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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



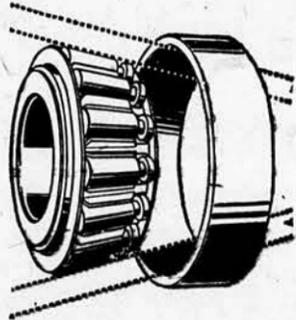
KANSAS EDITION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Pep was the Password When Cloud County Folks Met to Receive the Capper Pig Club Trophy Cup for 1918

TIMKEN TAPER

Two Ways Out



Dotted lines show how the inside of the "cup" of a Timken Bearing is tapered to fit over the tapered rollers.

When heavy trucking churns up the mud and cuts ruts deeper and deeper—

When mile after mile of sand holds back the wheels—

When rain-cut hilly roads and washed-out culverts call for careful driving—

For such ills as these, there is only one cure.

That's the remedy that begins with plow and scraper and ends with a hard-surface, well drained highway. Therefore, get back of the Good Roads movement and push it for all you are worth.

But there's a preventive against bad road DELAY that is written in the specifications of the trucks, and reads: "Reliability," one of the essentials of which is the selection of bearings that are capable of out-lasting the truck on which they serve.

Many builders have found the remedy in Timken Tapered Bearings, to

which there is practically no "wear-out" except by abuse or accident. After a Timken Bearing has been slightly loosened by thousands of miles of wear, a pert turn of the adjusting nut or removal of a shim puts all parts back just as when new.

As for Timken Taper—it always stays the same, ready to take end thrust and downward load—to keep gears up to their work—to stand guard over transmission and differential gears—ready to resist the constant heavy push of worm or pinion—ready to add at every point to truck life as well as efficiency.

There's more about these bearings in the booklet, "How Can I Tell." A copy will be sent to you on request.

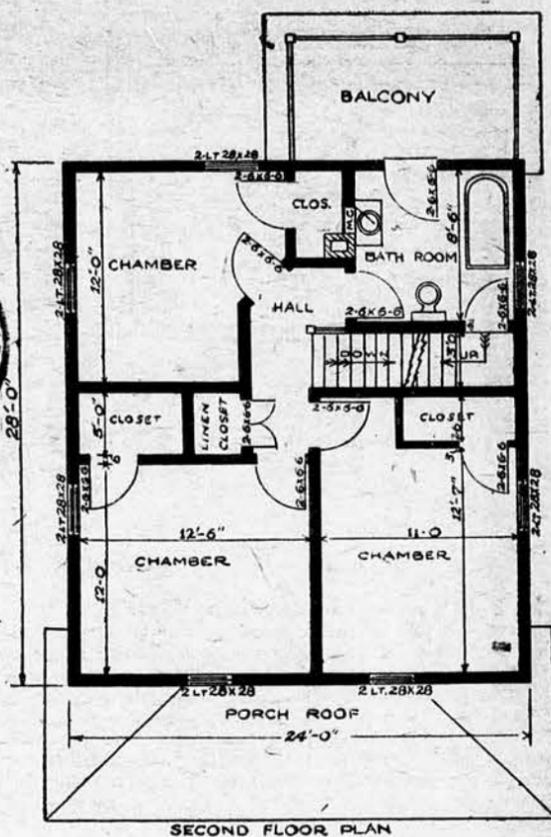
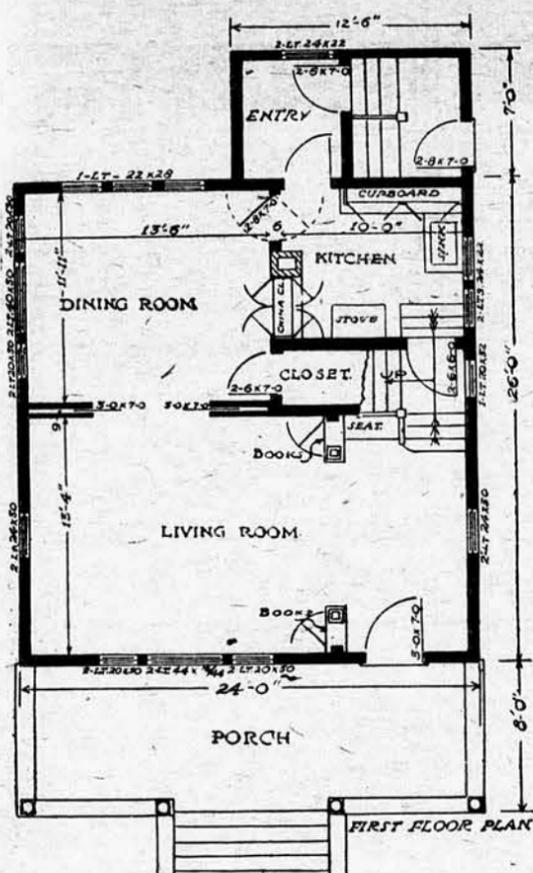


THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio



Are Building Prices High?

By W. E. Frudden



AN EDITORIAL which strikes at the heart of the whole building situation and in particular the lumber trade was printed recently in a Western paper, says the Building Age. More of this kind of publicity will tend to clear up the doubt as to future building and lumber buying by the farmer. The editorial:

"To the man who needs a new home, a barn or other buildings for farm or elsewhere, the question that confronts him is whether building materials are high. The answer lies in figuring the cost as it relates to the value of what he has to sell—in the case of the farmer, his crops. Money is simply a medium of exchange. The real cost of what you buy is not so many dollars, but the quantity you must give of such commodities as you have to sell to equal that amount.

"The Department of Agriculture has issued figures showing that the products of the farm will purchase more of all other commodities now than ever before. Relatively, the farmer's dollar has increased in buying power, because his dollar costs him less.

"The figures show that the things the farmer sells bring him 190 per cent of the pre-war price, while the average price of the things he buys is only about 160 per cent of what it was. But in the case of lumber the figures show the price has increased to only 156 per cent of its value before the war. So really lumber is now cheap.

"Why should a farmer—why should anyone—wait to build? Building material will be no cheaper relatively. Lumber cannot go down in price until labor and farm products go down. It is going to be a long, slow process, and anyone who needs a home or a building of any sort will lose money by waiting—and will be without the use of his building while he waits. To build now is to exercise good judgment."

The man who tackles the job of farm home building now, in the right way, will give it a thoro study, before he starts operations. There are all kinds of chances to save money if he only knows where to look for them. There are just as many chances where he can improve on the room arrangement or the looks of the house when completed. The expenditure of \$3,000 to \$5,000 ought to merit a lot of consideration in the planning. With the soaring prices of lumber and other building materials along with the sky high prices of skilled labor it behooves the farmer who intends to build to examine every detail possible before he lets the contract for his new home or even for remodeling the old home place.

Here is shown just an ordinary two-storied plan that has 24 by 26 outside dimensions. Three rooms on the first floor and the same number on the second floor with a standard bathroom for a house of the size is about as good an arrangement as one could expect to make in a home. There are closets for every room. The downstairs is almost all one room or it can be made so by opening the large sliding doors. There is a big wide front porch to this house but none for the rear of the house. The rear entry arrangement as is shown here is a very nice arrangement for a farm home. Entrance is from a grade door and from this point one can either go to the basement or up to the first floor of the house. In the rear entry

is a good place for a small wash stand and a place to hang the men's working clothes.

The kitchen here is first-class. It is not extra large but the arrangement is so that it will save a good many steps for the housewife. The sink, the cupboard, and the range and the china closet are not more than 6 or 8 feet away. One can go up to the second floor of this little cottage from either the kitchen or from the long and spacious living room. In fact here is a floor plan that has in it lots of step-saving arrangements for the hard working farmer's wife. And she needs them. The bathroom which is worked in over the kitchen so as to make the plumbing as easy as possible is supplied with all the modern conveniences. Directly in front of the wash stand there is built in the wall the small medicine chest which has a plate-mirror door. A few little handy devices built in here and there will mean lots to the comfort and the happiness of the family.

On the floor plans of this 24 by 26 farm house are marked the sizes of all the doors and the windows. To have this done on a complete set of working plans before the work starts will save lots of time, trouble and money. Then the lumberman or the contractor can go ahead and order the window frames, the windows, and all the inside finishing materials and know that he is right. He knows there will be a triple window here or a twin

frame there, and that a certain sized door opening is to be left at such, and such a place. In other words it pays to be sure you are right, and then go ahead. One cannot have good luck trying to design a home plan on an old piece of wrapping paper. Nine times out of ten it will be all jumbled up before the job is complete. The dimension lines that run across the house here and there show just the exact location of every partition, and can also be made to show the position of every window or door opening in the whole house.

The outside doors of the home ought to be pretty good sized. The front door usually is made 3 feet wide and the rear door at least 2 feet and 8 inches wide. The downstairs doors are made 7 feet in height and the windows are made to line up with the top of the doors. A two-light window with lights 24 by 30 inches means that the outside opening of the whole window will be just 28 inches in width and 66 inches in height. When the glass measures 24 inches one must allow for the 2-inch wide stiles and at the bottom there will be the 3-inch wide rail and the 1-inch check rail in the center and then the 2-inch top rail of the top sash.

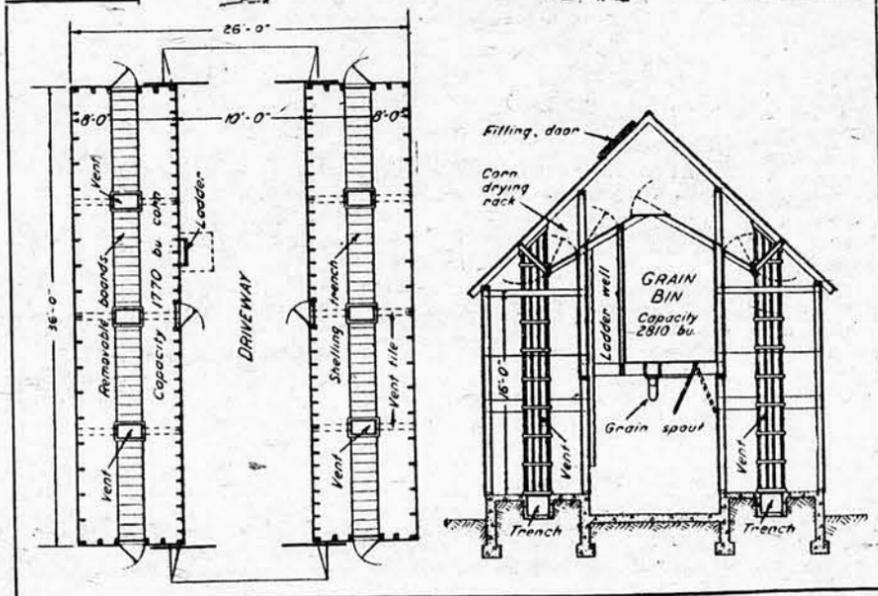
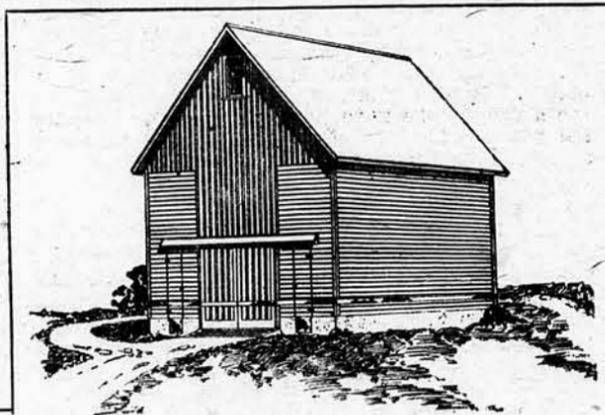
For a good house it will pay to have all the windows glazed with at least a double strength glass. Plate is far too expensive as it means the building of extra heavy sash and frames. Single strength glass will always give poor service and the slight extra cost of the double strength will soon pay for itself. Lots of windows are needed in every home. They help make things more cheerful, let in the good wholesome and germ-killing sunlight and provide for plenty of ventilation at times when it is needed.

Millions of bushels of corn could have been saved in a marketable condition last fall if proper farm storages had been available for the accommodation of this grain. The farmer has no regulatory powers over the weather man; he has no control over season, but he can fortify himself against the crop losses which often occur as a consequence of inadequate equipment and unserviceable shelter. Time was when grain was dirt cheap, that any sort of a makeshift crib or bin was satisfactory as storage for the grain crops.

The specialists of the Division of Rural Engineering of the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., have devised a highly efficient and relatively inexpensive combination crib and granary which merits careful study. It is adapted for the average, general purpose, corn-belt farm.

This crib and granary is 26 feet by 36 feet in floor dimension with a capacity of 2,810 bushels of small grain and 3,540 bushels of corn.

A special feature of this corn crib which has been devised by the experts of the Rural Engineering Division, consists of drying racks situated near the top of the crib where the corn can be suspended for from three to 10 days before being dumped into the crib proper. On these racks the ventilation conditions are extremely favorable to the proper curing of the corn. Furthermore, the crib has removable ventilators which supplement the shelling trench in the floor, to provide a correct system of air drainage. Write the bureau at Washington and ask for the plans described; they are free.



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

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Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
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
Poetry.....J. W. Wilkinson

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

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

The Danger of It

IT IS SAID that when the war closed there was being manufactured in the United States a poison gas called Lewisite from the name of its inventor, which was vastly more deadly than any other gas that had been manufactured. Fortunately it was not necessary to use this gas. Possibly the statement concerning what it would have done if tried out was exaggerated, but if not then there has been brought into existence a most dangerous agency of destruction. The process of manufacture was kept as secret as possible, but to keep it entirely secret will be impossible.

The formula is almost certain to fall into the hands of persons who will want to use it for evil purposes. We know that there is in this country an organization of desperate anarchists whose purpose is to destroy all organized form of government. There are probably comparatively few of these persons, but with such a destructive agency as this in their possession the number would not need to be large. It was estimated that a few bombing planes could have carried enough of this terrible gas to have wiped out practically the entire population of Berlin.

Suppose then that the anarchist organization should be able to get hold of the chemical formula for manufacturing this deadly gas and in secret prepare a few tons of it. Some night from a few airships shells filled with this deadly poison could be dropped on the unprepared and unsuspecting city of New York, resulting in a destruction of human lives unparalleled in history.

Eugene V. Debs

A reader writes to know what I think ought to be done about Debs. Perhaps it is not popular, just now to say what I am going to say, but if I were President of the United States I would pardon Eugene V. Debs. You may ask, Was he not properly tried and convicted? I think so. The report of the trial that I read does not indicate that he was not given a fair trial. I have not heard in fact whether Debs claims that he was not given a fair trial. I can scarcely see how in view of the evidence and his own statement there could be anything else than a conviction.

Neither do I approve of the course taken by Debs during the war. I think he was entirely wrong. If the working men of this country had followed his advice Germany would almost certainly have won the war. The Hohenzollerns and militarism would now be completely dominant in Germany and in Europe. France would be crushed beneath the heel of German despotism.

No—according to my way of thinking Debs was altogether wrong, but nevertheless, I would pardon him at once. Just as a matter of policy Debs is far more dangerous inside prison walls than outside of them. At present he is regarded by his followers as a martyr and that feeling will grow stronger the longer he is confined in the penitentiary.

Debs is a fanatic, a sweet tempered fanatic, but a fanatic just the same. I never have heard a man who knew him, no matter how much he disagreed with him who did not admit that Debs is one of the most lovable of men. Now to punish that sort of a man by putting him in prison serves no good purpose. Let him go and the great majority of people who listen to him or read what he has to say, will say, "Debs is honest and means well, but he is impractical," and let it go at that. Put him in the penitentiary and you invest him with the crown of martyrdom.

"I am satisfied," said John Brown writing as it were within the shadow of the gallows, "that by being executed I can do more for the cause of freedom than by living." And he was right. If he had been turned loose his raid would have been laughed at as the craziest of crazy dreams, but when he was tried, convicted and hanged for treason he became at once a national, or perhaps, a world character, who was willing to die in the cause of human freedom. I always have been glad that no leader of the Confederacy was hanged, altho the Rebellion was one of the most wicked and altogether unjustified things in history. As it is the men of the South, barring a few who are absolutely unreasonable and unreconstructed, freely

admit that the best thing that ever happened was the complete defeat of the Confederacy. In my opinion this feeling would not be nearly so universal if Jefferson Davis and Lee and 30 or 40 other Southern leaders had been executed.

It was perfectly proper for the government to suppress men like Debs while the war was going on, but the necessity for that has passed and men whose offenses were purely political should in my judgment be pardoned. Incidentally I may say that I would apply the same rule to Berger as to Debs.

Here's an Old Couple

Diamond weddings are rare but there is a couple down in Cherokee county who have a reasonable prospect of living together the 75 years necessary to qualify for that unusual event. Anthony Mitchell was born in Menden parish, Suffolk county, England, July 16, 1827, and is therefore 92 years old. He came to Prince Edward's Island with his parents when 2 years old. The Mitchells, with six other families including the Bryantons, chartered a schooner and sailed to Niagara, and from there traveled to Joliet, Ill., taking claims nearby in 1845. Mr. Mitchell and Miss Mary Bryanton, were married in Illinois, December 20, 1848. Mrs. Mitchell was born on Prince Edward's Island July 28, 1830, and is in her 89th year. Mr. Mitchell volunteered in the Civil war in Co. C, 7th Illinois, and served until the close of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell came to Cherokee county in 1867. In 1870 they bought a quarter section a half mile west of Riverton, where they have resided ever since. They have three sons and two daughters, 18 grandchildren and 20 great grandchildren. Miss Ruth Mitchell, their oldest daughter, was a worker in the Indian mission school in the Indian territory. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have both been members of the Friends church and the W. C. T. U. for many years and still take an active interest in everything for the good of humanity. Both voted at the last Presidential election. They celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary last December with a homecoming of their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

The foregoing account was sent to me by the oldest granddaughter of this aged and interesting couple. It is a pleasant and wonderful thing to see a couple who have lived as husband and wife the period of man's allotted time, and who are still actively interested in the affairs of life that are worth while.

Disappearing Trees

S. C. Siegle of Osborne, writes me concerning the destruction of trees in Kansas. The trees, says Mr. Siegle, are being cut down or uprooted, and are not being replaced. In many cases he finds that even orchards have been cut down because the farmers concluded that some other crop, alfalfa for instance, was more profitable. "I think it would be a fine thing," continues Mr. Siegle, "to revive the old time 'plant a tree' spirit."

I agree with Mr. Siegle. Trees have a value entirely apart from their usefulness for shade. Fruit trees have a worth apart from the money value of the fruit produced. Every farm ought to have an orchard. It may be that the ground planted in some other crop would yield more cash one year with another, but no farm really is complete without an orchard. No farm house looks beautiful to me unless there are trees about it. I never could become entirely reconciled to a treeless country.

Beautifying School Grounds

H. K. Baker of Independence is a practical farmer, but confesses to being an idealist as well. One of his hobbies is the beautification of school grounds by the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers. There is no doubt the children would take a great interest in this work under intelligent direction. The objection has been raised that in the country districts there is no one to care for the trees and flowers during the long summer vacation often lasting for five months. He suggests there is always a family or two living near the school house who could be induced to look after the flowers and shrubbery during vacation.

I am favorable to Mr. Baker's plan provided we are to go on with the present district school plan, but we ought, in my opinion, to have a much better system. With the consolidated rural high and grade schools, with handsome buildings and ample campus with resident manager constantly in charge, a plan for the beautification of the school campus could be carried out systematically and intelligently. Every consolidated school campus should be a beauty spot that would be the pride of the people of the consolidated district, and an object lesson to the people of other states. I hope that lovers of beauty and idealism like Mr. Baker will get behind the greater plan.

It must be remembered that the architectural effect of the school building will have much to do with the development of the plan. This never can be brought about by the individual district school. Neither is it practicable with the individual country school to have a large and beautiful and well cared for campus. The people of the country district will not feel able to bear the expense necessary to build and maintain a handsome school building, and a campus such as there ought to be. Then there should be some competent superintendent with at least a fair knowledge of flowers and landscape gardening resident on the grounds all the time.

Socialism and Bolshevism

"I was a Socialist," writes a subscriber at Erie, Kan., "but present day achievements have proved to me that Bolshevism, Socialism and the like are laboring under true banners, but are practicing aristocracy, even disfranchising people who happen to have a little wealth. I, for one, can distinguish true democracy from any ism, even Republicanism, so I guess from now on I shall vote for the man who is for the establishing of democracy in industry by means of public sentiment."

When the people are ready for the democratizing of industry they will vote for it. If we should be denied the ballot in the future then there might be cause for revolution but not now."

I have quoted from the letter of this old time Socialist because it gives the reason why, in my mind, this country does not need to fear the spread of Bolshevism if a reasonable policy is carried out. This reasonable policy is first to tell the people the truth about Bolshevism, and second, to insist on the people being told the truth about our own system of government, not concealing any of its faults, but giving the people the knowledge of the manner in which the faults can be corrected.

No doubt a great many things have been published about the Bolshevists that are not true, but just considering the things the Bolshevists admit, and you must conclude that their system is not democratic nor is it intended to be. It is government by class, and a very limited class, and that class to be controlled by a dictator. So the individual who believes in true democracy, that is the rule of the majority, freedom of expression and freedom of individual choice and action, cannot be a Bolshevist. Get that fact thoroly understood by the people of the United States, and there will be no danger of Bolshevism or the I. W. W., which is founded on the same idea, getting control here.

But it is just as necessary for the preservation of our democracy that the other extreme be avoided as that Bolshevism be avoided. There is an element in this country as autocratic as any aristocracy in Europe. This is not a titled aristocracy as is that of Europe. It is the aristocracy of wealth. The men who constitute it believe concentrated wealth should control the government. They do not believe in popular rule at all. The idea that the masses of the people know what they want or what is good for them seems absurd to this class. A great many of these believers in class rule are entirely sincere, and they have influence altogether out of proportion to their numbers. Most of them are wise in their day and generation, too. They understand perfectly well that it would not do to come out boldly and announce, as Vanderbilt was quoted: "The public be damned." They do not say that the control of the government should be handed over to a few men representing the corporate interests of the country, for such an announcement would mean their certain defeat, but they do manage frequently

so to cloud the issues that the people vote as they desire without knowing it.

Right at this point I can imagine some one speaking up and asking, Why don't the editors tell the people the truth? Well, editors are very much like other men. Some of them of course believe in the aristocracy of wealth, and so far as they dare they write what they believe. They discourage anything that looks toward progressive popular government, and denounce anything that looks like a departure from old established customs, as Bolshevism and anarchy. At the other extreme are a few editors who pride themselves on being against whatever is. They like to indulge in wild and fantastic statements and theories, and as a result do the cause of democracy a good deal more harm than good. Between these extremes are the progressive and yet in a way conservative editors who have a vision of vastly better, fairer and more effective democracy than we have now, but who realize that all changes must be gradual, that it is not wise to advance faster than the people are prepared to understand and approve. They know that to overturn an established order of things suddenly would result in general harm, notwithstanding the fact that the present order ought to be changed. These editors advocate such advances as they believe the people are ready for, expecting when the people have become accustomed to these advances to advocate further changes.

But it must be remembered that these editors who want to see real democracy spread over the earth; who want to see wealth more equitably distributed and opportunities more even; who hope and strive for a state of society where wars will be unthinkable and poverty, and the sordid, unhappy conditions that too often prevail now will prevail no more, are just fallible men after all. They are liable to be mistaken, to be fooled just as other men are fooled, and therefore to give, sometimes, the wrong advice. An editor ought to be honest and openminded and tolerant of the opinions of others, and always a seeker after the truth; but sometimes a lie is dressed up to look so much like the truth that it fools the best of us. Also, let us admit it, we are all influenced by early education, by environment and by self interest. And so as I grow older I become more charitable toward the opinions and conduct of other people because I know how prone I am to be mistaken myself.

I should be delighted to see the whole world governed by justice and righteousness, but I am not at all positive concerning the changes in government and society that are necessary to bring about that happy condition.

Yet despite the deplorable and discouraging conditions of the present; despite the fact that we have just seen the close of the most destructive war in history; despite the fact that the world has been drenched with blood as never before, I still have great faith in the ultimate state of humanity. I never meet with a crowd of my fellowmen without being impressed with the fact that there is more of good than bad in them, and that if the forces of good can ever be properly organized and directed they will overcome the forces of evil just as the good farmer overcomes the noxious weeds in his fields, and as a result of his efforts finally reaps a golden and profitable harvest.

Hard Surfaced Roads

I understand there are a few hard surfaced roads in Shawnee county leading out of Topeka, and presume that you can give me some idea as to their advantages and disadvantages from the farmer's viewpoint. Are the taxes excessive along these roads? There has been considerable stir in this (Riley) county about hard surfaced roads, and even well-to-do farmers who at first favored hard surfaced roads are now joining the majority in opposing them on account of heavy taxation. Is personal property exempt from hard surfaced road taxes? J. H.

The most expensive hard surfaced road being built thru Shawnee county is the Topeka and Lawrence road. This road is paved to the width of 18 feet with shoulders. The total cost of the road is \$38,000 a mile. Of this the government contributes \$15,000 a mile, the county pays \$11,500 a mile, the township \$5,750 a mile, and the adjacent landowners for two miles on each side of the road, \$5,750 a mile.

The landowners may spread the payments over 20 years, in which case it is estimated the tax to the quarter section will be on the average about \$50 a quarter annually. If the landowner wishes to pay his share down he gets the benefit of the discount, and would pay a lump sum of about \$750. Of course he pays in addition his share of the county and township tax which will amount in this county to about 2 mills on the dollar. Suppose, then, that the average quarter section within two miles of the hard surfaced road is assessed at \$12,000. The owner's taxes, if he takes the 20 year plan of payment would be about as follows: direct special tax on the land, \$50 a year; general county and township road tax \$24 a year; total annual road tax \$74 a year.

Is the road worth the money? The answer to that question is of course speculative, because the road is not yet built, and furthermore it will be impossible to figure in dollars and cents the benefit of the road to every farmer. Without doubt some farmers will get more benefit from the road than others, and a considerable part of the benefit will be the comfort and satisfaction the road will bring. If the farmer wishes to sell his land, I have

no doubt at all the hard surfaced road will add to the selling price of his land considerably more than the cost to him. We have as yet no considerable amount of hard surfaced roads, only three or four miles all told, but we do know that proximity to a good graveled or macadam road increases the price of the adjacent lands much more than the estimated cost of this hard surfaced road.

But the landowner may say that he does not want to sell his land, and that the hard surfaced road will not make his land yield any more. In a way that is true, and yet not entirely true. It is a well established fact that lands situated where there are good roads and good schools do produce more on the average than where such improvements do not exist. The reason is that along with these improvements comes better farming and with better farming come better yields. It is no exaggeration to say that the average production of the agricultural lands of the United States could be doubled with proper cultivation.

You may say that the farmer can raise high grade stock and farm his lands properly without hard surfaced roads. He can, but experience proves that as a rule he does not. In the countries where no interest is taken in roads there is no enterprise, no good farm buildings, no good schools and no good stock. We are imitative animals, and like chameleons, take color from our surroundings.

Let a dweller in town paint his house, repair his fences, build walks in front of his property, and in a surprisingly short time his neighbors will begin to do the same thing. What is true of the town is true of the country. I have seen one or two men in a neighborhood introduce some line of improved stock. In a few years the average of stock in the entire community is raised as the result partly of the natural desire to have stock that looks as well as one's neighbors, and partly because of practical demonstration that it pays.

The advent of good, hard surfaced roads is certain to encourage better farming and the raising of a better grade of stock. Where there are practically no public improvements, no roads, poor buildings and poor schools, the price of land is low and, speaking generally, the people have little ambition, are poor farmers and make little money. In countries where there are good roads, good schools and other public improvements the prices of lands are nearly always high, but the farmers have ambition. They are stirred by the incentive to keep up with the procession, and by the knowledge that they cannot afford to cultivate high priced land in a slovenly, negligent manner.

It has been my observation also that farmers on high priced lands are generally more prosperous than in countries where the lands are cheap. This may not always be true but it is I think the rule. I have said nothing about the commercial advantage to the farmer of being able to get his produce to market over the hard surfaced road at any time of the year, altho that is certainly worth considering. The price of hay for example is likely to be several dollars a ton higher in the winter than in the summer, but very often in this county, and I know this is true also of many other counties in Kansas, with the ordinary dirt road it is impossible to get to town in the winter with much of a load. If the farmer raises hay for the market the gain in price by being able to market his crop when prices are most favorable would more than pay his share of the cost.

The hard surfaced road is, in my opinion, going eventually to work a revolution in transportation. I hope to live long enough to see it possible for farmers in Central and Western Kansas to haul their produce or to have it hauled for them over hard surfaced roads all the way to Kansas City, and at approximately half the cost of having it transported by rail. I expect to see the time when there will be no railroad question, and because I believe that, I have ceased to advocate government ownership of railroads. Not because I do not think the government can successfully operate the railroads as railroad management goes, but because I think there will be a more economical method of transportation.

Hard surfaced roads are certainly coming. They may be opposed because of the fear of high taxes, but the opponents cannot stop the march of progress. Hard surfaced roads go with a higher civilization, with better methods of farming, with better stock, more comfortable homes, better education and a greater joy of living.

The Man of Seventy

"I am much interested," writes V. D. Austin of Dwight, Kan., "in the inquiry of H. C. Riggs of Wetmore: 'What can a man of 70 do?' I am moved to tell him what I did. I had a farm of 100 acres, cattle, hogs, horses, tools, everything to farm with, but like Mr. Riggs I got too old to work the farm. One of my daughters married, and I told my son-in-law to take charge of everything. I could not bear the thought of leaving the place I had lived on since '70, so I turned everything over to the children and built a house for wife and myself. I have never regretted it. I am 77, and my own boss, and work when I please. I still own the farm. I know there are few who could do as I have done, but when it comes to a choice between that course and leaving the

Blossoms on the clover
Corn waving in the row

or moving to town, I would not hesitate a moment."

Stop Germanizing the Army

"My home is in the East," said Captain J. S. Oliff, of Company F, 140th Infantry, speaking of his regiment to Kansas City newspaper men, "but I cannot say too much for Western men. This is the finest body of men I ever saw, and I take off my hat to them."

"It was as fine a division of men as ever went into battle," said Major General Wright, speaking of the 89th Division, in a recent interview at Topeka. Then he added: "The fight of the 353d (all Kansas), and the 354th (from Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona) on the first day of the Meuse drive, was the prettiest fight of the whole war, and was completely successful. These two regiments led. They accomplished wonders."

I cite the last testimonial as particularly sincere praise, because it comes from a professional army man and a West Point officer; when, as everybody knows, there has been until lately at West Point, a regular army conspiracy to wipe out the National Guard, altho in this war, according to every account, it constituted with the other citizen soldiery the best fighting men in the Allied armies, and it is admitted that without them the war could not have been won.

The exception is so recent that it also is worthy of notice. The general staff, noting that the war instead of ending the Guard system, as many regulars thought and hoped it would, made sentiment for it stronger than ever, now has adopted the National Guard as "an integral part" of its proposed compulsory training system. No doubt the general staff would like to capitalize the popular favor with which the Guard is held by the public, into support of the staff's pet measure for obtaining a huge army of citizen reserves compelled to respond to its orders when called to arms.

When the West's 35th Division got to France there were more National Guard divisions there than of the regular or the National Army. In fact, at no time during the war was there more than 38 per cent of the regular army in Europe. The Kansas Guard was recruited to full strength and was ready for war when war came, a fact the professional army men could not ignore. The War Department, which saw an opportunity to kill two birds with a single projectile, immediately took the organization into the Federal service, but not as a National Guard. These and other state troops were merged into the National Army, and the Guard thereby lost its identity and most of its officers.

Regular army officers freely admitted this conspiracy to break up the Guard. To make this break-up still more complete the medical department of the regular organization found pretexts for disqualifying about 75 per cent of the Guard officers for service, notwithstanding the country's great need of men for officers who had had experience in handling troops. By this and other means several of the ripest, most useful officers in the Kansas National Guard, who were across the 50-year "dead line," were dropped from the service.

It is customary to advance a capable officer before his discharge, or retirement, as a recognition of his faithful service. Almost no civilian or National Guard officer was so honored above minor grades. Six exceptionally competent National Guard officers in one Kansas regiment who served 11 months in France and went thru all the battles preceding and ending with that of the Argonne, returned home with the same rank with which they had entered the federal service, altho they had repeatedly been recommended for promotion.

The supplanting by the West Point machine of General Martin and other former National Guard officers as brigade commanders on the eve of the Argonne battle, after all preparations had been made, altho these men had spent years training themselves for military service, was an extreme and flagrant case of army politics that well might and probably did cost lives.

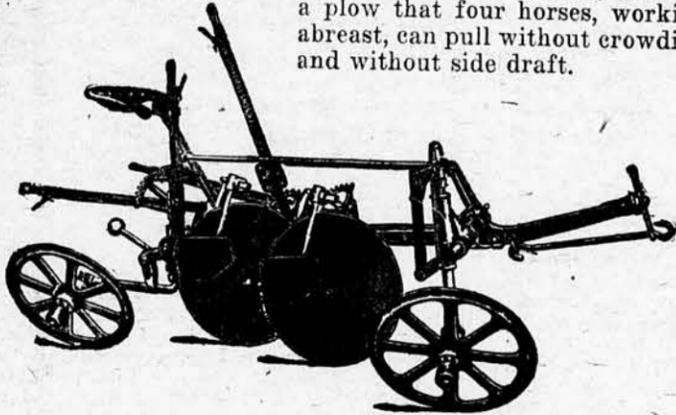
The men from civil life, who fought so well and lived to come home, have come back with a great disgust for the army clique, its Potsdam tyranny and servility; its army politics, its lack and suppression of initiative; its absence of the true American spirit and its rank favoritism leading to dangerous inefficiency. If we are to have an efficient standing army, and of course we must have something of the sort, the present regular army system must be completely reformed and reorganized in line with American ideals and the spirit of true democracy. It must be brought up to date and made effective and useful.

The war has proved the country will do well to encourage a citizen soldiery like the National Guard, besides it is exceedingly doubtful whether enough recruits can be obtained for long to maintain the regular establishment as now conducted, unless radical reforms are brought about. The medieval Prussian system of brutality, abuse, servility and automatism set up in the American army by West Point is not tolerable by any self-respecting human being in this day and age. It is an anachronism, a travesty on our free institutions.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

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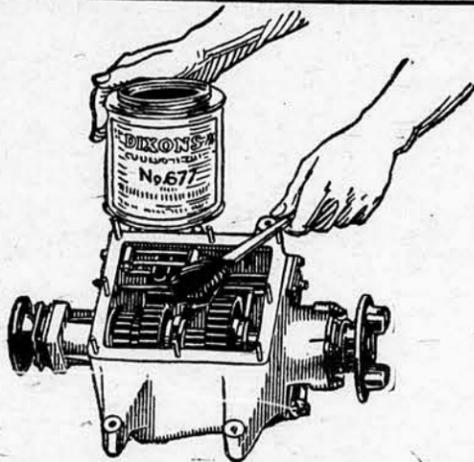
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Kansas Farmers Write About Various Things

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, good roads, rural improvement, war taxes, compulsory military training, government ownership and control of railroads, unsatisfactory livestock shipping service, the League of Nations as a means of obtaining a permanent peace, and dairy farming. Also send us suggestions for best methods to stop profiteering, for regulating the margins of middlemen, and for obtaining better methods of marketing farm products. Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

An Idiotic Nuisance

I am glad to see by the Farmers Mail and Breeze that Senator Capper takes an outspoken sensible stand on this idiotic so-called Daylight Saving law. I am not in the habit of swearing and usually don't believe in strikes but this idiotic thing makes me so mad I can scarcely keep from swearing and I am ready to strike, boycott, fight or do anything else to resist this idiotic nuisance.

I used to think I didn't have any taint of anarchy but since there were so many senseless and needless rulings during the war I believe it aroused a dormant touch of anarchy in all of us, and if the war had lasted two years longer there would have been rebellion among persons who don't need any law of any kind to make them behave themselves during times of peace.

Henry G. Blackhall.

Sterling, Kan.

Hog Cholera Next

We have dipped the tick until he is no more in Northeastern Oklahoma, and now we are going to make war on hog cholera. There is no better hog country in the world than the timbered part of Northeastern Oklahoma if we can only get rid of the cholera. Hogs can be raised on the outside range practically without any cost in the way of feed. And there are fortunes to be made by men who would go into the hog business, using the outside range, feeding some corn and looking after the business in a business way. But we must first get rid of disease before we introduce high-priced breeding stock. We have made a start in getting rid of cholera and we are going to keep it up until there is no more of it in the country. Many of our farmers have vaccinated against cholera and others who have been convinced that it is a real preventive will follow. In fact there is a general move all over the country to get every hog owner to vaccinate against cholera. There is also a move on foot to get farmers more interested in looking after the sanitary conditions. Where hogs run on the outside range it very often happens that they will bed in one place for months which becomes very unsanitary. Farmers are asked to burn all such beds and do everything possible to keep from spreading disease.

R. 1, Salina, Okla. W. P. Camp.

Wants No Military Candidates

In reading the papers, I see that General Wood has been mentioned for President. Of all the foolish things, that would be the most foolish. We want no man for President that is a military man, for the President is Commander-in-Chief of the army at all times. He also appoints his cabinet and could put a military man at the head of the army and navy. Military training is a hardship of the worst kind, and surely no parent has the right to vote a hardship on his or her child. Our boys have suffered from homesickness more than anything else in this war, and surely no mother wants to see her child suffer.

Mothers of America, wake up! Let us who have the vote bury the military candidate so deep at the election, that he will have no chance to bury our boys after election. Surely no mother wants to dig her own boy's grave, so

let us pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to defeat a military man for office.
Mrs. Mabel Hackler.
Benkelman, Neb.

Unfair Crop Estimates

I don't think Harry Wilson, of Solomonville, Kan., has done justice to the farmer in his article which appeared in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If we have to pay \$5 a day and board for help, our work and board is worth the same amount. I don't think he figured in all the expenses. His records should show the following costs: Plowing 32 days at \$15 a day, \$480; harrowing 6 days at \$15 a day, \$90; drilling 10% days at \$15 a day, \$160; cutting 8 days at \$15 a day, \$120; use of drill, \$50; use of binder, \$40; use of plow, \$35; threshing for 19 teams for two days, \$380; threshing bill for one-half of 3,686 bushels at \$15 a day, \$276; corn to feed teams 132 bushels at \$1.50 a bushel, \$196.50; hay, at \$20 a ton, \$200; 5 shockers for 4 days at \$5 a day, \$100; board for 100 days at \$1.50 a day, \$150; twine, 450 pounds at 24 cents a pound, \$108. The total expense account, not counting breakage and blacksmith bills, would be \$2,385.50. He received \$3,680 for his share of the wheat, leaving him a profit of \$1,294.50.
E. O. Tunnell.
McPherson, Kan.

Oklahoman Wants Square Deal

I have read Senator Capper's views on the repeal of the Daylight Saving law, and they conform to mine and those of others to whom I have presented the petition for signatures. They are more than glad to sign the petition. Not one has refused to sign it.

While I now live in Oklahoma I came from Kansas. I feel that in Senator Capper we have a Senator who is going to work in the light and for the right, and for the interest of the farmers who ask for only a square deal for all. Politically, I am a Democrat but when I know that a man in another party is better than the one in mine I shall vote for and support him.
William Merritt.

R. B., Lawton, Okla.

Making Sorghum Molasses

I noticed with much interest, articles written by C. C. Cameron of Oswego and A. A. Nance of Chautauqua county in regard to cane sorghum. We have to pay \$1 a gallon for sirup, and the cans hold only a small gallon. It is not good pure cane sorghum, but is adulterated, for it contains too much acid to be pure.

I visited a friend living near Calico Rock, Ark., in Stone county last winter, and they had sorghum that was a golden yellow and the next thing to honey. I was told that the neighbors made it from cane. I would rather pay \$1.50 a gallon for good pure sorghum, than pay \$1 for the kind we buy. I wonder why there is not more home-made sorghum, for cane grows well in this part of Kansas. I am sure it is because of the lack of wood, and coal is too expensive to use. I know several persons who have made molasses from cane, but it was usually of a poor grade. I have about 20 acres of good timber land, and more wood than I can ever use, but I couldn't sell or give it away, for the young men in this short grass country do not know how to handle an ax. I am planning to put out 8 or 10 acres of a good kind of cane for the making of sorghum. I wish you would print an article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, telling what is the best variety of sorghum to plant, and what is the best method of boiling down the sirup. In fact, I would appreciate the favor, if you would give the entire method of procedure in making sorghum.

My wife never fails to renew our subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze on "Kansas Day." We like the paper very well, and will back it and Mr. Capper for the League of Nations, in order that we may have less war and hell, and more sweetness.

Offerle, Kan. J. E. Mellicker.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

THIS Congress is faced with a two-fold responsibility that is all but staggering in its immensity. If Congress meets the wishes of the people it must eliminate some of the commodity taxes, such as those on ice cream, soft drinks, moving pictures and at the same time provide revenue to take care of a constantly increasing deficit. There can be only one answer to such a problem—the most rigid economy, the lopping off of every unnecessary government bureau, a return, as soon as possible to something like a peace-time basis.

The fact is the administration is still running the government on a war basis altho more than six months have elapsed since the armistice was signed, and more than a million of our soldiers have been discharged from the service. Apparently there has been little or no reduction in the number of government employes in the departments here in Washington, the army of employes still reaching the huge total of more than 100,000. Disregarding the ending of the war, the administration proceeded with the completion of government dormitories on the Union station plaza, designed for the housing of war workers, and is operating them at an annual loss of \$348,000 a year. Another example of government profligacy is the sending of \$247,000 a year for supervising the work of the Farm Loan Banks, altho these banks are now earning money, and such drafts on the treasury are wholly unnecessary. These examples might be multiplied.

"Expenses of the government should have been reduced as soon as the fighting stopped," said Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, one of the Senate's financial experts, and that sentiment finds an echo in the heart of every Senator who wishes to represent the real desires of the people of his state.

But instead of cutting down expenditures, the government actually has increased them from month to month since February. In that month they were 1,189 million dollars. In March they were 1,380 million. In April they mounted to 1,425 million. The figures for May are not in when this is written but it is certain they will equal, if they do not exceed the April figures. To meet these expenditures, the Fifth Liberty, or Victory loan, as it was called, had been drawn on to such extent by May 1, that only 2,226 million dollars of it remained. With monthly charges against the treasury of 1,400 million dollars or more, it is easy to see how long it will take to use up the revenues obtained from that source, leaving only the revenues from other sources to carry on the enormous expenditures of the government. Financial experts in Congress are unable to see how Secretary Glass of the Treasury Department is going to make good on his statement that the Victory loan would be the last call on the people unless drafts on the treasury are to be sharply reduced by the administration thru measures not yet apparent.

Advocates of economy in the Senate are unwilling to wait on the pleasure of President Wilson's administration to make voluntary reductions of expenses but are advocating radical action in dealing with pending appropriation bills left over from the late Congress. Senator Smoot advocates the cutting of every appropriation asked by government departments squarely in two, so the administration will be forced to reduce expenditures to a pre-war basis without delay. Other Senators are more moderate in their demands for economy, altho it is obvious that radical action will have to be taken if the country is to emerge from the period of war profligacy into the normal conditions of peace. Extravagances already practiced by the administration probably will make necessary a new loan to meet deficits that will occur before new legislation can become effective, but the Republicans will make every effort to prune government appropriations during the

next fiscal year, beginning June 30, so the expenses may be met by the customary revenue-producing measures. Unless this is done, it will be impossible to get rid of the obnoxious commodity taxes, whose collection is attended with so much annoyance to merchants, and whose elimination is demanded by practically the whole of the consuming public.

Repeal of the Daylight Wasting law in time to be of benefit to the farmers during the approaching harvest, haying and threshing season is not going to be easy to obtain, if it can be done at all. That this Congress will repeal this obnoxious measure within a year, I have no doubt, but whether it will be possible to force a repeal bill thru before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, by which time the left-over appropriation bills must be passed, is doubtful. Many big business interests, thru the United States Chamber of Commerce, and some of the representatives of union labor in the East are strenuously opposing the repeal of the law. It was planned to have a section repealing the so-called Daylight Saving law inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, now under consideration in the House, as a rider, but a special rule is required to do this, and thus far the advocates of the repeal have been unable to obtain this special rule from the rules committee. If the advocates of repeal in the House are successful finally in getting this rider on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, I shall try to see that it is retained when it comes to the Senate for consideration. If they fail, we may still be able to add it on in the Senate, and if the House should again reject it, the bill would go to conference, and we should have still one more chance for the repeal. But if these various moves should fail, we shall still try to accomplish our purpose thru a separate bill, tho this course probably would result in a delay in action until after the present summer. However, there will be no let-up by the advocates of repeal until Congress finally shall come around to the farmers' view of the matter, whether at the present extra session or later.

From the very great number of petitions I have received, not alone from farmers but from men in other industries, I am convinced that a very large percentage of the working population of the country desire a return to natural time. I do not believe the golf and tennis players and the other idlers can long prevail in their effort to retain a time-system so wasteful and injurious to the producing classes of our country.

Arthur Capper

Kansas Grain Grading

Many Kansas farmers will be given an opportunity to attend a grain grading school, the first beginning June 19. The schools are held by representatives from the department of milling and the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college. Schools will be held in McPherson, Harvey, Barber and Pratt counties on June 19, 20 and 21; Washington, Morris, Leavenworth and Barton on June 23, 24 and 25; Labette, Sumner, Ellis and Ford on June 26, 27 and 28. In each of these 12 counties, three schools of one day each will be held. Information will be placed before growers and buyers concerning the factors which enter into grain grading and the methods of producing and marketing grain from the grading standpoint.

As planned, the program for the morning will consist of a discussion of grain grades and explanation of the different factors that are considered in placing grades on grain. An exhibition of samples will be shown and a demonstration of the methods of sampling and grading grain will be given.

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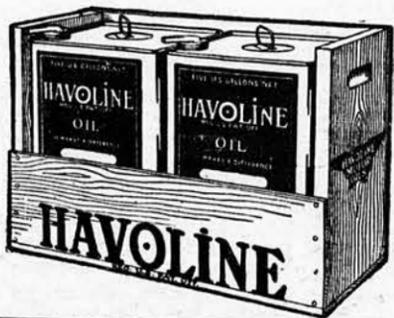
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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Some Common Mower Troubles.
Adjusting the Bent Clips.
When Sickle is Off Center.
Adjusting the Pitman Rod.
Handling the Ledger Plates.
Replacing Old Broken Knives.

THE causes for uneven stubble and side draft in a mower are: guard or guards being out of alignment, badly worn clips, loose sickle sections or guards, or sickle not centering. The first cause is very common. The manufacturer is extremely careful to have the ledger plates in line when the mower leaves the factory for he considers that this is a very essential point in good mower construction. The machine is not used 10 days, however, before one or more guards have been bent up or down. If a guard is bent down, its ledger plate is carried away from the sickle and the shearing ability of the two parts greatly impaired. If a guard is bent up, it forces the sickle off the ledger plates of the adjacent guards and a still worse condition exists. Look along the bottom of the guards at a point about an inch from the tips, then with a hammer drive back into line any guard which is found bent up or down. The guards are malleable and should be hit on the under or upper side about an inch and a half from the point. To be sure, this is not a very delicate means of aligning guards but it is all that is practicable to do. If this method results in a broken guard, the farmer should not feel discouraged for a broken guard that can be replaced is better by far than a badly bent guard.

If the clips wear sufficiently to permit the sickle to rise from the ledger plates, trouble is in evidence and can be remedied by bending the clips down slightly by tapping with a hammer. If this method is used, great care must be exercised not to cause binding. Place one hand on the sickle head and then after each hammer blow move the sickle to see that binding has not resulted. If a clip has been bent down too far it can be brought back by forcing a cold chisel between it and a sickle section. The surest method for clip repair is to place new clips. If the sickle sections have become grooved by the clips, it may be necessary to bend down new clips after they are placed. Of course, the method of bending down clips cannot be used on cutter bars in which both old and new sickles are used. On such cutter bars the only safe plan is to supply new clips and these clips must remain adjusted for the newest sickle. Emphasis should again be placed on the necessity of care to prevent binding. The extra draft due to sickle binding very easily may become more objectionable than side draft.

The cause for uneven stubble and side draft resulting from a loose sickle or guard, can be detected easily by long and rugged stubble left at any particular point along the bar, or by the usual rattle of the loose parts. The remedy is obvious.

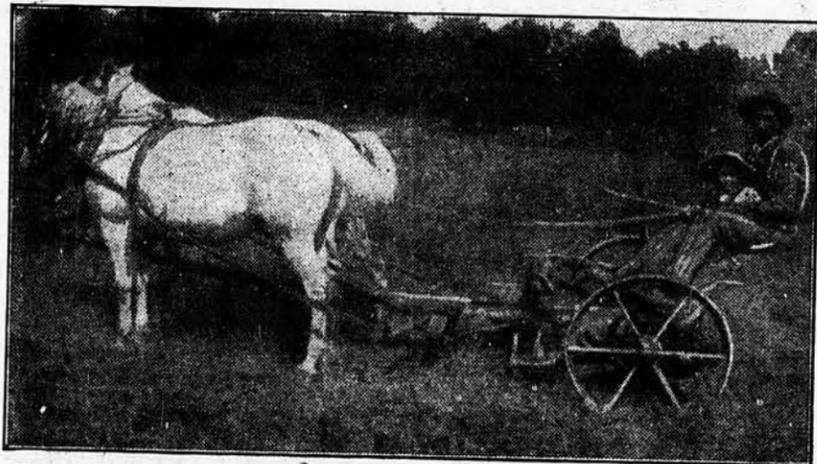
There are two common causes for non-registering. Attempts to align the cutter bar by lengthening or shortening the drag bar will throw the

sickle off of center. If the sickle is off center it can be centered by the drag bar adjustment. The sickle can be made to register by lengthening the drag bar which will force the cutter bar to the right irrespective of the sickle and pitman. Thus the danger of attempting to align the mower by the drag bar socket, as discussed under heavy draft, becomes evident, and it should be remembered that such adjustment is to be used to effect centering only.

The second cause for non-registering is the use of a pitman which is too long or too short. It often happens that the farmer will buy a new pitman stick only, with the idea that it is a simple matter to rivet on the pitman socket and pitman head. What he really does in most cases is to miss measurements by some fraction of an inch and when the job is completed his sickle is off center. Farmers should purchase the whole pitman new, or use great care in getting the rivet holes in the right place to give the proper length to the pitman. The farmer should not attempt the task unless all of the broken parts of the old pitman are at hand from which he may obtain the proper dimensions to be maintained. On the old types of mowers which carry iron pitmans, centering of the sickle can be accomplished very quickly by screwing the pitman in or out of the socket for pitman head. It is obvious that care must be taken to maintain the proper length when an iron pitman is welded.

The practice of replacing nicked ledger plates and sickle sections with new ones is to be recommended. Ledger plates will remain in good condition for a considerable length of time if the guards are kept in line and the sickle is forced to work close to the ledger plates where it belongs. If new ledger plates are placed under a poorly adjusted sickle they will be short lived, hence why not strike with all effort directly at the root of the trouble rather than simply to supply parts which instead of being the cause for the difficulty are only destroyed as the result of the trouble. Old ledger plates in properly aligned guards under a sharp and properly adjusted sickle will give usually greater satisfaction in the long run than new plates under a poorly adjusted knife.

This troublesome and deceptive difficulty is caused by badly worn clips and wearing plates in the inside shoe. When these parts have become sufficiently worn to permit play, the sickle head is flopped up and down, and this slight but continual bending of the sickle rib at the end of the sickle head reinforcement results in a break across the outside rivet hole just as one can sever a wire by continually bending it at one point. The remedy is to supply new wearing plates and clips in the inside shoe. In extreme cases it may be found necessary to supply a new sickle head also. Just why sickle breaking is more frequent in light cutting than in heavy work is a widely disputed question.



Many Common Mower Troubles May be Avoided Easily by Keeping the Sickle and Pitman Rod in Good Condition.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Corn Planting Nearly Completed. The Wheat Needs More Sunshine. Alfalfa Yield is Good. Many Inquiries about Hayloaders. English Bluegrass Seed in Demand. Less Call for Beans Now. Federal Wheat Estimates Incorrect. Many Threshing Machines Bought.

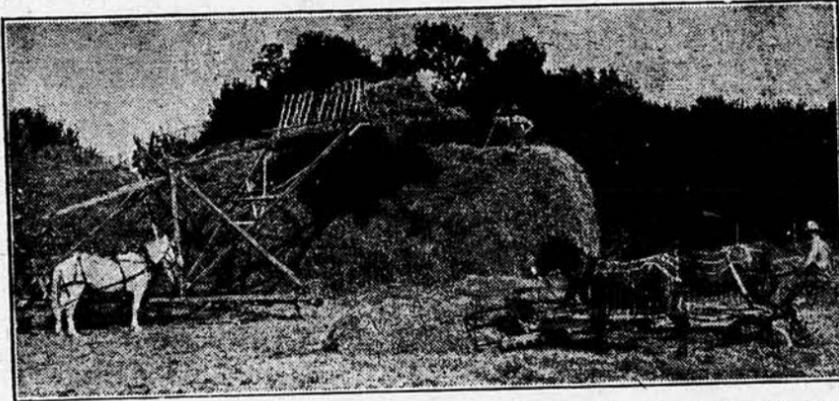
TEN days of good weather at the very last of May gave us time in which to do considerable farm work and there was plenty to do, indeed. On most farms there was corn planting to complete, kafir to plant, alfalfa to harvest and corn to cultivate. The coming of June finds most corn rather small. In many listed fields the grain is just beginning to germinate.

A heavy rain with some wind on the last night in May took down much of the tallest wheat but I think most of it will straighten up again as the heads are not heavy yet. There is a very large acreage of this tall wheat in Coffey county and those of us who have it are hoping for dry weather until after harvest.

The first crop of alfalfa on this farm made 1½ tons to the acre. This is as much in one crop as we made from all three last year. Our first crop was heavier than it would have been had we cut it a little earlier but I suppose this additional tonnage will come out of the second crop. We, however, did not hurry the first cutting as we did not care for the second crop to come right at wheat harvest time. Wheat harvest and oat harvest are coming right together again this year. I never saw a better show for

oats than we have right now. It is level where it would pay to grow it and so the crop was gradually eliminated. I think we should have still been growing it to some extent, however, had not the chinch bugs left and given us a chance to raise wheat. When the bugs were so plentiful here we had to quit planting small grain and raise something the bugs would not eat. With us this was bluegrass and flax; there is no bluegrass now raised and the fields of flax are very few. If this inquirer wishes bluegrass seed he will have to buy it thru the seed houses. The bluegrass we have growing around the edges of the fields is very rank this year. I still like the crop as a restorer of our heavy soil and expect before long to be sowing it again.

Evidently beans are not finding the ready sale they did a year ago. For proof of this note the following advertisement inserted by a Vermont company manufacturing ground limestone: "We will ship to the farmers any amount of ground limestone in car lots that they may require, charging them at the rate of \$3.25 a ton in bulk f. o. b., Winooski, and will take in exchange for same No. 1 peas or yellow eye beans, allowing them \$3.75 a bushel." Here in Kansas where we have to pay 10 cents a pound for beans \$3.75 for a bushel of 60 pounds does not seem like a very large price when we consider that even this amount is in trade. Evidently people are not so hungry for beans at a reasonable price as they were when they cost 20 cents a pound. But that is human na-



The Solving of the Farm Labor Problems in Kansas This Year Will Require Skilled Help and Improved Machinery of Every Kind

like the wheat in that it may make too heavy a growth in case we do not have dry weather for the next three weeks.

I have had another inquiry regarding our hay loader. This inquirer says that he notes by reading the Jayhawker column for years that our loader always seems to be giving good satisfaction which is more than he can say for his. Our loader was bought in 1905 at a cost of \$58. It is made mostly of wood and is a very crude looking affair when compared with those sold today. The woodwork looks as if it had been made by a second class carpenter and the iron work is all cast and seems very clumsy and not at all strong. But for all that this loader has been used for 14 years and in some of those years it was used on more than 100 acres of hay and in no year on fewer than 50 acres. In all that work we have not paid out one cent for repairs except for a little rope on the carrier. We have broken a few slats but these we have replaced with common pine sticks made of refuse lumber. So in the case of this loader I think that the old saying holds good, "handsome is that handsome does."

An inquiry this week for English bluegrass seed reminds me that I do not know of a single acre growing in this county today yet it used to be one of our main money crops. The seed market was destroyed by the war for most of the seed we grew was exported. The domestic demand for seed was not large enough to hold the price to a

ture; we all want what we think is going to be hard to get.

Last fall the government crop report credited Coffey county with having sown 66,000 acres of wheat. I said at the time, as some of you may recall, that the wheat acreage in this county was at least double that of 1918 and perhaps more. That much could be seen by any observer familiar with conditions. The assessors found 40,000 acres of wheat in Coffey county in 1918. Double that would be 80,000 acres. The assessors' reports are nearly all in for 1919 and already 80,000 acres have been reported and there are two townships yet to hear from. This indicates that Coffey county has close to 100,000 acres in wheat. The average acreage in the decade before 1917 was 6,000 which indicates what a revolution we have had in crop growing here.

With the doubling of the wheat acreage we have a doubling of the number of threshing machines, at least that number of new machines having been ordered in this county. In a district near this place a machine has been bought by 25 farmers on an interesting plan. No money is paid down, but a collective note is signed by all. The threshing bills are to be paid to the manager and all that is left after paying expenses goes toward paying for the machine. It is said that such a company in operation in this county last year had nearly enough left to pay for their machine after paying all operating expenses.



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For Our Young Readers

How Bert Learns a Lesson from the Insects

BY MRS. G. A. KING
Reno County

MOTHER," called Bert as he came in from school, "what're insects?"

"I know," he added before his mother could answer. "Miss Smith told us. An insect's a little animal that has six legs."

Mother sat down to listen. Her boy was very interesting when his eyes shone as they did now.

"That's good. Was that all she told you?" she asked.

"Oh, no," Bert replied. "She said some of them have two pairs of wings, some have only one pair and some have no wings at all. Some insects bite off their food and eat it and others have a tiny tube for a mouth and suck up the food just as we drink lemonade thru a straw."

"Yes, butterflies suck their food," said mother.

"Oh, do you know about insects, too, mother?" Please tell me a lot about them," the boy coaxed eagerly.

"That might spoil your lesson for tomorrow."

"But Miss Smith wants us to find out all we can and she will let us tell the class what we know."

"Well, then," mother began, "men who have studied insect life say there are 200,000 kinds of insects in the world."

"Two hundred thousand insects?" gasped Bert.

"No, dear, 200,000 kinds or varieties."

"My! that's lots of bugs," Bert expressed his thought aloud.

"Butterflies are found in almost all countries but nearly all other insects are found in their own special countries," mother continued. "You know insects are very helpless creatures, but they must be very wise. Then nature must be very kind to many of them. When we look at them we see two eyes, but many times each eye is really composed of several eyes."

"So they can see lots of ways at the same time?" asked the boy.

"Yes," answered mother. "Then some insects have such very fine wings they must be kept in a case when they are not in use."

"Oh, I know," said Bert. "A beetle keeps his wings in a case just as grandpa keeps his spectacles in a case."

Mother smiled. "Well, a beetle does look somewhat like a spectacle case. Don't you think so, mother?" asked Bert.

"I have never seen a case with six legs," mother laughed. "But now tell me the name of an insect which works very hard to make food that we eat."

Bert looked puzzled.

"Bees," said big sister, who had come into the room.

"They don't work," said Bert. "They just get some honey out of a flower and take it to the hive and then go back for more."

"And that isn't work?" asked mother. "One corn cob isn't heavy, but if I asked you to fill the basket by bringing only one cob at a time, don't you think you would be tired when the basket was full?"

"I'm afraid I'd think it was work," laughed the boy. "I never had thought of bees getting tired, but of course they do."

Bert sat looking away off, seeing nothing for a minute. Then he said, "Maybe insects don't have as much time for play as boys do."

Fun in Guessing Riddles

What boy or girl doesn't enjoy a good riddle? See if your brothers and sisters can guess these:

What is the longest word in the English language? Smiles, because there is a mile between the first and last letter.

Who may marry many a wife and still be single all his life? A clergyman.

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular and defective.

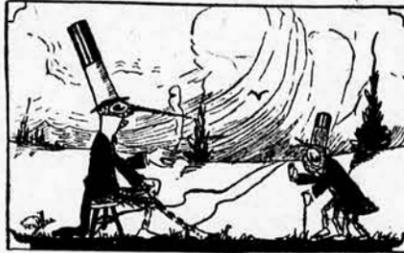
What is it that you can keep after giving it to someone else? Your word.

Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted? Because it is unlawful to condemn a man without a hearing.

Why are doctors bad characters? Because the worse folks are the more they are with them.

Why does a goose go into the water? For diver's reasons.

Why is a stick of candy like a race-horse? Because the more you lick it the faster it goes.



First Bug: "My grandfather had a wooden leg."

Second Bug: "That's nothing—my uncle had a cedar chest."

What the Boy Scouts Have Done

The Boy Scouts of America showed their real worth during the Great War and now they have adopted the peace cry, "The war is over, but our work is not."

This organization was originally incorporated in this country, February 8, 1910. The federal charter was granted by Congress, June 15, 1916.

Here are some of the things which the Boy Scouts did during the war:

In the four Liberty Loans they sold 1,967,047 subscriptions, amounting to \$276,744,650. War Saving Stamps sold to April 10, 50 million dollars in 2,176,625 sales. Standing walnut located, 20,758,660 board feet (5,200 carloads).

Fruit pits collected for gas masks, more than 100 carloads.

War gardens and war farms conducted by Scouts throughout the country, 12,000.

Distributed more than 50 million pieces of government literature.

Rendered invaluable services for the Red Cross, the United War Work committee, and other national organizations serving the government.

Confidential service for third naval district. Co-operated in A. L. A. drive for better books.

Served well in food and fuel conservation. Performed countless individual acts of service to the government, not recorded under any special classification.

Presented a united front of patriotic zeal in every community, which in itself was of incalculable value to the nation.

Nearly 100,000 Scouts earned the Treasury Department medal in the Liberty Loan drives. Almost half that number qualified for bars in addition; 16,026 achievement buttons have been awarded for War Saving Stamp sales, 8,221 ace medals, 18,886 bronze palms, 1,726 silver palms, 212 gold palms.

The Secret

We have a secret, just we three. The robin and I and the sweet cherry tree; The bird told the tree and the tree told me, And nobody knows it but just we three.

But of course the robin knows it best, Because she built the nest—I shan't tell the rest; And laid the four little—some things in it—I'm afraid I shall tell it every minute.

But if the tree and the robin don't peep, I'll try my best the secret to keep; The I know when the little birds fly about, Then the whole secret will be out.

What Five Birds Are Shown?

Five kinds of birds are represented in this puzzle. See if you can guess what they are. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first



three boys and girls who send correct answers. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter.

Solution May 24 puzzle—Names of women: Mary; Betty; Hattie; Bridget; Belle; Patty; Biddie. The prize winners: Claire Bonnelby, Sterling, Kan.; Ruth Krammer, Kansas City, Kan.; Phil McFarland, Wichita, Kan.

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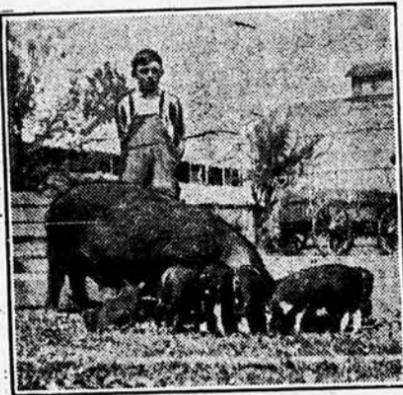
Capper Pig Club News

"It Took Work, but We Won," Said Cloud County Boys

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

THERE ISN'T enough money in Kansas to buy this trophy cup!" That was the emphatic declaration of Loren Townsden, leader of the Cloud county Capper Pig club team which won the trophy cup in 1918. Loren was standing in the center of a group of admiring boys, just after the beautiful cup had been formally presented to him by John F. Case, director of Capper Club work, at the big picnic at Concordia, May 24.

And Loren meant just what he said, for winning a pep trophy from 99 other hustling Kansas boys is a victory of which any club member may well be proud. And did you wish to know if Cloud county folks think the winning was worth while? Just ask any of the enthusiastic crowd of club dads, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends who saw the cup presented. I have more respect and admiration now for the pep that Capper Pig club boys show in attending county meet-



Edward Olivier, Harper County

ings than I ever had before. When Mr. Case first decided that he and the club manager would take the trip to Cloud county to present the trophy to Loren Townsden and his teammates, he said, "Mr. Whitman, you look up a train for us to go on." Well, when I began to study railroad timetables I said, "For goodness' sake, how do our boys get around to attend as many meetings as they do, especially when they have to go by train?" I picked out the train I thought we could take, tho, only to find later that it was a mixed freight and passenger that didn't make a trip to Concordia the day we had to go. Mr. Case thinks he has a joke on the club manager now because I picked out what he called a "hog" train to travel on. Isn't that the right kind of train for pig club folks?

The picnic was held in the park at the edge of Concordia, and there was plenty of shade and grass to make the place pleasant. Every club member knows there isn't much doing at a club meeting until the "eats" make their appearance, so it isn't necessary to say we did nothing before dinner except become acquainted.

Now, what's the use of taking time to talk about that picnic dinner? There was plenty for everybody—and everybody ate plenty. We all helped ourselves, and so far as I could see—and taste—everything was good. One club dad said, tho, "I'm going to get away from this part of the table. It's too near the grub my wife brought, and I'm used to that." But taking a look at the good things spread out there, I resolved to visit those folks if I ever got a chance.

Where the Dads Helped Out

The biggest asset of the Cloud county team, except of course, the boys themselves, is the loyal work of three pig club dads—E. M. Simpson, P. J. Paulsen and E. B. Tilson. All three men have sons in the club, and Mr. Simpson and Mr. Paulsen are in the father and son department. I had heard of and seen all thru 1918 the results of the untiring efforts of these older boys to do their share in the fight for the pep trophy. So when "Dad" Simpson, as Cloud county boys know him, climbed

into the speakers' stand, which was a big motor car, we knew the folks standing and sitting in the semi-circle about him would hear something good.

"Cloud county won the pep trophy because we worked together and were everlastingly at it," said Mr. Simpson. "And it took work—hard work. Last year was a disappointing one, but every boy stayed with the game. We've learned many lessons, but none more important than that it's a fine thing to become acquainted with other folks in your county."

Something to Remember Always

"And, Loren," continued Mr. Simpson, "when you reach the age that boys consider old, and your boy thinks you are sort of behind the times, you reach up on the shelf and take down this trophy cup and say, 'See here, son, when I was your age I won this pep trophy cup in a contest where winning meant outdoing 99 other leaders of Capper Pig club teams. Don't crow over your dad until you can do something as big as that.' Then, Loren, you'll have your boy thinking that perhaps after all, dad is worth a little yet."

"Cloud county has won once, and it's going to take some mighty hard work on the part of other teams to keep us from winning again." That was the warning given by Mr. Paulsen and Mr. Tilson, and if you'd heard the enthusiastic applause that followed you'd have decided they meant it.

"It took days—yes, weeks—of sincere, careful consideration on the part of Mr. Whitman and myself before the trophy cup for 1918 was awarded to Cloud county," said Mr. Case, in presenting the trophy cup. "The work of every member was reviewed, as well as that of the leader. No boy could have done more and better work, and no team could have given more loyal cooperation than did Loren Townsden and his teammates. When I told Arthur Capper that the cup had been awarded to Cloud county he remembered his visit to Concordia in 1917, and said, 'I'm glad the cup is to go to a county where I feel as if I'm acquainted.'"

Other Counties Well Represented

Five county leaders were at this picnic, every one with at least part of his teammates with him. Ted Tilson of Cloud county had every member of this year's club at his back. Albert Segerhammar, Vance Lindahl and Melvin McHenry represented Republic county. With County Leader "Bill" Manwarren, Verne Jones, Orlin Hardesty, and Waldo Stevenson present, Clay county made a good showing. County Leader Amal DuPont and Wilbur Bower drove in from Ottawa county, while Washington county was represented by Edward Wiltzius, county leader, and Raymond Lewis.

The Capper Poultry club wasn't absent from the meeting, for Laree Rolph, county leader for Cloud, had a complete team there. And from away down in Clay county came County Leader Lenora Rosiska and one of her teammates, Clara Long.

After attending such a club picnic as that held in Cloud county, I don't wonder that Capper club boys and girls are establishing records for pep. I wish I could get to every part of the state and become acquainted with the club members and their folks. Such trips mean extra work, but they're worth it. My ride from Clyde to Concordia with hustling Vance Lindahl, in a Ford purchased with Capper Pig club pig money; meeting the winners of 1918 and the boys who are so eager to be winners this year; enjoying a flying visit to the Lindahl home after the picnic; and carrying back to Topeka with me the inspiration of the earnest enthusiasm I had seen that day—all repaid me for the small discomforts endured and gave me a better understanding of the great possibilities in our club work.



Make It a Certainty

THERE is a saying that the verdict of a petty jury is the most uncertain thing in the world. The man who has to depend on custom threshing will take issue with that statement. He knows what it means to try to get his grain threshed when he wants it threshed and when nature says it should be threshed.

Own Your Thresher

There is a way out of this that makes you your own boss and reduces to a minimum the chance for loss, delay and annoyance. Buy an International, New Racine or Sterling individual threshing outfit, and thresh your grain when it is seasoned, market it when the price is profitable and, with your grain fields cleared off, get your fall plowing done on time. No modern threshing outfit is quite complete until it includes an International, Mogul or Titan kerosene tractor, to furnish steady power at low cost.

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Milkoline has a base of Pure Modified Buttermilk to which essential fats and acids are added. Milkoline comes in condensed form. Will keep indefinitely in any climate. Will not mould, sour or rot. Flies will not come near it.

2c a Gallon For feeding mix one part Milkoline with 50 parts water or swirl and feed with your usual grain feeds. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and makes more pork per bushel of grain. Stop buying buttermilk of uncertain quality. Use Milkoline and you will always be sure of uniform acidity, and at a cost of 2c a gallon or less when fed as directed. Many users say Milkoline saves them one-third on feed bills because it makes their hogs and poultry assimilate all their food.

1400% Profit W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes that he got an extra \$420 worth of pork from \$30 worth of Milkoline in a sixty day feed. He made an actual test of this lot of hogs in comparison with another bunch. We could quote hundreds of testimonials, but the best proof is that we legally guarantee Milkoline to be satisfactory or refund your money (you are the judge) and refer you to S. W. Blvd. Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and R. G. Dunn & Co. **MILKOLINE is just as good for Poultry as for Hogs.**

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During the past two or three strenuous years the farmer of America has carried the responsibility for feeding the world. Every hour of every day he was busy, and every minute was precious.

To multiply the effectiveness of his own and his employes' labor, he installed modern equipment—tractors, trucks, cultivating and harvesting machinery.

To run these machines gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, and greases were absolutely necessary. To get them the farmer would have been forced to take hours of time going to town were it not for the distributing facilities of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). The Company brought the products he needed to the farm, even to the tractor in the field.

It is this kind of service which has brought the farmer and the Company into such close and such friendly relations. It is this kind of service which emphasizes the usefulness of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) as a public servant.

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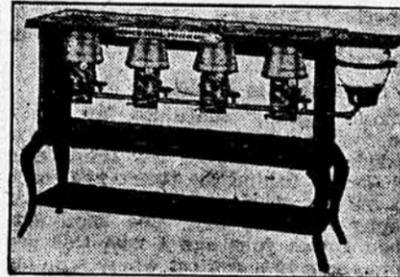
With the Home Makers

Keep Cool by Working with Warm Weather Tools

BY WOMEN READERS

ONE of the handiest things for the busy housewife is the combination oil stove and fireless cooker. Mine has four burners. A stationary oven like those used on the modern gas and electric stoves is over two of them, on the left side. These may be used for ordinary cooking by opening the oven door.

The fireless cooker is in the oven and, as with a regular fireless cooker,



Four Burner Oil Stove

there is absolutely no chance of the food burning. I appreciate mine the most on Sunday morning when I wish to attend church. I always dread having dinner to prepare upon returning home, especially when the weather is warm and sultry. What a pleasure to reach in the cooker and remove my well done, juicy roast! I really derive more good from the sermon because my mind is at rest in regard to my dinner. Of course the cooker comes in handy many other times, as in cooking oatmeal over night, and so forth.

I feel that I never could go back to the old cook stove for summer cooking. The thought of having three hot fires a day during the warm months, makes me perspire now. It heats the rooms so that the men coming in from the hot, dusty fields are unable to enjoy their meals.

I certainly believe it pays to use an oil stove and in combination with the fireless cooker it is a boon to the farm woman.
Marion, Kan.

Gasoline Iron is a Favorite

I have used a gasoline iron for five years and think it is fine. I should advise every woman to use a self-heating iron, especially in the summer. I do an ironing for three with less than a cup of gasoline. The steady heat, the steps it saves and the cheapness of fuel, make it one of my favorite conveniences.

I never have had any repairs for my iron. I find if one will just put the fire out when thru ironing, then set the iron out of doors and open the needle valve wide open, the air pressure being still on it forces the remaining gasoline out and cleans out any sediment that might be in the iron.

I have used a wickless four-hole oil stove for more than six years and would not be without some kind of an oil or gasoline stove. It takes less than 5 cents worth of oil to heat the water for our washing.

We have a cistern which we fill with fresh water from the well and have a pump and sink in the kitchen. The whole thing cost us less than \$10 three years ago and it is something I would not take a hundred for if I couldn't have another one.

Edna J. Vawter.
Logan Co., Kansas.

The Fireless Bakes, Boils and Fries

[Prize Letter.]

Every farm woman, or at least she who has much cooking to do, should have a good fireless cooker. These cookers are time and labor savers the year around, but especially so during the summer months.

My fireless has three compartments with a hinged lid over all and easy

rolling casters on the bottom. It is aluminum lined thruout and metal covered outside—finished to resemble wood. It is fitted with three large aluminum kettles and aluminum covered plungers fit in over each kettle. There are also four metal unbreakable heaters and racks for baking.

The heaters are more easily and quickly heated over a burner of an oil stove than on the ordinary range. I have baked bread, pies, biscuit and cake and boiled, fried and roasted many things in my fireless. It is especially practicable for preparing foods which require a long period of cooking, such as large cuts of meats, chicken, beans, rice and oatmeal.

My fireless not only saves me fuel but my time can be used for something else. I don't need to open the fireless or pay any attention to it until I wish to serve or make gravy from the meat. I may feel free for the afternoon if I place a few articles in my fireless, at noon for our supper.

By preparing my meat and vegetables in the morning and putting them in the cooker, it takes only a little fire at noon to finish the dinner for the table and my house is not nearly so warm when the tired, hungry men come in.

I advise every farm woman to invest in a good fireless cooker. And be sure that the best is none too good for her.
Farmer's Wife.

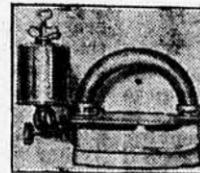
Scott City, Kan.

Pressure Cannera Save Money

[Prize Letter.]

When I decided I wished a pressure canner and \$18 seemed a big price, I figured up what a winter's supply of asparagus, peas, beans, corn, sweet potatoes, squash and pumpkin would cost and we sent for the canner by the next mail. Now we think it expensive for a farmer to be without one. My canner is steel, measures 13 by 18 inches, has a steam gauge and safety valves, and by not using the crate, will hold 14 quarts, seven half gallons or 18 pints and requires no more fire in the range than an ironing would.

I begin in the spring to fill my jars with vegetables and as they are emptied in the winter, I refill them with sausage and fresh pork and beef. It is also easier to can 14 quarts of baked beans in one morning, than to take 14 mornings for them. Unexpected company has no terrors for the woman with a variety of vegetables and meats in the cellar; also she can



Gasoline Iron

Mrs. B.



Large Size Fireless Cooker

enjoy the trip away from home that keeps her until 12 o'clock noon.

Our men ride instead of walking at their work so why shouldn't we women? Thirty and 60 minutes can't be compared with 2 and 4 hours for obtaining the same results.

Kearny Co., Kansas. A Reader.

She Likes An Oil Stove

I purchased a four-burner oil stove three years ago and have used it almost constantly since with the very

best of success. I follow the directions which came with the stove and have no trouble whatever. The care of burners and wicks is important but by following directions this becomes an easy task and there are no smoked kettles and pans.

The heat from an oil stove is very moderate and this is no small convenience for the housewife thru the long hot days of summer when there is so much cooking and canning to be done.

My stove has the short chimney. To any housewife who has no oil stove I would say, obtain one by all means and save yourself much work and discomfort thru the summer days.

Mrs. R. G. Cameron.
Labette Co., Kansas.

In and Of the World Club

LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"I do dread the summer ironings," Mrs. Jones complained at the beginning of the summer. "Our laundry work is so heavy. The power washer relieves me of the washings but oh, the hours spent at the ironing board! I try to be sensible and make them as small as possible but still many long hours are required."

"Oh, I have a new machine that saves so very much on my ironings," said Mrs. Daly, hostess of the day. "Excuse me a moment, ladies, I wish to show it to you."

She left the room and soon returned carrying a square wooden box such as those in which canned goods come.

"My new ironing machine, especially adapted to sheets, pillow cases, tea-towels and so forth," she said. "I had been as sensible as anyone could be about my ironings, taking my sheets from the line directly to the bed and all such things as that, but I wasn't satisfied. I do like good smooth sheets and pillow cases. I like everything ironed, but I have not the strength to do so much, so I had the boys fix this box for me. You see the lid is a trifle smaller than the top of the box so it slips down inside of it. The handles are so I can carry it out to the clothesline easily. I take the flat pieces down carefully, fold them nicely, put them in the box and carry them to the house. Then the lid is put on, a weight placed on it and that's all. In the morning they are ready to be put away, and just as smooth as if I had spent hours ironing them."

"But that doesn't dispose of the starched pieces—dresses, petticoats, and all such things are still left," wailed Mrs. Alders.

"Oh, for electricity, that we might have electric irons," sighed Mrs. Day. "There must be something for us," declared Mrs. Daly. "but I must admit I have not found it. I tried a charcoal iron once but it was not very satisfactory."

"Well, I've a new gasoline iron which just fills the bill," Mrs. Akers declared.

Everyone was as interested as could be.

"Yes, I like it ever so much, altho I found the little gasoline tank a nuisance the first time or two that I tried to use it. It seemed in the way. But now I am accustomed to it it does not bother me at all. If you women intend purchasing one, I should advise you to try several of those on the counter to see where you find it most convenient to have the little tank. There are several gasoline irons on the market and the chief point of difference is the location of the tank, some having it in front of the handle and others behind it. These irons furnish the most economical heat there is and oh, the saving in steps. We all have walked miles between the ironing board and stove. A self heating iron saves that besides keeping the room cool so one may iron in comfort."

"It sounds almost too good to be true," sighed Mrs. Jones.

"But it isn't," said Mrs. Akers. "Try one and see."

Two Cents an Ironing

I am a user of a gas iron and would really be lost without it. We have electric lights and an electric fan and expect to get an electric washer this fall but I consider my gas iron cheaper than an electric. One filling of the little tank that is upright just back of the iron handle costs about 2 cents

and I have not failed to do a large week's ironing with one filling.

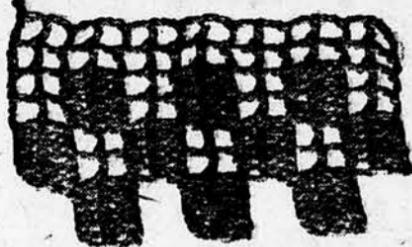
The iron cost me \$5 and is worth several times that much. I take care of it myself. With proper care and common sense, there need be no accidents.

Mrs. Henry Siererling.
Pawnee Co., Kansas.

New Filet Lace

[Prize Design.]

Chain (ch) 21.
1st row—Double crochet (d c—thread over hook once) in 4th st, a d c in next five st of ch, making 6 d c, (ch 2, d c in 3d st from last d c) 3 times, making 4 spaces (sp), turn.
2d row—Ch 5, dc in next to last d c, (ch 2, d c in next d c) twice, making 4 sp, then d c in each of next 6 d c, making 7 d c.
3d row—Ch 8, turn, d c in 4th st of ch, d c in each of next 4 ch and d



c in last d c, (ch 2, d c in 3d d c from needle) twice, 7 d c in next 2 sp, 2 sp, turn.
4th row—Ch 5, d c in next to last d c of 3d row, ch 2, 7 d c in 7 d c, 2 sp over 2 sp, 7 d c in next 7 d c, turn.
5th row—Slip st in each of 7 d c, 7 d c in 2 sp, 4 sp, turn.
Repeat from * in 2d row to length desired.
Lorraine F. Lowry.
New Mexico.

The Secret of Good Bread

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

One of the best bread makers we ever have known was once asked how she treated her dough to make such excellent bread. "I give it a whack whenever I go near it," she answered. When this speech was quoted to us it didn't mean much but recent experience has convinced the writer that the breadmaker really gave one secret of her success. When days have been cool enough to cause some extra efforts to keep the bread dough warm, we have set the mixer on the oil stove at a short distance from the teakettle over a lighted wick. In such a position, one side of the dough will warm more than the rest. To distribute the heat evenly, we have several times worked the dough from the bottom to the top and from one side to another. The result has been a bread of much finer grain than usual. We are convinced that the "whack" by keeping the dough of even temperature thruout was really helpful. Yeast is a plant; the longer it grows, the more there is of it. We find our dough rises quicker if we place the yeast cake in the potato water at noon than it does if we wait until evening when we are ready to mix the sponge.

Thoroly tired of trying to get a paper hanger to hang our paper, we got the hired man's wife to help and went at the job. It is not such a difficult task but it would be easier if the joint in the neck worked as well backward as it does forward. The cyclone that went near here two years ago shook the house so that in some places the plaster has cracked. If paper were pasted over these cracks, it too would soon crack open. To prevent this we pasted thin strips of muslin over each crack. Instead of a cloth to pat the paper against the wall, our helper used a whisk broom. This answers the purpose better. It doesn't get so damp and is less likely to streak or discolor the paper. An experienced hand can send the broom along the middle of a strip of paper and so fasten it in position quickly.

There was an interesting set of articles at one time in a poultry magazine written by an Eastern poultry man. The most difficult part of this man's work was the gathering up of the eggs. He had reduced the feeding to a system of self feeders and litter feed and he had discovered a way to keep all chicken houses free from



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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

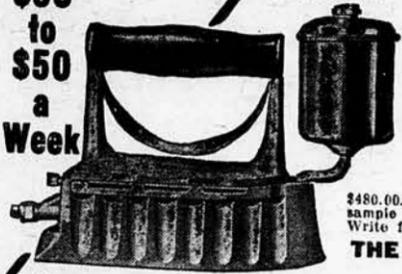
Victrola

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Iron In Cool Comfort

Make \$30 to \$50 a Week



Iron the new, easy, pleasant way. Abandon hot stove; avoid tiresome steps. Iron on the cool porch or under the trees. Finish in half the time. It irons beautifully. Fits the hand. Right weight. Mrs. Daniel Coover, Pa., writes: "I would not take \$25.00 for my Monitor Iron if I could not get another." Simple and safe to operate. Heat instantly regulated. Soon pays for itself in saving of time and fuel. Average ironing costs less than two cents. No dirt, no odor, no changing irons, no burned hands. World's best iron. Lowest price. Handsomely nickel plated. Always works. Tested and proved. Simple. Anyone can operate it. Fully guaranteed. Not sold in stores.

The New Monitor Self-Heating Iron

AGENTS WANTED Men and women, \$30.00 to \$50.00 a week actually being made now by agents. Big money from the start. Fast seller. Season just started. Anyone can sell it. No experience needed. We teach you. Women do as well as the men. Exclusive territory. Orders filled promptly. "My total profits last 60 days amount to \$480.00."—Henry Erskell, Minn. You can do just as well. Full sample outfit to workers. Sell on a money-back guarantee. Write for big illustrated circular and full information today.

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For the up-to-date practical hog raiser. Designed and made by specialists—best and most satisfactory window money can buy. Admits direct sunshine and makes hogs healthy. Made of galvanized steel. Will not leak—cannot rot, rust, or warp. Blue Prints of New 4 Hog Houses Free. Write today for our FREE hog house plans—4 complete plans prepared by experts. Embody all modern features—full details and specifications. Worth money to you. We'll tell you about our other specialties—Chief Steel Ventilating Cupolas, New Chief Ventilating Windows, Chief Sidewall Windows, etc.

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mites. He simply got ahead of the first mite by greasing all roosts with melted tallow. This, he said, hardened into a coat of grease and was a perfect trap for mites. Kansas summers are hot enough usually to melt this coat of tallow. It is a help in checking the mites and seems especially helpful with a liberal amount of creolin or crude carbolic acid added. This year we have the orchard spray pump left in front of the chicken house. Tho the engine has been taken for other uses we can attach a handle and pump kerosene or stock dip or whitewash into every crack. From 250 to 300 pounds pressure will send the liquid into nooks and corners better than we could possibly paint it. As a preventive for flies, such a spraying with whitewash is very good. We have had some trouble in getting stone lime in the neighboring towns this spring. When possible to secure the unslaked lime, we think it much better as a germ killer or bug destroyer. Slaked lime will absorb offensive odors in chicken-house, cellar or cave. The purchase of a barrel of lime is therefore usually a wise investment for the poultry raiser or gardener. The part of the barrel not used unslaked will prove very helpful when slaked by air.

The ladies in the local town church have for some time used both muscle and brain in efforts to raise money needed to pay for the new church building. One of the ways that have met with good returns is the serving of lunch at public sales. As a rule they have bought buns, butter and meat. Now that they desire bigger profits they have begun to make the buns, provide the meat in the form of chicken loaf and bake the pies. The only article bought now is the coffee. This makes a great difference in the credit account.

Once Upon a Time

Long and long and long ago,
Once upon a time!
Every lass had beauty rare,
Nutmeg curls or golden hair,
Oh, the world was very fair,
Once upon a time!

Long and long and long ago,
Once upon a time!
When the world was very new
Every knight was brave and true,
And the skies were always blue,
Once upon a time!

Long and long and long ago,
Once upon a time!
Every shepherd piped his lay,
Old and young alike were gay,
Every one had time to play,
Once upon a time!

Long and long and long ago,
Once upon a time!
Every man had gold to spare,
Every heart was free from care,
Don't you wish that we'd been there!
Once upon a time!
—Christine Kerr Davis in American Cookery.

There Must Have Been Many

The teacher was relating all the authentic information recorded in the Bible about Methuselah, also various anecdotes gleaned from less reliable sources. In conclusion she said: "Now are there any further questions you would like to ask about Methuselah?" "I'd like to know," said the most interested youngster of the lot, "where all his birthday presents are buried!"
St. Louis Times.

Watch Your Teeth Carefully

If we wish to keep in the best of health, we must take good care of our teeth. Many persons do not realize there is a disease of the gums called pyorrhea until it gets in its deadly work in their own teeth. The gums become spongy and at the least touch begin to bleed; pus forms and if this is swallowed it is very injurious to the stomach. In an advanced case the breath become very offensive and the teeth generally loosen and have to be pulled.

The tartar forming on the teeth causes the disease and the best thing to do is to go to an experienced dentist and have him clean the tartar from the teeth at once; also, see that all cavities are filled. When the teeth have been cleaned by a dentist, try washing the gums in hot salt water several times a day. The hot salt water hardens the gums and in time, they will stop bleeding.

If mothers would watch their children's teeth when they are small and see that their second teeth are not crowded by their baby teeth and come in crooked, there would not be so much

trouble with decayed teeth. When teeth are crooked the food lodges behind them and decaying soon sets in.
Atchison Co., Kan. Essie Gault.

This Spoon Will Not Slip

How often has the housewife's patience been tried by having the stirring-spoon slip into a kettle of hot mush, boiled icing, or preserves, only to be rewarded by one or more burnt fingers in an effort to catch it. To overcome this annoyance, bend the end of the stirring-spoon handle over to form a hook. When thru stirring hang the spoon from the kettle rim inside by means of this hook. The spoon will not slip in and will always be ready for the next stirring.



To Remove Varnish

Varnish may be removed easily by mixing powdered or flaked glue with water, putting it on the stove until steaming hot, adding water until it is thinner than that you buy, and spreading this mixture over the varnish like paint. This will cause it to curl up when dry, when it can be rubbed off with the varnish.

Albert Crawford.

Saline Co., Kansas.

Short Sleeves are Worn Again

9305—Ladies' and Misses' Waist. Two styles of waist which shows the back shoulder edges extending over the front. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches bust measure.

9302—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. A



voile frock of simple design has a long shawl collar of organdie which extends to the waistline. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9318—Girls' Long-Waisted Dress. The one-piece straight gathered skirt is joined to the long waist and can be made with or without the one-piece tunic. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

Are You Saving Money?

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

Money Made in Dairying

CO-OPERATIVE creameries when properly managed pay good profits to all of its members.

Twelve per cent of the patrons of the co-operative creamery of Dover, Minn., are members of the local cow-testing association. Tho only 12 per cent of the number, they receive about 36 per cent of the money paid by the creamery to its patrons. This is not because of larger herds, but because of better cows and better dairy practices.

In January the returns to dairymen who belonged to the cow-testing association were \$14.19 a cow, while the returns to non-members were \$5.95 a cow. At the same rate, the returns for a year would be almost \$100 a cow more for the herds belonging to association members. This was brought about by eliminating low producers and feeding the remainder according to known production.

During the year 1914 the creamery produced 243,000 pounds of butter. For 1917 the quantity increased to 330,000 pounds. As the number of cows was approximately the same for the two years, the gain was due to increased production to each cow and not to an increased number of cows. Not only was there a gain in business for the creamery, but the patrons were better satisfied, because they received larger returns.

No Beer, More Milk

One leading city of the Southwest formerly had extensive brewing interests, and was a distributing center for the principal stock-raising sections of Texas. With the coming of prohibition the beer plants were paralyzed temporarily, until an ingenious brewer converted his malt factory into a milk depository and distributing agency. Now other brewers are also operating as emergency dairies, with the result that many people who used to drink beer are finding the wholesomeness in an abundance of milk.

Primitive Dairying

The Oklahoma historical society recently received a manuscript copy of the reminiscences of Josiah Butler, a Quaker, who, as a young man, came to the Comanche and Kiowa Indian Agency, at Fort Sill, as a school teacher, in May, 1870. Many of his observations and descriptions of things as they were are of great interest to the people of this later day, when life is tamer and easier than it was in those early times in Oklahoma. For instance, his description of dairying, as it was then practiced, is novel to say the least. Briefly, it is as follows:

"The agency dairy is run by Mr. Flood, an Irishman. Texas cows have to be driven in by men on horseback, caught with a lasso and fastened securely to solid posts in order to milk them. He kept the calves so the cows would come home at milking time but, concluding that that cost too much, he butchered the calves and in three weeks all of the cows were dry, so he had to hunt up and break in a new lot."

Ration for Dairy Cows

In making up a ration for dairy cows, the University of Missouri usually recommends that the cows be fed all the alfalfa or clover hay they will consume readily, and to feed corn silage when available. To this should be added a grain mixture if good results are to follow. A grain mixture often recommended is 4 parts, by weight, of corn chops, 2 parts wheat bran, and 1 part either cottonseed or linseed meal. This mixture is to be fed according to the quantity of milk produced. One pound of the mixture is sufficient for every 4 pounds of milk produced by a Holstein cow or for every 3 pounds produced by a Jersey.

A question often asked, whether linseed or cottonseed meal is preferable, is answered by W. W. Swett. At the present time, linseed meal is retailing at \$70 a ton while cottonseed meal is \$68. The linseed meal contains a somewhat lower percentage of protein but a higher percentage of carbohydrates or energy. In total digestible nutrients they are almost identical, so that at the foregoing prices each pound

of total digestible nutrients costs 4.5 cents in linseed and 4.34 cents in cottonseed meal. The linseed meal is slightly laxative and cooling and even in small quantities, acts as a conditioner or tonic to farm animals. It is of special value to a dairy cow in preparing for her calving. It tends to produce a soft butter and is a useful addition to the ration when butter is hard or tallowy. The relatively higher carbohydrate content of the linseed meal makes it useful when a ration is not particularly low in protein but lacks carbohydrates. It is particularly valuable when alfalfa is fed without silage.

Cottonseed meal is valuable because it can be added to a ration containing a very low percentage of protein to bring the protein content up to requirements. It is the cheapest source of protein obtainable. In contrast to linseed meal, it is constipating and must be fed with laxative feeds. Butter made from cows receiving large quantities of cottonseed meal, is hard and tallowy, and pale in color with poor flavor, except when the cottonseed meal is fed with corn silage. In addition, large quantities cause a poisoning to the animals receiving it. Such small quantities as are fed in the mixture recommended will do no harm whatever. The dairyman feeding a good mixed ration will do no harm in feeding small quantities of either one. It is not a bad plan to mix the two feeds half and half and feed the mixture. In general it may be said that linseed meal when fed in quantities up to a pound a day, is slightly preferable to cottonseed meal, altho it is slightly more expensive from the standpoint of protein supplied.

Profit is \$9.78 a Cow

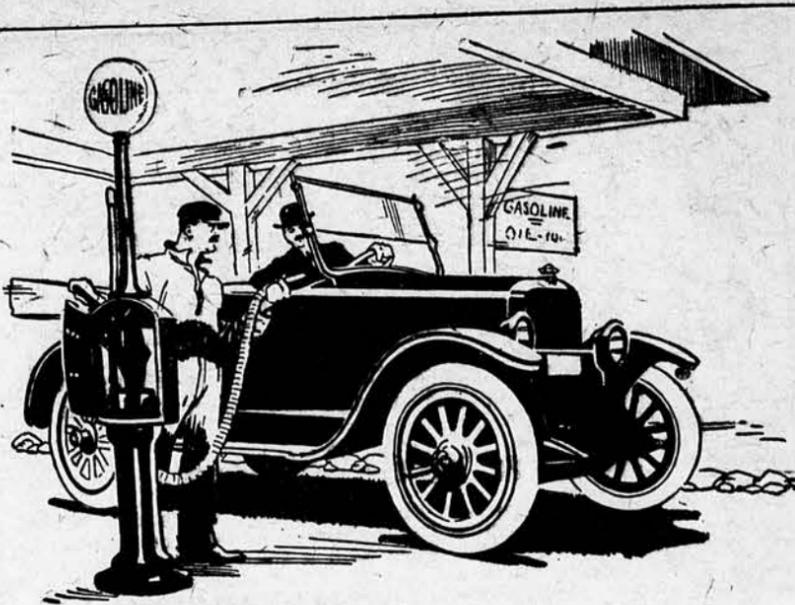
At a meeting of the farm bureau, held recently in Garden City, F. P. Boomer, who lives on a farm near that place, gave the following report as to his profits from his six dairy cows. Allowing for hay at \$20 a ton, and silage at \$8 a ton, and grain at the present market prices, and allowing himself \$1 a day on the basis of three hours a day, actually employed, Mr. Boomer found that he made a profit of \$9.78 a month for each cow, an average for the three months of December, 1918; January, 1919 and February, 1919. This calculation was made from butterfat tests and sales at prevailing prices of daily delivery, and when it is known that the cows have been giving milk for 10 months, and are not considered high grade milk cows, the results obtained are very satisfactory.

Show Milk's Value to Children

No more convincing proof of the value of milk in the diet of children probably can be found than in the results of experiments conducted for several months by the home demonstration agent in Manatee county, Fla. She has weighed and measured over 2,000 children, and has found that those weighing and measuring up to the standard, or a little above, are almost without exception receiving a great deal of milk.

The children much under the standard have been receiving little or no milk. Carrying the experiment further underweight children began almost immediately to show gains when milk was added to their diet. With such evidence as to the value of milk it is not surprising that Manatee county has more dairy cows now than a year ago, and the number is rapidly increasing. The results of this experiment are being used as one of the arguments in a statewide campaign for more dairy cows.

The information that the Thomas Ruddy Company has dispensed with the services of salesmen in the sale of its capital stock, has been confirmed by the officers of the Company. They state, however, that anyone desiring to purchase it should communicate direct with the general office of the Company in Kansas City, Kansas.—Advertisement.



"Hello Stranger!"

That is the way the man at the gasoline-station is apt to greet you when you drive up in your Briscoe.

For Briscoe gasoline economy is wonderful—you'll be surprised that such a roomy, powerful car can go so far on a gallon of fuel.

*"Before you decide,
Take a Briscoe Ride"*

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION
Jackson, Michigan

The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company, Limited, Brockville, Ontario.

(1 F)



SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

"Make 'Em Grow Fast!"
Feed Your Hogs and Poultry

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

It keeps them healthy and gets them to market earlier.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is pure creamery buttermilk with nothing added—only the water is taken away. It is not modified by the addition of sulphuric acid or any other preservative. Its own NATURAL LACTIC ACID keeps it fresh.

We Guarantee Every Barrel of Semi-Solid

We guarantee that SEMI-SOLID Buttermilk is pure and unadulterated—sterilized and pasteurized. It is a safe feed and you will be satisfied with the results from feeding it.

Saves Grain—Saves Time—Saves Money

Saves grain because it balances the grain ration. Saves time because hogs and poultry fatten quicker when fed Semi-Solid. Saves money, because you don't pay freight on the water content of the buttermilk, and you don't have to feed so much high-priced corn.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is used by the packers and other large feeders in car load lots. The Agricultural Colleges have demonstrated by actual tests that Semi-Solid Buttermilk will fatten hogs faster and save grain.

Semi-Solid Condensed Buttermilk is put up in 500-lb. barrels—you have it ready to feed whenever you want it. Semi-Solid keeps fresh any length of time in any climate. Shipments are made direct from the factory at Kansas City, Mo., or from the closest of the following plants: Winfield, Kan.; Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Beneca, Calif.; and Sioux City. You pay on receipt of the goods. Send your order to

John F. Moore, 224 Dwight Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. **Consolidated Products Co. Dept. M. B. Main Office Lincoln, Neb.**



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Consolidated Products Co.:
Please ship at your earliest convenience five barrels of Semi-Solid Buttermilk, via Santa Fe.

We value your feed very highly and cannot afford to be without it as its merit is unquestioned when used with other feeds, and, in fact, if we used it only as an appetizer or conditioner, it would be well worth the cost. You will remember that we used Semi-Solid Buttermilk in large quantities last season in fitting our show herd, and the fact that we won more blue ribbons at the Kansas State Fair and at the National Swine Show than any other exhibitor naturally convinces us that your feed can be relied upon to produce extreme size and finish and at a reasonable cost. Wishing you a continuance of your splendid business, I am, Yours respectfully,
FRED B. CALDWELL.

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Don't be held up this year waiting for the silo-filling crew. Have your own machine and do the job when the corn is "just right."

Be Sure To Get A Ross

The ROSS Ensilage Cutter is the only machine on which the cutting apparatus is equipped with ball-bearing end-thrust and auxiliary knife adjustment. ROSS knives work with a shear motion—they hug the cutting bar and stay close from the first turn of the wheel until the last pound of good, nutritious feed is packed into your silo. ROSS knives cannot be forced away from the cutting bar. They run against ball-bearings which can be adjusted and held tight even while the machine is running. The ROSS slices the corn so that each small piece keeps all of its natural juices. As a result, ROSS-cut silage is uniform in good value from top to bottom. The cattle relish every morsel and clean up the feeding trough thoroughly. Ordinary silage is often unpalatable—dried out at the top of the silo and soggy at the bottom.

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ROSS machines are made in both cylinder and knife-on-flywheel types, and in a large range of sizes for both styles. There is a small ROSS machine for use with 4 to 6 H. P. engine and there are large, extra-heavy ROSS Cutters of 25-tons per hour capacity that are intended for use with steam engines or large tractors.

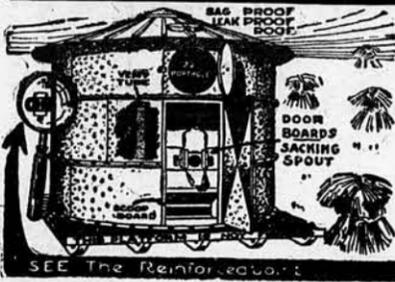
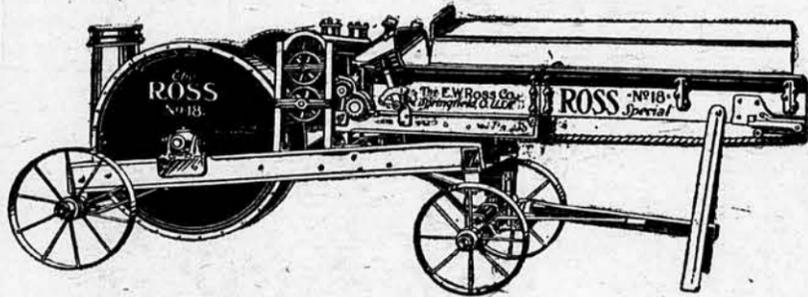
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The Orchard and Garden

REMEMBER the trees that you planted last spring? In all probabilities the most of them are living and making a fine growth. This has been a very favorable season for them, and you are pretty well satisfied with the results attained. But remember also that the critical time is coming when our rainy season ceases and dry weather begins. There will be a thousand things to demand your attention then and unless you are very thoughtful the trees will be neglected too long, and the weeds will soon be as tall as the trees and the ground around them will be as hard and dry as it is possible for it to get. The next report will be, "the leaves of the trees I planted last spring are turning yellow and falling off. What can I do to save them?"

Right now while the trees are thrifty is the time to be "doing." Keep the weeds down and the surface soil around the newly-planted trees in a good state of cultivation. Don't waste time over non-essentials. The pruning should have been attended to when the trees were set out. Spraying will come later. Your proposition now is to keep your trees growing during the dry months that are sure to come later. Cultivation is the best solution. It will conserve the moisture against the day of need and also keep the soil in a good physical condition. This treatment applies to all kinds of trees, fruit, shade and ornamentals alike.

If neglected until the leaves turn yellow and begin to fall, the tree has suffered a setback that it will be next to impossible to overcome. Its vitality is impaired, it is more susceptible to insect and fungi attacks that a thrifty tree easily repels. Cultivation should continue until about the middle of August. By this time the season's growth should begin hardening and maturing so as to be out of danger of frost injury. The growth of weeds after this date will not be a serious objection and the heat of the summer is well over and there is little likelihood of the soil drying and baking to the extent that it will impair the vigor of the tree.

Charles A. Scott.

Manhattan, Kan.

Ornamental as Well as Useful

The great economical value of the velvet bean has been given wide publicity during the past three or four years. Here is proof that this profitable field crop may also be used for ornamental purposes. Five Early Speckled beans, planted in April, covered this unsightly fence with a beautiful growth from the middle of June until arrival of frost. This view was taken in July, and does not show the period of greatest growth.

The Georgia and Yokohama varieties will make satisfactory growth as far North as the Ohio River, altho they will not always produce seed that far North. One of the big advantages of this plant for ornamental purposes is the small number of beans required for

covering large spaces, and the cheapness of the seed. More of these velvet beans could be used to good advantage to beautify the many unsightly fences and small buildings and thus help to make country life more livable.

I. B. Reed.

Summer Squashes

The small-growing summer squashes are best adapted to planting in the average garden. The larger or standard varieties are better adapted to field culture, altho a hill or two hills might be planted in a corner along one side of the garden. The hills in which summer squashes are grown should be fully 4 feet apart and a little manure and fertilizer should be worked into each hill as it is being made.

Plant eight or 10 seeds to a hill and thin to not more than three plants. The seeds may be planted any time in June.

Dwarf varieties will be found best adapted to conditions in the West.

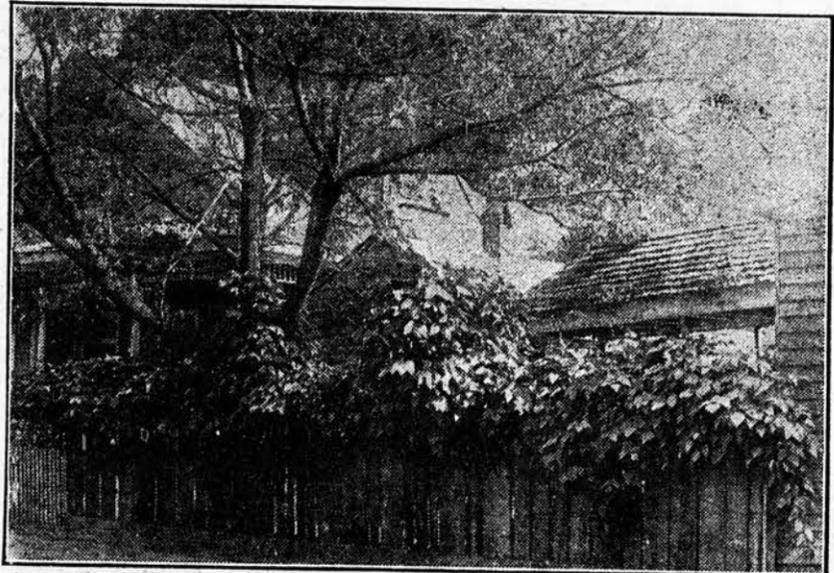
Spraying Fruit Trees

Orchardists have found spraying indispensable to the production of good fruit. For an orchard of 15 or 20 to 200 trees, a good barrel outfit should be provided. This consists of a good strong spray pump mounted in a heavy barrel and provided with a cut off or valve to control the flow of the spray materials, a lead of good strong hose twelve or fifteen feet long, an extension rod eight or ten feet long, and a suitable nozzle. A good barrel outfit of this sort together with all of the accessories may be obtained for \$25 or \$30. Nearly all of the manufacturers of spraying equipment are prepared to supply outfits of this type. With good care, such an outfit will last for many years and with it good efficient work may be done. No one with a home orchard of even 12 or 15 good large trees should be without an outfit of this kind. The fruit obtained from such a small orchard during a single average season would more than pay the cost of the outfit.

Fortunately it is necessary for the fruit growers to provide themselves with only two or three kinds of spraying materials. In most cases a supply of arsenate of lead and of lime sulfur is sufficient to control satisfactorily the common insects and diseases of the orchard. As the spraying season is now here all those who contemplate spraying should provide themselves immediately with suitable spraying equipment and spraying materials. Timeliness is of great importance for the success of all orchard spraying work. The importance of acting quickly if the work is done this season cannot be over emphasized.

Most farm papers carry the advertisements of firms dealing in both spray machinery and spray materials. V. R. Gardner.

We want 500 letters from farmers telling what crops proved the most profitable last year.



Plant a Few Velvet Beans or Kentucky Wonder Beans Around the Porch or on the Fence. The Vines Make a Good Screen.

Farm Talk about Poultry

POULTRY should have a place on every farm, and I want every one to know that it is a great pleasure to me to write about chickens for I have been an enthusiastic, and somewhat successful raiser of poultry for many years. At first I tried a great many of the heavy breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Rhode Island Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons and I like to take care of them. They were so hardy and grew so fast and when I tried one there was really some meat on its bones. When I sold a hen by weight I got something for her. I had an incubator, in those days and set my eggs early. I found that only those that were hatched early, in February or March would lay in the fall. Sometimes it was almost impossible to get enough eggs, even with 70 hens, to fill my incubator early in the spring. If there was any feed that they could possibly get to, they would eat until they were so fat that they would not lay any eggs.

When I lived in town and had to keep them yarded they did not lay enough eggs to pay for their feed and care. So I decided to make a change in the stock, for I had tried changing the feeds repeatedly. I sold all my chickens and invested in White Leghorns and they have given perfect satisfaction. Altho they are small and do not amount to much when sold by weight, yet they make up for this in laying qualities. With the same number of hens, the same feed and care I get more than twice the number of eggs than when I kept the larger breeds. I always have plenty of eggs so that I am able to set my incubator early. I find that Leghorn hens lay when 5 months old. Chickens hatched in March lay by September 1. I have had chickens hatched June 1 that laid in October. Chickens hatched in October lay in March.

A few years ago for reasons of my own, I sold my incubator and went back to the old fashioned way of hatching chickens under hens, but I always set two hens and give all the chickens to one when the chicks hatch. After the first few days the mother hen takes entire care of them. They know where to get their meals and know where and when to go to roost, and I find this lessens my labor considerably. I also think little babies of any kind need a mother. Not a heartless mother like the brooder but a real flesh and blood mother that loves them and tries to make life pleasant for them. Where is there a more lovely sight than to see an old hen with a flock of chickens, out in the woods, hunting for dainties to eat and all so cheerful and happy! Happiness counts for a whole lot even in chickens.
Mrs. S. E. Bandy.
Jacksonville, Ark.

Leghorns for Meat

The Leghorn fowl owes its popularity so largely to its egg-producing capacity that the meat possibilities of the breed have been neglected by most Leghorn breeders. Such failure to recognize the potential food value of birds kept to produce a special food product may have been excusable under pre-war conditions, but in the present need of utilizing to the full every capacity of every food-producing animal, breeders of Leghorns should give due attention to the development of their table qualities.

Discussion of the meat value of a breed must note and take due account of the fact that the markets or rather the dealers and consumers, do not recognize breed differences in poultry. However, in a few localities particular breeds may be kept and may become known locally, or in special trade lines for excellent table quality. The poultry breeder, therefore, in planning how to make the most of the meat values of his stock considers what market demands can be filled with poultry of the breed which he keeps.

Average Leghorn hens weigh only about 3 pounds alive. Many of them will dress only 2 to 2½ pounds. This is not a desirable size for a table fowl, being too much under the weights

(4 to 5 pounds) which most people prefer when buying a fowl.

The standard weights for mature Leghorns are: Males 5½ pounds, females 4 pounds. By making these the minimum weights for birds, used in breeding, and by giving the preference to the largest specimens that show Leghorn type without coarseness, strains of Leghorns may be developed that with no loss of laying capacity have considerable merit as table fowls in a limited range of uses.

Leghorn hens which alive weigh 4 pounds or more are heavy enough to meet the demand for dressed fowls a little under the weights generally preferred, and there is enough demand for fowls at this weight to take all the supply.

The cockerels bred from hens of 4 pounds weight and over, if properly grown, will make broiler size as quickly as the chicks of most of the larger

breeds. They also will be soft meated up to about 2 or 2½ pounds in weight. After that they are likely to harden quickly and their flesh is not so tender. Leghorn cockerels produced from very large males and females—that is, from males that weigh more than 6½ pounds and females that weigh more than 5½ pounds—frequently keep quite soft meated until they reach 4 to 5 pounds in weight. Such birds make very satisfactory small roasters for home use, but they will not sell as well on the market as birds of the same weight of a slower-growing breed.

Even when Leghorns are used for breeding the chickens will not make good poultry unless they are well grown. In a measure this is true of any chickens; those that are poorly grown never make the development or have the table quality of those that are well grown.

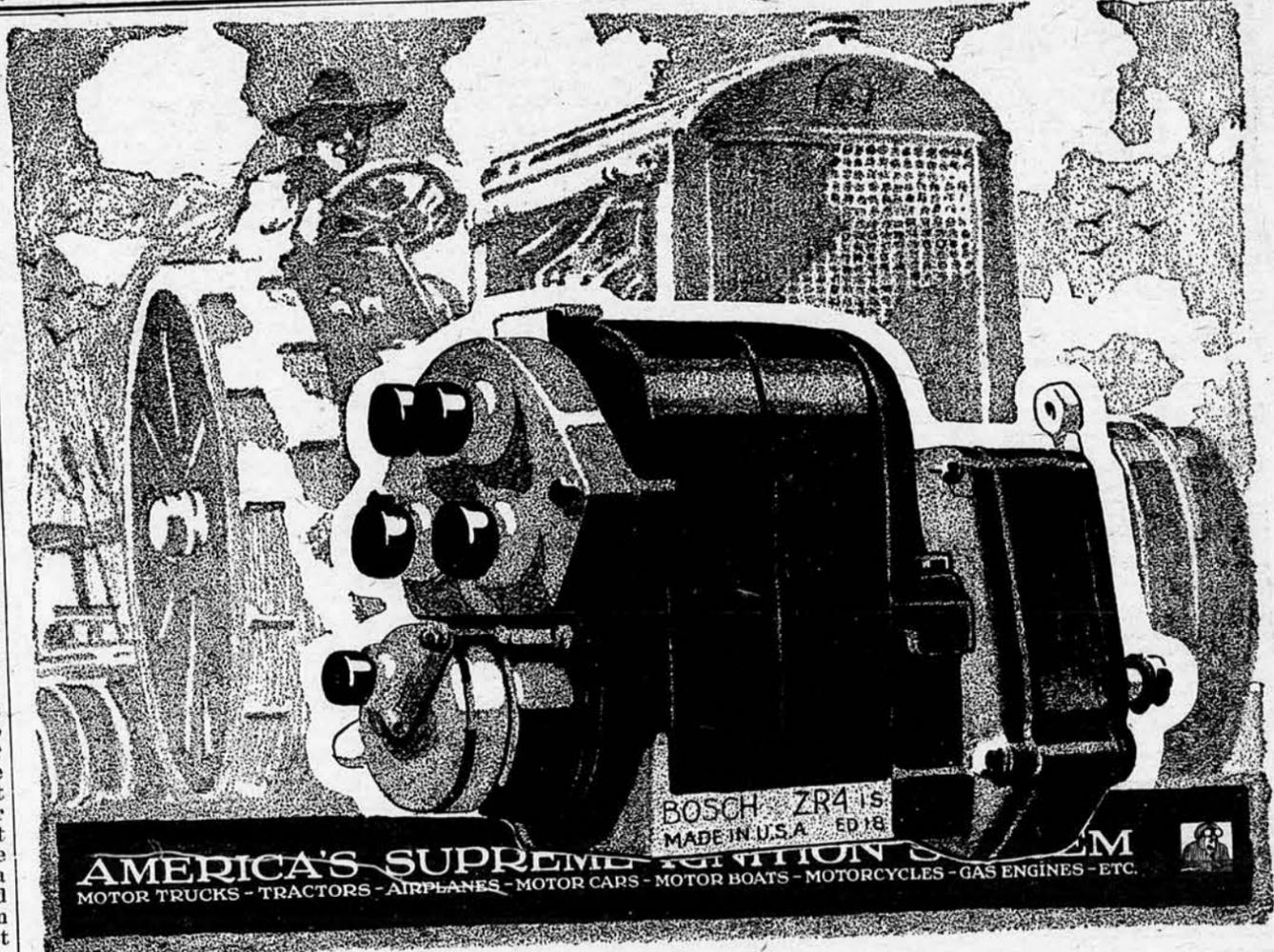
But, the Leghorn breed being at the lower limit of size for good table poultry, and the cockerels having a tendency to become hard meated at an early age, good growth is absolutely essential if passably good table quality is to be secured.

To obtain good growth, Leghorn

chicks must not be overcrowded in brooders or coops, and as soon as they are large enough to range over an extended piece of ground they should be given as wide range as possible and at the same time should be fed liberally. Chicks so treated will grow twice as fast as those that are reared under the intensive conditions to which the greater number of Leghorn chicks are subjected. They not only grow faster, but continue growing several weeks longer, and make very much larger birds at maturity.

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BOSCH

Let's Save All the Straw

Too Much Fertilizing Material is Wasted

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Missouri are expecting an unusually large amount of straw to be produced by their grain crops this year. The growth of straw in wheat, oats, rye and barley is unusually heavy. At this time it would be exceedingly difficult to estimate the amount of straw in tons that will be produced in any of these states, but many believe that it will be more than double the production of last year. The best disposition to be made of this straw is a matter of considerable consequence. The threshing season will soon be here and when all the grain has been threshed innumerable straw stacks will be found in every locality.

Unfortunately, some persons look upon the straw stack as a nuisance rather than as a blessing, and they do not always turn it to the best account. Many a straw stack is left to rot in the field and no practical use is made of it. Not only is the straw lost but the use of the ground on which the stack was placed. At the present time straw is quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 a ton in Kansas City, and when it can be sold at such prices it is certainly worth too much to be left in the stack to rot and go to waste.

Burning Straw Poor Policy

Many farmers follow the wasteful practice of setting fire to their straw stacks. This is a poor policy for it is burning up both money and soil fertility. Nearly every year in the fall and winter I have seen the prairies of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma lighted up night after night by the glow from burning straw stacks that should have been saved and turned to better use. Every person who has seen this wanton waste of valuable material naturally wonders whether such fire fiends are too indolent to haul the straw out and spread it over the fields where it will do some good, or whether they are ignorant of the value of straw for feeding and bedding for livestock, and of its worth as a fertilizer for the soil. Perhaps, in most instances it is done because it always has been the community custom to burn straw, and no one dares to break the sacred precedent.

However, the Great War that has just closed taught us many valuable lessons in the way of thrift and economy. It is safe to assume that hereafter, no progressive farmer will let his straw go to waste. It is too valuable to lose. When one gets right down to dollars and cents and figures the value of straw, the possibilities for saving are astounding. According to Dr. C. G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois a ton of wheat straw contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus, and 18 pounds of potash. Oat straw contains 12 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus, and 21 pounds of potash. On first sight this amount of fertilizing material may not seem large, but when you consider that in a 2-8-2 commercial fertilizer, it requires 500 pounds of the material to provide the 10 pounds of nitrogen, also that it requires five-eighths of a 100 pound sack to supply the phosphorus, and that it takes from 300 to 900 pounds of fertilizer to provide the potash, you get a very different idea

of the value of straw. A yield of 2 1/2 tons of straw to the acre if these materials are computed on the pre-war prices of 15 cents a pound for nitrogen, 3 cents a pound for phosphorus, and 6 cents a pound for potassium will give us fertilizers worth \$7.92 for the oat straw and \$6.57 for the wheat straw.

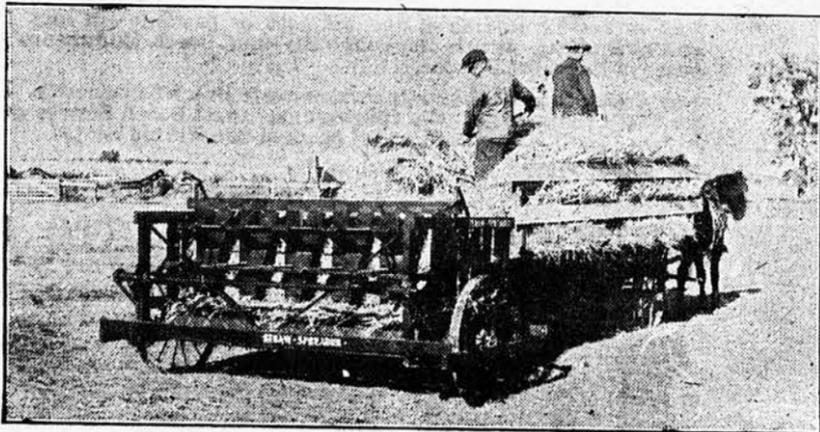
Of course it would be somewhat difficult to estimate the exact amount of straw that may be produced in any one of the states mentioned but we know that it will be unusually large. Hellriegel says that under ordinary conditions wheat plants will yield about as much dry straw as they yield of grain. In his experiments every particle of the plant above ground was saved, while now in the field there is much waste, and often imperfect separation of grain from straw. Of course the season influences to a large extent the production of straw. Boussingault in his experiments harvested 10 pounds of wheat grain to 11 pounds of wheat straw and chaff in ordinary seasons, while in very wet years he got 10 pounds of wheat to 42 pounds of straw and chaff.

As the present season in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and most of the other wheat growing states has been very wet we can see very readily what an enormous amount of straw will be produced this year even if the amount of straw produced were only equal to the amount of grain that would be harvested. In Kansas, the largest wheat producing state in the United States, the wheat crop has been estimated at 218 million bushels, or approximately 20 bushels to the acre. On the basis of an equal production of straw there would be 1,200 pounds or 3-5 tons of straw to the acre. This amount of straw at the market price of \$8.50 a ton would be worth \$5.10. On this basis the 11 million acres of wheat in Kansas ought to produce a straw crop worth approximately 56 million dollars if saved and sold at the present market price.

The straw crop is also worth millions of dollars if considered on the basis of the fertility it will add to the soil when distributed in the proper way. Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash are supplied by the straw and these are valuable fertilizing elements.

Big Demand for Spreaders

The most satisfactory way of scattering the straw is thru the use of straw spreaders of which there are many excellent kinds on the market. The old way of hauling out straw in a wagon and distributing by the use of pitchforks is too slow and laborious to be satisfactory for progressive farmers who place any value on their time. It is also very difficult to effect an even distribution of straw by such a plan. In some places the straw will be spread entirely too heavy while in other places it will be entirely too light to be of any value. The only satisfactory method of distributing the straw will be by the use of good straw spreaders. These machines are not very expensive and there should be one on every farm. The purchase of a spreader is one of the best investments that a farmer can make this year.



Farmers in the West This Year are Planning to Buy Straw Spreaders. Every Effort Will be Made to Utilize the Straw for Fertilizer.

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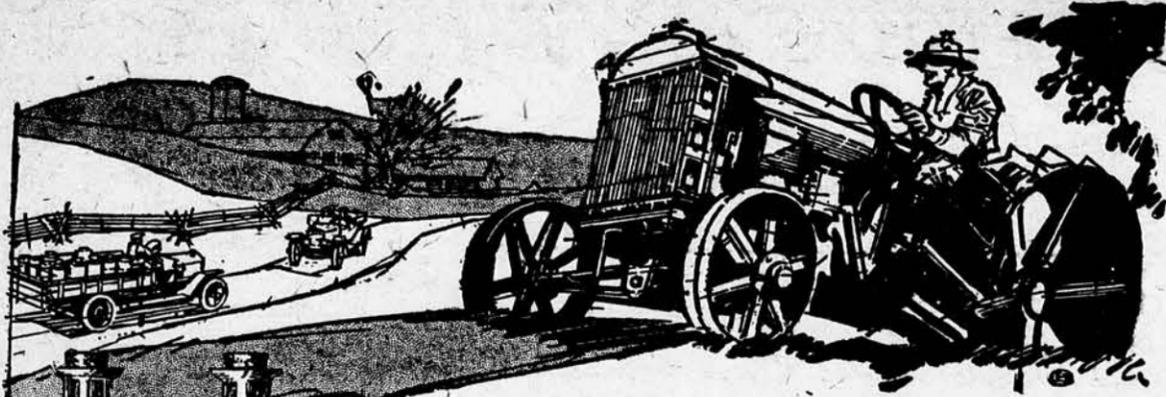
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Ordinary oil after use showing sediment formed after 50 hours of running. Veedol after use.

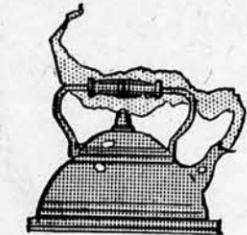
Important points on tractor lubrication

At harvest time a whole crop may depend upon getting the grain in from the field at a certain time. That is when your tractor must give perfect, uninterrupted service. At this critical period a layup for repairs might cost you much more than the value of the tractor itself. Yet 90% of tractor engine troubles are preventable. They are due to inferior oil. There are three important points about tractor oil.

1. **Sediment**—Ordinary oil breaks down under the intense heat of the engine, forming large quantities of black sediment which has no lubricating value. Sediment displaces the good oil from the moving parts, causing friction and wear.
2. **Evaporation**—Ordinary tractor oil not only forms large quantities of sediment but it evaporates rapidly. This causes high consumption and often breaks the piston oil seal. Overheating, scored cylinders, rapid carbonization, etc., follows.
3. **Contamination**—Ordinary tractor oil permits unburned fuel to drip past the pistons contaminating the

lubricating oil in engine base. The piston oil seal is destroyed, causing great damage. The thinned-out oil fails to lubricate, power losses result, burned out bearings are inevitable. To overcome these faults of ordinary oil the Veedol engineers experimented for years in developing the famous Faulkner Process—used exclusively for the production of Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. The striking superiority of Veedol is shown by the two bottles at the left. Veedol not only reduces sediment, but also prevents excessive evaporation, and for this reason gives 25% to 50% greater service per gallon in the automobile type of tractor engine. Veedol Special Heavy, the universal tractor engine oil, reduces kerosene contamination. It is unnecessary to clean the crankcase so often when Veedol is used. Veedol worm-drive tractor oil reduces friction and increases horsepower.

Buy Veedol today. Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. The new 100-page Veedol book will save you many dollars and help you keep your tractor running at minimum cost. Send 10 cents for copy.



Just as water escapes in the form of steam, more than half of the average motor oil evaporates through the oil filler and is wasted.

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Equipped with Champion Grain Guards do work no others can do; will pick up lodged and tangled grain, no matter how badly lodged nor how flat it lies on the ground, so that it may be cut the same as if standing. THEY WILL GET IT. Cut all around your field, save half your time and all your grain. MADE OF STEEL. ENDORSED BY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND OVER 20,000 FARMERS WHO HAVE used them. Sold on positive guarantee to do the work or money refunded. Price \$6.40 per set of eight. \$8.00 per set of ten. Fit all machines. Sold also by dealers.

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Build your own concrete hog troughs, water tanks, barn floors, hog houses, steps, sidewalks, etc., and save money.

ELMCO Handy Concrete Mixer

This mixer was designed especially for farm use, is of convenient size and durably made of best quality materials, yet the price is within the reach of every farmer. It soon pays for itself in savings. Can be filled from one side and dumped from the other. Clutch pulley permits throwing in or out at will.

Operates with 1-2 h. p. gas engine or with ELMCO Ford Belt Attachment.

Send today for name of nearest dealer and big illustrated circular with pictures and full description of this handy ELMCO mixer and other ELMCO money savers.

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Save time, money, labor—and own a better combination wagon body. The clever Allith-Prouty equipment, and simple instructions, enables you to make a rack that is unexcelled, a wagon box almost water tight, stock rack that slips on snug and solid—three bodies in one—hay can be loaded and unloaded faster and easier; grain loaded with less lifting; stock handled with greater ease and security. Make it yourself—simple as fixing a gate.

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You get remarkable results—with old or new lumber—tressed or rough. Simply buy the necessary "A-P" hardware fixtures and do the job easily, quickly, cheaply. Outlasts ordinary body.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Wheat Pasture

A and B are neighbors. A owns his farm; B is a renter. The railroad runs thru the farm occupied by B, cutting off about 11 acres from the main part of the farm, this 11 acres lying on the south side of the railroad and adjoining A's land. There is no fence between the farm occupied by B and that of A. B sowed the 11 acres south of the railroad in wheat. A asked B to let him pasture this wheat. B said he would think about it. Afterward he discovered that A had built a fence from his land to join the railroad fence and was pasturing the wheat. He did not object, as A had promised to pay for the pasture. When B asked for a settlement A offered to pay \$5 for the pasture and no more, saying that the wheat had been benefited by being pastured. B has the place he occupies rented for three years, the rental period expiring the first of next March. Could the land owner give him permission to fence the 11 acres?

What would be a fair price for pasturing the wheat if it was fair wheat? A did not pasture much in wet weather. If B should sue A and win, could A take the case to a higher court? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Without knowing how long A pastured the wheat I cannot say what would be a fair price for pasturing this 11 acres. Of course A cannot claim as an offset that pasturing the wheat benefited it, and therefore he should not pay for the pasture. On that theory he might fatten his cattle on B's wheat and then bring in a bill against B for benefits accruing to the wheat from being pastured. A should pay for whatever benefit he received, entirely regardless of whether the wheat was benefited. The best way to settle this is to call in three disinterested farmer neighbors who know the value of pasture and let them determine what A should pay. The landowner, of course, has a right to fence his own land or have the fence built by the tenant.

If a suit is brought in the district court and the amount involved is not more than \$100 no appeal can be taken.

Navy Man Also

Are the sailors who enlisted in the U. S. navy for the duration of the war entitled upon their discharge to the five cent mileage? If discharged prior to the enactment of the bill allowing this mileage is the sailor entitled to the mileage? If so, to whom shall I apply? **C. W. C.**

If your discharge was after November 11 you are entitled to the mileage. Apply to Quartermaster General's Department, Washington, D. C. Send certified copy of discharge and give distance traveled necessarily in going from place of discharge to your home. If you have not already received it you are also entitled to the \$60 bonus given all honorably discharged soldiers and members of the navy.

This will also answer question asked by Marion A. Smith, Girard, Kan. Mr. Smith asks if it is necessary to send discharge to the adjutant general's office, Topeka. It is not necessary, but is a wise thing to do as a precaution against the possibility of losing your discharge.

Responsibility for Stock

A takes B's stock to pasture. Nothing is said concerning care of stock. Is A responsible for loss of stock?

Can a farmer buy serum and vaccinate his own stock? Where can I learn how to do it?

How much should a veterinarian charge for vaccinating pigs at weaning time or when they are about 8 weeks old? Do you think that \$1 a pig is too much if the veterinarian is paid the expenses of his trip?

How many times should cattle be vaccinated?

How would it do to plant Sudan grass in wheat fields after threshing, probably the latter part of July if conditions are favorable?

A goes to town driving past B's place at the rate of about 20 miles an hour. B's chickens start to cross the road. A tries to avoid running over any of them; setting the brake until both wheels slide, but despite this kills two chickens. Is he responsible?

A has some registered Shorthorn cattle. B's bull, which is just a grade, keeps coming to A's place and breeds two cows. How should A explain to B without having any hard feelings? **SUBSCRIBER.**

A is only bound to exercise ordinary diligence in caring for the cattle taken to pasture. If he has a lawful fence and the cattle broke out and got into the neighbor's pasture A would not be responsible.

Yes. Write to the agricultural college at Manhattan, for serum and directions for administering.

You do not say why you want to vaccinate the cattle. If it is blackleg one vaccination ought to be sufficient.

It would depend on the number of pigs there were to be vaccinated. If there were not more than seven or eight or even 10 or 12, I should say that \$1 a pig would not be an unrea-

June 14, 1919.

sonable charge, but if there were 40 or 50 the work should be done for less. If the wheat ground is in good condition by planting Sudan grass during the latter part of July you should get considerable forage.

A was only bound to exercise ordinary diligence in driving along the public highway. If as you say he was not driving his car at more than 20 miles an hour and tried his best to stop it in order to avoid running over the chickens he is not responsible.

Not knowing B I cannot say just how A should approach him in order to avoid giving offense. From your statement of the case it seems to me that it is up to B to do the explaining. He is responsible for the damage done by his scrub bull.

Personal Property

A rents farm to B. There is an old shed on the farm in which B puts his blacksmith tools and runs a shop. He puts up a line shaft, post drill, work bench, and emery wheel. A sells the farm to C. Nothing was said about the tools, as A and B supposed they were personal property. Now C says the things fastened to the shed go with the place.

SUBSCRIBER.

Courts are not very clear in drawing the line between personal property and real estate. If this had been a transaction wholly between A and C, and no mention had been made of these fixtures I think that C could have claimed them as part of the realty, but these are B's tools and he cannot be deprived of his property by a contract in which he had no part. He has a right to remove the tools and other things belonging to his shop placed there by him.

Rights of Soldier

A man enlisted. He was made acting corporal and served 29 days without actually being mustered in. He then died. Now the government refuses to pay a cent of his burial expenses or pay for the time he served.

Newberg, Ore.

Technically, perhaps, the government is not bound to pay a soldier until he is mustered in, but by every rule of justice if this man actually was doing service as a soldier he was entitled to his pay, and the government should have paid his burial expenses. I should advise taking the matter up with your Senators and the member of Congress from your district. If the matter can be adjusted in no other way it may be taken care of by special bill.

Widow's Pension

Can a widow with children get a pension? A is a widow with eight children, the oldest 14 years old. She has nothing except what she can earn by taking in washing with which to support her family. Can a widow with plenty of money collect pension?

SUBSCRIBER.

This widow is certainly entitled to a pension of \$25 a month to be paid by the county. The application must be made to the county commissioners. Rich widows are not entitled to pensions under the Kansas law.

Rights of Children

W has reared a family of children by his first wife. After her death he married G who helped him to accumulate what he has. Would the children by the first wife be entitled to anything after his death, his second wife surviving him?

CONSTANT READER.

If he died without will his children by both wives would share one-half of his estate equally among them.

Partition Fence

The lands of A and B join. A's land is about 80 per cent in crop and the rest in meadow, which is pastured in winter and early spring. B's land is pasture. Can B compel A to keep up a lawful fence along half the division line?

M. L.

He can.

Guaranteed Price of Wheat

Inclosed you will find a clipping which makes the statement that the government guaranteed price of wheat will be taken off October 30. Is this true?

R. A. D.

No. The government guarantee will hold until June 1, 1920.

We Expect to Hear from You

Without obligation we will send you our complete list of premium offers on Household if you will send us your name and address. Write today. You can save dollars by taking advantage of our Premium offers, and raising clubs of subscribers among your friends and neighbors. Send for our Catalog today. A Postcard will do. Household, Topeka, Kan.

Weed out all scrub chickens and buy purebred stock.



Paint All Your Buildings in Harmony

THE appearance of a farm may be improved wonderfully by painting all the buildings alike or, at least, using the same colors. It does not increase the cost of painting a dollar. You can start now on any building that needs painting and paint the others to correspond from year to year as they need it.

Most farm buildings are so plain that they look much better if a different color is used for the trim than for the body. A good combination for every building on a farm is a cream colored body paint trimmed with pure white. A beautiful cream tint may be produced by adding French Ochre ground in oil to Carter White Lead. The more Ochre the deeper the tint.

Slate Gray is a very durable color and you can make it as light or dark as you wish simply by varying the

amount of lamp black ground in oil that is used to produce the slate tint. With gray also the best trim is pure white. If the farm house is plain, then reverse the colors and paint the body white with light gray trim. This will make a small house look larger.

There is no limit to the colors that can be produced with Carter White Lead. And with pure linseed oil and the necessary tinting colors, you have the very best paint that money can buy.

If you would like to have some further suggestions regarding colors or any information about the use of pure white lead and linseed oil, write to our Paint Information Bureau. It is very much at your service.



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Tell Him Gordon or Crow-Canyon Coal

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Gordon Coal That Has Stood the Attacks of Colorado Weather for Years.

Most of this coal is 15 years old, none of it less than 7 years old. When coal stores out in the open like this, it is almost positive that it WILL STORE, and you see by the photo that it DOES NOT SLACK.

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Less Ash
More Heat

[GORDON CROW-CANYON]
Both Genuine Colorado Maitland

Cleaner Coal
Less Ash
More Heat

The Huerfano Agency Company, P. O. Box 386, Walsenburg, Colo.

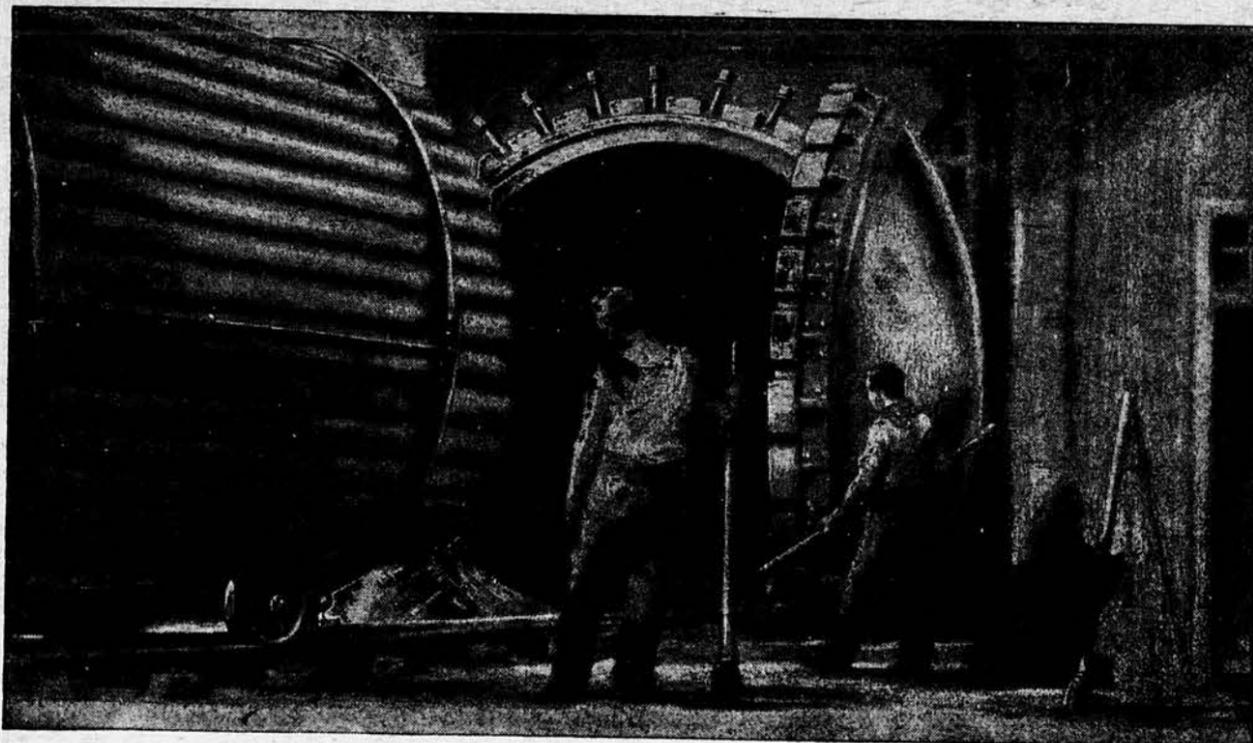
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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 30c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$10.50 to \$12.50
No. 2, 29c. (as to size) No. 2, \$9.50 to \$11.50
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.



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Long-Bell Creosoted Fence Posts, widely known as "The Post Everlasting," are made of carefully selected Southern Pine, a wood renowned for its strength and durability. Only smooth, straight and slightly tapering pines are used. The bark is peeled away and the clean white posts are air-dried from 90 to 120 days. They are then corded upon cars and placed in huge cylinders which are sealed air-tight. Distilled creosote, the best wood preservative known, is then pumped into these cylinders and tremendous pressure applied, which forces the creosote into the posts. This exclusive **Long-Bell** process thoroughly impreg-

nates the entire sapwood and the result is a fence post that is positively *decay-proof* and resists time and weather for a lifetime. Posts of nondescript woods, treated in open tanks or merely butt-dipped, are not to be compared with **Long-Bell Creosoted Fence Posts**.

"The Post Everlasting," barn poles, wood blocks, lumber and poles for hay racks and feed troughs, all creosoted by the **Long-Bell** process, are products of The Long-Bell Lumber Company, largest manufacturer of Southern Pine in the United States, the concern that brands its entire output with this trade-mark—

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THE MARK ON QUALITY LUMBER

This brand on creosoted products and lumber is the consumer's assurance that he is obtaining wood products of uniform high quality, products of a milling and grading system that has been forty-four years in the making. Ask Your Dealer for **Long-Bell Brand**.

Send today for our free booklet, "The Post Everlasting." It describes in detail our creosoted products for use on the farm.

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BOVEE'S FURNACES

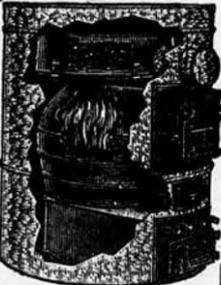
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Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



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I want to remind you about that small chew of this good tobacco.

It tastes better because it's good tobacco. Its quality saves you part of your tobacco money. It goes further and lasts longer.



THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

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.

Sodium Fluorid

Please tell me where I can buy a pound of sodium fluorid and have it sent by parcel post. MRS. HARRY W. LOOMIS, Holton, Kan.

You can get sodium fluorid at nearly any drug store. If it is not kept in stock write to Henry Heil Chemical company of St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Number of Wheat Heads

Please tell me how many wheat heads there are in an acre of good wheat, when a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. Topeka, Kan. H. M.

Ordinarily there will be from 800,000 to 1 million grains or kernels in a bushel of wheat. If the seed is good there will be about 20 plants to the square foot. If 6 pecks of seed are sown to the acre on rich ground there probably will be about 30 plants to the square foot, especially in Eastern Kansas where there is a good amount of rainfall.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Sick Rabbits

What is the matter with my rabbits? They have a clean place to sleep. They have a sneeze and run at nose and eyes. I feed alfalfa hay, oats and corn. They eat heartily, at last they get poor and die. Please state trouble and remedy.

DEVONIA STICKS.

The rabbits evidently have the snuffles. This disease, usually is a development of a severe cold, altho sometimes brought on thru heredity. If the cold is controlled and doctored, before it reaches this stage, it usually can be cured. We know of no satisfactory remedy for this, when it reaches the stage you describe.

E. E. Heidt.

White Leghorn Chickens

Please tell me where I can obtain D. W. Young White Leghorn chickens. Also tell me where I can get the Ferris strain of the same breed. How can I become a member of the Single Comb White Leghorn club? Diamond Springs, Kan. S. C. BENNETT.

I wish to say that the D. W. Young White Leghorns were sold to the Oakdale farms of Ostlun, Minn., and that the Ferris Leghorns are bred by Mr. Ferris at Grand Rapids, Mich.

I am sorry that I cannot tell you just how to become a member of the Single Comb White Leghorn club. I do not know who their secretary is.

Ross M. Sherwood.

Raising Sheep

What kind of sheep are the best for this part of Kansas? Would it be safe to try the Tunis type of sheep here? Yates Center, Kan. L. R. W.

For the man who never has had any experience, good strong Western ewes will be best, as this class of ewes are rugged, hardy and will do exceptionally well under all kinds of conditions.

If a person has learned something about sheep and their habits and he is sure that he likes the business, he may raise purebreds. The breed he selects should be determined by the market demand. It would prove unprofitable for a person to raise sheep of a breed that he could not find market for his surplus breeding stuff.

A. M. Paterson.

New Use for Cockle Burrs

I have heard that cockle burrs now have a commercial value and that they are used for making some kind of oil. Please give me all the information you have on this subject. Iola, Kan. L. J. K.

The discovery of the use of the cockle burr is attributed to L. B. Rhodes, oil chemist of the North Carolina College of Agriculture. According to Mr. Rhodes, the oil obtained from the burr is of a light yellow color. It has a clear, sparkling appearance, a pleasant odor, and an agreeable nutty taste. It keeps well without becoming rancid and it is this fact that points to the use of the new oil as a food. The cake left after obtaining the oil, Mr. Rhodes says, should be of value as a cattle food. It can also be used as a fertilizer.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Care of Rabbits

Should water be placed before rabbits all the time? May sprouted oats be fed to them or would some other green material be best? Is it safe to give them skimmilk?
Geneseo, Kan. ELMER JANZEN.

Sprouted oats in the winter time may be all right if used in limited quantities. When fed in hutches dry feeds should be the staple articles. Dandelions make a good green feed in summer, while carrots and beets will prove satisfactory in the winter. Skimmilk makes a good feed for both young and old stock, but all utensils must be scalded frequently and kept perfectly clean. Begin with a small quantity and gradually increase the amount.
E. E. Heidt.

Treatment for Garget

Is there a permanent cure for garget? I have a cow that is affected at times with garget and then will seem to recover for a week or so. This has continued for a year or so and it affects the hind quarters of the bag mostly.
Emporia, Kan. J. T. DAVIS.

There are different forms of garget which require a different line of treatment; however, one form is much more common than the others and we have had good success in treating it by administering internally once daily as a drench, a mixture consisting of 1/2 ounce of formalin in a quart of water. This is to be kept up for 10 days. If at the end of this time the animal shows no improvement, the medicine should be discontinued for two weeks and then another similar course of treatment given.
R. R. Dykstra.

Where Sorghum Grows

I have 80 acres which is very sandy and blows badly. I should like to grow feed such as hay, and corn for silage. What do you think of Colorado sorghums?
Peckham, Colo. R. R.

Whether you can grow sorghum successfully will depend on your location. Sorghums are a warm weather crop and do not thrive well in high altitudes. If you are in the extreme Eastern part of Colorado, especially in the Southeastern part, you can grow sorghums successfully. In the higher altitudes of Colorado, I do not advise sorghum as a forage crop. Corn, which is adapted to growing under cooler conditions than sorghums, will give better results.

Pinto beans on dry land probably will be a more satisfactory cash crop than sorghum.

Spring Breeding

How can you make sows come in heat? My sows are in good condition but in the past two seasons did not come in heat in the spring but always came in the fall.
Holton, Kan. H. F. SONDKER.

Failure to come in heat is frequently due to a diseased condition of the ovaries which cannot be treated successfully by the administration of medicine.

In most animals the condition can be treated by rectal manipulation of the ovaries, but the sow is too small for such procedure. There is a preparation on the market known as Elixir Yohimbin Compound, prepared by the Jensen-Salsberry Laboratories of Kansas City, Mo., which is highly recommended for such cases. Your veterinarian undoubtedly can obtain this preparation for you.
R. R. Dykstra.

Sowing Alfalfa

I have a piece of ground that I desire to plant to alfalfa next fall. It is subject to overflows occasionally. This ground now is in wheat. Should it be disked or plowed? How should the ground be prepared and when should the wheat be seeded?
Argonia, Kan. F. F. FULKERSON.

I believe that the best way to get your wheat ground into alfalfa would be to plow shallow immediately after harvest, work the ground with a disk and harrow sufficiently to keep down the weeds and prepare a good seedbed, and plan to seed your alfalfa about August 20 or September 1. The exact date doesn't matter so much as it does to have the ground in good condition and sufficient moisture present to insure prompt germination. It would not be safe to seed later than September 10, as there would be considerable danger of winter-killing.

If your ground is loose after harvest you could perhaps get good results by disking. There is this difficulty, however, that we usually have more volunteer wheat when the ground is disked than when it is plowed. In some seasons this might be sufficient to crowd out your alfalfa considerably and reduce the chances of getting a good stand. On the whole, I think plowing would be the best.
S. C. Salmon.



Just You Ride

More Than Half a Million Motorists Now Praise It

In An Essex

No other proof is needed to win you to it. Thousands have placed their orders upon the demonstration revealed in a short ride. Its performance is so convincing that one is not left with indecision as to its value.

Consider What Thousands Say

On every hand you hear praise for the Essex. Its newness created an interest that sent hundreds of thousands to Essex stores to see it. On the first day more than 5,000 rode and were won by its performance.

Every day of the past four months has seen a swelling tide of admiration until now all are saying the finest things for it.

What Is It That They Admire?

Is it performance or appearance—low cost or economy of operation?

One speaks of one quality, another of some other feature.

That is accounted for by the experience those persons have had with other cars.

The man who has owned a good light weight car recognizes in the Essex a wider power range. He sees a complete car. It has features he had never hoped to obtain in any car selling within his price range.

The man experienced with fine cars sees in the Essex an equal quality to that with which he is accustomed but at an immense saving in operating and maintenance cost.

It Has Appealed To All Motorists

Interest in the Essex has come from all classes of motorists.

That proves the fulfilment of the aim of its builders. They intended it should be the car that would embody all the advantages of the two accepted types of cars.

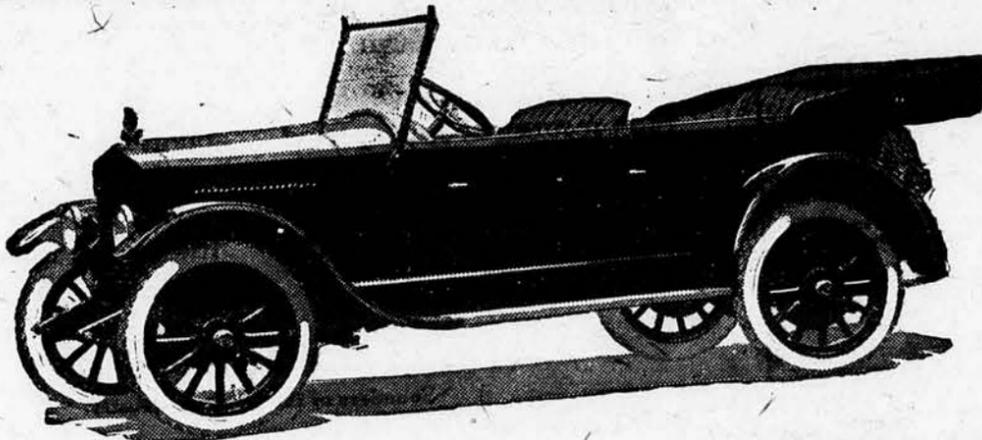
It should have lightness as well as durability—performance as well as low first cost—easy riding qualities as well as economy of operation.

They did not sacrifice the advantages of either—they combined them.

That is what all have recognized.

It is what we want you to know and thus our statement "Just you ride in an Essex."

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FARM WAGONS

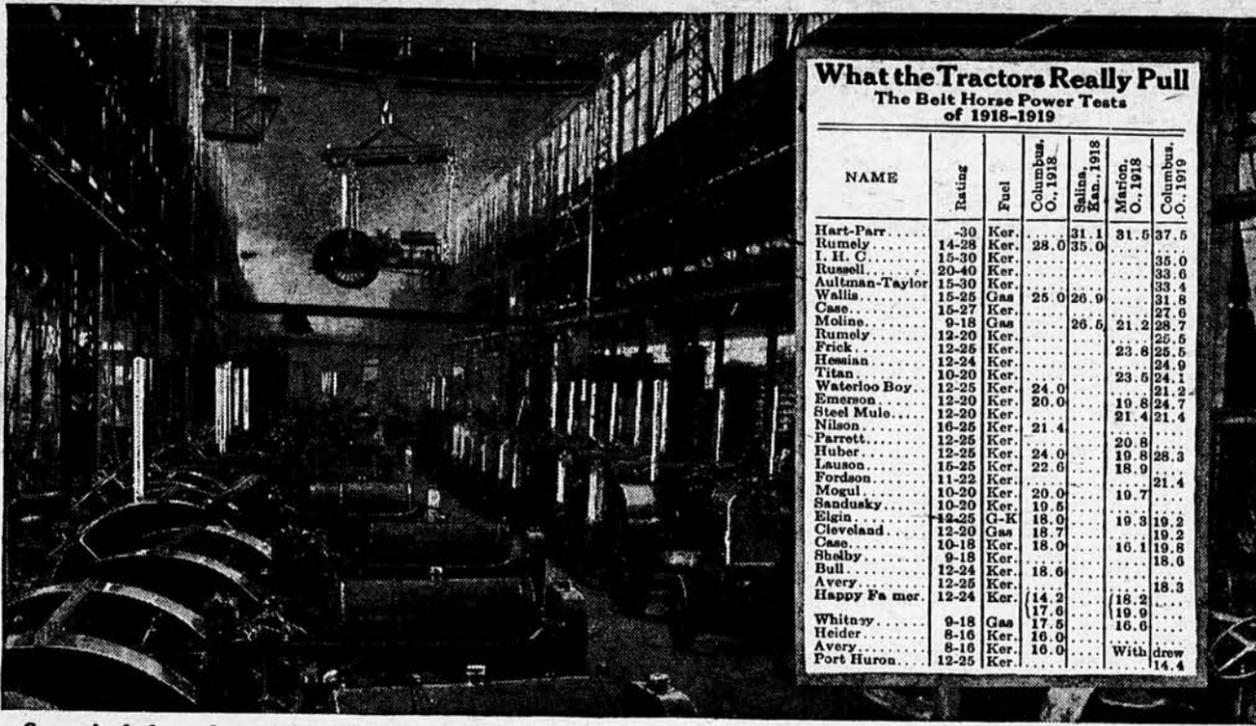


High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

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



Scarcely before the paint is dry, the big electric crane hoists them to the car for shipment. Our dealers are making deliveries direct from car to farm.

What the Tractors Really Pull
The Belt Horse Power Tests of 1918-1919

NAME	Rating	Fuel	Columbus, O., 1918	Salina, Kan., 1918	Marion, O., 1918	Columbus, O., 1919
Hart-Parr	30	Ker.	28.0	31.1	31.5	37.5
Rumely	14-28	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
I. H. C.	15-30	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Russell	20-40	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Aultman-Taylor	15-30	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Wallis	15-25	Gas	25.0	26.9	26.9	31.8
Case	15-27	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	27.0
Moline	9-18	Gas	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Rumely	12-20	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Frick	12-25	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Hessman	12-24	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Titan	10-20	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Huber	12-25	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Waterloo Boy	12-20	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Emerson	12-20	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Steel Mule	12-20	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Nilson	10-25	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Parrott	12-25	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Huber	12-25	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Lauson	15-25	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Fordson	11-22	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Mogul	10-20	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Sandusky	10-20	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Elgin	12-25	G-K	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Cleveland	10-18	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Case	10-18	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Shelby	9-18	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Bull	12-24	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Avery	12-25	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Happy Farmer	12-24	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Whitney	9-18	Gas	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Heider	8-16	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Avery	8-16	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5
Fort Huron	12-25	Ker.	26.6	21.2	28.7	25.5

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Grain Market is Steady

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Just how large will be the production of bran and shorts the coming crop year? On the basis of 200 million bushels of wheat for Kansas, the amount of bran and shorts derived from the grinding of this entire crop would amount to 1,550,000 tons. But Kansas mills consume only a portion of the entire crop of the state. The greatest wheat consumption by mills within the Sunflower-state was 56,417,505 bushels, which was ground in the crop year 1914-15, when Kansas produced its record wheat crop. Estimating the consumption this year, therefore, at 60 million bushels, the yield of bran and shorts by Kansas mills will approximate 1/2 million tons. Should three-fourths of the wheat produced in the United States be ground in this country, there will be available a total of more than 6 million tons of bran and shorts in the 1919-20 crop year.

Bran is selling on the Kansas City market around \$32 a ton, with occasional sales as low as \$31 a ton, which figures represent the lowest level of prices since the United States Food Administration released its maximum price schedule some months ago. Shorts are sharply higher than bran, the brown grade selling in Kansas City at \$44 a ton, and the gray variety at \$46 to as high as \$48 a ton, in sacks. Fancy white middlings, or the so-called red dog, is selling around \$55 to \$56 a ton in Kansas City. A difference of \$10 a ton is considered abnormal even for this period, while for the year as a whole the difference in prices is scarcely more than \$5 a ton.

Narrower fluctuations in prices for bran and shorts may be expected on the new crop. This is the outcome of a clause in the tentative plans for handling and marketing the 1919 crop of wheat, which will probably be incorporated in the final draft, providing for a fixed margin of profit for millers on bran and shorts in the event that the government desires the re-sale of flour at a figure under that reflected by the guaranteed minimum on wheat. For instance, if world wheat demand and supply conditions are favorable for a reduction in the price of the bread grain in the United States, millers will purchase their wheat at the guaranteed minimum prevailing in this country, \$2.18 a bushel for No. 1 hard in Kansas City, then re-sell their flour at a price which would reflect a figure on a parity with the world markets, as announced by the United States Grain Corporation. The miller, would, of course, be indemnified by the government, but in the process of the indemnification, a fixed profit on flour and feed will prevail, which will serve to hold prices in check.

That the trade had already discounted the new crop movement of wheat to market was indicated by a rebound in prices for old offerings in Kansas City the past week. The market closed at an extreme range of \$2.35 to \$2.56 a bushel, compared with \$2.20 to \$2.48 the preceding week. Offerings were extremely light.

Price changes in the corn and oats trade were of an insignificant character. Cash corn closed at a range of \$1.68 to \$1.77 a bushel, which compares with \$1.68 to \$1.80 a bushel at the close of the preceding week. Oats sold at practically the same level as at the close of the previous week, around 68 to 70 cents a bushel. Dealers on the Kansas City market reported a spurt in the demand for oats from wheat growers of Kansas and surrounding states, to be used during the harvesting period. Demand for oats from the South has slackened somewhat, owing to the approach of the new crop movement. Arrivals of the minor coarse grain increased slightly. A new development in the corn market was the reported heavy sales of Argentine grain in Texas and other states near the Gulf.

New alfalfa is moving to market in larger volume; in fact, the bulk of arrivals of alfalfa are of the 1919 crop. Improved weather conditions the past week in scattered sections resulted in progress in curing the plant, and more good quality new alfalfa was received the past week. Choice new alfalfa sold in Kansas City up to \$31.50 a ton, showing a discount of \$5 to \$6 a ton under old hay of the same

grade. Cheaper quality new hay sold down to \$13 a ton, which price was paid for No. 2. The bulk of the new hay coming to market is of poor quality. Prairie and timothy display strength, showing little change in prices.

Homes Wanted for Children

The Children's Aid Society of New York wishes to provide homes in the country for the many poor and homeless children who come under its care.

The most of these children come from the best orphanages in and about New York and have been diligently trained and selected with care to fit the new family life into which they are to enter. If a mistake has been made in the choice or for any reason the child be not satisfactory, the society bears the trouble and expense of its return.

These children are boys and girls but are chiefly boys and range in age from 2 to 15 years.

If you apply for a child you should be prepared to satisfy the society that you will furnish the comforts of a home; that you will treat the little one as a real member of your family by taking the place of father and mother to him as far as possible; that you will give him the education and moral training which will fit him to take a respectable, self-supporting place in the community.

If you never have had a boy about you, you can scarcely imagine how interesting he can be and how he can renew your interest in life by relieving you of many of the small cares of the farm. Let this society send you a nice, active boy to run errands, hunt the eggs, bring the cows, or possibly send you a sweet little girl to cheer your household in return for the comfort and protection of an approved home.

Kindly send your name and address telling about your home and desires and an agent of our society will be pleased to correspond with you. Make your application direct to.

Anna Laura Hill.
Box 804, Wichita, Kan.

The Livestock Committee of 15

In accordance with the agreement adopted at a meeting of producers held in Kansas City, Mo., April 12, for the purpose of considering problems of the livestock industry, including all interested parties, such as the packers, commission firms and stock yards interests, carriers, distributors and consumers, the Producers' committee held its initial meeting in Chicago, Thursday, May 15. The committee as it stands to date, consists of: Hanery C. Wallace, Des Moines, Ia., president; W. J. Carmichael, Chicago, Ill., secretary; C. W. Pugsley, Lincoln, Neb.; J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kan.; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; W. C. Coffey, Urbana, Ill.; E. L. Burke, Omaha, Neb.; J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.; Chas. E. Collins, Kit Carson, Col.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; Gov. H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va.; W. W. Turney, El Paso, Tex.; Dr. A. W. Nelson, Bunceton, Mo.; John D. Eldridge, Gregory, Ark. The fifteenth member of the committee has not been selected, but is to be chosen by the livestock interests east of Indiana. The committee has a temporary office at 1255 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, with W. J. Carmichael as secretary.

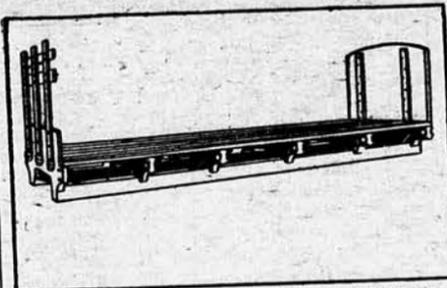
Argentinian to Judge Angus

William J. Grant has been chosen by the Rural Society of Argentina to come to Chicago to judge the Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes next December. Mr. Grant comes from the Scotch Grants, who have done so much to write Old Country Aberdeen-Angus history, and he has done much to boost the "Blacks" in the Argentine, where they are just beginning to get a foothold.

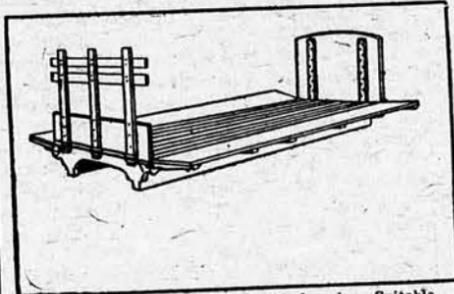
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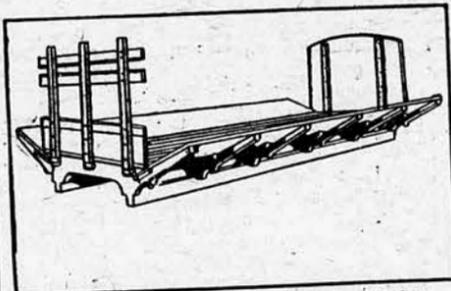
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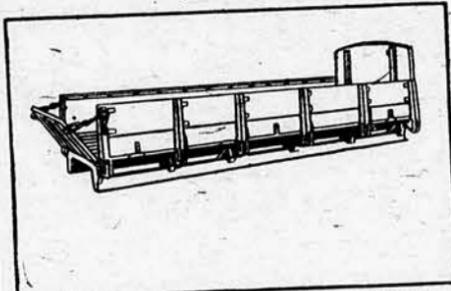
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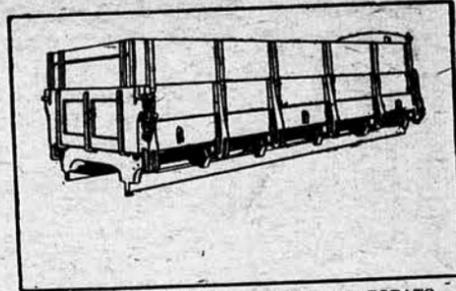
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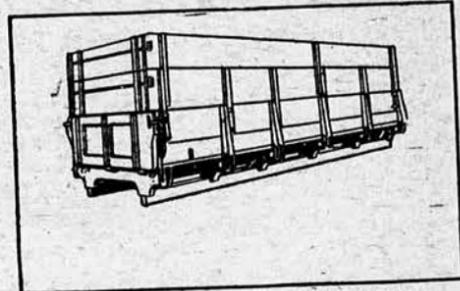
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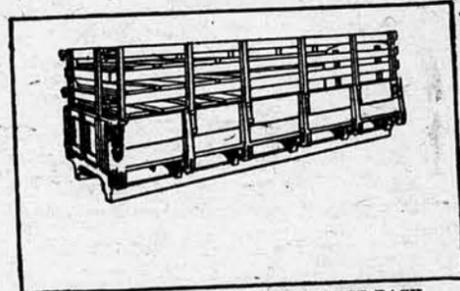
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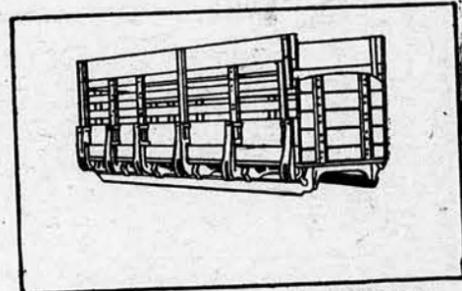
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On header barge handles twice the grain that horses will. Illustration shows pulling header barge. Pulls two-bottom plow, plowing 6 acres daily, does fine work drilling, discing, also as road truck with high speed pinions hauls four-ton load. Attached or detached from car in 25 minutes.

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Kansas Wheat Comes Back

New Crop is Worth 480 Million Dollars

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS wheat has come back and a big yield is still expected. Rains and wet weather last week threatened to ruin the crop. Much of the wheat was beaten down and many farmers thought that a large part of the crop would be lost. However, fair weather and sunshine came at the end of the week and in a few days the wheat straightened up and regained its normal erectness. Continued fair weather and plenty of sunshine for the next two weeks will enable Kansas to make a record of which every farmer will be proud. Only storms and whims of the weather can cheat the state out of the largest wheat crop ever produced by any state in the Union. Kansas has 10,875,000 acres of wheat that will yield at least 218½ million bushels of grain. At the government price this grain will be worth 480 million dollars.

The wheat crop of Kansas will be as large as the entire wheat crop of the Southern states. Several of its counties will market more wheat than any state east of Ohio. The returns from the wheat in the 10 big wheat counties are estimated at the following amounts: Barton, \$13,579,418; Reno, \$11,337,832; Sumner, \$11,101,703; Stafford, \$10,144,943; Pratt, \$9,876,922; Rush, \$9,699,956; Ellis, \$9,690,856; McPherson, \$9,552,846; Rooks, \$8,693,476; Sedgwick, \$8,464,374. If all the wheat of Kansas this year were sacked and piled up it would make a monument or pyramid 600 feet square at the base and 1,580 feet high. The Eiffel tower, the Washington monument and the Woolworth building in New York City would look like pigmies in comparison with the wheat pyramid of Kansas. This great amount of wheat will tax the elevators of the country to the limit. Many farmers in order to avoid trouble plan to stack their grain and thresh late in the season while others plan to store the wheat on their farms in metal bins. Many co-operative elevators also are being built by farmers.

About 200,000 harvest hands will be required to handle the wheat crop of Kansas. The straw this year is unusually heavy and it is thought that just double the amount of twine ordinarily used will be required. The disposition of such a large amount of straw after threshing will be a serious problem. Much of it will be sold for feed and bedding, some of it will be scattered with straw spreaders and used for fertilizer, and some of it may be used next fall as a top dressing for wheat. Kansas farmers are planning to put the money received for their wheat and straw to good advantage. Thousands of motor cars, trucks, tractors, cream separators, home lighting plants, silos, pianos, organs, phonographs, washing machines, milking machines, furnaces, kitchen stoves, sets of furniture, wagons, buggies, plows and other necessary pieces of equipment will be purchased. Many good roads, new homes, and public buildings will also be built. This year many farmers are buying engines to put on their wheat binders, and many others are buying combination harvest-

ter and thresher machines. The harvest season will begin in Southern Kansas about June 15. The wheat crop in other states also is good, and it is thought the total wheat production in the United States may reach 1½ billion bushels. The lowest estimate has been put at 899,915,000 bushels. Unless the crop is injured by heavy storms and continued wet weather during the harvesting season, it seems to me that 1 billion bushels would be a very conservative estimate. The yield for 1918 was 558,499,000 bushels; for 1917, 412,901,000; for 1916, 480,553,000; and for 1915, 673,947,000 bushels. Crops of all kinds in nearly every part of the United States as well as in Kansas are unusually good. Army worms have done some damage to alfalfa and some of the pasture crops, but farmers expect to have this situation under control shortly by using proper remedial measures. Local conditions of crops over Kansas are shown in the county reports that follow:

Chautauqua—Wheat harvest will begin June 12. Wet weather is damaging crops. Cattle are thriving, as wet weather is good for pastures. There are no hogs, as feed is too high to feed them. A large crop of alfalfa is being harvested but most of it was made wet by rain while the hay was still in the windrow or swath.—A. A. Nance, June 7.

Coffey—We are having too much rain. Wheat is rusting but it is filling well. Oats are heading and a large crop is expected. Rye is almost ready to cut. Farmers have nearly completed planting of spring crops. Corn is late, but is making a good stand. Prairie grass is making excellent growth and cattle are doing well.—A. T. Stewart, June 7.

Cowley—Weather is warmer and corn and kafir are beginning to grow. Second crop of alfalfa is almost ready to cut. Wheat harvest will begin in 10 days. Flies have damaged wheat slightly, and there is some rust in it on the bottoms. Upland wheat probably will average 22 bushels an acre. Oats harvest will be later as planting was delayed.—Fred Page, June 8.

Crawford—Weather is good for growing crops. Wheat will be ready to harvest in a week. Corn is in excellent condition, but it is late. Oats is growing satisfactorily. Cattle are fattening. First cutting of alfalfa has been put up, but got wet.—H. F. Painter, June 7.

Ford—Weather has been cold and wet. Wheat has been damaged by rust. Corn is small, and the cutworms are numerous. Feed crops have been planted and are coming up. Farmers are preparing for harvest, which will begin the last of June. Stock is healthy and grass is good. First crop of alfalfa is being put up.—John Zurbuchen, June 7.

Edwards—Farmers believe the only thing that will prevent a large wheat crop will be a hail storm. Wheat in some fields is not filling well, and it is heading very slowly. Feed is high and scarce. Public sales are well attended and everything brings good prices.—L. A. Spitzke, June 7.

Geary—Weather has been cold and wet for a week. Wheat needs sunshine and some fields are in very poor condition. Red rust will cut the wheat yield in half. Oats are in a satisfactory condition. Second crop of alfalfa has started well. Farmers are behind with field work.—O. R. Strauss, June 7.

Haskell—Local showers fell recently. Wheat is beginning to head and corn is making a poor stand. A few fields of barley and oats are heading. Flies are doing some damage. Cattle are in excellent condition. Hens are worth 23c; butterfat, 55c.—Harold Tegarden, May 31.

Jackson—Cold, rainy weather has retarded farm work. Corn is making a fair stand but needs cultivating. There is a rank growth of straw in the wheat but heads are short and some stalks are down. First crop of alfalfa is cut but the weather is unfavorable for curing. Pastures are excellent and cattle are fat. Corn is \$1.70; hogs, \$19.50.—F. O. Grubbs, June 7.

Jefferson—Heavy rains which fell the week beginning June 1 damaged corn and

Send It to Senator Capper

Help is Needed if National Prohibition is not to be Repealed

Arthur Capper, Senator, Washington, D. C.

The President's recommendation would mean the undoing of the monumental work already accomplished toward mopping up the booze business due to the near approach of national prohibition. It would mean the reopening of thousands of saloons that not only would sell beer and wine, but would sell whisky on the sly. The saloon has always been lawless. On behalf of the people we urge a decisive vote in Congress against repeal of Wartime Prohibition, and a code of enforcement laws based on the experience of states like Kansas, which will make national prohibition effective.

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caused tall wheat to lodge in many fields. Pastures are good. Corn is growing slowly and is making a poor stand in some parts of county. Weather is unfavorable for hay-ing.—Z. G. Jones, June 4.

Jewell—Many wheat fields are rank and slightly rusted. Corn planting is completed and all that is up is growing well. Farmers are sowing feed pastures, which are the best in many years. Cattle are fat. Young pigs are very scarce. Alfalfa is not blooming because of wet weather.—U. S. Godding, June 1.

Johnson—Much rain has fallen recently but the weather has been warm and clear for the past three days, and of much benefit to corn which is growing rapidly. Wheat is almost ready to ripen. Oats are satisfactory.—L. E. Douglas, June 7.

Kiowa—We are having too much rain. All crops need sunshine and warmth. Not much wheat will be harvested this month and some fields are leaning as a result of heavy winds. Corn is later than usual and the stand is poor. Potatoes are growing satisfactorily. Pastures are good. Farmers are using new peas and potatoes. Rye hay is being put up between showers.—H. E. Stewart, June 6.

Labette—Wheat harvest will begin June 10 or 12. All crops are promising. We have had only one heavy rain since February but plenty of showers have fallen. Cherries are plentiful. Butterfat is 67c; oats, 75c; cane seed, \$4.20.—J. N. McLane, June 7.

Marion—Wet weather continues and is damaging wheat. Pastures are good and the second growth of alfalfa has started satisfactorily. Corn planting is not completed but a few fields have been disked for the first time.—G. H. Dyck, June 6.

Osborne—Skies are clear today after a week of rain and cool weather. It is too cool and wet for corn. All spring crops are washed badly. An excellent crop of alfalfa is being cut. Some wheat is going down. Pastures are good and cattle are in good condition.—W. F. Arnold, June 7.

Phillips—We are having a great deal of rain and cloudy weather. Red rust has appeared in nearly all wheat fields and serious damage may result. It is too wet for corn and many fields are being replanted. Potatoes and gardens are growing well. Cattle are fattening on pastures. Wet weather has caused considerable loss of young chickens. Hogs are worth \$18.50; corn, \$1.65; bran, \$2.30; cream, 50c; eggs, 30c.—A. D. Sutley, June 7.

Pottawatomie—Rain this week has delayed alfalfa cutting. Wheat was down but a few days of sunshine and wind have improved its appearance. Cutworms are damaging corn fields. Many new binders are being hauled out and binder twine is 23 cents. Farm labor is scarce. Harvest will begin June 25. Hogs are \$19.50; corn, \$1.75; oats, 83c; eggs, 36c.—F. A. Austin, June 7.

Rawlins—Corn and cane planting are nearly completed. Wheat and rye are in excellent condition. Some rye is more than 6 feet high with heads 6 inches long. Pastures and gardens are good. Crops have benefited by frequent rains. Farm produce is high and money is plentiful.—A. Madsen, June 4.

Rice—The weather has been cool and rainy but now it is clear and warm. Corn is in good condition. Wheat is headed and is blossoming, but needs warm weather. First cutting of alfalfa is nearly all up, but there will be no second crop, as army worms are eating it as fast as it comes up. They also are damaging the potato crop.—George Buntz, June 7.

Riley—Frequent rains have retarded farm work. Alfalfa is not all stacked. Rains haven't damaged wheat, except in low places. Early corn is making a poor stand. Feed crops are planted but need cultivating. Oats and grasses are in excellent condition.—P. O. Hawkins, June 7.

Books—Weather hasn't been good for growing crops the past few weeks. It is too wet and cool. Farmers are reporting considerable damage to wheat from rust. Corn and other feed crops are growing slowly. Pastures are good and cattle are fattening. Butterfat worth 55c; eggs, 32c; potatoes, \$1.50.—C. O. Thomas, June 6.

Saline—Frequent rains have retarded farm work. Corn is very small. Early potatoes are almost ready to dig. Alfalfa has been stacked but was damaged by rain. Wheat on bottom land is lodged badly and is rusty. Fields on uplands are in better condition. Much cane has been sown for feed. Farmers expect a large crop of cherries, and also of all kinds of berries and grapes. Butterfat, 51c; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c and 31c.—J. P. Nelson, June 7.

Scott—Wheat is benefited by cold rains which fell May 31, June 2 and 3. Barley and oats are satisfactory. Some fields of corn that were damaged by cutworms will be replanted to sorghums, of which there will be a large acreage. The grass is good and cattle are fattening. The crop of calves and turkeys is fair. There are a great many young turkeys and chickens.—J. M. Helfrick, June 6.

Sherman—Two days of sunshine have put the ground in excellent condition for listing. Wheat is yellow and is heading slowly. Something is damaging wheat, but farmers do not know what it is. Some corn has been ruined by worms.—J. B. Moore, June 7.

Stafford—Weather has been cloudy and rainy for the past four days. Wheat is headed and all fields except those that were sown late, promise a large crop. Corn is growing late and oats are unsatisfactory. Potatoes and gardens are excellent. Worms have damaged the second crop of alfalfa, cane and kafir. Wheat is worth \$2.25; corn, \$1.70; new alfalfa, \$12 to \$15.—H. A. Kachelman, June 6.

Trego—Heavy rains and some hail fell May 31. Weather was almost cold enough to freeze on June 1. Wheat is heading but red rust is prevalent. Recent rains have caused rank wheat to lodge. Oats and barley are satisfactory. Corn is up but growing slowly. Pastures were never better. A number of sales are being held, and some real estate is changing hands. Wheat is \$2.10; oats, 85c; eggs, 35c; cream, 55c.—C. C. Cross, June 4.

Woodson—Rainy weather has delayed spring crops. Corn is planted and a few fields are being cultivated. Some kafir, milo and cane is yet to be planted. Wheat is 100 per cent but there is some rust in it. Oats and alfalfa are in excellent condition. Many bugs are on potato vines but they are growing well. Pastures are good and cattle are healthy. Farmers expect a large hay crop.—E. F. Opperman, June 6.

Wyandotte—Wheat is turning yellow and there is some rust in it. The heads are shorter than usual. Strawberries are gone. It is too wet for corn, which needs cultivating badly.—P. F. Bowser, June 6.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	80	2.80	26.....	2.08	7.28
11.....	88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	96	3.36	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.64	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	6.72	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	7.00			

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 our 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.

BABY CHICKS.
BABY CHICKS—REDS, BARRED ROCKS, 15 cents. Mary Alderson, Howard, Kan.
YOUNKIN'S DAY-OLD CHICKS; BARRED ROCKS, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, 17 cents; White Leghorns, 15 cents. Live delivery. Parcel post prepaid. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns. Chicks, 15c to 20c each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

GUINEAS.
PEARL GUINEA EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING. Stock, \$1.50. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

LANGSHANS.
EXTRA THOROBRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, reduced prices. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.
BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS, 18 CENTS each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.
FOUR HIGH CLASS, EGG BRED, EXHIBITION Buff Leghorn cocks, Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.
EGGS—S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. H. N. Holderman, Meade, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, March hatched, \$1 each. Herbert Chambers, Derby, 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 LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 per hundred. Tom Barron stock. None better. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from prize winning stock, 283 egg strain. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$4, 50; \$7, 100. Geo. E. Eberhart, Sterling, Kan.

200 ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN hens, \$2 each; 500 March and April hatched cockerels, 6 for \$5.50, 12 for \$10. (No pullets for sale.) Eggs, 100, \$6 prepaid. Chicks, 15 cents balance of season. Plenty of time to raise Leghorns. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.
100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.50; 50, \$3.75. Maggie Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS, \$2 per 15, prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY BLUE ribbon stock, \$3.50 for 48; \$6 72, prepaid. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kan.
PUREBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Fishel strain. \$1.50, 15; \$4, 50; \$7, 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAIN. Setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS—80 PREMIUMS. EGGS, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Baby chicks, Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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

75 LARGE, HEAVY LAYING IVORY strain White Rocks, 1913 pullets, 1917 hens, 5 young males, top notchers. Good foundation stock priced for quick sale. E. Kaselack, Lyons, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.
SINGLE COMB REDS—FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Chicago and Kansas City. The dark red kind. 50 eggs, \$4; 100, \$7. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Bean strain. Winners in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Eggs from matings A, B, C, \$5 per 15; D, \$1.50 15, or \$8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.
HATCHING EGGS—ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, Cochins, Langshans, Anconas, Brahmas, Campines, Polish, Bantams. Free circular. Modlin Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.
ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
PINTO BEANS—120 LBS. IN NEW GRAIN bag F. O. B. Stratton, \$8.80. Quality guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

WANTED—SEEDS, SUDAN AND ALFALFA; mall samples; state quantity for sale. Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
PLANTS, ALL KINDS—TOMATOES, CABBAGE and sweet potato—50 cents 100; \$1.75 500 postpaid; \$2, 1,000 not postpaid; \$1, 100 prepaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, North Topeka, Kan.

SOUTHERN QUEEN, CUBA YAM, NANCY Hall, Porto Rico, Yellow Yam, Triumph, Yellow Jersey potato plants, 100, 40 cents; 500, \$1.40; 1,000, \$2.50. Ozark Nursery, Tablequah, Okla.

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

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

PORTO RICO OR KEY WEST SWEET potato plants. The variety the market demands. The best to eat. The deepest yellow color. Do not be persuaded to accept substitutes. \$2.50 per thousand f. o. b. Longview by parcel post or express. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—PORTO RICO, Nancy Hall and Yellow Yam, free from weevil, chemically treated. June delivery. Orders filled in rotation. Well rooted, well packed plants, assuring satisfaction. Send in your order now and be among the first. Specify when wanted and how to ship. \$2.00 per thousand f. o. b. H. M. Fields, Longview, Tex.

OLD FASHIONED YELLOW YAM SWEET potato plants, the kind daddy raised. \$2.50 per thousand f. o. b., packed in moss. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, PUMPKIN Yam potato slips, from selected seed, chemically treated. Parties ordering from this advertisement will have their orders filled within two days after receipt or their money refunded. If it is service you want, try me. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.00 per thousand f. o. b. Longview. J. N. Sparks, Longview, Tex.

PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, YELLOW Yam potato plants, free from weevil, chemically treated against disease, packed in damp moss, full count. Grown by ourselves at Longview, the famous sweet potato center of east Texas. Prompt shipment guaranteed. By parcel post or express, \$2.50 per thousand, cash with order. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

RABBITS.
NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS AND A few Belgians priced to sell as I need the room for younger stock. Fully pedigreed, and satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Harding, Hennessy, Okla.

DOGS
COLLIE PUPS, EITHER SEX, FIVE DOLLARS. Dillon Holmes, Route 5, Larned, Kan.
PUPPIES—SIX WEEKS OLD, HALF RUSSIAN and half Stag. Lora Farr, Emporia, Kan.
SHEPHERD PUPPIES, FEMALE, \$4 EACH, from natural heelers. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

THREE MALE COON AND VERMIN PUPPIES. One pair old dogs. Robert Yocum, Humboldt, Kan.
WANTED—100 WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ pups about six weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

COYOTE HOUNDS—ONE-HALF GREYHOUND, one-half staghound. A pair of extra fast, real coyote killers, three years old. A. J. Blake, Oak Hill, Kan.

THOROBRED AIREDALE PUPPIES, FROM imported stock. Bred for size. None better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sire grandson of Champion King Orang. Kathleen M. Cullen, Fort Riley, Kan.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.
SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—Competent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Roberson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—NEW 12-24 TRACTORS, \$875 factory. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.
FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE, REASONABLE—12-25 CASE tractor, good condition. W. E. Mitchell, Moscow, Kan.
FOR SALE CHEAP—AN 18 HORSE STEAM tractor, also trade for livestock or car. E. S. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

ONE W. T. RAWLEIGH MEDICINE wagon, good as new, price \$100. Bert Hoshauer, Burlington, Colo.
FOR SALE—12-20 EMERSON TRACTOR. 3-bottom self lift 14-inch plow. 2-row John Deere lister. All in good working order. Brooks & Sons, Scott City, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEIDER 12-20 TRACTOR. Used very little, excellent condition. Cheap for cash. Hedberg & Nelson, Smolan, Kan.
FOR SALE CHEAP—MINNEAPOLIS threshing outfit complete, always shedded. 22 h. p. engine, 36-82 separator. Charles Petracek, Jennings, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE HART-PARR 30-60. Guaranteed to be in first class condition. Price \$2,000. Will accept livestock. Stout & Sons, Hazelton, Kan.
FOR SALE—30-45 HOLT CATERPILLAR tractor; 8-bottom John Deere plow; two Case engine Tandem discs, all for \$2,800. A. E. Karnes, R. F. D. No. 1, Anthony, Kan.

FOR SALE—20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR, 28-50 Case steel separator with Garden City feeder, used two years, good repair. \$2,200 cash. K. S. Geerdes, Box 211, Kiowa, Kan.

SIMPLEX POWER TRANSMITTER FOR Ford and Dodge car. Special offer, \$14.75. Fully guaranteed. Ten days free trial. Year's subscription to Ford owner free. Write Wm. Russell, Distributor, Salina, Kan.

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

FLOUR CITY TRACTOR 15-30, NEAR Dodge City, equipped with plows, stubble and sod bottoms. Gas and coal oil equipment, self guide extension rims. Only \$1,500 if taken soon. Half cash, terms on balance. Sturgeon Bros., Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE AVERY TRACTOR 12-25; one steel Case separator 24-in. cylinder; one engine disc plow, six discs; two Kingman gang plows, sod bottoms; one packer; two Tandem disc harrows; one John Deere disc plow; one Stover feed grinder. Monroe Traver, Hugoton, Kan.

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

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

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

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.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR BETTER PRICES EXPRESS YOUR poultry and eggs to The Copes, Topeka, Kansas. Established 1883.
BEAUTIFUL HAIR FLOWERS. DIRECTIONS to make and sample, \$1. Eva Campbell, Wilsey, Kan.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.
HELP WANTED—TWO SEPARATOR tenders, one tractor man, two cooks. Best of wages. Long run. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row. Self gathering. Equally to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmer for 22 years. Only \$25 with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

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

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate Market Place

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

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 or copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

GOOD WHEAT and corn farms for sale. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

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

WRITE Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas, for new list of Kansas farms.

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

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

DON'T PASS UP CHILLICOTHE AND LIVINGSTON Co., Missouri. Great opportunities. Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

FOR SALE—160 a. Logan county. Level land. Good soil. \$12.50 A. cash. John Morrill, owner, Beloit, Kansas.

FOR SALE—40 acres level grass land, 1/2 mile of Wallace, Kan. Price \$600 cash. J. R. Berry, Solomon, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

WE ARE UP to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

2,166 ACRE RANCH, 9 mi. town, 1,100 a. wheat, 1/2 to purchaser. Fair imp. Good water. Lays good. \$25 per acre. Fouquet Bros., Ransom, Kansas.

320 ACRES; 5 mi. Co. seat, Greenwood Co.; oil belt; lies fine; 220 a. fine grass; 100 a. cult., well improved; \$55 per acre, and a bargain. Earl Sewell, Owner, Garnett, Kan.

LANE COUNTY—Farms and ranches, from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Write us what you want, we have it in any size. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

SEE MY SPECIAL advertisement in Capper's Weekly. I have many farms priced from \$60 to \$200 per acre for sale. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

RUSH COUNTY—320 acres, well improved. Wheat goes. Real bargain. Some cash, bal. to suit. \$50 per acre. Quick sale. Act quick. Miller-Mills Agency, Alexander, Kan.

FOR SALE—1/2 section improved, all level bottom land. Fenced and cross fenced. 100 acres in cultivation, running water. In Pawnee Valley, Kansas. Good terms given. Owner, E. L. Cox, Powers, Oregon.

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

Big Springs Ranch For Sale This is one of the best ranches in the state and if you are looking for an ideal home and business do not overlook this beautiful ranch, contains 3,800 acres, 1,840 acres being deeded balance leased, watered by river, springs and wells, 100 acres fine alfalfa, 40 acres barley, 20 acres timber. All improvements new and modern, all buildings electric lighted and fitted with force water, 14 miles two and three wire fence. For full particulars see or write J. P. Dunn, Owner, Russell Springs, Kansas.

FOR SALE BY OWNER 160 a. farm in Osborne county, Kan., mile from Bloomington. About half in cultivation, balance pasture and timber. All fenced, hog tight, 15 a. alfalfa, 20 a. sweet clover, fair improvements, all spring crop goes to purchaser, possession August 1. Price \$10,000. Mtk. \$1,000. No trades. M. T. Dye, Bloomington, Kansas.

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

Improved Half Section 1 1/2 miles good railroad town Seward Co. 300 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice mixed soil. Price \$7,500. Terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

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

HALF SECTION of ideal wheat land. A bargain if taken at once; under cultivation except 35 acres pasture; good improvements; plenty of water. Wilson Realty Co., I. O. O. F. Bldg., Salina, Kan.

TWENTY well improved farms for sale, ranging in price from \$50 to \$100 per acre. All well located near towns. Write for information. Cherry Land Co., Pleasanton, Kan.

FOR SALE by owner, three ranches at Flagler, Colo., in oil belt. Steam engine with twelve plows, good as new. No help, must close out. For information write, Colo. Springs, Colo., 222 East Vermijo.

120 A. GOOD FARM LAND, 6 room house. Good fair barn. 25 a. hay and pasture, 3 a. alfalfa. Fine roads. Best surrounding farm. \$75 per acre. Just a little better than you expect. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

SNAPS IN RANCHES Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. J. C. WEARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Improved 40-acre farm in Osage county, Kansas. Good three-room house, plenty of good water, small orchard, outbuildings. Price \$3,000. Write Arthur W. Boyer, 3401 High St., Little Rock, Arkansas.

LYON COUNTY—260 a. well imp. 2 1/2 high school; 140 cult. 100 blue stem grass, 20 meadow; all level land. Plenty good water; main road, \$85. Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, Kan.

FARM AND GRAZING LANDS at lowest prices for either homes or investment. We offer the best opportunities to be had in the west. Fine crops now growing. Write for free list and map. F. T. McIninch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

65 ACRES IMPROVED, \$4,300 80 acres, mile town; house, barn, garage; 30 pasture, 18 alfalfa, town school. Price \$80 acre. 160 acres improved level land; price \$75 acre. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

GOOD IMPROVED FARM, every acre bottom land, 140 acres corn, 20 acres cane, 60 acres of alfalfa, share of growing crops to purchaser. Will all grow alfalfa without irrigation. Price \$70 an acre. Terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, 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 BY OWNER 80 acres, 30 wheat, 20 oats, barley and cane. Bal. pasture. Price \$5,000. 1/2 of the grain 1/2 of feed goes. Terms on half if wanted. Possession any time. G. Wertman, Washington, Kansas.

FINE WHEAT RANCH, 500 a. 2 1/2 mi. southeast Utica, Ness Co., M.P. Ry., in wheat belt. Usual improvements. Possession after harvest or present tenant remain. Price \$37.50 per a. Carry half at 7 per cent. Could use small farm near Ottawa. E. S. Stucker, Owner, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR—160 acres of land located 7 1/2 miles from Arnold, Kansas. About 80 acres under cultivation and in barley and corn, share goes with place. Land lies a little rolling. No improvements. Price for immediate sale only \$3,500. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, 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.

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

FINE 160 ACRE FARM 2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town, all smooth tillable land, 15 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres in blue grass pasture and the rest in cultivation. 5 room house, large barn, silo, never failing water with windmill. Price \$100 per acre. \$4,000 or more in cash, the rest long time if wanted. Possession this fall. CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

Three Great Bargains in Trego County Where One Wheat Crop Pays for Land One unimproved section with running water, 15 miles Ogallah, good little town on U. P. R. R. One-half can be cultivated, some alfalfa land. Price \$20 per acre. Good half section, same neighborhood, 100 acres under cultivation. Has well, windmill and is partly fenced. Price \$30. Good 1/2 section 10 miles Brownell, Kan. One-half under cultivation, fair improvements, nice grove trees by house. \$30 per acre. This land can be bought on good terms and must be sold in the next thirty days. WESTERN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, ELLIS, KAN.

MR. SPECULATOR, listen—75 a. of fine growing wheat, 25 a. alfalfa, 18 a. oats; 17 cattle, 4 horses; complete set of farming tools, and 160 a. Washington Co., Kan., land (N. E. Kan.), near school and town, good soil, lays well, all for \$20,000; 1/2 cash, bal. 7 yrs. Wire or come. Pralle Realty Co., Bremen, Kan.

TWO HUNDRED FORTY ACRES Near Emporia, 25 alfalfa, 50 wheat, 100 fine pasture, on creek with plenty of water and timber; good 6 room house, large barn, good road, near school; \$20,000. T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kansas.

GREAT BARGAIN 480 acres, ten miles Kingsdown, six-room Bungalow, abundance fruit, running water, splendid Stock Farm. Price \$16,000. Will take good residence to \$2,500 half cash, balance as desired. Other fine farms and ranches. Brown & Sons, Kingsdown, Ford County, Kan.

SIX SECTIONS, less 160, finest cattle ranch in country, all in one body, near St. Marys, Kansas; good grass, plenty water; 100 acres alfalfa; large dwelling and barn; shipping station on premises; price \$75 per acre; 1/2 cash; balance, eight annual payments, 6%. Might divide. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

SEVENTY ACRES close in to Hutchinson, within 5 blocks electric railway; new public paved highway passing all south line; good 8 room house, garage and outbuildings. Alfalfa 12 acres, apple orchard just beginning to bear, 3 acres fine cherries. Place could be divided in tracts or brings good income as it is. Parties interested write or see owner. A. M. Leimbach, Hutchinson, Kansas.

LYON COUNTY FARMS 200 acres, well improved, at \$67.50 acre. 240 acres, well improved, at \$60 per acre. 313 acres, well improved, joining town, at \$85. 60 acres, well improved, at \$4,500. 120 acres, well improved, at \$75 acre. 160 acres bottom, well improved, at \$100 acre. Write for complete description, or better come and see these before sold. Box 104, Allen, Kansas.

240 A. fine dairy farm—75 a. wheat, fine Kaw Valley land. 240 a. fine bottom, 3 1/2 mi. from Lawrence. Big bargain. We have 10, 20, 40, 80 a. tracts near Lawrence at big sacrifice. 640 a. Scott county land, the best section in the county; smooth; shallow water; \$25 per acre. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

100 ACRES near Ottawa; alfalfa land. Some natural gas; family orchard; 2 story house; other improvements \$125 per acre. Being sold to divide an estate. 160 acres, 3 miles Pomona; rich lime-stone land; 7 room house; shade; orchard; large barn; other improvements. Well watered. Bargain \$12,000. Terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY—640 acres, all smooth, well improved, two miles good market. Price \$35 per acre. Terms. 320 acres, all good land, part broke; 7 miles from market. \$24 per acre. 160 acres, a good farm, well improved, 4 miles market. \$32 per acre. Some terms till September. 160 acres prairie, 3 miles market, good land, price \$2,800. Write C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

BARGAIN FOR CASH 535 acres, stock and grain farm, 6 miles county seat, Franklin county, Kansas; main road, R. P. D. and telephone, 45 acres good tillable land, balance heavy grass pasture. Two sets of large improvements with silos and cattle feeders and all other necessary outbuildings. Farm in high state of cultivation. Must sell. Price \$125 per acre and 60% can be carried on the farm for 10 years at 6%. Address, W. T. PORTER, Ottawa, Kansas.

40 ACRES, 3 miles pavement, Ottawa, 5 room house, good barn and other outbuildings. Land all good, lays well. A nice home \$6,500. 85 acres, 4 miles Ottawa, fair improvements, creek bottom, alfalfa land, 20 acres alfalfa, 16 timothy, 5 meadow, balance spring crop and pasture. Possession now, \$11,000. 160 acres 1 1/2 miles good town, 10 miles Ottawa, improvements only fair, land all tillable, lays well, creek bottom, rich. A bargain at \$110. Send for descriptive circular. Diekey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

PARTNERSHIP FARM FOR SALE One thousand acres of Arkansas Valley farm land for sale. "NO OVERFLOW." Soil consists of black sandy loam eight to ten feet deep; underlaid with sand and gravel and an inexhaustible supply of water for irrigating purposes. Approximately 650 acres growing crops; 300 acres alfalfa, 150 wheat, 100 corn, balance barley and beets; alfalfa ready to cut, first crop will yield 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre; wheat and barley yielding 40 to 60 bushels per acre average; corn crop last year paid over one hundred dollars per acre; 23 thousand dollars received from hogs sold off place last year; fully equipped irrigating plant with electric power supplies abundant irrigation for entire farm; climate, soil and water unsurpassed; 2 1/2 miles from main line Missouri Pacific and 5 miles from station on main line Santa Fe. For full particulars address J. E. Stubbs, Olney Springs, Colo.

FOR QUICK SALE Improved 50, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.

THREE "40's" IMPROVED, mile to town, price \$2,600 to \$3,800. 320 acres, close to shipping, \$85 per acre, bottom, 80 acres fine improvements, close in, \$7,200. 320 acres, six miles out, 200 acres grass, mostly plow land, \$55 per acre. 260 acres, close in, good town, \$20,000. Write or come. B. F. Fowler & Co., Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

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

LYON CO. CREEK BOTTOM FARMS 328 a. 6 mi. all choice level creek bottom, all cult. except 15 a. heavy timber. Creek divides farm in half with good buildings on each, no overflow. \$100. 280, 6 ml., 80 level first bottom, 65 pasture, 40 fine meadow, 50 wheat, 20 alfalfa, 7 room house, large new barn, \$80. 160, 2 ml., all 1st and 2nd bottom, 50 fine meadow, 65 wheat, 5 room house, new barn, \$75. 160, 4 ml., 60 creek bottom, bal. meadow and pasture, good 7 room house, old barn, \$65. Also others for sale. Ed. F. Miller, Hartford, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acre farm near Calhan, Colorado. Price reasonable. For particulars, write Mrs. Matchett, Calhan, Colorado.

160 ACRES, mile of Brush, \$25 per acre. Improved, good terms. 70 acres corn, and stock if wanted. Chas. Ratcliff, Brush, Colo.

BARGAIN—320 acres, highly improved, in rain belt of Colo. 125 acres in cultivation, 20 acres alfalfa, 5 acres hog pasture, balance pasture, 3 miles from Elbert. School house on farm. Abundance of pure spring water; healthful climate, no hot winds. \$40 per acre, immediate possession if desired. Wm. Clugg, Owner, Elbert, Colo.

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

CHEAP LANDS The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 100 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

15,500 ACRES AT AUCTION The Kellogg Ranch, in Elbert county, Colorado, 3 miles from Agate, 62 miles from Denver, will be sold at auction, in tracts of 150 acres and up, June 24, 25 and 26, 1919. 4,000 acres in cultivation; 350 acres of alfalfa; eight sets of improvements. The land in cultivation grows corn, wheat, rye, beans, barley and potatoes. This land is 40 miles east of the mountains and hot winds are unknown. This land will divide nicely into farms. The grain farmer, the stockman and the dairyman can all be accommodated. Corn on this ranch made 40 bushels per acre in 1918. Terms of sale: 25% cash day of sale, 10% in 30 days; 65% on 5 years at 6 1/2 per cent. 150 horses, 50 mules, 2,000 ewes with lambs, 60 bucks, 30 cows, 100 hogs, and all harness, wagons, and implements now on the ranch will also be sold at auction on above dates. Remember the dates and buy this property or any part at your price. All will be offered without reservation. American Meat & Grain Growers Co., 223 Simes Building, Denver, Colo., Owners. Sale conducted by American Land Developing Co., Osnaga, Kansas. Write to either for further information.

TEXAS. THE NEW SHATTUCK BRANCH of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange.

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request. ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

229 ACRES, watered, good land, \$3,000, with terms. King & Ibrig, Gerster, Mo.

LISTEN! Level 240 acre farm, use machinery, \$31.50. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. R. L. Fresson, Bollivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bollivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

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

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

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

OKLAHOMA

FINE FARM near Ardmore, \$75 per acre; write for list. E. C. McKiddy, Ardmore, 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.

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.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

MR. HOMESEKER, Eastern Oklahoma offers the only good land in the United States at low price. It is advancing rapidly and now is the time to get you a home. Our soil is fertile. We have 44 in. annual rainfall. Good improved farms, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write us. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS

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

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

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSEB, Hoxie, ARKANSAS.

HOMESEKERS NOTICE—If you are interested in Southwest Mo., Northwest Ark., Northeast Okla., write me for literature. J. Oswald, Immigration Agt., Gravette, Ark.

60 ACRES

40 in good orchard, 4 room house, on main auto road out of town, \$5,000. Foster Real Estate Co., Gravette, Ark.

WYOMING

Nothing For Sale

But we want more farmers to settle around Torrington, Wyo., where there are eighty thousand acres irrigated from U. S. reclamation service Pathfinder reservoir. Success proven by actual settlers. No alkali nor seepage. Potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa, corn, wheat, etc. Good hog and cattle country. Cool summers, mild winters, delightful climate. Churches, schools, good neighbors, good markets. Irrigated lands, \$75 to \$150 per acre. Also million acres dry farm land in this county, \$12.50 to \$30 per acre; many families becoming prosperous; room for more. We have no land for sale but will answer inquiries and send illustrated folder.

COMMERCIAL CLUB, Torrington, Wyo.

MISSISSIPPI

BUY A FARM NOW, because land is cheaper than it will ever be again. The United States Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish free information to homeseekers regarding farming opportunities. We have nothing to sell; only information to give. Write me fully with reference to your needs. Name the State you want to learn about. J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section, United States Railroad Administration, Room 52, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Heavy Cattle Bring \$14.85

Hogs Do Not Show Usual June Decline

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

MARKETS for cattle hold out only slight hope for material improvement in prices. No one expects the trade to return to the lofty level which prevailed in the latter part of March and early in April. A few cattlemen anticipate better prices in July than now quoted, but these hopes are exceptional. There are other trade interests who are looking for sales of fat grass steers from the pastures of Kansas between \$12 and \$13, whereas the better cattle from the grazing districts of the Sunflower state sold at \$16 to \$16.50 a year ago. The bulk of the steers on Kansas grass cost more money a hundredweight when purchased the past winter and spring than they are expected to bring.

Efforts have been made to obtain better conditions in markets, but little hope is held out for material results. Last week a group of Kansas stockmen, including "Joe" Mercer, met with Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, in Kansas City to discuss improvement in markets. Mr. Wilson said Europe was obtaining from Argentine and from Australia, beef of a lower grade than offered by the United States. He said the Argentine beef was being sold at 12 cents a pound, a price much lower than quoted in the United States.

"Some improvement can be effected by a better understanding between producers and the packers," said Mr. Wilson.

Better Prices Not Expected

"If this better understanding had existed in March, would the great break in prices of cattle have been avoided?" Mr. Wilson was asked. "I do not know," said the suave and brilliant packer.

Market comments of trade interests do not take the conference with Mr. Wilson by the Kansas stockmen with any seriousness. The fact that such conferences were supposed to be in the hands of a national committee of producers and that the Kansas City meeting merely included stockmen of two states, Kansas and Missouri, who were at loggerheads with producing interests in general, tended to eliminate hopes of any results of a practical character on markets. In fact, some market interests expressed regret over the course of "Joe" Mercer and his associates, for it was feared it was leading to a break among producing interests, whereas no break was apparent between the packers.

Undoubtedly, the hope of effecting a little improvement in the trade arose from the action of markets last week, when prices of cattle advanced 25 to 50 cents on practically all offerings. The top price last week, however, was only \$15, compared with \$17.50 a year ago. The top sale was made by Cris Coffey of Axtell, Kan., who sold 24 steers and heifers, averaging 732 pounds. The market displayed a reversal from the conditions of the past year, the light weight offerings out-selling the heavy weights. A load of 1,578-pound cattle from Kansas sold at only \$14.25. The Kansas feeder who marketed these steers paid \$14 for them as feeders last November, and his loss exceeded \$60 a head. But the Kansans are not the only stockmen who lost money on sales. In one feedlot near Chicago, there is a bunch of Montana steers, purchased two months ago, which would sell at a loss of between \$75,000 and \$100,000 if put on the market now.

Fed steers are now quoted at a range of \$10 to \$15 in Kansas City, with the better grades selling between \$13.50 and \$14.50. A month or two months ago, this range would not have covered the prices which prevailed on the better grades of feeders and

stockers and feeders at \$14.75 to \$15.50 have been numerous thus far this year. In considering the range of prices, emphasis must be put on the fact that the yearlings are now the market toppers and it also must be borne in mind that on a market so erratic, variations of 25 cents to 50 cents from the quotations are easily possible. Packers could add \$1 a hundredweight to the current level of prices and still have a market which would appear cheap compared with two months ago. Fat cows are quoted from \$8 to \$13, with sales mostly between \$8.25 and \$11. Cannons are quoted down to \$5.50 and \$6. Veal calves are quoted up to \$14. Bulls range between \$8.25 and \$8.50.

Stocker Market Quiet

In the stocker and feeder market, trade is quiet. There is discouragement over the action of fat cattle in this branch of the market. Also, there is a feeling that stockers and feeders have not yet receded to a level corresponding to the lower quotations on fed stock. Feeders are quoted from \$10 to \$14, but the prevailing range on sales last week was between \$11 and \$13, the latter price being paid for the better offerings. Stock steers now can be purchased from \$8 to \$11, good grades being obtainable at these figures. Nominal quotations are up to \$13, but the fat cattle market does not warrant such a quotation.

While receipts of hogs in Kansas City were more than double the total of a year ago and the leading Western markets had an increase of 25 per cent as compared with the preceding week and about 30 per cent more than in 1918, prices closed last week practically unchanged to about 20 cents lower. The market gave an excellent exhibition of the strength which surrounds it, for, with a big June run, there was healthy absorption. The top sale for the week was \$20.75, against \$17 a year ago. Declines in hog prices are not unusual in June, and the fact that the market held up in the face of a large run was encouraging to the trade. Exports of hog products continued large, and optimism still surrounds the foreign trade in provisions. Pigs are quoted from \$17.50 to \$19.50, with the better grades between \$18.50 and \$19.50.

Prices last week fell back 25 to 50 cents. For the remainder of June, the expectations are for prices to hold around the present level unless receipts increase to a heavy total. Ewes and feeding lambs are in good demand, with some assertions that the feeding stock is at too high a level. Good breeding ewes are quoted from \$10 to \$14. Feeding lambs are quoted from \$11 to \$14.50. One Kansas feeder paid \$10.85 for 922 clipped Colorado lambs averaging 59 pounds, but this purchase was at the low point of last week's trade. Best native lambs sold last week at \$18.35, and California offerings brought up to \$18.50. Good to choice clipped wethers are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.50.

With the harvest demand met, there is a prospect of a quieter period in horse and mule markets, horses especially. The East is a fair buyer of the better grades of heavy horses, but this demand will soon be satisfied. Mules display the best tone, with buying for mining purposes a strong feature. Conservatism in the purchase of horses is advisable.

New Dates for Tractor Show

The date of the National Tractor show at Wichita, Kan., has been changed from the week of July 21 to the week previous, the week of July 14. The change was agreed upon at a meeting of the Demonstration Committee of the Tractor and Threshing Department of the N. I. and V. A., held in Chicago last week. It was thought advisable after A. E. Hildebrand, manager of the National Demonstrations, had reported that the wheat crop was about 10 days ahead of schedule. The change in dates will permit the manufacturer to take advantage of the advanced selling season.—Implement & Tractor Trade Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

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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.

LOOK (ORIGINAL) LISTEN War Post Card Views. Just what you want. Sold in sets of 25, 50c per set—Get Yours. Money back if not satisfied. Reference any bank in Junction City, Kan. If you trained at Junction City you know me. Address STORY STUDIO, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Eight War Songs 10c With both words and music including "Every Little Girlie," "Buddle Is Another Name for Soldier." Send 10 cents, stamps or coin. Novelty House, Dept. 88, Topeka, Kansas

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

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CAPPER'S WEEKLY Is for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market thrugglers, the meat packers' monopoly, and other trusts and combines that are responsible for the present high cost of living. Along with the rest we are demanding—Less technicality and speedier justice in courts; justice to the poor as well as the rich; imprisonment for big thieves as well as little thieves. Strictest economy in public expenditures and an end to privilege and privileged classes, public plunderers, political corruptionists and grafters without regard to party. For a League of Nations to prevent war; an international tribunal instead of big standing armies and big navies to settle disputes between nations. Against compulsory military training and Prussian militarism in any form. National prohibition of the liquor traffic and vigorous enforcement of all laws against the booze business.

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Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES

Shorthorn Cattle.
June 13—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Hereford Cattle.
July 10—A. J. Sellars & Son, Okarche, Okla. Sale at Kingfisher, Okla.
July 25—J. O. Southard, Mgr., at Council Grove, Kan.
July 29—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.
July 24—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
July 25—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 9—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 11—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Hindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 15—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 16—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Getken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 18—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 19—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Chester White Hogs.
Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports.

William Miller, Meade, Kansas, recently sold 20 Hereford females to Lorenzen & Miller, Bismarck, N. D.
Peter Grant & Sons, Beagle, Kan., sold a carload of Hereford bulls to The Roosevelt Livestock Co., Cleveland, Idaho.
Grube & Scherzer, Larned, Kan., have sold J. V. A. Carter, Millburn, Wyo., the polled Hereford bull, Polled Plato, for \$1,000.
Brownback Herefords Sell Well.
D. D. Brownback, Hardtner, Kan., held his first annual sale with 57 Herefords totaling \$19,665, an average of \$345. The cattle were in just ordinary breeding flesh and many of them had never been in a barn before the week of the sale. They carried the blood and the conformation that Hereford men desire, however, and the prices paid were good and the bidding fast. Price Tacker, Bunker Hill, Kan., paid the top price of \$2,000 for the 2-year-old bull, Astor Fairfax. Frank Cheadle, Cherokee, Okla., paid \$725 for the yearling past heifer, Nurse Fairfax, which was the top price for females. The 42 females cataloged averaged \$332.25 and the 15 bulls \$380.66. There were a number of cows with calves at foot which were not cataloged that sold from \$300 to \$500.

Blue Ribbon Hereford Sale.

The Blue Ribbon Hereford sale was held at Kansas City, Mo., June 3. Seventy-six Herefords, the offering from the herds of 25 breeders throughout the United States, sold for an average of \$605. Buyers were present from many and far distant states. The quality of the offering was fully up to the standard of the former June sales. Prices were not as good as would have been realized in some of the other sales earlier in the season, tho the stock was taken readily and at prices that were more conservative. Larry Perfect, a 2-year-old bull consigned by E. F. Swinney, Kansas City, topped the sale, going to C. G. Cochran & Son, Hayes, Kan., for \$2,500. W. L. Biggs & Son, Muskogee, Okla., paid \$1,600, the top female price, for the junior yearling heifer, Bonnie Lucile. Nine head passed the \$1,000 mark. The 25 bulls averaged \$649 and the 51 females \$582.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Fred O. Peterson, R. 5, Lawrence, Kan., is offering some good young registered Hereford cows with calves by side. He is willing to contract the calves at weaning time. He also offers some yearling bulls.—Advertisement.

Lomax Jersey Sale.

Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan., Doniphan county, is advertising his June 24 Jersey

cattle sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Fifty head are cataloged in the nicely gotten up and interesting catalog which is free for the asking. For it address the Settles Sales Service, Palmyra, Mo. The offering is one of real merit and consists of register of merit cows and their descendants. There will be one or two choice bull calves and just a few heifer calves and the rest will be real Jersey cows and heifers. Write today for the catalog addressing Settles Sales Service, Palmyra, Mo.—Advertisement.

Change in Duroc Sale Dates.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., sell Duroc Jerseys at Fairbury, Neb., July 24, instead of August 14 and Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan., sells on the day following instead of August 13. These changes have been made in order to make it convenient for Kansas breeders who wanted to attend a string of sales in Nebraska about that time. These two big Duroc Jersey herds are the only ones in Kansas this summer from which draft sales will be made at auction. Each sale will number about 50 head. Both sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a little later on and both sales can be attended with the one expense.—Advertisement.

Join Your Breeders' Association.

Forest Booker, Beloit, Kan., secretary of the Northwest-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association, reports the new Shorthorn association as doubled in membership since its organization a few weeks ago. A vice president was elected from each county in the territory and it seems that good selections were made so far as picking those that would take hold and push was concerned. Ed Cory, Fairbury, Kan., who is chairman of the sales committee, expects to call a meeting of that committee soon for the purpose of selecting a date and place for the big combination sale this fall. If you have not already done so send Secretary Forest Booker, Beloit, Kan., \$1.00 and become a member.

A Start in Herefords.

Readers of the Mail and Breeze, who have not yet owned any purebred Herefords, will get some interesting information, and very likely an opportunity they will want to take advantage of, by writing J. O. Southard. Mr. Southard has some well bred Hereford bulls of such merit as to make them sell high, were they pushed for that purpose. But he prefers to sell them in the rough, at just a little more than beef prices to anyone who is planning to make a start with the breed. Write Mr. Southard at once about these bulls, or better still, get on the train and go to his ranch at Comiskey, Kansas, where not only can these bulls be seen, but one of the greatest herds in the West can be visited. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze in answering this advertisement.—Advertisement.

Sell Your Herefords Here.

The Hereford sales which are to be held July 28 and 29 by J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas, are to be strictly all Kansas sales. The sales are open to the Hereford breeders of the state for consignment. If you have something good that you want to put in a sale that will benefit every Kansas breeder and that will make Kansas history write Mr. Southard about these sales. But remember—the cattle consigned to this sale must be good. They must be worthy the

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas (PIONEER HERD)
Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.
Thos. Weddle, E. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Can furnish (registered) any kind you want from baby pigs up. Over 35 years' experience in breeding good hogs.
FAIRHOLME STOCK FARM
Wm. Hunt, Prop., Osawatimie, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times.
FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

FOUR SPOTTED POLAND BOAR PIGS

for sale. Registered, weaned, can't be beat. \$15 each.
Myles Stewart, Colby, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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

Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) MISSOURI AUCTIONEERS, W. C. Carter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. Expert from detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will save, but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock Auctioneer. Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sunnyside Farm Spotted Polands

40 Days Special Private Sale



I offer my old customers, and beginners, 200 spring pigs and can furnish boars and sows not related. The average per litter was 11. They have more bone and are the most perfectly spotted crop of pigs I have ever raised.

Big Bone—Big Type—Big Litters Big Profits
Pigs shipped on approval, if requested by responsible parties.

Everything registered free in the treatment and shipped after required time. Everything vaccinated, simultaneous First come, first served.

R. J. BOZANT, NARKA, REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

RIST'S LONG MODEL

First Prize Senior Yearling Boar Nebraska State Fair heads our herd. Fall gilts, tried sows—bred or open—fall boars, 160 spring pigs, either sex. Write us your wants.

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

PROLIFIC POLAND CHINAS

Big Bob Wonder breeding. A few choice young, tried sows and fall gilts at right prices. Also spring pigs at \$25 each. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.

Herd Boars and Pigs

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost pork prices. Also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at \$35 each or three for \$100. Frank L. Downie, E. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Big Type Poland Pigs

Good, growthy spring pigs; sired by K's Wonder, Big Timm, Jr., and Wonder King 2nd; at \$20 each. Pedigrees furnished.

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

WEANLING POLAND CHINA PIGS

Big Type, well marked and thrifty, \$20 each. S. M. BEASON, COLLYER, KANSAS

IMPROVED BIG TYPE POLANDS

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

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Shepherd's Big Durocs

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

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs. Registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. Open and bred gilts; also a few tried sows.

James L. Taylor, Prop., Olean, Miller County, Missouri, Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm.

Boars of Size and Quality!

Twenty big, stretchy summer and fall boars. Also fall gilts. Sired by Reed's Gano, feat 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

CHOICE SEPTEMBER GILTS

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow \$70. Early March pigs, pairs or trios not akin, immune and ready to ship June 20, \$30.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts in pairs or trios.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Spring pigs ready. Nothing reserved for public sales. Buy now and get the cream of this year's crop. SEARLE & SEARLE, R. No. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs

For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

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

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires
Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa, Above Kansas City.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES

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

Arthur Mosse, R. D. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reekards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

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

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

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

Chester Whites For Sale

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

BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS Pairs and d trio not akin.

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES. Choice gilts bred for fall farrow. Spring pigs.

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

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

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, 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. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

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

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls. Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas

BED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

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

Bulls by L. S. Cremo For Quick Sale

Five Red Polled bulls 18 months old. Five that are 12 months old. Short of room and must sell before grass. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLGREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE AUCTION

Dr. J. H. Lomax's 3rd sale, on the St. Joe and Grand Island R. R. 29 miles west of St. Joe and 23 miles east of Hiawatha, at the farm near

Leona, Kan. Tuesday, June 24 60—Real Jerseys—60

The offering consists of register of merit cows and their descendants, including daughters of Fountain's Gamboage Knight (sire of 7 R. of M. daughters) and Sultan's Trinity King (son of Majesty's Western King) and Brookhill Laddie, as well as other noted bulls. This is a herd noted for production. Just a few very choice heifer and bull calves. A great 2-year-old bull will be included. Catalogs ready to mail now. Address

Settles Sales Service, Palmyra, Mo.

Mail bids should be addressed to B. C. Settles, in care of Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan. Auctioneers: Col. Perry, Cleveland, Ohio, and Chas. Foster, Fieldman, J. W. Johnson, Mrs. Idell Knobb, Leavenworth, Kan. sells 50 head June 23. You can attend both sales very conveniently.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

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

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

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

FOR SALE I have left for sale a few Jersey and Guernsey cows and bred heifers, and a few Guernsey calves of either sex. Also a fine high grade Guernsey bull, yearling past. For information write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

20 MILK COWS

New Pine Tree Milker; 30 milk cans; 1 cooler; 1 ice box. Priced for quick sale. F. H. TURNER, LAWRENCE, KAN. R. No. 8, Phone 785-N6.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN. R. R. Station, Wakarusa R. R. Station, Willard on the Santa Fe on the Rock Island

Shorthorn Beef



Six lots of steers, 10 to 15 in each lot, were fed 110 days by the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan. in the period concluded in May. Two lots, 15 each, made profits of \$18.75 and \$19.20 per head respectively. The other four lots all lost money. The two lots were sired by Shorthorn bulls. The four lots were sired by other than Shorthorn bulls. It pays to grow Shorthorn beef.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n Chicago, Ill. 13 Dexter Park Ave. Ask for the new pamphlet just off the press.

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. Route 7.

Riverdale Shorthorns Pure Scotch Bulls

12 to 16 months old. Red and Roans. Out of good cows. Cumberland East, Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan and Villager are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego. W. T. FERGOUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

name of Kansas Herefords. The crowd will be there, the top kind will be there and will sell as top animals should sell. If you have one or more that you want to put in this Kansas sale of all Kansas Herefords for the good of Kansas breeders write J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas, at once. Please mention the Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Finalview Durocs.

Rist's Long Model the first prize senior yearling boar at the 1918 Nebraska State Fair, is at the head of the Duroc herd on the farm of F. J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb. He is proving to be a real sire of true Durocs. Mr. Rist is now offering fall gilts and tried sows, fall boars and has 160 spring pigs from which you can make selections. If you cannot call on Mr. Rist you may trust his judgment to pick a good one for you.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT.

Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan., is starting the ad of the Fairholme Stock Farm Spotted Polands in this issue. He can supply any age and either sex. Mr. Hunt has been raising the better class of hogs for a long time and has some good ones on the farm.—Advertisement.

Market Classes of Cattle

The following description of the market classes of cattle, as given by Armour & Co., of Chicago, will prove interesting to our readers who follow the market reports and who desire to know where their own cattle would be placed in ordinary grading. Eight degrees of quality are described. A comparison of prices in any livestock market report will show the comparative value of the various grades on the open market.

Prime heavies are 2 years old and up. They are not often younger than 2 years. Their weight ranges from 1,350 to 1,500 pounds. Packers can get all of the best and prime cuts from them.

Medium natives are steers weighing from 950 to 1,400 pounds. They generally range from 950 to 1,200 pounds. These usually come in the class of cattle fed from 60 to 100 days.

Fair cattle are those that carry a fair amount of flesh and have had some grain and that show a general covering of fat. They weigh usually from 850 to 1,100 or 1,150 pounds although their flesh and fat are more important factors than their actual weights.

Common cattle are those that have not been cared for. They have had no special feed and have lived on whatever they could get.

Canners are just this class of cows with a certain amount of age, or thin light steers from the Southwest, especially from Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Grass fed cattle graded as Westerns are classed as good, medium and fair. They do not have quite the conformation that native cattle have and the meat is coarser, on account of the immense amount of exercise they get.

Bulls are in a class by themselves and are used mostly for bologna and other kinds of sausages and for some special branches of trade.

New Top Priced Bull

It is interesting to watch the race for top prices in the sale ring among the different breeds. That is interesting if one is on the side lines. The latest development was a fast heat. The Herefords took the top on Repeater's Model at \$35,000, May 6. The Angus men have been bidding up in the late sales, however, breaking a good many of their own records. It was left for Enlate to break the record when he sold in the Escher sale for \$36,000 the first week in June. We are all set and ready for the next heat now as soon as the bidders get their breath, and the money.

Holstein Cow Brings \$26,000

Rolla Mercena De Kol topped the day's offering for females at the Moyer Holstein sale held in connection with the National convention at Philadelphia June 6. She was consigned by J. B. Harmer, Norwich, Ontario and went to Coldstream Farms, Lexington, Ky., for the above price. Her record is 51.93 pounds of butter and 1,138 pounds of milk in 7 days and her 30 day record is 201.17 pounds of butter and 293,060 pounds of milk. Glenotter Rollo DeKol, a daughter, brought \$7,100 in the same sale.

Do not change the feed suddenly if you wish the bull or the stallion to continue fertile. Sudden changes in feed cause temporary sterility.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Sell Your Herefords Here

July 28 and 29 I am putting on one of the biggest and most uniquely advertised Hereford sales ever held in the state. It will be an

All Kansas Hereford Sale

If you have something real good you want to sell for the high dollar here is the place to get the money. It must be good. This sale will be a benefit to every Kansas breeder of the good kind. Kansas needs more good Herefords, and this sale will be a demonstration of what good Herefords are. It will attract the biggest crowd of practical stockmen ever seen at a Kansas auction. You know it will be the place to sell the top kind. Mention Mail and Breeze and write me.

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

I'LL START YOU IN HEREFORDS

If you have never owned registered animals of this great breed, come to me. I have some well bred bulls I can sell just a little above beef prices. They will sire good calves; the kind that will make you want a herd of registered cows. Come and see a great herd and how it makes money on plain care.

J. O. SOUTHARD, COMISKEY, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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.

Hope Park Holsteins

If you are looking for the kind that give the milk, come and look. I have one or more carloads of large, well-marked, high-producing cows, none better, fresh or due to freshen soon. Also a car load of good yearling heifers due to calve this fall. Calves from high grade cows bred to purebred bulls delivered in Kansas or adjoining states for \$30 each, either sex. Call or write.

Hope Park Holstein Farm, A. D. Martin, Prop., Hope, Kansas. Barn Adjoining Mo. Pac. Stock Yards.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calves. J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Hereford Cows



For sale. 13 young, registered cows with calves at foot. Will contract calves. 8 yearling registered bulls. All priced to move.

FRED O. PETERSON, R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



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

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

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

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money. Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa

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

YORKSHIRE HOGS.

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

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, Kansas Harveyville,

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm Robinson & Shults, Independence, Ks.

Windmoor Holsteins Farm

Ready for service, son of King Korndyke Maid, a 34 pound son of Pontiac Korndyke; out of good daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Good individual. Write for particulars. CHAS. C. WILSON, SUPT., EDNA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN COWS

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

YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Sons and daughter by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 2-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

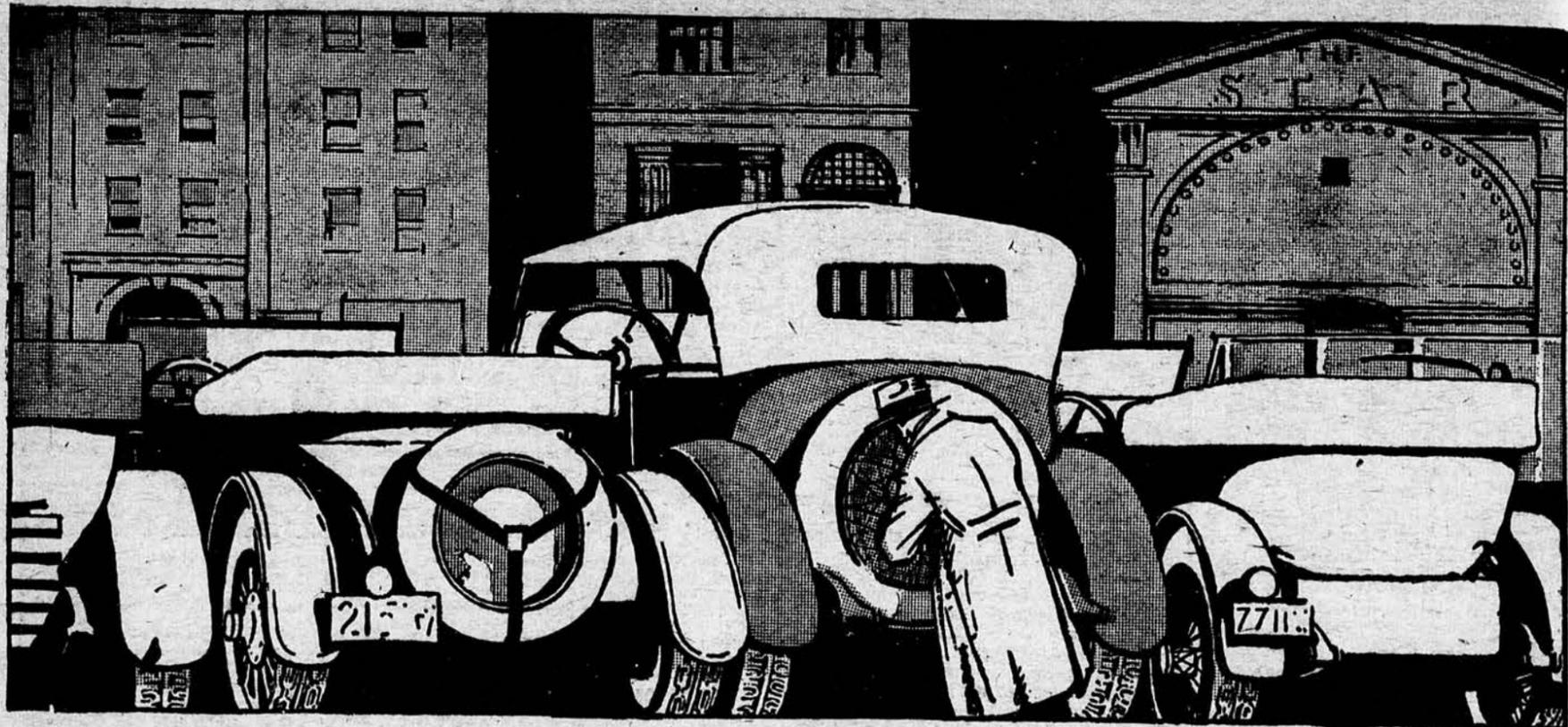
Registered 2-Year-Old and Yearling Holstein heifers; bull calves, and serviceable aged bulls. G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

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.

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



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—notice the number of cars you see equipped with United States Tires.

You'll find the proportion surprisingly large.

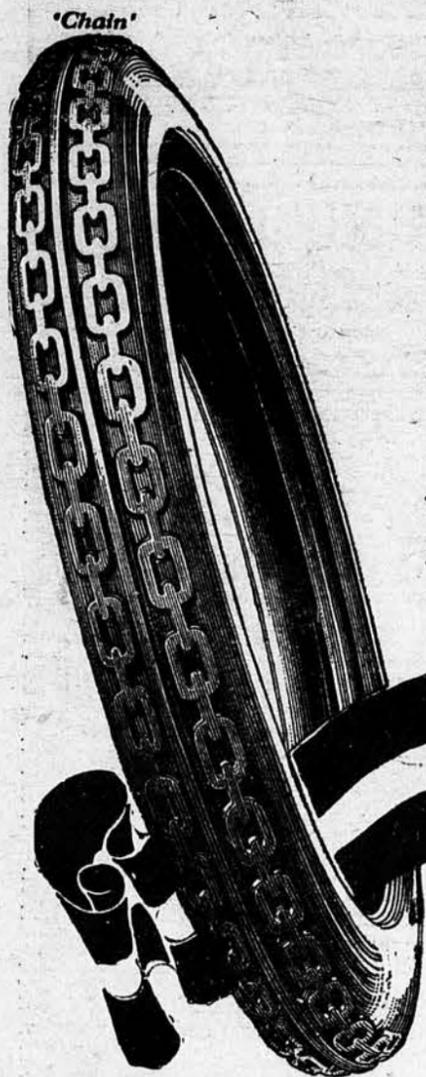
And if you were to look at the cars on Fifth Avenue, New York, Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, or other fashionable thoroughfares, you'd find the same preponderance there.

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