

May 3, 1919

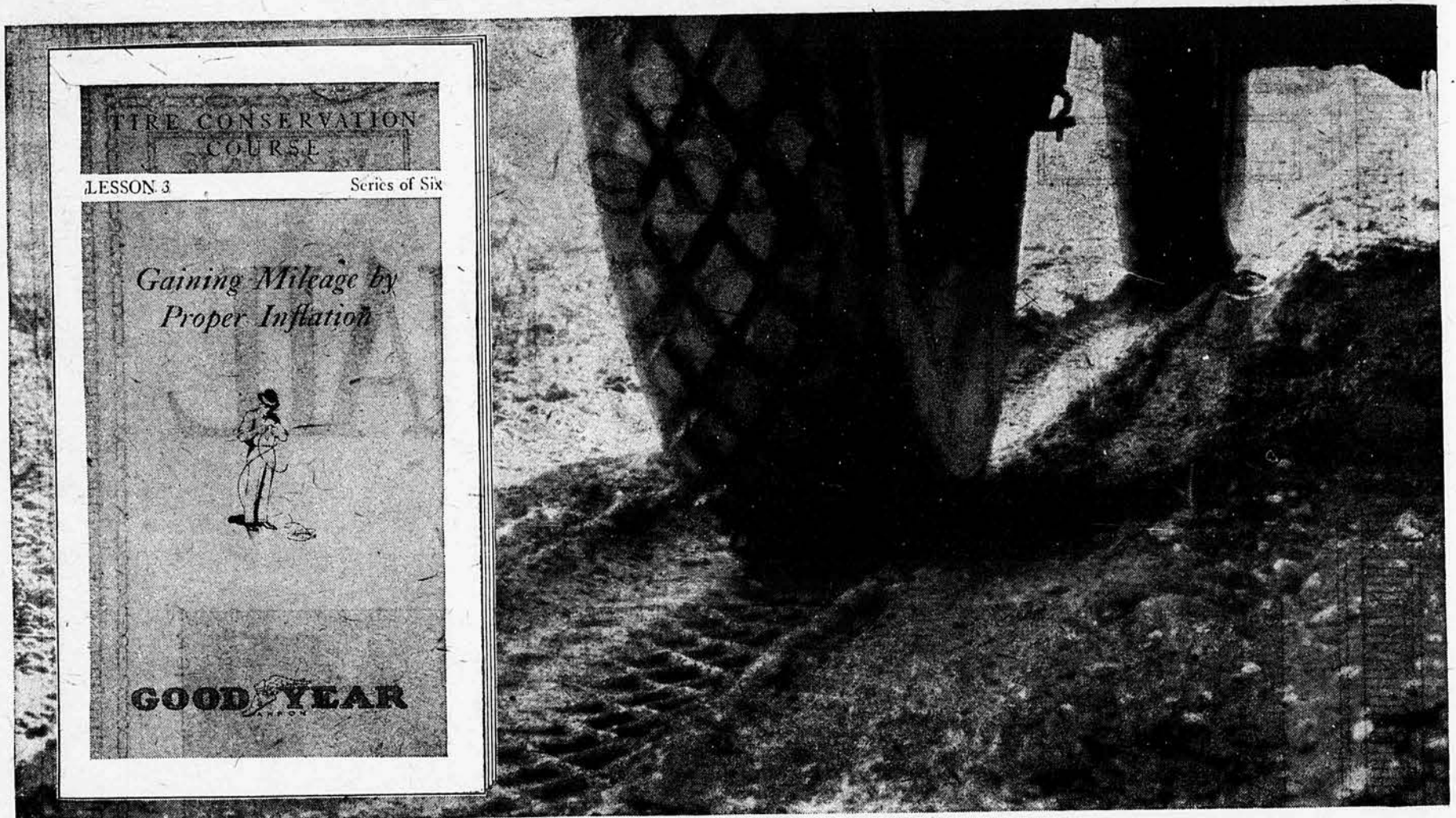
Vol. 49, No. 18

The FARMERS MAIL AND PREEZE



29637 Kan State Agri College
Business Office May 19





Gaining 6,300 Miles By Proper Inflation

LONG before they had delivered the mileages every one expects from Goodyears, two tires on a heavy eight-cylinder car blew out. The car-owner, Mr. Ralph Booth, took them to a Goodyear Service Station near his office, on West 27th Street, New York. The Service Station Dealer examined them, asked Mr. Booth to what pressures they had been inflated, and then proved that according to the inflation charts the tires should have carried at least fifteen pounds more air. Mr. Booth wasn't quite convinced, but he put on two new Goodyears and kept them properly inflated. These tires have already given 6,300 MORE miles than the under-inflated ones and look good for as many more. Ask your Goodyear Service Station, or write to Akron, for Lesson 3 of the Goodyear Conservation Course—telling how to gain mileage by proper inflation.

UNDERINFLATION shortens by thousands of miles the life of the best of tires.

Without proper air support the tire walls have to bend and flex sharply and constantly.

The extreme bending and flexing of side-walls without sufficient air-support generates excessive heat at the flexing points.

This heat acts on the rubber in and between the plies, making it lifeless and brittle.

The plies separate on the shoulder of the tire, and from chafing against each other soon lose their strength.

Then the inner plies, which are most quickly affected, are fractured—the tube is pinched between the rough

edges of the break, and a blow-out follows.

IN certain cases, however, where the damage is not too great and the weakened fabric carcass has not actually broken, Goodyear Service Station Dealers find that by applying a Goodyear Reliner the tire can be made to deliver a thousand and more additional miles.

But consistent attention to proper inflation would save many thousands—at no expense whatever.

Find out just what pressures your tires should carry by asking your Goodyear Service Station—or by sending to Akron—for Lesson 3 of the Goodyear Conservation Course.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

GOODYEAR
AKRON
TIRE SAVERS



A Tire With Fabric Fractures, Due to Under-Inflation.

—Ask your Goodyear Service Station, or us, for Lesson 3 of the Goodyear Conservation Course—dealing with tire inflation.

Goodyear Reliner and Goodyear Patching Cement for Restoring Tires Weakened by Being Under-Inflated.





A Flock of Sheep for Every Good Farm

The Returns from the Sales of Wool and Mutton Will Return a Good Profit on the Money Invested

By Arthur L. Dahl

EVERY farm should have a flock of sheep, for they will prove profitable in many ways. They will return a good profit on the money invested, thru the sale of wool and mutton, and they will more than pay for their keep thru the destruction of noxious weeds and various insects that are injurious to growing crops and fruits. Sheep require very little feed, as they forage for themselves most of the year, eating vegetation that stock will not touch, and in their feeding operations they will keep clean fence nooks and out of the way places on the farm that would otherwise grow up to weeds and breeding places for pests of various kinds. Many canal companies and irrigation farmers of the West maintain large bands of sheep along their waterways because the animals keep closely cropped the wild grasses and weeds that spring up along the water.

More Wool Needed

Sheep production in the United States has decreased about 20 per cent during the past 15 years. We import annually over one-half of our wool, and the mutton trade in the United States has more than doubled during the past 10 years, so that as a patriotic duty, as well as from the standpoint of good business, every farmer should carry as many head of sheep on his farm as conditions will permit.

In the early days of our country it was almost a universal practice to raise sheep on small farms, but the practice gradually declined until just before the war practically all of our sheep raising was confined to the big sheep ranches of the West. During the war, however, thru the activity of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the various state agricultural colleges, a large number of farmers were induced to start small flocks on their places. Even with a decline in the price of wool the monetary return from sheep promises to be high for the years to come, for the entire world is facing a shortage of wool and sheep products.

It is estimated that the wool clip pays in a large measure for the cost of keeping the ewe. Average farm sheep shear about 8 pounds of wool annually, and the wool will bring not less than 25 cents a pound. Under farm conditions twins usually are raised and the increase in lambs should be over 100 per cent. Before the war, early spring lambs were selling for about \$5 apiece.

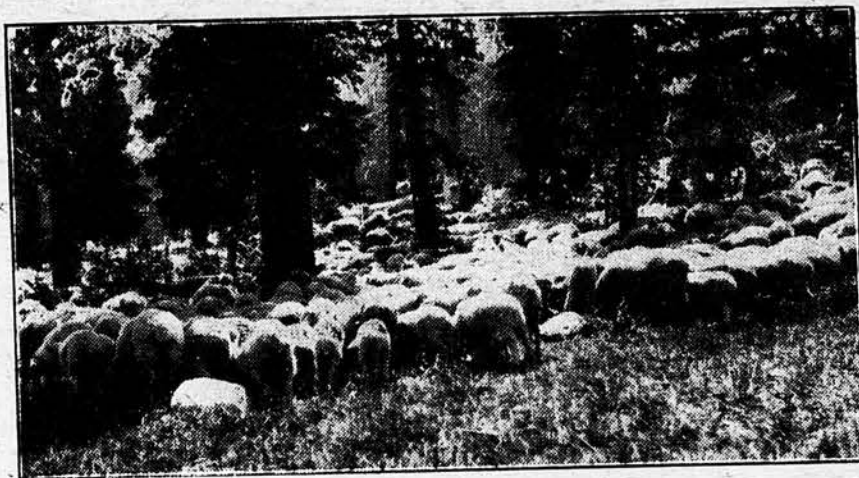
A good way to start is to buy well-built black-faced ewes carrying considerable Merino blood, and mate these with a good purebred mutton type of ram, or it may be possible to buy ewes already bred. Grade ewes properly mated will produce very satisfactory market lambs. It is sometimes possible to buy old ewes capable of raising another lamb. After weaning the lambs in early summer, the old ewes are fattened on alfalfa pasture and sold to the butcher and the ewe lambs are kept on the farm for foundation stock.

Care at Lambing Time

A flock of from 25 to 40 ewes make a satisfactory flock and one ram will be sufficient to breed these. This will also make a unit large enough to warrant proper care and building necessary fences to keep them from trespassing upon cultivated fields.

Sheep are very fond of fresh air and they never should be closely confined in poorly ventilated pens, especially during the breeding season. Sheep do not require quarters that are especially warm, provided it is dry and protected from dampness or drafts. In fact it is more essential to provide shade and protection from heat in summer than from cold in winter, but proper housing facilities should always be provided for them during all the year. Dryness and light are the essentials for sheep quarters, and the flock should never be shut in except during storms.

The natural breeding season of sheep is in the fall, and just before the buck



Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, New Mexico, California, and Many Other Western States Can Produce Wool and Mutton Very Economically.

is turned in with the flock the ewes should be shorn. A ewe will come in heat every 15 or 18 days and the gestation period is about 21 weeks. Ewes should not be bred until they reach their full development.

When the lambing season occurs during very cold weather, a barn should be provided for shelter. This

poor condition with a scant milk flow they will sometimes refuse to own their lambs, in which case the ewe and lamb should be put into a small pen and the ewe held four or five times a day for the lamb to suckle. In a day or two the ewe will usually take the lamb. When a ewe loses her lamb it is advisable to put the twin lamb of

Many Idle Acres for All

THERE ARE still millions of acres of unoccupied farm lands awaiting the plow; the public domain contains 230,657,755 acres of unreserved and unappropriated land, of which a large proportion is suitable for agriculture. There are 15 million acres of arid land for irrigation. There are 60 million acres of swamp and overflowed lands which can be reclaimed. There are 200 million acres of cut-over land fit for cultivation.

The nation's administrators and lawmakers should wake up to the situation that is at once a danger and an opportunity. France and Great Britain and all their colonies are busy getting their people on the soil. America lags behind when it is to it that a large part of the world must look for food for many a year.

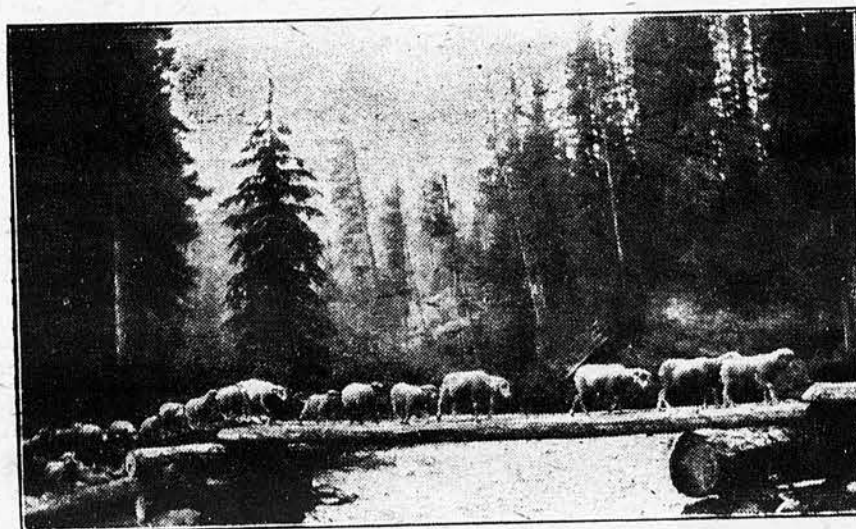
Congress should pass Secretary Lane's great reclamation measure for work and homes for soldiers. The Railroad Administration should resume railroad advertising of farm lands and the work of colonization agents. Good roads, extension of agricultural education, betterment of country living conditions, development of farm labor supply, assurance of fair profits, financial assistance—all these should be the nation's immediate policy.—John D. Sherman.

barn should be partitioned off into a number of pens so that it will be possible to separate the ewes that have lambed and keep each ewe and lamb separate for a day or so. It is not often necessary for the shepherd to help delivery, but if the ewe is too weak to attend her lamb when born, the shepherd should remove the mucous from the nostrils, rub it dry and get it to nurse. When ewes are in

another ewe with her in order to utilize the milk supply.

As a rule when producing mutton lambs good alfalfa hay will suffice for the ewe, but the addition of silage is valuable for ewes which are suckling lambs. Where grain feeding is practiced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of grain a day is sufficient, beginning gradually after the lambs are 3 or 4 days old.

If the ewe has more milk than the



On Mountain Ranges and Wooded Pastures a Few Sheep or Goats Accustomed to Foot Logs Will be of Great Help in Getting Sheep to Cross Streams.

lamb can take, she should be milked out once a day. If ewes are permitted to lie on cold, wet ground, caked udder may develop. As soon as this trouble develops the udder should be thoroly milked out and bathed daily with hot water to which two table-spoons of baking soda have been added. The udder is then dried and massaged well with a mixture of lard and turpentine mixed into a paste.

Feeds for Young Lambs

When the lambs are 2 or 3 weeks old, they will begin to nibble at hay and grain. A good grain ration is 2 parts of whole oats and 1 part wheat bran. During the spring the natural grasses will afford excellent feed, and where it is intended to market the lambs in early summer they can be brought to good condition by supplemental rations of alfalfa or a little grain.

Lambs should be weaned when about 4 months old. The ewes and lambs are separated, the lambs being left in the pasture while the ewes are turned into a distant field, where the grass is scant, to shut off the milk. Usually they are dry in a few days, but should they show full bags they should be milked out once or twice. When marketed early, the early lambs may be taken directly from the ewes and sold.

An abundant supply of salt should be provided for sheep and rock salt or that which comes in the form of a brick, should be within easy access of the sheep at all times. Where sheep are pastured in green alfalfa fields, care should be taken to prevent bloat. Do not let the sheep go into the field when hungry, but feed them well with dry hay before turning them in. It is also desirable to divide the alfalfa field into two parts, so that when one is being watered or has been eaten down the sheep can be turned directly into the other one.

When you put your sheep on alfalfa watch them, advises A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Alfalfa is a profitable feed for sheep in Kansas," says Mr. Paterson. "Formerly it was used mostly as a cattle feed, but now it is used widely as a feed for horses, swine and sheep. When alfalfa is pastured, great care should be taken to prevent bloat, which may cause loss to the flock. After alfalfa has become woody or is mixed with other grasses, the danger is somewhat eliminated.

"The sheep should be fed a large amount of dry feed, such as hay and fodder before they are turned on alfalfa. This alfalfa should be free from dew or moisture of any kind. The sheep should be left on the alfalfa only a short time and the length of time increased each day. Flock masters have found that it is never safe to give sheep free access to alfalfa pasture.

"Alfalfa hay is adapted to the feeding of sheep because of the fact that it is a cheap source of protein and also supplies bulk. The amount of alfalfa fed will depend upon the amount and price of the hay. When alfalfa is cheap and plentiful, the sole ration for the flock could consist of alfalfa. When the hay is scarce and high priced the ration could be partially made of straw, fodder and roughage."

In five trials, averaging 100 days, alfalfa was compared with timothy and prairie hay. The sheep fed alfalfa hay made larger gains than did the lots fed timothy and prairie hay.

In comparisons made between alfalfa and clover hay there was a slight difference in favor of alfalfa hay. One test which was conducted for several years showed that the sheep fed alfalfa made a little greater gain. Another test showed that sheep fed clover made a little larger gain than those fed alfalfa, but the alfalfa lots showed a superior carcass. Experiments also showed that lambs fed alfalfa hay made more rapid gains and brought greater profits than did those fed cowpea hay.

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

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 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000
 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.

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Hold Your Liberty Bonds

I PRESUME a majority of the subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have subscribed for some of the issues of Liberty bonds. These bonds are selling now for as low as 93 cents on the dollar. Hang on to your bonds. Do not sell them unless compelled to do so. Better put them up as collateral, and borrow money even at 7 per cent rather than sell them at the depreciated price.

These bonds, in my opinion, will be worth par in less than two years, but I fear by that time most of the small holders will have sold their bonds, and the profit will go to men with plenty of money. If you can raise the money instead of selling the bonds you have buy more bonds in the market of the Second, Third and Fourth Liberty loans. They are the finest kind of investment. The readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze know I have favored a different plan for financing the war. I still believe my proposed plan is practical, that it would have saved the people of this country many billions of dollars in the way of interest, and that in 10 years the government might have been free from debt. But my plan was not followed. We are burdened with the interest bearing debt, and I want to see as many people as possible among those of moderate means own bonds and draw the interest. If it were possible to distribute the bonds evenly, and keep them distributed evenly there would not be much harm in the national debt, for in that case the people would be paying interest to themselves, taking the money out of one pocket and putting it into the other so to speak. Unfortunately the bonds are not distributed evenly, and every day the distribution is becoming more uneven. The reason the bonds are selling on the markets for 6 and 7 per cent discount is because the small holders are throwing them on the market and taking what they can get for them.

This is a mistake. Don't sell. Hold them. You can, if you make up your mind that you will. Remember, if you must have a little money to tide you over that your bond is good collateral any time for 90 per cent of its face. Borrow what you actually must have, but don't sell your bond or forfeit it to the bank which makes the loan. You can always find a bank that will let you carry the loan so long as you keep up the interest.

Remember what I am telling you. If you hold your bond you will not only get the 4½ per cent interest but within two years you can sell a \$100 bond for \$6 or \$7 more than you can sell it for now. If you hold on you can make 8 or 9 per cent instead of losing 6 or 7 per cent, as you will do if you sell now. If you have a spare \$100 go on the market and buy a \$100 bond for \$93 or \$94 and salt it down. And hang onto the bond you have already.

Bolshevism

I am delighted to read that the Paris Peace Council has decided definitely not to intervene with military force in Russia. It was a mistake to go as far as was gone in that direction, but next to never having gone in, the best thing that can be done about Russia is to get out as soon as possible. I have not changed my mind about Bolshevism. Never since reading the Bolshevik constitution have I believed it was a workable proposition. But I am just as well convinced it contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction.

A good many persons have been alarmed by the reports that Lenin and Trotzky are raising a huge army. That doesn't alarm me at all. An army to be effective these days must be backed up by a great organized industry. An army is the most wasteful organization in the world, and unless it is backed up by a great and efficient industrial organization it must disintegrate. That was the trouble with the Russian army during the time it was in the fighting on the side of the allies. It was not backed up by an efficient industrial organization, and therefore it lacked every kind of necessary equipment, guns, ammunition, food, clothing, transportation. As a result the poor Russian peasant soldiers went into battle bare handed almost, and were most cruelly sacrificed. If that army was inefficient from lack of industrial organization behind it what must be the condition of the Bolshevik army? There may be a million

men in that army. There may be 2 million. The greater the number the shorter time it can endure as an army, and the quicker it will degenerate into a hungry mob.

The leaders of Bolshevism realize they must alter their program or perish. That is the reason they are clamoring for trade relations with the United States. They must have trade or general starvation. But when they establish trade relations with the outside world their Bolshevik program necessarily falls to pieces. There is no need of sending troops to the frozen coasts of Siberia. Economic conditions will conquer Bolshevism quicker than bullets and bayonets.

Despite the stories that have come out of Russia I have a great sympathy for the Russian people. I should like to see the people of the United States help them, and kill Bolshevism with kindness. I want to see our beloved country keep the reputation it has of being the most altruistic government and the people of the United States the most altruistic people in the world. Kindness and honorable dealing are the best kind of business investments. We can win the gratitude of the suffering people of Russia, and help them to build up a government that gives them freedom without anarchy; democracy without starvation and the rule of class.

Landowners and Tenants

I discover from the letters I receive that a man's view of the land question generally is determined by whether he is a landowner or just a renter. Curious, isn't it, how the view is changed by the kind of glasses we wear? Most of the renters who take their pens in hand to write me on this very important subject seem to think landowners are, almost without exception, grasping and unfair, and wanting to squeeze everything out of their tenants that is possible, while on the other hand the persons who rent lands generally seem to think all the fault is with the tenants. Of course there are a few exceptions to the general rule. Here, for example, is Mr. McNamee, of Oklahoma, who while a landowner to a limited extent, believes the whole rental system is wrong and a most serious danger to the Republic. I do not gather from his letters that he is a Single Taxer, but would abolish tenantry by limiting private ownership of lands to the amount actually cultivated by the owner. The ultimate goal of the Single Taxer is the abolishment of private ownership of lands. In that case the title of all lands would go back to the state or nation, and all land cultivators would become tenants of the nation. The Single Taxer believes that would bring about a sort of social millennium. Like all other idealists he probably would be disappointed in the results if his dream were put into practice. A good many persons would not prosper if they had the use of fertile lands free from debts, taxes or rent, simply because they lack capacity to manage their own business. It seems to me a fact that a majority of men and women lack business capacity and, humiliating as may be the confession, I travel with the majority.

There are four classes of people in the world, maybe a good many more classes than that, but there are at least four. There are a few people possessed of magnificent ideas coupled with splendid executive ability. These become the great leaders in the business world. There is another class, much more numerous, with heads full of fine ideas but lacking the executive capacity to put their ideas into practice. There is another class, more numerous than either of the first two who have very few, if any, original ideas, but they are endowed with large executive ability. They borrow ideas from other persons, appropriate them and succeed. Then there is a fourth class made up of persons who unfortunately have neither ideas nor executive ability, but who get along fairly well when working under the direction of those who have executive capacity. The Single Tax theory, if put into operation, would not help this last mentioned class, because in theory at least it would call for initiative and personal responsibility on the part of every farmer, and a lot of them have neither initiative nor capacity to assume personal responsibility.

The truth is that there is no theory for governing human conduct which is not subject to excep-

tions. As a general proposition I think our present rental system is bad. I agree that some better plan must be found or it will become a most serious menace to our Republic. However, it is not true that no renter can prosper under the present system. I know a good many renters who have prospered and grown well-to-do. It is not true that all landowners are alike, as one correspondent puts it. Some landowners are meaner than dirt, grasping, avaricious, and willing to take every possible advantage of their tenants. Other landowners are as fine men as breathe the air of heaven, honest, generous, and more than willing to be fair. A good landowner and a good tenant rarely, if ever, have any difficulty.

Still, I think there can be vast improvement over the present system, and the remedy lies in co-operation. Under a proper system of co-operation men naturally will fall into their proper places and proper relations with one another. Those possessed of great constructive ideas and great executive ability naturally will become the leaders. Those possessed of fine ideas but no great executive ability will become the counselors of the great leaders. Those possessed of executive ability but with few original ideas will be the great propelling force, and under their immediate direction and guidance will be those who can execute effectively only when properly directed. That would mean effective team work. Great leaders cannot accomplish much without the help of the other classes mentioned, and the other classes lack effectiveness without great leaders.

Small Town Amusements

A subscriber in a fine little town in Central Kansas wants to know what ought to be done in the way of healthy and proper entertainment for the young people. I quote from his letter:

The writer lives in a nice little town of about 2,000 population. We have 10 churches, excellent public school building; one of the best colleges in the West, also a Carnegie library that would be a credit to any town with twice the population of this one. With all these things I have mentioned something seems to be lacking. We fail to hold our young people even with the opportunities given them. They are craving for some kind of innocent amusement.

Well, to begin with, there is no sense in having 10 churches in a town of 2,000. Among the 10 there are perhaps one or two fairly prosperous congregations, while the others probably are starving along, working a few women nearly to death, who think it is their religious duty to keep the church going. Of course they cannot support 10 able preachers, and so have to take such as are willing to stay and preach for starvation salaries. Now I have known some very able and devoted men who did preach for starvation salaries but they were the very rare exceptions. If every man, woman, and child in that town attended church and the attendance was evenly divided, there would be only 200 in each congregation. It is safe, however, to assume that not more than 50 per cent of the inhabitants attend church with any regularity. That means that in a good many of these 10 churches the average congregation probably does not number more than 25 or 30 persons, and half of them asleep. No bright, active preacher is going to stand for that very long, and the result, as I have said, is that men of inferior ability and little ambition become pastors of these weak, little congregations. All this tends to bring discredit on the church as a whole. Young persons neglect church because they get nothing out of it. I know this town and the people. They are among the most intelligent and prosperous people of Kansas. If those 10 churches could be united into one big community church with a strong, active, earnest leadership, throwing sectarianism into the discard, and basing the religious life on the Golden Rule, taking part in the active every day life of the community, keeping the one big community church building open every day in the week instead of only Sunday and prayer meeting nights, I think that would go a good way toward solving the amusement problem.

Another lack of the small town so far as the young people are concerned is not so much lack of amusement as lack of something to do. After all, the greatest enjoyment is derived from healthful and profitable employment. Of course there

must be recreation but if the people, especially the young people, are pleasantly employed, the recreation problem is likely to settle itself.

Here I get back to my hobby: the corporation farm. Take this case. If our state constitution would permit as it should do, the organizing of such a corporation, I can think of no more favorable locality in which to put it into operation. There is the fertile land stretching away in every direction. Under the plan I have advocated every person young and old would be a shareholder in the great property; every one would be working for himself, not as communists but with the doors of opportunity open to all. Every one would be employed profitably. The very center of activities would be the great community church, if you please. The dance halls and public pool halls would lose favor because the young people would find entertainment so much more worth while.

Now, I realize that these suggestions of mine are of little value to the people of this Central Kansas town, because, whether they have merit or not, they will not be adopted. None of the 10 struggling, most of them starving, churches, will be willing to give up, and the stronger churches will not be willing to concede much if anything to the weaker congregations to effect a union. To throw away creeds will seem to the orthodox members like giving up their religion entirely, and their hopes of heaven in the future. So they will go on, wondering, perhaps, why so many persons do not go to church, and deploring the seeming decline in religious faith, but refusing to acknowledge the obvious reason. When the mountain failed to come to Mahomet he did the sensible thing; he went to the mountain. If the people do not go to the churches, there must be a reason for it, and the obvious course for the churches would seem to be to learn how they can go to the people.

Not Knocking, But—

"I should like," writes Mr. Shields, of Richland, Kan., "to see a Farmers' Union." He continues:

Is there a county farm agent in every county in the United States? If so, why not use them? I do not know of any great amount of good they do. I am not knocking on the farm agents, but don't you think we could use them to a good advantage in getting a Farmers' Union? Say there was one farm agent in every county, and one state agent over the county agents, then one United States agent over the whole works. Then why could they not set a price on everything the farmers have to sell, as the price of wheat is fixed? They could figure the cost of production and add a fair profit. I do not know enough to figure it. When I get a dollar I know it, but I don't know what it cost me to get it.

What I am kicking about especially is the price of butterfat. It dropped from 70 cents to 35 cents a pound a few weeks ago, then rose gradually to 64 cents a pound; then in a day it dropped to 51 cents a pound at Lone Star. It seems to me that we might combine and set a price on everything that would be fair. Then we could raise a crop and know that we, and not somebody else, would make whatever profit was made on it. I do not know how this would suit you. You talk in favor of the clothepper but you live in town, and I don't know whether you own a farm or not, but I think that you should. It looks to me, if we could get a few men like you and Mr. Capper behind something like this, we might do something.

I was going to say that I regret I do not own a farm, but on second thought I do not know that I do. If I owned a farm I should be in the landowner class and might take a one-sided and selfish view of the landowner and tenant problem.

Now, in regard to the plan suggested by Mr. Shields: There are, to begin with, probably many more than half of the counties in the United States without farm agents. I do not believe the majority of farmers of the United States would be willing to concentrate so much authority in one man as Mr. Shields proposes to give the general manager for the United States. However, there is, I think, the germ of a fine idea in this suggestion. The farmers might effect a general organization thru their farm agents, and while, perhaps, they could not absolutely control and stabilize prices of their products they could do so to a large extent. Prices now generally are arbitrary and have little or no relation to the cost of production. When the farmer plants a crop he simply takes a gambler's chance and scarcely that. He first takes the chance that his crop may be a failure, and then a chance that if he raises a crop the price will be less than cost of production. I think it may be stated as an economic fact that the average price of any staple product to the consumer, thru a series of years always, is greater than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. In other words, while there may be times when he is able to buy wheat or flour or any other staple product for less than cost of production there are more times in the course of a series of years when he must pay more than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. This is to the advantage of neither the producer nor consumer. If prices were stabilized the producer could make fairly accurate calculations for the future, and so could the consumer. The speculator who thrives to the disadvantage of both the producer and consumer would, necessarily, be eliminated so far as staple products are concerned.

Mr. Shields raises one question which it would be very difficult to answer, and that is, What is the cost of production? In no other business that I know anything about does the cost of production vary so much as on the farm. Suppose, for example, that Mr. Shields has a rich bottom farm, which rarely or never fails to produce a good crop. He may be able to produce 100 bushels of corn at

less cost than his neighbor, who has thin land, can produce 50 bushels. Every farm is a problem by itself, and the cost of production varies as much as the fertility of the farms and the capacity of their owners. Prices that would mean a fair profit to one farmer would mean a loss to another. So, fixing prices for farm products is no easy job. Still, I believe prices could be stabilized to a reasonable extent, and that it would be vastly better for farmers if they were so stabilized. As to the proposition that farmers unite and establish their own selling agencies I believe in that, and maybe it can be done thru some such organization as Mr. Shields suggests.

Reduction of Prices

The following article written by E. W. Smay, of Ottawa, Kan., may or may not meet with your approval, but you must concede, I think, that the writer of it is somewhat of a thinker, and that he has tackled the most tremendous problem that faces the people of the world. He says:

The great money lenders and bond holding interests are just now trying to reconcile the wage earner and the farmer to a gradual but very decided decline, both of wages and farm prices. The wage earner is told that farm products will come down to normal, and living expenses will be reduced, while the farmer is assured that wages will decline and operating expenses will become what they were in former years. In an interview published in the Kansas City papers recently, C. E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company, of New York, declared that "a decline in prices would be the basis of a real prosperity. It would be harmful to labor to have a deflation of wages preceding a decline in prices," which settled the question of which must decline first. He declared that "if material prices go down labor can work for less, and still have the material advantages gained during the war."

It is an axiomatic fact that any material reduction in the prices of farm products must result in a general decrease in wages and that a general decrease in wages invariably involves a reduction in farm prices, for of course the farmer cannot pay high prices for the products of the wage earner unless he receives high prices for his own products, and the reverse is equally true. But the organs of high finance assure us that if the decline in values is gradual and uniform nobody will be hurt, for if everybody pays less for what he buys he can afford to take less for what he sells. The fallacy of this reasoning lies in the fact that some very important things will not come down. The enormous national, state and municipal and private debts will not come down. These must be paid dollar for dollar without regard to the purchasing power of the dollar.

Suppose, what is by no means impossible, that general levels of prices should decline 50 per cent in the next few years. This would mean doubling the value of the dollar, and that it would take twice as much wheat, corn or the products of labor generally to pay the world's indebtedness, both public and private. We hear it stated that the national debt is owed to our own people; we are a nation of bond holders. But everybody knows that inside of two years 95 per cent of these securities will be held by great money lending interests whose agents in every town in the country are buying the poor man's bonds at a large discount. These interests can look with complacency upon a general decline in prices which double the value of their holdings. A decline of prices to the pre-war level would be the greatest calamity that could happen to mankind. It would wipe out the equity which common humanity holds in the earth. This statement looks almost ridiculous, but according to the highest authorities the total valuation of the world's wealth 10 years ago was only about 200 billion dollars. The national debts alone will more than equal this amount before war expenses already incurred have been paid. The producing millions who must pay these debts will not submit to a reduction in the value of their products which will double the burden which they already have to bear. They will not pay the lender with a dollar worth twice as much as the dollar lent.

But I hear someone ask, sneeringly, "What are they going to do about it? Will they repeal the law of supply and demand?" Necessity knows no law. The world cannot pay the interest and principal of the war debts unless profits are large. Some way must be found to maintain the wages of labor and the prices of the products of labor in the factory and on the farm, if universal bankruptcy is to be avoided. For generations selfish interests have been piling up millions by regulating and controlling the products of other men's labor. The day has come when prices must be regulated and controlled in the interest of the producers of wealth.

The government has recognized the justice and necessity of this, and is appointing a commission to determine the cost of production with a view of maintaining prices at a profitable basis. Dr. H. J. Waters, former president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, declares that a decline of farm prices to the level that existed before the war would ruin the American farmer. The Railroad Administration recognized the same necessity when it assured the railroad employees that there would be no general reduction in their wages. I am convinced that out of this necessity will come government ownership and control of public utilities which will result in standardizing and stabilizing wages in many important lines of industry.

Of course this is only one step in solving the problem which must command the best efforts of the leading statesmen and financiers of the world. But those most vitally interested must have a voice in settling the question involved. The scheming politician or corporation attorney who argues for a material reduction either of wages or farm prices is an enemy of both classes. He is trying to disfranchise both classes by getting them to fight each other while interests hostile to both settle the issues involved among themselves. The powerful interests which have the earth bonded and mortgaged for more than half of its present value, make no secret of their intention to bring about a shrinkage of values which will give it all to them. The same interests which are seeking to defeat the League of Nations because it suits their own selfish purposes to keep nations divided against one another, are seeking to array the farmer and the wage earner against each other for purposes equally selfish. Unless these facts are recognized I believe the generation now living will witness the greatest social and political upheaval the world has ever known.

I do not know where Mr. Smay got his figures for his estimate of the wealth of the world. Ac-

cording to the World Almanac the total wealth of the world prior to the war was about 600 billion dollars, of which the United States possessed more than a third. His estimate of national debts, however, is too low. In a year from now the public and private debts of the world probably will aggregate not much less than 300 billion dollars. Unless in some way these debts are scaled down in proportion to the reduction in wages and prices of farm products the world will indeed face bankruptcy.

Let's Get Out of Europe and Stay Out

Our chief business for the next month or two should be getting the boys home from Europe. There are still 1,400,000 of them in France waiting to be brought home. I might add this should have been our chief business beginning sometime back. But there can be no doubt about it now. Men with farms or with wives and babies at home, should not be leveling shell holes in France at a dollar a day when thousands of Frenchmen are out of work. No American soldier who signed up for the war should be doing such work now. These men should be at home with their families, or their dependents, helping us to get back to normal. They should be here to help us harvest and dispose of the enormous grain crops every agricultural state in the Great West will have ripe for the harvest within a few weeks. This will prove an enormous stimulant to every industry. Kansas alone needs 120,000 harvest hands to cut and bind its 11 million acres of wheat.

We should wind up the European end of our part of the war immediately. I can see no more excuse for holding our boys longer in Europe than there would be to keep them in Japan or Kamchatka. But there is, or soon will be, a vast plenty for them to do at home in behalf of themselves, their common country and the world's food supply, which urgently needs the doing, and they should be brought home as fast as ships can carry them. It is a grievous injustice to the fortunes of these men to hold them indefinitely and unwillingly in the service. They would be better off if idle in this country than virtually idle and discontented in Europe. But I have no fear there will not be jobs enough to go around.

This applies with even more force with regard to our men in Siberia. The presence of American troops in Russia amounts to an affront, for which we have no alibi except that someone blundered. President Wilson was much opposed to this movement, now generally admitted to have been a mistake. But the troops there stay on instead of coming home.

It seems to me we never have done more purposeless, unwarranted, self-invited meddling in the affairs of a friendly people. To actually intervene in that huge country would require a larger American army than we sent to France. We should succeed then only in prolonging a situation that already is beginning to show signs of adjusting itself. Why we went there with a handful of soldiers inviting a massacre which might lead to another great war is something that probably never will be satisfactorily explained. And the peril of it still exists.

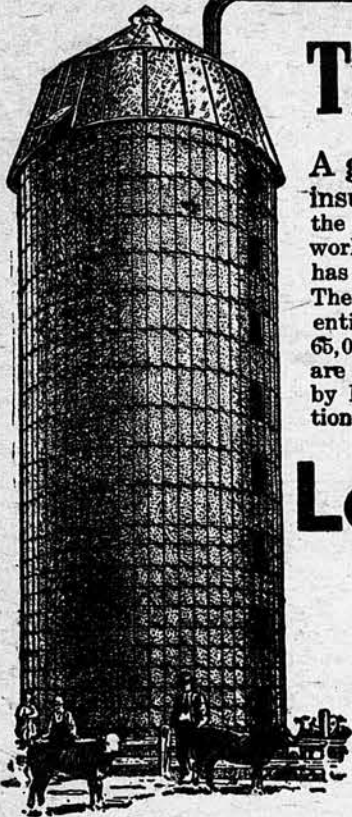
As long as we stay in Russia we are hunting serious trouble and are likely to find it at any moment. When we get our boys out of Europe—and that should be just as fast as ships can bring them home—they should come out to stay out. We should never be compelled to send another citizen army there. I venture the prediction that no policy likely to require the transporting of another such army to fight in Europe ever will be approved or tolerated by the American people.

Realizing that abolition of militarism in Europe is our best guaranty of escaping this possibility, the people are seeking in the League of Nations project a rational plan for avoiding the necessity of contributing more than a professional military police force toward maintaining world peace in future, and I think there is good ground for hoping we shall find and perfect such a plan. Make no mistake, it will be the one thing or the other.

There never must be another great war. But the only means of preventing one more appalling, capable of turning annihilation loose on defenseless, noncombatant people in any quarter of the globe, lies in a league of the nations. The next great war, if there should be a next one, will be directed at the extermination of civilian populations and will mean a world-reign of terror. It is even now possible to wreck a great city and murder most of its inhabitants in 30 minutes. The nations must effectively and determinedly co-operate to prevent war.

But our urgent business for the moment should be the getting of our men out of Europe without further delay. Kansas and the West are happy to welcome home a famous contingent of the men they sent overseas, but many more are left in Europe with no hope or promise of getting home for months.

Arthur Capper



The Silo for YOU

A good silo is the greatest crop insurance, the greatest drouth cheater, the greatest stock market guarantee in the world. And the silo for you is the silo that has been accepted by 1,500 Kansas farmers. They have settled the silo problem to their entire satisfaction, as well as added over 65,000 acres to their combined farms. They are convinced that their silos—built in Kansas by Kansas men—meet every Kansas condition. So will you—once you investigate the

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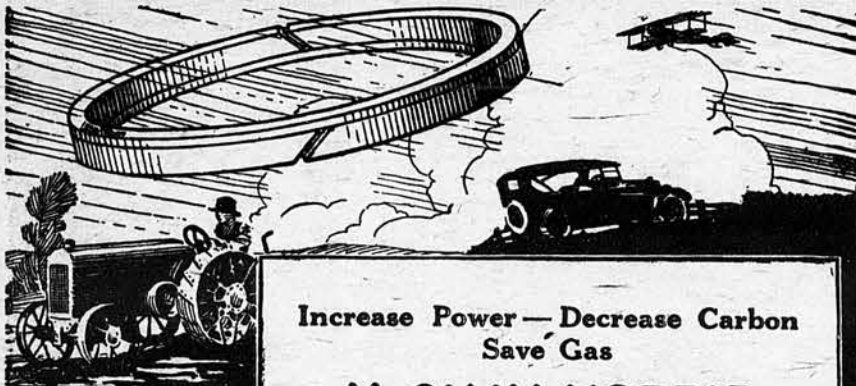
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The Farm Jester's Column

Every Cloud Has Its Silver Lining So Let Us Laugh and be Merry While We Can

ALL READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to contribute to this department. If you find a good joke in some paper that you have read send it to us, but be sure to give the name of the paper from which it is taken. Also write us about any amusing experience you have had yourself.

Properly Classified

Willie—"What's a Red, dad?"
Crabshaw—"Usually he's a fellow without a red."—Life.

Sad But So

It only takes a few minutes to find in others the faults we can't discover in ourselves in a lifetime.—Boston Transcript.

The Best Cosmetic

There is no cold cream that will keep away wrinkles so successfully as the milk of human kindness.—Boston Transcript.

Squeaks

"A whole lot o' de talk dat goes 'round," said Uncle Eben, "ain' no mo' real help in movin' forward dan de squeak in an axle."—Washington Star.

A New Idea

"Father," said the small boy, "what is an anarchist?"
"An anarchist, my son, is a socialist who has gone from bad to worse."—Washington Star.

The Reason

"Nobody at weddings ever gives the bridegroom away."
"Of course not; you couldn't find anybody that mean."—Baltimore American.

Preparing for the Worst

"There's a friend in the outer office waiting for you, sir."
"Here, James, take this \$10 and keep it till I come back."—Boston Transcript.

No Hope

"Can the doctors give the relatives of that rich man no hope?"
"None whatever. They say he is likely to live for years."—Baltimore American.

Call the Plumber

Editor—"This isn't poetry, my dear man; it's merely an escape of gas."
Would-be Contributor—"Ah, I see! Something wrong with the meter."—Boston Transcript.

Ma's Status

"Pa," said little Tommy Blinks one day, "what's a weapon?"
"A weapon, my son," said Blinks, "is something to fight with."
"Then, pa," said little Tommy, "is ma your weapon?"—Index-Appeal.

Oh, Sure!

"Bobby," said the minister to a little fellow 6 years old, "I hear you are going to school now."
"Yes, sir," was the reply.
"What part of it do you like best?"
"Comin' home," was the prompt answer.—Boys' Life.

A Big Job

"I would lay the world at your feet," said the romantic youth.
"Indeed!" exclaimed the supercilious young lady. "I can't see why you should attempt anything like that with the world in its present muddled-up condition."—Washington Star.

Why He Was Crazy

Policeman—He's crazy, yer honor. I found him standing on a corner sassin' his wife.
Magistrate—That doesn't prove him crazy.
Policeman—His wife wasn't there, yer honor.—Life.

Coming and Going

First Class Private Sharpe sends to Judge the story of a negro corporal who wears the campaign ribbons for

the Mexican border and Vera Cruz. When he was asked what they meant he replied: "Well, sah, Ah don't jes' know fo' sho', but dey tells me 'dat dis un is fo' gittin' into Mexico an' dis un fo' gittin' out.'"

The Deciding Point

"Are you the editor?" asked the merry villager, as he shoved open the door of the office of the Bohunkus Gazette.

"It all depends," replied the man with fringy hair, "on whether you want to make a kick or pay your subscription."

Ready for Him

"I'm going to floor Gabson, who talks as if he knew everything there is to know."

"In what way?"
"I'll ask him who is the president of China."

"Don't do it. Gabson has a Chinese laundryman named Hop Sing. He'll tell you Hop Sing is president of China and go right on talking."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Geographically Speaking

Two Tommies went into a restaurant over on the eastern front and said to the waiter: "We want Turkey with Greece."

The waiter replied: "Sorry, sirs, but we can't Serbia."

"Well, then, get the Bosphorus."

The boss came in and heard their order and then said: "I don't want to Russia, but you can't Rumania."

So the two Tommies went away Hungary.—Commerce and Finance.

Something Easy

We find this in the esteemed Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Still smarting under the injustice accorded American boxers in London, Billy Mitchell, manager of Ritchie Mitchell, said he would make Jack Miller, British lightweight, a present of \$1 Plm cmfwyp shrdlu etaoin shrd."

And Bill O'Brien wants to know just how much is "\$1 Plm cmfwyp shrdlu etaoin shrd?"

That's easy, Bill. The Lino currency table is as follows:

10 etaoin—one shrdlu.

10 shrdlus—one cmfwyp.

10 cmfwyps—one shrd.

Now, is there anything else you'd like to know?

Free Advice

"Some say you can't get free professional advice."

"Can you?"

"To be sure you can. Your doctor will talk law as long as you listen, and your lawyer will give you medical advice on any ailment you want to bring-up for discussion."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Worked the Wrong Way

"I hear the grocer fired ye for swindlin' him," remarked John McFeline to his friend.

"It's a lie," returned the latter. "He axed me to put a chunk of lead under wan of the scales an' I doide it, an' thin in a few days whin he examined it he gave me the run."

"Did ye not fasten the lead on properly or what?" asked McFeline.

"Oh, I fastened it on right enough," was the reply, "but it was under the wrong side of the scales I put it, an' it weighed against himself."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The Dutch of It

Heiney says that an irate old German was sitting close to the door of a street car on a cold day and the conductor kept on opening and closing the door going in and out of the car. The shivering German finally said to the conductor: "Why don't you leave der door open altogedder, or else don't close id at all?"

This reminds us of the beautiful poem that Fritzie wrote in Lawrenceburg, Ind. The poem follows:

In der good old Summer time,
In der hottest kind of wedder,
Id is bedder for two to sleep alone,
As for one to sleep togedder.

Letters from Farm Folks

Farmers Discuss Daylight Saving Law, Cost of Raising Wheat, and Other Subjects

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

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

Remedy for Gophers

A reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze tells me that she has found the following preparation very effective in cleaning out gophers: Mix 1 part of Hellebore with 4 parts of cornmeal. Put a teaspoon of this mixture in gopher runs and stop up the entrance to the gopher den. J. R. Hays, Kan.

He Likes the Paper

I have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for a long time, and if I didn't think it a first class paper, I wouldn't have spent so much money on it. I think Mr. Capper made a good governor and hope that he will carry himself in such a way, that some day we can vote for him for President. I am not a Republican either, but "man first and party second" is my motto. Coldwater, Kan. C. B. Evans.

Interferes With Services

I find it very difficult to hold services by the new time, for if I set the hour of service an hour later which would make it by the old time, the people complain that they get home so late that they don't get sleep enough. If I begin at the usual hour the people don't get their chores done in time to come to church. I find that this law has injured the rural church more than any law that our Congress ever has passed. L. W. Engelhardt.

Pastor M. E. Church.

Winfield, Kan.

Favors League of Nations

I hate war and think it ought to be stopped. I have seen but two remedies proposed—one a League of Nations and the other by force of arms. I chose the League of Nations. I think it could and ought to be made to work. I did not vote for Wilson, but I think it would be mean and contemptible to oppose a League of Nations because he is one of its champions, as I think many are doing. I am not capable of proposing any particular plan. I am willing to leave that to such men as Mr. Capper. Henry Cranshaw.

Fredonia, Kan.

No More Farmers Needed

I would like to have some one tell me why so many persons say we need more farmers in Kansas, when there is not enough land for the farmers we now have. So many wealthy men are buying land, and because they do not want to repair the buildings, rent it to farmers who have tractors and can farm from two to five farms. There are 22 farms within 12 miles of Winfield that are being farmed but the farm houses are empty. There are a great many good farmers who want farms and cannot get them. The more these moneyed persons get, the more they want. I am no Socialist, but I believe in living and letting live. Fred Babcock.

Winfield, Kan.

Daylight Law Works Hardships

The Daylight Saving law is just grand for bankers and business men who do not go to work until 9 a. m., but the farmer who feeds all of them is the one who is hit the hardest. The law says put the clocks ahead but the

dew on the vegetables, crops and hay is just one hour later, drying up, and the sun is high in the heavens at quitting time in the afternoon. At this season of the year, we have to milk by lamp light, and will for some time to come. In the fall, when farmers turn cows on pasture, they will have to hunt them by lantern light to get them to the barn, in order to finish milking, and get the milk to the station to be shipped at 7:15 a. m. R. M. Handy. Barre, Mass.

Wheat Production Costs

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of April 5, under the heading "Cost of Wheat Production," I see the writer gives nothing to indicate the cost, but merely the profits of a landowner, which might be anything, according to the terms he might make with his renter. Such statements are misleading, for they would suggest large profits, not taking into consideration the plowing, preparation of ground, seeding, delivery of grain at the elevator, taxes, and all other incidental expenses, which must be met by someone. Probably the balance sheet of the renter, the man who has his teams to feed for a year, and who did all the work and sweating would probably not make quite such a favorable showing. But he is the man who would come nearer knowing what it cost to produce the wheat. Then again I know from former experience that in large sections of Kansas, it has taken three years to produce one crop of wheat. Sawtelle, Cal. A. T. Gledhill.

On The Right Track

I am sending petition for the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. You are on the right track as there is nothing saved by this law. It gives the farm help too much time to loaf in the evenings. Another thing you should favor and that is turning the railroads back to the rightful owners at the earliest possible date. I don't favor the government handling anything or any business that puts the public at their mercy because the government will not see that the goods are delivered like the private owner would. The government will make a failure on any hired help they have to control.

I take the Farmers Mail and Breeze and like Senator Capper's articles in it. He is one of our ablest men in Congress and I hope he will win out on repealing these two laws. Griffith, Colo. W. S. McCaw.

Makes More Work for Sunday

We farmers certainly appreciate your stand in regard to the change in time working a hardship on the farmer. I like your term "So-Called Daylight Saving law." In fact, so far as the farmer is concerned, it amounts to a daylight robbing law, as it takes one of the best hours in the afternoon and gives in exchange an hour in the morning that he cannot use if the morning happens to be dewy or wet. Why not leave him free to utilize the hours of daylight as best suit his work? With food so scarce and high, why hamper the farmer in its production? The agricultural army was the only army equipped and ready for business when the war started. They heard the call for more food and answered it with vim and energy. Our best help was taken as we tried to do the work ourselves. We worked part of the time on Sunday in order to save all the crops raised. We were obliged to hire help in harvest and haying time. Even tho the morning was too wet to work the men would quit at 6 o'clock and leave us with a stack of open or baled hay lying in the field and hurry to town to a picture show. We had to put up with it or they would leave us and much precious food would go to waste, as the time for harvest is short at best and help extremely hard to get. We farmers would respectfully urge our law makers not to throw any obstacles in the way of our producing and saving of crops as long as food is so badly needed as it is now. John F. Moser. Troy, Kan.

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Price-Cutting Bargain Sale
Begins Today, Ends May 20

YOU'LL find in this book more than 600 articles of reasonable merchandise offered at cut prices. In most cases the price quoted in the first edition of No. 90 catalog and the special sale price are placed side by side.

But in this sale book we can show only a small part of our reductions; similar cuts apply quite generally throughout the No. 90 catalog which you have. If you don't see what you want in this special sale book, order from the big book, and wherever the price is reduced you'll receive the goods at the new low price. We'll send you the difference. That's our rule—when prices go down in the market they go down for our customers at once.

Another point: Make a hundred pound order where you can and get the 100-pound freight advantage.

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Extremely low prices are shown on all varieties of merchandise, dry goods, suits, farm implements, shoes, gas engines, underwear, furniture, work clothes, watches, kitchenware, drugs, groceries, automobile supplies and many other lines.

Here are a few sample reductions:

Item	Catalogue No.	Former Price	Sale Price
Boy's suit	39Zx3200	\$ 8.35	\$ 5.95
2½-horsepower gasoline engine	288Zx5050	77.50	71.75
36-inch bleached muslin, 1 yd., fair grade	16Zx5000	.22	.15
1 yd. our best quality	16Zx5004	.32	.24
And several qualities and prices in between.			
Girl's shoe	24Zx2891	3.69	2.98
Men's work or outing shoe	24Zx1835	2.98	2.49
Canvas gloves, per dozen pair	35Zx7739	1.84	1.35
Unbleached muslin	16Zx5021	.18	.12
Our lowest priced muslin, 36-inch			
Our best unbleached muslin, 40-inch	16Zx5025	.29	.20
And several qualities and prices in between.			
7 jewel men's wrist watch	45Zx891	14.95	7.50
Boy's outing, work or play shoe	24Zx2239	2.20	1.89
Women's Havana Kid dress shoe	24Zx926	5.90	4.72
Cultivator, 4 shovel	190Zx330	43.90	36.25
Cultivator, 6 shovel	190Zx331	37.50
Fiber rocker	166Zx868	4.98	3.98

Don't these bargains look like more?

See two sample pages on pages 10 and 40 of this paper, then write for the booklet, and please mention Department C10.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

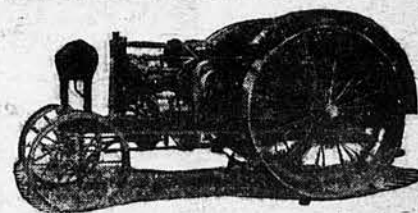
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Plant Some Sweet Corn Now

Rich Loose Soils Give the Best Results

BY E. V. HARTMAN

SWEET CORN holds almost as important a place as anything grown in our garden or field and I believe it is relished by almost everyone. On account of the long period that it may be had fresh by successive plantings, and the ease in which it may be preserved for an all the year diet, it certainly is most valuable. Like almost any other garden crop, it must be grown without being stunted by poor soil or lack of proper cultivation, if you expect the best and that is really the only kind to grow. Ground that has grown some legume, such as cowpeas, soybeans, and peanuts the previous year, is ideal for sweet corn, as usually such soil is free from the cut worm, and this is one of the enemies of this crop, especially on sod ground. Of course, if legume land is not available, then any average soil well drained, can be given an application of well rotted stable manure, and it will give very good results. If I use this method, I apply the manure in the fall if possible and turn it under, thus giving it a chance to decay as much as possible.

Best Varieties

In my 15 years of farming and gardening experience in Northeastern Oklahoma, I have tried almost all sorts and varieties of sweet corn and I have at this time, discarded all the extra early varieties as not of much worth for this locality, mainly because of the damage done to it by the first brood of corn or boll worms, which can come as near ruining such a crop as anything I ever saw. It is really bad enough on the late and larger eared varieties but on account of the field corn coming on at this time, there is more corn for the worm to attack hence I believe the less damage will be done then to the sweet corn.

Stowell's Evergreen is the standard corn for Oklahoma and Southern Kansas and I believe seedmen will agree with me when I say that more seed of this variety is sold than of any other. This in itself speaks well for this variety. It not only excels in sweetness

corn, and may ruin your stand in a short time. Give your corn thorough cultivation which will keep the weeds down and the soil mellow and friable.

To have the best sweet corn, it must be picked in the right condition. This will be when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest indentation made by the thumb nail.

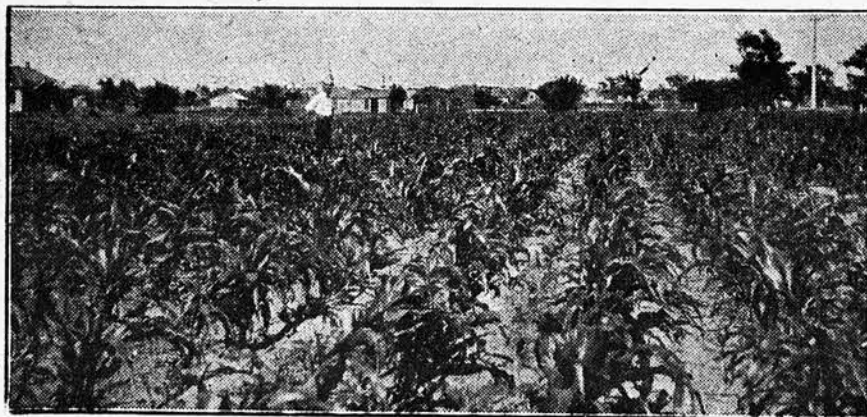
Methods of Preserving

Now you are ready to preserve the crop for future use and three ways are open, canning, drying or pickling. A great many persons can corn, either by the boiler method or with a canning outfit. The canning outfit is the best way, as it is the most reliable.

We dry corn every year, and find it very satisfactory. Pull all the corn the morning you begin to dry it, as no stale corn will do for it is likely to sour the whole batch at the very start of the drying process. Have a tub of hot water ready and when the corn is husked and silked, place the corn in it, and let it come to a boil to set the milk. Remove the corn from the water and cut the grains from the cob. Have a place ready large enough to accommodate all the corn in a thin layer. A roof of some low building is a good place. Spread out a clean cloth for the reception of the corn, and cover the whole layer with a covering of mosquito bar to keep the flies away. Two or three days of hot August sun will be sufficient to make the corn dry enough to rattle. The process is then complete, and the corn is ready to store away. I might add, that dried corn always brings a good price, which makes this business profitable.

Should bad, wet or cloudy weather come just at the time you wish to dry the corn, you can dry some in the oven, or you can try pickling, and some persons really prefer this way. Clean the corn, and cut the kernels from the cobs.

Place the corn in a stone jar, using 3 quarts of corn to 1 quart of salt. Keep up this proportion until the jar is full, and then weigh. Of course this



This is a Field of Sweet Corn Grown Last Year by Arthur Frissel, a High School Boy at Garden City, Kan.

but also in productiveness, and it is popular for canning, drying, pickling, marketing and home use. If grown on good soil, the ears are larger. I have grown ears of sweet corn fully 12 inches long. This variety also has the advantage of staying green and tender for a long time. I wish to add that the foliage and fodder of Stowell's is excellent for milk cows and will increase the flow of milk whenever fed and especially when fed as a supplement to pasture. It is a doubly valuable crop.

Don't plant sweet corn until the ground is warm. Much sweet corn seed is wasted every spring because it is planted too early. It will not thrive in the cold, damp ground. Nothing is gained if it should come up, for it will not grow until the soil warms up. Wait until the weather gets warm and then plant sweet corn in fertile soil, and it will grow rapidly.

Sweet corn should be planted thicker than field corn—about three, or four grains in a place and 3 feet apart in 3-foot rows. I have harvested six or eight good ears from one hill in a good season.

After planting watch for gophers as they are particularly fond of sweet

corn must be freshened when you wish to use it.

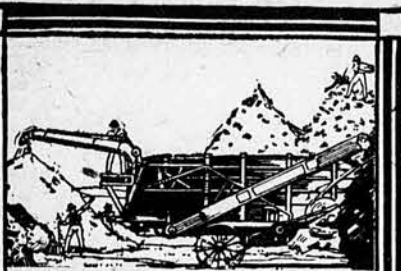
Plant a generous patch of sweet corn this year and then preserve it for winter use and you will find it profitable as well as a pleasure to have at least one article of your own raising always at hand and with very little expense.

Pennsylvania Against the Law

I notice thru the National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburg, Pa., that Senator Capper would have Daylight Saving Law repealed. It is very objectionable in Southern Pennsylvania among all farmers and also to the general public in small towns, and all he can do will be much appreciated in Southern Pennsylvania. I drop these few lines to let him know it is very unpopular. Many do not change their time and it makes it very annoying. Greencastle, Pa. J. O. Craig.

Doubled Her Egg Supply

Lottie E. Daniels, Box 255, Gary, Ind., tells everyone free how she doubled her egg supply. Write today.—Adv.



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You won't need him with a Red River Special threshing outfit. Red River Special construction stays in good condition year after year. It's the threshing outfit that saves grain for the farmer and makes money for its owner. It has made a reputation for itself wherever grain is threshed. Get a

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and get the cream of the thresher business in your territory. You don't see owners of Red River Special machines losing business. It's because they don't lose the farmers' grain. Their threshers thresh clean. The big cylinder and the "Man Behind the Gun" beat out the grain and save it. Other makes wait for the grain to drop out.

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If you want a thresher for your own use, ask about our Red River Special Junior.

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Less Speed Lighter Running ROSS SILO FILLERS

Ross Silo Fillers positively require less power to do the same work because they are lighter running. Run with a steady hum—Won't choke—Won't break—Cut corn clean—Make silage that cattle lick up quick. The six-fan blower, self-conforming bearings, positive knife adjustment, ball bearing end thrust adjustment, substantial angle steel frame and other points of supremacy make the ROSS the best buy for you. Backed by 68 years' experience. Both cylinder and flywheel types. Sizes for every silo engine. Prices Are Right.

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Send for our Free Book. They show just how Ross construction excels. Teach how to judge a machine's worth. You should know this. Write for booklets at once—TODAY.

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A Dip that is standardized, of uniform strength and **GUARANTEED**. One gallon makes 70 gallons of dipping solution.

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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant cleans and makes the skin healthy. It is more than a Dip—it is also a Disinfectant. Use it freely about stables, hog pens and poultry houses to destroy disease germs and maintain good health conditions. Also for home use, in garbage cans, sinks, cesspools. Sold by 28,000 dealers on a money-back guarantee.

Dr. HESS & CLARK
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ROOFING Half Price

95¢ Per Roll
RAWHIDE RUBBER ROOFING! In warehousing this roofing it was placed on its side and became slightly stuck. Every roll has been opened up, repacked and wrapped with heavy paper. This is NOT Mill Ends or Used Roofing but is all in one piece with smooth edges. If not satisfactory, return it and money will be refunded. 108 sq. ft. to roll. Nails and cement FREE. Price 1-Ply 95¢; 2-Ply \$1.25; 3-Ply \$1.75 Per Roll. Order now from this ad.

Western Mercantile Co. 1602 Wyoming St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Built light, built right—for farmers who want an engine to do many jobs in many places, instead of one job in one place. Easy to move around. Very steady and quiet—no jumping, no loud or violent explosions, but smooth running. Throttle Governor, Schebler Carburetor. Friction clutch pulley. Runs at any speed.

4 H. P. Weighs Only 190 lbs.
Mounted on light truck, it may be pulled around by hand. Besides doing all regular farm work, it is original and successful engine for Binder. 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. May be mounted on hay baler. Engine Book free.

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We manufacture SEVEN SIZES of Pipeless Furnaces suitable for ALL SIZES of buildings. The BOVEE FURNACES are also sold with regular piping to each room.

Twenty-Five Years on the Market
Absolutely high grade and most durable. Write us for direct information and save about one-half the cost of your heating plant.

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NEW MONITOR SELF-HEATING IRON

AGENTS WANTED
\$30 to \$50 a week actually being made now by men and women. The original—the best—the lowest priced. Nickel plated—looks good—makes good—sells fast—guaranteed. No experience needed. Women as well as men. Exclusive territory. Work all or sparetime. Mrs. Nixon, Vt., sold 8 first half day. Evans, N. C., sold 2 dozen one Saturday. Liberal terms. Prompt service. Write today.

THE MONITOR SADDLE IRON CO
109 Wayne St., BIG PRAIRIE, O.

Better Fences are Needed

Good Durable Posts Must be Used

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARM fencing is a matter that should receive more attention than it receives at present. At first fences were required to mark off the boundaries, to afford seclusion, and to keep out livestock. Now farmers are required to fence in their stock while in former times he was permitted to let his farm animals run at large. The question of fencing therefore becomes an individual problem depending on the kind of land and livestock that each man desires to keep.

The crop rotations, the kinds of feeds to be raised, the number and kinds of pasture, and the kinds of livestock kept will affect the problem, and the shape of the fields will determine the amount of fencing. If the land is to be used mostly for pasture a square field will be best, because it will require less fencing to enclose it, and because all parts of the pasture can be reached by the livestock with the least amount of travel. In fields for cultivated crops planted in rows one way, the rectangular form will be the best, because it will facilitate the work of cultivation. Each farmer therefore must decide which arrangement is best adapted to his purpose and act accordingly.

Factors to Consider

Good fences improve the looks of the land and increase the value of the farm in many ways. They lessen the labor of keeping livestock and permit the use of fields for pasture when crops are not growing on them. The volunteer grain in the stubblefields, the second growth of grass in the hay fields, and all the catch and cover crops may thus be very easily changed into marketable products without any great labor or any unnecessary expense.

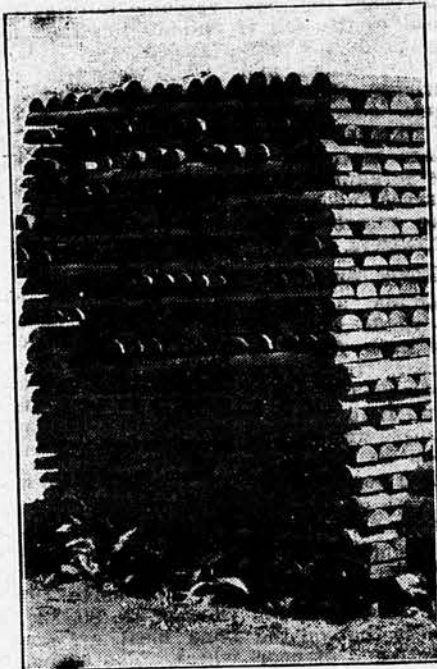
Materials Used

There are many very satisfactory kinds of fences and the kind chosen will depend to some extent on the use to which it is put. The materials used may be boards or planks, palings, barbed wire, woven wire, and combinations of woven and barbed wire. The board fences are expensive, but they often are the most satisfactory around barn lots, and other small enclosures on the farmstead where such fences afford shelter or where they may be desired for ornament. Barbed wire has the advantage of being economical and efficient for certain classes of livestock. The life of such a fence will range from 12 to 15 years. Three or four strands of barbed wire will make a very good fence for cattle or horses. A combination fence of 26-inch woven wire ribbon with a single strand of barbed wire above will prove very satisfactory for cattle,

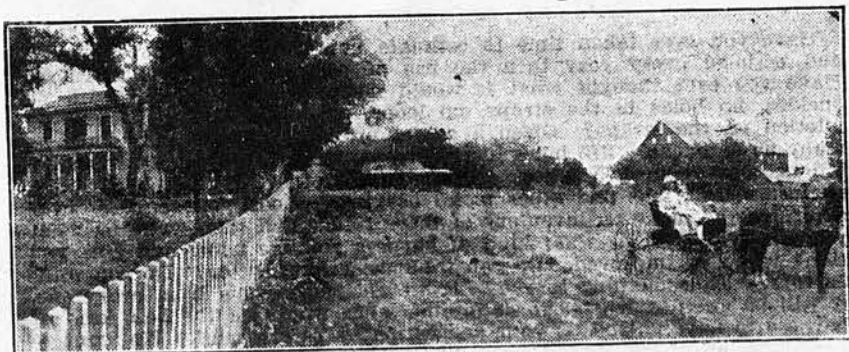
sheep, and hogs. Woven wire fence 48 to 60 inches in height, perhaps, makes the best all around fence to hold every kind of livestock. There are many varieties of woven wire fencing material on the market and the buyer can find nearly any width or variety that he desires. There are many special hog fences and poultry fences that have been made with special reference to the needs of the farmers who require these kinds of fences.

Satisfactory fences cannot be built unless good fence posts are used. The factor which determines their service is probably not so much the kind of wood used within certain varieties as it is the climate and soil conditions in which they are placed. Posts usually will last longer either in an excessively wet soil or in an excessively dry soil. Intermittent wetness or dryness is conducive to rotting and other deteriorating influences which careful builders should be certain to avoid.

Among the materials used for fence posts the following have been found very satisfactory: White cedar, red cedar, Osage orange, white oak, bur oak, red oak, mulberry, white locust, yellow locust, catalpa, chestnut and cypress. The selection to be made from this list will be determined by the cost, the difficulty of driving nails or staples into the wood, the durability of the post, and the places from which they may be obtained. Iron and concrete posts prove very durable, but the cost is too high for many farmers, and something less expensive even if not so durable must be used. In such instances a very satisfactory post will be found in Northern white cedar which is very durable and satisfactory in every way. In Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, Minnesota, Illinois, the Dakotas, and wherever used the Northern white cedar has proved very profitable and permanent. The John Schroeder Lumber company of Milwaukee found that after 40 years of service the Northern white cedar posts used in its fence at Park street and Fourth avenue in Milwaukee were still sound and in good condition. On the farm of F. O. Harrington at Williamsburg, Ia., are 6-inch Northern white cedar posts that were set 28 years ago. On the farm of Julius Heintz of Brownton, Minn., are 6-inch halved Northern white cedar posts which have had 25 years of service. S. J. Corwin of Jamestown, North Dakota, has some posts of this material that have had 31 years of service. Farmers in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma also report similar results, and there is no doubt that the cedar posts will prove a good investment wherever tried.



Cresoted White Cedar Posts.



Good White Cedar Posts Will be Found Very Durable and Satisfactory for Making All Kinds of Permanent Fences on the Farm.

ATWATER KENT

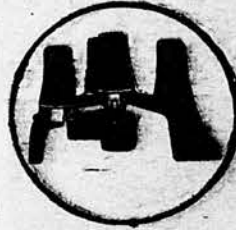
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There's a type system for every car made—a special system for Fords and tractors

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All you want just when you want it. Best hog feed on earth.

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK is pure creamery butter with nothing added—nothing taken away but the water. 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 It!

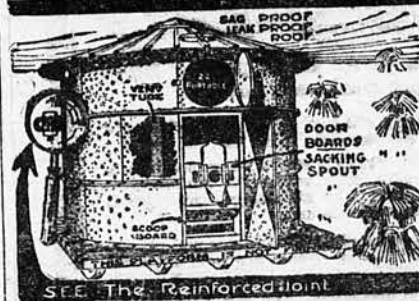
We guarantee that you will be satisfied with results from feeding it. Our SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK is the only buttermilk on the market that you can drink yourself or use to make batter cakes for your table.

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It keeps them healthy and gets them to the market earlier. Semi-Solid buttermilk is a safe feed—sterilized and pasteurized. Why use a substitute or a modified buttermilk? Use SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK. It's pure and unadulterated. A 500-lb. barrel is equal to 1,000 gallons of buttermilk. Remit upon the receipt of goods. To save the freight plants have been built in several different states. Send your order today.

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The only practical and economical method of grain storage. Store your grain in a Columbian Metal Bin where it will be safe from damage by fire, water, and rats. Get your metal grain bin now and have it erected for threshing time. Write for folder No. 206 quoting delivered prices. Columbian Metal Grain Bins are sold by all progressive dealers everywhere.

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

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Just one of 67

In our latest price cutting bargain sale catalogue there are 66 more pages showing price reductions as attractive as those on the page pictured here. More than 600 items on which we have reduced prices because we can—manufacturer's prices have decreased, so we have been able to cut ours.

Former Prices Slashed

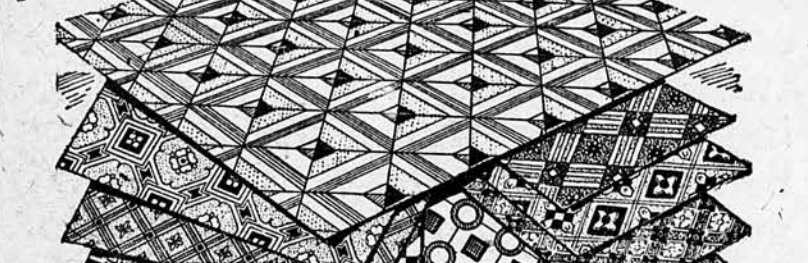
49c

Former Prices Slashed

39c

All Previous Price Cuts Outdone

Regular Values **From \$1.95 To \$5.85** Sale Prices **From \$1.39 To \$3.98**



We have far outdone anything we ever attempted in value-adding when we offer you these Ward's famous rugs. Five popular sizes that can be used to advantage in the average home. We cannot furnish any particular pattern or color as these are remnants that accumulate in our stock room. They are all, however, printed in good colors and just as attractive as the ones illustrated. They are very attractive, placed in the center of the floor and used as a rug and cost just a fraction of what a Ward-O-Leum rug of the size would cost for.

Congoleum Rugs Underpriced!

17204828—Size, 6x9 ft., shipping weight about 35 pounds. Former Price \$8.79. Sale Price, each, \$6.99.

17204829—Size, 9x12 ft., shipping weight, about 40 lbs. Former Price \$16.75. Sale Price, each, \$10.95.

These are real Gold Seal Congoleum rugs you read about in all the magazines and we are now offering them at bargain prices. They come in attractive colors—mostly tan, blue and green—and pretty carpet patterns similar to the illustration above.

Carpet Warp

65c

Pound

Attention Weavers!

We have made a decided cut in the price of carpet warp and it will be to your advantage to anticipate your requirements and buy liberally during this sale. You will probably not have another opportunity to buy carpet warp so cheap this season. This warp is made of good quality evenly twisted cotton yarns of uniform size and long reel. It is put up in tubs of one-half pound each, net weight, which serve the work of spooling. Shipping weight, per pound, 18 oz.

17204901—Natural Color Carpet Warp. Formerly priced at 80c. Special Sale Price, per lb. (2 tubs).....65c

17204902—Carpet Warp in These Colors: Gray, yellow, red, green, orange, brown and medium blue or black. State color wanted. Shipping weight, per lb., 18 oz. Formerly priced at 90c. Special Sale Price (2 tubs).....74c

Special. When ordered in quantities of 100 lbs. or more, 3c per pound less than price quoted.

Tapestry Brussels Seamless Rugs

Formerly Priced at \$31.45

17204823, also, 9x12 ft., shipping wt., about 35 lbs.; sale price, \$19.95.

Handsome "small figured" all-over patterns in a harmonious blending of tan, brown and green colors. This type pattern enjoys the preference of many of our customers.

Montgomery Ward Co. Northeast Station Kansas City, Mo. Chicago, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Portland, Ore.

You'll find another sample page on page 40 of this paper and the cover with some random bargains on page 7. Look at these then write for the booklet. And please mention department C 10.

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

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Stoutest canvas, lasts for years. A boy can cover. Quickly stored when not in use. Farmers have used BAKER COVERS for years with wonderful satisfaction. Dryduck treated Paulins will not mildew. They are absolutely water-proof. Dryduck Paulins last more than twice as long.

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Build Up Kansas Farm Land

Fertilizers Insure Maturity and Increase Yields

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

RESULTS obtained by successful practical farmers who have been using commercial fertilizers for several years offer a strong argument in favor of commercial plant foods. These farmers realize that after the available plant food has been used by the crops which have been grown in previous years it is necessary for them to add more plant food to the soil if they expect to continue producing profitable crops. They also realize, and have proved by experience, that commercial fertilizers are concentrated plant foods and not stimulants. Decreased yields and late maturing of certain crops, such as sorghums, have caused many of the successful farmers of Eastern Kansas to resort to the use of commercial fertilizers.

Phosphate Induces Early Maturity

C. E. Payne of Fontana, Kan., observed that his crop yields were decreasing and that his kafir failed to mature nearly every year. In 1917 he used 60 to 70 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre on a 40 acre field of corn. Mr. Payne states that there was no difference in yield of corn on this field and on an adjoining field receiving no fertilizer, but that the corn on the fertilized field was ready to crib by October while that on the unfertilized field could not be placed in the crib until late in the winter. The corn on the fertilized field was sound and of good market quality while that on the unfertilized field was soft and of poor quality.

In the fall of 1917 Mr. Payne fertilized 28 acres of wheat with acid phosphate at the rate of 100 pounds an acre. From this field he threshed 800 bushels of grain. The increase in yield from the use of the fertilizer was approximately 6 bushels an acre.

Altho commercial fertilizers have not been used very extensively on oats this farmer decided in the spring of 1918 to apply phosphatic fertilizer to a 20 acre field of oats at the rate of 65 pounds an acre. The field had been winter plowed and was thoroly worked down before seeding time. The average yield produced was 50.5 bushels an acre while an adjoining unfertilized field produced an average yield of 26 bushels an acre. The unfertilized field was not plowed but was disked several times before seeding.

Mr. Payne is very enthusiastic about the use of phosphate on kafir. When discussing this portion of his experience with fertilizers he said: "Last year I planted 12 acres to kafir, using acid phosphate at the rate of 90 pounds per acre. The field was planted about May 10 and the kafir was well matured by September 1." He also stated that he knew of no other field of kafir in his community that matured good seed last season. With regard to the carriers of phosphorus Mr. Payne recommends high grade bone meal for wheat and acid phosphate for kafir and other spring crops.

Fertilizer Doubles Wheat Yield

O. A. Rhoads, a successful farmer of Columbus, Kan., has been using commercial fertilizer in the production of wheat for several years. The fertilizer experience of Mr. Rhoads has been very broad. He has tried phosphorus, nitrogen, and potassium and

makes the following statement in regard to their value: "We have found that our soil is deficient in phosphorus and therefore are buying steamed bone meal because it gives us the most returns for the money invested." The work on the Rhoads farm has been so extensive and has brought out such valuable information that it should be called to the attention of other farmers.

The work with all three of the plant foods found in commercial fertilizers extended over a period of five years. The average yields obtained during this period were 8.2 bushels when no fertilizer was used, 20.2 bushels when potassium and phosphorus were used, 19.9 bushels when phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen were used and 18.2 bushels when phosphorus was used alone. It will be noted from these results that potassium increased the yield two bushels an acre, nitrogen apparently decreased the yield, and phosphorus increased the yield 10 bushels an acre. In other words, phosphorus was the only plant food that had any marked influence on the yield.

Best Amount to Apply

After learning that phosphorus was the plant food needed it was decided to determine what was the most profitable amount of this material to apply. To solve this problem applications of 60, 90, 120, and 150 pounds of bone meal an acre were applied to wheat. The 60 pound application produced an increased yield of 6.5 bushels an acre, the 90 pound application produced an increase of 8.4 bushels an acre, and the 120 pound application increased the yield 9 bushels an acre, and the 150 pound application increased the yield 9.1 bushels an acre. These results of the work on the Rhoads farm show that the best rate to apply bone meal is from 90 to 120 pounds an acre. If acid phosphate is used instead of bone meal, heavier application can be made with profit.

Linseed Meal Excels Cottonseed

An interesting experiment was made at the Hays Experiment station to determine the value of cottonseed and linseed meal, when fed with silage and with fodder. Cows receiving cottonseed with all dry roughage lost weight, lacked thrift, and had rough coats of hair, and had difficulty in calving, while cows receiving cottonseed meal with silage maintained their initial weight, looked thrifty, and had good coats of hair. The linseed meal proved to be more satisfactory than cottonseed meal in every way when fed with dry roughage, but not as satisfactory when fed with silage.

Daylight Law is a Nuisance

I certainly hope that Senator Capper will succeed in getting the Daylight Saving Law repealed. It is a nuisance on the farm. If I work by "new time" I am obliged to do my chores in the morning by lantern light and stop work in the field in the middle of the afternoon. R. L. Knapp, Monte Vista, Col.

To forgive and not forget is only half forgiveness.

Do You Want Better Harness?

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

Eggs May Continue High

Why Poultry Raisers are Not Profiteers

BY G. D. McCLASKEY

AT A HOTEL in a town where a recent poultry show was being held the editor listened a while to the learned comments on the high price of eggs by those seated at the breakfast table. They touched on the price of feed, and laughed at the poultryman who says that because feed is high, eggs should be high. Hens don't eat so much, they thought. One suggested that the hen farmer was a profiteer in asking 75 cents for his eggs, because his hens ran all over the farm and picked up a living. He does not have to feed them, he insisted. A shudder of horror went round the table when another traveler said: "Eggs were a dollar a dozen in Toronto this week." "Nearly 10 cents apiece," remarked a mathematically-inclined person who had just ordered two. It was then we sprung our conundrum:

"When eggs are selling at 10 cents each, what is the price of roses?"

One or two eyes twinkled as we rose from the table. They had caught on. The others are still thinking.

My attention was called recently to a newspaper report of the actions taken by women's clubs in several cities in organizing boycotts on eggs. I was thinking about this, when I chanced to see the following item from a Southern Missouri newspaper:

"The Ozark hen is now being called upon to help the European food situation and 'laid in Missouri' eggs are being shipped to Glasgow and Liverpool, the Ozarks contributing largely to shipments. One St. Louis, commission firm contracted for 6 million eggs the other day and local shippers have been asked to help fill the contract. This is the first time such a contract has been made so far inland, foreign trade depending on Eastern markets heretofore."

Heavy Foreign Orders

In addition to the home demand for eggs, eggs are moving for export, shipments having been made the last month to Europe. It is definitely reported in the trade that one large house is storing for shipment on an order to Europe in the near future a total of 300,000 cases of eggs. Of this total, 100,000 cases are being put away in New York, 100,000 in Chicago, 50,000 in Detroit and 50,000 in Lincoln, Neb.

This should serve to show that the demand for eggs is probably greater than it ever was before, while we do not have the source of supply that we had in other years. There is a slight increase in the number of hens in the country over the number last year, but not as many as were on farms and in the poultry breeders' yards prior to 1918.

You cannot get away from the law of supply and demand as a factor in governing prices. You may disregard the cost of production as having anything to do with the selling price, but rest assured that when an unusual demand exists for any product the price will go up. Eggs are higher in price this spring than they have ever been at this time of year, but the demand for eggs is heavier than ever before. The price of eggs, however, is not out of proportion with the prices of everything else.

Not many persons accuse the producers of getting too much for eggs, but the commission men and cold storage men are constantly being flayed

for robbing the people. If a commission man or a cold storage man is successful and makes money he is accused of robbing the farmer and of robbing the dear people—in other words he is accused of working both ends from the middle, and is a crook and not fit to associate with decent people. But if a merchant who deals in women's wearing apparel and caters to the class of women who are most active in club affairs and boycotts and wear expensive things that are not necessary for bodily comfort, should amass a fortune, he is much to be admired.

The Cold Storage Business

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put forth by poultry breeders to produce better laying hens—hens that will be efficient winter egg producers—it is still true that the most of the eggs are produced during the spring months and thus far no system of utilizing all of the spring output of eggs has been devised other than that now employed by the commission men who buy the eggs and put them in the cold storage plants. Under the present system enormous quantities of eggs are saved and made available for use during the winter when the production is lowest. Without this system of handling the product of the hen, eggs would be a dead weight on the market in the spring, and would be so scarce, and the price so high, during the winter that, except in a few instances, they could not be considered as an article of food. The cold storage egg business is a big business and like the packing business, railroad business, and other big businesses, there are times when it needs regulating, but no one yet has been able to devise any system of handling the egg crop, so that eggs are available at all times of the year, that is better than the system now employed. A boycott on eggs, while it may have some local effect, will not affect the price as a whole.

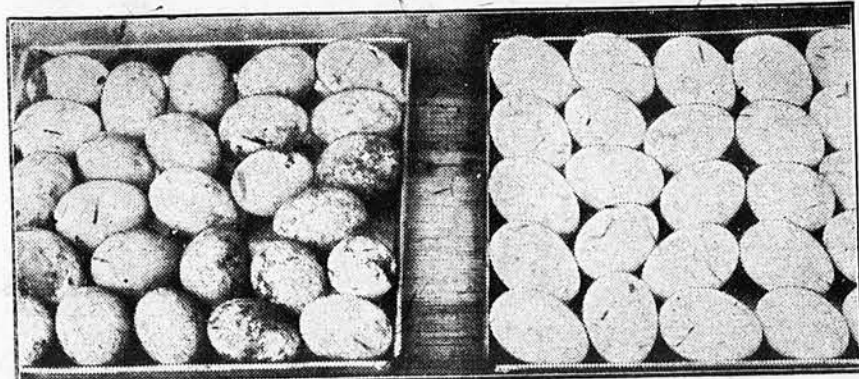
The cost of distributing eggs is quite an item, often amounting to more than the producer receives for the product, but no one yet has presented any plan whereby this distribution cost can be lowered. Some weeks ago the food commissioner of North Dakota stated that 69 per cent of the final selling price of a dozen eggs goes to the cost of distribution. If a dozen eggs sold for a dollar, 69 cents would have been spent for distribution. He found that the distributing cost of oranges is only 20.3 per cent.

"The orange growers of Florida and California are organized," he said. "They advertise extensively. They have built up a national demand for their fruit, and it is having a bigger sale today than ever before. Experts have figured that distributing these oranges is not half so expensive as distributing a product that is not advertised at all."

Food Value of Eggs

I gather from this that Mr. Ladd thinks that if egg producers organized and advertised their product that greater consumption of eggs would result and the distribution cost would be lowered. I am in favor of some poultry organization putting on an advertising campaign for the purpose of educating the public as to the real food value of eggs. When the food value of eggs is known universally,

(Continued on Page 39.)



If You Were the Consumer Instead of the Producer, Which Tray Would You Buy From? Apply the Golden Rule.

This Plug cannot chip, crack or leak

The plug with the Green Jacket



Here's the Splitdorf Spark Plug, the "Plug with the Green Jacket." It can't possibly chip or crack. It can't score cylinders, it can't leak oil or gas and it can't short circuit. It will not burn out or wear out. And it may be cleaned and recleaned indefinitely since oil cannot penetrate its India ruby mica core.

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Panama Canal Book 10c

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

Stop Losing Chicks

Right methods will avoid this great loss. Professor T. E. Quisenberry, Box 333, Leavenworth, Kansas, acknowledged authority of poultry has written a 16-page bulletin telling plainly just how to avoid losses and how to successfully raise baby chicks and just how to feed them. Many other facts of value. Every reader should have one of these bulletins, especially so, since they are free. Write at once, a copy will be mailed to you free.—Adv.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir:—I see so much about people losing their incubator chicks with White Diarrhea, and I know how discouraging it is. I have been raising little chicks for years and lost thousands before I learned how to save them. Finally, I sent 52c to the Walker Remedy Co., L4, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Remedy. It came by return mail. Before I received it, I was losing the little fellows by the lapful. I only lost one from White Diarrhea after getting it. Never had little chicks so thrifty. It just seems to give them new life and vigor. Mrs. R. B. Mercer, St. Paul, Kansas.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 52c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. (Price includes 2c extra for war tax.) Walker Remedy Co., L4, Waterloo, Iowa—Advertisement.

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Just write and get my New Bargain Fence Book—see the big money you can save this year by buying BROWN FENCES at my low factory—freight-prepaid prices. Competition can't touch them. 125,000 rods sold proves BROWN FENCES satisfy. 160 styles. Heavily illustrated—most-reliant. Sample to test and book FREE. Postpaid. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 113, CLEVELAND, O.

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THE "BOSTON FERN," Nephrolepis Bostoniensis—No other plant so extensively used as this graceful Nephrolepis. THE "OSTRICH PLUME FERN," Nephrolepis Whitmanii—A great Fern. In fact, it is a plant that appeals to everyone, and on that account will prove a much more valuable and profitable plant than others of this class. THE "TEDDY JUNIOR FERN," Nephrolepis Teddy Junior—"Teddy Junior," the Fern for every household. This grand Fern was introduced recently by G. & R. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip. ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS, The Lace Fern—This graceful climber has to a great extent taken the place of the once popular Smilax in all fine decoration.

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Enclosed find \$..... for which send me your paper for the term of year and the four ferns free and postpaid.

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These "SELECTED" Farms are carefully chosen from the cream of the richest wheat and cattle country in America, to meet your special needs, by experts representing 14,000 miles of railway, whose advice, while free to settlers, is of great practical value.

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"SELECTED" Farms average more than 20 bushels of wheat per acre. Under specially favorable conditions a yield of 50 to 60 bushels per acre is not uncommon. Beef and dairy cattle yield great profits. Stock thrive on the prairie grasses, which in many sections cure standing and make fine hay. Cattle and horses require only natural shelter most of the winter and bring high prices without grain feeding.

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There is a small tax on the land, but buildings, improvements, animals, machinery and personal property are all tax exempt. Terms on "SELECTED" Farms: About 10 per cent cash down, balance in equal payments over a term of years; interest usually 6 per cent.

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Special railway rates will be made for homeseekers and their effects, to encourage personal inspection of the "SELECTED" Farms along the lines of the Canadian National Railways. Full information will be sent free on request. WRITE OR MAIL COUPON TODAY!

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Dept. 3535, Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

Please send me free and without obligation to me, complete information on the items concerning Western Canada checked below.

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Watch for Plant Enemies

Cutworms are Very Troublesome Garden Pests

BY GEORGE A. DEAN
Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station

CUTWORMS are among the most troublesome insects with which the gardener and the farmer have to deal. These stout, soft bodied, smooth, cylindrical caterpillars, varying in color from pale gray or dirty gray to nearly black and sometimes spotted or striped, are familiar to most persons. They are general feeders attacking garden plants and field crops of almost every sort. Their method of attack is to cut off the young plants near the surface of the ground, and since these caterpillars are of large size and voracious feeders, they are capable of destroying several plants in a single night. Not only this, but the young plants will be subjected to injury from two to four weeks before the cutworms reach maturity and enter the ground to pass into the pupal stage.

Crops Attacked

Tomatoes, cabbages, sweet potatoes, and other plants that are started under glass and transplanted, are subject to more serious injury than other plants. Of the field crops, corn that is grown on sod land or on land that was overgrown with grasses and weeds the previous season is most seriously injured. The first few rows of corn growing adjacent to alfalfa, clover or grass land usually are badly injured. Some years the cutworms appear in alfalfa and wheat fields in such large numbers as to take on the habits of the army worm, and after destroying the crop in one field will migrate to another.

Cutworms are not difficult to control, and while there are several methods by which this may be done, the most effective and the most practical method is to poison them with poisoned bran mash. To make a small amount for use in a garden mix the following ingredients: 1 pound of bran; 1 ounce of Paris green or white arsenic; 3 ounces, sirup or molasses; 1/4 of a lemon or orange, including the peeling or rind; and 1 1/2 pints water. To make a large amount mix the following: 20 pounds of bran; 1 pound of Paris green or white arsenic; 1/2 gallon sirup or molasses; 3 lemons or oranges, including the peeling; and 3 1/2 gallons, water.

Mix the bran and poison thoroly in a pan or tub while dry. Mix the sirup or molasses and the finely chopped lemons or oranges in the water. Pour the liquid over the poison bran, stirring thoroly to wet it evenly.

When to Apply Bait

As soon as cutworms appear sow or scatter the poisoned bran mash thinly along the rows or about the bases of the plants to be protected. When the plants are growing in beds, the bran mash should be sown broadcast over the plants. The application should be made well toward evening or at dusk, since the cutworms feed only at night, or on dull cloudy days. The bait is always more attractive when fresh.

If the cutworms should reappear, repeat the application. These worms come from adjoining grass lands.

For corn or other field crops, sow the poisoned bait broadcast over the entire field where infestation is general. The amount of poisoned bran mash made by using 20 pounds of bran is sufficient for 4 or 5 acres of corn, alfalfa or wheat. If the cutworms are coming from some adjoining pasture, alfalfa land or turn-row, the corn can be protected by sowing broadcast a narrow strip of the poisoned bait along the edge of the field nearest the source of infestation. In order to protect the corn along the edge of these grass lands, it may be necessary to make two or three applications of the bait at short intervals.

Receptacles containing the poison bait should not be left around where children, livestock and chickens will have access to it. With proper care there is no danger.

Beloit Good Roads Meeting

The annual convention of the Kansas Good Roads association closed its two-day session in Beloit last week with a banquet given by Beloit citizens. The farmers came in motor cars from every place in the western part of the state. Some came 300 miles.

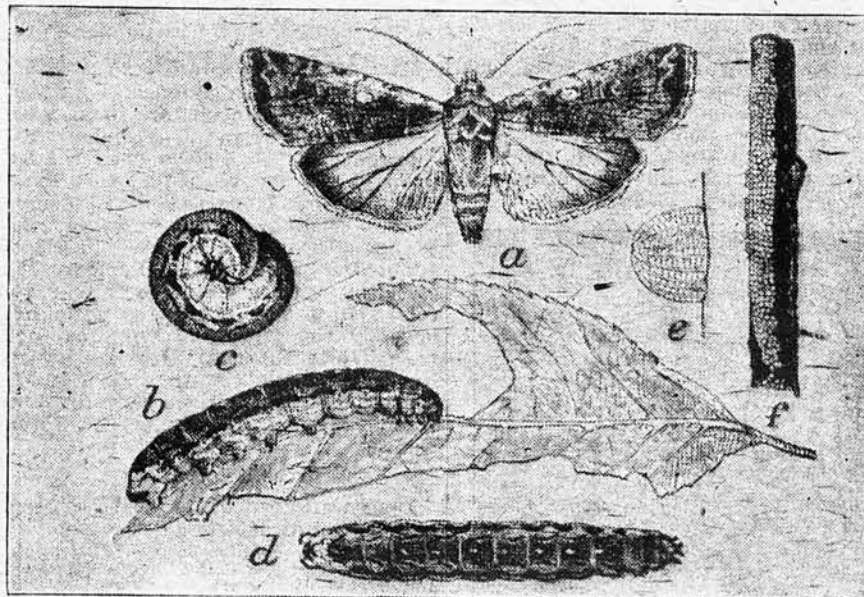
Addresses were made by State Engineer M. W. Watson, H. S. Putney, Will Townsley, J. Frank Smith, Jasper Kincaid, L. P. Davidson, A. Q. Miller and others. Nearly a million dollars worth of road contracts under the federal aid provision have been awarded in Kansas. M. W. Watson, state highway engineer, informed the delegates at the opening session. This, he insisted, is only a beginning and very soon good roads construction thruout the state will be gaining very noticeable proportions.

Watson gave an outline of what are the necessary steps to obtain the 50 per cent federal aid. He said that 18 feet is the most practicable width for the average hard-surfaced highway in Kansas.

The next meeting will be held at Atchison. The following officers were elected: A. Q. Miller, Belleville, president; M. W. Watson, Salina, vice president; H. A. Russell, Fort Scott, secretary; H. S. Putney, Topeka, treasurer. Earl Akers, Topeka; A. L. Mebus, Kansas City, Kan.; W. J. McKnight, Parsons; A. L. Richardson, Marion; L. F. Davidson, Glasco; J. Q. Adams, Stockton; W. S. Gibbons, Meade; F. W. Hockaday, Wichita, directors.

It was announced that more than 1,500 miles of hard surfaced roads had been financed in Kansas and for nearly that many more petitions are in circulation.

Thrift implies three things: maximum earning, careful spending and no wasting.



The Variegated Cutworm (*Peridromia saucia*): "a," Adult Moth; b, c, d, Larvae; e, f, Eggs, all Natural Size Except e, Which is Greatly Enlarged.

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Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market

Cuts your feeding costs. Have bigger pigs, fatter hogs. Get them ready for market in far less time. You can do it. Prove at our risk that Milkoline is the surest farm money maker known.

Guaranteed Trial Offer We will ship you ten gallons, half a barrel, or a barrel. Take 30 days—feed half to your hogs and poultry. If not absolutely satisfied return the unused part and we will refund every cent you paid us—no charge for the half you used.

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 mold, 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 get a 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 feed.

1400% Profit W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes that he got an extra \$250 worth of pork from \$50 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.

Order from Nearest Dealer or Direct from this Ad. Send check or money order and ask for free booklet, "Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market."

5 Gals. of Creamery	\$1.50 per gal.	\$7.50
10 " "	1.25 per gal.	12.50
15 " "	1.10 per gal.	16.50
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No charge for hogs or barrels. Prices F. O. B. Nearest Dealer or Kansas City, Mo.

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The Pendant we offer is artistically executed in a filigree design. And the chain is included in our remarkable offer. What could be more attractive for low-neck dresses! The chain is 15 inches long and as dainty as a chain of solid gold. **Special 10-Day Offer:** We will send this Chain and Pendant, premium No. 44, to whomever send us two yearly subscriptions to the Household at 25 cents each. 50 cents in all.

THE HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
Dept. M-44, Topeka, Kansas

Dairy Farming in Kansas

Purebred Sires are Now in Great Demand

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DAIKY farming in Kansas was beset with many difficulties last year on account of the shortage of pasture and the high price of feeds, but this year the outlook is much more favorable. The frequent rains and snows of the past winter left the ground moist and in good condition for the early starting of spring pastures which are now being utilized.

War conditions have caused a shortage of dairy animals in Europe and some of its nations will have to replenish their herds from the United States. This will cause an increased demand here for dairy animals and dairy products. Every farm should have at least five or six good purebred dairy cows with high butterfat records to their credit. The prosperous conditions of Wisconsin and other dairy states abundantly substantiate this statement.

According to the United States Census of 1910 there were 736,107 dairy cows on Kansas farms. The number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 665,698, while the number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced was \$582,609. The amount of milk reported at that time was 172,742,767 gallons. No accurate figures are yet available for 1919, but some authorities estimate the number of dairy cows in Kansas now at 945,000 to 950,000. This would make an

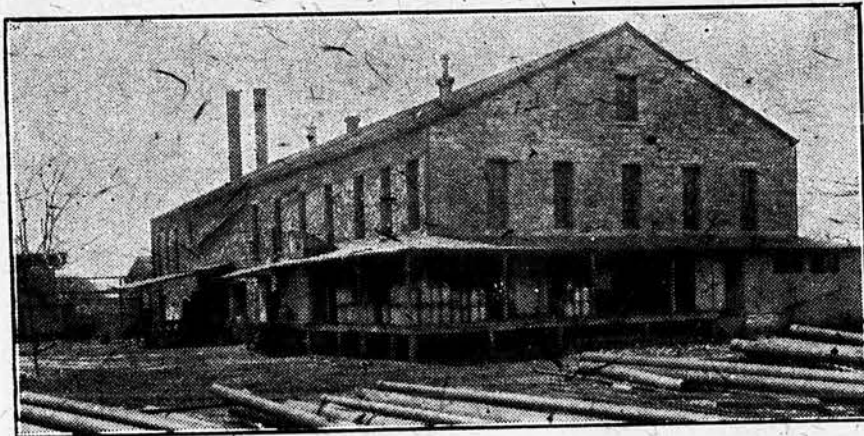
increase in the amount of butter and milk handled is shown annually.

Several years ago the company adopted the policy of encouraging better dairy herds. It bought several hundred head of purebred dairy cattle in Wisconsin, shipped them to Ottawa and sold them to the farmers at cost. Thus the stock was greatly improved. With the assistance of Prof. O. E. Reed, then of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and others, many meetings were held in school houses and other places to discuss dairying and other farm activities and to encourage the farmers to devote more attention to dairy cattle. As a result the number of dairy cattle in Franklin county has increased. Farmers who had only two or three cows a few years ago now have 20 or 30. The company has also conducted several tours over the country, inviting patrons to be its guests to inspect herds of dairy cattle and to investigate improved methods of handling milk and cream.

The Helvetia Plant

The Helvetia Milk Condensing company of Mulvane, Kan., whose home office is Highland, Ill., was established early in 1910 and began receiving milk in April of the same year.

Up to this time there were practically no dairy cows nor silos in the vicinity of Mulvane, altho a few silos were



This is a View of the Ottawa Condensing Plant Which Handles 25,000 Pounds of Milk Daily. This Supply is Drawn from 2,500 Purebred Cows.

increase of more than 200,000. This is encouraging, but we must increase the number until we have at least 2 million dairy cows.

At present we have 97 creameries and six condensaries to absorb all dairy supplies not needed for local consumption. Some of the condensaries contemplate establishing district concentrating plants to collect and treat milk for shipment to the main condensing plant from far distant stations. Kansas now has the following condensaries: Helvetia Milk Condensing company at Mulvane, Hope Condensed Milk company at Hope, Kansas Condensed Milk company at Lansing, Meyers Milk Products company at Valley Falls, Ottawa Condensing company at Ottawa, and the Borden Condensary company at Ft. Scott.

Ottawa Condensing Company

Among the older plants is the Ottawa Condensing company of Ottawa, Kan., which recently celebrated its 14th anniversary. The policy of this company has been to improve farming conditions and to help farmers make more money for themselves.

In its 14 years of history the company has paid out several millions of dollars for dairy products and has done much to improve the dairy herds of Eastern Kansas.

The company operates a large plant in Ottawa. Its production includes 2 million pounds of butter and 75,000 gallons of ice cream a year. Twenty-five thousand pounds of milk are received daily. This milk is produced by approximately 2,500 cows, two-thirds of which are Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys.

Farmers in all parts of Kansas and some adjoining states ship direct to the company. In addition many cream stations are maintained and these ship much milk and cream. A large

built during the same season that the condensary began operations. Considering the fact that the immediate field on all sides was well adapted to dairying, the company proceeded to lay out a system of routes for the gathering of milk covering an area of considerable extent with Mulvane as its center.

In order to more rapidly develop this industry and introduce some distinct breed of dairy cattle, the company began shipping at once and for several seasons following, continued to ship large numbers of high grade Holstein cows for distribution among its patrons with the understanding that the latter could pay for them from their monthly milk checks. These shipments continued until fully 50 or 60 carloads of dairy stock were supplying milk to the condensing plant, and it was these cows that formed the nucleus of what now promises to become the leading Holstein center of the Southwest. Since then the development of dairy stock has increased gradually until at the present time there are about 900 patrons selling milk to the condensary from a total of over 6,000 cows, including 2,500 Holstein, 225 of which are registered. While there are a few individuals of other breeds, including Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires, the leading dairymen for the most part favor the Holsteins and are no longer merely interested in milk production, but also in the breeding of purebred stock for market.

Among those prominent in the development of purebred cattle are: Appleman Bros., M. L. Howard, A. N. Howard, F. M. Seekamp, B. R. Gosney and Ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs, all of whom can point with pride to the excellent herds which they have built up, and which are returning an excellent profit, not only from the milk produced

(Continued on Page 39.)



The REDLANDS

Adjoining the City of

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OWN YOUR OWN IRRIGATED and IMPROVED FARM or FARM LABORERS' TRACT in the most productive part of the Grand Valley of Colorado.

THE REDLANDS farms are already in crop and sure to return you a profit the first year.

The Soil is rich, a chocolate-colored loam 5 to 20 feet deep, adaptable to the raising of Wheat and Corn, Oats and Alfalfa, Vegetables, Fruits and Berries.

The Water Supply is reliable and abundant throughout the year. The Redlands Canal has the right to divert any part of the entire flow of the Gunnison, one of the largest rivers in Colorado.

The Living Conditions are ideal. It is the most healthful climate on the continent. Altitude 4,500 feet. Close to a rapidly growing city of about 10,000 people.

The Long Growing Season, frost-free from April to October, permits you to plow from February to December.

We offer experienced farmers, producers of thoroughbred stock and poultry, who have some means, the following inducements: Financial aid to buy seeds and equipment and to start your herds. Every assistance in raising and marketing your crops. Free services of thoroughbred sires to insure a pure breed of cattle and hogs. Financial assistance in building your homes and making improvements.

WE OFFER TO FARM LABORERS 2-acre irrigated tracts under the same liberal terms, covering a period of years, to suit their ability to pay.

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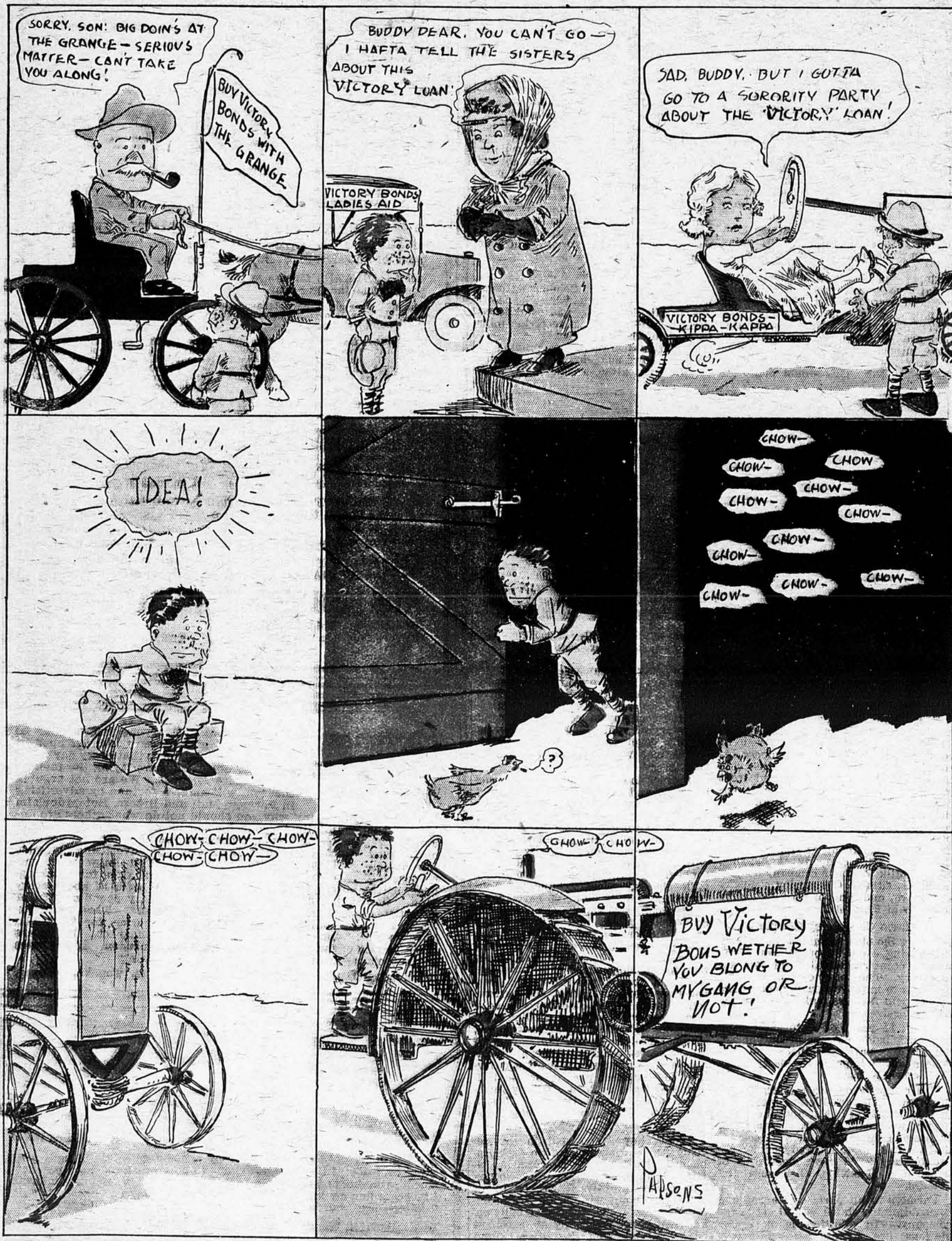
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Seed Kafir Crops Thinly

Production is More Important Than Big Yields

BY C. E. McCLURE

THE DRY SEASONS we have just passed thru have taught us that kafir crops must be planted thinly if they are to make grain in the dry years. With the soil thoroly soaked with moisture there is a temptation to try to increase the yield by thicker planting. But we do not know that the abundant rains we are getting now will continue all summer. If they do not, the thicker planting will absorb the stored-up moisture much more quickly; perhaps quick enough to take up all the moisture before the crop is made, thus making it a comparative failure. If the rains do continue, thick planting will increase the yield much less than might be supposed. One large head contains more grain than several small ones, and a stalk of kafir every 12 or 14 inches will produce nearly the maximum yield, if the season continues favorable. If the latter part of the summer should prove to be dry, this kind of stand would be apt to make a fair crop on the stored moisture we have in the soil, provided of course that it isn't all allowed to evaporate.

Harvesting is Easier

Another advantage of thin planting is that kafir is more easily and quickly harvested, if the heading is done by hand. Not many planters plant the kafirs one grain in a place, and the best that can be done is to plant it in hills. Probably two or three grains of tested, highly germinated seed every 24 to 30 inches will give about the desired stand. Exactly how much to plant to get a certain stand is a debatable question, as there are so many factors which have a bearing on getting a stand. Some of these factors can be controlled by the planter, and some cannot. Poor seed, of course, gives a poor stand. Covering too shallow or too deep affects the stand, so does planting too early or too late. Dry weather or too much wet, cold weather may cause poor germination of perfectly good seed. Rodents may take some of the seed. Heavy rain may pack the soil so the plants cannot come thru. Wind, rain, or hail may destroy some of the young, tender plants after the crop is up.

But it isn't a safe practice to plant thickly, hoping that the lack of germination, or the elimination of part of the plants by storm, or otherwise, will cause the stand to come right. Usually in such cases, the seed proves 100 per cent efficient, and if the sprouting and growing conditions are perfect, the stand will be two or three times too thick. This can be remedied by plowing out every other row, but in actual farm practice this seldom is done. It is better to plant for just the kind of stand we want, using seed we know will grow, and risk having to plant over if we fail to get a stand from an unavoidable cause. Unless it is late in the season when a failure to get a stand occurs, the chances are that the double-listing, or extra listing, the ground receives in replanting will be well paid for by the increase in yield.

Late Planting is Advocated

Some good farmers think it pays to till the ground thru the early summer, and plant late, thus using both the early and late rainfall for the growing crop, bringing it to maturity after the hottest part of the summer is past. It has not been proved yet whether or not this kind of farming will work every year, but it certainly does sometimes. Most farmers have had the experience of listing and relisting a field, where it seemed they never would get a stand, and then getting a stand just in time to get by just before frost, with one of the best crops they ever raised.

Milo and feterita have a habit of adjusting themselves to circumstances, making it easier to get the right kind of stand. If the soil is dry, or the plants crowded, each milo seed produces one stalk, but if there is plenty of moisture and the plant has room, it will stool out and make several stalks. For this reason, it is better to plant milo three or four grains to the hill, 3½ feet apart. If all the grains come up, it will not be too thick. If

only one to the hill comes, it will stool out and make a perfect stand. This is better than drilling it one seed in a place a foot apart. If the early part of the season is wet and the latter part dry, the plants not being crowded when they are small may stool out into too thick a stand.

To get an accurate stand, it is necessary to know what percentage of the seed will grow. Seed should be selected and stored in the head, and should be tested before planting. Bright, good-looking seed sometimes has poor germinating qualities.

In the dry seasons just past, kafir has proved a partial failure, as a drouth-resister, in comparison with milo and feterita. Milo is taking the lead as the principal grain crop of the West. This is as it should be, as certainty of production should be the first consideration. Kafir, in addition to being a good drouth-resister up to a certain point, has some advantages, in wet years especially, that should not be overlooked. Kafir heads are less liable to blast. It stands up better until harvest time, can be headed by machinery, and is more easily headed by hand. All three of these kafir crops have a real place in the region of short and irregular rainfall. Feterita is a good drouth-resister, and some of it should be planted as an insurance against extreme drouth, but too much isn't advisable. It shatters, and falls down too easily.

Thistle Hay Equal to Alfalfa

One of the interesting experiments made at the Hays Experiment station last year showed that Russian thistle hay has approximately the same feeding value as alfalfa hay when fed with silage and straw.

Forty cows divided in groups of 20 each were used in the experiment. The daily ration of one group consisted of 9.4 pounds of Russian thistle hay, 11.9 pounds of straw and 15 pounds of silage; the other group received 11.4 pounds of straw, 9.6 pounds of alfalfa hay and 15 pounds of silage.

The group fed with thistle hay lost 375 pounds daily over a period of 100 days, while the group fed on alfalfa lost 378 pounds a day.

The utilization of Russian thistle as a feed for livestock had been suggested at various times. The results of the experiment bear out chemical analysis which showed a similarity in food nutrients between the two.

Specialists at the station say the lesser acre yield of Russian thistle hay does not make it a competitor of alfalfa in localities where alfalfa will grow, but they say the tests show that where thistles are prevalent and alfalfa is not available, they make a splendid substitute.

Thistles have been long regarded as a serious weed pest in regions of the state where the rainfall is scant. In many sections farmers have become alarmed at their persistency and prolificacy. After a wheat field is harvested thistles will rapidly invade the stubble.

The thistles should be cut when they are green, or there is danger that the hay will become hard. Experiments are to be made to determine whether the hay may be ground like alfalfa. Speakers urged the farmers of Western Kansas to avail themselves of an opportunity to provide winter feed for their cattle, lack of which has been a serious problem during the past winter.

Wants Law Abolished

We all want to do what we can to bring about the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law. I don't know of a farmer but who would like to have the "right" time back. The new time makes more work for the farmer. Last year, thinking it was to help win the war, we were willing to do all we could. However there weren't many persons in town who worked in their gardens. They burnt gasoline instead.

Humboldt, Kan. Grover Russell.

Send us farm letters about your experience in growing crops and handling livestock.

The tractor horsepower tests of 1918 and 1919

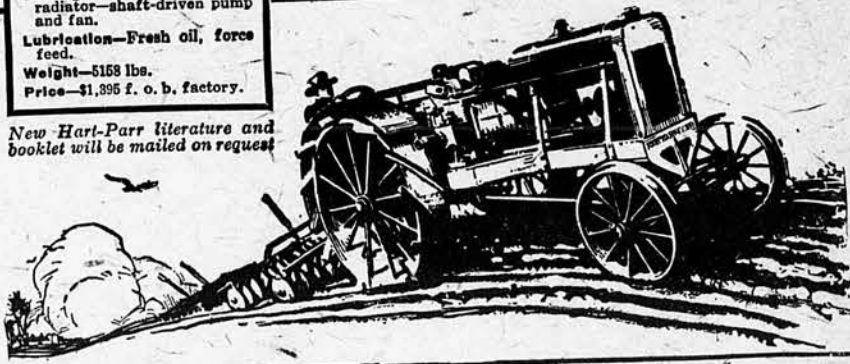
Name	Rating	No. Cyls.	Fuel	Belt Horsepower Developed			
				Columbus, O., 1918	Salina, Kan., 1918	Marion, O., 1918	Columbus, O., 1918
Hart-Parr	30	2	Ker.	28.0	31.1	31.5	37.5
Rumley	14-28	2	Ker.		35.0		35.0
I. H. C.	15-30	4	Ker.				33.6
Russell	24-40	4	Ker.				33.4
Aultman-Taylor	15-30	4	Ker.				31.8
Wallis	15-25	4	Gas	25.0	26.9		27.6
Case	15-27	4	Ker.		26.5	21.2	28.7
Moline	9-18	4	Gas				25.5
Rumley	12-20	2	Ker.			23.8	25.5
Frick	12-25	4	Ker.				24.9
Hessian	12-24	4	Ker.			23.5	24.1
Titan	10-20	2	Ker.				21.2
Waterloo Boy	12-25	2	Ker.	24.0		19.8	24.7
Emerson	12-20	4	Ker.	20.0		21.4	21.4
Steel Mule	12-20	4	Ker.				
Nilson	16-25	4	Ker.	21.4		20.8	
Parrett	12-25	4	Ker.			19.8	28.3
Huber	12-25	4	Ker.	24.0		18.9	
Lauson	15-25	4	Ker.	22.6			21.4
Fordson	11-22	4	Ker.			19.7	
Mogul	10-20	1	Ker.	20.0			
Sandusky	10-20	4	Ker.	19.5			19.2
Elgin	12-25	4	G-K	18.0		19.3	19.2
Cleveland	12-20	4	Gas	18.7			19.8
Case	10-18	4	Ker.	18.0		16.1	18.6
Shelby	9-18	4	Ker.	18.6			
Bull	12-24	2	Ker.				18.3
Avery	12-25	2	Ker.				
Happy Farmer	12-25	2	Ker.	14.2		18.2	
Whitney	9-18	2	Gas	17.6		19.9	
Heider	8-16	4	Ker.	17.5		16.6	
Avery	8-16	2	Ker.	16.0			
Port Huron	12-25	4	Ker.				14.4

THESE are all the official belt horsepower tests of which we know, held during 1918 and 1919 to date. The Columbus tests are according to reports sent out by the Ohio State University. The tests made at the National Demonstration, Salina, Kansas, we secured from announcements of various manufacturers represented. The Marion, Ohio, test data was copied from a tractor publication.

HART-PARR COMPANY
Founders of the Tractor Industry
903 Lawler Street, Charles City, Iowa

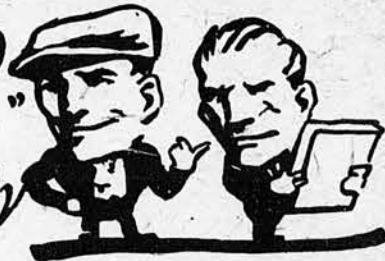
Specifications
Power—Pulls three plows. 30 H.P. on belt.
Motor—2-cylinder twin, 4-cycle. Valve in head, 750 R.P.M.
Tractor Frame—Cast steel, one piece. No bend, no twist.
Carburetor—New Dray Kerosene Shunt.
Bearings—S.K.F. and Hyatt.
Speeds—Two forward; one reverse.
Transmission—Selective sliding gear.
Cooling Device—Honeycomb radiator—shaft-driven pump and fan.
Lubrication—Fresh oil, force feed.
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Price—\$1,395 f. o. b. factory.

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Threshing time worries—you know them. Sunny weather, your grain ready, you wait for the thresher. You expect to get the job done in a few days. Then it rains. You wait again. Your grain bleaches and sprouts in the field. Or it rains while you thresh. The job is stopped, then hurried through after the storm, before things dry out. Grain goes to your bin wet, and molds. Cut out the loss. Thresh when you and your grain are ready.

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And for speed just listen to this: "The last day of our run this year we started at 9 and threshed 2,095 bushels of oats. The Individual works the finest and cleans and saves grain the best of any machine I have ever seen." E. K. Deardoff, Bagley, Iowa.

Answer your threshing problems with an Individual to run with your tractor, or club with your neighbors. Ask your dealer for prices, and write us for free booklet, "How the Individual Thresher Will Save Your Grain This Year."


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wins your friendship completely,
giving you a brand of satisfac-
tion and keen enjoyment that
never before has been yours.

Tell you the truth, Prince Albert
will make such a hit with your taste
and your tongue, you'll wish you had
been born twins so you could smoke
just about twice as much! And, all this
delight P. A. hands out can be credited to its quality.

And, right behind this quality flavor and quality fragrance is Prince Albert's freedom from bite and parch which is cut out by our exclusive patented process. We tell you to smoke your fill at any clip without a comeback but the biggest bunch of smoke joy that ever was! Does that sound like the goods to you?

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppo red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

Iowa Hogs Top the Market

Cafeteria System of Feeding Brings Best Results

BY HARRY R. O'BRIEN



WHEN a carload of 49 hogs, fed by the animal husbandry section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station topped the market at Chicago at \$21.15 on April 22 and set a new high mark for this, the largest hog market in the world, it was a distinct triumph for the Iowa method of hog feeding—namely the free choice self-feeder, developed at the Iowa station at Ames.

This carload of hogs averaged 340 on the market and brought a lump sum of \$3,521.47. They were extra fancy, should have been high dressers and a choice shipment in every way. They were the hogs used in a winter feeding test just completed at the station in which various combinations of standard Corn Belt rations were being tested against each other. All had been fed, however, by the cafeteria free-choice method, developed at the Iowa station during the past few years by John M. Evvard and his associates.

The Rations Used

Five different rations were used in feeding these hogs. The first lot received shelled corn, meat meal and tankage and salt, free choice. The second lot received shelled corn, with equal amounts of corn, oilcake meal and meat meal tankage, plus salt. The third lot received, in addition to salt, equal amounts of the tankage and alfalfa meal. The fourth lot was fed on soft ear corn silage and tankage plus salt. A fifth lot came out of the type test, in which an attempt is being made to determine the best type of hog for a Corn Belt farm.

"The thing that is noteworthy about this car of hogs and in fact any hogs fed by the free choice system," said John M. Evvard of the animal husbandry section, under whose direction the record breaking hogs were fed, "is that hogs so fed reach market highly finished and in high-dressing quality. A difference of 1 per cent would mean a difference of 25 cents a hundred on a live lot of hogs.

Dressing Value

"Some of the hogs from this same lot were not shipped but were killed and dressed in the Iowa State college meat laboratory. These hogs dressed 85 per cent with heads on. Hogs of similar weight that dressed only 80 per cent would be worth less than \$20 a hundred. A little better dressing percentage means a lot more extra profit when hogs get as high priced as these. We have had no opportunity to follow these hogs into the hands of the packers but we believe that the ones sold dressed out as well as the ones we killed at home."

This lot of hogs was handled at Chicago by Clay, Robinson and company. In reporting to the Iowa station the results of the sale, the commission company wrote as follows:

"This carload of hogs certainly shows the excellent work being done by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station under the direction of Professor Evvard. It is a pleasure to handle such a fine shipment."

Such a price as \$21.15 a hundred for hogs is one that feeders did not even dream of reaching a few years ago. In grandfather's time, grandfather would have been satisfied some years when a carload brought him in \$600. Today he could scarcely believe that similar hogs could possibly bring nearly six times as much.

There is something significant in the high prices for hogs that have been uniformly paid for a good many weeks now. When the price restrictions were removed by the Food Administration, there was much speculation as to what the effect would be on the market. Evidently the market has been stimulated and right now the farmers are getting something more nearly like what they believed they ought to get when the Food Administration announced its ruling last fall that caused so much dissatisfaction.

Major Andrew Drumm Dies

One of the last of the old-time cattlemen, Major Andrew Drumm, died April 14 at a hospital in San Antonio, Tex. When at the Cattlemen's convention at Dallas a few weeks previous he contracted a cold which finally resulted in his death. Born in Ohio in 1829, Major Drumm first went West in 1848 going to California. For a few years he followed mining. Then he started in with the livestock work in which he remained until his death. Nineteen years of livestock work in California was followed by similar work in Texas. In 1870 he established a livestock business at the Kansas City stockyards, primarily for the disposal of his own cattle. This business grew steadily until his death. Marked always for his keen insight into the final outcome of cattle deals, noted for his fairness and "luck" on the range, he brought the same factors into his commission business. All that was needed by the stockman who wanted to get cattle or cattle money was good cow sense and a reputation for honesty. That counted more with Major Drumm than any banking credit. Because of this acting on his own impression and staking men who could have gotten backing in no other way, Major Drumm numbered his friends by the thousands.

Over a million dollars was given by his will, to establishing an institution in which friendless children will be cared for, schooled and trained for life.

The Daylight Law

We certainly like Senator Capper's way of doing things in regard to the so-called Daylight Saving Law. I believe every farmer in Texas and nearly everybody else is against it and I do hope when Congress meets again they will do away with it. If I had time to travel I could get a petition with a million names on it protesting against the present law. I hope you will succeed in getting it repealed.

Tioga, Tex. H. L. Thompson.



W. O. Bowers, Conway, Ia., and His Mammoth Poland China Sows. Big Type of the Quality Kind That Never Fail in Results.

To Make Farm Animals Safe

Livestock from Europe May Carry Diseases

BY HENRY M. GRAEF
Bureau of Animal Industry

LIVESTOCK interests in the United States now represent a large amount of wealth, but it is not as large as it should be. However, the present showing is very favorable. According to calculations made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates January 1 American farmers had 21½ million horses, nearly 5 million mules, more than 23,400,000 dairy cows, in excess of 44 million other cattle, about 50 million sheep and over 75 million hogs. Part of the recent increase is no doubt due to war prices and the appeal on the part of the government for more food, but a factor not to be ignored is the better protection now afforded against destructive diseases.

Such a thriving livestock industry as we have developed would not have been possible if the plagues that rage in various countries of the world had been permitted to become prevalent here. The man on the street knows little about the protection that is maintained continually to keep our 10 billion dollars worth of animals safe. He knows about the United States Secret Service that guards the state against various enemies. Even if he does not know the facts he is sure to be acquainted with the fiction that has been woven about the prodigies of men

ous disease, but a special representative supplies more detailed information and often earlier. For a period of two years the Bureau had a veterinarian studying livestock conditions in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Men have also been sent to Colombia, San Domingo, Honduras and to Porto Rico before it became a part of the United States.

The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry thru the Quarantine Division has control over practically any kind of animal that a man might desire to import. Most domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, horses, mules, asses, swine, goats and dogs are mentioned in the regulations, but the Chief may take action regarding any kind of domestic or other animal. Menagerie specimens must go into quarantine so that we may be sure they are free from any infectious disease that could be transmitted to our domestic animals.

The men whose duty it is to keep out contagion have no small job on their hands. Among other things, they must look for indications of glanders and farcy, dourine, distemper or strangles, equine lymphangitis, anthrax, contagious pleuropneumonia, splenic or Texas fever, tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, surra, vari-



Many Galloway Cattle are Brought To This Country from Europe. But They Cannot be Shipped Until Shown Free from Contagious Diseases.

who on Uncle Sam's behalf outwit these enemies. But the chances are that he never heard of the Quarantine Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Yet the men of this service do not work in secret. They have offices in our ports, in various towns and cities on the borders and at the big livestock markets, and some men are stationed in foreign countries that ship much stock to our shores.

The men who have charge at the various stations of the Quarantine Division are trained veterinarians and they are particularly well equipped to recognize the plagues that are most dangerous to our industry. Outside of the staff in Washington there are around 40 trained men who devote all their time to watching the condition of the four-footed animals brought to our shores or over our borders and enforcing the regulations. Many more men in the Bureau of Animal Industry give part of their time to this work.

Livestock in Other Countries

Once in a while it is deemed necessary to look up conditions in countries that ship stock to this country and experts on diseases are sent there, usually for only a short time. However, a representative is kept in England continually and formerly two were kept there. This is on account of the large volume of business in livestock between the British Isles and this country. The inspector in the London office of the Bureau of Animal Industry makes an inspection of all livestock shipped to this country and tests all cattle for tuberculosis. He also keeps informed as to outbreaks of disease in the islands. The British Government to be sure always notifies this country of any outbreak of a danger-

ous disease, but a special representative supplies more detailed information and often earlier. For a period of two years the Bureau had a veterinarian studying livestock conditions in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Men have also been sent to Colombia, San Domingo, Honduras and to Porto Rico before it became a part of the United States.

When foot and mouth disease breaks out in this country, as it does occasionally, the infection usually comes in some roundabout way from Europe or from South America. Therefore, the guardians of our livestock say that no ruminants or swine can come to our shores from those countries. In Asia and Africa there is a terrible plague known as surra. It kills great numbers of animals and no cure is known for it. The introduction of such a disease would be a calamity to our breeders and farmers and, therefore, the government takes no chances. All domestic animals from those countries are barred from our ports. Wild animals for menageries and zoological parks can be brought in under special permission and thoro examination and quarantine.

Restrictions on Imports

The only animals that can be brought to this country from the Philippine Islands are monkeys for use in experimental work in laboratories. They must be brought over in cages closely screened against flies and they must be shipped at once to the laboratory that is to use them. There is a specially careful examination of dogs at the quarantine stations. Sheep dogs, and this includes German police dogs, collies and shepherds, from

(Continued on Page 43.)



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Guaranteed to do all I claim, or dealer will refund your money. This is my personal prescription for collar and saddle sores, barb wire cuts, chafed spots, open sores, etc.

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and your engine will run like it did the first 500 miles—quietly and full of "pep". And your gasoline consumption will drop 12% to 25%.

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For 65c—five minutes' time—no labor—and without laying up the car, you, yourself, can remove all carbon deposits. No mechanical experience required.

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover every 500 miles, giving carbon no chance to accumulate, you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be clean and sweet.

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Johnson's Carbon Remover will also remove carbon from the motor of your tractor, giving it greater power and enabling it to work more satisfactorily and economically. It will make your tractor 100% efficient.



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-Dr. P. M. MINNIS, 1219 Upper 8th St., Evansville, Ind.

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Heats better and for less than two or three stoves. Burns hard and soft coal, coke, wood, cobs—in fact, any kind of fuel.

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35,000 users are saving money with Homer Pipeless Furnaces. Learn what they say about it. A stamp and envelope enclosing the coupon below may save you many dollars in the cost of your heating plant and in its operation by bringing you convincing information written by users of Homer Furnaces. Write NOW so you can know how much coal to order for the winter.

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THE ORIGINAL PATENTED PIPELESS FURNACE

Homer Furnace Co., Dept. M-5, Homer, Mich.

Without obligation on my part, send me full information about the Homer Pipeless Furnace—and how I can get more heat in a _____ room house with less fuel, cost and bother.

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City _____ State _____



With the Home Makers

First Aid was Taught at the Farmers' Institute

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

THE first of our local Farmers' Institutes was held in the town school building April 23. The subject of Mrs. Allard's talk and demonstration was "First Aid Treatment." Mrs. Allard called attention to the great need there had been for a general knowledge of first aid treatments, since the war has taken so many physicians and nurses out of the country. Some communities now hire a nurse to act as a visiting nurse in the homes and to help by advice and service. In Lawrence, one church has employed a nurse for such work.

In discussing what should be done in the emergencies that arise in the homes, the speaker gave suggestions for the treatment of nerve shock that always accompanies an accident, for broken and dislocated bones, for hemorrhage, for burns and showed the best ways of applying bandages.

In accidents that shock a patient into unconsciousness, it is not wise to try to get him to drink as he is not able to do so; in fact such procedure may result in choking him. Better treatment is that of placing him in a comfortable position, flat if possible, and getting him warm. If outside, blankets may be needed. Circulation should be stimulated by rubbing the extremities, making each stroke of the hand toward the heart.

The conscious person who is suffering from shock may be helped by warm drinks of hot water or hot water in which 1/2 teaspoon of camphor has been mixed or a like amount of aromatic spirits of ammonia. A cold cloth or scent of ammonia or something equally pungent may help.

In connection with dislocated joints, there are strains and sprains. A strain is not so serious as a sprain. The strained muscle may be relieved by bandaging and simple rubbing with arnica. Strain merely means stretched muscles; sprain means torn muscles or ligaments. For sprains a complete rest of from two to four weeks is necessary. The usual danger is that the patient will not rest the sprained part after the pain has ceased as it generally does in two or three days. Extreme hot or cold applications help to relieve pain. In such cases a dry bandage should be placed over the application. A bandage needs to be dry as a wet one shrinks in drying and may cause more pain.

In dislocations such as sometimes follow when a child is lifted by one arm, the part affected, arm or leg, should be pulled toward the side on which the joint has slipped and then snapped back into place. Snapping fingers out of joint as children sometimes do weakens the tendons and may cause trouble later.

In cases of broken bones, there are compound fractures and simple fractures. In compound fractures the bone causes a breaking of the flesh and skin. In simple fractures the bone alone is broken. When the skin is broken, the first requisite is the care of the open sore to prevent infection. A good antiseptic wash for such a sore is iodine as it is usually bought, the 95 per cent solution. This does not require dilution. A few drops of carbolic acid or lysol in water are good to use. Salt in water or boracic acid are also good antiseptic washes. Broken bones require a doctor's services. Until a doctor arrives the patient may be made more comfortable by bandaging the broken limb to a board of some sort to keep it from rubbing the broken bone on the flesh. Bandaging also tends to reduce swelling. Applications or rubbing gently with witch hazel or arnica are helps.

Hemorrhage from an artery is readily distinguished from that of a vein by the brighter color of the artery blood and by its spurts as it is pumped from the heart. There is always danger of cutting an artery as the arteries lie near the surface in several places like the wrist, neck and groin. Very slight hemorrhages may

sometimes be stopped by gauze or plugging the opening with something on which the blood will clot. Larger cuts require pressure on the artery above the wound. If a simple tying of a bandage is insufficient, a stick may be passed thru the knot and twisted. If obliged to wait for the services of a doctor more than 45 or 50 minutes, the pressure should be released so the blood may flow again for a short time. This should be done even in cases of snake bite as longer prevention of circulation causes dead tissues.

A cut artery requires no disinfection as the rushing blood has washed the sore clean. It should, however, be dressed with surgically clean dressings. Good sterile bandages are old linens torn into strips, rolled and placed in cans, sealed and sterilized as we do our vegetables for 60 minutes. When needed, the can may be opened, one roll removed and others sealed up again. Parts of the rolls touched with fingers should be cut out.

Burns need no disinfecting. They require healing applications. Any oil that will keep air away from a fire burn is soothing. Vaseline, sweet oil, equal parts of lime water and boiled linseed oil are all good. Vinegar is a good remedy for a burn. If soda is used it should be kept moist. There are four degrees of burns: 1, merely red—for which oil is useful; 2, blister—unless very large blisters should not be broken. If necessary to break in order to bandage, a sterilized needle should be used. This may be had by dipping a needle in carbolic acid or listerine or such disinfectants. The third stage of burn is that in which flesh is destroyed. For this and for the fourth, charred flesh, a doctor is needed. One may ease the pain with oil until he comes.

Burns from acids should be washed quickly in water to dilute the acid. The acid should then be neutralized by an alkali such as soda in water, lime (even plaster may be used in water) or diluted ammonia.

Burns from alkalis such as lime, lye or ammonia, require neutralizing with acids such as lemon juice or vinegar.

For internal burns from drinking lye, soda and water, then milk and eggs, and then an emetic were advised. It is a mistake to give an emetic first as the patient is then twice burned.

For Your Cook Book

Prune Cake (Prize Recipe)—Mix together and bake 1 cup of sugar, 1/2 cup of butter, 2 eggs, 1 cup of cooked and stoned prunes, 1/2 cup of prune juice, mixed with 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 1/2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of lemon extract and 1 teaspoon each of allspice, nutmeg, and cinnamon. For the filling, stir enough powdered sugar into sweet cream to make it thick enough to spread.—Mrs. D. M. Cheney, Greeley Co., Kansas.

Cottage Cheese Salad—Mix together 2 cups of cottage cheese, 4 tablespoons of grated onion, 3 tablespoons of minced sweet pickles, 1 1/2 teaspoons of salt, 1/2 teaspoon of paprika, and 1/4 teaspoon of dry mustard, and moisten with sweet cream. Make into balls the size of English walnuts, chill and serve three to a person in nests of lettuce leaves or cress. Garnish with radishes and serve with French dressing or tomato mayonnaise.—Mable Burch, Missouri.

Frosted Creams—Mix together 1 cup of molasses or sorghum, 1/2 cup of brown sugar, 1/2 cup of butter, 3 eggs, 1/4 cup of sour milk, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in sour milk, 2 1/2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder and 1 teaspoon of ginger. Bake in a dripping pan. When cold, ice with powdered sugar moistened with milk, until of a creamy consistency. When the filling is set, mark in squares. The

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Branch Offices—Wichita, Kansas, Amarillo, Texas

sour milk and soda, in addition to the baking powder make these cakes as light as a feather.—Mrs. L. L. Chandler, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Caramel Bread Pudding—Cover 1 pint of stale bread crumbs with milk enough to barely moisten. While the crumbs are soaking, stir $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar over the fire until it is melted and a dark brown. Add 1 pint of hot milk to the sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Add this mixture with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and 2 beaten eggs to the bread and milk. Turn into a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with cream or hard sauce.—E. B. M., Clay Co., Kansas.

How Do You Like Our Pets?

This is a picture of my two children, Willis and Isabelle, with their pets, Bill and Ribbon. Willis is 7 and Isa-



belle 4. We have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for many years and like it very much.

Mrs. R. R. Landes.
Pawnee Co., Kansas.

Have You This Design?

Will some of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze please send me a crocheted sample and instructions for making a bed spread in the star design with the cluster stitch? Woodruff, Kan. Beatrice Dye.

New Salads Made with Gelatin

These salads are not only delicious but add much to the attractiveness of a meal because of the pretty color combinations. It would be a fine thing if every family would form the habit of adding a dainty salad to the dinner menu and leave out some of the heavier dishes.

Gelatin Rose Salad—Put $\frac{1}{2}$ of a small red cabbage and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sweet green pepper thru the fine cutter of a food chopper, and salt to taste. Dissolve 1 package of lemon gelatin, adding the flavoring when cool. Rinse small individual molds in cold water, fill two-thirds full with the cabbage mixture and fill with the gelatin. Harden in a cold place. Serve on lettuce leaves with chopped nuts and a good salad dressing. This should be an exquisite rose color when ready to serve.

Gelatin Cherry Salad—Prepare 1 package of cherry gelatin as directed on the package and when beginning to congeal, stir in 1 cup of stoned, fresh or canned cherries and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of broken nut meats. Transfer to individual molds, rub lightly with olive oil, and when stiff, unmold and serve garnished with lettuce and mayonnaise.

Minted Chicken Salad—Dissolve 1 package of mint gelatin in 1 pint of boiling chicken stock. When it begins to thicken add 1 cup of cold cooked chicken, diced, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cold cooked carrots, cut in slivers, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cold cooked peas. Mix thoroughly. Turn into individual molds and harden. Serve as desired, topped with stiff mayonnaise and curled celery.

Gelatin Spinach Molds—Prepare 1 package of lemon gelatin as usual. When partly congealed stir in 1 tablespoon of vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of chopped nut meats, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of chopped raisins and 2 cups of chopped, cooked spinach. Transfer to molds. When stiff serve as desired with salad dressing and lettuce.

Jellied Vegetables—Prepare 1 package of lemon gelatin as usual. When

partly cooled stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of diced cooked carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of chopped cabbage or celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of corn and 1 tablespoon of minced green pepper. Mold, and serve garnished with lettuce, cress, mayonnaise and cottage cheese.

This Game was a Big Success

It was social day at our club. It sometimes happens that a certain stiffness and lack of sociability hangs over such occasions, but this was not the case that day. Everyone seemed to be laughing and talking at once.

The fun was well under way when I arrived. The hostess handed me a card with blank spaces numbered up to 20, and explained that I would find hung around the rooms on curtains, pictures, and so forth, pictures of 20 persons of note, the names of which I was to write correctly in the numbered spaces. It proved a most interesting game. The winner received a bouquet of carnations and the booby prize was a candy cane.

This gave me an idea when I wished to entertain my Sunday school class of boys—a dozen or more from 12 to 15 years of age. I cut pictures of animals from magazines and used some of the Perry pictures for them. The boys certainly enjoyed their party and the work the most of them did was very creditable. S. E. H.

Weld Co., Colorado.

When your club has an interesting meeting, tell others about it by sending an account of it to Stella G. Nash, Editor Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Prizes awarded for all letters published.

The New Peplum Blouse

9255—Ladies' and Misses' Slip. The corset cover top and the camisole style are included in this pattern. The beading may be placed at the raised or regulation waistline. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9232—Ladies' and Misses' Waist. Interesting features of this waist are the loose back panel, and the two front panels forming the triangular



vest. The wide crushed girdle adds a distinctive note. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9231—Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Skirt. Two deep tucks are stitched below the knees. This model is especially good for sheer materials. A soft crushed girdle finishes the waistline. Sizes 16, 18 years, and 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

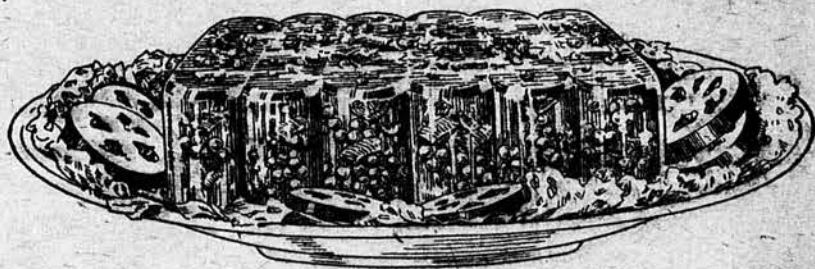
These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

Wouldn't Do Without It

I think the recipes and crochet patterns make the women's pages of the Farmers Mail and Breeze very interesting. I have received valuable help from the paper and would not do without it. Mrs. W. Brotemarkle, Phillips Co., Kansas.

Free

Aluminum Dessert and Salad Molds of all sorts are given free to Jiffy-Jell users. See the offers made below.



Tart, Zestful Salads Quick, Fruity Desserts

Jiffy-Jell is the new-type gelatine dainty, both for salads and desserts.

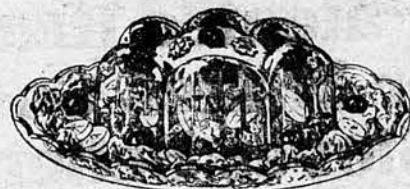
All the fruit flavors are fruit-juice essences condensed. All are rich and abundant, so Jiffy-Jell has a wealth of fruity taste. All come in sealed vials—a bottle in each package—so the flavors keep.

Jiffy-Jell comes ready-sweetened, in proper color and acidulated. To make a Jiffy-Jell dessert you simply add boiling water, then the flavor from the vial, and let cool.

One package serves six people in mold form or 12 if you whip the jell.

Loganberry and pineapple are two of our finest dessert flavors.

Lime-fruit flavor makes a tart, green salad jell.



Made with Pint Fruit Salad Mold Style E

Serve with your salads or mix the salad in before cooling. Then you have a zestful salad loaf as pictured at the top.

Or mix in meat scraps in Lime Jiffy-Jell and you have a delicious meat loaf.

This is an excellent way to use left-overs.

Mint flavor makes a green garnish jell, rich in fresh-mint flavor, to serve with roast lamb or cold meats.

Try this new-type dainty. In a million homes it has displaced the old-style gelatine desserts.

Here you get real-fruit dainties at a trifling cost.

And here you get a wondrous salad jell.

Jiffy-Jell

The Real-Fruit Dainty

Good for 10c Each

Cut out the JJ trademarks on the front of the Jiffy-Jell package and send to us. They are good for 10c each toward our aluminum molds.

Send five of these trademarks for any of the following molds, which are valued at 50c each.

Pint salad mold to make the salad which we picture at the top. Ask for Style D.

Pint mold to make the fruit salad or dessert as pictured above. Ask for Style E.

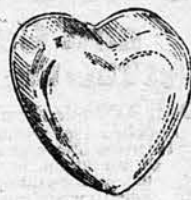
Pint Dessert mold, heart shaped, like Style 5 below. Ask for Style B.



We also supply Individual Dessert Molds in assorted styles as pictured below. Six of them serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. They are valued at 10c each. Send one JJ trademark for each.



No. 2



No. 5



No. 6

10 Flavors in Glass Vials

Bottle in Each Package

Mint
For Mint Jell
Lime
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Raspberry
Cherry
Loganberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee Flavor

Two Packages for 25 Cents

Jiffy-Jell, Waukesha, Wis.

MAIL THIS 450 F.M.B.

I enclose..... JJ trademarks from the fronts of Jiffy-Jell packages, which I wish to apply at 10c each on the following aluminum molds:

..... Pint Salad Mold, Style D—Value 50c.

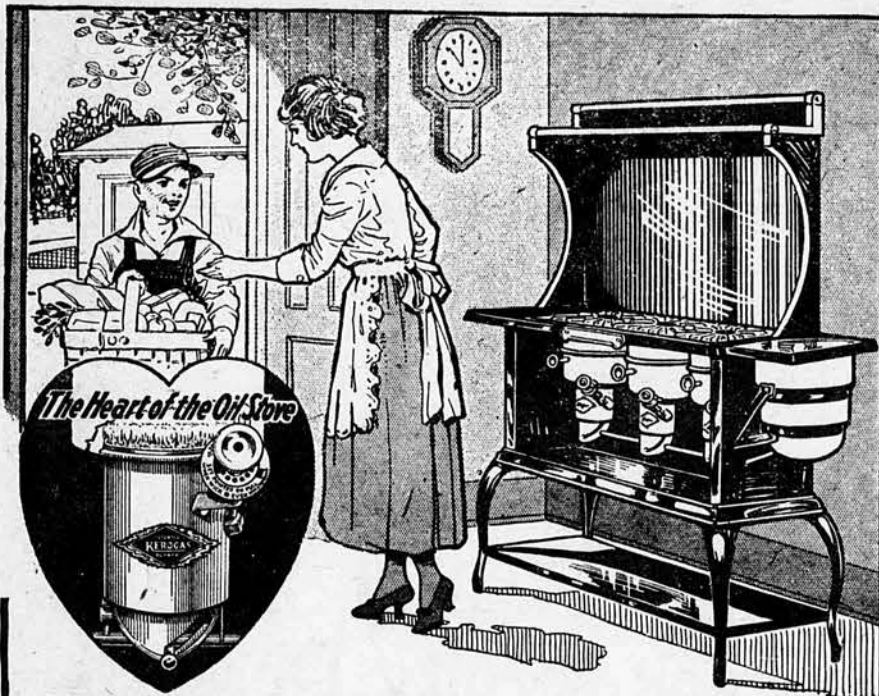
..... Pint Mold, Style E—Value 50c.

..... Pint Dessert Mold, Style B—Value 50c.

..... Individual Dessert Molds, assorted—Value 10c each.

Name

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When you buy an oil stove, no matter whose make it may be, look at the burners. There is the 'heart' of the stove. If the name "KEROGAS" appears on the burners, you are making no mistake—you're buying certain satisfaction.

The KEROGAS Burner goes on reliable oil stoves—well constructed, honestly made articles and its unusual merit makes good stoves better.

First of all, the KEROGAS Burner gives an intense, concentrated flame within a flame right against the cooking vessel. This insures a quick heat which cuts cooking time in half. In addition to simplicity of control, fuel economy is a big feature. The KEROGAS Burner mixes a large quantity of air with the kerosene or coal oil it burns.

As to durability—well—one piece, all brass burner, leak, rust and trouble proof—simple, strong mechanism, all tending to make the KEROGAS last as long as the stove which carries it.

Look for the Word "KEROGAS" on the Burner. It is an Evidence of Quality in the Stove That Carries It

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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 22c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$7.00 to \$9.00 No. 2, 21c. (as to size) No. 2, \$6.00 to \$8.00
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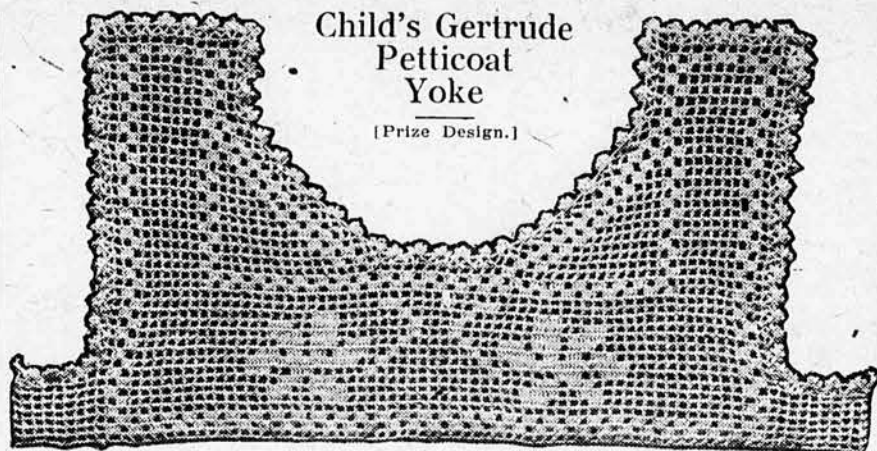
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Child's Gertrude Petticoat Yoke
[Prize Design.]

This yoke will be suitable for a child of 2 years if made of No. 60 thread.

1st row—Make a chain (ch) of 200 stitches (st).

2d row—53 spaces (sp), ch 5, turn.

3d row—* 1 sp, 4 d c. Repeat from * to end of row.

4th row—Like 3d row, except that it begins and ends with 2 sp, make the 4 doubles above the spaces of the previous row.

5th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 59 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

6th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 13 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 7 d c, 17 sp, 7 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 13 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

7th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 14 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 10 d c, 17 sp, 10 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 14 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

8th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 14 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 19 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 14 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

9th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 12 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 11 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 12 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

10th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 11 sp, 31 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 9 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 31 d c, 11 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

11th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 13 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 10 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 13 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

12th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 14 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 14 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

13th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 14 sp, 10 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, 14 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

14th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 13 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 13 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

15th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 18 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 7 d c, 18 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

16th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 23 sp, 7 d c, 7 sp, 7 d c, 23 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

17th row—Like 5th row.

18th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, * 4 d c, 1 sp*. Repeat from * to * 22 times, 5 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

19th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, * 4 d c, 1 sp*. Repeat from * to * 21 times, 7 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

20th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 15 sp, 4 d c, 11 sp, 4 d c, 15 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

21st row—Shoulder piece: 1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 11 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

22d row—Slip stitch (sl st) to 1st d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 11 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

23d row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 9 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

24th row—Sl st to 1st d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 9 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

25th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

26th row—Sl st to 1st d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

27th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

28th row—Sl st back to 1st d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

29th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

30th row—Sl st to 1st d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

31st row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

32d row—Sl st to 1st d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

33d row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, turn.

34th row—Sl st to 1st d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

35th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

36th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

37th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

38th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

39th row—1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, turn.

40th row—2 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, turn.

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

42d row—12 sp, fasten thread.

For the other shoulder piece, fasten the thread on the outer edge, begin at the 21st row, and repeat. Make the back the same as the front. For the part under the arm, fasten the thread at the lower edge of each side of the front and make 14 rows of 7 sp each.

For the edge, fasten the thread at a d c, * ch 3, d c in next d c, ch 2, d c in same place, ch 3, single crochet (s c) in next d c, repeat from * around.

2d row—Fasten in the d c following ch 3, * ch 5, 1 s c in ch 2, ch 7, 1 s c in same place, ch 5, 1 s c in same place, ch 4, s c in next d c, and repeat around from *.

A. McCain.
Rawlins Co., Kansas.

Making Over the Old Suit

With the first signs of spring, most of us are eager to discard the somber, heavy, winter clothes for those of lighter weight and more becoming shades.

Of all spring outer apparel, the suit is the favorite. For with a dainty waist, a neat suit, trim shoes and a becoming hat, one may feel well garbed anywhere. In looking thru the shops this spring, one is fairly staggered by the high prices. However, there is one good feature about the styles and that is, being skimpier, old suits may be made over to conform to them.

It was my privilege to see the "before and after" stages of a made-over suit recently. The color was originally chocolate brown. The coat, a wide belted model, was almost knee length with the full waist gathered in at the waistline. First the skirt, a yoke model, with box plaits below the yoke was ripped apart, the plaits were taken out, gores cut narrower and the wrong side of the material turned to the outside. Then to lengthen the skirt the hem was let down and faced. In case a skirt is too short to do this, a good method is to put on a piece of contrasting material or plaid and turn it up in cuff effect catching it here and there with buttons.

In making over the jacket the new vest effect was carried out. Some of the fullness was taken out of the waist and the skirt part of the coat was shortened, making it just long enough to cover the yoke of the skirt in front. Pieces were cut from each side of the front sections and a vest of heavy corded silk of a rich burnt orange color inserted. Cuffs and collar of the orange silk were then put on. The belt was cut narrower and made larger. Each cuff was finished with three ball buttons. The same shape buttons of larger size were put on one side of the front and decorative buttonholes on the opposite side. The result was a charmingly stylish suit.

If the jacket or coat to be remodeled would not have to be long in front, the smaller fitted vest might be used effectively. Plain white, Roman stripes, gold and black stripes and even crimson have been used as vests in suits displayed by some shops. These little vests lend a dash of color that is most becoming and offer a simple method of remodeling old garments.

Missouri. Mrs. R. B. Marsh.

For Our Young Readers

Guessing Conundrums Delightful Feature for Party

BY JENNIE E. STEWART

BOYS AND girls always like conundrums. Here are some which will prove delightful entertainment at a party. Make booklets by tying together sheets of blank paper with silk cord or baby ribbon. At the top of the first page write the word, "Geography," and under that heading place the following conundrums, omitting the answers. Leave the opposite page blank that the answers may be written on it.

What country is found on the sideboard? (China.)
What country is a noisy fowl? (Guinea.)
What countries do we think of when father carves the Thanksgiving roast? (Turkey and Greece.)
What city is often trodden upon? (Brussels.)
What is the lightest city? (Cork.)
What city has the sweetest odor? (Cologne.)

The title for the third page is "Arithmetic." Use these problems on it.

100 plus 1 plus 1,000. (Answer: D I M.)
1,000 plus help equals an unmarried woman. (Maid.)
10 plus a beverage plus 100 equals rapture. (X tea C. ecstasy.)
500 plus uncooked equals, to pull. (Draw.)

The next group of questions may be headed "Physiology." The answers, of course, are for your own use.

What part of the body is two graceful trees? (Palms.)
What part of the body is a prickly part of a plant? (Spine.)
What parts of the body are packing boxes. (Chest and trunk.)
What parts of the body are carpenters' implements? (Nails.)
What parts of the body are musical instruments? (Drums.)
What parts of the body are dedicated buildings? (Temples.)
What parts of the body are instruments of correction? (Lashes.)

Again leaving a page blank for the answers, under the head, "Orthography," write these questions:

What letter is a girl's name? (M.)
What letter is a beverage? (T.)
What letter is a wisp of hair? (Q.)
What letter is a portion of a house? (L.)
What letter is a green fellow? (J.)
What letter is a direction to oxen? (G.)

And here are some puzzling questions which may be headed "Reading":

What author is a river in Italy? (Poe.)
What author is well learned? (Thoreau.)
What author is a very tall man? (Longfellow.)
What author is dwelling places? (Holmes.)
What author is a pretty hedge? (Hawthorne.)

Your guests may think they are good spellers but, no doubt, they will be puzzled over this shorter method of spelling:

Spell hard water with three letters. (Ice.)
What three letters will change girl into woman? (Age.)
Spell happiness with three letters. (X. T. C.)

These questions may seem to be problems in arithmetic but they should be headed "Grammar."

Which is correct: Five and seven are 11 or five and seven is 11? Neither. Five and seven are 12.

Which is correct: It is 5 minutes of 5 or it is five minutes till 5. Neither. It is 10 minutes of 9. (Give correct time when writing.)

You may add to this list or leave out any of the questions or sections you choose. This will give you a general idea to work from. Award a simple prize to the one giving the greatest number of correct answers and a consolation prize for the one having the smallest number correct. A pretty gift book for first prize and an A B C book for consolation will be appropriate.

He's a Wise Fellow

What do you think of your friend Mr. Crow? Or do you think he is a friend? He is a wise scamp to say the least.

"I always considered the crow an enemy until one day when I examined a corn field where I knew the crows had been," said a farmer in Illinois. "In the first place I noticed that where a crow had walked down a row he had not dug into every hill but only here and there. Also I noticed that in nearly every case where he had jabbed his bill into the ground there was a hole where a curled-up cut-worm had evidently rested, waiting for the corn to grow big enough to make a decent meal."

"I also noticed that he had not eaten

corn in every hill into which he had stuck his bill.

"Since that time I have considered that some grain is due the crow in winter and spring for the work he does for me in the summer, for the crow is undoubtedly very useful in the summer. Just as I feed my horse in the winter in order that he can work for me in the summer so I should also provide for the crows."

Fern, Lile and Their Pet

This picture was sent by Fern and Lile Myrick, Mapleton, Kan. Notice their friend, "Billy." He sometimes



takes a ride with them in the automobile.

Fern is 8 years old and Lile is 6. Billy is not their only pet, for they also have Bantam chickens and a pig.

As Jack Sees It

My teacher's always readin' stuff about "dear Mother Earth," from books; The girls all think it's nice enough, But, pshaw! That ain't the way earth looks! It's "Father Earth" we ought to say; I'll tell you why it seems that way.

Our mothers—and our sisters let Their hair grow long, (as long's they can) Our fathers and our brothers get A hair cut—so does every man; And when we mow the lawn, we clip Old Father Earth's green hair,—snip, snip! —Grace McKinstry.

The Story in the Picture

Two prizes will be given for the best stories written about this picture—\$1 for the best story written by a boy and \$1 for the best story written by a



girl. Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks' Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Raising Garden and Chicks

This spring mother was taken to the hospital 16 miles away. I promised her I would take care of the 116 little White Leghorn chicks and keep the two incubators going. We have about 300 little chicks now and I'm tending to them alone.

I am in the seventh grade and my brother is in the fifth grade. Father gave us the little chicks. We expect to get enough money from our plants and chicks to buy a donkey.

Father is employed at the steel works in Pueblo. We go 3 miles to school. I am 13 and my brother is 11 years old. Ruby Mae Simmons, Bronquist, Colo.

An Odd Solution

In Missouri, where they raise more mules and children than in any other place in the world, a certain resident died possessed of 17 mules and three

sons, says the Ladies' Home Journal. In his will he disposed of the mules as follows: One-half to the eldest son, one-third to the next and one-ninth to the youngest. The administrator, who went to divide the property drove a span of mules out to the farm, but when he started to divide the 17 into halves, thirds and ninths he found it was impossible with live mules. Mules not being very valuable he unhitched one of his own, putting it with the other 17, making 18, which he proceeded to divide as follows: One-half, or nine to the eldest; one-third, or six to the next son, and one-ninth, or two, to the youngest. Adding nine, six and two, he found the result was 17 so he hitched up his mule and went home rejoicing.

The Rainy Day

I want the sun to shine again,
I want the rain to stop.
It marches like the feet of men—
Drop-drop, drop-drop, drop-drop!

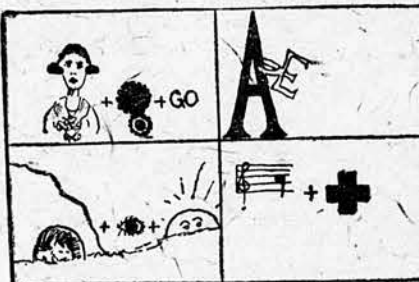
I do not like the rain a bit,
I do not like the mud.
The cows all turn their backs to it,
And sadly chew their cud.

I press my nose against the pane
Until my nose is flat,
But all I see is just the rain—
Pat-pat, pat-pat, pat-pat!

I want the children out again,
I want the weather fine.
I don't know how to wait till then—
I want the sun to shine.
—Youth's Companion.

Names of Four Cities

If you can guess the names of the four cities represented in this puzzle, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka.



Kan. Packages of postcards will be mailed to the first three boys and the first three girls sending correct answers.

Solution April 19 puzzle—Names of boys: Fred, Ed, Hugh, Paul, Chester, Elmer, Dick, John, Ira, Ned, Isaac, Robert, Tom, Jacob, Byron, Henry, Donald, Stephen, Peter, Samuel, Eli, Ernest, Harold, Luke, Mark. The prize winners: Warren Boss, Quinter, Kan.; Erwin, Mauler, Olmitz, Kan.; Marjorie Higginson, Mulvane, Kan.; Leah Rignier, Clyde, Kan.; Beulah Mellon, Fredonia, Kan.; Nellie Ann Schmutz, Junction City, Kan.

Only a Hindrance

I could get hundreds of signers to a petition for the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law, if I had the time to go after them, as everyone in the country and half of the persons in the city are against it. I think it was started in the first place by someone that could have helped in lots of other ways. The law isn't any help at all, only a hindrance. You have to stop your work and milk the cows in the middle of the afternoon to get to town before the stores close. It is the same way with going to church or any place else. Most of the time, the farmers give up, stay at home, and go to bed so they can get up early.

Liberty, Kan. Mrs. Albert Blair.

Medals for Kansas Troops

Approximately 1,000 Shawnee county and Topeka men who entered the service of their country in the recent war will receive a medal of honor as an appreciation of "the folks at home." The medals have been purchased with a fund contributed by the city and county commissioners and the people of the city and county generally.

The medal consists of a bronze cross suspended to a red, white and blue ribbon from a bronze bar. The pin is made of wire from captured German airplanes. The face of the medal is an eagle with spread wings, embossed on the cross. On the reverse side is the legend of presentation, "For Patriotic Service in the World War."

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32x3 1/2	10.00	10.50	3.50
31x4	12.00	12.50	3.75

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Name

Address



Capper Pig Club News

Campaign is On Now for Associate Members

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

HOW would you like to have a recruiting station in your county for the Capper Pig club? The home of the county leader would be the station, and his teammates would act as assistants. Eligible recruits would consist of boys between 12 and 18 years old who would like to take part in the social side of Capper Pig club work in 1919 and be ready to line up for active contest work in 1920.

That's the plan for obtaining associate members for the Capper Pig club in every Kansas county. There are big possibilities in it, too. Where

all club members present. Let me tell you, too, that the boys in that team aren't worrying any about having only four members in the county club. Because the meeting undoubtedly was one of the most interesting reported this year, and because it's a fine sample of what a small team can do, I'll quote part of the secretary's report:

"The boys got together about 12 o'clock, and after the greetings and a general good time discussing a thousand and one things they were called to the 'eats.' Here they got outside of a whopping big dinner, prepared and served by Wesley's mother. After dinner the boys went down to the 'hog department' to look at Wesley's Hampshires. His 12 pigs are doing well, and some pictures were taken of them and their owner.

"The business session then was held and officers elected for the coming year. Robert Montee was chosen president; Robert Blair, vice-president; Wesley Dove, club reporter; and County Leader Max Barnes was made secretary-treasurer. Then the members had a general discussion of both county and state club work. A uniform was decided on—style and prices to be looked up by all members and reports made at the next meeting. The boys are to receive a present of several hundred letterheads from the father of Robert Blair.

Money for Club-Treasury

"This meeting was Hampshire day, as Wesley has that breed. He read several articles about Hampshire hogs, which were very interesting. The next meeting will be Poland day at Max Barnes's home."

Isn't that an interesting report? Among the plans decided on by these hustling chaps is that of assessing members 25 cents apiece every month to make up a fund to meet county expenses. Every member absent from county meetings without reasonable excuse is to pay 25 cents, also. If there is any money in the treasury next December it will be divided among the boys. The county leader reports that a prospective associate member attended this meeting. At the business session badges for distinguishing active from associate members and for designating officers, were chosen.

Send a Cheer-up Letter

Say, fellows, wouldn't you hate to be laid up in bed such fine spring weather as we've been having? Well, that's the fix in which Howard Lucas, St. John, Stafford county, Kan., finds himself. Howard was operated on for appendicitis recently. "They're just beginning to give me enough to eat and drink," writes Howard, "but you just watch things move when I get out again." I hope some of our boys will find time to write a few words to Howard.

For real pep you should read the letters that come to the club manager every day.

My one little pig, Belle of Baltimore, is getting to be some pig. I kept her in the incubator five days. Had to pry her mouth open at first to feed her, but sure don't have to now. It's open half the time. I make her a bed in an old wash boiler every night and keep her in the house all the time. If any of us makes a little noise at night, she wants her bottle right away. She is 2 weeks old and is getting fat. Well, she ought to, as some of us get her bottle for her every time she grunts. She sure will be a spoiled pig.—Morgan Cline, Lincoln County.

My sow farrowed six fine pigs April 8. The weather was awful bad out here the night they came. We have a bank hog house, all enclosed, tho. so my pigs didn't suffer much with the cold. I stayed with the sow all night and kept the pigs blanketed. My sow is the quietest mother I ever saw. She seemed to take me for a part of the performance. Six is not a very big litter but the pigs are nice ones and should make a dandy bunch that will surprise folks and show them what Capper Pig club boys can do.—Andrew Riegel, Ford County.

In reading the last Farmers Mail and Breeze, I decided that the boy who had four pigs and would not stay in the contest will never get along in this big world. Think of a "feller" with four pigs and a sow, and then not staying in the contest. In Riley county, "Chet" Long has only three pigs and Alvin Fagan has two. When these two peppy fellows drop—well, the world will come to an end.—"Doc" Holtman, Riley county.

a county has complete membership, it would be a big help to have some more hustling chaps to attend county meetings, help make up a winning ball team, learn about the contest work, and be first in line to fill the county when the new club is announced. If a county club is incomplete, the associate membership plan is still more important. If your club lacks only two or three of having enough boys for a ball team, won't it be a big help to add the necessary number? Many other advantages of the plan will occur to you.

Associate members will not have to keep records, nor is it necessary even that they have sows. In order that the county leader may know what to depend on, such members will be required to attend at least the three compulsory meetings thru June, July and August, unless able to provide satisfactory excuses for their absence. They will be expected to attend business meetings of the club, and to do all they can to become acquainted with the regular contest work. And, most important, associate members must give their word that they will take up club work in 1920, if that is possible.

How to Enroll

Here's how boys who are interested may enroll as associate members of the Capper Pig club: Look up the name of the leader of the club in your county, as printed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for April 26. Write to him for a recommendation blank. Fill out this blank and return it to the county leader, who will accept you as an associate member of his club and will file your recommendations with the club manager.

The associate membership plan gives a big opportunity to club members to do individual work. Enrollment of new members will be done solely by county leaders. That is, your club manager does not intend to try to enroll boys, but will leave it entirely to the county leader and his teammates.

I have just finished reading a report of the recent Labette county meeting, held at Wesley Dove's home, with

Capper Poultry Club

Give Chicks Good Care and They'll Grow Rapidly

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

IF YOU were a grown-up girl and had been wearing your dresses the length that was good style last year, you'd be planning now, like a lot of other "grown-up girls," how you could make them long enough to conform with the present styles. Well, that's one thing that you don't have to worry about, but I shouldn't be a bit surprised if your mother is planning

of these extracts from letters for they are full of interesting information. I wish I could tell you more of the plans which Lenore Rosiska is making for her club, but that would not give space for other girls. One which she succeeded in carrying out was having the names of the girls in her club who will have baby chicks for sale, placed in the local paper.

Extracts from Letters

Mr. Case's little book, "Training for Leadership," is fine. It contains so much information. I have written for Clara Ewing Espey's book, "Leaders of Girls." The poultry club catalog this fall will certainly be a fine one. All of the girls in the Clay county club expect to list chickens in it. I have written to Laree Rolph, leader of the Cloud county club; Hazel Patton, Dickinson county; Naomi Moore, Stafford county; and Anna Neubauer, Republic county, for I wish to become acquainted. I am planning to attend the fair and maybe I will see some of these girls. —Lenore Rosiska, leader, Clay county.

We elected these officers at our April meeting: president, Mary Hammond; vice-president, Fern Bunyan; secretary-treasurer, Pearl Taylor; reporters, Goldie May Maphet and Grace Hofess. We had the finest dinner you ever saw. The pig club boys are regular brothers to us girls. We are going to have our pennants together. We have adopted uniforms, too. We club girls will wear middles and skirts. —Pearl Taylor, Turon, Reno county.

Our pie social was a great success. We cleared \$21.96. My hens have been doing fine. I have been getting 5, 6 or 7 eggs a day. I have 45 fluffy little yellow chicks of which I am very proud. —Ollie Osborn, De Soto, Johnson county.

This is the feed I give my chickens: wheat, cane and corn; all the milk and water they want to drink; cooked oatmeal every morning; bones, fresh meat or boiled meat. I put straw in the pen for them to scratch in. They are husky chickens. —Gladys Briney, Atwood, leader, Rawlins county.

My little chickens are getting along fine. I sent for some leg bands and put them on my chicks. I call my rooster "General Pershing" because he is a scrapper and can lick any rooster on the farm. —Esther Anderson, Oswego, Labette county.

Somehow the poultry club wanted me or I wanted it. I hardly know which. I would have joined earlier but I had only two nice pullets and I didn't want to put others with them. Then I read about the 20 chick plan and so I am going to enter chicks. —Ethelyn Etherington, Hamilton, Greenwood county.

Our April meeting was opened with roll call. Then we discussed the best methods of conducting club work. Our program followed: Song, "America"; reading, "Village Gossip"; Laree Rolph; recitation, Evona Tilson; reading and discussion of club rules by members; song, Evona and Thelma Tilson; and Grace Smith; reading, Esther Teasley; recitation, Neva Rolph; recitation, Grace Smith. After the program we played games. Then we went for a car ride. We discovered at noon that Mrs. Newingham is a fine cook. I think you would agree with me if you had seen all the good things we had for dinner. —Laree Rolph, Concordia, leader, Cloud county.

A delegation of Dickinson county girls attended our April meeting which was held at the home of Margaret Todd with all members of the Clay county club present. Altogether 45 members and visitors attended. A delicious dinner was served. The program given in the afternoon consisted of songs, recitations and talks on poultry raising. The club elected officers for the coming year. Our colors are red and white and the rose is our club flower. —Clara Long, Idana, Clay county.

There are no letters that are more appreciated by the secretary than letters from mothers or guardians of poultry club girls. Mrs. F. R. Harbison, Johnson county, Ollie Osborn's aunt, says: "Getting together puts 'punch' into the work of the girls. This is the way we have arranged for the program committee. The boys are to have charge of one meeting and the girls the next. A standing program committee is to consist of the county leader of the club that is to entertain, the president and one other member of the club chosen by these two. I have sent for and received all of the poultry bulletins which you mentioned in the club story recently. Ollie and I have been reading them. We both enjoyed Mr. Case's article on 'Training for leadership' very much and you can count on Ollie and 'Aunt Fay' being at Topeka for three days fair week, for all the business meetings and good times which we are sure to have. I saw a sketch in the Topeka Daily Capital about the adoption of the French orphan."

There is still time for farm girls to join the club by entering 20 purebred baby chicks in the contest. Write to Bertha G. Schmidt, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and application and recommendation blanks will be sent you at once. The closing date for entering this department is May 15.



"You Should See My Little Chicks."

right now how she can lengthen your last summer's dresses to cover the 2 inches you have grown since last year.

My sakes! Wouldn't it be a lot of trouble if you and your contest hens had to make dresses often enough to keep up with the growth of your chicks? You're glad that the feeding problem is the only one to concern yourselves about, I know. It seems as if those chicks grow over night. The growth of their feathers can't keep up with the growth of their bodies and, all over, the skin is showing thru in spots where the feathers are too thin. But that's a good sign, for it shows that you're giving your chickens the right kind of feed.

Of course, you are making a study of the best feeds, both for your little chickens and your full-grown ones. Have you sent to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan for the bulletin, "Chicken Management on the Farm"? Now that you have little chicks or will have soon, you wish to know the very best methods of caring for them. On page 12 of this bulletin will be found a topic, "Feeding Chicks." Read it carefully.

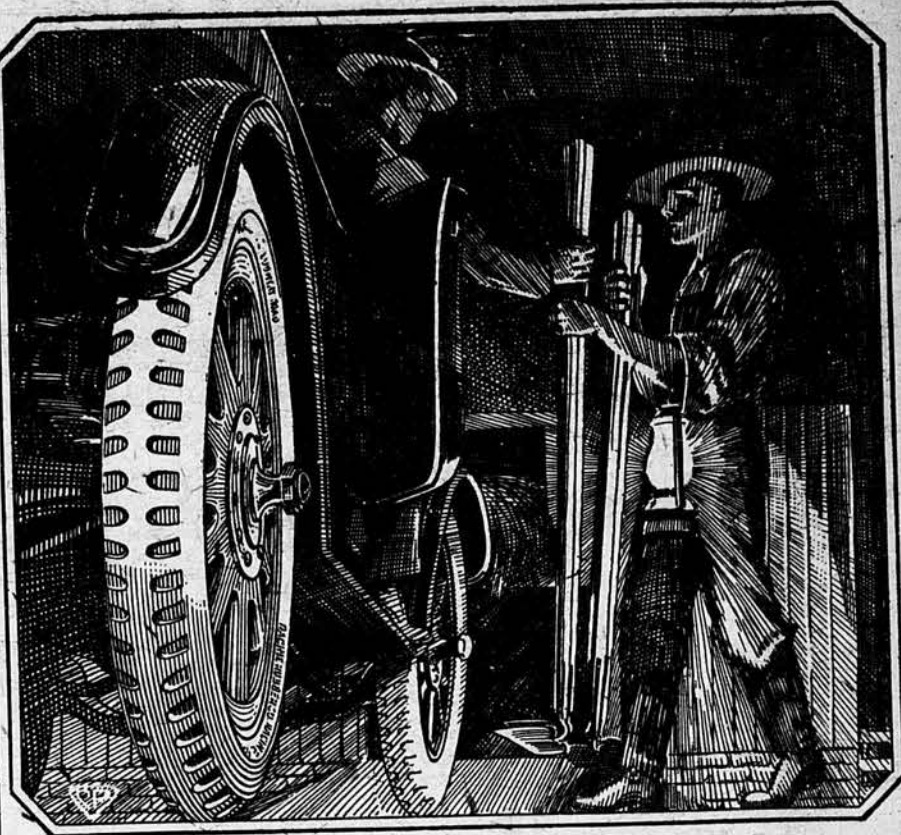
I hope, too, that you have written to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the bulletin, "Mites and Lice on Poultry." If you are troubled with these pests you will of course turn to pages 6 and 19 of the bulletin and learn how to control them.

Another bulletin which has been issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture has just reached my desk. It is entitled "Use of Poultry Club Products." I know that you poultry club girls will not only read the recipes which it contains but you will also prepare some of these delicious dishes, made of chicken or with the use of eggs. Perhaps some of them will be served at your monthly meetings. Be sure to send to Washington for the bulletin.

Now I have an announcement to make which will be of interest to girls in several counties where membership is not complete. If you have fewer than 10 members May 15, which is the closing date for entrance in the baby chick department, and a sister of a member in the club wishes to join she may do so as an active member instead of as an associate member. She will be entitled to all the privileges of the club, including competition for prizes.

In your letters to me kindly always give your complete address. If you hold an office in your county club, write this after your name also. Having so many girls to think about I am likely to forget the offices of some of them.

I am sure you will enjoy every one



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IT IS the policy of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to conduct its business in fairness to all: to the consumer, to the employe, to the stockholder and to the competitor.

To deal fairly with the consumer by manufacturing the best petroleum products, distributing them widely and selling them at lowest prices.

To deal fairly with the employe by giving him steady work, compensating him liberally, and as far as possible, insuring him against unemployment.

To deal fairly with the competitor by standing squarely on the broad, general principle of live and let live—by maintaining open prices and never deviating from them.

The Standard Oil Company knows that, by reason of its refining and distribution facilities, and the service it renders to customers, it has no need to disorganize the market to get its fair share of the business. That is all it expects and wants.

It is because of adherence to these general policies that the Company has prospered, and the Directors have been able to give a creditable accounting of their trusteeship to the 4623 stockholders who have money invested in the Company.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Orchard and Garden

THE CALYX, or second summer spray, is given principally to control codling moth. However, it is also effective in the control of curculio, cedar rust, apple scab and canker worms. The young larvae or worms of the codling moth usually crawl toward the blossom end of the apple and begin eating their way into the fruit thru the open calyx. For this reason, it is highly important that the codling moth spray be given at a time when the calyx cup of the newly formed apple is still open. Apple scab is most active during cool, moist weather. When once established, its rapid growth may continue late into the growing season unless checked by the fungicide in the calyx spray.

Arsenate of lead is a stomach poison, which in addition to controlling codling moth will protect the foliage and fruit from curculio injury, canker worm and other leaf eating insects. To make the proper strength solution for this spray, fill the barrel or tank with water and add 1½ gallons of lime sulfur solution, testing 32 degrees Baume, to each 50 gallons of water. In addition, thoroly mix in a separate vessel with a small quantity of water, 2½ pounds of arsenate of lead paste, or 1¼ pounds of powder for each 50 gallons of spray mixture. Stir the arsenate of lead, either paste or powder, to a thin paste, and then add to the solution already in the tank. Keep the agitator going constantly while the arsenate of lead is being added, and do not stop until the tank is sprayed out completely.

It has been shown definitely that if careful work is done with the ordinary mist spray nozzle it is possible to fill the calyx cup and do more satisfactory work in general than with a Bordeaux or other drive or solid stream type of nozzle.

A barrel or double action hand force pump will do practically as good spraying as the power sprayer, if the operator is careful to maintain a high pressure and takes time to fill each calyx cup with the spray.

Commercial lime sulfur solution and arsenate of lead for spraying may be obtained thru regular dealers in almost every community.

Home-made lime sulfur solution is being used by a large number of farmers in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Arkansas and where the proper dilution is made, is giving very satisfactory results. Directions for preparing home-made lime sulfur solution may be had from the county farm agent or the Experiment station.

To Kill Plant Enemies

Two kinds of fungicides that have proved effective in controlling plant enemies are the Bordeaux mixture and some forms of the lime-sulfur compounds. A good home-made lime-sulfur mixture consists of 40 pounds of stone lime, 80 pounds of sulfur, and 50 gallons of water. In slaking the lime use hot water if possible. Add the water in sufficient quantities to prevent burning, but not in such quantities as to check the slaking. After the lime is thoroly slaked, the sulfur should be sifted into the paste and mixed with it. The solution should be diluted to 50 gallons

and thoroly mixed. The boiling usually requires about 45 minutes to 1 hour according to the intensity and amount of heat used. After boiling strain the mixture and store it in air-tight barrels until it is to be used.

To make 50 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture dissolve 3 pounds of copper sulfate in 25 gallons of water in one barrel, and then dissolve 4 pounds of lime in a second barrel containing 25 gallons of water. Keep the solutions separate until they are to be used when they should be poured simultaneously into the spray tank. The material should be strained thru a 20 to 40 mesh strainer and then the additional poisons that may be needed for any special purpose may be added. For the second and third brood of codling moth from 2 to 3 pounds of arsenate of lead should be added for every 50 gallons of water used.

Spraying Machinery

Each year, the spray pump widens its field of operation. In its first use it was limited to orchard work where the increase in salable fruit made it a money-making necessity. Next it came into the home garden where it stopped the ravages of bugs, worms, and blight. Users found that their sprayed gardens became the prize beauty spots of the neighborhood. Then the vegetable grower and market gardener realized its building possibilities.

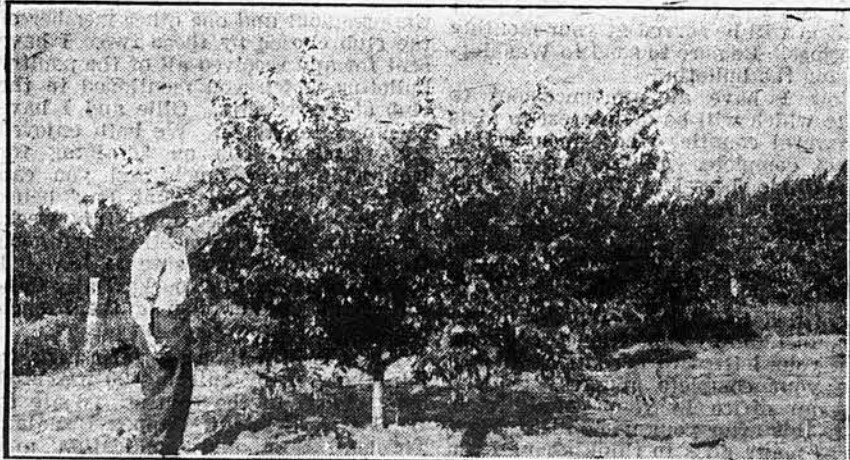
The life of a spraying machine, especially the gas engine, is very largely determined by the expert knowledge and care of the operator. The new machine should be oiled frequently with a good grade of oil. The new operator should study his machine carefully while it is in working condition, learn every part and the place for every part. To do this each part should be examined every day. If this plan is followed, much of the time ordinarily lost in spraying may be saved, and the machine kept in excellent condition.

At the close of each series of spray application the machine, tanks, and hose should be thoroly cleaned with water. All metal parts should be cleaned, and wiped over with oil to prevent rusting and all packing loosened and oiled. The hose should be cleaned, drained, and hung without sharp bends. E. G. Kelly.

Growing Onion Sets

Our climate and soil make Kansas an ideal place in which to grow onion sets. We have been growing onion sets for several years and we began on a small scale. We built a double wall cement storehouse that will hold a thousand bushels of sets. In this house we have trays 4 feet square, 14th on the bottom, 6-inch pieces on the side and 4-inch pieces on the front and back. They are stacked on top of each other until they reach the ceiling. Next comes the machinery. We use a Columbus machine with a 2-inch shoe for sowing the seed. The rows are 10 inches apart from center to center, and we sow about 85 pounds of seed to an acre. It costs a great deal to seed an acre of onions and we have to have about \$4 a bushel for the sets to see

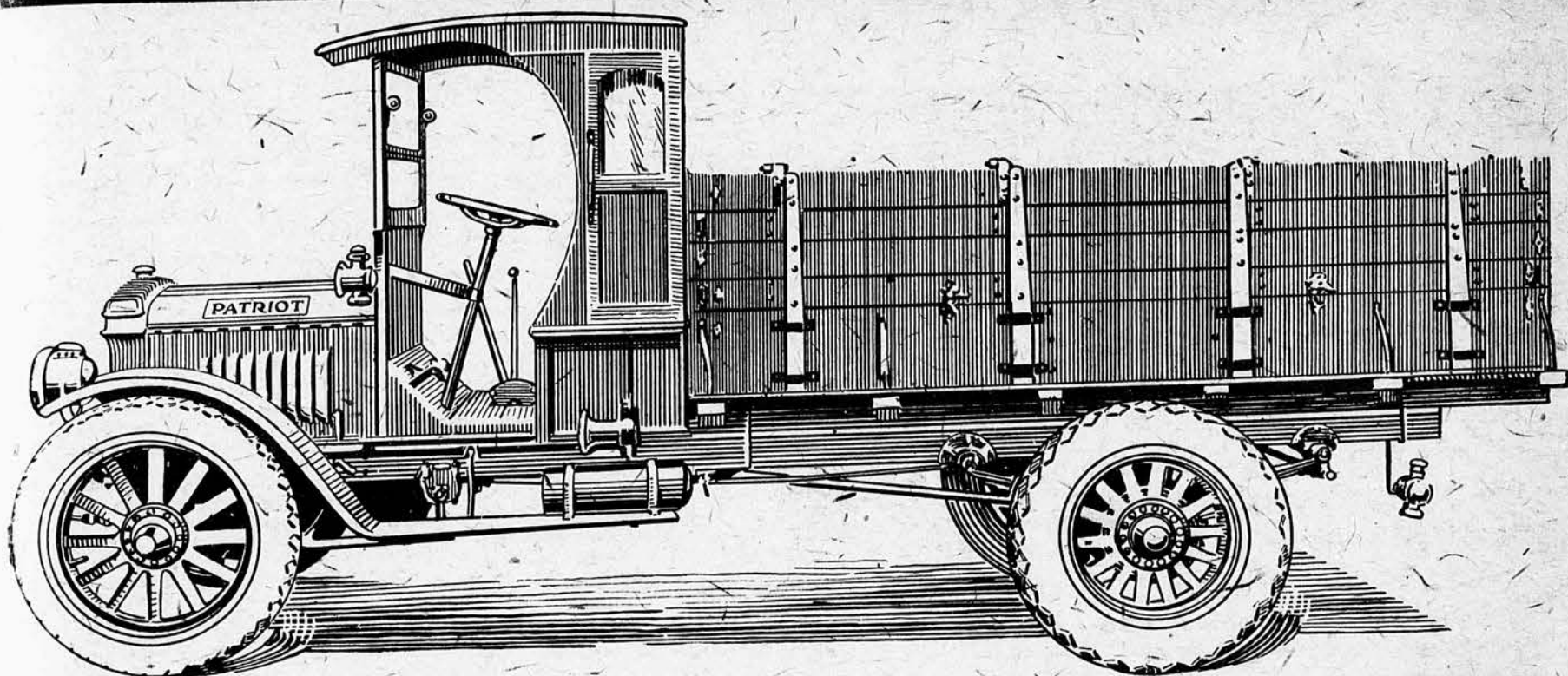
(Continued on Page 37.)



The Yield of Fruit Can be Increased a Great Deal if the Trees are Sprayed Carefully at the Right Time of the Year.



PATRIOT



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for
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Roads**

Farm Trucks

**Built
for
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Loads**

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Will Soon Be Selecting His Truck**

Why do we know it? Simply because a Truck is a necessary part of your farm equipment, and is just as sure to become a part of your equipment as the binder, tractor and automobile. Thousands already in use on farms prove this, and investigations by the Department of Agriculture show that they cut the cost of hauling about one-half.

Every intelligent farmer already knows the saving and convenience of the truck—how it saves horses and feed—how it makes you master of weather and roads—how it brings larger and better markets within easy reach—how it adds at least \$10 to the value of every acre you own by bringing your farm closer to the town or city.

What the Patriot Truck Represents:

1. The Patriot was designed, and its manufacturing is supervised, by some of the best automotive engineers in the country—men who have a reputation of being cranks for quality.
2. It is manufactured by a \$2,500,000 Company, all of its stockholders are Western people, and it is controlled by some of the most successful business men of Nebraska, who have had long years of practical manufacturing experience along agricultural lines.
3. Patriot Trucks have been in operation for almost two years, under hard working conditions, and have made remarkable records in uninterrupted service and freedom from trouble.

4. In the competitive demonstrations, in which the Patriot has been entered, its performance has been nothing short of wonderful, it having outclassed every truck of same rating that has appeared against it.
5. The Patriot is very modestly rated, as compared with other trucks, many of the units in the 1½ ton Patriot being practically the same as the 2 ton, or 2½ ton of other makes.

We are standing squarely behind every Patriot Truck sold and expect to see that it delivers the service the buyer has a right to expect. Write for full information.

HEBB MOTORS COMPANY

1349 P Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

Manufacturers of Patriot Farm Trucks

Patriot Hand Hoist

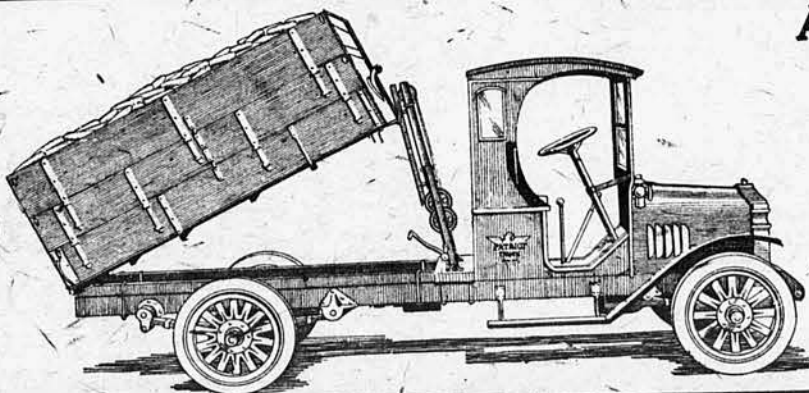
by which the body, when loaded, may easily and quickly be elevated to dump its load. It may, or may not, be included, just as desired.

LINCOLN MODEL—

Capacity 3000 Pounds

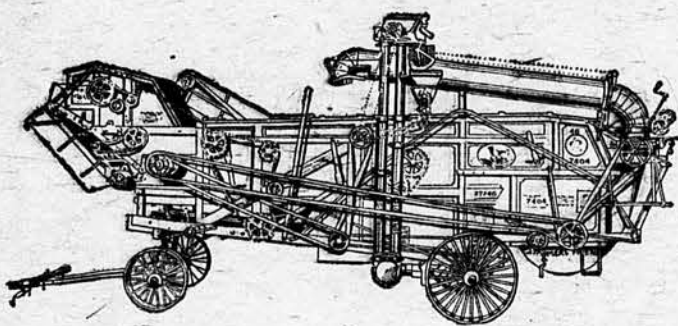
WASHINGTON MODEL—

Capacity 5000 Pounds



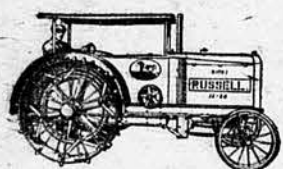
A Big Western Factory Within Easy Reach

Another reason why the Patriot is the logical truck for the Western buyer is the fact that the Patriot Factory is located within easy reach, outside of the freight-congested manufacturing centers, where quick action can be secured, if service or repairs should ever be required.



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IT PUTS THE GRAIN IN THE SACK, NOT THE STACK



Russell Tractors
will operate your Threshers,
do your plowing, planting,
cultivating and other heavy
farm work.

Three sizes of same design
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Russell Giant 40-80. Made
true to the "Old Reliable"
standards of strength, economy
and service.



THE new Russell 20 x 34 is
an individual farm and com-
munity Thresher for the
Farmers who want to thresh
their grain at just the right time
for best grain and best market.

It is designed exactly like our
larger sizes, and has all the fa-
mous Russell exclusive features,
including big, easy-running cyl-
inder, high grate separating
device, and distributing beater.

Russell Threshers are made in
six sizes 20 x 34, 24 x 43, 27 x 46,
30 x 50, 33 x 54 and 36 x 60; all
but the new small size are for
large grain farms or custom work.

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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Tasks in Tractor Operation.
Different Kinds of Gears.
Some of the Requirements.
Comparison with Motor Cars.
Cause of Losses in Power.
Results of Uneven Strains.
Troubles for Tractor Owners.
Roller Bearings are Best.
New Machines More Efficient.
Questions and Answers.

TRACTOR operation presents two
big tasks—one is the generating
of power, the other the transmit-
ting of power. The first is taken care
of by the engine, the second by the
gears.

While tractors differ widely in their
design, every tractor depends on a gear
set to take the power from the engine
—the first step in the delivery of power
to the wheels. This set of gears is
called the "transmission." To get the
power from the transmission to the
wheels, various means are employed,
all of which call for the use of gears
in some form. These are spoken of as
the "final drive" gears. The different
types of drive are known as "internal
gear," "external gear," "worm-gear,"
and other more or less familiar names.
In most tractors, the power delivery,
or transmission system consists of
three sets of gears.

A set of gears is also used to apply
power to the pulley where the tractor
is used for belt work. Gears, there-
fore, play a role in tractor performance
second to no other part or group of
parts, not excepting the engine. And
while, of course, the most efficient
gears cannot make a good tractor of a
poor one, gears that fail to do their
job right can make a poor tractor of
an otherwise good one. To be fully
efficient the gears first of all must have
sufficient strength to carry the loads
and stand all the shocks they may
meet in ordinary service. Further-
more, they must mesh accurately and
revolve with the least possible fric-
tion. Unless they meet these require-
ments, excessive wear or sudden break-
age are sure to result.

Because of the great severity of
tractor service, the likelihood of rapid
wear or breakage when inferior gears
are used is a constant menace to de-
pendable performance, and the owner
never can feel certain of his machine
from one hour to the next.

Tractor service is many times as
hard on the gears as is motor car
service, for instance, because the trac-
tor runs constantly under full power
with ceaseless strain on the gears—
the motor car frequently coasts or runs
at a speed which calls for but a frac-
tion of its power.

The tractor must overcome the tre-
mendous resistance of ground and
plows—the motor car, except for the
occasional hill or bad road, has com-
paratively no resistance to meet. The
tractor must withstand frequent se-
vere shocks, such as are caused by
hitting stones or roots and dropping
into holes—the motor car ordinarily
gets few hard bumps, and these are
cushioned by tires and springs.

As someone has well stated, "There's
not an inch of coasting in a tractor.
It's all pulling—and hard pulling." It
should be plain, therefore, that to
stand up under such gruelling work,
tractor gears must be superior in their
strength and wearing qualities, and
certainly no less carefully designed
and accurately made than are motor
car gears.

If they are not able to resist the
grinding pressures and battering blows
without excessive wear, the teeth of
the gears soon fail to mesh accurately
and many serious evils result.

Power escapes in transmission. This
not only means waste of fuel but it
also means reducing the tractor's ca-
pacity for work. Bearings wear un-
evenly, throwing shafts out of line.
This, in turn, causes gears, bearings
and other parts to wear faster. Vibra-
tion is produced in the gears, result-
ing in increased wear and tear, as well
as noise.

Danger of breakage is heightened,
due to uneven strains, lessened resis-
tance in the gears and increased vibra-
tion. If any subject in connection with
tractor building deserves full consid-
eration, therefore, it is the subject of
gears, yet, strange as it may seem,
comparatively few tractor-makers gave
much attention to gear-design and con-
struction until a relatively short time
ago. In many quarters the severity
of tractor-gear service has not been
appreciated—in others there has been
a tendency toward cheap construction,
the builders believing that the way to
make a tractor that will sell is to make
it low-priced.

As a result, gear troubles often have
overtaken the tractor-owner. Break-
downs have occurred at most unfavor-
able moments, forcing the tractor into
the repair shop while priceless hours
or days went slipping past until new
gears could be obtained and installed.
These conditions have resulted from
a number of causes:

1. Gears have been made of ordi-
nary untreated cast-iron or cast steel
and have had to be large and heavy in
order to have sufficient tooth-strength
to carry even normal loads. This
means big heavy shafts, housings and
frames.

2. In many instances, gears have
been used with the teeth in the same
rough condition in which they came
from the foundry, so that it has been
impossible to make them mesh accu-
rately. Even where effort has been
made to correct the inaccuracy, by
machining the teeth, it has been only
partly successful.

3. Until recently no effort was
made to enclose the gears, with the re-
sult that deposits of sand and grit
have quickly accumulated on the tooth
faces, causing increased friction and
excessive wear.

4. Provision for lubrication often
has been either entirely absent or in-
efficient. Where the gears run ex-
posed, the lubricant and the dirt soon
form an abrasive compound that grinds
down the gear teeth.

5. Not enough attention has been
paid to the bearings that carry the
shafts on which the gears are mounted.

Instead of these practices—as trac-
tor-makers are rapidly learning—sci-
entific tractor construction calls for:

1. Heat-treated forged steel gears,
providing greater strength with less
weight.

2. Gears with accurately machine-
cut teeth.

3. Protection against dirt with dust-
proof housings.

4. Constant lubrication, the gears
running in oil.

5. Adequate bearing surface and in
most cases, at least, roller or ball bear-
ings.

What the cast gear type of trans-
mission system means in loss of power
and excessive fuel bills alone, to say
nothing of the various other disad-
vantages that follow its use, is better
appreciated in the light of calculations
made by engineers, who are recognized
as tractor experts. These show that
one pair of rough cast-tooth gears,
provided with babbitt bearings, con-
sume 10 per cent of the power that
passes thru them. Figuring three sets
of gears to a tractor, there is 30 per
cent power waste in transmission.

With cut heat-treated gears and
anti-friction bearings, the power loss
is reduced to 3 per cent for each gear
set or only 9 per cent in all. This an
efficient transmission system delivers
21 per cent more power to the wheels.
Moreover, this is a conservative figure,
which takes no account of the great
differences in the provisions for lubri-
cation between the two types of trans-
missions and the greater likelihood of
shafts being out of line where cast-
gears and plain bearings are used. It
is by no means unusual in a tractor so
equipped to have from 40 to 50 per
cent of the power consumed between
engine and drive wheels.

That many tractor-builders have
continued to follow gear practices of

(Continued on Page 28)



Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Time to Plant Corn.
Wheat Prospect is Good
Best Varieties of Potatoes,
Using Hay for Mulching.
Early Tubers are Best.
Favorable Season for Alfalfa.
Country Life and Town Life.
Heavy Soils and Sandy Loams.

WE HAVE found that early planting of corn does not produce the fodder growth that later planting does and for that reason we shall be satisfied if the seed is in the ground by May 1 or even a little later. We shall also plant a little more seed than usual because of the need for fodder. Where we formerly planted two grains to the hill we will use a plate that will plant two grains in one hill and three grains in the next. In the bottom we will plant the full three grains in every hill. We intend to use the check row and cultivate both ways.

Wheat is making steady progress. Nothing has yet occurred to harm the plant. The heavy rains seem to have done no damage and if the growth continues we will be obliged to use a lot of binding twine for we will have a crop of straw at least, even should something happen to prevent filling. Old wheat raisers say that, barring weather altogether out of the ordinary, a large upland wheat crop is assured. A still larger one will be harvested on the bottoms unless growth is so heavy that the straw lodges. That is what the bottom wheat farmers have to fear now.

We have on this farm plenty of wheat straw left which could be used for mulching potatoes but we fear to use it as it contains some grain. We know by past experience that this grain will grow and choke out the potatoes. So this week we planted 3 bushels of potatoes in rows so they could be cultivated. The ground was manured, then plowed and furrowed out. For seed we are using Neureka, Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler potatoes. This seed was raised from a start procured from Wisconsin last year and grown here last summer under mulch. This should mean good seed and the result now depends on the amount of rainfall during July.

For several years we have made an effort to raise all the potatoes needed for home use. We have come to the conclusion that it is not best to do this: home grown potatoes not raised under mulch are poorer in quality after January 1 than those raised in the North, so we have concluded to plant only enough potatoes to last until that date, and to buy Northern grown spuds to last the season out. If we had plenty of mulching of the right kind we could raise potatoes which would compare in quantity and quality with any raised in the North, but the mulching is lacking. When prairie hay, such as we used to use to mulch potatoes with, sells on the market for more than \$20 a ton we cannot afford to use it for mulching.

The potatoes spoken of in the foregoing paragraphs are not the only ones planted on this farm. Just as early as the season would allow we planted 4 bushels which are now coming up. It has been our experience that potatoes planted here early in March will make a fair crop no matter how dry the season but they ripen so early that they must be dug in July or they grow if a rain comes. A potato in the ground will grow if rain comes soon after it ripens and if it does grow it is worthless; it becomes so watery and soggy that one has to be potato hungry indeed to eat it. If they are dug about August 1 they will keep until about December 1 and retain fair quality but after that I prefer potatoes of better quality.

Clover seed is so high in price that I know of none being sown in the county. Alfalfa seed is, of all farm productions, the nearest in price to what it sold for four years ago of any I can call to mind. For that reason about the usual acreage of alfalfa has been sown this spring with good

chances for a stand if we get even a fair amount of moisture next summer. The ground is clean, the last two dry summers allowing the grass and weeds no start, and there is plenty of moisture in the ground to bring the seed up at once. Some have sowed with oats and hope for moisture at harvest time to hold the stand but on the whole I believe it best to sow alfalfa alone, especially on the upland.

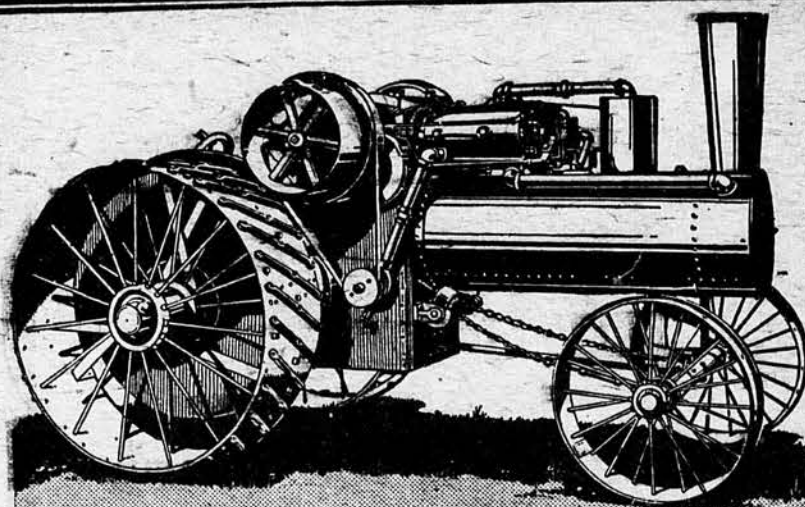
I heard the question of the best nurse crop for spring sown alfalfa discussed at a meeting of farmers recently and it seemed to be the general opinion that flax was the most satisfactory of all spring sown grains. One man said that even last summer, dry as it was, his alfalfa lived thru and made a stand but that it was sown in flax. Another said he had a good stand in oats but that it died shortly after the oats were cut. On bottom fields, where the soil is deep, alfalfa may survive if sown with a nurse crop but on our uplands I believe it best to sow alfalfa alone. One can afford to give the use of the land one season if he can thereby make sure of a good stand of alfalfa.

I find that it does not take long for a man to get out of touch with the farm. Last week I spent in town attending court as a jurymen and of course the matters I heard discussed had little to do with the farm. I found that I no longer was thinking of farm happenings but of what was occurring in town and this despite the fact that almost my entire interest was in the farm only 12 miles away. It then became plain to me how soon a farmer could become a town man. I could see that it was very easy to do so. On the other hand, I imagine that it would not be easy for a town man to become a farmer. Probably most town men would think town and "hanker" for the town even tho they lived in the country for a year. I would not change country life for town life but it is very plain to me why many men would and often do change. Country life will have to be made much more profitable than it is at present to shift the trend countrywards as fast as it is now going townwards.

Today, April 19, the wind is blowing strong from the south. Within the last 10 days we have had a very heavy rain, about 2 inches having fallen in one night. Under such conditions our land, if it were sandy and had just been worked this spring, would be going north as fast as the wind could take it and the land of some other man would be dropping in on us. It was just such continuing conditions that brought us from a sandy Nebraska farm to a Kansas farm with heavy soil. I know that a heavy soil has many drawbacks and that we find them out more especially in a wet season but, to my mind, there is nothing so discouraging as to have a crop blown out of the ground. One not only loses his crop, but he loses much of his land at the same time. While living on our sandy Nebraska farm we often had thought of making a move to some locality where the soil did not blow but it was an experience we had the year before we moved that produced the final decision. We had a field of 60 acres of quite sandy land which we had listed to corn about May 10. Shortly after listing a heavy rain came which washed the sand to the top and then one night came a terrific wind from the northwest. The next morning we went out to find the lister furrows blown full and a 60-acre field of corn to plant over. Right then we received our final incentive to hunt for a farm with heavier soil.

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Townsend Tractor

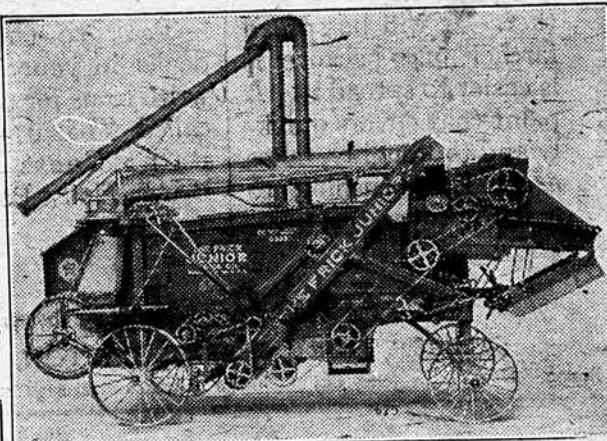
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Here is a tractor that is constructed to do 90 per cent of the work on the farm. It is not a cheap tractor, which breaks down under ordinary farm work, but is intended to do your work year after year and able to stand the heavy duty imposed upon it, and in construction there is not a part that is not subjected to every test. There is not an ounce of material that is not the best money will buy; no effort to save cost for competitive motives made but only to supply the best, at prices asked.

The "Frick Junior" or Light Pattern Thresher

With wind stacker, feeder and wagon loader. Sizes 22x28 in. and 26x32 in. Horsepower required with wind stacker thresher—8 to 10 H. P. respectively.

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Frick Junior Thresher

The patented separating grate under the cylinder effects 90 percent of the separation before the straw passes. This cylinder tooth and grate makes possible threshing clean from the head with only one concave, two rows of spikes, which means a saving of power, longer, coarser straw and less work for the separator and cleaner. The cylinder shaft journals run in self-oiling boxes of the splash type. All important bearings are located on the main frame. Let us suggest that you get a demonstration of the Townsend Tractor and the Frick Junior Thresher before you buy.

Etnier & Hoerman

Factory Representatives Frick Machinery

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Wichita, Kansas

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Prepare for a better crop next year by shearing, this season with a machine. Work is much easier. You not only get longer, better wool without scarring the sheep, but leave a smooth stubble that will increase next year's growth. Use a Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine. Price \$14. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for catalog.

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Self-administered by the animals. Place brick or block where they can have access to it all the time and they partake of it as nature dictates. No bother to you; no overdosing, no underdosing, no waste.

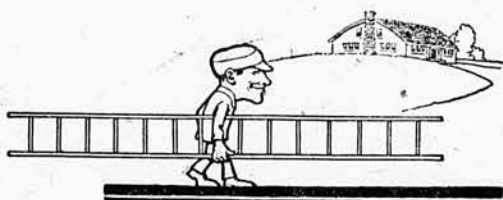
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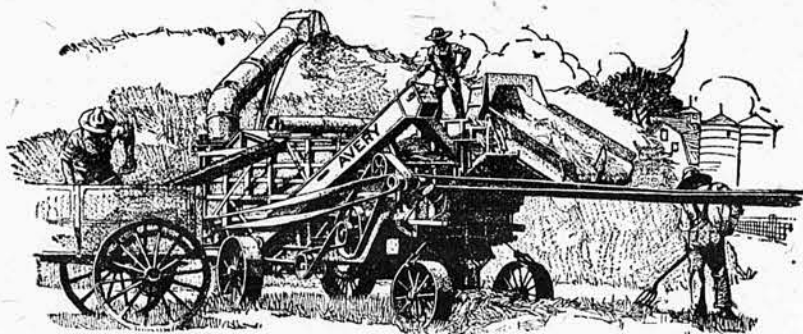
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Avery Threshers Beat Government Test Record

Canvas tests, made by the Government during the past season, again prove Avery "Yellow-Fellows" the *Champion Grain-Saving Threshers*.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation, under the authorization of the Government last summer, made 408 canvas tests throughout the Northwest. After carefully adjusting all separators the average saved was only 99.62-100 per cent.

The average percentage of grain saved by Avery Threshers in 27 actual field tests, threshing on canvas in a similar way, was 99.91-100 per cent—a record that has never been equalled by any other make of tractor.

Avery Separators beat the Government record by over one-quarter of one per cent.

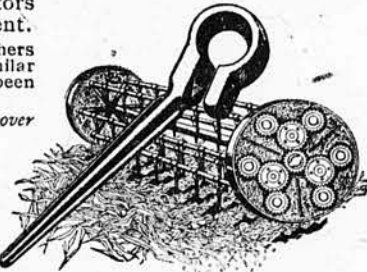
Think What This Means in Saving High Priced Grain

We back Avery Separators with the strongest definite grain-saving guarantee given with any machine—guarantee printed right in the order blank.

Write for the Avery Catalog

and find out more about the famous I. X. L. Grain Saving Device, Avery Guaranteed for Life Cylinder Teeth and many other exclusive features in Avery Threshers.

Also learn about the six sizes of Avery Kerosene Tractors.

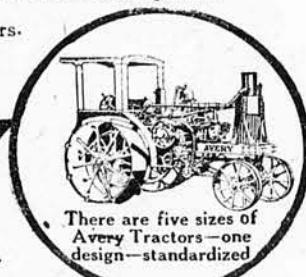


Avery I. X. L. Separating Device, located back of the cylinder. Its fingers thin out the straw so grain falls in the pan below. One of the greatest grain-saving features ever added to a separator.

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AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery



There are five sizes of Avery Tractors—one design—standardized

The Wichita Tractor Show

National Plowing Demonstration Begins July 21

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

TRACTORS were largely responsible for the big wheat acreage in Kansas and other Western states last year. The Great War taught farmers a valuable lesson in regard to the importance of these time saving machines. When men were going into the army every day the labor problem on the farm soon became a very serious matter. How to increase the acreage for wheat and other necessary food crops when there were scarcely men enough left to cultivate the usual acreage was a problem that seemed impossible of solution until some one suggested that the tractor would make it possible to increase the area for wheat and the size of the farms at the same time. Less labor was required and the tractor made possible the use of larger and better tillage implements.

Results of Improved Machinery

Improved machinery has always tended to increase the size of farms. The tractor is an improved farm machine and is no exception to this rule.

It has increased the amount of land farmed and the net farm income in a large number of instances in Kansas. With the more general use of tractors the tilled acres to the farm are bound to increase, and this is as it should be.

The man with efficient machinery on a large farm does just as good work and gets just as large acre yields other things being equal, as the man on the small farm. Quite generally crop yields are better on large than on small farms, contrary to the belief of many people. Larger and more efficient farms are not only of benefit to the men operating them, but to the nation as well.

Why Kansas Buys Tractors

This year Kansas has 11 million acres of wheat, but this large acreage would never have been possible without the aid of the tractor and improved machinery. Farmers realize now more than ever the value of such a machine. As a consequence there will be a bigger demand for tractors this year than last year. Manufacturers appreciate this condition, and it is shown in their increased activities. Last year 132,697 tractors were manufactured. This year the output will be 314,936. Kansas farmers have plenty of money this year and they expect to spend some of it for tractors, motor trucks, and other kinds of labor saving and time saving machinery.

Kansas led all the states last year in the production of wheat and the present indications are that it will maintain that record for 1919. As it is in the center of the wheat growing section of the country and tractors made the state a leader in wheat production it seems very fitting that the National Tractor Show should arrange to have its next meeting and demonstration at Wichita, Kan. This show will be held there from July 21 to July 26 inclusive. As a city Wichita is much more than you would expect from a population of 80,000 persons. Its central location in Southern Kansas has given it an advantageous position in the bidding for the business of the Southwest. The distributing interests of the city claim territory that includes Southern and Western Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and northeastern Arkansas.

Big Attendance Expected

Wichita has excellent railroad facilities and ample hotel accommodations to take care of all who may desire to attend the tractor demonstration. The management expects an attendance of fully 100,000 persons at the Wichita meeting.

The question of hotel accommodations should not prove the problem that it has in previous years. At a meeting of the Wichita hotel proprietors it was shown that 2,200 hotel rooms could be placed at the disposal of visitors. The hotel rooms have been pooled and will be distributed under the direction of A. E. Hildebrand, manager of the demonstration.

The Wichita Chamber of Commerce thru its secretary, W. E. Holmes, will cooperate with the demonstration officials in all plans. To take care of

those who of necessity must take rooms in the homes of the city the arrangements will be handled by the Durkin Rooming Bureau of the Board of Commerce.

About 2,200 acres have been leased for the plowing and tillage demonstrations. The kind of farming land in which the machines will work this year is similar to that at Salina used in 1918. At least 75 per cent of the land under cultivation is in winter wheat. It is an almost perfectly flat area. The greater part of the soil is black loam and in places is a black sandy loam. The plow men say that best results will be obtained with turf and stubble moldboards with a good part of the land permitting the use of straight stubble moldboards. Hardpan is unknown in the district.

Wichita in its preparation for the big tractor event is fortunate in having at its command the full energies of the membership of the Wichita Thresher and Tractor Club. The club for the past 18 years has stood sponsor for an annual show that has established itself as one of the most important included in the power farming equipment circuit. It is known as the Mid West Tractor-Thresher Show. All the business men and all the members of the various business organizations of Wichita are co-operating with the management of the National Tractor Show in a general united effort to make the tractor demonstrations a complete success in every sense of the word. All Kansas progressive farmers are making their plans to be present.

Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 26.)

a past era, and that until recently, farmers accepted them without protest seems particularly surprising when it is remembered that for the much less severe service of the motor car, heat-treated forged and cut-steel gears, fully enclosed and provided with ball or roller bearings, long ago became standard.

The same farmer who unquestioningly bought a tractor equipped with ordinary exposed cast tooth-gears, would no more have purchased a motor car so built than he would have bought a horse with a broken leg.

Naturally, of course, such a situation could not last. The tractor had to be made more efficient to establish itself as a permanent factor on the farm, and, from what has been said, it must be evident that one of the places where the greatest advances were possible was in the gears. On many of the latest tractor models there is not a single exposed gear, and it is safe to say that within a few years, there will be few, if any, of which the same statement cannot be made.

Trailer for Motor Car

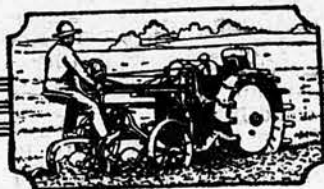
I would like to have you publish a suggestion for a trailer for a Ford car. I would like to build one and have a pair of heavy spring-wagon wheels. Do you think they would be heavy enough? R. H. H. Kechi, Kan.

We have seen a number of home made trailers which apparently have been used with success when attached to small motor cars. We have noticed, however, that the trailers built of light material did not last very long, which might be expected. We doubt whether spring-wagon wheels would be strong enough to carry very much of a load, if you use them in building a trailer. Probably you could purchase some extra heavy wheels from a wheel manufacturer. We suggest that the width of the tire should be at least 1½ inches, in order to give the wheel sufficient strength to carry severe loads.

Colorado Against It

I am enclosing clipping from the Farmers Mail and Breeze, also petition signed by my neighbors. Colorado farmers are watching Senator Capper's work in their behalf with interest and sincerely hope he will be successful in bringing about the repeal of the so-called "Daylight Saving Law."

La Junta, Colo. B. A. Shelton.



Every Moline-Universal Tractor Must Give Satisfactory Service

When you buy a Moline-Universal Tractor the transaction does not end there. In addition you buy Moline Service—which is service that satisfies. This means that with intelligent operation you will be able to keep your tractor working to full capacity during its entire life.

Moline Service means exactly what it says—and we have perfected an organization which enables us to furnish Moline Service that satisfies. We can do this because:

1. Twenty-three Moline factory branches in all parts of the United States carry stocks of repairs and complete machines—in charge of an expert service department.
2. Factory branch territories are sub-divided into service territories each in charge of a resident Moline Service Supervisor—whose sole duty is to see that Moline Service is properly and promptly furnished in his territory.
3. Every Moline Tractor Dealer is required to carry Moline-Universal Tractor repairs in stock and have a competent service department to provide prompt and efficient service.
4. Tractor schools of short duration in charge of expert instructors are being held in co-operation with Moline Tractor Dealers, to instruct farmers in the care and operation of Moline-Universal Tractors. These schools will continue to be held as long as there is a demand for them.
5. With every Moline-Universal Tractor we furnish a complete instruction book, giving full information on care and operation of the tractor.
6. Moline-Universal Tractors are simple in construction, have the best materials and workmanship money can buy, and all working parts are quickly accessible.

Therefore we are prepared to back Moline Service to the limit and you are sure of getting constant and satisfactory work from your Moline-Universal Tractor.

If any Moline-Universal Tractor is not giving its owner satisfactory service we want to know about it *immediately*.

The Moline Plow Company leads the Tractor industry—first, in developing and perfecting the original two-wheel, one-man tractor which does *all farm work including cultivating*, and again in announcing a service plan which makes a “booster” of every Moline Tractor owner

Join the throng of “Moline Boosters.” You will be able to do twice the farm work at half the expense. See your Moline Dealer now or write us for full information.

Moline Plow Company, Moline, Illinois

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Bloomington, Ill.

Indianapolis
Columbus, Ohio
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Service That Satisfies

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Right to Remove

A sold his farm to B. There was a feed rack on the place used in feeding roughness to cattle. The posts are set on the ground, not in the ground at all. Has A the right to move this rack with other personal property?

Yes.

Right to Crop

I have 160 acres in Ford county on which there is a mortgage; \$1,000 will be due April 1, and I cannot make the payment. If the company forecloses the mortgage would I get the crop for this year, the farm being rented?

Yes; the landowner's share.

Ownership of Hedge

A set hedge all round his place but makes an agreement with his neighbor B that B is to keep one part of the fence trimmed, and this is to be considered his part. A and B both die. E, the present owner of the land formerly owned by A, claims all the hedge because A set it out. Has D, who now owns the land formerly owned by B, a right to part of the hedge?

In my opinion he has.

Hog Fence

What is the law in regard to fencing against hogs? One of my neighbors has notified me to put up hogtight fence.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Unless the voters of your township have voted to let hogs run at large you are not required to put up hogtight fence. You can ascertain easily whether such a vote was taken.

Division of Estate

Parents are dead leaving an 80 acres to be divided among 11 heirs. The youngest boy always lived with his mother, being feeble minded and incapable of taking care of himself. One of the daughters is trying to buy out all the other heirs. She has bought out half the heirs but the others will not sell nor try to get the estate settled. The feeble-minded son is 40 years old. I do all I can for him but the other heirs will not help. What can I do to get

the estate settled and the weak-minded son cared for?

SUBSCRIBER.

Apply to the probate court for an administrator to settle and divide the estate. Ask also for a guardian for the feeble-minded son. He could in all probability get him placed in the state home for the feeble-minded. His share of the estate would be applied to paying for his care.

Renter's Rights

A rents farm from B for 2-5 of grain, and B agrees to give A free use of pasture and meadow. A has nothing but verbal lease. B sells land to C but does not notify A. Can C change the contract without A's consent? If A buys wire and builds fence on B's premises without B's consent can he take the wire with him when he leaves the place?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

C is bound by the contract made between A and B if he had knowledge that A was in possession of the land and a renter.

Yes.

Estate of Unmarried Person

If an old bachelor or old maid dies possessed of money, government bonds and other property, and has a living father and mother, brothers and sisters, how would the property be legally divided, and is the law the same in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska?

READER.

The property would go to the father and mother. This is true of Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas.

Legal Age for Marriage

At what age in New Mexico can a woman become legally married without the consent of her parents? In Colorado what can a man be fined for marrying a girl of 15 against the wishes of her parents, and without their consent giving her age wrong in order to get the license? Could the marriage be annulled because of this?

READER.

Parental consent is required for the marriage of females in New Mexico, who are less than 18 years old. If a man in Colorado makes false representations concerning the age of his prospective bride he is subject to a fine of \$500. If the marriage was consummated the fact that the bride was not legal age would not be suffi-

cient grounds for annulling the marriage. In New Mexico marriage with a woman less than 15 is void, but this is not true in Colorado.

Wife's Name on Deed

In regard to wife's name on deed to her farm home. How is she to know whether it is there if she did not write it? I want to know how and when to begin. I want to be sure that my children get their part of the proceeds of my labor.

E. R. C.

Of course if the name of the wife is on the deed without her knowledge or consent it must be a forgery and the person committing the forgery could be prosecuted. Also the deed would be invalid. It ought not to be difficult to learn whether such a deed has been executed and delivered.

Division Fence

A, B and C own 720 acres. The road is supposed to separate C's land from the lands of A and B. C says that he has given the road from the other side of his land instead of where it should be. Now A and B wish to fence their land. Can they compel C to build his half of the fence and where should the fence be built, in the middle of the supposed road or on A and B's side?

SUBSCRIBER.

A diagram which accompanies this question shows that the road has not been opened between the lands of A and B and the land of C, but that there is a road on the other side of C's land. If the road was regularly laid out between the lands of A and B, on the one side and C on the other, I do not understand how the road that is traveled happens to be where it is. If the location of the road was changed then there is no road laid out thru the lands of A, B and C. In that case the division line between A and B and C is C's east line, as I understand the diagram. In other words there is no road there, and C will have to build his half of the division fence just as if a road never had been located. If, on the other hand, the road should run between the lands of A and B and the lands of C, then C should be given possession of his land along his west

line, now used for a public road, in which event he would have to build all of the fence on his side of the road between him and A and B, and they would have to build all on their side of the road. There would be no division fence, C being on one side of the road and A and B on the other.

Wife Inherits Half

If a man living in Oklahoma is killed, leaving money and other property, but no will, and no children, can his widow hold all of his property, or will part of it go to his mother? Who gets the damages paid by the company which caused his death? Can any one, except the policy holder, collect any part of the insurance policy?

READER.

The widow, under the Oklahoma law, is entitled to 1/2 the property including the damages paid for the killing of her husband. The other half would go to the surviving parent. The beneficiary named in the insurance policy is entitled to collect the insurance.

Telephone Companies

What control has the government taken of mutual telephone companies? Has a mutual county telephone company the right to disconnect from a mutual telephone system in which the county telephone company is a shareholder if it wishes to do so, without interfering with the government? Will the county telephone company's share remain in the switch board in case the shareholders cut off their lines for certain reasons, or can the share be taken away from the shareholders after they have cut off their own lines?

SUBSCRIBER.

None. If I understand your question, yes. I do not think I understand this question. You should take the matter up with the public utilities commission, and get a ruling.

Abandoned Road

A road was surveyed about 40 years ago, dividing the lands of A and B. A planted a hedge fence on his side of the road. B never fenced his side. Later, the road was abandoned. The hedge fence planted by A has always been used as the division fence between the pastures on A's and B's land. B sold his land and the present owner will not help keep up the fence as he says it is not on his land. Can the fence be set back on the division line? Can B be compelled to help build a fence? Would it be necessary to have line surveyed? A SUBSCRIBER.

If the people of your township have voted to make the hedge a legal fence A could transplant his hedge on the line for his part of the fence, but he could not compel B to maintain a hedge on his half of the line. He might put up some other kind of legal fence if he preferred to do so. He can be compelled to keep up half of a legal fence, however. If you can agree on where the division line is a survey will not be necessary. If there is a dispute about it a resurvey should be had.

State Officials, and the Cabinet

Please publish names of state officials, and the members of the President's cabinet.

V. M.

Governor, Henry J. Allen; Lieutenant-Governor, C. S. Huffman; Secretary of State, L. J. Pettyjohn; Auditor, Fred Knapp; Treasurer, Walter Payne; Attorney General, R. M. Hopkins; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Lizzie Wooster; Superintendent of Insurance, Frank J. Travis; State Printer, Imri Zumwalt; Justices of Supreme Court, William A. Johnston, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason, Silas Porter, Judson S. West, John Marshall, John S. Dawson.

Members of President's cabinet: Secretary of State, Robert Lansing; Secretary of Treasury, Carter Glass; Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker; Attorney General, Thomas Watt Gregory; Postmaster General, Albert Sidney Burleson; Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels; Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Knight Lane; Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston; Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield; Secretary Labor, William B. Wilson.

A Voice for Ireland

Why doesn't England give Ireland self-government? How can Great Britain consent to approve President Wilson's 14 points for peace conditions, and go before the Peace Conference while she is trying to smother every spark of liberty in her own subjects? How is she going to apply the principle of self-determination to her own subjects? Every Irish patriot who raises his voice for that principle is condemned to the gallows as a traitor to the crown. But still she says she is a friend to the oppressed of other nations. If President Wilson suffers England to ignore the independence of Ireland and does not apply the same medicine to her as they are to impose on other nations he will no longer have the place he now has in the hearts of the American people.

I am not an Irishman as my name implies; not even my ancestors were Irish so far as I know, but I want to see justice done to a long suffering people, which should have been done centuries ago.

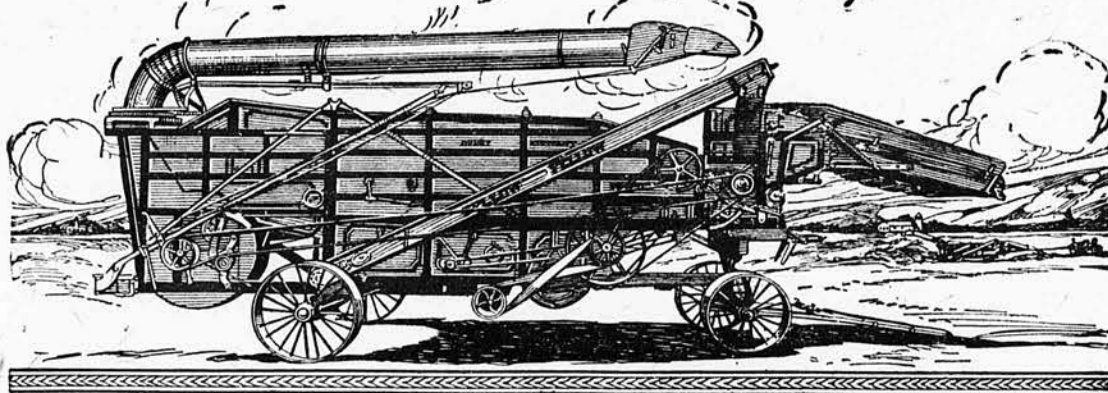
H. B. MALONE.

One of the reasons I think why independence has not been given to Ireland is because the people of Ireland

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

For Threshers



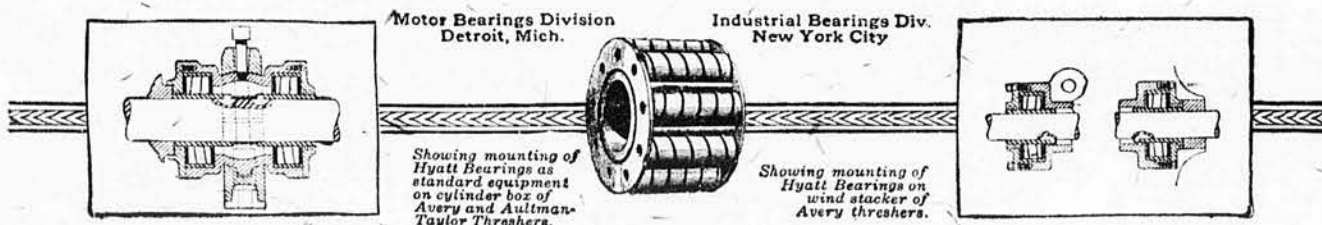
Standard After Years of Test

Many years ago experiments were conducted to find an anti-friction bearing suitable for use in threshers. But because of the extremely severe operating conditions, the effort was abandoned. Three years ago these experiments were repeated, using Hyatt Roller Bearings. And after three years' testing by actual use at the hands of practical threshermen, Hyatt Roller Bearings have been adopted as standard equipment on the cylinder and wind stacker shafts of Avery threshers and are also

in the cylinder boxes of Aultman-Taylor threshers. Hyatt Bearings add reliability and durability, make it possible to operate the thresher with less power, save much valuable time in oiling, keep the job running steadily and effect a substantial saving in the upkeep expense.

Know the value of Hyatt Bearings in your tractor, thresher, grain binder, plows and other farm machinery—write for the Hyatt booklet that explains these advantages in detail.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Tractor Bearings Division, Chicago



never have been able to agree among themselves as to what they wanted. The Sinn Feiners want complete independence. The home rulers want home rule, while there is a large element in Northern Ireland which wants neither. The statement that every Irishman who raises his voice in favor of the principle of self-determination is condemned to the gallows is an extravagant assertion without foundation in fact. There is, as a matter of fact, a large number of Sinn Feiners elected to the British parliament. They were elected on the issue of Irish independence, and are at liberty to talk about it as much as they please. So far as I can recall Sir Roger Casement is the only Irishman who has been sent to the gallows in recent years and he was hanged, not because he was in favor of Irish independence but because he entered into a conspiracy with Germany to land troops in Ireland, and organize an Irish rebellion. He was hanged as he ought to have been. The fact is that the British government has been mighty lenient with Irishmen in recent years. This talk about the Irish being oppressed and downtrodden is largely rot.

Division of Property

Has a wife a right to will her interest in land and personal property to her children if the land and personal property are held in the name of the husband? A great deal of the property has been accumulated since marriage. If any of it, what part will she have a right to will away? What per cent does an executor receive for settling an estate in Kansas? Does a will have to be made in the presence of witnesses? SUBSCRIBER.

Unless there is some proof that the property held in the name of the husband is in reality the property of the wife, she cannot will it to the children. If, as a matter of fact, her ownership of the property can be established she may will half of it to the children. The other half will go to her husband at her death.

The Kansas statute does not fix the per cent the executor may receive. That is left to the discretion of the court. A will in Kansas to be valid must be signed by two witnesses, and these are supposed to be present when the will is executed.

Old Violin

I have an old violin that has marked on the inside "Antonius Stradivarius, Cremona, Faciebat Anno 1727." Could this be the year in which it was made, and about what would be its value? I do not play or know anything about a violin, but have been told that it is worth lots of money. Elkhart, Kansas. WALTER M. CLARK.

If your violin is a genuine Stradivarius as it purports to be, undoubtedly it is valuable. But I have heard of a good many of these instruments, which leads me to believe that many of them are counterfeit. I suggest that you get in touch with some leading concern which makes a business of manufacturing and selling violins. You can in that way probably learn whether your violin is a genuine "Stradivarius," and its value.

To Get Clear Title

A sells property to B who pays a small amount down, the rest to be paid in monthly installments. B made a few payments then became ill and fell behind with his payments. He then sold the property to C who died three days after buying the place, two years ago. A has paid the taxes on the place for the last two years. No money has been paid on the property since C's death. We hold first mortgage. Can we get the property back without going thru court? The title is in C's name. J. D. G.

You might get quit claim deeds from all of C's heirs, but the better way would be to foreclose your mortgage. It would leave your title in better order.

French

Please publish the English translation of the following French words "Quel age avez-vous?" SUBSCRIBER.

"How old are you?" a very impolite question to ask a woman.

Wild Ducks

Is there any law in Kansas against hunting wild ducks? If so what is it? E. C. G.

Wild ducks may be hunted in Kansas between September 1 and April 15 the next year.

About Oil Companies

To whom shall I write to learn the financial standing of a Wichita oil company? What can a person do with a company that has not lived up to its contract with the persons who have bought stock in the company? HARRY PRITCHARD. La Junta, Colo.

Write "Blue Sky Board" Bank Commissioner's office, Topeka, Kan., for statement of company's financial condition.

Also file your complaint with the blue sky board if you have been defrauded by the oil company.

How Is It Pronounced?

What is the correct pronunciation of Bolshevik? W. L. T. K.

Accent on first syllable; o sounded as in dog.

Thoroughbred

A dispute has arisen regarding the correct use of the word thoroughbred. Can it be used correctly except to designate the thoroughbred horse? W. J.

No.

Who Gets the Bounty?

A trapped a coyote on his own farm. The animal broke the chain and escaped with the trap on one front foot. A couple of days later he was captured by B and C near an old straw stack about a mile from where he was trapped. He was still dragging the trap when captured. Now, should A get a part of the proceeds; if so, how much? ANXIOUS READER.

In equity he ought to get half. As a legal proposition he probably could not make B and C divide further than to give him back his trap.

Songs and Inheritance

Do you know the song which has the words: "In her snow white coffin lay her little form so white and cold," or something like that.

If a young man gets married and his father gives him a farm to live on, telling him it will be his in the future, and that he can put all the improvements he wants to on it, and relying on the promise of the father the son and his wife spend

their entire lives on the farm and put \$10,000 worth of improvements thereon, can the father take that farm away from them, and give it by will to some of his other children or his grandchildren? He has also given his other children farms under the same conditions, but the others have not improved their farms.

If a man owns 320 acres and has three children, all of age, and his wife dies, how much do the children inherit? Two of the children left the first year after the death of their mother, and one remained on the place. The father sold the place 13 years after the death of his wife. Have the children a share therein or can the man give a clear title and can the one remaining on the place claim a home, or must he vacate when his father asks him to give possession? READER.

I am not familiar with the song named. Write a music publishing house. They may be able to supply the song or tell you where it can be bought.

If the promise made by the father to the son can be proved the son can hold the land. However, in case the father made such a will as you mention, the son would not be permitted to testify after the death of his father in contradiction of the will. If his wife heard the promise made to her husband, under a decision made by our supreme court, she would be competent to testify, or if there were other witnesses to the promise made by the father they could be used to prove such promise.

Unless the land belonged in whole or in part to the wife the children would not inherit anything at her death. The title being in the father, he has the

right to hold the land or dispose of it as he sees fit. Unless he remarried he could will all of the land away from his children. Unless the son who remained on the land had some agreement or contract with his father which gave him a right of possession his father might dispossess him.

Pay of Draft Board

What salaries have the members of the draft board of Reno county received? If part of the board are county officials do they receive pay in addition to their salaries from the county? SUBSCRIBER.

Members of the local draft boards do not receive regular salaries. In the beginning they received 10 cents each for men inducted into service. Later this was changed so they now receive, as I understand, \$1 an hour for the time actually spent in the work. The total compensation in no case to exceed \$7.50 a day. Vouchers for pay must be accompanied by affidavits that the time was actually put in as reported. The fact that a member of the draft board is a county official does not affect his pay as a member of the draft board.

A Question of Allotment

A and B were married almost three years ago. A left B two years ago. B was drafted into service last summer. Later A received a card stating that B had named her as his allottee. Later still B declined paying allotment. A received word from the Treasury Department asking her to give her reasons for leaving B. She gave her reasons, tho not all of them, but such as she thought

Empire Red Tubes Last as Long as the Average Car Itself

Sometimes there is such a thing as "the best"

Many men set "the best" as their goal. They seek out worthy materials for their work. They gather skilled craftsmen and hold before them high ideals. By sincerity and painstaking they climb near—often very near—to "the best"

He who attains the final "best" however, is he who, having all that the others have—integrity, skill, courage—has over and above these, a hidden advantage all his own. A formula, a method, a device, a knack maybe, which fate has given him and denied to the rest.

So the old master of painting had a

secret of mixing his colors that has made his canvases endure through centuries, while those of his contemporaries are faded and forgotten.

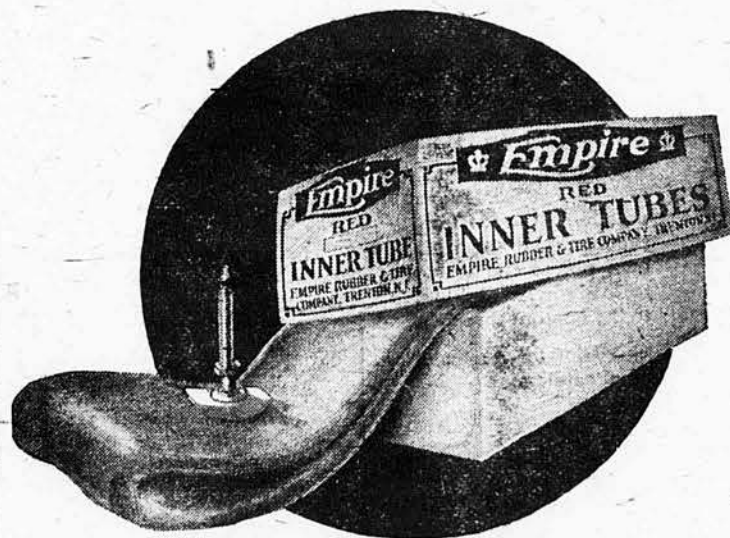
So, too, Modern Industry has its examples.

Many manufacturers have earnestly tried to make the best inner tubes. All have had access to the same rubber markets, the same equipment, the same workmanship. And good tubes are being made in many factories.

But one maker has had the good fortune to possess that knack, which the seeker after "the best" must have if he is to attain his ideal.

Rubber is in itself a short lived material. For years it has baffled the skill of scientists. The problem of the tube maker has always been to lend to the completed product longer life than the crude material possesses. It is just this which is accomplished by the process which was put in use at the Empire factories in Trenton, N. J., twelve years ago. For twelve years the now famous Empire Red Tubes have been made by this exclusive process.

Today, therefore, the service of an inner tube is no longer measured in terms of mileage, but in terms of years, for the Empire process has produced tubes which resist not merely friction and strain, but also the deterioration of time itself—tubes which last as long as the average car itself.



The Empire Tire Dealer

30x3	\$4.00
30x3 1/2	4.45
32x3 1/2	4.75
33x4	6.50
34x4	6.65

Empire Red Tubes

sufficient. She has now received word that B has been exempted from compulsory allotment under act of October 6, 1917. Will you please tell me what that act was? Also could A take an appeal? The Red Cross advanced A \$50 on receipt of the card she first received. A has not received any allotment money and therefore cannot return the money to the Red Cross as she is not physically able to work to earn the money. What shall she do? READER.

The act referred to was passed by Congress, and approved by the President October 6, 1917. It provided war risk insurance and allotments to the wife, divorced wife, children or dependent parents. I understand A has not been divorced from B but has left him. In that case it would be necessary to show why she could not live with B; otherwise he would not be bound to support her. The War Risk Bureau would have the right to pass on the reasons given by A for leaving her husband. The law has provided for an appeal but I know no reason why she may not refer the matter to the Secretary of War who would give the final decision. I suggest she write her member of Congress and have him bring it to the attention of the Secretary of War.

Partition Fence

Can I make my neighbor put up his share of the partition fence? He is using my fence. READER.

You can. Call in the township fence viewers. Have them determine what part of the fence you must build and

what part your neighbor must build. If he fails to build his part you may build it and collect the cost from him.

Wife's Right to Rent

What part of rent from real estate is wife entitled to? If there are children does that entitle wife to any more of the property? SUBSCRIBER.

Unless the title to the real estate is in the wife, or she is a part owner of it, she cannot collect rent so long as she lives with her husband. The wife's share of the estate on the death of her husband is not affected in any way by the number of children. She is entitled to half in any event.

Denatured Alcohol

Is it a violation of the U. S. Revenue law to use denatured alcohol in a liniment for external use only? Is there any law to prevent my neighbor from sowing cane so close to my pasture fence that the cattle can reach it thru the fence? READER.

No, to both questions.

Disagreement

A subscriber in Western Kansas complains against a neighbor with whom he had made a verbal contract to feed and care for some stock for him. It ought to be evident to the writer of the letter that I cannot give him an opinion concerning his legal rights that will be of any value, because I am unable to get all the essential facts, assuming that all he states is true. It is safe to say that in every

controversy of this kind one side will make assertions which the other side will deny, and both may be honest in their statements. My advice in this case is to get three levelheaded, disinterested neighbors who are friendly to both, lay all the facts before these neighbors and abide by their decision. It is much better than going to law.

Meaning of "Hun"

What is the meaning of the word "Hun" and where did it originate? SUBSCRIBER.

The Huns were a fierce tribe of Mongolians who in the Fifth Century, under the lead of Attila, swarmed over Eastern Europe advancing as far west as the Marne in what was then Gaul, now France. Here Attila met his first defeat. He came near destroying the Roman empire, and would have done it if it had not been for the pleadings of the Pope of Rome. Attila had professed Christianity. Of course it was a decidedly peculiar variety of Christianity he practiced, but no more so than that practiced by the kaiser and his followers during the four years of German occupancy of Belgium and France.

Rights of Wife

Father dies leaving widow and seven children. In the will the estate, valued at \$200,000, is divided equally among all of the eight, giving the widow property valued at \$25,000. I have heard that she is entitled

to one half of the whole property unless she signed away her right in the presence of two witnesses before the will is drawn. She did not do this but she signed the will at the time of probating. Would the will be void or would it stand if contested? The will states that if any one contests it he shall not receive any benefit from the will at all. If the will is void wouldn't this, as one of its provisions, be void? KANSAS FARMER.

Unless the wife in writing agreed to waive her rights under the Kansas laws she holds half of the entire property. The fact that she may have witnessed the will would not affect her rights of inheritance. If a will is void all of its provisions are void.

Meaning of Bolsheviki

One of my neighbors and I had a little argument about the word Bolsheviki. He said the meaning of the word was majority. Was he right? C. L. H.

The word is not found in any of our dictionaries, but according to the best information I can obtain it was used to designate the majority wing of the Socialist party in Russia when there was a split in 1903. The other wing was called the Mensheviki.

Building Paved Roads

Do the taxpayers living near proposed paved roads pay according to the distance their lands are from the road? Why is it that non-residents are taxed more heavily on their property than those living in the district thru which the road runs? MRS. M. A. E.

Not necessarily in proportion to the distance. The apportionment of the tax on the lands in the benefit district is left to the discretion of the county commissioners. This accounts for non-residents being taxed more than residents.

New and Old Time

Is it compulsory to open and close a rural school by the "Daylight Saving" time that went into effect March 31? Is there any penalty for failure to comply with the law in rural school districts? Has the school board the authority to order school opened and closed according to the new time when all the patrons are opposed to it? E. C. B.

The time of opening and closing the school would rest with the school board. The general government does not exercise jurisdiction over local schools.

Marriage and Divorce

In case a divorce is granted a man or woman in Kansas, can either go to Missouri or Oklahoma and marry again before the expiration of six months, and then move back into Kansas, or would the person marrying have to remain out of the state? SUBSCRIBER.

If the divorced person remarries before the expiration of six months from the date of the divorce he is subject to prosecution criminally, whether the marriage is contracted in Kansas or in some other state. Of course so long as such person remains outside of the jurisdiction of the Kansas courts he is safe.

Soldier's Pay

I have heard that all discharged soldiers get \$60 bonus. If so where must I apply to get it, and must I send my discharge papers? SUBSCRIBER.

You have been correctly informed. Write the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C., and send your discharge papers. Before doing this, however, you would better send your discharge papers to the Adjutant General, Topeka, and ask that a certified copy of them be made and recorded, and the original discharge returned to you.

Landowner a Trespasser

A rents farm from B for cash rent taking possession March 1, the rental period being one year. Has B the right to go on the land in the fall and drill in wheat without the consent of A? READER.

If unrestricted possession of the place was given to A for a given time and for a given consideration the landowner has not the right to take possession of the land and cultivate it without the consent of the tenant.

Soldiers' Transportation

I was discharged from the U. S. Army prior to the enactment of the new law giving discharged soldiers 5 cents a mile travel pay. Under the old ruling I received 3 1/2 cents a mile transportation pay. Am I entitled to the 1 1/2 cents a mile difference? DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

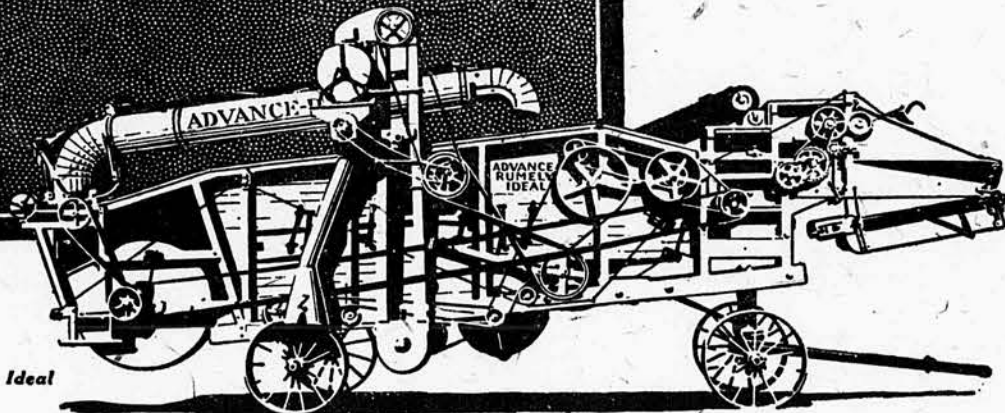
Yes, if you were discharged since Nov. 11, 1918.

Question of Wills

What constitutes a legal will in Kansas? Is it necessary that the will be attested or passed upon by a notary public or other public official? Can husband or wife will away their shares of the joint property without the consent of the other? READER.

A legal will in Kansas must be subscribed by the person executing it either by his own hand or by his direc-

The Best of
80 Years Experience
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Small
Ideal



The 22 x 36 Ideal

THE accumulated manufacturing experience of over three-quarters of a century—and the judgment of over 20,000 Ideal owners—is back of the new, small 22 x 36, Ideal Thresher.

You know the record and reputation of the larger sizes of the Ideal—there's no farming community that hasn't its Ideal outfits with their satisfied customers. When we were called upon to build a smaller size separator, we didn't just "turn one out"—we built along the same lines as the Ideal, determined that our small threshers would be leaders in their class just as are the larger.

So in the small as well as the larger Ideals you will find those features that mean the difference between a "sure" and a "guesswork" job. Ideal thresher owners will tell you that.

Bunching, or cylinder winding is unknown in the Ideal—because the Ideal is designed on the principle of a steady, even flow of straw through the machine from the time it enters the cylinder until, free from all grain, it leaves through the stacker.

First of all, we placed the Ideal grates exactly right in relation to the cylinder. Then we designed the Ideal travelling slatted rake to take the straw from the cylinder and carry it to the straw rack. Result—more grate surface and a steady even flow of straw, making choking impossible.

Shaking alone wasn't a guarantee of complete separation, so we put sets of lifting fingers on the straw rack, that tear the straw open—rake it—beat it from beneath. Result—complete separation and no waste.

Then, to take care of the increased capacity due to these inventions and to make the Ideal do a perfect job of cleaning, we put in extra chaffer area. The chaffer in the cleaning shoe, with the adjustable sieve and our special system of wind control, guarantee a perfect job of cleaning without waste. Result—the kind of cleaning that gets "no dockage" at the elevator.

Such construction shows why the small 22 x 36 will handle up to 900 bushels of wheat in a day's run—the 28 x 44 up to 1,500 bushels.

The Ideal is built in four sizes—22 x 36, 28 x 44, 32 x 52 and 36 x 60—standard in design and construction, and meeting all needs, from the man who owns his own power and wants to do his own threshing, to the custom thresher.

Write for a special Ideal catalog.



The guaranteed
oil-burning,
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OilPull Tractor is
built in sizes to fit
every size Ideal.

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tion. It must be witnessed and signed by two witnesses at the time of execution. In order to pass title to real estate it must be probated. It is not necessary that the will be drawn by or executed before a notary public or other public official. The husband or wife in Kansas cannot will away more than one-half of the property held jointly or otherwise, except with the written consent of the other, husband or wife as the case may be.

Public Land

Is there any land subject to homestead in Montana or other states, and what is required to obtain it? Where could I write to get information concerning public lands in Montana and other states? H. & S.

There are more than 11 million acres of government land in Montana. A great deal of this is of no value for farming purposes. For information concerning the vacant lands open for settlement, and the terms on which they can be taken, write the registers of the United States Land offices at the following places: Billings, Bozeman, Glasgow, Great Falls, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Lewiston, Miles City and Missoula, all in Montana. For general information concerning homestead lands in other states and the conditions under which they may be taken up, write the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Homesteaders Rights

Can a person who wishes to prove up on a claim live two months on it continuously, then go away and live in other places for the next 15 months, then go back on his claim and prove up? Please name the present political parties. What is the poll tax in Kansas? Did not the government call for 50,000 volunteers for foreign service in the army, and what is the purpose in calling for them? Is not the Santa Fe Trail a state road? What is the one Kansas bird unprotected by state and national laws? SUBSCRIBER.

No; unless he was in the army or navy. In that event the time of service would count as residence. If it is necessary that he leave his claim to earn a living he may remain away one year. Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibitionist. Three dollars a year. Yes; presumably to take the place of troops returned from Europe. No. I do not know.

Renter's Rights

A rents a farm from B from March 1 to March 1. In July B tells A to go ahead and sow wheat, that he could have the farm for another year, anyway. Ninety days before March 1 B sent A written notice to vacate on or before March 1. Can B put A off before August, 1919? There are 20 acres of spring crops to be put in. Can B keep A from putting in the crop? A is still in possession. M. J.

A cannot hold possession of the land, and B can prevent him from sowing spring crops, but A will have the right to enter upon the land and harvest the wheat when it is ripe.

Pay for Paper

Does one have to pay for a paper after the subscription period has expired if notice is sent to stop it? SUBSCRIBER.

In addition to the notice the subscriber should refuse to take the paper from the office if he desires it discontinued. If he continues to take the paper out of the office or the mail box the publisher might collect subscription for one year.

Salary of Professor

What salary does a professor of history with the degree of A. B. and A. M. receive in Kansas? HISTORY STUDENT.

It depends on the institution in which he is teaching, the amount of experience he has had, and the liberality of the institution in which he is employed.

Question of Inheritance

A wife dies without leaving any will, but leaving an estate inherited from her parents. She is survived by husband and one child. Does the husband inherit any part of the estate, or does it go to the child? READER.

If the estate is in Kansas, half of it goes to the surviving husband and half to the child.

F. A. U.

Can you tell me anything about the F. A. U.? I hold a policy of \$1,000. Have belonged for 24 years. For a long time I paid 60 cents a month. The order raised the rate to \$2 a month nearly two years ago. Have paid \$1 extra twice this year on account of deaths from the flu. Had a letter a short time ago in which the officials intimated that unless I die soon my beneficiary will not get the \$1,000. I am 63 years old. At my age the order declares I should pay \$6.99 monthly to put me in the adequate rate class. That is more than I can pay. Is it right? F. K.

I know very little about the Fraternal Aid Union. I learn from the state insurance department that the company has been compelled to raise

the rates in order to meet increasing death losses. This works a great hardship on this policy holder and I scarcely know what to advise. At his age, if he can get insurance at all, which is very doubtful, he probably will have to pay a rate as high as that the F. A. U. proposes to charge him.

Exemptions in Colorado

How much is a married man exempt in Colorado in bankruptcy proceedings in the way of household goods and personal property? I have no real estate, but have a Ford car which I value at \$300. SUBSCRIBER.

The exemptions in Colorado in the way of personal property are very similar to those in Kansas. They include tools, farm implements, work animals to the value of \$200, cow and calf, 10 sheep and sufficient feed to keep the animals for six months; food sufficient for the family for six months; library and school books, wearing apparel, family pictures, and a lot in cemetery or other burial place. When the statute was passed the Ford car had not come into being, and is of course not included, unless the court would hold that it is a farm implement, which it might do.

Distribution of Estate

A and B, husband and wife, make a joint will leaving all the property to the survivor so long as he or she lives, then to be equally divided among their three children. B dies, and A marries C, and two years later died. The will was taken into court and sustained by the court. Two years after the death of A, C presents notes, receipts and damage of

promise of getting wife's share against A. Can she collect anything on these claims after carrying the will thru the supreme court and not having presented claims before? SUBSCRIBER.

I do not know that I understand your question; but if I do you are asking whether, after contesting the will in the district and supreme courts and failing to break it, this second wife could then bring a claim against the estate based on some promise or contract made with the deceased husband; having waited more than two years before filing such claim. I believe such a claim under these circumstances will not stand.

Right to Buildings

A renter leases a farm for five years, agreeing to build a house and barn thereon. Can the landowner compel him to leave on the place other buildings which he puts on in addition to those provided for in the lease? SUBSCRIBER.

In my opinion he cannot.

Control of Food Prices

Can you tell me how to obtain information regarding the present control of food prices by the Federal government? Would you care to give me your opinion of the subject so that we might have it for use in our high school? J. A. B.

If you will address letter to Louis Strauss, secretary of Food Administration, Washington, D. C. I believe he will supply all the information desired. The Food Administration was created by act of Congress, August 10, 1917. Under this law Herbert Hoover was appointed Food Administrator by

President Wilson. This was distinctly a war measure. While it was not perfect and undoubtedly in some cases worked hardships and injustice, it was on the whole a great success. Undoubtedly it curbed speculation in food products, and helped to educate the people in the matter of the necessary conservation of food. If it had not been for the action of the Food Administration I believe the people who buy flour would have paid from \$16 to \$20 a barrel for it last year, and proportionately high prices for the by-products of wheat, such as bran and shorts. This was shown by the fact that just as soon as the government restrictions were taken off the prices that might be charged for these feed stuffs the price to the consumers nearly doubled. Perhaps the greatest criticism that could be offered to the action of the Food Administration was that it failed to go far enough. I felt that the prices of all necessities should have been regulated as well as for instance, the prices of wheat and flour and feed stuffs. But after all legitimate criticisms have been offered, in my opinion the Food Administration should have credit for doing a great and necessary, and most important work.

Doesn't Know Homer

Who is D. Doolittle's successor in Congress? SUBSCRIBER.

Homer Hoch of Marion, Kansas.

Plant some kafir and milo this year.

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Disks, Rolls, Plows, Harrows in One Operation

The Gray's exclusive construction, with Wide Drive Drum and compact rigid frame enables it to do a wider range of farm work than any two-wheel-drive machine. By attaching a disk to one side arm, a four bottom-plow to the draw bar and a harrow to the other side arm (as shown below) the ground is left in exceedingly fine condition for seeding at one operation, and one operator can easily handle the whole equipment. Other hitches may be arranged easily.

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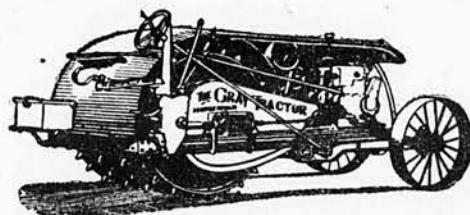
No differential is required, thereby eliminating that much weight as well as the trouble and expense that differential gears give to tractors. The Wide Drive Drum affords so much traction that body weight of the Gray can be cut to the minimum required for strength and rigidity. The frame is the drawbar. The Gray does not pack or ridge soft soil.

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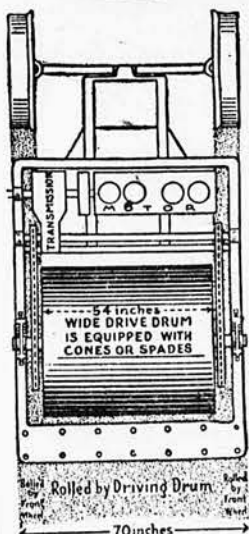
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Waukesha 10 H.P. motor; Bosch magnet with impulse starter; Bennett carburetor and air cleaner; large honeycomb radiator with large fan; Hyatt heavy duty roller bearings in transmission. Thimble bearings in front wheels; transmission gears and drive chains tightly housed and run in oil.

18 Drawbar H. P.
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Weight 6200 lbs.



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.

To Bend Wood

How can a piece of hedge wood 2 1/2 inches thick and 2 feet long be bent to resemble a fellow?
Florence, Kan.

Boil the piece of wood to be bent in water one hour. Build a form, to which the piece is securely clamped and let it remain in this position until dry.
W. W. Carlson.

Dutch Belted Cattle

Please give me some information concerning Dutch belted cattle. How do they compare with other breeds for dairying? From whom can they be obtained in Kansas or in neighboring states?
A READER.

Little is known of the Dutch belted cattle from a dairy viewpoint and most of them are used as a fad more than anything else.

The office of the Dutch belted cattle is located at Peapack, New Jersey. There were two herds of Dutch belted

cattle in Kansas but at the present time I do not know of any in the state. They have no particular advantage over any of the other dairy breeds and I am inclined to believe it would be best to confine breeding operations to just one of the dairy breeds.
J. B. Fitch.

Angora Goats

Where can I obtain some Angora goats and what price would I have to pay for them?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Information regarding Angora goats may be obtained by addressing J. C. Dorst, American Milk Goat Record association, Dayton, Ohio; International Nubian Breeders association, Room 512 Central Mortgage Building, San Diego, California; or E. A. Meserly, secretary of the North American Milk Goat Owners and Breeders association, Baldwin Park, Cal.
C. W. McCampbell.

Cocked Ankle

We have a colt about 10 months old who is badly cocked ankle in her hind legs, and has been this way for several months. Is there any cure for this?
J. H. OLINGER, Greensburg, Kan.

The "cocked ankle" position may at times be cured by applying a shoe to the animal's foot with a long iron spur projecting forward at the toe, which compels the animal to keep the heel of the foot on the ground. In some instances we have found it necessary to extend a heavy iron bar upward from the heels of the shoe and

passing along the back part of the cannon region so that the animal's leg might be strapped to this bar, thus keeping it in a normal position. We have also met with instances of this kind where the unusual position was due to shrunken tendons, and then it is necessary to cut the tendons before the normal standing position can be assumed. Such an operation should be attempted only by a competent graduate veterinarian.
R. R. Dykstra.

Cutting Alfalfa

When should alfalfa be cut? How can it be cured so as to retain the leaves? I desire to get all I can from the alfalfa hay.
Kiowa, Kan. S. G. B.

The alfalfa should be cut when the young shoots start at the crown, and before they grow to a height that the sickle will clip them in the ordinary mowing. The best time to cut will be in the afternoon when the alfalfa contains the least moisture. Rake the alfalfa with the sulky or a tedder as soon the next morning as the hay will rake well. Then place the alfalfa in long, tall, narrow shocks, and leave it in the shocks until the hay has cured well.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Lining for Pit Silo

We intend to dig a pit silo. The depth of the ground to the water surface is 40 feet. Could we dig a silo 12 by 20 feet? Would it do to cement only the walls? How thick should the walls be and should the silo have a cement floor? Would a foundation of from 3 to 5 feet deep and 2 feet

wide be strong enough on which to put a silo? What are the advantages of a cement pit silo? What would be the best season of the year in which to build it?
THEODORE REGIER.

Moundridge, Kan.

Permit me to say that a pit silo has many advantages but in your section of the country it would probably be safest to line it with a coat of concrete from 2 to 4 inches thick.

A foundation from 3 to 5 feet deep, 2 feet wide would be sufficiently strong as a foundation for a cement silo.

The principal disadvantage of a pit silo is the labor in lifting the feed. In your section of the country there is some danger of water seeping into the silo unless it is very carefully constructed. Cement makes a very satisfactory silo above the ground but one must always be sure that a good job is being done otherwise there is some possibility of cement cracking.
C. W. McCampbell.

Horse with Bad Breath

I have a mare 7 years old that will have a colt in about a month. She has a running nose, and a very bad smelling breath, and has gotten very poor this winter. What remedy would you suggest?
Gray, Okla. RAY J. ROBINSON.

In regard to your mare that has a bad-smelling breath and a discharge from the nose, I am satisfied that this is on account of a diseased tooth. In cases of this kind it is sometimes found that the crown of the tooth is perfectly sound and that makes it very difficult to detect, but a graduate veterinarian usually can determine the diseased tooth, which must then be removed. After the removal of the diseased tooth, her general condition will undoubtedly improve.
R. R. Dykstra.

Calves with Scours

Will you please advise me what to do for calves that are infected with scours? I have lost several calves from this, that were strong and healthy when born, but contracted this disease after they had sucked one day.
Marion, Kan. JACOB HETT.

Your calves undoubtedly are affected with a contagious disease known as white scours in calves. In order to control this disease, you should either thoroughly disinfect your present calving barns or, better still, have the calf born in a barn not previously occupied by calves. These barns or stalls should be kept thoroughly disinfected by scrubbing them thoroughly with a strong hog dip solution before a cow is put in there previous to calving.
R. R. Dykstra.

Pasturing Alfalfa

May alfalfa be pastured in the spring? Is it safe to let all the farm stock graze on alfalfa pastures?
Ft. Scott, Kan. R. M.

Alfalfa may be pastured as soon as it has made sufficient growth to get itself well established. It may be grazed by hogs without danger, but there is some danger of alfalfa causing bloat in other animals especially in sheep or cattle. It will be a good plan to keep sheep and cattle out of the alfalfa field when the plants are wet with dew or rain. It also will be best to let them have the run of the pasture for only a short time at first. Be careful not to pasture the alfalfa too close.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Horses with Thrush

What causes thrush in horses and mules and what remedy do you recommend?
Colorado Springs, Colo. C. H. DECKER.

Thrush in horses usually is caused by the animal standing in a filthy place, which causes the frog to become dirty so that finally rotting begins. Prevention consists in keeping the animals in clean stalls. They seldom contract the disease when running in pastures.

Treatment consists in cutting out all the diseased tissue from the bottom of the frog, and then applying to the surface a 10 per cent formalin solution.
R. R. Dykstra.

Forage Poisoning

One of our farmers has lost several horses that lose control of their fore parts but are able to handle their hind quarters fairly well. Their pulses were quick and light, temperatures 1 degree below normal, and jaws were set to a certain extent and their throats seemed to be paralyzed, as they couldn't eat or drink. Their bowels and kidneys were normal. The horses ran on when pasture and were fed baled out straw and good alfalfa hay. What do you call this and what remedy would you recommend? Is it contagious?
Independence, Kan. H. M. COE.

These horses may be affected with forage poisoning. This is rather an indefinite diagnosis, simply meaning that the disease is due to something the



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AFTER all the severe tests, such as those that show Champion spark plugs to be 100% leak-proof and 100% in durability—

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animals are consuming with the feed, usually molds or germs. In the way of preventive treatment I would advise that the baled straw and baled hay be discontinued as fodder, and that some good bright hay or unbaled alfalfa be used in its stead. A thoro disinfection of all drinking vessels by white-washing is also advisable.

R. R. Dykstra.

Not Dangerous for Chickens

Will chickens become infected by scratching in the manure of cows that are infected with abortion? J. E. SHOWALTER, Simpson, Kan.

There is no danger that your chickens will contract abortion from eating or scratching around in the manure of infected cattle. R. R. Dykstra.

Feeding Cottonseed Oil

I would like to know how much cottonseed oil cake to feed an average farm work horse, and also brood mares that do daily work. A READER.

Work horses should not receive more than 1 pound of cottonseed oil cake a day and when cottonseed cake is used it should not be fed continuously for more than six months. Linseed oil cake is more satisfactory than cottonseed cake for horses.

C. W. McCampbell.

Purebred Poultry

I have been breeding my poultry eight years, changing cockerels every year. Can I advertise this poultry as purebred, and if not, what must I do to get purebreds? Are there any state laws in advertising purebreds? A SUBSCRIBER.

If you started with grade or mixed hens you will still have only a very high grade of hens. These will, however, be near enough purebred that they will, no doubt, compare very favorably with the average run of purebred chickens as found on the farm but could not be called purebreds.

Ross M. Sherwood.

Remedy for Lampas

I have a horse that is affected with lampas. Can you give me some information in regard to this? JOHN GEBAUER, Macheson, Colo.

In regard to your horse that is affected with lampas, I would advise that you swab out the mouth two or three times a day with a solution consisting of 4 ounces of powdered alum dissolved in 1 quart of water. At the same time you should discontinue the feeding of rough or hard feed such as corn on the cob, rough fodder, etc. The animal should receive soft ground feed and soft fodder. R. R. Dykstra.

Sanded Horse

What is the best remedy for horses that have become sanded on wheat pasture? Preston, Kan. WM. TRIMPLE.

If horses get enough sand into the stomach or intestines, they often have attacks of colic or chronic indigestion. Occasionally such a condition terminates fatally. There is no known remedy except that possibly laxative treatment would keep the sand from accumulating. The only thing that can be done in the way of prevention is to keep horses out of pastures where they are likely to take in considerable sand. R. R. Dykstra.

To Remove Warts

What is the best remedy for removing warts that cover a colt's lower lip and chin? They are also scattered over the nose and upper lip.

Are many dairy cattle harmed by stanchions? Some say stanchions cause lumpy jaw. E. G. SCAMMAHORN, Anthony, Kan.

If you will rub some cold pressed castor oil into the warty surface on your colt's lips and chin, repeating the treatment daily, the warts will soon disappear.

I do not believe that stanchions are particularly injurious to cattle if they are not too roughly handled. Under no circumstances does it cause lumpy jaw. R. R. Dykstra.

Russian Thistle

Please tell us what you can relative to the Russian thistle as a menace and nuisance. Guthrie, Okla. A. P. RUNDELL.

The Russian thistle is a very serious pest in the Great Plain region where the rainfall is less than 25 inches. While this weed is controlled easily by cultivation, it often does serious damage by starting and making considerable growth after such crops as corn, and kafir have been laid by. It also causes considerable trouble by growing along with small grains seeded in the spring.

I doubt if the Russian thistle will survive in your territory. This plant cannot survive under wet conditions

and the first wet season that you have will eradicate the Russian thistle.

C. C. Cunningham.

To Make Pastures

I have a piece of plowed ground that I wish to revert back to pasture. What kind of grass would you recommend sowing? I live in Mitchell county and the ground I wish to plant is upland. F. A. K.

It is a very difficult matter to get cultivated land back to grass in Mitchell county. This is especially so for upland. If you wish to use this ground for the production of hay, there is nothing that will equal alfalfa. For pasture, Brome grass will give fairly satisfactory results if once established. It is rather difficult to get it started, however, and there is danger that it will become sod bound in the course of three or four years,

and it will not be very productive. A mixture of Brome grass and alfalfa (about 10 pounds of Brome grass and 8 pounds of alfalfa an acre) has given quite satisfactory results in some sections. This might perhaps prove suitable for your conditions. However, it is very difficult to get grasses started and there is nothing that can be recommended unqualifiedly.

S. C. Salmon.

Crops for Hog Pasture

What crops would be the best for hog pasture? How would it do to plant alfalfa this spring on ground I planted in wheat last fall. What kind of grass seed will be best to sow in a yard or lawn in the country? How much would it take to plant a yard 150 by 150 feet? Stafford, Kan. R. W. T.

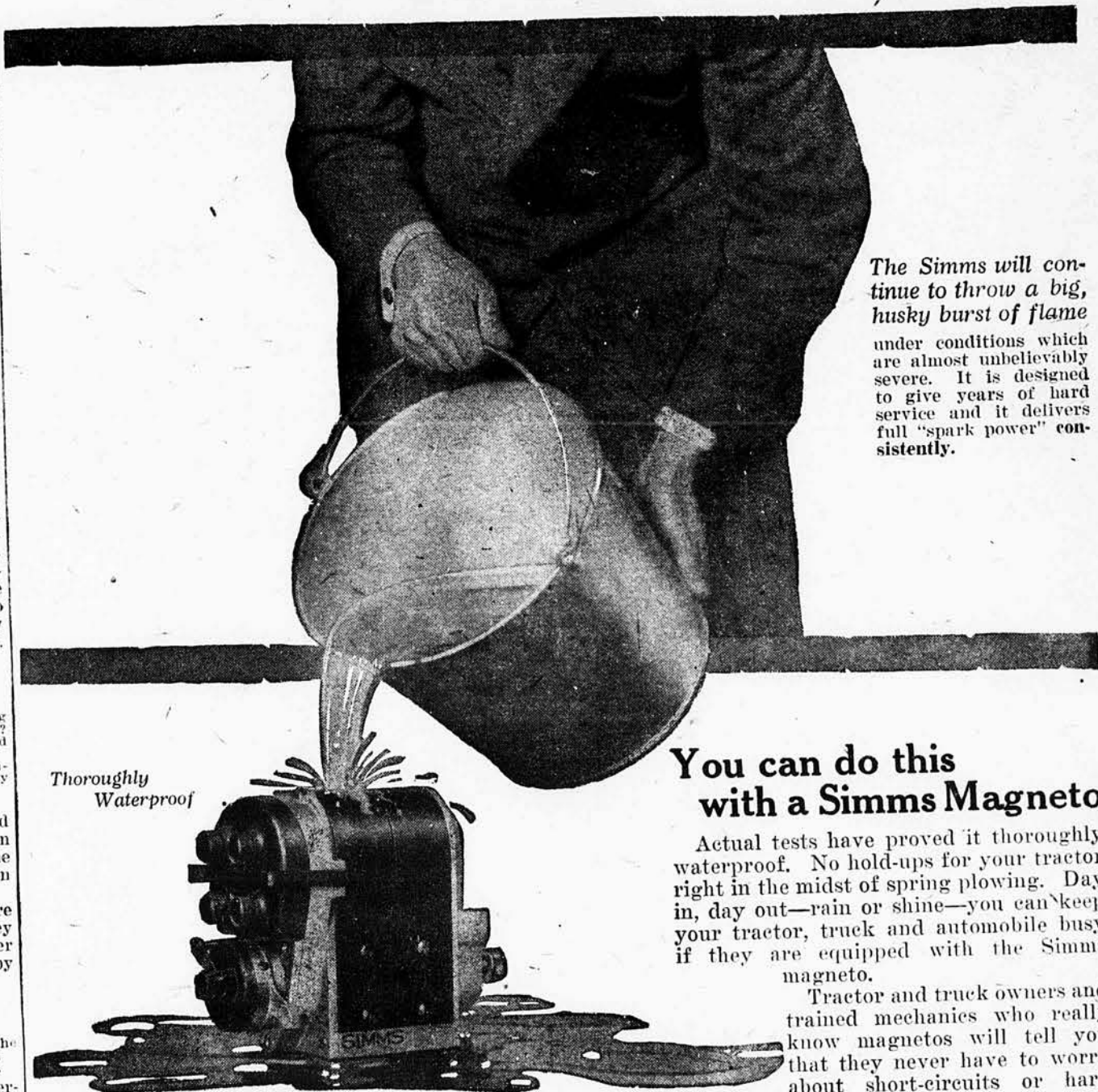
Alfalfa would be the most satisfactory plant you could use for hog

pasture. I would not recommend cow peas, as they are adapted only to moister climates.

It would be better to plant your alfalfa alone, rather than seed it with wheat. This is especially true if your wheat has gotten a good start and made a satisfactory growth. It is almost certain to crowd out the alfalfa.

I would recommend seeding alfalfa fairly early in the spring. The young plants are easily injured by frost, so they should not be sown so early that they would be likely to be frozen back. Alfalfa can be planted considerably earlier than corn, however, and in general I believe it is desirable to do so. Bermuda grass would prove fairly satisfactory for your lawn. The principal difficulty is that it does not start early in the spring and turns

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brown with the first frost in the fall. Also, it might kill out in severe winters. The most satisfactory way to start Bermuda is to get the roots and transplant them. The roots and directions for planting them can be had from any of the seed companies. No doubt chickens would bother this grass the same as they would any other.

S. C. Salmon.

An Unthrifty Horse

I bought a three year old horse last spring and worked him all summer. In the fall he became poor and has been very poor ever since. He is rather lively at times and eats heartily. He has no symptoms of any disease that I can detect. Can you tell me what is wrong?

SAM MACKAY.

Hill City, Kan.

I cannot tell you what the trouble is with your horse, as you submit no symptoms excepting that the animal is unthrifty and that is a symptom observed in all diseases of any consequence. I would suggest that you have the animal's teeth examined, as they might be the cause of the trouble, but almost any disease to which the horse is subject might be held accountable for the unthrifty condition. Taken as a whole, I believe that I would advise that you have a competent graduate veterinarian look the animal over.

R. R. Dykstra.

Registering Hogs

To whom should I go to register hogs, and what is the age limit for registering hogs? Where can I obtain serum to vaccinate against hog cholera, and would it be necessary to have a veterinarian give the serum or could I give it myself? What are the requirements of naming a farm and must the name be recorded? Can two farms in the same county have the same name?

A READER.

The inquiry regarding the registering of pigs did not specify any breeds hence it would not be possible to give any definite information. However, you might write to any of the breed associations and they will give you the information desired. The leading associations are the following: American Berkshire association, Frank S. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill;

American Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders association, R. J. Evans, secretary, Chicago, Ill.; American Poland China Record association, W. M. McFadden, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders association, J. R. Pfander, secretary, Peoria, Ill.; National Poland China Record association, Winchester, Ind.; American Hampshire Swine Record association, E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill.

Serum for vaccinating hogs and full instructions for the use of same may be had by addressing the veterinary department, Kansas State Agricultural college.

I would suggest that you refer to the secretary of state for information regarding the naming of farms.

C. W. McCampbell.

Commercial Fertilizers

Will it be profitable to use commercial fertilizers on sandy hills on which I would like to plant corn?

St. John, Kan.

We have not found it profitable to use commercial fertilizers on corn in any section of the state. The work which we have been conducting has been in the Eastern counties, but an examination of the soils of the Western counties shows that they are very high in the plant food elements and that crop yields are limited by lack of moisture and not by the plant food condition. I believe it will not be profitable to use commercial fertilizers in Stafford county, and believe that applications would have a tendency to decrease yields during the dry seasons.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Silage for Cows

What feed makes the best silage for dairy cows, cornstalks, kafir or cane?

Otis, Kan.

FRED G. WINTERS.

From the feeds you mention I would choose cane for silage. You can get a greater yield of cane to the acre than the other feeds mentioned, and the cattle will like this feed even better than the corn stock or the kafir silage. We have fed cane silage for the last five

years and have also fed silage made from cane butts and have gotten very satisfactory results from their use. In dry years, especially, the yield of the cane is much more than that of corn. I think that every farm should plant at least one-third of the acreage in sorghums in order to insure plenty of feed.

While cane silage is not so valuable as corn or kafir silage, pound for pound, the increased tonnage an acre, that you get with cane, makes it most desirable of the above mentioned crops.

J. B. Fitch.

Schrock Kafir

How does Schrock kafir compare with ordinary kafir in feeding value for both the grain and fodder?

J. H. B.

Rush Co., Kan.

Schrock kafir is a new variety which is being tried out in Kansas and Oklahoma. It resembles Blackhull kafir in stalk and head characters, but the grain is brown similar to that of sweet sorghum, and contains considerable tannin. It is, therefore, not as satisfactory as kafir or milo for feed. It cannot be marketed as a grain sorghum. Like cane, it germinates better in cold, wet seasons than the grain sorghums and it is harder and more drought resistant and will sometimes make grain when Standard Blackhull kafir fails. In general, however, as good yields can be had from grain sorghums if the best variety for each section of the state is chosen, and it will not outyield the best adapted sweet sorghum for forage or silage. For this reason, and because of the rather poor feeding value of the grain, Schrock kafir is not recommended by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college when good seed of adapted varieties can be obtained.

If you wish to grow kafir for the production of grain, I would advise growing Dwarf Blackhull or Pink kafir rather than Schrock kafir. If you wish to grow sorghum for forage, an adapted strain of sweet sorghum

such as Red Amber, Orange or Sumac will make better forage yields than will Schrock kafir.

A list of farmers having kafir, sweet sorghum and other seed for sale can be had by applying to the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

C. C. Cunningham.

Black Leg

Is there any cure for blackleg, and will old cattle take it?

MRS. H. E. JARRETT.

Baxter Springs, Kan.

There is practically no cure for this disease after it is once well established. In the early stages, the animal may sometimes be cured by injecting under the skin large doses of blackleg serum.

Prevention is of far greater importance than cure, and consists in vaccinating all animals in a herd that are from 1 month to 8 years old. Of course, the chances are that the disease ordinarily will affect particularly cattle six months to two years old, but occasionally the disease occurs in very young animals, while at other times it is observed in animals as old as 8 years. I am sending you our literature regarding blackleg filtrate, with which we can supply you at the rate of 25 cents a dose. Any veterinarian can inject this filtrate for you and in so far as we know, it will protect the animals against blackleg for the remainder of their natural life.

R. R. Dykstra.

Irrigation for Small Area

What would be the cheapest way to irrigate 5 acres of land in Western Kansas?

Garfield, Kan.

J. H. MONROE.

The cheapest way to irrigate 5 acres of land in Western Kansas is by the use of windmill and reservoir. The most satisfactory way would be by use of a small motor and about a No. 3 centrifugal pump.

The United States Department of Agriculture has a bulletin No. 866: "The Use of Windmills in Irrigation in the Semiarid West." It is free. This bulletin gives all the details of windmill irrigation and the information applies particularly to Western Kansas.

If electricity is available you will find many more uses for it on your farm. A No. 3 centrifugal pump if operated at 384 revolutions a minute will raise 260 gallons a minute a distance of 10 feet and will require 2½ horse power.

The character of soil, crops, dimension of tract, and slope of ground will all effect the amount of water required but usually a No. 3 pump will provide sufficient water for 5 acres.

J. B. Marcellus.

Urinary Trouble

I have a horse that has had trouble in passing urine for the last five years and possibly longer. He eats well, but will not fatten. The other day he was down, and when I gave him a tea made from water-melon seeds, which made him pass the urine, he got up. He doesn't seem to be any better than he was before.

Sublette, Kan.

LAWRENCE VAN METRE.

I cannot tell you what the trouble is with the animal, because you simply state that he appears to have trouble in passing urine. Animals frequently have such symptoms when they are affected with inflammation of the bladder, or, again, the symptoms may be observed in kidney disease.

There are other diseases in which similar symptoms are observed. Each of these various diseases requires different treatment and you can therefore readily understand that it is impossible from the limited symptoms that you submit, to prescribe intelligently. The fact that the condition has now affected the horse for five years and that the trouble has become chronic, would indicate that the chances of obtaining a recovery are not very good.

R. R. Dykstra.

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Sudan Grass for Pasture

Sudan grass is the coming annual pasture crop for Kansas. That is the opinion of C. W. Mullen, of the agronomy department, Kansas State Agricultural college.

More Sudan grass will be grown this season than ever before, he believes. Farmers are beginning to realize the advantages Sudan has over the other annual pasture crops, and are increasing their acreage of it.

Sudan grass is a comparatively new crop, but has proved superior to either rye or rape for general annual pasture purposes. The annual pasture crops are used as supplements to the larger permanent pastures. Sudan grass, being a sorghum and hence drought resistant, is especially well adapted to this purpose in Kansas. One of the most important features of this crop is that it comes on at the time when the permanent pastures are failing. Thus a pasture of Sudan grass enables a farmer to tide his stock over the dry season without loss.

Rape is one of the common annual pasture crops for hogs and sheep. It grows in the early spring before the hot weather comes, producing an abundant growth of succulent feed. Rape is often sowed with oats, but makes better pasture when sowed alone. Rape must not be pastured before it has reached a height of 8 or 10 inches.

Rye is another supplementary annual pasture crop. It is especially useful for winter and early spring pasture.

Marketing Needs Study

In a recent survey of the rural social and economic problems of the United States, the marketing of farm products was given the foremost place among economic problems in four of the five sections into which the country was divided for the study. In New England and the Middle Atlantic states, in the corn belt, in the Lake states, and in the Mountain and Pacific states, this problem was placed first. Only in the South did it fall below other problems in point of importance, and there it was given sixth place.

Whether everyone would agree to put marketing as the first economic problem in the United States or not, it is obviously a problem of tremendous importance. There was a time when production was all-sufficient, when a man's market was his own neighborhood. That time is past, in farming as well as in other businesses. Distribution marketing has come to the front.

In many businesses long study has already been given to the problem of distribution. This is not the case with farming. Farm marketing—the distribution of farm products—needs investigation. In all study in this field, every farmer should give his heartiest co-operation and assistance.—Kansas Industrialist.

The Orchard and Garden

(Continued from Page 24.)

daylight. The seeds are sown in February and the crop is harvested in July. Another machine we use is one used for loosening and harvesting the onions when they have matured. This machine is on wheels with a knife that cuts one row at a time. This machine is pulled by one horse. The operator sits on the machine and guides and governs the depth so that the machine can't run too deep or too shallow. The rows are taken one at a time and we go around the field throwing the machine out at both ends and men and women are stationed every 50 feet along this row and as the machine goes by these people pick up the sets and lay them in wind rows to cure. When the tops are thoroughly cured which will be from 10 days to two weeks, they are placed in baskets and hauled to the onion set cleaner and topper. The latter I have a patent on. These machines are run by an engine. We can top about 1 bushel a minute. They are then taken to the storehouse and placed in trays to be shipped out and sold to consumer.

In about six weeks our onion sets will need weeding and after school hours we employ about 50 boys at 15 cents an hour for weeding these sets. We irrigate our onion sets with the

Skinner system. A pumping plant must be had to handle this arrangement successfully. G. C. Curtis, Hutchinson, Kan.

Apples to a Queen's Taste

Attempting to win the favor of the ladies by giving them apples may be laughed at by some people as ludicrously rustic; but it is not to be despised. It wins. Here is the proof:

Victoria was young and, altho she was a queen, she was also a woman, and impressionable. Arthur Stevenson, who was then American minister to the court of St. James, gave her some very beautiful apples—"Albemarle Pippins" they were, from a Virginia orchard. So pleased was the queen that she caused the import tax on apples to be removed. From that time, exports of apples from the United States to England increased rapidly. England became, and has remained, the principal export market for American apples.

This little story has an unusual interest just now when, following the

world war, the export markets are not only to be reopened but possibly may assume a larger importance than ever before. Commercial apple growers in the United States must meet any such increased demand without increased acreage. Apple production does not respond quickly to supply and demand. Trees require several years to come into full bearing. Little can be done toward immediately increasing the supply when an unusual demand appears.

Bumble Bee is a Friend

Some people call them humble bees, but boys who have had fun with them know them as bumble bees—and that is what they are. They are twice as big as honey bees, and make their nests in the ground, about an old stump generally, or in a fence corner, where they are protected from the tramping cattle.

The bumble bees live in families of anywhere from twenty to one hundred members, and not in great communities like the honey bee. They do not store up much honey and they do not occupy

the same nest two years in succession. In fact, nearly all the bumble bees in a nest die in winter, only a few remaining alive to start a new family next spring.

The bumble bee is a partner of the farmer. If all of the bumble bees were to die today, there would be no more Red clover—the kind used for hay. In order for clover seeds to sprout and grow, it is necessary for the pollen from one blossom to become mixed with that of another blossom, and that would not happen if it were not that the bumble bees carry it from plant to plant. The Red clover is too deep for the honey bees to reach the bottom of the blossom. In countries where there are no bumble bees there is no Red clover. The honey bees attend to the smaller white clover, but it requires bumble bees to keep the Red clover going.—George F. Burba, Columbus Dispatch.

Do not forget the farm garden. A few vegetables will help to reduce the grocery bills and the high cost of living.

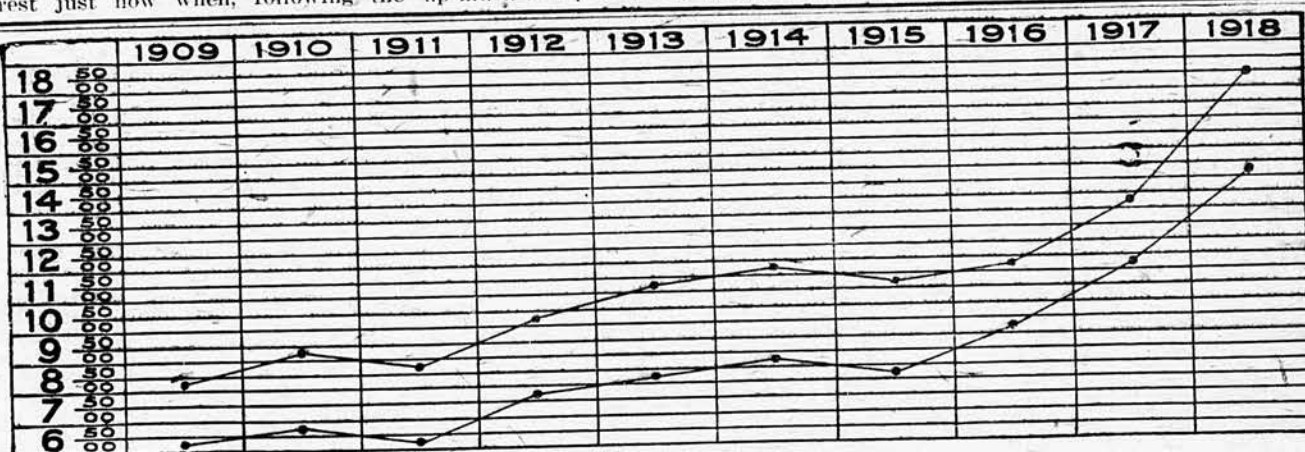


Diagram showing how wholesale prices of beef have paralleled prices of cattle (Upper line indicates beef prices; lower line indicates cattle prices.)

Why It Is Impossible for the Packer to Fix Prices on Meat or Livestock

DESPITE prejudiced statements by professional agitators, Armour and Company have no more control over the ups and downs of livestock and meat prices than they have over the weather.

Prices are determined by the supply of cattle on the one hand and the public demand on the other.

When there are more cattle on the market than can be used, meat and cattle prices go down. When the demand for meat is greater than the available livestock supply, prices go up.

In buying live animals the packer must adjust his purchases both to the number of livestock being shipped in and to what his judgment and experience tell him the public want in meat. From day to day, almost literally, his purchases of raw material and his sales of finished product must balance. It would be impossible to store vast quantities of meat without the supply piling up far beyond the demand. The American public will not eat frozen meat—it demands its beef fresh.

The run of livestock to market is influenced by many things—droughts, natural season of maturity, feeding and weather conditions, and scores of other causes.

Similarly, there are many factors that effect meat-buying by the public. A sudden wave of intense heat; a severe blizzard blocking traffic; heavy receipts of fish, fruits, vegetables, eggs and poultry; general business conditions; or an epidemic such

as the recent Spanish Influenza (which at its height cut off public meat-buying by 25 per cent)—all have to be reckoned with.

The packer must do all the guessing at both ends of the line. If he doesn't buy cattle fast enough, he fails to supply the demand and loses business. If he buys too heavily he runs the risk of having the meat left on his hands and taking a loss. When the demand slumps, the conditions back up on the packer; he in turn often pockets a loss, slows up buying, and cattle prices fall. When better conditions reassert themselves, more cattle are wanted, and prices again go up.

As Armour and Company's existence depends upon a plentiful and constant supply of livestock, they are just as anxious that stockmen and farmers make fair and reasonable profits as themselves. But all that Armour can do is to prepare, dress and distribute the meat at the lowest possible labor-charge, and the fact that for many years Armour's profits have averaged but three cents on each dollar's worth of business done proves the truth of this fact. Indeed, last year, the period of the greatest volume in our history, our profits per dollar on our entire business, averaged but 1.8 cents.



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Grange Notes

BY ERNEST McCLURE
Greeley, Kan.

Thruout the Granges of Kansas there is not one which reports favorably on the "daylight saving" plan. This is a plan which is not a plan. In Kansas many of the towns and villages have programs which they depend on the country folk to help make a success. However to do this it will be necessary for the farmer to quit in the middle of the afternoon and drive in the old family cow when the thermometer is 104 degrees in the shade, and the flies are so thick that you can't tell the color of the cow. She will belabor you on the side of the head with her tail, then tickle the inside of your eye with a few dexterous switches of its strands. She also no doubt will insist on your holding one of her hind feet in your lap, and if you resist the offense and yield to the impulse of your nature she will set the other foot squarely in the bucket of milk.

If the town folks want to associate with the country folks let them come out an hour later. The change in the time means more to the farmer than anybody else. It divides the day wrong. It makes a long afternoon and a short forenoon. It makes him get up too early if he has children to send to school. The boy who does chores on the farm has not time to do them properly in the morning without using

the lantern, even at this time of year. It deprives the farmer of the evening associations with town folks. It is a system intended to correct an evil and unhealthy habit formed in the cities. This habit has long been condemned by the country dweller, but at this time the country dweller has to suffer for a crime for which he is not responsible. If anything would justify a boycott of city entertainments by the farmers, this is certainly a thing that will. Let us be patient until next Congress meets, and let's permit it to show its colors.

State Master Needham is putting in most of his time now attending Grange meetings. He has just returned from a two weeks' trip over the state and reports the Grange in excellent condition. P. S. Sanders, state lecturer, was in Neosho county last week and is doing good work in his home county, Labette. Reports come from many counties wanting to organize thru the Grange to ship livestock. Many localities are doing this successfully, and in a few days we will have something definite to make public about this matter.

It probably will be news to some of our readers to know that the oldest co-operative stores in the state are Grange institutions. The Olathe store and the Cadmus store have been doing business since 1876. The Spring Hill store is about the same age. I have no way of knowing how many institutions of this kind are in the state, but would like to have a report from all the co-

operative institutions organized thru the Grange so we may be able to compile statistics of our institutions.

Why Trees Die

Poor subsoils have caused the death of more trees in Kansas than any other one thing, according to Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Heavy clay subsoils of Southeastern Kansas or the level or sloping gumbo soils of the central part of the state are not the best types for orchards," he says. "Rocky subsoils are also poor because they are unfavorable to proper root development. Sandy soils frequently do not hold enough water, and allow plant food to be leached away."

Professor Throckmorton said trees will not grow well where the soil is saturated for a part of the year as the roots do not penetrate deeply enough to obtain proper moisture during dry periods.

More Wheat in Mexico

An effort is being made by the Federal Department of Agriculture to bring about a big increase in the wheat acreage in Mexico. Steps have been taken to introduce new varieties of the grain from Argentina, United States and Egypt. Already two shipments of seed wheat have arrived from Egypt and are being distributed among farmers in the regions where the growing of wheat may be successfully carried on. In the higher altitudes

particularly around Saltillo, wheat has long been one of the staple crops. The lack of modern methods of growing and harvesting the grain, however, has retarded the industry. The Government has recently sought to interest the farmers in the use of tractors, threshers and harvesters in the handling of their grain crops. Upon some of the larger wheat farms tractors are now employed in breaking the land instead of the old-time and primitive oxen power. The ancient wooden plow has also been laid aside for the up-to-date gang plows.

To Measure Hay

In the measurement of hay there are two points to be considered. These are the number of cubic feet required to make 1 ton and the method of determining the number of cubic feet in a stack.

The following table gives the number of cubic feet required to make 1 ton of alfalfa at various seasons of setting, these figures being accepted as fair amounts to allow for a ton.

Number of days in stack.	Number of cubic feet in a ton.
30	560
60	540
90	512
120	485
Late winter	450

Native hay packs more closely, the usual figure being 422 cubic feet for 1 ton in a well settled stack.

There are three general methods of arriving at the number of cubic feet in the stack. All three methods require the width, length and over-measurement. The latter is the distance from the ground on one side, straight over the top to the ground on the other side. Where stacks are irregular, it is best to get a number of measurements for width and length and the over-measurement, and use the average.

Rule 1. One-fourth of the "over" multiplied by the width, then multiplied by the length and divided by the required number of cubic feet to make 1 ton. This rule gives accurate figures on small, squat stacks when the width is from a third to a half of the "over."

Last fall the Colorado Experiment station bought 98.55 tons by the use of this rule, and when weighed out it weighed 98.18 tons.

Rule 2. (Colorado Rule) Subtract the width from the over. Multiply half the result by the width, multiply the product by the length; divide by the number of cubic feet required to make 1 ton. This rule is most accurate when the width exceeds half the over.

Rule 3. (Government Rule) Width plus "over," divided by 4 and squared; then multiplied by length and divided by the number of cubic feet required to make 1 ton. This rule is satisfactory for large, tall stacks of 25 to 45 tons, and favors the seller with ordinary small squat stacks.

Colorado A. C. T. E. Leiper.

Qualified by Height

A young Irishman recently applied for a job as life-saver at the bathing beach.

As he was about six feet six inches tall and well built, the chief life-saver gave him an application blank to fill out.

"By the way," said the chief life-saver, "can you swim?"

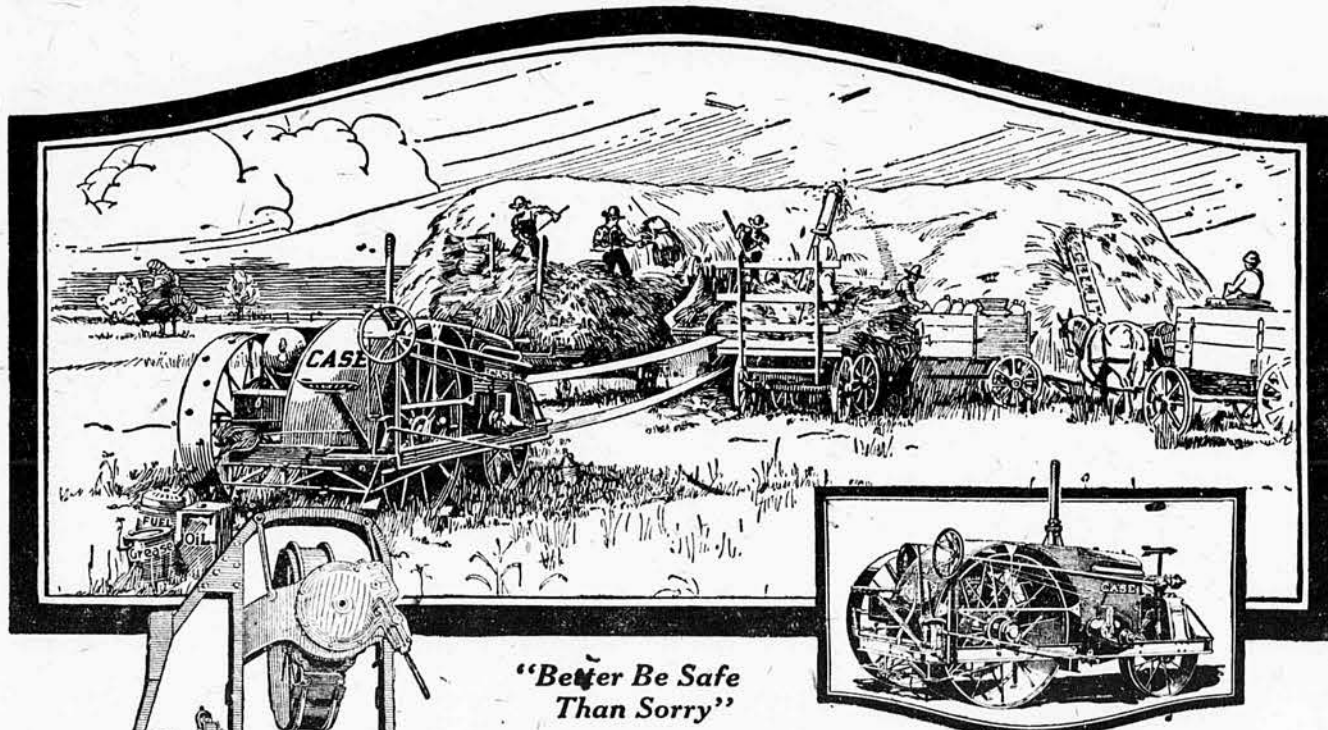
"No," replied the applicant, "but I can sure wade like blazes."

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Capper and The Soldiers

We desire to thank Senator Capper for what he is doing in regard to the daylight saving law, and also in regard to the return of the soldier boys from France. My boy wants very much to come home as there is nothing to do. I wish Senator Capper success. Altoona, Kan. A. R. Coats.



"Better Be Safe
Than Sorry"

Steady, Constant Power for Threshing

This Case 10-20 is Recommended for
All Kinds of Belt Work

The Case 10-20 is praised as widely for its adaptability to all belt-work, as for its use in plowing and other field jobs. For five years it has proved its superiority on thousands of farms, not only throughout this country, but all over the world. Though rated at 10-20 horsepower, it can develop at least 20 per cent more.

Its powerful engine supplies that smooth, even power needed to keep your thresher running at uniform speed.

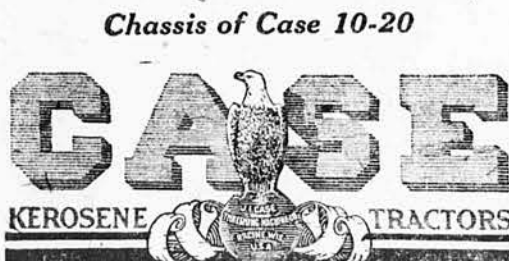
This smoothness of operation, for which the Case 10-20 is famous, is accounted for by the governor controlled, 4-cylinder, valve-in-head Case Motor, set crosswise on the main frame. The belt-pulley is located on the crank shaft, making it easy to "line up" to all belt-driven machinery.

Another great feature is the Case Patented Air-Washer which draws air through both screens and water, preventing dust or grit working into the cylinders. This tractor is also equipped with a Sylphon Thermostat which maintains a uniform motor-temperature under varying loads and insures economical and thorough combustion of kerosene.

There is a Case 10-20 ready to deliver to you quickly. By acting now you are assured of a dependable tractor—one that is always ready for field or belt work.

Ask any Case dealer for a full description of the Case 10-20, or write to us direct. A careful study of all its specifications will show you its proven superiorities. It is a sound, practical tractor, worthy of the endorsement of a concern famous for its success in building power farming machinery of the highest grade. Investigate at once.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc. Founded 1842
1837 Erie Street, Racine, Wis., U. S. A. 909



Kansas Has Many Banks

Kansas is the seventh state in the union in number of banks according to the population, and also seventh in the total number. The Omaha Chamber of Commerce has discovered that the Missouri Valley, including the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Idaho, leads the United States in the number of banks according to the population.

In the entire United States there is one bank to every 4,032. In Kansas there is one bank to every 1,548 inhabitants. The highest average is held by North Dakota, where there is one bank to every 938 population. New York tops the list, with one bank to every 10,468.

In Kansas, there are 1,270 banks, one to every 1,547. The state population is 1,966,000. Delaware and Nevada are at the foot of the list in the number of banks. Nevada has but 33 banks, one to every 3,758 persons. Delaware has 43 banks. One to every 5,116.

Eggs May Continue High

(Continued from Page 11.)

consumption of the product will take care of itself, and egg boycotts will be a thing of the past, regardless of the price of eggs. But egg-producers cannot organize as have the orange growers for the reason that oranges are grown in quantities in only two states, while eggs are produced in almost every nook and corner of the United States. Community production of one grade and color of eggs and community marketing is the best solution advanced thus far in the interests of the producers. In the interests of the consumer, a shorter route from producer to consumer by eliminating some of the handling under the present system of distribution would give the consumer better eggs, but it is doubtful whether it would mean a reduction in price. At the present time many consumers pay more than the market price, and are glad to do it, for strictly fresh eggs that come to their homes direct from the producers.

A Suggestion to Consumers

Whatever the cost of distributing eggs, consumers who are now boycotting eggs can save this cost and also can save any profit that the producer may be getting if they will produce their own eggs.

"The cost of living," says one of our big daily papers, "is high, for one reason, because so many of our people lazy to hunt hens' nests and too lazy to hunt hens' nests and too squeamish to doctor hens with sore-head. If every family were in receipt of six eggs a day from its own poultry yard, the cost of living would drop like a deflated balloon."

"The cost of living is high because of the general tendency of the world to let George do the work. With only 40 per cent of Americans producing foodstuffs and 60 per cent bidding for the surplus, the cost of living cannot be anything else but high. It isn't so much a problem in economics as it is a problem in industry—regular old industrious industry."

This is rather significant, but let us consider the price of eggs as compared with the prices of a few other articles of food. The average price of eggs for the year 1913 was 34.5 cents a dozen; the average price for 1918 was 56.9 cents. In 1913 round steak averaged 22.3 cents, bacon 27 cents, butter 38.3 cents, milk 8.9 cents a quart and flour 3.3 cents a pound, and so on. In 1918 the average price of these same articles was, round steak 36.9 cents, bacon 52.9 cents, butter 57.7 cents, milk 13.9 cents and flour 6.7 cents. The question naturally arises, why the boycott on eggs, when the price of eggs is not out of line with the price of every other article of food? Eggs always "get theirs" first, yet there is no substitute for an egg.

Dairy Farming in Kansas

(Continued from Page 13.)

but also from the sales of surplus stock, which promises well for the future. From \$500 to \$600 is no longer considered an extravagant price for a male calf of proved dairy ances-

try and it is such sires that will eventually give the dairy industry its highest development. Altho official tests have been made for only a short time, several of the above herds already include individual cows whose records are rapidly approaching the 30-pound mark.

The influence of the dairy industry cannot be overestimated in the general upbuilding of Mulvane and the adjacent country. Nine years ago the value of farm lands ranged from \$50 and \$60 to \$120 an acre. Today these same lands range anywhere from \$100 to as

high as \$225 an acre. The immediate field alone has more than 250 silos of various types, neatly painted barns and outbuildings have replaced the makeshift of earlier days, and bank footings have increased from less than \$350,000 in 1910, to more than ¼ million dollars at the present time.

The condensary has a capacity of about 125,000 pounds of milk a day, and is now employing between 55 and 60 men and women, with a monthly pay roll of approximately \$4,000. During the past year over 20 million pounds of raw milk, amounting to

nearly \$530,000, were purchased by the company on a sliding scale ranging from \$2.20 to \$3.70 a hundred.

There can be no mistake about the future of the dairy business for Mulvane. While it has taken time to prove the value of the dairy cow in enriching the soil, increasing the value of farm lands and bringing general prosperity thruout the community, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have been instrumental in bringing about this development, that the industry offers one of the greatest opportunities ever brought into this locality.

Cleveland Tractor

More work, more days in the year

H. G. Saddoris of Fort Dodge, Iowa, reports that the use of his Cleveland Tractor made it possible for him to harvest his grain last Summer in half the time required when he used horses, and with less help. In fact, his 14-year-old boy operated the tractor, pulling one binder, and accomplished as much in the same time as could have been done by two horse-pulled binders, each pulled by a four-horse team.

This man, like thousands of other farmers, requires a tractor that will do a variety of farm work. A tractor—that is economical in operation

- that is built rugged enough to stand up under the strain of hard, gruelling work
- that is capable of doing the whole job from plowing to harvesting.

The Cleveland is built to supply practically all the power needed on the average farm. It is designed and built by practical men who know what a farm tractor must stand.

It is economical in its use of kerosene and oil—and is small enough to be used profitably on both light and heavy jobs.

And when it comes to the preparation of the seed bed—plowing, harrowing, seeding and planting, the Cleveland Tractor's track-laying construction enables it to go over soft, plowed ground that causes the ordinary machine to "wallow" and "labor". And, it does the work more efficiently than can be done with mules or horses. The power of the Cleveland is used to *pull the implement* not to "dig out" the tractor itself. Its broad traction surface and light weight per square inch enables the Cleveland to "step lightly," and so it *does not pack down the soil behind it*.

The Cleveland also will reap, bind, thresh, haul, drag dead weights, cut ensilage, fill silos, saw wood and do the scores of other jobs about the farm that require tractive and stationary power.

There's a great, expanding market for the Cleveland. Every day more and more farmers are discovering its real worth. Write for catalog.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.
19045 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

Largest producer of tank-type tractors in the world



Wheat Still Going Higher

Corn, Also, Is Climbing With Other Grains

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

BULLISHNESS, which characterized feed markets of the Southwest in the last week, was particularly noticeable in the grain trade. Sharp advances occurred in prices for all cereals on the Kansas City board of trade, new record heights for the crop year being reached in some instances. Developments in the trade, further than indicating a \$3 a bushel market for wheat, which was forecast in these columns early in the year,

gave signs of the possibility of a top of \$2 a bushel on cash corn in Kansas City. At the rate of the advances in prices the last week, no long period would be required to record such heights.

Wheat led the grains on the advancing market. Compared with a week ago the cash wheat trade in Kansas City shows gains up to 35 cents a bushel. No choice, dark, hard, winter wheat was offered, with nominal quo-

tations up to \$2.90 a bushel. The highest sale made on the open cash wheat market was on a car of No. 3 dark, hard, winter consigned by the Bird City Equity Exchange, Bird City, Kan., which sold to a local elevator house at \$2.80 a bushel, or 66 cents above the government guaranteed minimum. Interior Kansas mills were reported to be bidding even sharply higher prices at country points than prevail in Kansas City. One sale was reported by a central Kansas plant in the forepart of the week which showed a premium of 13 cents a bushel above the Kansas City basis.

Owing to the acute scarcity of wheat, some mills in Kansas, as well as other states in the Southwest have been forced to shut down or operate

on a restricted basis. Dealers in Kansas City are unable to fill more than a fraction of their orders for wheat. The movement from the country is scant, due entirely to light farm holdings.

Much of the strength in corn was attributed to the remarkable rise in prices for cash wheat. Similarly, the outstanding influence in the rise in prices of other grains was the strong tone imparted in the corn trade, both cash and futures. Corn closed last week on the Kansas City board of trade at a range of \$1.70 to \$1.75 a bushel, compared with \$1.60 to \$1.71 the preceding week. In the corn market it was apparent that futures occupied the most conspicuous position, but the cash article followed the future delivery quotations in the upward trend of prices. For instance, the May corn delivery sold up to \$1.73½ a bushel at the close, more than 13 cents a bushel above the level of the preceding week. Indicating the attitude of the trade toward market conditions in the later months, July and September options gained more than 16 cents a bushel.

Is Corn Scarce?

Corn offerings at terminal markets continued light, showing a further decrease in Kansas City. Not only does the trade look for scant arrivals in the immediate future, but fear was expressed that a shortage existed in the country. Such a situation is not doubted by market interests, owing to abnormally heavy feeding in the leading producing states. A rebound in hog prices in Kansas City and advances to new record heights in Chicago also constituted important factors in the corn trade. Grain dealers are giving close attention to the course of hog prices, considering the strength of pork markets one of the basic influences in the high corn trade. The view is held by many that corn will suffer no serious reaction until a downturn occurs in hog prices.

Announcement that Europe would be placed on a so-called war-bread basis the next three months gave the late trade in grain a more or less excited tone. No changes in the milling extraction in the United States will be made, however, so the effect of the war-bread news was merely limited to the speculative trade. Of course, the increased milling extraction in Europe reflects the truth of advices emanating from abroad of acute food conditions. There is a possibility, tho slight, that Europe may take coarse grain flours from this country in the remainder of the crop year.

Oats failed to follow closely the advances in other cereals tho as much advances as were recorded were based on a sympathetic improvement with corn and wheat. The cash oats market closed at a range of 70 to 73 cents a bushel, against a level of 68 to 72 cents the preceding week. A slight increase occurred in the arrivals of oats in Kansas City. While a moderate gain was recorded in the stocks of oats due to a lack of buying, demand showed marked improvement compared with the preceding week.

Other Grains Went Up

Kafir, milo, other sorghum grains, rye and barley followed in the upward price procession. Poultry and other mixed feed manufacturers of the East were buyers of kafir and milo, and some sorghums were sold for seed account to buyers in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. Kafir is quoted at \$2.70 to \$2.79 a hundredweight in Kansas City, having advanced more than 30 cents during the week. Milo gained 12 to 22 cents a hundred pounds, selling at \$2.62 to \$2.70. The sorghum grains have not advanced proportionately with corn, showing a marked discount. Offerings of kafir and milo are light. Rye is selling up to \$1.70 a bushel, 11 to 12 cents a bushel higher than a week ago. Barley, too, has scored moderate gains, amounting to as much as 4 cents, with the market up to \$1.19 a bushel. The decision that the manufacture of beer of 2½ per cent alcoholic content would be permitted in the United States was one of the favorable developments in the barley and rye markets. Demand for barley as a feed grain has improved considerably, with the whole ground feed quoted up to \$3 a hundredweight. Growing knowledge of the likelihood

(Continued on Page 41.)

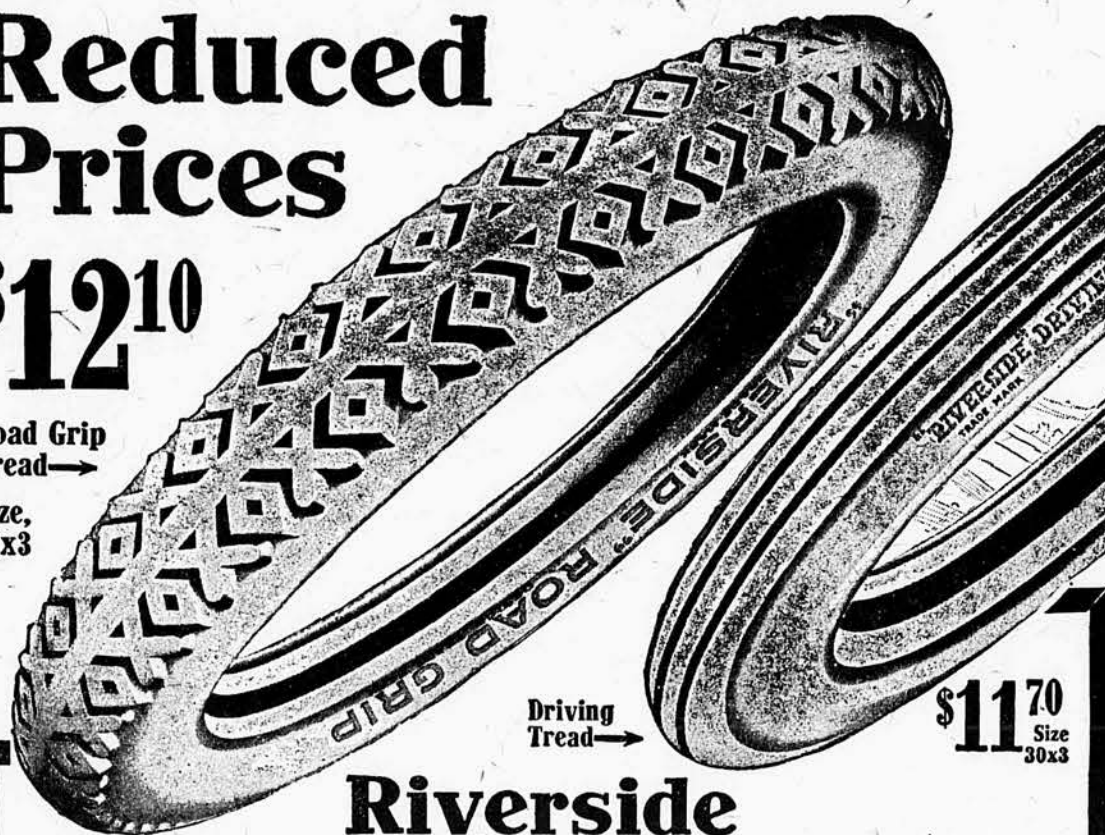
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Road Grip
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Tread→

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Riverside Tire Sales have shown such a tremendous growth that we have greatly increased the manufacturing facilities and output to take care of the demand. Large numbers of customers have been ordering three and four Riversides to put their cars in good tire condition for the coming season.

Many of these auto owners tried one or two Riversides first and now they know how dependable, long lasting and economical they are—so use Riversides all 'round. It is our aim to give auto owners the best tire value obtainable—our direct-to-you selling plan has been a wonderful help in reducing tire

prices. Now comes increased tire production with large contracts. These two things—direct selling and big production are the best means of giving you bigger values. The extremely low prices shown here on Riverside 5,000 Mile Auto Tires is the best proof of our aim to give

"Most for the Money"

Road-Grip Casings

Size	Regular Clincher Style	Q. D. Clincher Style	Straight Side or Dunlop Style	Price	Aver. Ship. Wt. Lbs.
28x3	64G3053			\$11.75	9
30x3	64G3055			12.10	10
30x3½	64G3059			15.75	12½
32x3½		64G3287	64G3331	18.65	13½
31x3½	64G3050	Special Giant Size fits 30x3½ Clincher Rims		19.75	14
31x4	64G3071			24.25	16
32x4			64G3335	24.75	16½
33x4			64G3301	25.75	17
34x4			64G3303	26.50	18
33x4½			64G3342	34.75	23½
34x4½			64G3344	35.85	24
35x4½			64G3345	37.35	24½
36x4½			64G3311	38.00	26½
35x5			64G3350	42.75	29
37x5			64G3323	45.00	32

Riverside Inner Tubes Page 64

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Size	Clincher Style	Straight Side or Dunlop Style	Price	Average Ship. Wt. Pounds
28x3	64G3000		\$11.00	8½
30x3	64G2951		11.70	9½
30x3½	64G2952		15.15	12
32x3½		64G3254	17.75	13
31x4	64G3018		23.25	15
32x4		64G3258	23.65	15½
33x4		64G3260	24.95	16
34x4		64G3262	25.35	17
34x4½		64G3267	34.10	22
35x4½		64G3268	35.75	24

Be Sure to Specify Type of Rim

Plain Smooth Tread Casing

Size	Regular Clincher Style	Price	Average Ship. Wt. Pounds
30x3	64G3002	\$11.55	9½
30x3½	64G3006	15.00	12

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Montgomery Ward & Co.

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Northeast Station

Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Crops Will be Good

Farmers Expect Large Yields and Usual Profits

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

MODERATE RAINS have visited all parts of Kansas during the past week and the soil is moist and in good condition for wheat and pasture crops. In some places farm work has been somewhat delayed on account of too much rain and wet weather. The state's prospective labor problem is getting serious. It needs 120,000 men to handle the new wheat crop. At least one-half of these men must come from other states. Mines, factories, shops, wholesale houses and even labor organizations are to be asked to release men for 15 days' work in the wheat fields.

In conference last week with J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, E. E. Frizell, of Pawnee county, and B. S. Wilson, of Hodgeman county, asserted that not less than 120,000 men would be required to handle the big crop. Eleven million acres of wheat are to be harvested in June—more than double the acreage cut in Kansas in 1917 and 1918. Labor in the wheat growing counties and from Eastern Kansas can care for 5 million acres, it was stated. Other states must send enough men to harvest 6 million acres.

This year with an acreage of approximately 11 millions, the Kansas wheat crop is expected to thresh in excess of 200 million bushels. The value of the state's crop will exceed 400 million dollars and the yield will represent one-fourth of the nation's winter wheat production.

The demand for harvest hands is based on the ability of one man to harvest 50 acres of grain in 15 days. For each million acres of growing wheat the state must have 20,000 harvesters. It is the prediction of Secretary Mohler that practically every acre of growing wheat will be harvested. Never in the history of Kansas has the uniform showing been so favorable. Alfalfa and oats are making very satisfactory growth, but corn and potatoes are backward on account of the wet chilly weather. Warm weather is needed for both of these crops. Much corn is yet to be planted. Pastures are making a good start and will help to relieve the feed shortage. Many are planning to plant a good acreage of Sweet clover, cowpeas, kafir, milo, and feterita this year for forage crops. Many new silos are being built and some of these crops will be utilized for making silage. This is true especially in Western Kansas. Local crop conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow from our crop correspondents.

Cloud—A cold rain fell yesterday which benefited pastures and oats. A good many potatoes have been planted, and gardens are coming up nicely. No corn has been planted. Stock wintered well. Feed is scarce and difficult to get. A few colts and pigs have arrived. Wheat is making a slow start.—W. H. Plimley, April 25.

Ellis—We had a heavy rain April 24. Oats have come up, and are growing well. Wheat is in excellent condition. Ground is being prepared for other spring crops. Pastures are greening rapidly. Wheat, \$2.50; corn, \$1.85; oats, 85c; shorts, \$2.50; bran, \$2.25; cane seed, \$1.50; seed corn, \$2.50.—C. F. Erbert, April 25.

Finney—Wheat is growing rapidly and grass is greening. Sowing of oats and barley is not completed. Young stock is growing, but is thin. A cold rain is falling, and farmers fear it will cause some damage. Eggs, 35c; butterfat, 60c; bran, \$2.20; corn chops, \$3.40; alfalfa hay, \$3; flour, \$5.60.—S. A. Altus, April 25.

Grant—Oats and barley are coming up, and wheat is in good condition. Some listing is being done. Grass is far enough advanced to furnish all feed necessary for stock. Weeds have made a good start. Several tractors are being used in this county.—C. W. Mahan, April 23.

Henderson—Corn planting is nearly completed, and oats are making a good growth. Potatoes are coming up nicely, and gardens are growing. Pastures are providing a good deal of the feed for stock. Prospects for all fruit, except peaches, are good. Not as many chickens as usual are being hatched, because of the scarcity of feed.—G. W. Kibinger, April 25.

Jefferson—Farmers are preparing ground for corn. Soil is packed in some places, and difficult to work. Oats is coming up, and wheat is 100 per cent. Pasture grass is growing slowly. Hay is scarce, and is selling for \$20 to \$30 a ton. Alfalfa is in excellent condition.—Z. G. Jones, April 23.

Leavenworth—Wheat is rank, and is going down in some places. Grass is good and most of the cattle are on pastures. Apple trees are full of bloom, and cherry and pear trees have plenty blossoms. Corn has not been planted. The spring pig crop is very small.—George S. Marshall, April 25.

Norton—Wheat prospects are excellent, but corn acreage will not be as large as usual. Stock of all kinds is doing well on wheat pasture. There is an over-supply of horses. Alfalfa is making the best growth

in years. The number of hogs in the county is very small.—Sam Teaford, April 18.

Rooks—We are having some good rains, and the ground is wet enough to work. A fly is causing wheat to turn yellow. Oats are growing well. Writers are giving the impression that farmers will receive \$2.26 for wheat, but they will receive nearer \$2. Cattle are in poor condition, and a number of losses have been reported.—C. O. Thomas, April 25.

Clay—Still raining, and all farm work has been stopped. Hogs scarce, and pig crop light. Weather too wet for chicks. Fruit trees are in bloom, but there will be no peaches. Hay, \$38; hogs, \$20; wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.80; shorts, \$2.50; bran, \$2.10; butter, 60c; butterfat, 72c; eggs, 36c.—P. R. Forslund, April 26.

Atchison—A large wheat crop is expected. Farmers are preparing ground for corn. Potatoes are planted, and gardens are up. Oats is coming up nicely.—Alfred Cole, Apr. 26.

Chautauqua—Good rain yesterday and today. Corn planting almost completed, and what is up is growing nicely. Potatoes, wheat, oats and barley in good condition. Price of flour advancing; a 48-pound sack costs \$3.25. All kinds of feed are high. Wheat in the uplands is knee high and in the bottom land, is waist high. No demand for horses or cattle, but fat hogs bring good prices.—A. A. Nance, Apr. 26.

Cherokee—Farm work progressing. Some corn planted; gardens and potatoes look good. Apparently the frost has not done much damage, but fruit prospects are not good. Cold rain April 24 and 25, which benefited wheat, oats and grass. Stock living on pasture and in good condition.—L. Smyres, Apr. 25.

Coffey—Wheat making excellent growth, and some is jointing. Oats up and looking good. First crop of alfalfa ready to cut soon. Stock is on pasture, but grass is short. Farmers busy plowing and planting corn. Eggs, 36c; butter, 55c; cream, 62c; hens, 24c; roosters, 12c; bran, \$2.15; shorts, \$2.50; oats, 80c.—A. T. Stewart, Apr. 25.

Crawford—Ground in good condition after a recent shower. Wheat looking better, and corn nearly all in. Oats growing slowly, but pastures are greening nicely. Farmers expect to cut the first alfalfa crop soon. Late frosts damaged fruit and early gardens.—H. F. Painter, Apr. 27.

Douglas—One-half inch of rain fell last night, which benefited grass and hay; too much moisture for wheat. Some spot-leaf rust in the wheat, but otherwise it looks better than usual for this time of year. Some corn planted, but there will be a small acreage. Oats growing nicely. Hay and corn scarce and high priced. Alfalfa ready to cut in two weeks. No disease in stock, and it is doing very well. A great many chickens have been hatched.—O. L. Cox, Apr. 25.

Gray—Rain which fell during the last few days has made the ground too wet for field work, but it is good for the wheat, and a record crop is expected. Wheat be-

ing pastured as feed is scarce and high. Oats and barley in good condition. Some corn being planted. Stock has wintered well, but a few losses occurred from early storms, among the cattle shipped in to winter on grass. Very few cattle on farms were lost.—A. E. Alexander, Apr. 26.

Edwards—Favorable wheat weather for last two weeks. Oats and barley in good condition. Farmers planting corn, but acreage will not be large. A number of public sales being held, and well attended.—L. A. Spitz, Apr. 26.

Ford—Rainy weather, and wheat is rank for this time of year. Oats and barley growing nicely. Farmers planting corn. Some stock still on wheat pasture. Pastures green, but grass short. Corn, \$1.85; oats, 85c; butter, 50c.—John Zurbuchen, Apr. 26.

Franklin—Wheat about 15 days ahead of its usual growth, and is 100 per cent. Oats looking good, and a large acreage has been sown. Corn being planted, but crop will be small. Pastures coming nicely. Hay, \$25; eggs, 35c; corn, \$1.65.—Elmer Gillett, Apr. 26.

Harper—Plenty of rain. Wheat looks good, and pastures greening nicely. Farmers planting corn. Too much moisture for oats. First crop of alfalfa will be large. Garden truck growing. Prices high for stock and eatables. Large wheat crop is expected, and we shall need help to harvest it. Good roads movement is progressing nicely.

Haskell—Cool and rainy weather. Barley and oats coming up, and wheat looking nicely. Farmers repairing fences, and stock is going on pasture. Butterfat, 66c; hens, 20c; hay, \$35; corn chops, \$3.60.—Harold E. Tegarden, Apr. 26.

Jackson—Weather very cool, and ½ inch of rain fell April 24. Wheat in good condition; too cold for oats, grass and gardens. Very little corn has been planted. Hay and feed of all kinds scarce and high priced. Hay, \$35; corn, \$1.70; oats, 70c; wheat, \$2.50; hogs, \$20.—F. O. Gubbs, Apr. 26.

Kearny—Cold rains have fallen for two days. Grass and alfalfa making a good start. Few sales being held. Horses in poor condition to begin farm work. Butterfat, 62c; eggs, 33c.—Cecil A. Long, Apr. 25.

Logan—Raining for three days. Wheat looking fine. Barley and oats not all sowed, because it has been too wet for field work. Grass good, and a large crop is expected. Corn, \$1.70; oats, 85c; barley, \$1.10; butter, 55c; eggs, 40c; cream, 62c; hay, \$34.—T. J. Daw, Apr. 26.

Morris—Wheat making remarkable growth. Some farmers fear it will head before danger of frost is past. Oats fields green. Some corn planted. Nearly all stock on pasture, as feed is all gone. Not many hogs in the county; pig crop will be light. Alfalfa will be a good crop.—J. R. Henry, Apr. 26.

Pawnee—Rain and cool weather for the past few days. Some cattle on pasture; wheat still being pastured. Very little corn planted. Too cold for oats and barley to grow. Roads good before rains, but very poor now. Some complaints of cattle dying on wheat pasture have been made. Cream, 60c; eggs, 33c; country butter, 50c; creamery butter, 62c; corn, \$1.60; wheat, \$2.50.—C. T. Chesterman, Apr. 25.

Phillips—Good rain fell April 24. Wheat far advanced for this time of year. Oats and barley coming up, and show good start. Farmers preparing corn ground, and few have started planting. Livestock doing well

on wheat pasture. Grass slow in coming on account of the cold ground.—A. D. Sutley, Apr. 26.

Riley—Rain last week; weather cool now. Wheat making good growth; some being pastured. Some gardens planted. Ground ready for corn; planting will begin next week. Large number of chicks are hatching. Eggs, 36c; butter, 40c; corn, \$1.75.—P. O. Hawkinson, Apr. 26.

Sheridan—Frequent rains retarded spring planting, and made barley seeding late. Some corn being planted. Pastures are greening, and cattle have been turned on them to save expense of feed. Corn, about \$2; barley, \$1.10; oats, 80c; cream, 70c.—R. E. Patterson, Apr. 26.

Smith—Wheat conditions still excellent. We had few more rains this week. Grass short, but will be good if we have a few warm days. Very little corn has been planted, and the acreage will be smaller than usual. Butterfat, 62c; butter, 40c; eggs, 35c; hogs about 19c.—C. R. Rock, Apr. 26.

Wheat Still Going Higher

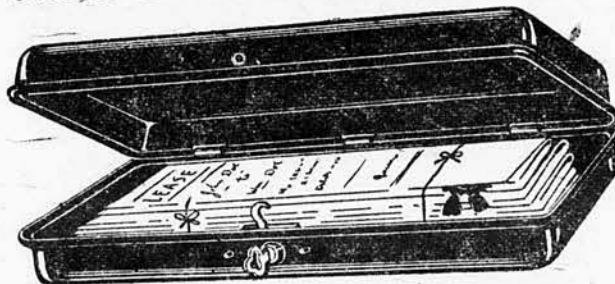
(Continued from Page 40.)

of a sharp reduction in milling activity the last 30 to 45 days of the crop year caused a turn in the demand for bran, and a continued strong market for shorts. The lighter mill offal, which in the forepart of the week sold down to \$35 a ton in Kansas City and offered rather freely, was in light supply at the close even at \$38 a ton. Some mills in Kansas reported sales at \$40 a ton. Shorts were quoted unchanged to slightly higher, with an extreme top of \$50 a ton for the heaviest feeds, and down to \$45 for brown shorts. The improvement in the bran trade reflected to some extent the strength of corn and other feed grains.

"When new crop hay from the South meets the old crop offerings from the North, then a break in prices will be witnessed." So declared an extensive dealer in Kansas City in commenting on the probability of a reaction in the market. Kansas is expected to offer new crop alfalfa in liberal quantities in the latter part of June; in fact, it already is being cut at many points. Prices on the Kansas City market the last week continued strong, with \$40 again quoted on choice alfalfa and prairie hay. Timothy and clover mixed are selling up to \$38 a ton. An active demand prevails, with sales limited more by the available supply than by the extent of the demand.

Sorghums are dependable crops and more of them should be grown in Kansas.

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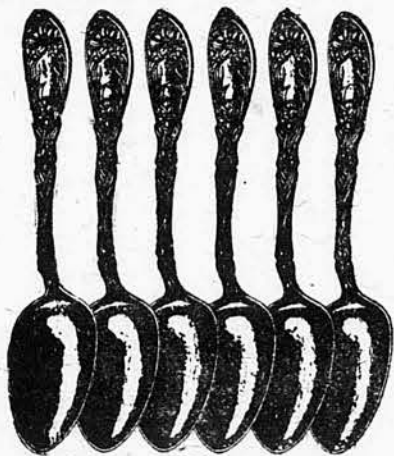
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For ten days only we will send you this steel document box free and postpaid to all who send us only \$1.25 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze or \$2.25 for a three-year subscription. Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

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Guaranteed to Please You



The illustration gives you no idea of their real worth and beauty. They are not made of the so-called "Silveroid," neither are they cheap electroplated spoons. They have a genuine silver plate positively guaranteed to wear for years. Full standard size and weight, deep bright polished bowls, and handles finished in the popular French Gray style.

ACCEPT THIS TEN-DAY SPECIAL OFFER

For the next ten days we will send this beautiful set of six teaspoons free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.10 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze or \$2.10 for a 3-year subscription.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find for which enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me a set of teaspoons free and postpaid.

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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.

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11.....	88	3.08	21.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	96	3.36	22.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.64	23.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	24.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	25.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	26.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	27.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	28.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	29.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	30.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	31.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	32.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	33.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	6.72	34.....	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 opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$1.25 15. A. L. Wylie, Clay Center, Kan.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$6 HUNDRED. Baby chicks. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, 12½ cents. Ernest Lindgren, Latham, Kan.
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50,000 BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, 15c; White Leghorns, 13c. Prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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

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

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

DAY OLD CHICKS—WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes, 20c; Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Reds, Anconas, 17c. Heavy laying strains, range raised. Clay Center Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

CAMPINES.

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

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

DUCKS.

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

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

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VICTORY BLACK LANGSHANS, 15 EGGS, \$1.50. Riley Lilly Olivet, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 10c; CHICKS, 20 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$7 100. GET my mating list of 4 pens. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.
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CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6. J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 per 100. L. Williams, Haddam, Kan.
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PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$6 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.
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YESTERLAD-YOUNG S. C. W. L. EGGS, 108, \$5. Chicks, 15c. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Kulp strain 100, \$5. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 6c each; \$5 100. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.
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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. W. P. Duvall, R. 5, Concordia, Kan.
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GET OUR "BOOK OF BUFF" LEGHORNS. Eggs, \$2 15; \$5 45; \$10 120; prepaid. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, 100, \$5; 32, \$1.75. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.
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RYAN'S HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Eggs, prepaid, 105, \$5.50; 150, \$7.50; 210, \$10. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.
ROSE COMB BUFF THE LARGEST LEGHORN. Take advantage of 10 years' selection for "Frost Proof Combs" and winter eggs. Select eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS BRED 23 years, 222 to 266 egg lines. Eggs, fifteen, \$2; thirty, \$3; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Gorsuch, Stilwell, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from prize winning stock, 283 egg strain. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4.50; \$7, 100. Geo. B. Eberheart, Sterling, Kan.
KANSAS BROWN BEAUTIES, ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Bred for eggs and beauty. Extra large. Eggs, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Ada Cowan, Americus, Kan.
HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from the famous Yesterday strain mated with Tom Barron strain. Parcel post, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Lawrence Takemire, Silver Lake, Kan.
WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Young, Ferris and Smith strains. Stock, \$5 each; chicks, 15 cents from winners and layers that pay \$8 each per hen per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.
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REDUCED PRICE ON WITMER'S S. C. Golden Buff Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5.50 per 100. Baby chicks, \$15 per 100. 220-255 laying strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.
200 ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN hens, \$2 each. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. I have 600 laying hens on free range. Can fill all orders promptly. Order direct from this ad. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.
EGGS FROM PURE YESTERLAD SINGLE Comb White Leghorns mated with Ferris strain, seven dollars per hundred by parcel post. Ten extra with each hundred order. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Morris Bond, Rossville, Kan.
DO YOU WANT EGGS AND A CHICKEN that wins? Sure. Bear in mind Golden Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Guaranteed egg breeding, gold medal winners. One hundred at \$5.50 and 50 for \$3. Pens, \$5 and \$3. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.
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THOROBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Orpington eggs, \$1.50 a setting; \$6 per 100. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.
EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 a hundred. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan.
EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 a hundred. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, WINNERS 13 years careful breeding. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.
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WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLOCK OF Sunhatch strain of Buff Orpingtons in the west. Won at Nebraska State show, state fair, and many other shows in 1918. Your satisfaction is our pleasure. Eggs, \$2.50, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Order from this ad. Fairfield Buff Orpington Farm, Fairfield, Neb.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.75. Melinda Greer, Mullinville, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$8 100; \$2 15; \$3.50 30. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15. Mrs. Anna Lancaster, Route B, Liberal, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$7 PER 100. Mrs. R. A. Galbraith, White City, Kan.
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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, SEND FOR MATING list. Wm. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.
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PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 17; \$6 100. Mrs. Edith Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 100; \$1.50 15. Joseph Surdez, R. 2, Onaga, Kan.
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BARRED ROCK EGGS—RANGE, 15, \$1.25; pen, \$2. Postage paid. Will Love, Partidge, Kan.
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WHITE ROCK EGGS, HALACH STRAIN, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS—\$0 PREMIUMS. EGGS, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.50 15. Ivory strain. Emma Conaway, R. 5, McPherson, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.40 15; \$5.50 hundred prepaid. Joseph Pospisil, Ellsworth, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS, \$2 per 15, prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.
BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED ROCKS—Fine barring. Eggs, 12, \$1. Gardner Bates, Hardy, Neb.
BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCK HENS, \$3. Eggs, 100, \$7. Chicks, 50, \$15. Mrs. J. T. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS—PRIZE WINNERS. Splendid layers. Farm range. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.
LARGE BONE, YELLOW LEGS, HEAVY laying Barred Rocks, 100 eggs, \$6. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, PENS, \$3 per setting; range, \$4 hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.
QUALITY BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM large vigorous stock, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Hugh Miller, Kinsley, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY BLUE ribbon stock, \$3.50 for 48; \$5 72, prepaid. Fred Pettier, Concordia, Kan.
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BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICEST MATINGS. Parks 200 egg strain. \$3 15; \$5 30. Rates 100. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.
BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Pen quality. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Jno. T. Johnson, Lock Box 77, Mound City, Kan.
PUREBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Fishel strain. \$1.50, 15; \$4, 50; \$7, 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON strain. Eggs, 15, \$1. From pen, \$1.50; hundred, \$5. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS—SEVENTEEN YEARS SUCCESSFUL breeding. Eggs, \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.
BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS. ENTERED 6 birds at Junction City, five were placed. Write for mating list. H. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM A1 STOCK. Buy the best, utility, \$3.00-50, \$5.50-100. Pen eggs, \$5.00-15. Bradley stock. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.
SUNNYDALE BARRED ROCKS. LAYERS and payers. Flock headed by pure Bradley males, 100 eggs, \$6. Pens, \$3 per 15. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Light and dark matings, good layers. Special matings, \$5 per 15. Range, \$6 per 100. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.
IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS bred in line. Trapped heavy layers. Five pens headed by prize winners. Eggs, \$2 prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, BIG TYPE farm range, prize winners' strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7.50 per 100. Express prepaid. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS BY THE SETTING, \$2 per 15. Or \$10 per 100. From Superior Farm flock. Bred for egg production, vigor and fancy. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Ia.
BIG BONED IVORY WHITE ROCKS—Bred ten years. State Fair and State Show winners. Farm flock eggs, \$6 per 100. Pen eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS FROM PRIZE winners. Day old chicks, 25c each 20 or more. Eggs, \$10 for 100 or \$2 15. Satisfaction or duplicated at half price. W. K. Trumbé, Roseland, Kan.
ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, baby chicks and eggs for hatching from trap nest record of 236 to 268 eggs. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.
RINGLET AND BRADLEY BARRED ROCK eggs. Mating list. Stock direct from E. B. Thompson and Bradley Bros. Winnings at the Junction City State Federation, 1st cock bird, 1st cockerel, 1st pen, 2d hen, Federation cup for best display, cash premium and special medal from American Poultry Ass'n for best Barred Rock cockerel. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$6 100. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED CHICKS DURING MAY 15c prepaid. Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Lyons, Kan.
SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5.50. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.
DARK ROSE COMB REDS—THE KIND that lay is the kind that pay. Eggs, \$6 100. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. Julius S. Olson, Eldorado, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$7. HEN hatched chicks, 20c. Mrs. Geo. Lobaugh, Greenleaf, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS—EXTRA HEAVY laying strain. 100 eggs, \$5. Nell Kimble, Carbondale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WINTER LAYERS DARK red. Eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. Carrie Cooper, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Large dark red layers. Mrs. F. B. Smith, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

DARK EVEN RED R. C. REDS, 15 EGGS, postpaid, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25. Nora Luthye, R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, EXTRA good, 15 for \$2; 100 for \$10. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$7.50. Fertility and safe delivery guaranteed. Lewis Bauer, Dover, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS FROM LARGE, WELL mated stock, \$7 hundred; \$3.50 fifty; prepaid. Mrs. L. S. Leckron, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS—DEEP RED, Laying type. One fifty fifteen; seven dollars hundred. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

EGGS, SIX DOLLARS THE HUNDRED, from improved Big Buster Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Mary C. Shields, Route 1, Barnes, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, WINNERS AT MIS- sissippi and Kansas state shows. Trapped. Pons, 15 eggs, \$3, \$5; 50, \$10. Range, \$6 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

ROWLAND'S ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds have shape, size and color. Bred to lay and do lay. Utility eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Mating lists. E. G. Rowland, Peabody, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching from a high-class, bred-to-lay free range flock. Setting, \$1.50; hundred, \$8. Infertile eggs replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, 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. Chancy Simmons, Erie, Kan.

RED EGGS—SINGLE COMB—FROM BIG, early laying, healthy, pure bred range flock. 95% fertility guaranteed. Prompt, safe delivery. Large orders, hatching eggs. Vigorous chicks. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Jno. Whitelaw, Lawrence, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

R. C. R. I. WHITE EGGS, 100, \$6; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Luke Augstead, White City, Kan.

THOROBRED RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Rose Comb, Excelsior strain. Vigorous, farm raised. Extra layers. 100 eggs, \$7; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$6 100. A. A. Niernberger, Ellis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAYING strain, 15-\$1.50, 100-\$7. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 per 15. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 15 eggs, \$1.50. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 FIFTEEN. Baby chicks, E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$1.75; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

ROSE COMBED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 18 for \$1.25, or \$6 per 100. John J. Klein, Peabody, Kan.

EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, FREE range, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Levi Bonneau, Concordia, Kan.

FREE RANGE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4 50. Mrs. A. R. Taylor, Route 1, Parsons, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY PRIZE WINNING REGAL White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Gomer T. Davies, Concordia, Kan.

FREE RANGE, PURE BRED GOLDEN Lace Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. Dave Lohrengel, R. 2, Linn, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—CAREFULLY SE- lected winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$3.50 50; \$6 100. Emma Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CHOICE FLOCK, good winter layers. Eggs, fifteen, \$1.50; hundred, \$7. Chilcott Poultry Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAY- ing strain headed by 25 cockerels, \$3 per setting, \$10 per hundred. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM MY famous prize winning and laying strain, \$3.50 48, prepaid; \$7 hundred. S. Pettler, Concordia, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS— From my State Poultry Show prize winners, \$3 15; \$5 30. Delivered. L. Royle, Route 2, Elk City, Okla.

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

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

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.75 11, prepaid. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, 11 eggs, \$3.50. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.75 FOR 11. Prepaid. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3.50 per 11. Mrs. S. R. Hutcheson, Oakhill, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$5 per dozen, prepaid. Mrs. L. C. Rutigen, Oswego, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, GOOD big stock. \$4.50 per eleven. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

BOURBON REDS, PRIZE STOCK, FINE markings. \$5 twelve. Forrest Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, FIFTEEN years breeding the best. Eggs, \$4 per 11. Fertility guaranteed. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE ROCK AND BUFF LEGHORN eggs, 15, \$1.50. Never fail to win prize whenever shown. Freedom Stock Farm, Belleville, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS—ROCKS, REDS, LEG- horns, Cochins, Langshans, Anconas, Brahmas, Campines, Polish, Bantams. Free circular. Modlin Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS FOR SALE, Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$1.50 BU. L. C. Robinson, Montezuma, Kan.

SEED CORN, \$3. PINK KAFIR, \$2.25. Sudan, 15c. Jacob Wolf, Quinter, Kan.

MILLET SEED, RECLEANED, \$2 PER bushel. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

FETERITA, GRADED, \$4.50 PER HUN- dred. F. W. Henning, Great Bend, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED, RECLEANED AND sacked, \$2 bu. Wm. Cutter, Hugoton, Kan.

RECLEANED FODDER CANE SEED, \$1.50 per bushel. Claude Paddeok, Oberlin, Kan.

CANE SEED—BLACK AMBER, \$1 BUSHEL. Sacks, 15c extra. Ralph Vittek, Kanopolis, Kan.

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

ORANGE CANE SEED—EXTRA SELECTED seed, \$4.50 per cwt. sacked. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

EARLY 90 DAY WHITECAP DENT EAR seed corn, \$3.50 per bushel, sacked. Grower, H. K. Hosford, Rulo, Neb.

PLANTS—ALL KINDS OF CABBAGE AND tomato plants, 50c 100 postpaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramount, No. Topeka.

WANTED—SUDAN AND ALFALFA SEED. Send sample and state quantity. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS, YELLOW JER- sey—1,000, \$2.75; 5,000, \$2.50 per thousand. N. R. Simon, Oakland, Kan.

NEW, RECLEANED PINTO BEANS, \$6.50 cwt. F. O. B. Stratton, Colo. Quality guaranteed. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 800 BUSHELS OF good black Amber cane seed. \$1.50 per bushel. Arthur Sandberg, Monument, Kan.

WANTED—SEEDS, SUDAN GRASS, AL- falfa and millet seeds. Send samples, stating quantity for sale, to Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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

PLANTS—MILLIONS OF PLANTS! 25 strawberry, 100 sweet potato, 50 cabbage, 50 tomato, 12 Mango pepper, all \$1. postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.

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

GENUINE RECLEANED AND TESTED Black Hulled white kafir, \$2 per bushel. Black Amber and Orange cane seed, \$2 per bu., our track. Sacks free. Farmers Elevator, Russell, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES CABBAGE and tomatoes. Prices, 100, 50c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; postpaid, \$2 thousand express collect. Cash with orders. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Ark.

SEEDS—RECLEANED, DROUTH RESIST- ing feterita seed, \$3 per bu. and Sourless cane, the wonder forage crop, \$3 per bu. our track, sacks free. Limited quantity. Farmers Elevator, Russell, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, HAND picked, in dry since last fall. Excellent seed, \$5 per hundred in new grain sacks. F. O. B. Wichita. Reference, Union National Bank. J. S. Brown, R. 3, Wichita, Kan.

TESTED CANE SEED—NEW CROP RE- cleaned Amber, 35c; Orange, 4c; Red Top or Sumac, 5c; black hull white kafir, 4c; Darso, 4c; Sudan, 17c per lb. Jute bags, 20c. Seamless bags, 60c each. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

RECLEANED WHITE KAFIR, 4c; RED kafir, 6c; pink kafir, 7c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; mixed cane seed, 3c; Sumac, 7c; red millet, 5c; all per pound. Squaw corn, \$3.50; selected seed corn, \$3.50 per bushel. Sacks free. Track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

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

MEIER'S SEEDS GROW—ALFALFA, \$10 bu.; common millet, \$2; Hungarian millet, \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$2.75; African millet, \$3.25; Amber cane seed, \$1.90; Orange cane seed, \$2.25; Sumac, \$2.90; Schrock, \$3.25; white seed kafir, \$2; red kafir, \$3; feterita, \$2.50; milo, \$2.75; Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn, \$3; Boone County White or Silver corn, \$3; 20 cents pound or \$18 cwt. Sacks free. We ship from five warehouses and save you freight. Order right from this ad. We guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Meier Seed & Produce Co., Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE.

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

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

FOR SALE—HEIDER TRACTOR AND 3 bottom plow. Write D. T. Williams, Belleville, Kan.

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

ENGINE AND BALER FOR SALE AND Advance steam engine 18 compound. Olaf Norlund, Wayne, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY 18x36 TRACTOR, 22x36 separator, good shape. Will sell separate. Geo. Heydenreich, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

FOR SALE—1914 FORD ROADSTER equipped with Gould Auto-tractor attachment, pulls two plows. Harold E. Anderson, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGER SEWING MACHINE; 5 brooders, used; one No. 2 Sharples separator; desk; 5 rolls poultry wire, new. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE RUMELY FIVE bottom power lift plow in perfect order and has only plowed 300 acres. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan., Atchison Co.

JOHN DEERE BALER STOVER, 6 HORSE gas engine almost good as new; 12 horse steam engine, ready to run; all goes \$650. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN OR PART trade for good horses or mules—two 18-35 Rumely tractors. Both reliable oil pull. C. L. Davenport, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

ONE 40-65 REEVES KEROLINE TRACTOR with P. and O. six bottom plows, \$2,500; One 5 ton Overland truck, \$400. One 5 H. P. Stickney engine, \$175. Gus H. Brune & Son, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—SMITH FORM-A-TRACTOR attachments for Ford cars. Both old and new models. Closing out a business at a sacrifice. Price \$175 each F. O. B. shipping point. Write The Black River Lumber Company, Lorain, Ohio.

FOR SALE—STEEL MULE TRACTOR, used two years for demonstrating only. Never been sold. Guaranteed to be in first class condition. Price \$900, worth \$1,500. Will take Ford or Dodge in trade worth the money. Address J. W. Whitmer, Norwich, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE PRICE FOR quick sale, two telephone exchanges, 220 telephones, first class working condition, two residences and offices combined. Interest in main toll line. Income of above \$5,000 a year. This property will invoice \$18,000 and we are offering it for quick sale at \$10,500. Six thousand cash, balance terms. No. B, care Mail and Breeze.

LANDS.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OF- ficial 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

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.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Cliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

PET STOCK.

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS PURE BRED, 1117 Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—SCOTCH COLLIE FEMALE, spayed. W. H. Hotchkiss, R. R. 2, Belpre, Kan.

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

FANCY THOROBRED ENGLISH BULL Terrier pups. Males, \$10; females, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edgar Burk, Osage City, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

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.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

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

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought or sold. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK on farm, no young children. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE FOR GENERAL farm work. Steady employment. The Garden City Sugar and Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE HONEY AND BEE SUPPLIES, ROY Bunker, Eskridge, Kan.

STEAM OR GAS TRACTOR WANTED; also small grain separator. E. Hyatt, Hazelton, Kan.

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

FARM WITH YOUR FORD, DO 2 DAYS work in 1. Agents make \$100 weekly. Money back guarantee. Write today for free circular. Geneva Tractor Co., Dept. 17, Geneva, Ohio.

SAVE FOR THE RAINY DAY—INTEREST paid on savings. 6% secured by first farm mortgages. Farm Mortgage Trust Company, 551 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS—200% PROFIT, WONDERFUL little article. Something new; sells like wildfire. Carry right in pocket. Write at once for free sample. Albert Mills, Mgr., 1169 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE WILL SHIP, SUBJECT TO EXAMINA- tion, our 3,500 mile guaranteed tire at these low prices, 30x3, \$8.30; 30x3 1/2, \$10.50. Express charges prepaid when cash accompanies order. Standard Tire Co., 419 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

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

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS- trated Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 552 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

To Make Farm Animals Safe

(Continued from Page 17)

many foreign countries are the hosts for a certain tapeworm which is one stage of a parasite that causes gid or staggers in sheep, a very destructive disease.

Not only are precautions taken with the animals themselves, but hay and bedding are carefully examined and disinfected. Ships and cars that are used for these animals must be cleaned and disinfected according to regulations that have been carefully worked out. It is indeed a hardy and a slippery germ that can get thru the lines of defense. The animals are examined in the country of origin before they are shipped, then again on the boat before they are landed at our port, again on land and finally after they have been kept in quarantine for periods varying with the kind of stock and its origin. When it is discovered by an inspector that animals are affected with a contagious disease or exposed to it they are either prevented from being landed or are put in special quarantine. In case of certain diseases the animals are appraised and slaughtered.

The men who have been doing this important part in protecting the wealth of the nation have an excellent record behind them. It is very seldom that an animal having one of the more dangerous contagions ever sets hoof upon our shores even in a quarantine station. Since the beginning no dangerous outbreak has been traced to a break in the wall maintained by the Quarantine Division. Since the organization of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of the several epizootics of foot and mouth disease not one has been traced to infection that came thru on live animals.

The more our livestock population grows and the more valuable the herds and flocks the greater is the need for the best men that can be found for this first line of defense. One little slip might possibly destroy all the industry had gained by years of careful breeding.

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.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department not later than 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

NESS County, Kan.

Land of Opportunity For Homes and Investment

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

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

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

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

Agricultural Opportunities

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

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

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

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

THE TIME TO COME IS NOW

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

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

KEEP
YOUR EYE
ON NESS
COUNTY

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

Miner Bros.

Geo. P. Lohnes

Floyd & Floyd

Roth & Harkness

The Kansas Investment Co.

18,000 ACRES

OF LAND AT AUCTION

The famous Dyatt Ranch in Sherman county, Kansas, will be sold at auction, beginning May 6, 1919. 400 acres in alfalfa, 2,000 acres in cultivation; 4,000 acres river bottom; good soil and abundance of stock water; land to be divided to suit buyer at your price; 25% cash, balance on buyer's terms. For information see or write J. B. Dyatt, Goodland, Kansas, or American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

160 Acres for \$1,000

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

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

FINE STOCK and grain farm. Neodesha eight miles. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

400 A., five miles out, stock and grain farm. 3 imp. \$60 a. Write your wants. B. E. Antrobus, Eureka, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in grain and stock farms write to Higberger & Poiré, Westphalia, Kan.

HALF SECTION, good land, all in grass, 75 per cent tillable, no improvements, 7 1/2 miles Healy. Priced \$2,000. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

FARM LANDS and all sized tracts; also ranches and pasture land. Write me for a list or for what you want. A. J. Willaby, Eureka, Kansas.

FINE LYON CO. grain, alfalfa and stock farms. Rich soil, right prices. Sizes, 80 to 800 acres. Mention size wanted and address, E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

YOU CAN GET IT NOW
An 80 at \$60 per acre.
A 120 at \$70 per acre.
A 160 at \$65 per acre.
H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kan.

SEVERAL QUARTER SECTIONS with from 40 to 160 acres in wheat, share with each place if sold soon. Prices \$3,500 to \$4,500 each. Are genuine bargains. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM
Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

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.

350 ACRES creek bottom. Located in Lyon Co., Kansas. 7 miles of two R. R. towns, with two sets of improvements. Price \$100 per acre. Have other good farms to offer. Write Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE—Good 320 acres, five mi. from county high school, well improved, good pasture and alfalfa. All black land. A bargain. For particulars write J. L. Rinck, Owner, Altamont, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres 3 miles from town; about 50 acres of wheat, 1/2 goes; fair improvements; fenced and cross fenced; price \$6,250; terms. Owner, C. J. Unruh, R. 2, Box 60, Greensburg, Kan.

FARM LAND AT AUCTION. An unimproved river bottom farm in Chautauqua county, Kansas, to be sold May 14, all in cultivation. Part of crop goes with place. For particulars and terms write or see Forest J. Erhart, Niotaze, Kansas.

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

EXCELLENT HALF SECTION, lays perfect, well improved, 180 acres of splendid wheat and all will go if sold in next two weeks; 1/2 mile from Spearville; big bargain at \$60 per acre. Rosa & Upp, Spearville, Kansas.

IMPROVED HALF SECTION
1 1/2 miles good railroad town Seward Co. 100 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice mixed soil. Price \$7,000. Terms, \$2,750 cash, bal. to suit 6%. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE
Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.

POSSESSION splendid improved 240 acres; choice location; 60 acres wheat, all goes; shade; fruit; close town; desirable home. Priced right. Also 133 acres; neat improvements; well watered; some timber; close town; school; very attractive. Terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY
609 a., 8 mi. Ransom, 3 mi. market, fine wheat farm, well improved, running water, one-third 250 a. wheat goes; \$40 per a. Good terms. FOUQUET BROS., Ransom, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acres, well located, close to school and church. Has large nine-room house, good large barn, chicken houses and other outbuildings. Nice maple grove around house. Fine home. Price \$100 per acre. \$1,500 will handle this until March 1, 1920. C. J. Jasper, Ottawa, Kansas.

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960 ACRES—800 acres in wheat, one-third goes. Improved, \$40 per acre. 640 acres, all bottom land, none better in the state of Kansas. All wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Four sets of improvements, two cement silos. Town adjoins land; 14 miles from Wichita. Will sell in quarters, sections. This must be seen to be appreciated. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

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Prices May Drop in July

Corn States Are Not Feeding Largely. Hogs Higher

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

LIMITED supplies and strong markets are in prospect in the cattle trade in Kansas City, and at other large stock yards between now and the middle of next July, when liberal runs of grassers will begin moving. It is rare to find sentiment in markets for any class of livestock so unanimously bullish as the feeling which now prevails as to cattle. But for the fact that conditions in the trade in dressed beef are not so promising as a year ago, a higher degree of optimism over the outlook for the next two months would be in evidence.

Of all the normal sources of supplies, only South Texas seems likely to ship liberally. Missouri and all the other corn states are feeding very few cattle for the spring and early summer markets. Kansas has scant supplies. The oil mills of Texas and Oklahoma also are feeding fewer than in years. Colorado is reported to have shipped between 60 and 70 per cent of the number it started to feed on beet pulp. South Texas will ship about 300,000 head this season, or up to June 1, having already started sales. But the South Texas supply will be divided between Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, St. Louis and Kansas City. From the Far West, including California, Oregon and Idaho, which have made record sales thus far in 1919 at Kansas City, a liberal number will come, but neither that territory nor South Texas is in a position to offset the sharp reductions in supplies from the other sources. Oklahoma begins moving grassers about June 15 normally, and Kansas starts shipping early in July from its southern pastures, but both states are expected to start their cattle later, owing to the need for heavy gains and the thin conditions of many animals this spring.

Market Good to July

Expressions of commission interests on the Kansas City yards reflect the sentiment of the trade. George S. Tamblin, who is in close touch with South Texas, says: "I expect a good market until July on cattle, and would not be surprised to see a little advance on all classes. South Texas has the most liberal supply in three to five years, but not enough to hurt the market in view of the reduced offerings in sight from other sources."

C. T. McCoun of Kansas City gives this view: "Packers have been complaining of the demand for beef. The army buying is waning. If the demand for beef was better, I should count on advances in cattle trade the next two months, as the market supplies will be short, and the cattle to come will have to be sent from widely scattered districts. However, even with the present state of the beef demand continuing, I expect a strong market for cattle, especially on the weightier offerings."

W. L. Yost, a breeder and commission man, says: "The absence of liberal supplies in feedlots of corn states seems likely to impart strength to the trade in cattle until the grassers begin to move in liberal volume, about the middle of July."

Profit Only \$5 A Head

When grassers become available in July, the trade is expected to undergo a readjustment. Opinion is divided sharply as to this readjustment. Grazing interests are counting on some decline from a year ago, but the manner in which they have been stocking summer pastures, and the prices they are still paying for cattle, reflects a feeling that an extremely sharp break is improbable.

"Cattle fed a short period have not been selling well the last month," said W. C. Dettler of Nickerson, Reno county, Kan., who has 200 head left out of 1,000 steers and cows he fed the last winter. "Corn has advanced until it now costs around \$1.75 a bushel at home, or more, while cattle have failed to keep pace. I shall not about \$5 a head profit on my season's feeding if the remainder of my holdings turn out well, and such a result from a feeding investment of more than

\$200,000 is not encouraging. The smaller feeder doubtless feels as I do. I have been feeding corn, silage from corn which would have made 20 bushels to the acre, alfalfa and cottonseed cake. Unfavorable weather the last winter reduced my gains and profits. Some cows I bought last October at \$6 to \$6.50 brought around \$13 the last two weeks, but they made very little, if any, profit despite that margin on account of the long feeding period. Good grade Shorthorn steers made the best showing, while thus far my least profit is on high priced white-faces. My experience makes me feel that it is cheaper to buy cattle for feeding around Christmas than to buy in October. By waiting until winter, one profits from the shrink in the cattle. It is plain there is need for an improved market now for cattle sold from a short feed."

Steers Higher Last Week

Evidence of improvement in cattle trade was manifest last week at Kansas City. Steers advanced 10 to 15 cents, cows and heifers of the better grades for killing purposes were 25 cents higher, and some fed yearlings were as much as 25 to 50 cents up. Stocker and feeder steers were steady to strong, while stock cows and heifers were 25 cents to 40 cents higher. Demand for stocker and feeder cattle was good on the whole, but some of the plainest grades were weak at times. Buyers continued to compete with packers for the heavier steers. Nels Larson of Marquette, Kan., for example, came to the yards with two loads of steers weighing around 1,000 pounds which he expected to sell to packers, but they were outbid by an Illinois feeder buyer. Mr. Larson's cattle went to Illinois for further feeding at \$14.75, altho they were of the class packers are slaughtering. With warmer temperatures, all cattle made better fills, which must be considered in connection with the advances.

Fair to good fed steers in Kansas City are quoted at \$13 to \$16.50, with the better grades up to \$19.25. Very few steers are going to packers in Kansas City above \$17. Plain to medium steers are quoted at \$12 to \$14 in sales to packers. The better feeding steers to go to feedlots bring \$14 to \$16. The better stock steers are quoted at \$11 to \$14, depending on quality and weight. Stock calves range from \$9 to \$13. Fed cows are quoted up to \$14,

vealers up to \$14, and canners at \$5.50 to \$6.

Advances of 50 to 75 cents in the hog market carried prices back to the record level in Kansas City. At Chicago quotations made new history, crossing the \$21-mark. The top the last week in Kansas City was \$21, against \$17.70 a year ago. While there was a small decrease in cattle as compared with a year ago, the hog movement showed an increase. But reduced supplies are expected, and the export demand for hog products continues huge. There is still hope for a \$22-top before June, when some increase in the movement is probable. Stock hogs continued in large demand, closing at \$18.50 to \$19.25 for offerings weighing 80 to 110 pounds. Iowa and Illinois were the principal buyers, with some going to Kansas. But Kansas sold more than her feeders purchased.

Heavy receipts from Colorado and Texas broke the sheep market last week. Lambs lost 75 cents to \$1, and sheep receded 50 to 75 cents. Clipped lambs were the weakest. Goats, of which about 10,000 came from South Texas, lost \$1.50 to \$2, reaching a real bargain level for buyers of browsers. Light weight browsers, which are preferred, closed at \$7.50 to \$8, and the heavier weights at \$7.25 to \$7.50. Lambs sold up to \$19.25, with clipped offerings as much as \$3.50 to \$4 below this level. The top on wool ewes was \$15, with clipped offerings up to \$13.75. Clipped yearling wethers closed at \$14 to \$14.25.

Mules display a good tone, with farm demand providing the best outlet. Farm mares and chunks are reported in fair to good demand, while Southern horses, as usual at this season, are easier. Army horse sales in the Mississippi Valley will be concluded early next week. Dealers in mules expect a strong market near wheat harvest time. The trade as a whole is far better than had been expected some months ago.

Oklahomans Oppose Daylight Law

The so-called Daylight Saving Law works a hardship on every farmer here in Oklahoma. It will compel us to work more hours in the hot sun and lose more hours in the best part of the day. What are the farmers going to do? We are going to vote for different men—men that will be a benefit to the farmers like Senator Arthur Capper.

Owenta, Okla.

The peace conference will probably provide barber chairs for the Bolshevik delegates at Princes' Islands.—Brooklyn Eagle.

ARKANSAS

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which please enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the Neverip Stitcher free and postpaid.

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Fewer Steers Moving North

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

Every spring the month ending May 15 marks the movement of steers from the Southwest range country North either to the pastures of the Middle West or to the range country of the Northwest. The steers, yearlings with the exception of such two's and three's, and four's as have developed from the yearling and subsequent cut-backs, are grown out in their new homes to be shipped as grass-fat cattle or to be re-sold for heavy feeding purposes.

This spring the movement from the South to the North will be lighter than it has been for many years. This will be due, not to a lack of desire on the part of the Northern stockmen to get the steers on their pastures and ranges, but to the present cattle situation.

Southwestern range men have some steers that could be shipped North this spring. But a great part of the Southwest is short of cattle due to the heavy shipments during the last two years of drouth. There is a strong demand for stock cows for the restocking of these depleted ranges. Cowmen of the Southwest are finding that such cows are going to cost them from \$60 a head up, according to where they buy them and how well they are bred. As late as 1911 they were able to buy the same kind of cows (except that in 1911 they had the advantage of a 10 per cent cut and all calves included) from \$17.50 to \$22 a head.

At that time they received from \$25 to \$50 a head for their steers for spring delivery, the price varying according to age, grade and size. This spring the stockmen of the Southwest do not think they are out of the way in asking from \$35 for yearlings, to as high as \$150 for three's and four's. It is no greater proportionate increase than they are being asked for the cows which they need.

The rangemen of the Northwest do not think that the probability of cattle prices staying up justify their buying at these prices. Take the aged steer, for instance, which can be marketed grass-fat this fall. As it comes from the Southwest, it will weigh from \$75 to 1,050 pounds and will cost about \$120. If it has the quality to weigh more, its initial cost will be proportionately higher. Pasture land is leasing at \$18 a head for the season this year. This must be reckoned on the price of the steer in the fall. Add to this the cost of freight and the cost of selling and the steer in the fall will represent about \$150. If the steer will go off grass at 1,100 pounds and bring \$14 on the market it will make \$4. If under that it loses.

That is why the Northern men are not buying as heavily as they might. That is why at the cattlemen's conventions in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas this spring, there were very few deals made for the spring steer delivery—fewer than ever before.

Saddle Horses High and Scarce

The saddle horse industry the last few years has had a way of always proving to a fellow that he had things figured out wrong. When it looked as if they were bound to go high they have continued to go down. When it looked as if a fellow soon should be able to get one for the asking, prices have turned upward. The last few months, while the country has thought our remount sales were "bearing the market," saddle horses have steadily gone up.

In spite of the cry that the country is overflowing with light horses it is not overflowing with saddle horses. On the open market common bred saddlers, well mannered and with three or five well developed gaits have been difficult to buy at prices ranging from \$150 to \$325. This has not been because the country buyers simply failed to bring them to market but because the country buyers could not find them. And this includes that part of Missouri where saddlebred horses have always been plentiful. As a fitting climax to the climb of prices on common saddlers, the Longview sale of 28 high bred and well mannered saddlers, held April 15, made an average of \$591 a head. This is one of the best sales of saddlers that ever has been held.

Such prices lead to the thought,

"Where have the saddle horses gone; and who wants them now that they are gone?" The first question is the easier one to answer. They went the way of most of the good horses of the country. They went to war.

"Who wants them?" is a more difficult question to answer. The saddlebred horse of the Missouri type is not the horse that is wanted by the stockman. He is a bit too high off the ground, carries his head too high for handling cattle, lacks the fullness of quarter demanded in a rope horse, and as a breed is too likely to "run wild" when given his head in roping or cutting. The Missouri type is primarily a type of horse for the farmer and on most farms such a horse is one of the greatest time and money savers, but we had not expected that their use was spreading.

Some say that the men who have been in the army are making the demand for the saddle horse as a means of healthy exercise. It is doubtful if the ordinary man in the army had a mount that would make a saddle-horse lover of him. But there were a lot of men in the army who went afout who may now be ready to ride. And then again there are many officers being released from service who have perfectly good spurs that never have scratched anything but a desk or chair leg, who may be wanting to get some real use for them. But regardless of who wants them, some one is making a demand for saddle horses.

Winter Cattle Losses

W. E. Goodloe, livestock agent for the Santa Fe Railroad at Trinidad, Col., makes the following estimate of winter cattle losses for the Southwest.

Eastern and Southern Colorado will show losses of from 10 to 12 per cent. Eastern Colorado has suffered more than any other part of the state. The Panhandle of Texas will show a loss of about 20 per cent. Other parts of Texas have had little or no loss. In New Mexico there was considerable loss on the Southern ranges and only a light loss on the Northern ranges. Arizona entered the winter with only small holdings of cattle. The state has lost some cattle, however, especially between Holbrook and Flagstaff. Western Kansas, especially the Western tier of counties, lost about 20 per cent.

Whipping the Mexicans

General Castro recently purchased from the Fort Bliss remount station 1,000 American cavalry horses for use of the Mexican Federal army. These horses were taken to Chihuahua City to be mustered into the service. It seems that General Castro drew some of the many outlaws that were unloaded on Uncle Sam. Thus far the horses have killed two Mexican soldiers and many of the horses have been classed as impossible to ride. This will relieve the curiosity of some who have wondered what Uncle Sam would do with the outlaws that were not broken and sent overseas. It will also offer an opportunity for work for the various remount "bull gangs" who have been released from the service and want to go back to breaking out army outlaws.

Prussianizing the Country

I believe that any man who wants to Prussianize this country with compulsory military training with an immense navy and a huge standing army is just about as far away from being a true American or Democrat as it is possible to be. I believe we shall have a Republican President next time, and if I could have my way about it it certainly would be Arthur Capper. I have no use for the New England contingent that belongs to the Republican party. I hope you will introduce a resolution in the Senate giving the people the chance to say whether we shall have government ownership of the railroads.

Maud, Tex. J. C. Alcorn.

Breeder's Gazette Editor Dies

W. R. Goodwin, who for 30 years has been connected editorially with the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago, died recently at his country home near Naperville, Ill., just outside of Chicago. Mr. Goodwin was 55 years old.

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Shorthorn Cattle.

May 14—Crosbie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.
May 15—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 16—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
May 22—Jefferson county breeders at Valley Falls, Kan. Jas. W. Mitchell, Sale Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.

May 12—Kansas Hereford breeders, Manhattan, Kan.
May 14—W. I. Bowman & Co. and Erhart & Erhart, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
June 10—Lewismonte Farms, Crescent, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

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

Angus Cattle.

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

Duroc Jersey Hogs

May 15—Deerslaugh & Siscoe, Topeka, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Andrews-Shallenberger Shorthorns Average \$1,000.

40 females averaged \$1,041.50
6 bulls averaged 233.00
46 animals averaged 1,000.00

Probably the greatest lot of Shorthorns that ever went thru a western Nebraska sale ring were sold by the above named firm April 17 at Cambridge, Neb. Breeders were present from several different states and as the cattle were of the best they were readily taken at good prices. The heifers by Gainesford Marshall and Scotch Mist were an attractive offering and buyers early showed their desire for this blood. L. E. Crews, Halter, Neb., paid the top price of \$2,250 for the cow, Avous Clara, by Knight Avon, with cow calf at foot by Royal Supreme. The sellers are to be congratulated on the class of cattle they were able to offer from their herd.

Hereford Sale at Coffeyville.

50 bulls averaged \$225
40 cows averaged 200
92 head averaged 255
The second annual combination sale of the S. E. Kansas and N. E. Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' association was held at Coffeyville, Kan., Saturday, April 19, under management of C. O. Ross, Coffeyville, Kan., and W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan. There were something over a dozen consignors comprising some of the very best Hereford breeders of that section of the country. The cattle were in good condition and comprised an evenly assorted group. In comparison with other animals at the sale there was no one animal that stood out as one unusually good, or unusually poor. The abundance of bulls tended to lower the average price per bull. If anything the better bulls sold somewhat low and those not quite so good sold high in comparison. The females sold at about what they were worth. The highest priced bull, Beau Ideal 56541 went to Geo. Dunway, Delaware, Okla., for \$525 and the highest priced cow, New Year's Gift 61036, went to Geo. Clawson, Caney, Okla., for \$725. J. H. Keith, of Coffeyville, Kansas, owned both animals. Buyers were mostly from N. E. Oklahoma. There were about 500 people present at the sale.

Laptad's Hog Sale.

29 Poland Chinas averaged \$64.30
18 Duroc Jerseys averaged 61.11
Fred G. Laptad's semi-annual spring sale of Poland China and Duroc Jersey fall boars and gilts was a success. Both offerings were exceptionally good and possibly should have brought more money considering the fact that boars and gilts of the quality of this offering are selling for easily double the prices realized in this sale by other breeders at private sale. But Mr. Laptad has a definite plan worked out for the future. October 22 he will sell the tops from his spring crop of pigs of both breeds and April 22 next year he will sell the crop of fall pigs he will produce this fall. This sale was attended by most of his customers of former sales and many new ones. He is building up a demand for these boars and gilts at these particular ages. The top of the Poland China part of the offering was \$100 paid by E. A. McHutchie, Delavan, Kan., for a boar, No. 10 in the catalog. It happened that \$100 was the price paid by a Mr. Lewis for a Duroc Jersey boar, number 27. Mr. Laptad was well pleased with the sale.

Blank Bros. & Kiehn Shorthorn Sale.

46 females averaged \$248.08
2 bulls averaged 235.00
48 head averaged 247.75
The sale held by the above firm at Franklin, Neb., April 16, was a great success as they sold 65 head at an average of \$347. Buyers were present from four states. The day for the sale was ideal, the crowd large and bidding spirited. The sale was followed by a banquet made the more enjoyable by the good line of after-dinner talks on the Shorthorn business and outlook that followed. The top of the sale was \$575, paid by Frank Stroberg, North Platte, Neb., for a heifer bred to Golden King. The top bull price was \$475, paid for the calf, Village Star, by Village Knight, which went to A.

E. Hellmer, Byron, Neb. A representative list of the sales follows:

Lot
1—H. Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb. \$450
2—Warnock & Son, Loveland, Colo. 350
3—Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb. 400
4—Von Forrel Bros., Chester, Neb. 410
5—H. M. Roberts, Oberlin, Neb. 490
6—L. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb. 380
7—W. A. Kuntz, Queen City, Mo. 510
8—H. H. Shell, Goodland, Kan. 285
9—Royers & Boycourt, Minden, Neb. 380
10—J. B. Sherwood, Palmo, Kan. 440
11—Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. 360
12—Geo. Green, Bloomington, Neb. 230
13—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb. 350
14—Theisen Bros., Osmont, Neb. 365
15—Henry Kuper, Humboldt, Neb. 230
16—Codfrey & Godfrey, Cozad, Neb. 375
17—Calf Club of Red Cloud, Neb. 230
18—Elmer Goodes, Kensington, Kan. 300
19—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb. 350
20—R. L. Hoskins, Republican City, Neb. 280

Alma Hereford Sale.

42 bulls averaged \$186
24 females averaged 233
66 cattle averaged 235

The fourth annual spring sale of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association at Alma, Kan., April 26, was a success. The bad condition of the roads and the fact that it rained about all of the time undoubtedly kept many away from the sale that would have attended. The cattle were in very fair condition and the above averages were considered very fair considering everything. The best cattle sold very well and those that were not up to what they should have been did not sell so well. Fifteen bulls averaged nearly \$300 but there were too many bulls for the number of buyers and the best ones went to those who came to buy herd bulls and the rest to speculators at pretty low prices. The sale was held in the big sale pavilion which is the pride of Alma and erected a few years ago by the enterprising business men of Alma and with the assistance of the farmers and breeders in that section. The banquet in the evening was very much of a success.

BULLS

Lot No.
1—Richard Hahn, Parkerville, Kan. \$117.50
2—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan. 240.00
3—O. A. Bradley, Richmond, Kan. 300.00
4—Pape Bros., Alta Vista, Kan. 255.00
5—R. P. Carpenter & Son, Council Grove, Kan. 170.00
6—H. C. Zeckser, Alma, 150.00
7—Fred Towhe, Alma, 150.00
8—Dr. Alder, Hazel, Kan. 235.00
9—Mrs. L. B. Davenport, Alma, 110.00
10—A. W. Deisen, Poland, Kan. 240.00
11—J. O. Southard, Council Grove, Kan. 200.00
12—H. C. Wahl, Blaine, Kan. 150.00
13—Giles Sullivan, Wamego, Kan. 95.00
14—Dr. H. H. Halfstien, Alma, 265.00
15—W. H. Cobe, Junction City, Kan. 375.00
16—J. O. Dillon, Council Grove, 300.00

FEMALES

1—A. W. Wells, Council Grove, 400.00
2—A. F. Cooley, Alma, 300.00
3—H. C. Zeckser, Alma, 300.00
4—O. A. Bradley, Richmond, Kan. 300.00
5—J. C. Dillon, Council Grove, 190.00
6—Andrew Skeen, Alma, 125.00
7—Fred Gault, Alma, 150.00
8—A. H. Debaugh, Alma, 455.00
9—Bailey & Markley, Linden, 190.00

Mendenhall-Belden Hereford Sale.

10 bulls averaged \$281
60 females averaged 429
70 head averaged 468
Thad B. Mendenhall, Fairbury, Neb., and Frank H. Belden, Horton, Kan., held a joint sale of Herefords at Fairbury, Neb., April 22, that made an average of \$468 on the 70 head sold. Due to the fact that the home county, where the sale was held, is not yet fully up to the possibilities of pure bred cattle there was little or no home support for the sale. Buyers were present, however, from Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and South

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) MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred Livestock Auctioneer. Reference furnished on request.

Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

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

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

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

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

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

Herd Boars For Sale

Extra good fall boars of the best sons of the undefeated Messenger Boy. Best of blood. Heavy bone. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Every Horse Goes



As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains.

WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.
Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. Malone
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Percherons — Belgians — Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

JACKS — STALLIONS

50 head of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; big boned and registered; from 15 to 18 hands high. Also Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions. M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb.

KENTUCKY JACKS AND SADDLERS

Two barns of the best Mammoth jacks in the state, saddle stallions, mares and geldings. Easy riding running-walkers. Liberty Bonds taken. We guarantee safe delivery. Write or visit our farms.

THE COOK FARMS, Box Y&G, Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE. One span of bred draft mares. Ralph Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams ready for service, priced worth the money. Also registered ewes. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire ewes with lambs, by side \$27.50 each. J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sow pigs. Herd headed by RIST'S LONG MODEL, first prize senior yearling boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1918. Seed oats and seed corn.

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

Forty Poland Pigs For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of Big Bob Wonder. Out of dams weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. As good as the best but priced at farmer's prices. Booking orders for spring pigs at \$25. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS

BARGAINS IN BABY PIGS

100 by Double Gerstale Jones and Victor Price. Pairs and trios at weaning time. Pedigree with each pig. Out of big mature sows. Write quick. Poland Chinas that get Big.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS

Baby Pigs For Sale

Poland China pigs sired by Mow's Black Jumbo 2d and Swingle's A. Wonder and out of large prolific sows. Boars and sows not related. A few fall boars, same breeding, for sale.

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

Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

Herd Boars and Pigs

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

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

Spotted Poland Chinas

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

For Sale, Big Bone Poland China Pigs

delivered anywhere in Kansas for \$25. Sired by Big Giant Wonder. C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times. Failer & Miller, Rossville, Kansas

Original Spotted Polands

For sale, September boars, sired by Dodd's Spotted King. Carl Faulkner, Viola, Kansas.

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

Dakota in addition to buyers from other parts of Nebraska. J. W. Schrader, Bird City, Kan., was the top buyer of the sale both in number of head purchased and in the price for one animal. He paid \$1,400 for the 2-year-old heifer, Dandy Girl 2nd. Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb., played a close second for the top price of the sale when they paid \$1,325 for the 2-year-old heifer, Camella. A representative list of the sales follows:

BULLS

1—Capitola Mischief 631863, June 27, 1917, D. L. Ough, Benkelman, Neb.	510
2—Don Mischief 791172, May 13, 1917, B. W. Mitchell, Wymore, Neb.	570
3—Stanway 655112, Sept. 1, 1917, W. H. Taylor, Alta Vista, Kan.	215
4—Leland 699141, Mch. 27, 1917, W. C. Robinson, Tecumseh, Neb.	315
7—Lafayette Lad 71st 16868, Mch. 10, 1918, A. L. Heady, Beatrice, Neb.	280
9—Alert Mischief 703752, Apr. 8, 1918, Charles Diehl, Stratton, Neb.	230

FEMALES

11—Capitola B. 5th 416426, Mch. 9, 1911, E. C. Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb.	850
12—Cheyenne Duchess 31513, Nov. 14, 1908, Joseph Rezac, Taber, S. D.	325
13—Myrtle 365571, Oct. 23, 1910, J. W. Schrader, Bird City, Kan.	300
16—Sprightly Shadeland 366089, Oct. 22, 1910, James Murphy, Bloomington, Neb.	230
21—Nettie 519015 and bull calf, Apr. 6, 1915, E. E. Merton, Clay Center, Kan.	700
24—Valentine 421366 and cow calf, Feb. 14, 1913, Frank Doud, Bloomington, Neb.	435
25—Tansy 414952, Oct. 1911, John G. Kuhlman, Chester, Neb.	885
28—Lady Louise 477951 and cow calf, Aug. 4, 1913, Dawson Brothers, Beatrice, Neb.	350
29—Florence 463457 and bull calf, George Robinson, Kansas City, Mo.	525
30—Camella 593644, June 2, 1916, Mousel Brothers, Cambridge, Neb.	1,325
32—Elsie 405979, Nov. 5, 1910, James Murphy, Bloomington, Neb.	460
37—Lafayette Queen 40th 731755, Sept. 22, 1916, Studemann Brothers, Manning, Ia.	685
38—Augusta 5th 524440, Apr. 8, 1914, L. A. Burson, Morrill, Neb.	525
39—Isabella 572500 and cow calf, Mch. 26, 1916, Louis Horner, Robinson, Kan.	540
41—Dorothy 624417, Dec. 20, 1916, Weiss Brothers, Manning, Ia.	600
42—Glad Rose 2d 447739, June 21, 1913, H. Gaudreault & Son, Farnam, Neb.	550
48—Elsie Canoe 627466, Feb. 2, 1917, Sam F. Drake, Hiawatha, Kan.	450
58—Lafayette Queen 57th, 731767, Sept. 22, 1917, Ed Weiss & Son, Manning, Ia.	350
61—Phyllis Mischief 703757, Mch. 15, 1918, Fritz Bichel, Loup City, Neb.	500
64—Lafayette Queen 56th 731766, Sept. 13, 1917, George Gross & Son, Walnut, Ia.	410
70—Mento Pride 592216, Oct. 18, 1916, Henry Kuhlman, Jr., Chester, Neb.	400

Field Notes.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan., who is advertising in the Hampshire section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, offers fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of the undefeated Messenger Boy. He guarantees satisfaction on everything he ships out. Write him for prices.—Advertisement.

Henry L. Janzen, Lorraine, Kan., Ellsworth county, is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a few good young Hereford bulls from 11 to 23 months old. They are choice breeding and good individuals. He is anxious to close them out and will make close prices on them to move them quick. Write him at once for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., Riley county, is proprietor of one of the best herds of big type Poland Chinas in the country. He is advertising baby pigs for sale at weaning time and can furnish boars and sows not related. Pedigree with each pig and close prices will be made to reduce the number he now has on hand. They are big boars and out of big mature sows. Write him for full information as to prices and descriptions. You will find Mr. Swingle a pleasant man to deal with.—Advertisement.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan., is one of the best known livestock auctioneers in eastern Kansas. He is closing a very successful season of public sales of pure bred stock with a few scattering sales during the early summer. He is ready to book sales any where for next fall and winter. He is one of the ablest young auctioneers in the west and you need not hesitate to employ him on your sale. He will make good. His advertisement appears regularly in the auctioneers column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan., are Duroc Jersey breeders that bought liberally in the best bred sows last winter. A letter from them recently says they have a splendid crop of spring pigs. Also that they are more pleased than ever after this spring's crop of pigs began to arrive with their great boar, King Sensation I Am. Certainly they should be pleased with him and have a right to expect the best in litters sired by him. He was sired by King Sensation. I am going to visit their herd one of these days and will have more to say about their fine litters then.—Advertisement.

E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln street, Topeka, Kan., is advertising Chester White hogs in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering spring pigs sired by his herd boar, Reckard's Wm. 53473, a wonderful son of Miss Lenora 4th, who was champion sow at the National swine show, 1918. At the same show the litter brother of this splendid boar was junior champion. In the W. T. Barr sale at Ames, Ia. in February this "queen of the breed" sold for \$4,200, which was the record price for a Chester White so far. If you want Chester Whites of this character you should write Mr. Reckards at once. The sire of his splendid boar was never defeated in the show ring. He also has a few tried sows for sale. Address him as above.—Advertisement.

Central Kansas Jersey Sale.

The Central Kansas Jersey cattle club with headquarters at White City, Kan., Morris county, will hold a public sale at the J. A. Comp farm near White City, May 31. Forty head will be sold and it will be a collection of good things from several herds in that vicinity that might prove a surprise to anyone that was not familiar with what this

(Continued on Page 49.)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

"Kansas Prices" for Quick Sales

Last summer we bought in eastern sales more 600 and 800-pound sows and placed them in our herd than was ever shipped west by any other breeder. They were bred to prominent boars for fall farrow. We are keeping the gilts and pricing the boars reasonable to Kansas breeders.

Boars of this breeding selling high in the east.
One by Pathfinder, dam by Cherry Chief.
Four by Great Sensation out of a 600-pound Watt's Model dam.
Two by Great Wonder, dam by Model Gano.
Three by Ideal Pathfinder, dam, Golden Model breeding.
One by Cherry King Orion, dam by Indainwald's O. C. K.
Three by John's Orion, dam by Cherry King Orion.
Also a few November boars by John's Orion.
Note: We have three good yearling boars, one by Pathfinder and two grandsons of Orion Cherry King. These are real herd boars and we will price them right. For prices and descriptions write.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Washington Co., Kansas

50 TOPS FROM THREE HERDS

20 Fall Boars, many of them show prospects.
30 Fall Gilts bred to Pa's Orion Cherry King, a splendid son of Orion Cherry King.

These 50 select Duroc Jerseys are mostly by the great boar, Orion Model by Golden Model and out of Miss Joe Orion.

Sale Pavilion, Fair Grounds, Topeka, May 15

You will find this sale a good place to buy a few very choice young sows bred to a great young boar. Likewise a good place to secure a real herd boar prospect. The breeding is very popular and the offering is worthy the attention of breeders everywhere.—J. W. Johnson.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address either
O. H. Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2, or A. E. Sisco, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 2, or H. A. Johnson, Perry, Kan.

Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, Topeka; Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.; J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Note: Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for catalog. They like to know where you saw their advertisement.

McCOMAS' DUROCS

Several large September boars. Some are sired by a son of the mighty Pathfinder and out of champion bred dams. The best of blood with prices right.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address,
B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval

Duroc Jerseys of popular blood lines. Young stock for sale. Write me your wants.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall-boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.
FERN J. MOSER, SABBETHA, KANSAS

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING 204165

Some choice fall boars by him and a few by King Joe. Price right for quick sale.
RALPH P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEYS

Bred July gilts, \$40. March pigs, \$10. Mature sows ready to breed for fall litters, \$60.
NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Mueller's Durocs

A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. Geo. W. Mueller, R4, St. John, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

FAMOUS BLOOD LINES—Illustrator, Gano, Orion, Pathfinder. Boars, bred gilts and sows.
Wood's Duroc Farm, Wamego, Kansas

IMMUNED DUROC BOARS, BIG TYPE.

Frank Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fair 1917. I ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.
Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Chester Whites For Sale

Few good fall boars, immuned. Am booking orders for spring pigs sired by Reckard's Wm. 53473. His litter brother was Jr. Champion at National Swine Show 1918. His dam, Miss Lenora 4th, was Sr. Champion sow at same show. His sire, Wm. A., was never beaten in the show ring and has sired more show hogs than any boar living or dead. Have several tried sows will sell.
E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln St., TOPEKA, KANS.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

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

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

BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS

Pairs and trios not akin.
HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

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

FOR SALE—ONE O. I. C. NOVEMBER

BOAR, extra good, \$35; pigs \$15 each, registered. Frank E. Murphy, Frederick, Kan.

CHESTER WHITES. Five choice fall boars.

Must be sold by May 10th.
E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders

for spring pigs. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

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.

Shepherd's Big Durocs

TWELVE BIG SPRING AND SUMMER BOARS. These are sired by King's Colonel I Am, Great Wonder Model (1st junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1918). One by King Orion with a King's Colonel dam, a good one. Also some by Crimmon Gano, one dam, a good one. These are big stretchy fellows with quality, out of my big herd sows. A few extra good fall boars. No culls at any price. Have a few gilts bred for May farrow. All immuned and priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Boars of Size and Quality!

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

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Royal Scion Durocs

10 choice fall boars for sale. Priced to move them. We are ready to book orders for spring boars. Address,
G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

September Boars and Open

Gilts \$40

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

Duroc Pigs, \$20

Orion and other famous blood lines. Fine individuals. Immune to cholera. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. J. BARNES, RT. 5, OSWEGO, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

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

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Brookdale Durocs

A few good fall boars for sale. Also a good yearling herd boar. This boar is big and well bred. Several registered Shorthorn bulls around 12 months old.

A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Herefords and Percherons

30 cows and heifers, from yearlings up, good breeding and a good useful lot. All that are old enough will calve this spring. Some have calves at foot and are being bred to Dominie 566433, a son of Domino. As I have not pasture room I must sell and will make attractive price on the lot. In Percherons have 1 6-year-old, black top stallion, must dispose of him as his fillies are in his way; 1 2-year-old grey, 1750, broke to service; 1 coming 2-year-old black, 1550, ready to use on a few mares and earn his way.

MORA E. GIDDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS

Registered Hereford Bulls

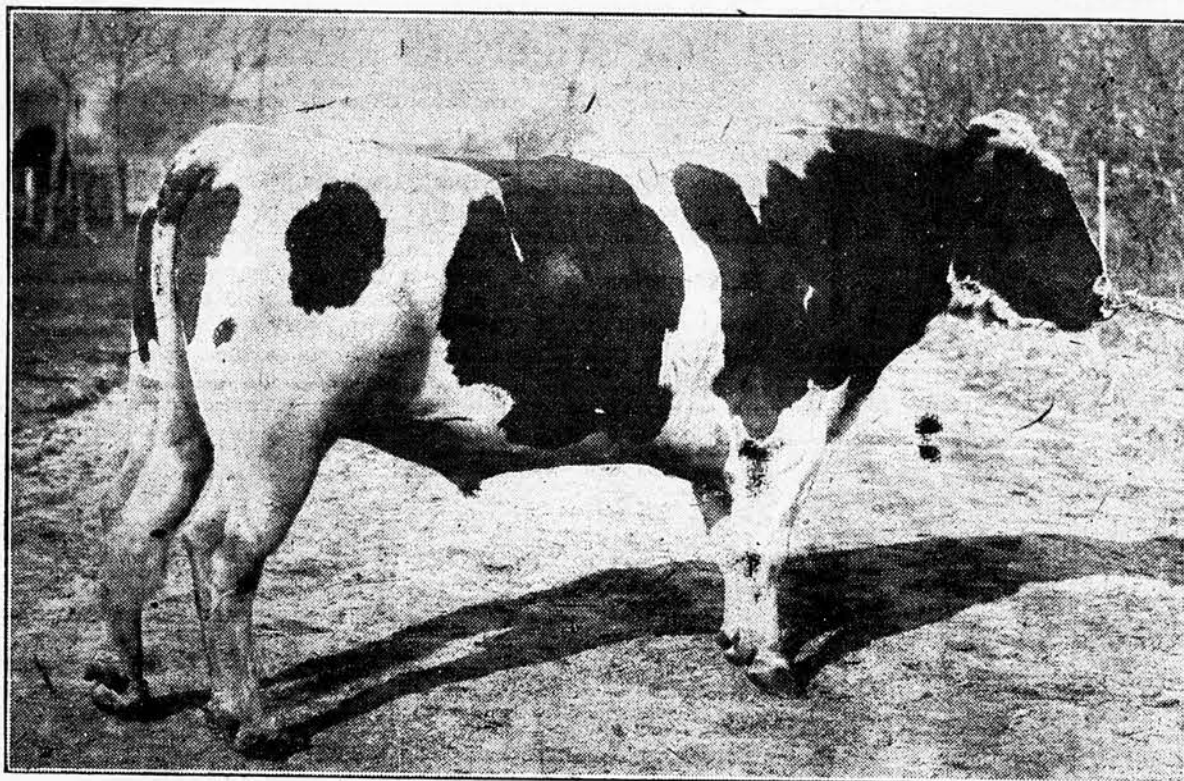
I have four nice young bulls from 11 to 23 months old for sale very reasonable. Address
HENRY L. JANZEN, LORENAINE, KANSAS
(Ellsworth County)

Ocean Wave Ranch

Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.
A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

Neale Holsteins, May 12 Public Sale Manhattan, Kan.

75 Real Ones; 70 Females, 5 Breeding Bull Prospects.
The Greatest Kansas Offering Ever Made—



The Grand Champion, Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol, Head of the Neale Herd.

Points Which Compel the Interest of All Western Builders of Holstein Supremacy

This is a real division of our best cattle with our customers. Note, that of the group of 15 high record cows portrayed in the last Farmers Mail and Breeze, seven go in this sale.

No "agey" or blemished cows included; 95 per cent are under 7 years; 60 per cent under 4 years.

They are milkers—between 30 and 40 are A. R. O. cows with records up to 25 pounds; 15 of the cows and heifers have records above 20 pounds.

Remember: 35 are bred to the champion sire shown above. Several are nearly due to calve to Paul Frobes Maud Homestead, the great 31-pound son of Canary Paul Frobes Homestead.

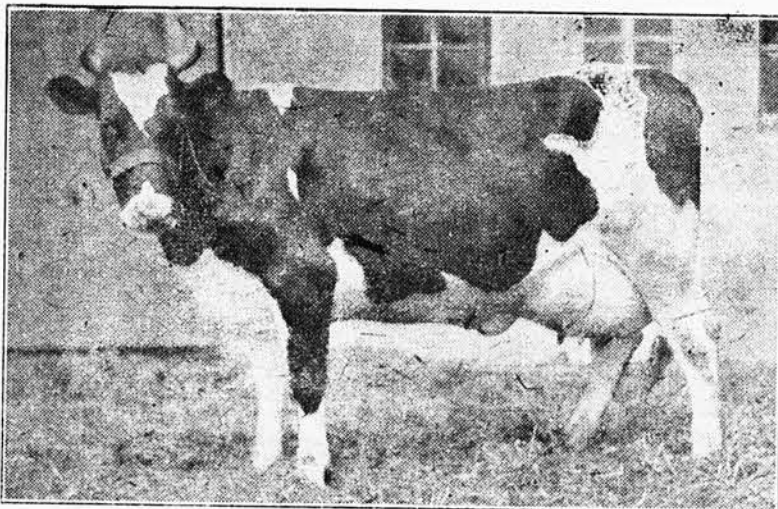
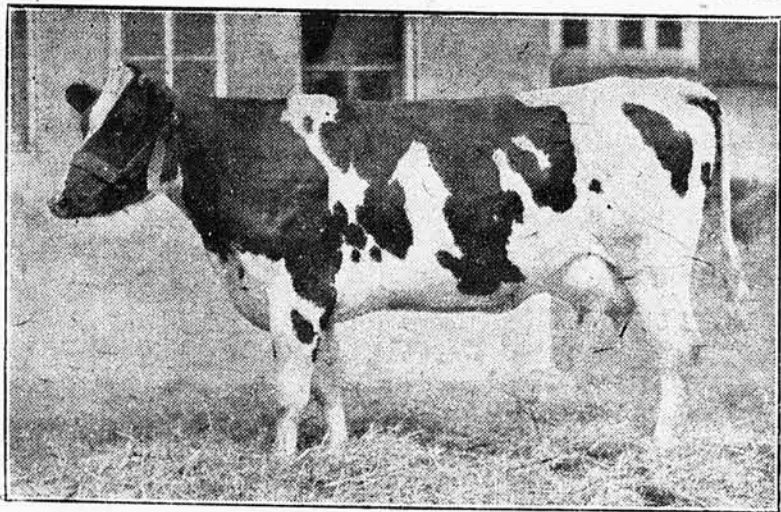
Just a few bulls will be sold—youngsters and strictly choice; the kind selected for important matings (and later reserved or sold high, by breeders who have the room to develop them) including:

A great prospect in a son of our old bull, Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol; a show bull, nearly ready for service, and out of Annie De Kol Koninger, that twice has made a record above 30 pounds. Get the balance of his breeding from the catalog. It is rich.

Type and production go together in this herd. Every catalog lot is proof that this is the practical road to Holstein success. Come in time to study our establishment. Send at once for catalog.

A. S. Neale, Prop., Manhattan, Kan.

Connected with this sale are: W. H. Mott, sale director; J. E. Mack, Boyd Newcom, Fred Ball and J. D. O'Brien, auctioneers; J. W. Johnson of this paper, and S. T. Wood, pedigree reader. Manhattan is a railroad center and seat of world's greatest agricultural college.



Samples of the Young Foundation Females to be Sold in This Sale.

INTRODUCING (thru 35 cows bred to him in this sale) one of the greatest sires either East or West—

Lakeside

King Segis Alban De Kol

by King Segis, a sire unsurpassed, and out of De Kol 2d Alban De Kol, a world's record cow. This cow was the foundation of the famous Model family; the first to make as much as 26.58 pounds milk at 13 years old; the only one to make such a record after having been continuously in milk for five years; the only 26-pound cow that ever dropped 17 calves.

For ten years Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol was chief stock bull in the famous E. A. Powell herd of Syracuse, N. Y. At the New York State Fair he has won more prizes than any Holstein bull, living or dead; he has nearly 40 A. R. O. daughters to his credit, and his progeny breed on.

Remember—None of his daughters can be bought from this herd; his service is not for sale; the only way to secure his offspring is to buy cows bred to him in this auction.

HERE IS WHERE THE BARGAINS COME

This offering is unique in the opportunities for studying and securing closely related families, such as usually are reserved, and are the surest kind of foundation stock for building great herds. Note the following examples:

Eight 2-year-old and 3-year-old daughters of King Pontiac Pauline (grandson of King of the Pontiacs) whose dam is a 30.97-pound cow. These Pauline sisters are a wonderful lot, mostly already with good records.

Eight daughters of King Pontiac Hengerveld Johanna, a closeup concentration of the blood of King of the Pontiacs, King Segis and Hengerveld De Kol.

Eight daughters of Rag Apple Inka Korndyke, a three-quarters brother of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and from a 28-pound cow. These are all young cows, some with 20-pound records.

Ten beautiful heifers by a splendid son of It, and out of a King of Pontiacs cow. There is rich picking in this bunch.

And finally a bouquet of heifer calves with possibilities such as seldom have been carried by Western sale entrants of any age.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Field Notes

(Continued from Page 47.)



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, F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

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

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

Private Sale—Angus Bulls

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

ANGUS CATTLE
Three-year-old heifers with calf at side, \$250. A few bred 2 and 3-year-old heifers at \$150. Yearling bulls \$100. Two aged bulls at \$200 each.
NORMAN J. GROSS, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS
Twenty cows and heifers, two yearling bulls.
Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS



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 Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

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

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

RED POLL BULLS

From the oldest herd in Kansas. None better.
D. F. VAN BUSKIRK, BLUE MOUND, KAN.

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

Registered Red Poll Bulls
J. H. Ferguson, Gypsum, Kansas

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

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE, bulls or heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

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

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. T. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Registered Jersey Bull Calves \$50 and up
Patterson's Jersey Farm, Fort Scott, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS
3 weeks old to 1 year. Price \$35.
Chas. Long, Stockton, Kansas

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Young Registered Holsteins Bulls with good A.R.O. background. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas

A. R. O. BULLS

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

enterprising Jersey cattle center is doing. M. A. Tatlow, White City, is the secretary and if you want the catalog you should write him at once. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Good Hampshire Sales.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., writes that he has the best lot of Hampshire spring pigs he has ever had. Also that he has a few good fall boars and fall gilts for sale bred or open. He offers his crop of spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Also offers to ship anything he has for sale on approval. In a letter received from him recently he says he is making a collection of letters from pleased customers something like this, "Hampshires received and am well pleased. They were better than you said they were." He also inclosed a picture of a one-day's shipment to customers who read the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Hampshire breeders should remember that Mr. Wempe is an auctioneer and can take mighty good care of your Hampshire sale this fall or winter.—Advertisement.

Duroc Sale at Topeka.

Fifty Duroc Jerseys will be sold in a public sale in the new sale pavilion, free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., May 15. Three Duroc Jersey breeders in the vicinity of Topeka have banded together for the purpose of holding several sales a year in the sale pavilion at Topeka and in these sales nothing but Duroc Jerseys that will strengthen any herd will be offered. In this sale, O. H. Doerschlag and his neighbor breeder, A. E. Sisco, both on route two Topeka, and H. A. Johnson, of Perry, Kan., have selected 50 head from their herds that will prove real attractions to those desiring to buy either a boar with a future or a few choice gilts bred to a real boar. Most of the 50 head were sired by Orion-Model, by Golden Model Again and out of Miss Joe Orion. The gilts are bred to a splendid son of Orion Cherry King, Pal's Orion Lady. There will be boars in this sale that are good enough to suit any breeder. You better plan to attend. The catalog is ready to mail. Address either of the breeders mentioned above and receive it by return mail.—Advertisement.

Jefferson Co. Shorthorn Sale.

Jefferson county is one of the best known pure bred stock centers in Kansas and the Jefferson County Improved Breeders' association is one of the active breeders' associations. There are a nice lot of registered herds of Shorthorns in the county and the Shorthorn membership has decided upon a public sale to be held at Valley Falls, May 22. The sale is being contributed to by six of the leading Shorthorn breeders of the county: Mark Lodge herd, owned by Dr. Marks, Valley Falls; Adam Becker & Son, Meriden; Geo. Elia, Valley Falls, Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Frank Gregg, Denison, and R. B. Keys, Valley Falls. They are offering in this sale, which should prove one of the best Shorthorn sales held in that county, 40 head, consisting of 25 cows and heifers and 15 bulls of serviceable ages. The cattle will be sold in their every day clothes, without fitting, but while they will not be in show shape they will be in good condition, especially if you are looking for working Shorthorns. Remember the date, May 22. The catalog is ready to mail and you can have one by addressing the sales manager, Jas. H. Mitchell, Valley Falls, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.—Advertisement.

Neale Holsteins May 12

A. S. Neale's page advertisement of his May 12 sale of Holstein-Friesians at his barns at Manhattan, Kan., appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Holstein-Friesian breeders will find this advertisement full of interesting facts, all relating to the splendid individuals that will go in this big May sale of 85 head of Holstein-Friesians. There will be 60 cows in this sale, 25 of them A. R. O. cows and 35 or 40 of them bred to the great sire, Lake-side King Segs Alban DeKol. A picture of this great sire appears in the advertisement and he is without question the greatest bull ever owned in the state. There will be a few young bulls, everyone of them of outstanding merit. The sale will be held at the barns near Manhattan and after you have read the advertisement you are sure to want the catalog if you are thinking of buying a few of the kind that will improve your herd. You have never had this opportunity in Kansas before to buy this kind of Holstein-Friesians right at your door and at prices that will not be high when considered with prices paid for this kind of cattle in the East. It is the biggest opportunity you ever had and you should not overlook it. Ask for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Jack Business Good.

H. T. Hineman & Sons write that the jack business has been very good with them this spring. They have sold 36 jacks since January first. Most of them of serviceable ages. Their county has had a great deal of moisture and the prospects all point toward a bumper crop.—Advertisement.

Quick Sale Duroc Boars.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., has at present ten choice Duroc fall boars that he is pricing so they will sell right away. He is also booking orders for spring boars. These boars are out of sows unusually well bred and sired by Undergraduate, one of the best sons of the old hero, Graduate Col. and others are by Gano's Pride by Col. Gano. These fall boars are the kind that will make good sires. Write him without delay and get first choice. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Tulsa Shorthorn Sale.

The joint sale of Shorthorns to be held at Tulsa, Okla., May 14, will consist of consignments from the herds of C. E. Suppes, J. E. Crosbie, and John T. Kramer. These three herds rank high in the estimation of those who have kept track of their purchases, both of foundation females and of bulls. Each has selected for this sale Shorthorns that few breeders would be willing to part with. They are putting in the sale only such animals as they are confident will attract attention to the merits of the respective herds and behind which they are willing to stand responsible as breeders. Their display advertising in this issue calls atten-

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.

Holstein Heifer Calves

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

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Kansas

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segs Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy springing cows.

IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Registered Holsteins

Bull calves for sale, grandsons of King Of The Pontiacs, 3 to 7 months old. One son of King Segs Pontiac old enough for service. Good individuals and priced to sell. O. E. Riffel & Son, Stockton, Kansas.

60 Holsteins For Sale

High grade cows and heifers. Some fresh and heavy springing. Will sell any number. Also two registered Holstein males, yearlings past. John V. Fritzel, R. 4, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTONS AND GUERNSEY CALVES

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS (By Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

(By Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe)

Shorthorn Bulls—Scotch and Scotch Tops

17 bulls, reds and roans, from 12 to 14 months old. Sired by Village Her 492859 by Imported Villager and Marengo Pearl 391962, he by Marengo's Choice tracing to Imported Lavender 38th. These bulls are in just ordinary flesh and not conditioned to sell but will thrive and do well on the average farm. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, Dickinson Co., KANSAS

D. L. Dawdy's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 16 months old. These bulls out of extra choice cows. Good size, reds or roan. Cumberland, Last, Cavanaugh Archer, White Hall Sultan are near the top in these pedigrees. Price very reasonable. Write at once for prices and descriptions. Address

D. L. DAWDY, Arrington, Atchison County, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. My herd bull and six of his sons. The herd bull is white and weighs 2,000 pounds. His disposition cannot be beat. The young bulls vary from 12 to 15 months old, 5 roans and 1 white. Priced right for April sale.

H. W. ESTIS, SITKA, KANSAS.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange. Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.

WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218. Wamego.

W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

SHORTHORNS

Seven registered bulls 9 to 12 months old. Well bred and good individuals.

H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

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

Albechar Holstein Farm Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

Three-Year-Old Daughter

of the \$25,000 Bull, Johanna McKinley Segis. Just freshened. Price \$300. Also young bulls from high record cows.

G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

For Sale, Two-Year-Old Holstein Bull

registered. Also few finely marked Holstein heifers, not registered. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kansas.

50 Holsteins For Sale

High grade cows and heifers. Fresh and springers. 22 head nice yearlings. Will sell a carload of choice Holsteins.

LONE STAR DAIRY, Mulvane, Kan.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Bulls of serviceable ages. Grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, Colantha Johana Lad, and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th; grandson of King Segs Pontiac Alcuta, out of King Segs dam. Write for further information.

CHAS. C. WILSON, SUPT., EDNA, KANSAS

5 HOLSTEIN BULLS

11 months old; registered. Choice, \$75 each.

C. L. Bigham, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

Eight Shorthorn Bulls

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot. Reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you.

J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped for sale. Herd bull, Types Model 2nd, son undefeated Cumberland's Last. Red, roan and white heifers and cows; open, bred, calves at foot.

L. H. ERNST, TECUMSEH, NEB.

Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

New Buttergask Shorthorns

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service.

MEALL BROS., Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas

Shorthorn Cattle, Chester White Pigs

I offer my herd bull, Choice Mist 2nd, and a few cows and heifers and bull calf. Also a few Chester White pigs. Ship over Union Pacific, Frisco, Mo. P. Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.

Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.



May 3, 1919.

Shorthorns From Three Great Herds

In the Annual Consignment Auction from the Herds of
C. E. SUPPES, J. E. CROSBIE, JOHN T. KRAMER

Sixty of the kind which has made Oklahoma one of the
leading Shorthorn states. Sale at Fair Grounds Pavilion

Tulsa, Oklahoma, Wednesday, May 14, 1919

45 Females of Approved Type and Bloodlines

Each one sired by a noted sire and
backed by achieving ancestry. These
include

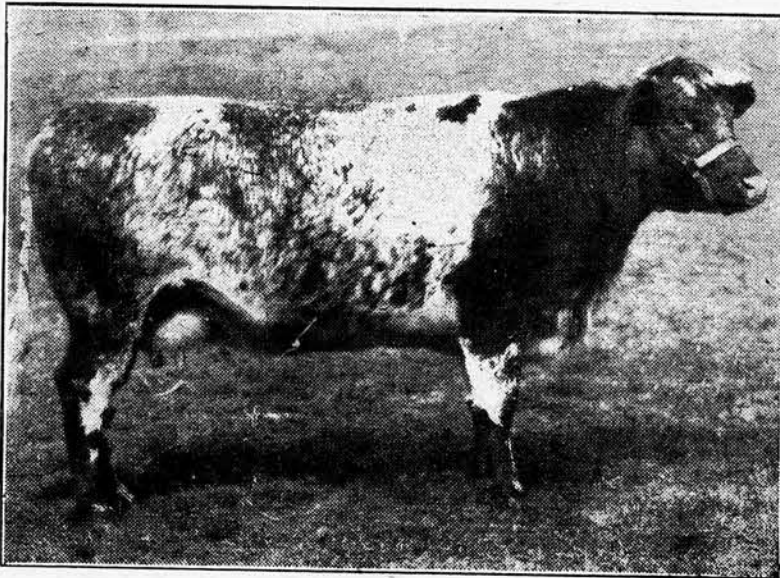
25 Cows with Calves at Foot

and others are showing safe in calf to
such sires as Imp. Proud Emblem's
Heir, Marquis of Lancaster, Missie's
Last, Newton's Sort and Coral Lavender.
THE TRIBES REPRESENTED in-
clude Duchess of Gloster, Wedding Gift,
Crabstone, Shepherdess, Rosemary,
Eliza, Emma, Strathallen, Songstress,
Kilblean Beauty, Gazelle of Oxford and
Victoria.

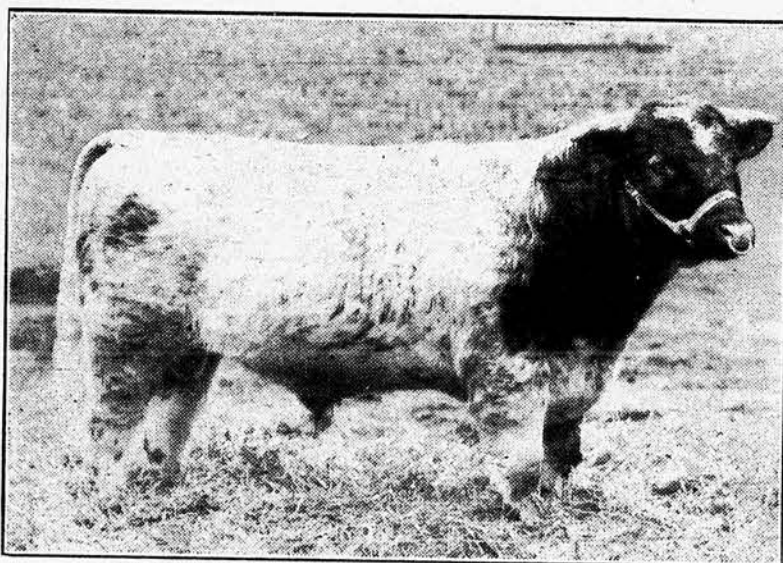
With cows of these strains mated to
bulls listed above buyers will have be-
fore them one of the most attractive
offerings of the season.

15 Bulls Are Listed;

NOT A PLAIN ONE IN THE BUNCH.
They are the thick fleshed, masculine
type and include such prospects as
Rosewood Jealousy, by Right Sort; Vis-
count Julian, a white grandson of Avon-
dale and Lavender Viscount; Select Em-
blem; a roan son of Imp. Caledonia and
out of a dam by Selection (an Inter-
national grand champion); also a thick
typy son of Missie's Last.



IMPORTED CATHAY.



ONE OF JOHN KRAMER'S HERD BULL PROSPECTS.

A special effort to present an offering
that will appeal to discriminating buy-
ers has resulted in the following selec-
tions:

In the J. E. Crosbie consignment (14
females, 3 bulls) most of the cows are
from Canada's best herds and breeding.
They are bred to and the calves are sired
by Newton Sort and Marquis of Lan-
caster.

C. E. Suppes' offering consists of 18
females and 7 bulls. Ten cows have
calves at side by Missie's Last and Rose-
wood Jealousy.

John Kramer's lot of females are all
bred to Imported Proud Emblem Heir, a
full brother in blood to Duthie's late
herd bull. All the calves except two
are sired by Coral Lavender.

Every animal tuberculin tested. The
catalog will help you to make selec-
tions. Write for yours today, mention-
ing this paper, addressing

John T. Kramer
Tulsa, Okla.

Auctioneers—Jones, Herriff, Smithhisler and
Hurt, Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.
Note:—Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex., sells
May 13; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, May
15; and Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., May 16.

tion to the bull blood lines and families
together with an outline of some of the good
things that may be expected by their patrons
on sale day. The breeder who wishes more
or better Shorthorns, male or female, should
not miss this great opportunity. When you
have read their advertising in this issue,
send your name for illustrated catalog. It
will make you want to be in Tulsa, May 14.
Please mention this paper when writing.—
Advertisement.

The Shorthorn Mecca May 15.

The week beginning May 11 will witness
a condition never before experienced in the
Shorthorn history of this country. It will
see Shorthorn breeders from all over the
United States headed for Oklahoma. The
attraction is a series of sales in which the
climax will occur at Watonga, Okla., on
May 15. In this sale herd bull material,
show stock, producing cows and foundation
animals, counted by breeders as comprising
a higher ranking collection than ever before
sold at auction, will be put thru the sale
ring of H. C. Lookabaugh. The historic
breed has seen many big events and many
climaxes, but it has another one coming on
May 15. No interested party should fail to
write Mr. Lookabaugh for catalog.—Adver-
tisement.

Park Salter's Shorthorn Sale.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas, will sell
at auction Friday, May 16, 45 Shorthorns.
There will be 8 bulls and 37 females. This
offering is rich in the blood of the greatest
sires of two continents. The females rep-
resent the most sought for tribes of the
breed and when you have read the catalog
you will marvel that Mr. Salter should be
able to assemble such an offering for his
customers. He is only going half way. He
is dividing his great herd almost in the
middle. You will marvel again that he can
catalog this great offering and have as
many good ones left, but this is a fact.
Park Salter is not what might be termed
an old breeder. His phenomenal rise in the
Shorthorn ranks is largely due to his won-
derful ability to profit by the experience of
his fellow breeders. Few breeders in Amer-
ica are better judges of Shorthorns or can
better analyze a Shorthorn pedigree. He
has now at the head of his herd two im-
ported bulls, Bapton Corporal and British
Emblem. They are attracting the notice of
all leading Shorthorn breeders. Their get
and females bred to them are the features
of this sale. And here is a thought that
those who read the display advertisement of
this sale would do well to ponder. Prac-
tically all of America's greatest Shorthorn
prize winners and record sale animals are
close descendants of imported sires or with
a strong infusion of imported blood, as those
can testify who have watched closely the
show and sale records of the get of such
sires as Imp. Whitehall Sultan (together
with that of his two great sons, Avondale
and Fair Acres Sultan), Imp. Choice Goods,
Imp. Villager, Imp. Gainsford Marquis, and
other imported sires. Do not fail to read
the page ad in this issue and write for
catalog, mentioning this paper.—Advertise-
ment.

BY J. COOK LAMB.

L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb., is offering
some fine Shorthorn cows and heifers for
sale. He has a fine herd of cattle with
Type's Model 2nd as herd bull. See his ad
in this issue.—Advertisement.

Horse Breeding Station Moved

The government horse breeding sta-
tion, which has been conducted at
Fort Collins, Col., for several years,
is to be moved to Wyoming. The sta-
tion was conducted with the purpose
of producing a better utility horse,
such as would be used for saddle and
driving purposes. The type of horse
produced was also the type that would
be suitable for cavalry or light artil-
lery purposes. The station has been
supported by an annual contribution
from the state of Colorado of \$3,500
and \$7,500 from the federal govern-
ment. On the assumption, however,
that the heavy draft type was more
needed on Colorado farms, than the
type being developed at the station,
the state has withdrawn its support.
Wyoming has voted an appropriation
for the next biennium and the station
will be moved to Buffalo, Wyoming.
There has been a strong desire for the
station in Wyoming for several years
and with the backing that it will get
there, a great deal should be accom-
plished toward the ends to which the
experiments are being carried out.

British Shorthorns to Belgium

A London dispatch says that a fund
is being raised in the cattle raising
counties of the British Isles for the
purpose of making gifts of cattle to
Belgium, Serbia and France to take
the place of livestock killed or taken
away by the Germans. Leaders of the
movement expect that the fund will
reach 1½ million dollars in the next
few months. The first of these pre-
sentations is in the form of 600 Short-
horn cattle from the Royal Agricultural
Society of Great Britain to the people
of Belgium. Three hundred of these
have already reached farms in the
vicinity of Bruges. The remainder will
follow in a few weeks. After Belgium
is supplied cattle will be given to Ser-
bia and then to France.

Now that its "over over there" let
us welcome the boys back to the best
jobs, to the biggest opportunities we
can shape up for them.

Jefferson County SHORTHORNS

40 HEAD

Drafts from the best herds in Jefferson county

25 Cows and Heifers and 15 Bulls of serviceable ages.

Valley Falls, Kansas, May 22, 1919

The Jefferson County Improved Breeders Association is a going con-
cern and the following Shorthorn members are making this sale:

Mark Lodge Herd, Valley Falls

Adam Becker & Son, Meriden

H. B. Keys, Valley Falls

Geo. W. Ela, Valley Falls

Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls

Frank Gregg, Denison

While everything in this sale will be in just ordinary flesh every ani-
mal will have real merit and will be worthy your consideration as a
Shorthorn breeder. For catalog address

Jas. W. Mitchell, Sales Mgr.,
Valley Falls, Kansas

Auctioneer, Frank Blake. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans by

Auburn Dale 569935

A choice string of young bulls good enough
for any herd and priced worth the money.
WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN.
(Osborne county)

GOOD YOUNG BULLS

Of best practical Shorthorn blood. Some
very choice young bulls from 11 to 17
months old. See their sires and dams
and how they are grown. Prices and
values right. Wire or phone if you are
coming.

S. B. AMCOATS,

Route 7, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULLS

I have 20 Shorthorn bulls to sell the
next 30 days. These bulls must sell.
They are priced for quick sale. I seldom
fail to sell a bull to the man who comes
to buy. So come early and get choice
while they last.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

The Chase County Shorthorn Breeders

will give you a square deal. Are listing for quick sale
40 cows and heifers, 20 one and two-year-old bulls
of quality, and two herd bulls. Address
FRANK H. YEAGER, Secy., BAZAAR, KAN.

Shorthorn Character At Its Best

Never Has Been Better Exemplified
Than in Park Salter's Present

Premier Herd Bull
Imp. Bapton Corporal
598857



Whose influence, thru the young Bapton Corporal bulls, the Bapton Corporal calves at foot, and the cows safe in calf to Bapton Corporal, will constitute one of **The Features Compelling Attendance at**

The Salter Sale Wichita, Kan., May 16

Imp. British Emblem, too, whose rank as a sire in the Park Place herd, is practically coordinate, will make such a showing in the sale offering as may put the relative merits of the two great bulls in dispute, and will command attention from all interested in the breed.

47 Shorthorns—8 Bulls and 37 Females

Few American Sales Ever Afforded More Imported Blood

The Bulls Include: Two sons of Imp. Bapton Corporal, three sons of Imp. Proud Emblem Jr., one son of Cumberland's Type, Imported Lair Waterton by Prince Palatine (bred by the same breeder who bred the noted Imp. Villiager), and the proven sire and breeding bull, 2ND FAIR ACRES SULTAN, a bull that would be an attraction in any sale in America. He is one of the greatest bulls ever sired by the illustrious Fair Acres Sultan.

The 37 Females Include: Five imported cows, four of which are bred to imported bulls; 15 cows with calf at foot, 12 of these calves by imported bulls; 15 other cows and heifers, all in calf and practically all either sired by or bred to imported bulls; 7 open heifers, five of which are sired by imported bulls.

A LONG LIST OF FEMALE ATTRACTIONS include Park Dale Rosewood, a straight Bruce Rosewood whose calf sold for \$2,000, her mother is the dam of the \$8,100 Rosewood Reserve, she has a bull calf at foot by Imp. British Emblem and is rebred to Imp. Bapton Corporal; Rosewood 22,045, another straight Bruce Rosewood, second dam bred by T. J. Jamieson, a cow of great scale with calf at foot by Villiager Junior; Miss Butterfly, by the champion Searchlight, dam 12th Butterfly by Lord Mayor, with roan heifer calf at foot by Imp. Bapton Corporal; Imp. Viola Jem, bred by Wm. Cannon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, sired by Golden Favor and now safe in calf to Imp. Aberdeen; Villiager's Maid 4th, bred by Uppermill Farm, sired by Imp. Villiager, dam Butterfly Maid, with calf at foot and rebred to Imp. Proud Emblem Jr.; Imp. Priestgill Mysie 2nd, by Rosemary Beau and safe in calf to Imp. Aberdeen; Imp. Brandsby's Lady Derwent 22nd, sired by Augustus Victory, dam Lady Derwent 11th by Bapton Judge, bred by J. D. Willis; Imp. Fannie 10th, a Cruickshank Strawberry by Lord Advocate, dam Fannie 5th bred by Campbell, by Count Favorite bred by W. S. Marr, she has a calf at foot and rebred to a son of Fair Acres Sultan.

THE HEIFER ATTRACTIONS INCLUDE PRIZE WINNING DAUGHTERS of Imp. Bapton Corporal; also several other prize winners and show prospects. Every Animal In This Sale Has Been Selected For The Purpose Of Making This Sale A Record Breaking Event.

The catalog will be read like a fairy tale by lovers of Shorthorns, who are posted on fashionable breeding. Make your arrangements to attend all four of the sales in this greatest Shorthorn circuit ever held in the Southwest: Frank Schofield, Hillsboro, Texas, May 13; Suppes-Crosbie-Kramer, Tulsa Okla., May 14; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, May 15.

Park. E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Auctioneers—Jones, Herriff, Milne, Newcom, Smithhisler, Burgess.
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

CLIP COUPON

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas.

Please send me your Shorthorn sale catalog, mentioned in the Mail and Breeze.

Name

Town

R. F. D. State



Fisk Cords—The Wisest Tire Investment

NO part of the motor car has shown more constant development toward better things than the tire; and no part contributes any more to the ease and efficiency of the automobile.

The FISK CORD TIRE, with its sturdy, deep-buttoned non-skid tread, its bigness and its general air of ability to do the work cut out for it, is a distinct step forward in tire building.

It has speed, durability, riding comfort and safety.

Its clean-cut beauty, its long-wearing qualities, its great resiliency, and the protection which its tread gives against side slipping, make it a wise investment to the automobile owner, yielding big dividends in mileage and tire satisfaction.

Your dealer and thousands of others recommend FISK TIRES because they know they are backed by a company to whom "the satisfaction of the user" has always been the first consideration.

Next Time—BUY FISK

FISK CORD TIRES

(Made also in Ribbed Tread)

"There is now
a Fisk Tire
for every motor vehicle
that rolls"

