lad (two of the best sons of Generous 5th) or Repeater 148th. Ten of the cows offered by them are matrons of unusual scale and quality. They have cut deep into their breeding herd to allow these great cows to sell as attractions. They represent the blood of Anxiety 4th, March On, Hesiod and Lord Wilton. They, together with several of their heifers by Generous Elton, will make buyers, who want the good ones, sit up and take notice. They also sell 6 open heifers and 10 young bulls equally as well bred. The fact that Erhart & Erhart sell in the same sale with Bowman & Co. is evidence of the quality and breeding of their offering.
 A. B. Hunter.

The sale will be held at the Fair Grounds pavilion. A carload of range bulls will be sold at private treaty. Send your name for catalog, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, to either

W.I. Bowman & Co. or Erhart & Erhart, Ness City, Ks.

Auctioneers, Fred Reppert and others.

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEYS

THE dollar mark is part of a Jersey because she is a real money maker. Costs less to keep than any other cow and her milk is worth more. She gives the prosperous touch to your farm. Compare Jersey butterfat records with any other breed and you will not be satisfied with anything but Jerseys—the profit breed.

Ask Breeders for prices and pedigrees and let us send you valuable facts, free.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
 355 West 23rd Street New York City

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

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

Registered Jersey Bull Calves \$50 and up
 Patterson's Jersey Farm, Fort Scott, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS
 3 weeks old to 1 year. Price \$35.
 Chas. Long, Stockton, Kansas

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

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE



A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service, priced worth the money. Also registered ewes.
 Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire
 ewes with lambs by side \$27.50 each.
 J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Hornless Shorthorns

Herd Headed By Masters Dandy 519476—13912. For sale—seven bulls from nine to eighteen months, reds and roans; also a few good females.

Phillips Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

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 566433, a son of Domino. As I have not pasture room I must sell and will make attractive price on the lot. In Percherons have 1 6-year-old, black ton stallion, must dispose of him as his fillies are in his way; 1 2-year-old grey, 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

Ocean Wave Ranch Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.
 A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

CLEAR-VIEW HEREFORD FARM
 20 cows and heifers, eight yearling bulls, all registered. Priced for quick sale.
 J. E. Dieffenbaugh & Son, Talmage, Kansas

WANTED—250 STEERS TO PASTURE
 for season commencing May 1.
 J. M. Bell, Lakin, Kansas

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
 Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls.
 R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS
 (Hornless Shorthorns)

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

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



ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



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

Aberdeen Angus

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



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
U. 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

ANGUS CATTLE Three-year-old heifers from 2 and 3-year-old heifers at \$150. Yearling bulls \$100. Two aged bulls at \$200 each. NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS
Twenty cows and heifers, two yearling bulls. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas

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

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.

RED POLL BULLS
From the oldest herd in Kansas. None better. D. F. VAN BUSKIRK, BLUE MOUND, KAN.

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

Registered Red Poll Bulls
J. H. Ferguson, Gypsum, Kansas

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE

Registered Guernsey bull, 2 years old, out of imported sire and dam. Seven high grade Guernsey cows in milk and to freshen, all under 6 years old. Four high grade Guernsey heifers, 1 year old and bred. Two extra good Jersey cows, 5 years old, in milk and bred. Several high grade Guernsey bulls from 6 weeks to breeding age. Photos, descriptions and prices sent to interested parties. Write DR. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, LAWRENCE, KAN.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE, bulls or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

IT PAYS TO GROW SHORTHORN BEEF



H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., sold 18 yearling purebred Shorthorn steers at Kansas City, weighing 1300 pounds, for \$224.50 per head.
Two Shorthorn grade calves, 6 months old, sold at Pittsburg, Pa., March 31, at 18 cts., weight 600 lbs., each, \$108.90 per head.
Two yearling Shorthorn steers on the Pittsburg market in December brought 25 cts., weight 1350 lbs., price per head \$37.50, and five short yearlings weighing 500 lbs. brought 29 cts., \$145 each.
You get quality and weight both with the Shorthorn.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
15 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for a copy of "The Shorthorn in America."

Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 2 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan. PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

New Buttergask Shorthorns

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service. MEALL BROS., Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas

Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS, 14 to 18 months old. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN. (Dickinson County)

Shorthorn Cattle, Chester White Pigs

I offer my herd bull, Choice Mist 2nd, and a few cows and heifers and bull calf. Also a few Chester White boars. Ship over Union Pacific, Frisco, Mo. P. Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

Mr. Lookabaugh has reached thru several successive generations of selection and production in his herd. This movement might be called an advance application of the idea of community breeding, and apparently belongs largely with other particulars already established along this line.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Catalog.

The H. C. Lookabaugh Shorthorn sale at Watonga, Okla., May 15, is so full of attractions that no attempt at describing them will be equal to what you will find in the catalog now ready to mail. The sale ad of this issue attempts to outline a few facts but before the real importance of this sale can be comprehended, these cattle must be seen and you must also realize what they, their ancestors and get have accomplished. No breeder in America has ever before offered such a top selection from his herd at auction. It is also the opinion of the various fieldmen who have studied the merits of the offering closely that no American breeder ever offered so many really great Shorthorns in any one sale. The Shorthorn breeder who can possibly be at this sale even tho he does not buy, will profit greatly from the great educational opportunity offered. This sale has a right to be the record breaking sale of America. Write today for the illustrated catalog, being sure to mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Salter's Sale Catalog.

The sale of Shorthorns to be held by Park E. Salter at Wichita, Kan., May 16, will be a fitting climax to the great Southwest Shorthorn sale circuit. In this last sale there will be 45 superior Shorthorns, 37 females and 8 bulls. The sale will be held in the Wichita forum where the seating capacity is such that not only will the comfort of the sale patrons be taken care of but thousands of spectators can be accommodated. A special train with Pullman accommodations will leave Watonga, Okla., the evening of the Lookabaugh sale to bring those to the sale who have been in attendance at the Watonga sale. The sale catalog will be the kind that no student of Shorthorn pedigree can afford to miss. The sale is not only replete with unusual individuals but is unique as well. There will be only two or three animals in the sale that are not imported, sired by an imported bull, out of an imported dam or bred to an imported bull. The breeder who wants an infusion of imported blood in his herd should not miss this sale. No opportunity, with so much imported blood available, will likely occur again in the near future. Do not fail to send for the catalog of this sale at once. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Bowman and Erhart Sale.

The W. I. Bowman & Co. and Erhart & Erhart Hereford sale will be held at the Hutchinson, Kansas, state fair grounds pavilion, Wednesday, May 15. Ninety females and 50 bulls will be offered, also a carload of range bulls, the last to be sold at private treaty. The Bowman & Co. herd now has over 700 head from which this offering is selected. The scale, bone and quality of this offering has attracted wide attention. The Erhart & Erhart offering of 50 head is bred along similar lines, their foundation stock being choice strong boned females that carry the blood of Anxiety 4th, March On, Hesiod and Lord Wilton. These have been crossed with Generous Elton, one of the best sons of Generous 5th. The Erhart & Erhart offering contains a number of unusually good open heifers, daughters of Generous Elton. There are 20 big cows, with scale as well as quality, that have calves at foot. Among the bulls of both consignments are big, strong fellows, the 60 of such sires as Generous 5th, Imp. Shugknell Monarch, Lawrence Fairfax, and Generous Elton. You will find here plenty of prospects from which to pick a head for your herd. Write for a catalog to either W. I. Bowman & Co. or Erhart & Erhart, Ness City, Kansas. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Fair Acres Sultan the Sire.

Many bulls possess the individuality to go out and win show records. A few of these bulls possess the blood lines and prepotency to be able to stamp their individuality and character on their offspring. Of such is Fair Acres Sultan. He not only has the individuality to make him a great bull of himself but he has the blood, the character and the ability to "carry on" which has won a nation-wide reputation for him as a sire and for the herd of H. C. Lookabaugh as a fountain head of real Shorthorns. In addition to passing his characteristics to his progeny he has transmitted, in a large degree, to his sons the ability to carry on in the same manner. The result is that his sons today are at the head of many herds of good Scotch Shorthorns. To those who contemplate the purchase of some of his blood in the coming Lookabaugh sale the following list of breeders who own sons of Fair Acres Sultan will be interesting: The President of Ven, South America; Iowa State Agricultural college, Ames, Ia.; Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.; Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.; H. T. Blake, Duncan, Okla.; H. W. B. Dunlap, Kingfisher, Okla.; A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.; R. N. Brittan, Waukomis, Okla.; W. H. Brotherton & Son, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Plummer, Bayre, Okla.; Scott & Woolsey, Watonga, Okla.; Maney Bros., Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. E. Swigert, Lahoma, Okla.; J. W. Wharton, Pond Creek, Okla.; J. A. Whitour, Sterling, Ill.; C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.; W. H. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.; Chas. Campbell, Apache, Okla.; C. R. Strong, Clinton, Okla.; H. B. Gaedert, Buhler, Kan.; L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.; W. E. Thompson, Watonga, Okla.; Harry Moran, Watonga, Okla.; Clarence Borger, Cawker City, Kan.; Mrs. J. E. McCauley, Becket, Mont.

BY WILLIAM LAUER.

Dr. M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb., has some extra good jacks for sale. They are the pick of the Tennessee jack country and are priced right for this season's sale. Write and ask him for his catalog of the jacks he is offering and be sure to mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT.

Patterson's Jersey Farm, Fort Scott, Kan., is offering Jersey bull calves for sale. They are priced from \$50 up, according to age, breeding and individuality.—Advertisement.

Windmoor Farms, Edna, Kansas, are offering some exceptionally well bred Holstein bulls for sale. If you are interested in Holstein steers write them for further information.—Advertisement.

D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kansas, is offering for sale some select Red Poll bulls from his herd which is the oldest in Kansas. If you want Red Polls these are good ones.—Advertisement.

Irvin E. Wilson Sale of BEEF AND MILK SHORTHORNS

Bruning, Neb., Thursday May 1

35 Head Are Listed, Including:

- 7 cows with calves at foot or close to calving.
- 15 choice heifers sired by Golden Dutchman by The Dutchman by The Lad For Me and bred to Count Avon, a grandson of Avondale of the Brampton Crocus family.
- 13 bulls, 12 to 24 months old, by Golden Dutchman, and out of our best cows.

This herd is known as the Cedar Hill Shorthorn herd, formerly of Belvidere, Neb., founded about 15 years ago, and has produced some very good cattle, including the herd sire at the head of the Minnesota Agricultural College herd. The catalog will give complete information. Write for it to

Irvin E. Wilson, Bruning, Neb.

W. B. Duncan, Auctioneer. William Lauer, Fieldman.

Bruning can easily be reached from points east or west, being on the Burlington branch north and south line between Fairmont and Chester, which is crossed by Rock Island at Hebron. Santa Fe and Northwestern at Geneva. Union Pacific at Belvidere.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require. CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS DOVER, KAN. (Ry. Station., Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (Ry. Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

Shorthorn Bulls—Scotch and Scotch Tops

17 bulls, reds and roans, from 12 to 14 months old. Sired by Village Heir 492859 by Imported Villager and Marengo Pearl 391962, he by Marengo's Choice tracing to Imported Lavender 38th. These bulls are in just ordinary flesh and not conditioned to sell but will thrive and do well on the average farm. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, Dickinson Co., KANSAS

Shorthorn Herd Bull For Sale

Scottish Knight 44886; coming 5 years old; 2100 pounds in breeding condition; bred by Tomson Bros.; rich in famous Cruickshank breeding. See the bull and his calves and get price. HERMAN A. JOHNSON, OSBORNE, KAN.

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)

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 roans. Cumberland East, Cereonous 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.

GOOD YOUNG BULLS

Of best practical Shorthorn blood. Some very choice young bulls from 11 to 17 months old. See their sires and dams and how they are grown. Prices and values right. Wire or phone if you are coming. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Eight Shorthorn Bulls

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot, reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you. J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

I have 20 Shorthorn bulls to sell the next 30 days. These bulls must sell. They are priced for quick sale. I seldom fail to sell a bull to the man who comes to buy. So come early and get choice while they last. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans, 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service. WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. My herd bull and six of his sons. The herd bull is white and weighs 2,000 pounds. His disposition cannot be beat. The young bulls vary from 12 to 15 months old, 5 roans and 1 white. Priced right for April sale. H. W. ESTIS, SITKA, KANSAS.

The Chase County Shorthorn Breeders

will give you a square deal. Are listing for quick sale 40 cows and heifers, 20 one and two-year-old bulls of quality, and two herd bulls. Address FRANK H. YEAGER, Seey., BAZAAR, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego. W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

April 26, 1919.

It Is With This Kind of Holstein-Friesians

The Supremacy of This Most Practical Breed is Built



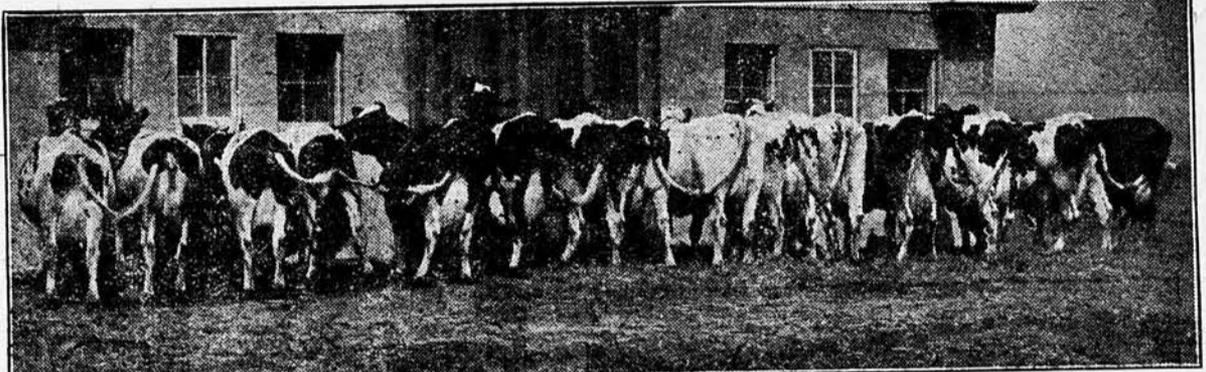
Glista Erica, the High Record Cow of Kansas: Butter, 35.28 Lbs. in 7 Days; Milk, 94 Lbs. Daily.



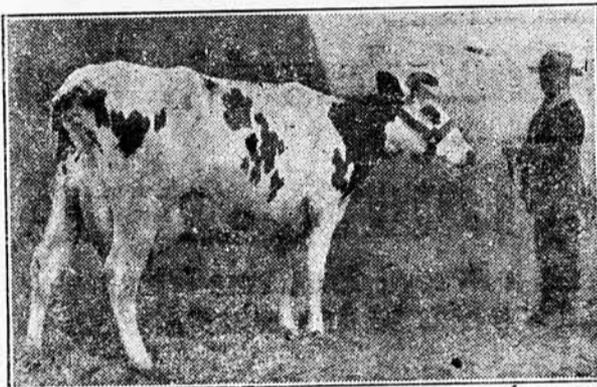
A. S. NEALE.

On this page I want to tell you something about real purebred Holstein cattle; the kind whose high inherent dairy qualities can raise the production of grades to the "good as purebred" class, move the "no better than grade" purebreds up where real registered Holsteins belong and lift the already good kind into the ranks of the record makers. In other words, this text and these pictures pertain to the Holsteins that produce at the pail because they are so constituted physically, and reproduce their kind and type regularly (even when mated with inferior animals) because they have back of them long lines of ancestors of the proper type, temperament and constitution to produce milk.

"Blood tells." Even the "good as purebred" grade rarely reproduces itself because it lacks inheritance. But here (see illustration) is a group, the kind that does reproduce and demonstrates reproduction. All are good ones and many have daughters just as good or better. Note the facts given under the picture. We have in our barns at Manhattan 26 cows that are milking over 60 pounds of milk each per day, now. Not last year or last month but now. Sixteen of these are milking over 70 pounds each per day, 10 over 80 pounds, eight over 85 pounds, two over 90 pounds and one over 95 pounds per day. Several of these were fresh over three months ago and still going over 80 pounds a day. Within the next month we will have 15 to 20 more cows to freshen that will do equally well. These cows have the producing blood and "blood tells."



Fifteen Cows (Seven Go in Our Sale, May 12) Whose Records Range From Over 20 Pounds Butter in 7 Days, Up to 35 Pounds. Each One Has Milked Over 70 Pounds Per Day. Over 20 Cows in Our Herd Like These.



Genesta Burke De Kol, and Her Sire and Dam are Products of This Herd.

To breed such cattle a real foundation is necessary. If you would build a permanent structure you would go down to bed rock to start the foundation and in that foundation you would use only good materials. So with the foundation for a good herd of Holsteins; get the best you can find; cows with strong straight backs, big middles and square udders that are also heavy producers and that have a long line of the right sort of ancestors back of them. This always has been our plan in herd foundation, using good bulls, the best we could find, on these good cows.

I wish I had space enough to tell of all our good cows. As it is, I am going to speak of just a few:

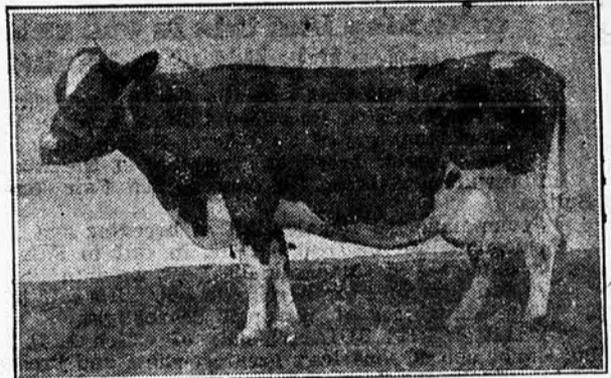
I think one of the really good ones in the herd is Genesta Burke De Kol, whose picture is shown herewith. Possibly I am a little prejudiced in her favor. I owned and developed her dam, bred her sire and bred and have always owned her. She has the blood lines back of her close to De Kol Burke on the sire's side and Susie De Kol Paul, a great 30-pound cow, on the dam's side with a lot of other good ones besides. Then she produces. Calving at the age of 4 years 10 days, she produced 15,600 pounds milk (638 pounds of butter) in 365 days, winning an Association prize, the only Kansas cow to win a prize that year. The remarkable thing about that record was that it was made under the most ordinary conditions. She was milked only twice a day, had no pasture and no silage or roots. As a 6-year-old she calved on Jan. 3, 1919, and started off with a 7-day record of nearly 27 pounds per day and still is going over 90 pounds, making 93 pounds 100 days after calving and a total of about 9,000 pounds of milk for the first hundred days with about 350 pounds of butter. Knowing how persistently she milks we expect her to make a great yearly record. She is a regular breeder also. Her oldest daughter in milk freshened at a little past two years old in the hottest weather of last summer and yet milked around 50 pounds per day.



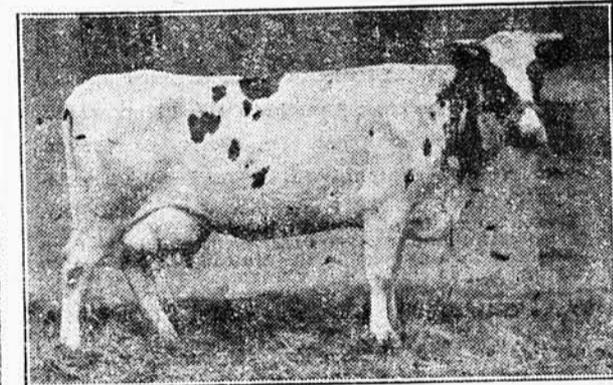
Lillie Anzoletta De Kol, 98 lbs. Milk a Day.

Lillie Anzoletta De Kol, that produced over 98 pounds of milk per day for us this winter and is now (nearly two months after freshening) milking over 90 pounds, is another piece of mighty good foundation material. She was bred by Mr. Geo. Appleman, of Mulvane, Kan., who has three of her sisters and all good ones, one of them making over 700 pounds of milk and 29 pounds of butter recently in 7 days. Lillie also has the type. Her deep body, broad level rump and square udder with a teat on each corner is a fair sample of our best cows and our best standard. We believe type should go with production and have used great care to secure this combination.

Fannie of Forest View is another grand old cow in the herd that is admired by every visitor. We are using her as foundation material. Her record of over 26 pounds of butter, milking almost 90 pounds per day speaks for her ability as a producer. The accompanying illustration gives only a feeble idea of her wonderful individuality. It cannot show the satiny quality of her skin and hair, nor the finish that is evidence of economic production. Fannie is producing now, at past 11 years, over 80 pounds of milk per day, nearly two months after calving, and without any crowding whatever. She has also made good as a breeder, having three A. R. O. daughters, one of which (Butter Girl Fannie De Kol, with a 4-year-old record of over 25 pounds of butter from 530 pounds of milk) is in our herd. Fannie is a granddaughter of De Kol 2d's



Fannie of Forest View, a Cow of Exceptional Quality.



Model Segis Erica, Daughter of State's Record Cow.

Model Segis Erica is a fair representative of the noted Model family developed by the Dean of Holstein breeders in America, Mr. E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., whose herd I purchased and brought to Kansas recently. She is a large and very handsome cow, possibly admired as much as any cow in the barn. She was sired by Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol, the Powell herd bull, now owned by me, and is out of Glista Erica, a great 35-pound cow of the Glista family. Model Segis Erica made a record of 25.25 pounds of butter in 7 days, calving at exactly 4 years of age. She calved a few days before shipping from New York, yet in her new home she soon was milking 85 pounds daily.

Another great Model family cow in our herd is Model Annie Butter Girl, whose record is 28.99 pounds of butter, from 554 pounds of milk, after dropping twin calves. Her dam, Annie De Kol Butter Girl, was one of the breed's greatest show cows, and also a good producer, making over 30 pounds of butter in 7 days three different years, once at 11 years of age, which was a world's record when made. She milked over 100 pounds per day. Model Annie Butter Girl has one daughter with a record of 26.27 pounds butter from 566 pounds of milk as a 3-year-old, and another daughter that at 2 years of age made 21.9 pounds butter from 475 pounds of milk. These heifers were both sired by our herd bull, Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.

One of the great groups of foundation cows in the herd is our Glista family, consisting of 10 females. The five mature females are shown below. This wonderful family sprang from an imported cow and was developed at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. There are about 40 females, close up, of this family three-fourths of them still owned at Cornell. Most of the others are ours. More than a fourth of the mature cows have records over 30 pounds. Our five are record Glista, Glista Ernestine, a four time 30-pound cow, with a record of 35.87 pounds butter from 823 pounds of milk. Glista Erica (see top of page), the second highest record Glista, with 35.28 pounds of butter in 7 days from 823 pounds of milk with her daughter, Glista Ernestine.



The Glista Family Developed by Cornell University.

days to her credit, is the second cow from the right in the group of five with her daughter, Model Segis Erica, on the extreme left. Glista Erica is the highest record cow in Kansas. The Glistas represent the very best in Holstein true type with high production. One of our rules is to keep for breeding purposes only proven high producers. When we find a poor producer, we sell her to the butcher. We have sold more than 20 purebred females for beef during the past year simply because they were not up to our standard. If they are not good enough for us to keep they are not good enough to sell to others to keep. On this class of cows we are using Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol, head of the Powell herd for several years. King is a real bull. He was grand champion at the New York State Fair several years, establishing his top rank as a show bull. He has now almost 40 A. R. O. daughters, which is more than twice as many as any other bull in the state. He is the only bull in Kansas having for a dam a cow that at the present time holds a world's record. He is the only son of the great King Segis in service in the state and in fact one of the few sons of this bull now living. Watch for his picture in Mail and Breeze next week. In next week's issue of Mail and Breeze I will tell you all about the big sale I will hold at Manhattan on May 12. In this sale I am selling females such as I have been describing; the real foundation sort. Fine, straight, young cows, several with records over 20 pounds and bred to Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol. I will appreciate early calls for the sale catalog.

A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kansas



Ten Daughters of Fair Acres Sultan. Typical of All That is Desirable in Shorthorns.

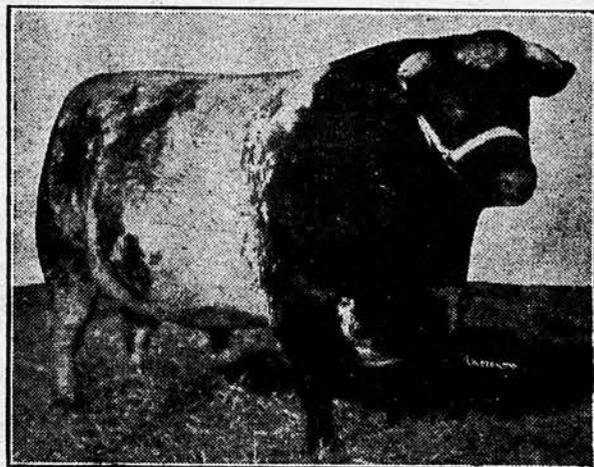
You'll Come To Watonga For This Epoch Marking Sale

Presenting the Season's Strongest Offering of Shorthorns

40 Head--They're Lookabaugh's Best

Watonga, Okla., Thurs., May 15

Every Animal in the Sale Carries a Record for Prize Winning or Production Which Would Make It a Star In Any Other Auction



Maxwalton Commander (International Grand Champion) to which the Fair Acres Sultan Females are Bred.

Last Season's Show Herd—All of This Year's Show Prospects Included

Where will you ever again be able to buy from a collection like this in one sale? Just consider this list of animals included:

The three bulls that won the South American trophy.
Two daughters of Snowbird Sultan, bred to Maxwalton Commander.
Twelve daughters of Fair Acres Sultan, both bred and open.
Three valuable breeding daughters of the world famous Avondale.
Maxwalton Avere, the dam of 2nd Fair Acres Sultan and Max Acres Sultan.

Seven imported females, all of breeding age.
One daughter of Double Dale, in calf to Fair Acres Sultan, Jr.
A daughter of Cumberland's Best, bred to Pleasant Dale 4th.
A daughter of Fair Acres Gloster, with calf by Snowbird's Sultan.
Four daughters of Watonga Searchlight.

FAIR ACRES SULTAN, JR., of which A. B. Hunter says, "He is without doubt one of America's greatest show and breeding prospects. America's best breeders are now speculating on the value of this greatest-son of the noted Fair Acres Sultan."

Read what these men say, who have seen America's greatest Shorthorn sales.

"Never before have I seen forty Shorthorns of equal merit offered in any one sale."—A. B. Hunter, Copper Farm Papers.

"These Shorthorns are the best I have ever seen selected for one sale. The future of our Shorthorn industry depends upon retaining just such cattle. If these great bulls are beyond the reach of individuals, neighborhood companies should be formed to buy them. Keep them in Oklahoma."—Tom Morton, Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

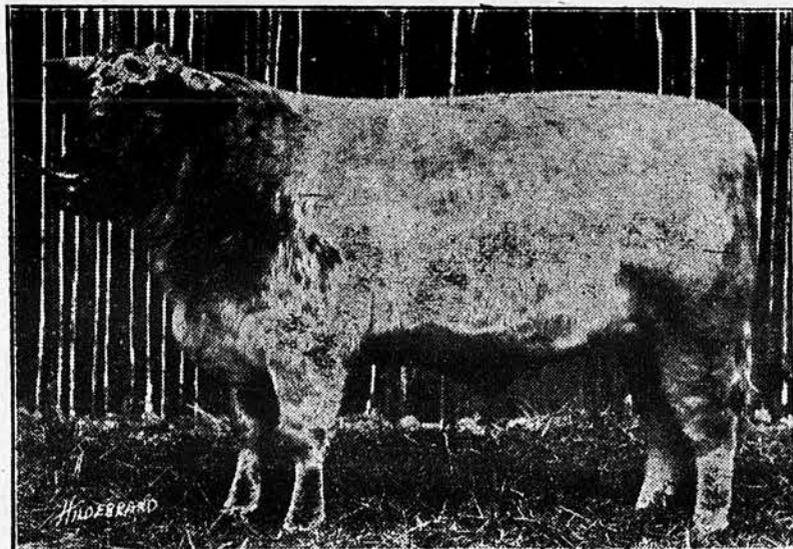
"The offering in this sale represents just such a collection as would be driven out of the pastures and barns were it left to any competent judge to exercise his preference without reservation."—Walter L. Miller, Breeders Gazette.

"I have never seen 40 better Shorthorns to be sold at auction in this or any other country."—

Frank B. Graham, American Breeder.
"The cream of breeding, the cream of individuals, the cream of producers is H. Clive Lookabaugh's sale offering at Watonga, Okla. It is not just a state event—it is America's greatest Shorthorn culmination of a decade and should establish the American record."—David C. Patton, Mgr. The Shorthorn World.
"Here are some of the world's best Shorthorns,

so rated because their superiority is proven. Some of the world's best blood courses thru their veins."—Ralph W. Dawson, Drover's Telegram.

"The 40 head of Shorthorn cattle that Mr. Lookabaugh is putting in his May 15 sale constitute the most superb offering that I have seen selected for any sale in the United States."—Tom Mann, Texas Farm and Ranch.



Fair Acres Sultan Jr., the Season's Greatest Shorthorn Herd Bull Value.

Every animal in the sale tuberculin tested, and sold subject to a 60-day retest.

Any females may be left at time of purchase for breeding or re-breeding to any of our herd bulls in service, free of charge.

A Hartford insurance policy, protecting the purchaser against death from any cause, for a period of 12 months, at the full purchase price, will be furnished free of charge providing the animal brings \$2,000 or over.

For one of the most interesting Shorthorn catalogs ever issued, write today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, and addressing—

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Auctioneers—Carey Jones, Fred Reppert, P. M. Gross, E. F. Herriff, Floyd Hurt, Bert Odell and D. S. Smithhisler.

The Great Southwest Sale Circuit—May 13, Frank Scoffield, Hillsboro, Tex.; May 14, Crosbie, Suppes and Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.; May 15, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; May 16, Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan. A special train of Pullman cars will make this entire circuit.



First Prize Get of Sire at Last and Greatest International Shorthorn Show.

Shorthorn Character At Its Best

Never Has Been Better Exemplified
Than in Park Salter's Present

Premier Herd Bull
Imp. Bapton Corporal
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Whose influence, thru the young Bapton Corporal bulls, the Bapton Corporal calves at foot, and the cows safe in calf to Bapton Corporal, will constitute one of **The Features Compelling Attendance** at

The Salter Sale Wichita, Kan., May 16

Imp. British Emblem, too, whose rank as a sire in the Park Place herd, is practically coordinate, will make such a showing in the sale offering as may put the relative merits of the two great bulls in dispute, and will command attention from all interested in the breed.

47 Shorthorns—8 Bulls and 37 Females

Few American Sales Ever Afforded More Imported Blood

The Bulls Include: Two sons of Imp. Bapton Corporal, three sons of Imp. Proud Emblem Jr., one son of Cumberland's Type, Imported Lair Waterton by Prince Palatine (bred by the same breeder who bred the noted Imp. Villiager), and the proven sire and breeding bull, 2ND FAIR ACRES SULTAN, a bull that would be an attraction in any sale in America. He is one of the greatest bulls ever sired by the illustrious Fair Acres Sultan.

The 37 Females Include: Five imported cows, four of which are bred to imported bulls; 15 cows with calf at foot, 12 of these calves by imported bulls; 15 other cows and heifers, all in calf and practically all either sired by or bred to imported bulls; 7 open heifers, five of which are sired by imported bulls.

A LONG LIST OF FEMALE ATTRACTIONS include Park Dale Rosewood, a straight Bruce Rosewood whose calf sold for \$2,000, her mother is the dam of the \$8,100 Rosewood Reserve, she has a bull calf at foot by Imp. British Emblem and is rebred to Imp. Bapton Corporal; Rosewood 22,045, another straight Bruce Rosewood, second dam bred by T. J. Jamieson, a cow of great scale with calf at foot by Villiager Junior; Miss Butterfly, by the champion Searchlight, dam 12th Butterfly by Lord Mayor, with roan heifer calf at foot by Imp. Bapton Corporal; Imp. Viola Jem, bred by Wm. Cannon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, sired by Golden Favor and now safe in calf to Imp. Aberdeen; Villiager's Maid 4th, bred by Uppermill Farm, sired by Imp. Villiager, dam Butterfly Maid, with calf at foot and rebred to Imp. Proud Emblem Jr.; Imp. Priestgill Mysie 2nd, by Rosemary Beau and safe in calf to Imp. Aberdeen; Imp. Brandsby's Lady Derwent 22nd, sired by Augustus Victory, dam Lady Derwent 11th by Bapton Judge, bred by J. D. Willis; Imp. Fannie 10th, a Cruickshank Strawberry by Lord Advocate, dam Fannie 5th bred by Campbell, by Count Favorite bred by W. S. Marr, she has a calf at foot and rebred to a son of Fair Acres Sultan.

THE HEIFER ATTRACTIONS INCLUDE PRIZE WINNING DAUGHTERS of Imp. Bapton Corporal; also several other prize winners and show prospects. Every Animal In This Sale Has Been Selected For The Purpose Of Making This Sale A Record Breaking Event.

The catalog will be read like a fairy tale by lovers of Shorthorns, who are posted on fashionable breeding. Make your arrangements to attend all four of the sales in this greatest Shorthorn circuit ever held in the Southwest: Frank Schofield, Hillsboro, Texas, May 13; Suppes-Crosbie-Kramer, Tulsa, Okla., May 14; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, May 15, and May 16.

Park. E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Auctioneers—Jones, Herriff, Milne, Newcom, Smithhisler, Burgess.
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

CLIP COUPON

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas.

Please send me your Shorthorn sale catalog, mentioned in the Mail and Breeze.

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HAULING a ton of farm products is costing you either 15c or 33c for every mile, depending on whether you use motor trucks or horses.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that it costs 15c per ton mile to haul corn and wheat to market with motor trucks and that it costs 33c to haul corn and 30c to haul wheat with horses. This is the average for the country. In some sections, it costs 49c to haul corn and 42c to haul wheat with horses.

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to haul farm products by motor truck and that is to use the dependable International Motor Truck with service and quality built into it to the last part. Our many years of experience in developing and selling power equipment for farm use—engines, tractors, and all kinds of farm machines—and all the knowledge of farm conditions that experience has given us, are built into the International Motor Truck. It will prove as useful, as convenient and as profitable as your engine, tractor or automobile—perhaps more so.—Every part—engine,

transmission, internal gear drive rear axle—is made to work efficiently with every other part under country road and load conditions. It is a truck you can afford to buy and afford to use. There is a style of body and size of truck to meet practically every hauling requirement.

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