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AND BREEZE

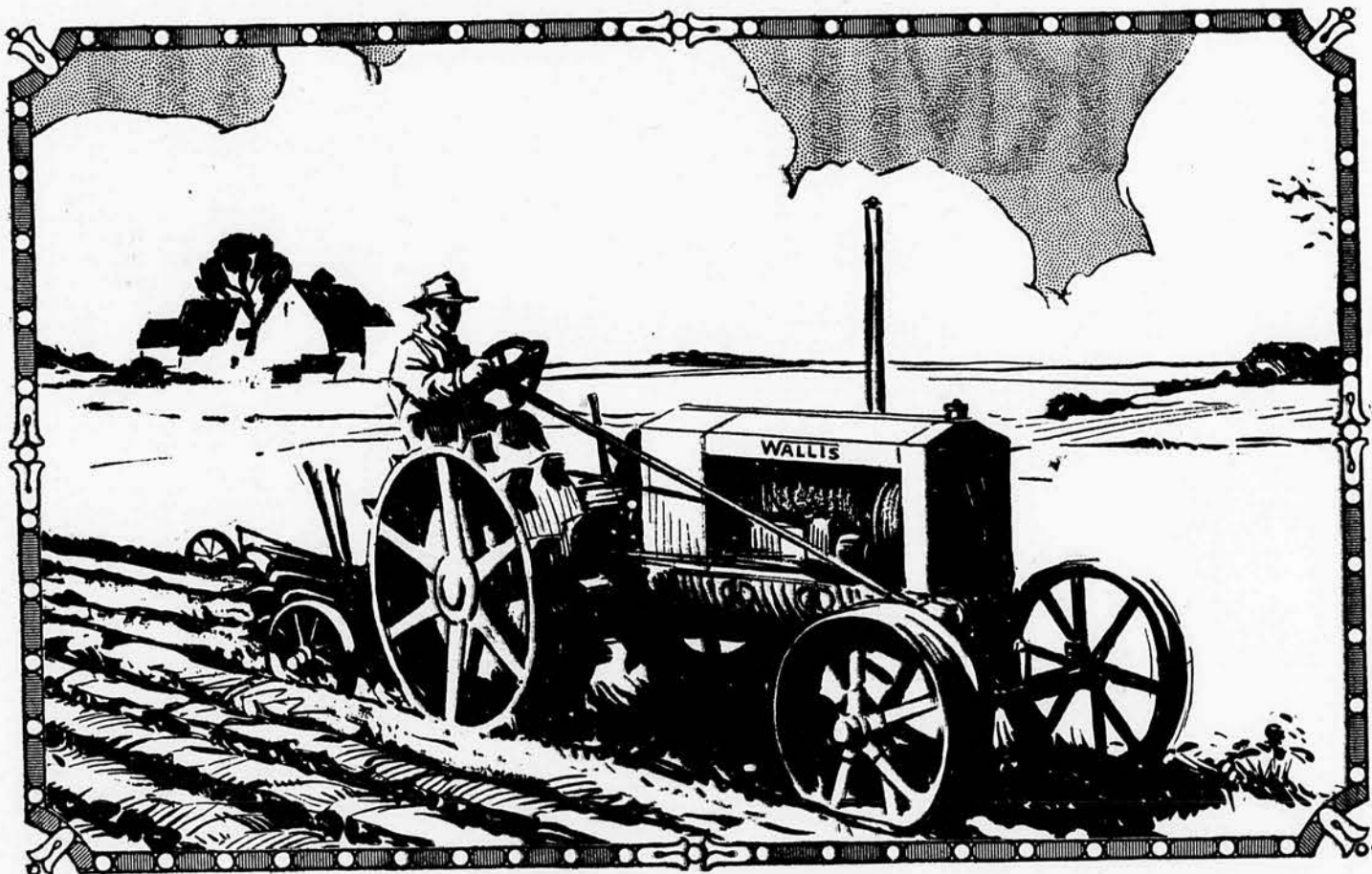


J. C. MOHLER
SECRETARY KANSAS STATE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
JUL 14 1919

WALLIS

America's Foremost Tractor



Does Your Plowing at the Right Time

The Wallis Calendar

The first hint of spring finds the Wallis hard at work at the plowing. Because of its light weight and correct design the Wallis is able to operate under unusual soil conditions. So the plowing is done early, and larger acreage is prepared.

Next comes discing, harrowing and planting. To make a perfect seed-bed, and plant it at *exactly* the right time is most important.

The Wallis is a wonder in the hayfield. Cutting, stacking, hauling, etc., are speedily done. More and better hay is the rule with the Wallis.

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Then, swiftly spins the separator, Wallis-driven, pouring out its flood of golden grain.

And so the cycle runs—and the year is closed with more plowing, wood-cutting, silo filling—haulage work of every kind.

This is the yearly calendar of the Wallis—America's Foremost Tractor.

The Wallis—America's Foremost Tractor—does your plowing—fall or spring—at *exactly* the right time. Turns clean, perfect furrows at rate of an acre an hour.

Good plowing is the secret of big crops. With the Wallis you plow deeper, break up plow-pan, make richer seed-bed.

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The Wallis is 12 years old. It has been tried and proven by the test of time on thousands of farms all over the world. It is sold by a company established nearly half a century—of world-wide reputation.

Wallis—America's Foremost Trac-

tor—is pound for pound the most powerful of all tractors. Has 4-cylinder, valve-in-head motor. Patented, "U" frame of boiler-steel.

Was first to enclose all working parts, which run in constant bath of oil. Cut and hardened steel gears. Timken and Hyatt bearings.

The Wallis burns any fuel—kerosene, gasoline, or distillate.

Order NOW! Avoid Disappointment!

There is a tremendous demand for the Wallis—America's Foremost Tractor—because it is recognized everywhere as the simplest and most practical. In spite of the enlarged production, many who expect to buy a Wallis may be disappointed.

Write today for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

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The New Plan for Marketing Wheat

Farmers Must Guard Their Interests Very Closely and See That No Unfair Methods are Used in Handling Their Grain

THOUSANDS and, perhaps, millions of dollars of the proceeds which Kansas farmers expect from their wheat crop this year will depend upon a single word. That word is "reasonable." If the meaning of that word is defined in cents to the bushel in a manner favoring the growers of wheat, large sums may be added to their revenues from the most wonderful harvest any state in the world ever produced under similar conditions.

Why does so much importance attach to the word "reasonable" in the sale of wheat from farms in Kansas and from other states this year? The answer is that the new contracts and regulations under which grain dealers and millers will operate in 1919 provide that they pay to growers a minimum price equal to the guarantee on the grade of the grain tendered them minus the freight cost to the most advantageous terminal and minus a "reasonable" handling margin.

It is of vital importance to the wheat growers of Kansas and of the entire country that they have a clear understanding of the obligations which the grain dealer and the miller enter into with the United States Grain Corporation, the federal agency under the Lever Wheat Guaranty law, on the wheat crop for 1919. From the viewpoint of the farmer, nothing is so important in these regulations, which now are being signed by thousands of grain dealers, millers, jobbers and bakers of the United States in order to obtain licenses to do business, than the word "reasonable."

Here is the most vital clause in the contracts being signed by grain dealers and millers so far as wheat growers are concerned: "The dealer or the miller in buying wheat from the producer, shall purchase on the proper grade and dockage, under the Federal standards, and shall pay therefor not less than the guaranteed price based on such proper grade and dockage, at the terminal most advantageously reached, less freight and less a reasonable handling margin."

"The dealer or the miller shall keep a record showing all purchases from the producer, name of the seller, date, quantity, grade and dockage fixed and price paid and reasons for fixing grade under No. 1, including test weight; and on all parcels of wheat on which there is a dispute as to grade and dockage or price between the dealer or miller and the producer at the time of the delivery, a notation thereof shall be made upon the records of the dealer and a sample shall be drawn by the producer and the dealer or miller and forwarded in a proper container to the Vice-President of the United States Grain Corporation in the zone in which the purchase is made, for his use in the determination of the dispute. The determination of the Vice-President shall be final and conclusive unless an appeal from such determination be filed within 10 days with the United States Wheat Director by either the producer or the dealer. In case of appeal, the decision of the United States Wheat Director shall be final and conclusive."

"The dealer or miller shall keep a copy of this section prominently displayed at his place of business."

This clause, which is the same in the separate contracts of the United States Grain Corporation with millers and grain dealers, excepting that only millers are named in one and grain dealers in the other, virtually makes of these business interests agents of the federal control agency in insuring for farmers having wheat a price equal to the figures guaranteed them by President Wilson.

By Sanders Sosland

Market Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze

It gives to the producer the privilege of appealing the grade placed on his grain, and also the privilege of appealing the handling margin charged off in the purchase of his grain by the miller or grain dealer if there has been unfair practices.

Every farmer knows, or can learn, the freight cost of delivering wheat from the shipping point at which he sells to the most advantageous terminal market in his territory. In the case of Kansas, Kansas City will be the most advantageous terminal point for the movement of wheat. Kansas City is the center or capital of Zone 5 of the United States Grain Corporation, which includes, among other states, all of Kansas. So appeals will be made first with D. F. Plazzek, who is Vice-President of the United States Grain Corporation in charge of Zone 5, with offices in

variously estimated at 5 to 12 cents a bushel, this being in addition to the freight allowance. There was some demand for the fixing of a definite margin for handling, but as the expense varies with the quantity of the grain a dealer moves and as competition is expected to play an important part, no definite amount was named in the contracts with grain dealers and miller as to the margin other than that it should be "reasonable." On this term much depends.

It is of great importance to farmers to bear in mind that, perhaps on August 1, or by September 1 at least, an added premium will be paid monthly for an indefinite period. This added premium, estimated at 2 cents a bushel a month or perhaps only 1½ cents a bushel a month, has been promised in order to give to farmers and also to grain dealers and millers a carrying charge for their wheat to cover storage, insurance and other items. President Barnes, the Wheat Director, has not indicated exactly what the premium will be, except that it will not be paid to wheat growers in

July. There is a likelihood, too, that the premium will not be continued after next February, altho this is yet to be decided. Besides providing a carrying charge, the purpose of the premium will be to make more attractive to farmers even marketing of their grain, thereby avoiding the unloading of last year, when mills of Kansas and the Southwest later found local supplies of the grain exhausted. The purpose of stopping the premium in February, it is said, is to check excessive holding of the grain among farmers. No definite statement as to the premium payments has been made other than that some allowance will be granted.

In order to provide a carrying charge for grain dealers and millers, the Grain Corporation agrees in its contracts to pay to the dealers seven-twentieths of a cent a bushel a week when they cannot move to market at least 20 per cent of their holdings in any week. However, the grain dealer will receive this allowance only in the period when no monthly advancing premium over the basis guaranteed prices prevails. The miller will be entitled to seven-thirtieths of a cent a bushel a week on the unsold wheat and the unsold flour in the equivalent of wheat he has on hand in the period when no monthly advancing premium prevails. No such allowance was made the past year.

Grain dealers and millers will be entitled to call upon the Grain Corporation to purchase any unsold wheat they have on hand at any time at the guaranteed price. This means that the Grain Corporation, which has an appropriation of 1 billion dollars under the Lever act, will stand by the guaranteed price. The purchase will be made from dealers whether the wheat is in store or in transit, the only exception being wheat purchased or under contract of purchase by dealers from the producer and not yet delivered or shipped by such producer. The exception, it seems, was put in to release the Grain Corporation from the responsibility of going to a farm and taking charge of wheat which might be tendered it there.

An interesting point in connection with the readiness of the Grain Corporation to purchase wheat of dealers is the proposal to charge, when making such purchases, 1 per cent of the purchase price as an administration fee. This same fee was collected last year, and amounts to about 2 cents a bushel. It is about equal to the general commission charge on markets for handling wheat. With such a charge there will not be a tendency for the

(Continued on Page 24.)



Tractors Enabled Kansas Farmers to Prepare Better Seedbeds and Larger Areas for Wheat Production in the State in 1919.

Kansas City. If appeals are carried higher, they will go to Julius H. Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation, whose title is that of Wheat Director.

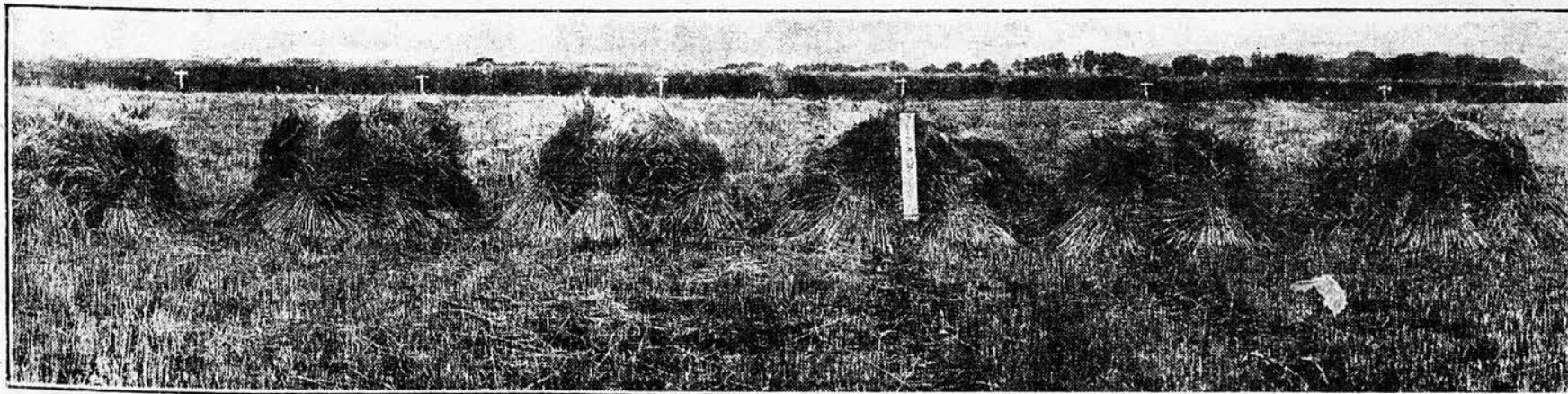
At Kansas City, the following minimum guarantee prices on wheat, a bushel, will prevail:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Dark hard.....	\$2.20	\$2.17	\$2.13
Hard winter.....	2.18	2.15	2.11
Yellow hard.....	2.16	2.13	2.09
Red winter.....	2.18	2.15	2.11
Northern spring.....	2.18	2.15	2.11
Durum.....	2.18	2.15	2.11
Hard white.....	2.18	2.15	2.11

So, the grain dealers and millers who buy wheat of Kansas farmers on the basis of the guaranteed prices in Kansas City are for the present under obligation to pay for No. 1, 2 and 3 grades the amount just quoted minus the freight cost a bushel and minus a reasonable handling charge.

In the event the wheat offered for sale by the farmer grades below No. 3, the transactions between the grower and the buyers will be based on the merits of the grain, no definite guaranteed figures being placed on wheat of No. 4 and lower grades. Naturally, competition is expected to regulate the prices paid for the grades below No. 4. Appeals as to the grading on these grades, however, may be made by the producer.

No official statement has been made by the United States Grain Corporation, but it is said that this agency will frown upon any handling margin in excess of 8 cents a bushel. The handling margin desired by grain dealers has been



This is the Wheat Yield from One-Tenth Acre at the Kansas Experiment Station on Ground That was Plowed 6 to 7 Inches Deep Early in July. Early Plowing and Careful Preparation of the Seedbed Greatly Increases the Production. Occasional Disking Will Keep Down the Weeds until Seeding Time Arrives.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

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

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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

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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

✓ Favors Higher Wages

NOT VERY often do I get a letter from a subscriber urging higher wages for labor in his own line, when he belongs to the employing class. It is not at all unusual to get letters favoring better wages for the laboring class, but usually the writer is either one who works for wages or he wants the wage increase to begin somewhere else than in his business. But here is a letter from J. S. Hoover, of St. John, who says he is a farmer himself but believes that harvest hands should have a wage of \$10 a day. "It is robbery," says Mr. Hoover, to require a man to travel 200 to 500 miles, pay his way, eat and sleep like a hobo and work for \$5 a day. I am a farmer. My farm adjoins St. John, Kan., but a farmer is as bad as a corporation if he can be."

I presume that farmers are naturally just as selfish as persons in other lines of business on the average, but in my personal contact with Kansas farmers I have found them as a rule disposed to deal fairly and while a good many of them have accumulated comfortable fortunes there is very little pride of wealth among them. They are laborers themselves and their wives and daughters work as hard, in fact a good deal harder than the average house maid in the city or town. In social matters, speaking generally, there is no wealth line drawn. The hired man stands just as well in social affairs as the man who owns the farm and employs him. The employer and employed eat at the same table and are waited on by the farmer's wife and daughters. A competent hired man on the farm is the confidant and business adviser very often of his employer.

In fact Kansas farm life is as near a real democracy as anything I ever have seen. Many of the most prosperous farmers in Kansas started out 25 or 30 years ago as farm hands working for very moderate wages. I have not much patience with the talk that I have heard so often that there is an irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor and that humanity is divided into just two classes, the capitalist, employing and exploiting class and the laboring, employed class and that there is a great gulf fixed between the two. The prosperous farmers of Kansas and other states have demonstrated that it is possible for men to be both laborers and employers and that it is entirely possible for the employer and employed to mingle on terms of social equality and to feel a common interest in each other's welfare.

Just One — Thing After Another

There are a good many persons who dream of a future Utopia where everybody will be prosperous, healthy and contented. I think it is fortunate that it is so. Take hope out of the world and it would be a hell. There is usually as much joy in anticipation as in realization and very frequently more. The chronic pessimist, who sees nothing ahead but disaster is a mighty poor traveling companion.

The most desirable kind of a citizen is the one who is always hoping for the best but is not very seriously disappointed when he is jolted by misfortune. These reflections are suggested at this particular time by what I am hearing about the Kansas wheat crop and other things. Two weeks ago there was a general impression that barring a few hundred acres scattered about here and there, where the wheat was knocked down by the rains and winds, and for that reason did not fill well, the crop all over the state was going to be not only the greatest in quantity but the best in quality all over the state that ever was seen.

During the past week or two the discouraging reports have begun to come in. The yield in some parts of the state, and those parts good wheat territory at that, is away below expectations. Where a crop of 20 or 25 bushels to the acre was anticipated the yield may be less than 15, perhaps not more than 10. Some fields which the owners expected to harvest will not be cut. On account of continued rains and cold weather when the wheat was in blossom, the heads did not fill well and a good deal of wheat of inferior quality is coming into market. In parts of the state the fields are being invaded by swarms of grasshoppers which are doing a good deal of damage. These are some

of the jolts, unexpected jolts, the wheat raisers are getting, but there is still a bright side to this picture.

Despite the disappointing yields in some localities, there is being harvested the greatest wheat crop ever raised in this or any other state in all the history of the world. That part of the state which has been hardest hit during the past three years will this year gather the greatest crop and of the best quality, so that the law of averages is going to work out pretty well.

I am in receipt of a letter from a subscriber at Osawatimie, who says that the quack grass is spreading thru the pastures and along the railroad right of way and that it kills out every other kind of grass, clover, prairie grass, everything that is worth raising. It has just begun to head out and the birds carry the seeds far and wide. If the writer, Mr. Ruhland, is right about this grass, and I have no reason to think he is not, it may be a very serious menace to the prosperity of the farmers of the state. Kansas is a great state but

and heat. The Russian thistle alone survived and there were winters when it really saved the situation. It has been some time since I have heard anybody out in Western Kansas worrying about the Russian thistle.

Maybe some use will be found for the miserable quack grass. Things scarcely ever are quite so bad as they seem. But as I have said in the beginning, it is just one — thing after another. "Man never is but always to be blessed."

If It is Arbitration He is For It

"If arbitration of all international disputes is called a League of Nations, I'm with you heart and soul," writes J. F. Vaughn, of Marion. But Mr. Vaughn is distrustful of the Central powers and Turkey. In that distrust he has no monopoly. One of the reasons why I strongly favor the proposed League of Nations, is because in my opinion it is the only way in which Germany can be compelled to fulfill her obligations under the peace treaty. There is no doubt in my mind that the leaders of Germany do not intend to live up to the terms of that treaty unless there is sufficient pressure brought to bear to make them live up to it. France alone cannot compel Germany to fulfill that treaty.

I am not laboring under any delusions I think, concerning the proposed League of Nations. It is not a very powerful compact to start with, but is a mighty good beginning in my opinion. There will grow out of it as I verily believe a permanent world tribunal to which will be referred all matters of dispute between nations. At first, even the nations most concerned with the league will show their lack of faith by clinging to their old customs. For a time there will be little or no reduction of armament. It used to be the custom of the mountaineers of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee to carry their guns with them to church. They were religious after a fashion, but they wanted to be in position to shoot if the occasion seemed to demand it. They lacked faith in the peaceful intentions of their neighbors altho professing to believe in the religion of peace and good will, but gradually the old feuds are wearing out and the sturdy mountaineers are learning to trust each other and to conform to the usages of law and civilization.

It ought to be much easier in fact for the nations to submit their differences to a world tribunal than for these mountaineers to give up their feuds, because in that event the differences are personal and as between nations they are not. For generations the leaders of all nations either openly or tacitly subscribed to the doctrine that a nation must defend itself by force. So long as that idea prevailed wars were certain to continue. With the formation of a League of Nations a different idea will begin to be taught thruout the world. That idea will grow just as the idea of national unity has grown here in the United States, and state jealousy has declined in a proportionate degree. Sixty years ago in nearly half of the states of the Union men took more pride in their states than they did in their national government. They justified themselves in joining the Confederacy on the ground that their obligations to their respective states were greater than their obligations to the Union.

That idea has almost entirely subsided. Most of the states of the Union have state flags, but how many men if asked "What is your flag, sir?" would name their state flags? Nine hundred and ninety-nine of them never would even think of the state flag, but would answer with swelling chest and honest pride: "My flag, sir, is Old Glory, the Stars and Stripes." Nationalism has taken the place of statism. And yet there was a time when the greatest statesmen believed that a permanent union of these states was impossible. Nationalism will not die. I do not think it best that it ever should. I trust the time never will come when the sight of the Stars and Stripes waving in the breeze will not cause my heart to beat a little faster and I will not be filled with a profound love for my native land and reverence for our institutions of government, but there should be in my opinion, no more reason for armies and navies

Retrospection

*If we could but live our lives over again
We often have been heard to say,
We'd find it so easy to always do right
And walk in the straight narrow way.*

*If we could but live our lives over again,
We could tell what was false or was true,
And the things that have shamed us
would never be done,
But duties neglected we'd do.*

*If we could but live our lives over again,
Remember, we could not begin
With the lessons we've learned from mistakes
That we've made
That help us new battles to win.*

*If we could but live our lives over again,
I'm afraid they'd be lived much the same—
So don't give up trying while there's
time to score—
The last inning oft wins the game.*

—VELMA WEST SYKES.

Kansas City, Mo.

it is generally being menaced with something or other.

When I think about the number of things the people of this state have been menaced with since I located in it, I wonder that there are any persons living here at all, not to say prospering to a greater degree on the average, than the citizens of most other states. The fact is that things are scarcely ever quite as good as we anticipate nor quite as bad as we expect. A third of a century ago there was great alarm felt on account of the encroachment of the Russian thistle. A good many persons believed that it would gradually take possession of the entire state to the ruin of all kinds of agriculture. The legislature passed laws against the weed. Township officers were required under rather severe penalties to undertake its destruction. The Russian thistle paid no attention to the laws passed by the Kansas legislature. It spread abroad and flourished exceedingly. The winds tore the great weeds from the ground when fully ripe and sent them rolling and bounding across the prairie, to pile up against the wire fences. The roads were lined with thistles. Then it was discovered that stock would eat the pesky weeds and actually thrive on them. The time came when nearly every other kind of vegetation in Western Kansas withered and died on account of the drouth

than there is that I should arm myself against my neighbors.

With the League of Nations in operation the referring of differences between nations to an international tribunal will gradually become a national habit, just as it has become a habit to settle our personal disputes without resort to violence and bloodshed.

He Wants to Know

Had the President any right to absent himself from his official business in the United States to attend the Peace Conference in Europe? Did he appoint himself as a member of the Commission? About what are the expenses of this Commission? Who must pay the expenses? C. W. PORTER, Fayette, Idaho.

Mr. Wilson is the first President to absent himself from the United States during his term of office. One or two Senators were disposed to question his right under the Constitution to do so, but the general opinion, I think, is that he had the right if he saw fit to exercise it. Whether it was best for him to go to the Peace Conference is a matter of opinion. I believe that he exercised a greater influence at the Peace Conference than any representative he might have selected.

Of course he appointed himself as a member of the Commission from this country. In any event he would have been at the head of the Commission by virtue of his official position. I have no information concerning the expenses of the Commission. The money to pay such expenses will be appropriated by Congress and will be collected as other government revenues are collected. I suppose Mr. Porter is opposed to the course pursued by the President, which is his privilege as an independent citizen of the United States.

I think President Wilson might have handled the matter much more tactfully. I think that he should have selected more representative Americans to go with him to France as members of the Commission. I think that he should have consulted the members of the Senate, both Democrats and Republicans. It seems to me, indeed, that it would have been wise to have selected a few leading Senators of both political parties to have accompanied him. Or if he did not choose to appoint Senators he should have selected Ex-President Taft as one of the members. On the other hand I take no stock in the assertion that President Wilson was insincere or that he was flimflammed by the diplomats of Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy. In my opinion he held his own with the rest of them very well and gained the main point he was striving for, a League of Nations. I agree with his statement that without the League of Nations the Peace treaty would prove to be a mere scrap of paper.

Finally, looking at the situation from a purely political standpoint, President Wilson has outmaneuvered his opponents. They have bitterly assailed the proposed League of Nations as a Wilson creation, but finally will have to accept it, because it is the only plan offered that promises a lasting peace. These critics of the President have associated forever in the minds of the people the name of Wilson and the League of Nations and as the treaty including this pact will be ratified, Wilson will get the credit while his critics in the Senate will be rated as mere obstructionists who, while opposing this plan, offer no other in its place. By their stupid course they are giving the Democratic party its only possible hope of victory in 1920. This probably will not agree with the opinion of Mr. Porter who I freely concede has as much right to his opinion as I have to mine.

The End of the War

The peace treaty has been signed. The war is supposed to be ended, but there remains a bitterness that contains a threat of future wars. Nevertheless, I have a feeling that this is the last war of any considerable magnitude. I am basing that hope on the increasing intelligence and common sense of mankind.

The average man is not naturally any smarter or better, perhaps, than the average man of the past, but he does know more and the men who must do the fighting and suffering if wars are continued will have more to say in matters of government than they have had in the past. War is so wicked, so cruel, so utterly senseless that I cannot believe the conditions that bring it about will be forever permitted to continue.

I am satisfied that this war has done more to create a general hatred for war and the injustice and unfairness that inevitably goes with war, than any other war in history.

In conducting the war the government was supposed to mobilize the resources of the nation, both as to man power and property for the purpose of pushing it to a speedy and successful close. If that had been done, in fact there would be little ground for complaint. We know perfectly well that it was not done. We know that while millions of young men were called into service, called to risk their lives without their consent, on the theory that they owed this service to the nation, there were tens of millions who were not called on to make any sacrifices whatever. We know that while these young men were making a magnificent sacrifice and for the most part without complaint, there were vast numbers at home who were reaping profits on

account of the war such as they had never dreamed of. We all recognize the fact that a great many men could not be soldiers on account of age or physical defects but there were a great many things they could have done to help along. The question often has been asked, why should the young man easily capable of earning even at ordinary labor, from \$60 to \$100 a month, be compelled to endure the hardships of war for \$30 or \$33 a month and board and clothes when men at home were not only enduring no hardships but were permitted to exploit the government and make money faster and with less effort than they ever had been able to do before?

That question wasn't easy to answer. I have a letter from a soldier who served in France as a private soldier and non-commissioned officer. He is a university graduate, a successful business man, an ex-member of the legislature of another state. He enlisted as a private soldier altho his age exempted him from the draft. He is anything but a grouch, but he saw the injustice of the system and comes home with a mighty poor opinion of war. I think this is true of practically every returned soldier to whom I have talked. Very few of them complain. They say nothing about their personal experiences over on the other side, unless asked and even then they do not talk much, but it is easy to see that they have a feeling that there was not a square deal so far as the men in the ranks were concerned.

Now the fact probably is that the men in the ranks got as fair a deal in this war as in any other war ever fought but men in the ranks never get a fair deal in war. They cannot, because war is necessarily unfair. The burdens and dangers and hardships of it always fall most heavily on those least able to bear them and whatever material benefits there are go for the most part to those who have endured least and deserve least.

There are objections without doubt to organized labor, but the tendency of the times is more and more to the union of those who do the work of the world and also the fighting. In my opinion the time is just about here when these workers and fighters will decide that they are not going to kill each other for the benefit of somebody else.

It Had Not Profited Him

The other day I saw sitting in the yard, near my window, a dejected and badly disfigured Thomas cat. It was evident that he had recently passed thru a feline Argonne. The marks of conflict were thick upon him. His right ear had evidently been fed to his enraged opponent. A vicious claw had plowed thru the flesh of his forearm and furrowed it to the bone. He had lost much hair and numefous patches of skin. His face was criss-crossed with wounds. His eyes were bloodshot and nearly closed. He had received no hospital treatment, not even first aid. I did not see his opponent. Maybe the other cat was worse disfigured but if so I could see no look of satisfaction in this cat. On the contrary he looked like a cat that viewed life with extreme discouragement and pessimism.

I could read his thoughts. He was plainly thinking "What's the use? I have lost my beauty and blamed near lost my life. I am wounded, stiff, lame and nearly blind. Nobody wants me for a pet. Men gather bricks to heave at me and women want to bathe me with boiling water. What satisfaction is it to me to know that I ripped an eye out of that other cat and disfigured him for life? The fact is that both of us have gotten the worst of it."

Maybe this disfigured hero of a feline battle didn't reason the matter out quite that far, but of one thing he was convinced and that was that whether he was victor or not he was a loser in the fight. There was a lesson in the experience of this Thomas cat. War is beastly and exceedingly cruel and no matter which side wins the victory, both sides are terrible losers. No indemnity that can ever be collected from Germany can restore the losses she inflicted on France and Belgium. Willing or unwilling, the whole world must help to pay for the cost of this war; the victors as well as the vanquished.

Establish a New Precedent

"Some who are legally inclined," writes A. Munger, of Manhattan, "think the allies have no right to bring the ex-kaizer to trial because there is no precedent for such a procedure. Was there any precedent for sending murderous submarines sneaking thru the water sinking ships with their cargoes and unarmed passengers without warning? Isn't it about time to get away from precedents and decide matters on their merits?"

"If we stand on precedent how are we ever to get away from the standards and practices of the dark ages? If kings had known that they would be held accountable for their acts, past history would not have been the continued story it is of tyranny and butchery. If it is feared in this enlightened age to bring to justice the man who was more responsible than any other for the death of 20 million people, then let us quit talking about the enlightenment and progress of the Twentieth Century. Let the ancient fallacy of the divine right of kings give place to new doctrine of the divine right of justice." In which opinion I heartily concur.

Meat Trust and Dealer Profiteering

DEVELOPMENTS of the last few weeks prove that producer and the consumer alike are the victims of the packing trust and the meat dealer profiteer. While the producer has been taking a loss ranging anywhere from \$30 to \$50 on each beef steer, the consumer has been paying the same or nearly the same old price for his beefsteak or his roast. Judged by the present price of the beef steer, fresh beef is the cheapest staple food product in America today. Actually, it is one of the dearest. If a fair price were asked for its consumption could be increased immediately, resulting in a better market for the producer. While the packer has reduced somewhat the price of beef to the retailer, the reduction is not in proportion to the \$50 he is taking off the price of every 1,000-pound steer he buys from the producer. And in the cities, at least, the retail meat dealer frequently has continued to sell meat at wartime or higher prices, taking a profit on beef ranging from 60 to 100 per cent, according to the official figures given out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These facts are disclosed by a study of the market made by several agencies of the government including the Bureau of Markets. The livestock producers, who are facing bankruptcy in return for their patriotic efforts at the urgent request of the government last year to produce an abundance of beef to supply our armies, are now bombarding their Senators and Representatives with letters and telegrams asking that stock-raisers be saved from ruin. In an effort to provide some early and speedy measure of relief, I went last week with Senator Kendrick, and Congressmen Hoch and Tincher, of Kansas, to call on Secretary Glass, of the Treasury Department, to urge him to use his influence with the War Finance Board to arrange a system of credits with European peoples that would bring them back to the American market as buyers of beef. Secretary Glass promised to do all that was possible to bring this about.

Before and since coming to Washington I have given much attention to the packer problem. My first act in Washington, as a Senator, was, before Congress assembled, to attend a conference with Senator Kenyon and several members of the House to devise legislation for government control of the packing industry. I have spent much time in the study of the question and before the government department seeking relief for producer and consumer. I shall do my best to have Congress go to the bottom of the whole matter, see who is doing the profiteering and find the remedy. While the packers bear a large share of the responsibility for the present conditions, they are not alone to blame in this crisis. A part of the trouble is due to the lack of restraint placed on the retailer since the government's control over food has ceased. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, of which I am a member, is to hold hearings to probe still further and more fully into the situation as to profiteering, who is doing it and the remedy.

Developments since I came to Washington have only strengthened my conviction that one of the things that must be done, is to bring the packing industry under as direct and as satisfactory control of the government as has been done in the case of the national banks. Two such measures already have been introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, in which I hold membership. One of these is the Kendrick bill, drawn on about the same lines as the Kendrick bill of last session, which failed of passage. The other is the Kenyon bill, introduced by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, which is favored by all the large organizations of farmers.

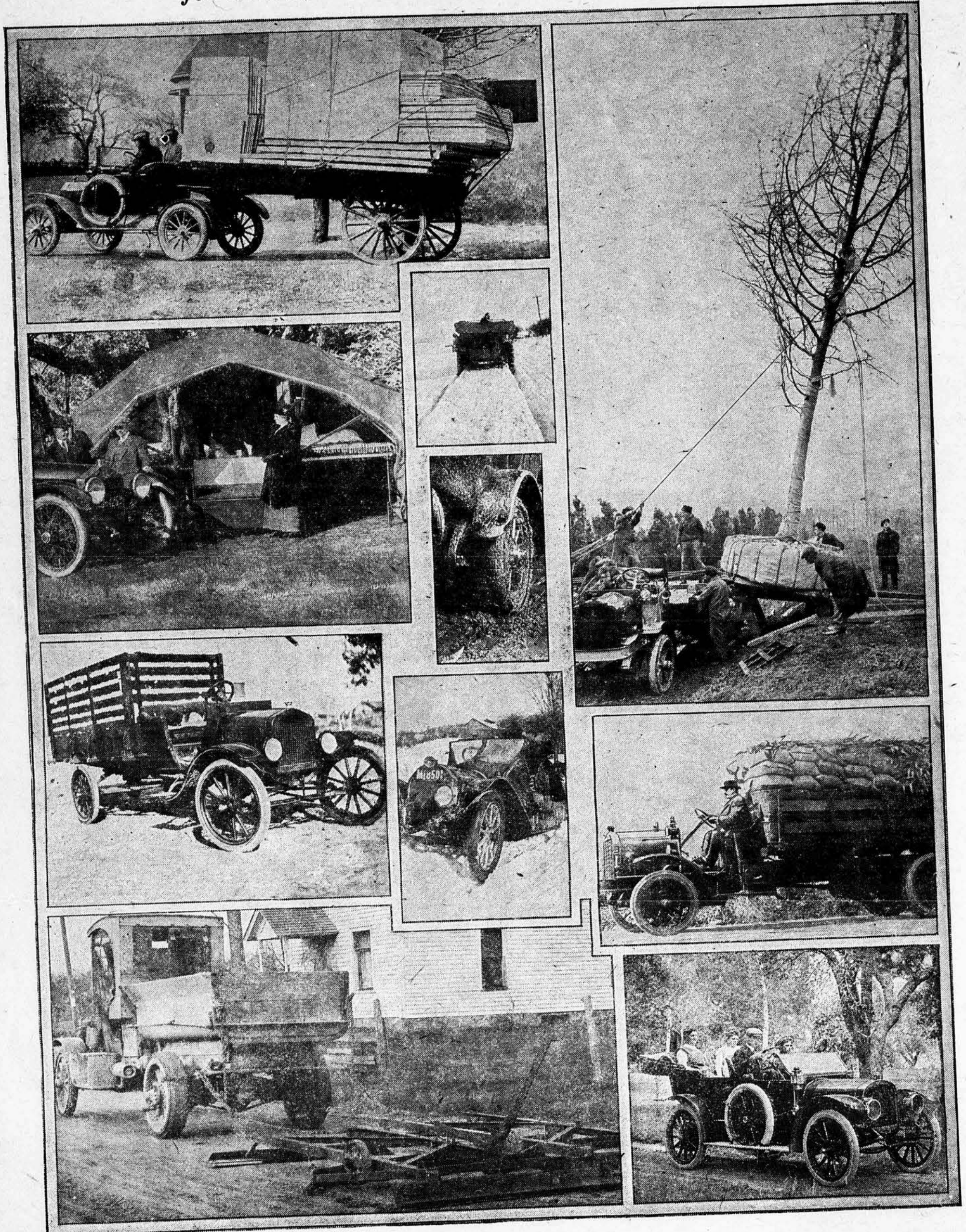
The Kenyon bill is the more drastic. It provides for a rigid control of the packers, even for receiverships as an extreme measure. The packers are required to take out licenses with the government and to come under its direct control. They are prohibited from engaging in related industries, stockyards, and other things of that kind. They are required to dispose of their private refrigerator cars to the railroads, which are to supply these cars to independent packers on the same terms as to the "Big Five" packer's trust. These cars will be under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will regulate the rates for their use as it regulates freight rates.

Some such bill, I believe, will pass the Senate this session and, I hope, also in the House. While it will not provide relief for the present crisis in the cattle industry, it ought to go far toward preventing a recurrence of it, thru providing for fair markets and normal economic conditions in the industry for the future. As a result of such efforts I am hopeful of seeing the profiteer put out of business eventually. Much better times for consumer and producer and everybody else will follow.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

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Country Talks Fresh from the Field

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

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

Likes Capper Farm Papers

We are with the Capper Publications every time and appreciate what our Senator is trying to do for the common people. J. J. Books.
R. 9, Emporia, Kan.

We Buy Too Many Vegetables

There are probably as many beans sold at the country stores as any other one thing. And it would seem that farmers would have little occasion to buy them since they could raise all that is needed for family use, but they are the heaviest buyers. There are probably only a very few localities in the United States that will not grow some one of the many varieties of beans. However, only a very few farmers will grow vegetables for home use. They go to the stores and buy them. Not only do farmers buy beans but many of them buy onions, potatoes and cabbage the year round.

I thought that war conditions would bring a change along this line and it did for one year but it seems since peace has been declared we are falling back into the same old rut. We are going to the store for everything when we could just as well raise most of it at home. Going to town with an empty wagon and coming back loaded has always been a bad business for the farmer and will continue to be a bad business unless all the farmers become millionaires out of some other business besides farming. And many farmers do worse than to buy beans, onions and cabbage; we buy meat at 40 cents a pound and lard compound at 38 cents a pound when this could be raised on every farm regardless of soil conditions.

Salina, Okla. W. P. Camp.

Care of Work Horses

The loss of hundreds of horses in Iowa from June 22 up to June 29 from the excessive heat is certainly a great loss to the owners and I do believe with proper care and handling that nearly all of these losses could have been avoided.

For the 55 years that I have owned horses I never yet have lost one from being over-heated. The question naturally arises, What do you do? This is my method: After the harness is removed, I wash the horses all over with warm water. After a good washing with a sponge or cloth, they should be scraped or wiped down carefully to remove foam, sweat, gum, dust and dirt. Then give another washing with a gallon of warm water, washing the whole body and also the legs down to the hoofs. This allows the heat to escape and very often saves the life of a valuable horse. Warm water for washing the horse can be kept at hand in a tank or barrel. Give the horses water to drink several times a day and drive slow.

Oats are much better feed than corn during the hot period. If the hay is musty it ought to be thoroly moistened a few hours before feeding to prevent horses from being attacked with heaves. Grass is a good feed in warm weather as it thins the blood and the horse can stand more heat. Turn the horses out on a good pasture at night

after their feed of hay and grain. Plenty of salt is essential in keeping the system in good condition. Keep block salt before them all the time.

If horses are handled in this manner over the United States many hundred thousands of dollars each year would be saved. Ralph I. Little.

Des Moines, Ia.

Bolshevism or Loyalty

With the world unrest that now prevails many are undecided in their opinions which is the right course to take, to follow the red "rag" or the American flag. But a moment's thought will lead the real man or woman to follow the American flag forever. With all its faults, we have the strongest country, the best citizens, and the best laws of any country in the world; all around America is the best place to live. Anyone who believes America, as a whole, is wrong is lacking in manhood or womanhood.

Some one has ably said that Bolshevism is aristocracy "turned upside down." Nothing upside down runs well; and we are thankful that our government is right side up, at the present, at least. There is no question that we need better government, but it must come thru a thoro study of politics and candidates by all classes and a placing of the best men and the best women in the best places, regardless of party.

The problems we have to combat today are not new ones, but are old as humanity. The only thing new about our problems today is the ones who are to deal with them. And the way we handle these questions shows the stuff we are made of and our ability to handle the great legacy left to us by the hard struggles and wise management of our forefathers. We can squander it by lawlessness or preserve it by wise leadership and laws and loyal support of our leaders and the law. To squander our fortune now, just when it is paying the largest dividends, would show marked deficiency in both lawmakers and citizens.

Those who have gone before have left us a valuable legacy that we, as loyal citizens, should hold sacred. First we have the constitution of the United States, a document that cannot be equaled in the present day, a document which may be amended, but cannot be revoked or set aside. The last bequest is the present United States of America left inviolate by the brave deeds of our boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the recent war, that the nation might live. God forbid that we should do aught but love our country; each one should strive to make it better instead of trying to transform the American eagle into a vulture.

Ruby Anna York.

Farmers Must Study Engines

The improvement and simplification of tractors on the part of the manufacturers, must be met by farmers better informing themselves on engine construction, engine operation, and engine care. Every farm automobile owner realizes that his car must be housed carefully from the weather and he does not hesitate to consult an expert mechanic whenever there are indications that the car is not working right. But in the matter of tractors, farmers are likely to regard them as ordinary farm implements and give them the meager care too frequently bestowed upon ordinary farm implements. A tractor handled intelligently will last a long time. A tractor handled inefficiently will be an expense on any farmer's hands after the first year. Handled right, a tractor is a good investment. Its pulling power is not affected by hot weather or dry ground, in fact dry ground gives the tractor better footing and enables it to develop enough extra power to overcome any disadvantage of dry conditions.

The opportunity for farmers to get instruction in traction engines is going

to be greater in the future than in the past. Hundreds of men of the national army were given intensive mechanical training in Kansas state educational institutions as well as in private schools of mechanics, during the war. The schools that did this work for the government learned a valuable lesson. They learned that remarkable results can be obtained in a very short time thru concentration on one line of work. These educational institutions are now offering intensive courses in mechanical training to the public. This is a splendid opportunity for farmers to leave their farms for a few weeks and return to them prepared to make an intelligent use of power machinery. Undoubtedly the time will come when short courses in tractor operation will be offered in Kansas high schools, especially in the rural high schools. Such a progressive step would be of unmeasured advantage to farmers. Farmers should wake up to the fact that they can, by their own efforts, hasten that day.

Only a beginning has been made in the use of tractors to supplement horse power in the work of the farm. The tractor never will replace the horse, but it will enable farmers to farm their land better because it will provide the extra power needed at rush times. Farm work can be done more opportunely. There is a right time for every farm operation—a time to plow, to cultivate, to plant. With tractor power added to horse power, each operation will be done in season.

W. M. Jardine.

Kansas State Agricultural college.

Plant Kafir Every Year

I will give my experience with kafir. I never have raised a crop of kafir or any other farm product from actual knowledge, without learning something from my own experience or thru the experience of others. For many years I would top plant or list the ground and plant in furrows with a two-horse corn planter. My farm is in the creek bottom. The creek does not overflow but there is about a quarter section of upland that drains down on it. However, the water is soon taken off by open ditches. A few years ago, I planted 15 acres of kafir and my corn in furrows. My kafir and about 10 acres of corn were drowned out. Being busy with the rest of the crop I did not have a chance to do anything with the land where the crop was drowned out until June 20. Then hitching four horses to the disk harrow, the ridges were single disked on all of the 25 acres. The grass and weeds were 10 inches high by that time. The land was disked over again, only taking opposite rows the second time so as to fill all the furrows.

The weather was hot and dry but the ground worked up very satisfactorily. The kafir was planted with a corn planter on the ridges. Then I harrowed crosswise with four horses. To make the work more effective I rode the harrow. The planter was set to run about 4 inches deep, too deep for kafir. But in harrowing crosswise the grass, weeds and trash and also a large amount of the ridges were raked off into the furrows leaving the land almost level. In a very short time the kafir was up. Being quite late in the season tho, it made the largest crop of forage I ever raised. It yielded 37 bushels of seed an acre. The following year I listed my kafir ground and let it remain two weeks before planting. Then I double disked the same as the year before, and planted. That year I raised 60 bushels an acre and I have not failed to raise good kafir every year.

Some will ask how I cultivate my kafir on the ridges. There is not much of a ridge if you disk and harrow it right, at planting time. Then the trash stalks and stubble are all in the furrows or between the rows. All this decays during the summer. Then if we have excessive rains it drains into

the furrows. As the kafir grows the roots will reach the furrows and feed on the decaying material at the time it is heading and filling out. It seems to grow ranker and taller by this method.

I shock my kafir as I shock wheat, but the first two bundle heads are spread out like clasped hands, the butts set about 3 or 4 feet apart. Then place two more bundles on opposite sides. About 16 or 18 bundles are placed in a shock. I have shocked kafir many times but have not had any shock twist or fall. I leave my kafir in the shock until thoroly dry. It is headed with a header fastened on the side of the wagon box when the seed is to be saved.

Save your seed by going thru the field before cutting or if this cannot be done pick it out of shocks or bundles. But seed should not be used from the machine-threshed kafir. It is better to pay \$5 a bushel for seed that you know is hand picked and hand threshed than to get the other as a gift.

Do not sow oats after kafir as it will not grow tall enough to cut with a binder even on our bottom land. Kafir should not be grown continually for a number of years on the same ground but should be changed the same as any other crop. If one does not raise kafir to sell it is best to leave in the head and store it in bins or cribs, as threshed kafir will heat and mold if stored in large quantities. Kafir heads are good feed for chickens in winter. Horses also relish a feed of kafir heads. Threshed kafir is excellent feed for little chickens after they are a month old.

After the kafir is headed in the fall the butts are shocked again and capped like wheat shocks. The kafir also may be hauled to the barn or stacked like wheat stacks. Or it can be left in the field and hauled and fed to stock as needed.

Never burn surplus feed but stack it as it will come handy the following winter even for bedding. I have tried the Red, the White, Black Hull, and Pink kafir. Noticing an advertisement in our home paper two years ago about Pink kafir, I decided to try it. I find it matures earlier than the other varieties, but it does not make quite so large a head as the White kafir but will yield fully as much. Plant some kafir every year.

Emporia, Kan. J. C. Davies.

Makes Money With Hogs

During the past fall and winter I fed and marketed 431 hogs which were sold on the Kansas City market at an average price of \$18.37 a hundred-weight.

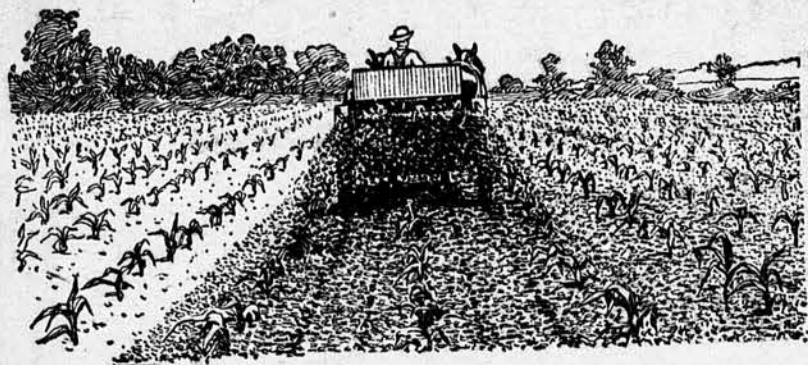
On 332 head of these hogs I have a complete feeding record for 77 days from October 1 to December 16. These hogs when put in feed lot weighed 124.6 pounds and cost \$17.50 a hundredweight. They were full fed on the cafeteria plan in self-feeders, corn, tankage, ground barley and oil meal being used. The average cost for 100 pounds of gain was \$15.14, and the average profit a head was \$2.45, and while we had too much rain and muddy feed lots to contend with during the latter part of the feeding season the results were very satisfactory.

In feeding and the care of hogs as with any other kind of livestock they must receive the best of care and attention in order to obtain the best results, as the more a hog will eat the more the profit. Every feeder should feed a balanced ration. Have plenty of pure water at all times.

While the profits have not been large in feeding hogs we believe that every Kansas farmer and feeder who feeds hogs for a period of 10 or 20 years will find that hogs are the best money makers that can be produced on the farm.

Frank Gotfredson.

Greenleaf, Kan.



Buy Your Spreader Now

A GOOD manure spreader, properly used, will undoubtedly earn its full cost and more on any average farm this year. Besides doing that, it gets you into the habit of fertilizing your land regularly and so building up a soil condition that makes your farm more valuable with each succeeding year.

Everybody expects prices of farm products to be high this year. The market will absorb everything you can raise and pay you well for it. Occasional top dressings of growing crops will increase yields this year, probably more than enough to pay for your spreader, and will also give you even greater assurance of bigger yields next year. Buy your manure spreader now and get busy.

For best results, get a light-draft Low Corn King, Cloverleaf, or 20th Century spreader, whichever the dealer sells. All these machines spread beyond the wheel tracks, yet are so narrow they can be driven right into the barn for easy loading. There are three handy sizes, small, medium, and large. Each can be adjusted to do the heaviest spreading ever required, or for the lightest kind of top dressing. The spread is wide enough to dress three rows of corn at once.

You cannot expect land to grow bumper crops on an empty stomach. This year it will pay you well to feed your crops. Buy a Low Corn King, Cloverleaf, or 20th Century spreader now. At harvest time you can charge the full cost off your books and have a spreader that has cost you nothing and that will do good work for years to come. See the local dealer or write us for catalogues.

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

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

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

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West Kansas Field News

BY C. G. GIBBONS

Large Wheat Yields Reported. Remedy for Black Caterpillar. Many Farms are Being Sold. Peculiar Crop Conditions in Colby. Spring Grains are Doing Well. Outlook for Sorghums and Corn. Roved Alfalfa Proves Unsatisfactory. Reduced Acreage for Sudan Grass. Big Demand for Harvesting Machines. Onions Net \$400 an Acre. Tractors Have Increased Crop Yields. Tests for 58 Varieties of Sorghums.

WESTERN KANSAS probably never looked better or more prosperous in its history than it does now with its veritable sea of wheat, already golden ripe and waiting for the harvesters and the tractors. John R. Chittenden, a resident of Ellis county for many years, after a trip thru the western part of the state says that he never has seen such an acreage of wheat nor the prospect for a record yield as good as it is now.

The excessive spring moisture practically assured the growth of young trees set out this year, but moisture is not the only factor with which to reckon. In some localities the black caterpillars have attacked the young elm trees and in other places the web worm is destroying the foliage on the young trees, especially poplars. George A. Dean, of the department of entomology, Kansas State Agricultural college, gives the following method of control: Spray with lead arsenate, using the paste form at the rate of 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water or the powdered form at the rate of 1 1/2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. The same treatment will eradicate both the black caterpillars and the web worm.

Record sales are being made this year by Western Kansas land companies. In Thomas county one land firm sold 13 quarter sections in one day. In Logan county another firm sold 11 quarter sections in the same time. The majority of these buyers are from Nebraska and Iowa. The method of holding these sales is probably unique. Public auctions are held, the buyers going from farm to farm.

During a trip to Colby last week a rather curious condition in some of the wheat was observed. Very green wheat and ripe wheat were closely mixed in the same fields. Apparently this condition was caused early in May. Some of the wheat at that time had begun to head. Then came a drouthy period followed by heavy rains which brought on additional growth of new stalks.

Spring grains thruout Trego, Gove, Logan and Thomas counties appear to be unusually good this year. A few fields of barley are infested with sunflowers but the majority of fields are very clean.

Sorghum and corn are late this year. The corn is thinner than it should be, probably due to the dashing rains and cold weather after planting time. Considerable replanting has been done in most of these counties, the replanted crops showing up well. J. R. Mohler, an unusually good farmer of Quinter who hand-selects his sorghum seed every year has encountered considerable trouble in getting a satisfactory stand due to the unfavorable weather at planting time.

Row alfalfa seems to have had its

day. J. H. Flora of Quinter who has been testing out its worth on upland fields in Gove county has plowed up a 15 acre field on which row alfalfa has been grown since 1913. In 1914 and 1915 good crops were obtained but the unfavorable seasons of 1916 and 1917 together with the inroads made on it by grasshoppers practically killed out all the alfalfa on the field.

The prohibitive price of Sudan grass seed seems to have cut down its acreage in some of the western counties this season. The fields now being grown are showing up in excellent condition and farmers who have this crop will find it excellent summer feed for work horses.

Western Kansas farmers have gotten out their old binders this year and are using them in the wheat harvest. Practically every implement dealer stocked up well on binders and every dealer is finding a ready sale for them. The call for binders is probably due to the large percentage of lodged wheat.

Last year D. H. Ikenberry of Quinter, planted 1/2 acre to onions. To his surprise he made a net profit of \$200 on his crop. On the strength of last year's success he planted 2 1/2 acres to onions this year and present indications are for a much better crop this season than last year.

Three miles southwest of Oakley lies one of the most promising fields of wheat in that section. This wheat is on sod ground, plowed, disked and seeded entirely by tractor power. With a combine harvester and the same tractive power the use for horse power in producing this crop will be small.

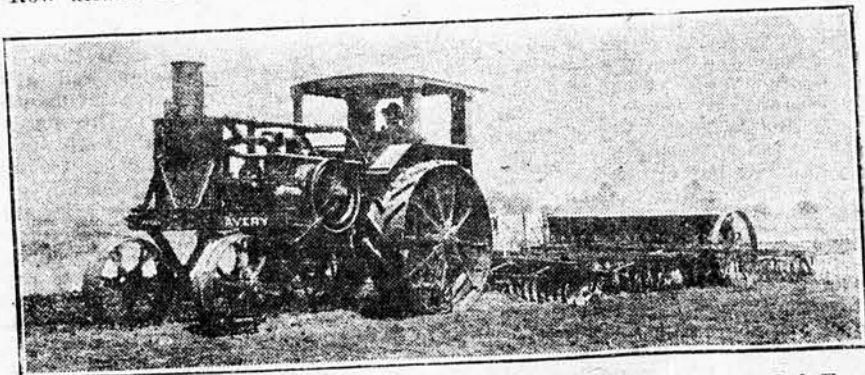
Fifty eight lots of sorghums are being tested out this year by the Fort Hays Experiment station under the direction of R. E. Getty, forage crops specialist. Considerable head row work has been added to this project this year. Heads of sorghum having desirable qualities will be selected from large plots of Pink kafir, feterita and Red Amber cane for additional propagation. The same work will be conducted with other varieties on a lesser scale.

Fertilizer Plant at Wichita Yards

A modern plant for the drying of manure and stockyard waste has been built at the Wichita stockyards. The plant will have a capacity of about 100 tons a day. The completion of this plant will enable the stockyards company to keep the yards cleaned at all times regardless of weather conditions. After treatment the manure will make excellent fertilizer as all weed seeds will be destroyed and all straw and hay will be reduced to fertilizer.

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Many Fields in West Kansas Have Been Plowed, Disked, and Seeded Entirely by Tractor Power. The Demand for Tractors is Increasing Rapidly.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

ONE OF the big battles ahead in this session of Congress will be over Senator Kenyon's bill to curb the Big-Five packing monopoly. I am hopeful that legislation regulating the meat packing combine will be obtained before the close of the special session.

The magnitude of the fight may be imagined from the recent declaration made by William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission in which he says: "I believe it is only a matter of time, unless the present tendencies are stopped, when these five concerns, or perhaps the one or two of them which may openly or secretly absorb the others, will dictate absolutely to the people of this country what they shall eat and what they shall pay for what they eat."

The five concerns referred to by Mr. Colver and commonly known as the "Big Five", are Armour & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and Wilson & Co., Inc. These five companies did a business last year of just a little less than 4 billion dollars or more than twice the business of the United States steel corporation. Their profits ranged in 1917 from 19.8 for Armour to 33.4 for Swift, and their 1918 earnings doubtless exceeded even these figures.

Packers Dominate Food Markets

Not alone in meat do the "Big Five" dominate the market; they have obtained a control similar in extent over the principal meat substitutes, such as eggs, cheese, poultry, milk, butter, fish and all kinds of vegetable oil products. Within recent years they even have gone into the breakfast food business and the canning of fruits and vegetables. They are now in competition with the wholesale grocers, dealing in staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, sugar, potatoes, beans and coffee. The control covers the price paid the producer of food at one end and the price charged the consumer of food at the other end.

Monopolists Advance Prices

What happens when one of the Big Five undertakes the sale of a new commodity is interestingly illustrated in a recent address by Jessie R. Haver, secretary of the National Consumers' League, before the Jubilee Convention of the National Woman Suffrage association at St. Louis in March. "Just at the time that you were asked to cook rice instead of potatoes so that potatoes might be sent to Europe," said Miss Haver, "Mr. Armour went into the rice market and during 1917 he sold 16 million pounds of rice. The same year the wholesale price of rice increased 65 per cent."

This ruthless invasion into unrelated fields is excused on the grounds of "efficiency", Chairman Colver of the Federal Trade commission points out, and he also shows that it is not true, or the efficiency would be reflected in lower prices instead of constantly increasing prices.

Greedy Speculators Regulated

It is to check the rapacities of this Hun-like efficiency that the Kenyon bill is drafted. It is the product of more than two months of conferences and work by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, in consultation with the representatives of the Federal Trade Commission, farm organizations, Consumers' League, the American Federation of Labor and the American Livestock association. It involves the licensing system of a measure introduced in the last Congress by Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, but it strengthens that measure in many particulars and adds to it new and important matter.

Under the Kenyon bill the packers, stockyards, commission men, and the larger dealers in poultry and dairy products must apply for a license, and thereafter must conduct their business with due regard to the general welfare and refrain from monopolistic and unfair practices. The penalty for violation of license is either revocation, which is not to be anticipated in

the case of large and vitally important industries, or a suspension with a receivership.

Receiverships for Violators

This idea of receivership in the public interest is entirely new, and may be attacked on the ground of unconstitutionality, but the opinion of good lawyers in the Senate is that it is constitutional without a doubt, and is a penalty that will be found drastic and effective.

Under this bill the packers must within a reasonable time divest themselves of stockyard ownership or the stockyards likewise would be subject to operation by a receiver. The refrigerator and special car evil is dealt with by a provision that all cars engaged in the transportation of foodstuffs are to be made common carriers and subject to general use, with due accounting and payment to the owners for use by others. Both the stockyards and the refrigerator cars must eventually be acquired and recognized as railroad properties. A further feature of the licensing sections of the bill is a provision giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to declare that licensees may be restrained from carrying on other business than that for which they obtained their licenses. Thus a packer's activities could be limited, if thought desirable, to meat, meat products and the by-products of the packing business, and he could be prevented from engaging in unrelated business, such as grocery commodities, fruits and vegetables.

Standardize Food Warehouses

A third novel feature of the bill concerns itself with the encouragement and standardization of foodstuff warehouses, to be established by local communities. This section would permit the licensing of such institutions erected by municipalities or subdivisions of states or their accredited licensees. The license would carry with it responsibility for equal treatment and the assurance of an open market for small as well as large shipments. "It is contended by supporters of this provision that it is useless to spend time in curbing the evils of existing systems without offering logical and possible alternatives. It is declared that this food warehouse proposal supplemented by methods of economical local retailing will provide a clear, open channel between the producer and the consumer, do away with the waste incident to long shipments of livestock, offer service for making sales to local producers, provide a market for meats slaughtered on the range, all under the best system of inspection and regulation available.

Big Trusts Fight Legislative Control

That the packers will make every effort to defeat this bill, either by means of amendments designed to make ineffective its provisions, or thru direct defeat either in the Senate or the House, cannot be doubted. Their activities already have begun thru an attack on the Federal Trade Commission, by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and undoubtedly of packer origin, and thru arguments presented in the press decrying the proposed regulation of the packing industry. As the fight gets hotter the antagonism of the packing trust to the bill will become more open and pronounced.

The Kenyon measure offers such promise of effective control of this giant food monopoly that it ought to win the support at once of every interest engaged in the production, handling and consumption of food. It should receive the endorsement of the livestock producers, the farmers' organizations, the wholesale grocery organization, whose realm has been invaded by the packers, and finally the general public.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

MOLINE GRAIN DRILLS

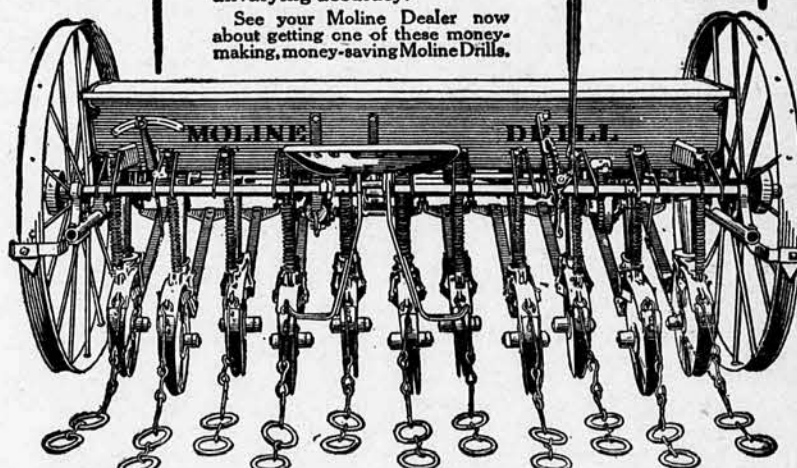


BY using a Moline Grain Drill you can grow more wheat or other grain crops and at the same time save seed. You can do this because Moline Grain Drills deposit every seed in the bottom of a wide, compact, moist furrow and all seeds are placed at a uniform depth. Every good seed grows, has plenty of room in which to stool, the crop germinates, grows, and matures uniformly. A bigger and better crop is produced with less seed. Thousands of Moline Grain Drill owners prove this every year.

Not only will Moline grain Drills increase your yield and save seed for you, but they will give you a life time of good service. Steel is used largely in their construction and a straight line of draft direct from the furrow openers to the horses' harness gives light draft.

Moline Grain Drills are built in a variety of sizes and can be equipped with the famous Moline double disc or single disc, shoe or hoe, furrow openers, and wood or steel wheels. Either plain or fertilizer drills can be obtained, and both are equipped with feeds which deliver the seed with unvarying accuracy.

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The Miller's Profit

I read the article in defense of the millers in a former issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze with much interest. If you would study the question as one who has lived in a wheat country and raised wheat all his life you would, to use your own expression, find a surprise awaiting you. They did not make so much under government control, but how was it before that? Thirty years ago, I gave 2½ bushels of number one hard wheat for one 48-pound sack of flour and have been trading in about the same ratio since.

In the fall of 1916, we were putting our wheat into the elevators of the milling companies at 60 cents to 96 cents a bushel. That year we had no oats or corn and after the poor men had sold their wheat to pay their notes at the banks, which were drawing from 10 to 25 per cent interest, and were secured by everything the farmer owned, the price of grain went up and the next spring we were paying as high as \$4 for a 48-pound sack of flour, \$2.60 for shorts and \$2.40 a hundredweight for bran made from the same wheat we had put into the elevators the fall before. More than 4 bushels for one. Each milling company has a line of elevators where they store their wheat. The bank lends money to the tenant farmers at a high rate of interest due "after harvest" with security on everything he has. In the fall the "grain combine" fixes the price for his grain and he sells and pays up and the next spring he does the same thing over and continues until old age or disgust forces him into something else. More men are quitting this year in this community than ever before and in the face of the largest crop and best prospects for years. Other tenants are taking their places and 75 per cent of the farms here are run by tenants in this, Sumner county, the banner wheat county of the United States.

Two millers have just died in Wichita, each one leaving an estate valued at \$500,000. They both came to Wichita a comparatively short time ago, and by the process I have described, acquired this vast sum from the citizens of Kansas. One of them had a million-bushel elevator in Wichita. In every milling center of Kansas, you will find men who have grown wealthy in this way. The poor renter and the man working in the city for a small salary are the ones who pay most of this large amount of money.

Every bushel of wheat ground by these combines pays the freight and other expenses to Liverpool, England, the wheat market of the world, altho it is made into flour and used here at home.

I was in need of some money some time ago, and went into a bank that had United States Depository painted in large letters on the outside and told my business. The cashier said "Our deposits are so much, (naming the sum) our surplus so much, our individual profits so much, our capital stock so much, giving us over \$100,000 to lend and we could lend it all at 25 per cent. Our best rate is 15 per cent and we will let you have it at that." He then wanted to know what security I had. I told him about \$5 for every dollar wanted, and he wanted more, so I did not get the money from him. This is to show how we who cannot help ourselves are robbed. If every banker who charged more than the legal rate of interest was put behind the bars, it might stop this profiteering.

Then take the millers, for combining to restrain trade. Something will have to be done or Bolshevism will overrun this country, as it has all Europe.

James B. Davis.
Genda Springs, Kan.

The recent Turkish armistice led George Cohan to say:
"The Turk has well been called unspeakable. I met one once at Pera. 'I have seven wives,' he told me, calmly, blowing perfumed clouds from his hooka."

"Merciful powers," I exclaimed, "how do you manage to pay their dress-makers' bills?"

The unspeakable Turk waved his hand:

"I married dressmakers, son of an infidel," he said."—Los Angeles Times.

Farm Engineering

BY C. E. JABLOW

The Value of Implement Sheds. Comparison of Building Costs. Follow Example of Good Farmers. Shelter Prolongs Life of Machinery. Delays at Harvest Time Dangerous. Paint Prevents Rust and Decay. Apply Heavy Grease to Bearings.

THOUGHT is not crystallized until it is born, so therefore it is, perhaps, timely to begin to think of the implement shed that may be lacking on your farm. The investment that you made a few years ago in implements does not represent their true worth at the present time, and to convince yourself of that fact, step in to your hardware and implement dealer and ask for a few quotations. When you make comparisons with the price you paid the result may surprise you, if you have not already been hardened by similar experiences in other commodities of this nature.

There are some who may think that the interest on an investment in a shed may more than offset the depreciation but to convince yourself of that fallacy, get your pencil and paper and do some figuring. Even at the present price of building materials, the results you will find, will be enlightening. Besides I am only hoping that the thought may be started, and I am not advocating building in the immediate future. It is our earnest hope that the pinnacle of building material prices has already been reached and that we will soon be on the downward trend.

It is always a good policy to study successes so that we can pattern our own methods. Do your successful neighbors attempt to postpone the replacement of their machinery by taking good care of what they already possess? Do they house their machinery? The answers to both of the above questions are undoubtedly in the affirmative.

In order to have a specific problem, suppose we assume your farm to be without a tractor but otherwise possessed of approximately \$2,000 worth of farm implements. If this machinery is permitted to stand in the open under all conditions of weather we can assume that its useful life will be six years, unless extensive repairs and overhauling are undertaken. By housing it, it is quite conservative to say that four years will be added to the useful life of a machine. If the depreciation is spread evenly over the life of the machinery, the amount that should be charged off in the first instance is \$333 a year. In the second case, the amount is \$200. Deducting the second figure from the first we see a direct saving of at least \$133 and by fitting the assumptions with your experience, the saving would undoubtedly be greater. Now to house the few machines that I have in mind,

would require a shed, whose bill of material would not exceed \$250 or about that amount at the present quoted prices. Is it a good proposition? If your investment in implements is greater than the amount mentioned the saving may be in the same or even greater proportion than was assumed. Without a doubt it would not be in a lesser proportion.

Now say that with proper care, the shed will only last as long as the machinery, which is a severe assumption. Considering a proper interest for the money invested in the shed and also maintenance charge we still find a saving of more than \$800 which you earned with but very little effort. In fact without effort than you would have expended on your machinery if you had not had a serviceable shed.



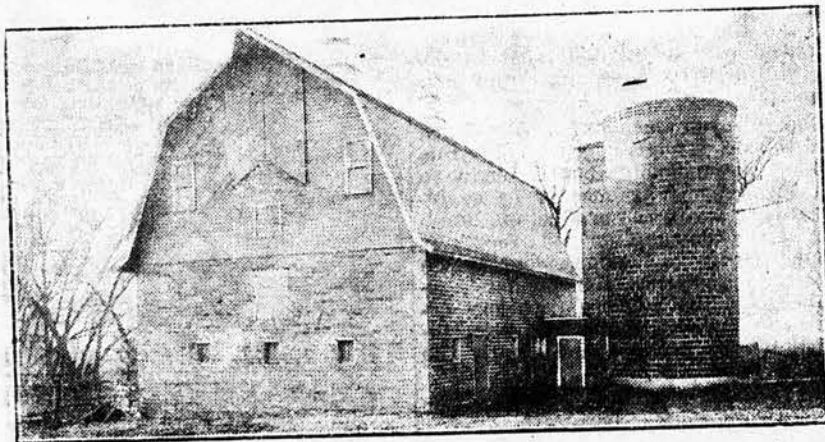
Keep the Barn Painted.

The argument is now clear and, perhaps, you can realize the satisfaction in taking out a machine from the shed that you know is in good condition rather than attempt to worry along with one that has been exposed to the elements and is in doubtful condition. When your threshing is completed and plowing is well advanced, your time may not be so crowded but that you can give some consideration to a simple but adequate building that will arrest to a very marked degree the depreciation that is taking place on your farm machinery.

One of the greatest destroying actions is one with which all are familiar, but unfortunately we do not always attempt to combat this agency as we should. The destruction caused by shot and shell is small as compared to the silent and secretly destroying rust. Some of our largest corporations, the railroads, are forever fighting this destroyer, as is evidenced by their painting their steel bridges at regular intervals. If the saving effected is considered worth while by these large corporations, does it not seem logical that the small owner should also find it profitable?

Knowing the great affinity that rust has for iron and steel, why not give your implements a coat or two of a good rust resisting paint, when you lay them up for their long rest. Your machinery will respond to such kind treatment by returning to you additional service which cannot be measured by the comparatively small outlay in paint.

In handling the brush, however, do not fail to take the precaution that bearing surfaces, after they are placed in proper condition, may be smeared with a heavy grease that may be removed with a rag when the piece of machinery is to be placed in service again.



A Good Barn, a Permanent Silo, and a Roomy Machinery Shed Make a Triple Farm Insurance That It Would be Difficult to Beat.

Care of Horses' Teeth

BY DR. R. R. DYKSTRA

Ill health in horses is frequently due to defective or diseased teeth. Such conditions may in a large measure be ascribed to the method of growth of the teeth and to the uses to which they are subjected. All of the incisor teeth and the first three molar teeth in both the upper and lower jaw are temporary teeth, being replaced by permanent ones before the animal is 5 years old.

The permanent incisor teeth appear just back of the temporary ones. Usually the latter drop out of their own accord, but occasionally they remain quite firmly implanted. So long as they appear to cause no trouble, it is better to leave them alone, but when they become loose or cause the gums to be sore, it is better to have them removed.

The permanent molar teeth make their appearance below the temporary ones and push the latter out of the sockets so that they are usually shed in form of "caps." It is at this time, when the horse is 2½ to 3½ years old, that infection or small particles of food are very likely to enter alongside the gums of the newly appearing permanent teeth, so that a hard swelling develops on the side of the face. It is also a fact that the permanent teeth will sometimes not completely develop, so that there is a channel in the center of the tooth thru which food passes to the root of the tooth, also followed by swelling on the side of the face. The animal manifests pain by holding the head to one side and by rejecting food.

It has been our experience that in some instances the swelling develops no further, the animal does not appear to be inconvenienced, and therefore treatment is not particularly indicated. If, however, the swelling continues to grow larger from day to day and the animal gives evidence of considerable pain, the tooth should then be removed. This is often a serious matter, because in a young animal the tooth is usually at least 3 inches long and firmly implanted. Its removal should therefore be attempted only by a competent graduate veterinarian.

In horses the upper jaw is considerably wider than the lower, and therefore the molar or grinding teeth in the upper jaw project outward beyond those in the lower jaw, or, on the other hand, the teeth in the lower jaw project inward toward the tongue much more than those in the upper jaw. As a result of this peculiar configuration the outward edges of the upper teeth and the inner edges of the lower teeth are not subjected to friction during the mastication of food and therefore do not wear down. As a result, the horse soon has very sharp points on the outer border of the upper teeth and the inner border of the lower teeth, which cut into the cheeks and tongue. These sharp points should be removed by floating at least once a year.

There are many other diseases of horses' teeth, but as a rule all of them manifest themselves by an unthrifty appearance of the animal, the passage of whole food with the intestinal discharges, holding the head to one side when chewing food, and rejection from the mouth of partially masticated masses of food. If any such symptoms are observed, the animal should be examined carefully by a competent graduate veterinarian.

American Holsteins to France

Indications are that the foreign market will prove a valuable one for Holstein breeders. French government agents are now in Minnesota selecting animals for export. Seventeen head have already been shipped from the neighborhood of Dennison, Minn. Both sexes are being taken. Special care is being given to milking qualities and freedom from tuberculosis.

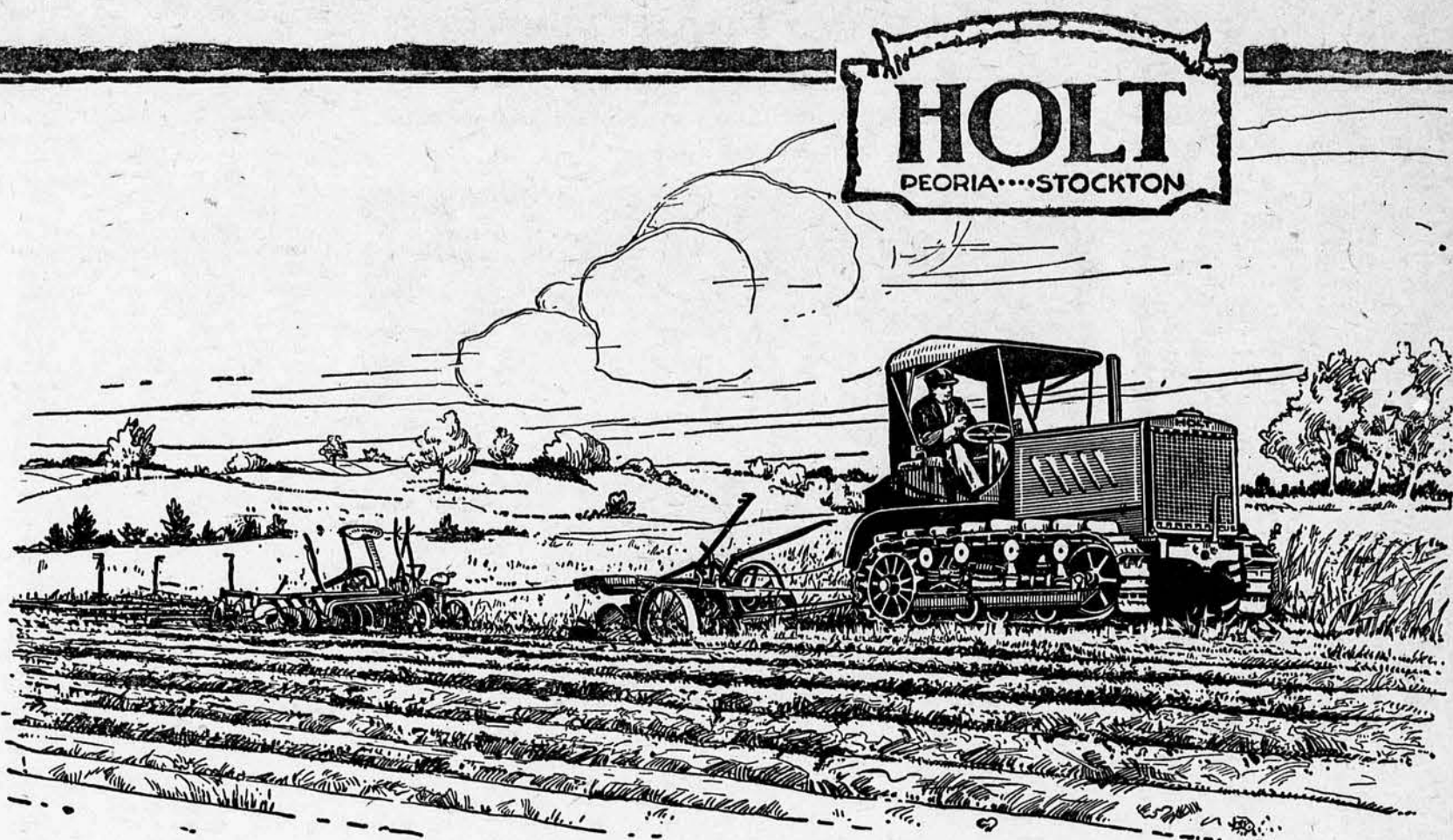
A Friend to Farmers

I desire to commend Senator Capper for his stand on the so-called Daylight Saving law and hope he will get it repealed. I also indorse his stand on the prohibition question. I believe Senator Capper is a friend to the farmers and will do all in his power to help them.

J. H. Mayer.

Hunnell, Mo.

"Economy is too late at the bottom of the purse."—Seneca. Save first with W. S. S.



Do you **KNOW** this Tractor?

THE Holt "Caterpillar" tractor is now available for agricultural and commercial purposes. In 1914 the "Caterpillar" was exclusively adopted by the British War Department for military purposes. In 1915 the "Caterpillar" (heavy type) was converted by the British War Department into the world-famous "Tanks." In 1916 the "Caterpillar" was exclu-

sively adopted by the French War Department and also applied in principle to the French "Tanks." In 1916 the "Caterpillar" was exclusively used by the U. S. Army on the expedition into Mexico. In 1917, after months of extensive tests and demonstrations, the "Caterpillar" was awarded exclusive military recognition by the U. S. Army for motorizing the U. S. Artillery forces, and later was applied in the manufacture of Gun-Mounts, "Tanks," Cargo Carriers and other equipment. No other type of traction could meet the exacting conditions demanded for war work.

"CATERPILLAR"

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The more you know of the Holt "Caterpillar" and of its history during the past four years, the more you will feel sure that this Tractor is the one you have always wanted — the Tractor that you can absolutely depend upon to do your work when and as it should be done. You can now change from the known reliability of horses for your field work to the more economical, more reliable "Caterpillar," with full assurance that you will be the gainer in every way by the change. Whether or not you saw the "Cater-

pillar" at the Wichita demonstration, write us for the story of its work in peace and war. **KNOW** the "Caterpillar." The knowledge will be of service to you.

The important fact that we wish to drive home is the dependability of the "Caterpillar" — its flexibility and usefulness in a most diversified field. The "Caterpillar" dealer commands the very best trade in any territory. We will be glad to send you further agency particulars upon request.

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The 5-ton "Caterpillar" (U. S. A. Ordnance type) illustrated above, will develop 3600 pounds drawbar pull under normal conditions; at least four 14-in. mould board plows is a conservative load where plowing conditions are at all fit. It carries and lays its own track; mud, soft soil and sand offer no obstacle whatever, as the tractor

was designed to negotiate shell holes and trenches of the war-torn fields of Europe.

It can turn in its own length—making close fence corner work quite possible. It is equipped with three speeds and reverse—will travel on the road, if required, as fast as 8 miles per hour but on plowing work its direct speed at 900 R. P. M. is a bit less than three M. P. H. High speed plowing is what we are coming to, so keep this feature well in mind.

Following our extensive production for war purposes, we can now make immediate deliveries on all models

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WRITE AT ONCE for complete information and list of satisfied owners. Seven factories. Prompt shipments.

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

For Our Young Readers

Outdoor Games Add to the Fun of Summer Parties

BY LENORE ROSISKA



WHAT SHALL we play? is always a question when young folks are gathered together for a good time. Boys and girls who attend the same school generally have on their mental schedule a number of games with which all are familiar but when young folks who are more or less strange to one another meet at a picnic, they sometimes find it difficult to start a program of amusements. At campfire meetings good times are never lacking, for these girls are skilled in the art of entertaining.

Here is an assortment of games from which you can make selections for your summer outings. They have proved good entertainment for many crowds of young folks.

"Flying Dutchman" is a popular outdoor game. All players join hands, making a circle. One couple is chosen "it." They run around the circle and strike the hands of another couple. The second couple runs in the opposite direction. The couple that reaches the open space first remains there, the losing couple running around the circle and striking the hands of another couple; and so the game goes on.

For the game of "Bases," two persons choose sides with the same number on each side. The two divisions have different bases. Those of the first side come forward and their opponents try to keep them on their own base. The side that is successful in getting all of the players on the opponents' base first wins the game.

"Snap-and-catch-em" is played by a couple—a girl and a boy—facing each other and holding hands. While they are doing this, another girl snaps her fingers at another boy. This second boy chases the second girl around the couple. When he catches her she exchanges places with the first girl. The second boy snaps another girl who must in turn catch him, the second boy taking the place of the first boy.

Here is an amusing trick. A girl is blindfolded and told to stand on one end of a board, placing her hands on the shoulders of two boys, while they pretend to lift her up. They keep on for awhile and then tell her to jump. She obeys the command, expecting to jump a long distance. It is amusing to watch the victims when they jump, for they are always greatly surprised.

Another game which we like to play when picnicking is "Hare and Hound." The players are divided evenly. One side consists of the hares and the other of the hounds. The hares go ahead, marking their trail with bits of paper. The hounds follow 20 or 30 minutes after the hares start, or when they are out of sight, and try to overtake them before they arrive at a designated place.

The game of "Seven Sticks" is both interesting and exciting. Sides are chosen and a line is drawn between the two groups of opponents. Each side has seven sticks which are placed in a ring quite far back from the line. Each side has a prisoners' base. We will call the two sides "A" and "B." A tries to get B's sticks and if in so doing B catches any of A's men, then B places them on his prisoners' base and A must get them back. Each side tries to obtain the other's sticks. The side

that gets all of the sticks first wins the game.

Relay races are also lively entertainment for outdoors. All form a line and number 1, 2, 3, 4. Sides are chosen by taking those numbered 2 and 4 for one side and, of course, 1 and 3 for their opponents. Each side forms a line, two abreast, and draws a straight line equidistant from the opposing side. At a signal given by one previously chosen for this purpose the first two contestants on one side endeavor to reach the center line and touch it with the tips of the fingers without bending their knees. They then run to the back of their line. The side whose last couple reaches home first is winner.

For a lawn game, "Whom were you with, what were you doing and where were you?" is a great deal of fun. Players sit so as to form a circle. Three of the crowd "name" them. One tells each player whom he was with; the second person tells each one what he was doing, and the third tells where he was. No one is supposed to tell his neighbor what was told to him until

each one has been given the three answers. Then the fun begins. Someone starts by telling so all can hear him—whom he was with, what he was doing and where he was. Some of the answers sound very comical. Not one of the three persons who names the others knows what the other two are going to name them.

A Letter Contest

Does your mother use a fireless cooker and do you ever help her prepare the vegetables and meats for it? Write us about the success you and mother have with the fireless cooker. Fifty cents will be awarded for each of the two best letters on this subject written by young readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks' Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Musical Instrument

What is your answer to this puzzle? Send it to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls sending correct answers. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter.

Solution July 5 puzzle—Four kinds of



trees: 1, willow; 2, dogwood; 3, fir tree; 4, mulberry. The prize winners: Lenard Smith, Fred Patton, Dallas Mount, Agatha LaCoe, Annalee Combs, Helen Shaw.

You Hesitate to Give Coffee to Children

Then why give it to grown folks? You can pleasantly solve the question of a table drink by giving all the family

Postum Cereal

Boiled full 15 minutes after boiling begins, it tastes much like superior coffee. It's an economy.

At Grocers.

Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c

Money Made in Dairying

Careful Tests and Records Should be Kept

BY F. W. ATKESON

THERE are more dairy cows on test in Kansas and a larger number of breeders testing their cows officially than ever before in the history of the state. The breeders realize that the day has passed when you can sell a bull calf by merely stating his dam was a 5-gallon cow. Intelligent dairymen no longer depend upon the integrity of their fellow breeders but demand bulls whose dams have official records.

Seven-day official tests are made by requesting the Kansas State Agricultural college to send a man to your place. This man sees the cow milked each milking, weighs the milk, samples and tests it and then makes an affidavit that the cow produced the amount reported by him. In the yearly test he is present each milking for two days in each month and the owner keeps the record of his cow for the remainder of the month. This is termed "semi-official testing." A cow which produces more than certain minimum requirements under official supervision is eligible to advanced registration.

Animals Eligible to Record

A herd book conserves the purity of a breed, being based upon purity of blood; any animal being eligible to record whose sire and dam have been recorded. An advanced register is a herd book within a herd book, based upon individual merit and designed as an aid to improvement within the breed. The official test is to the breeder of purebred dairy cattle what the track record is to the breeder of race horses. It is the sign of proved ability.

Kansas breeders are discovering that if it pays to keep registered cows, it also pays to test them. Very often the value of a cow is doubled by the record she makes besides the increase in value of all her progeny and animals related to her.

During 1918 yearly testing was greatly curtailed by the high price of feed and especially the great shortage of labor. In spite of these handicaps the number of breeders doing yearly testing increased 36 per cent. There were 88 cows tested for seven days in 1917 and 194 in 1918, an increase of 120 per cent. The number of breeders that did seven-day testing increased 43.5 per cent in 1918 over 1917. Since the first of this year there has been a greater increase than ever before. In December, 1918, there were 18 herds on semi-official test while in May, 1919, there were 39 herds, showing an increase of approximately 117 per cent in five months. This phenomenal increase has been due largely to the increased number of cow testing associations organized since January 1. At the present time there are on yearly test one Shorthorn herd, two Ayrshire herds, three Guernsey herds, 12 Jersey herds and 21 Holstein herds, besides the college herd of Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins.

In the past season we have not only seen more records made but the records have been higher than in previous

years. State records have been broken in the various classes so often that it has been quite a task to keep our list up to date. During the past winter the United States Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony of Fort Leavenworth, developed the first cow in the state to produce 30 pounds of butter in seven days. They also produced the first 29-pound 3-year-old. The first Kansas cow to produce over 20,000 pounds of milk in a year was brought out by George Young, at Manhattan, on a 3-year-old, Canary Bell, an Ayrshire cow owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college, completed a yearly record of 744.5 pounds of fat which makes her the highest yearly fat producer in the state. She also won a silver loving cup for being the highest record Ayrshire in the United States in her class. Bangora's Melrose, another Kansas State Agricultural college Ayrshire topped the state 3-year-old class and won the Ayrshire Breeders' association silver loving cup for being the highest cow in her class in the United States. Some idea of the activity in contesting for honors can be obtained when it is known that the record for every class in the seven-day division except one has been broken at least once since the first of January. A full list of class leaders in both the seven-day and yearly division tests will be sent on request to the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The Dairy Industry

BY A. L. HAECKER

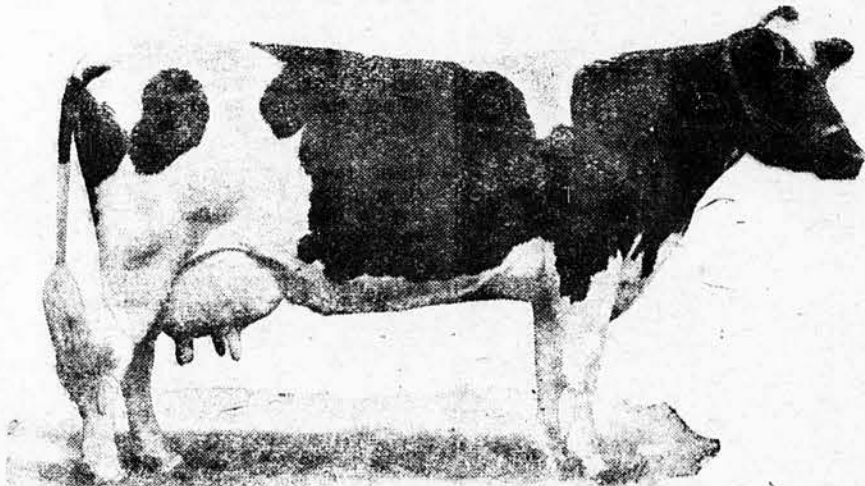
It has been estimated that 7 million people in the United States are directly interested in this industry, and all of the people in its success. This great agricultural department serves well the commonwealth, gives strength and stability to the nation, and asks only fair treatment.

The time has come when all interested in the industry should join hands in an educational campaign and show to the world the value of milk and its products. Imitation butter is now appearing on the market in large quantities. The consumption of butterine has increased greatly during the past few years. If this were done with a full knowledge on the part of the consumer as to the true merits of the imitation product, little could be said; but these imitation products are largely consumed by people who do not know that they are getting an imitation.

Then there are those who purchase and use imitation butter and milk believing that they are saving money and getting a food which is quite as good as the real product. This is a lack of knowledge on their part, and the dairy industry should unite and let it be known to all that there is no substitute for butterfat. This has been proved beyond the question of a doubt, and now only needs publicity.

The cream or milk producer who delivers his product in town and returns with imitation butter and milk is in-

(Continued on Page 35.)



Large and Crooked Milk Veins Extending Far Forward Indicate that the Udder is well supplied with Blood.

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of the

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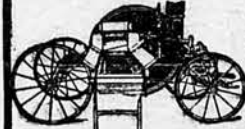
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Magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. Address HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B-14, Topeka, Kansas

Why Not a Community Drier?

BY LEE MCRAE

The young woman who would be of instant service to the world in this time of food shortage, as well as earn a living for herself, may start a community drying plant. Given a section where foodstuffs are abundant, the girl should provide herself with all the drying apparatus possible, arrange her yard and porches to make it an outdoor job entirely (a big tree or an arbor make ideal headquarters), and then advertise that she is ready to take in her neighbors' produce at so much a day or a basket. A large sign "Home Defense Drying Co. Bring your products," would soon bring her all the business she could take care of.

In running a community center of this sort the young woman might charge cash, so much a day for the use of a machine, or take a certain part of the produce, fresh or dried. Or the finished products might be pooled and marketed in one shipment if they are not needed in the homes. Local conditions must govern these details.

Our periodicals are full of excellent advice as to drying processes, and the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., gladly sends Farmer's Bulletin No. 984, "Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables," which shows the various devices that may be made.

There also is a solar drier on the market in California, made on the principle of the hot house, which is a marvel of efficiency and sanitation, and is operated without a cent's expense, merely using the sun's rays under glass. In it, and probably in some of the other machines, jellies and jams may be "finished" after merely being brought to a boil, while of course fruits and vegetables are done in it to perfection.

One thing I learned thru experiment in this connection—the value of a food-chopper or grinder. Grinding up all sorts of things not too juicy before spreading them out in the machine not only saves a great deal of time, but puts them into a better state for storing away in jars, cans and pasteboard boxes (taking much less room) and prepares them for quicker cooking in soups and for readiness in salads. Beefsteak or any meat may be ground up, dried and stored away in glass jars to keep indefinitely. Indeed, all the ingredients of soups may be made ready for midwinter use (save the fats), and put away in small parcels. One experiment, like one idea, always leads to another; so the girl will find her field widening all too fast for her time and equipment.

Certainly the leading women of the community will lend their best support to such an enterprise. Every town might have a dozen drying centers without overdoing the sorely needed conservation of our surplus products.

Plan Ahead for Thresher Meals

I give my threshers hot biscuits, coffee, butter, sirup, preserves, rice or oats and ham and eggs for breakfast. Sometimes I have fried chicken, dressed the night before. For dinner I have green beans, cooked with bacon, mashed potatoes, hot slaw, pickles, sliced tomatoes, boiled ham, stewed fruit, pie and iced tea or buttermilk. I always have light bread for dinner and supper but I usually serve a pan of cornbread, piping hot. It is greatly relished with vegetables. For supper I have vegetables left from dinner, hot cornbread, fried bacon, cinnamon rolls, cold pie and lemonade and sometimes ice cream.

I never have to rush to prepare the meals. For breakfast I have things prepared the night before as nearly as possible. The flour is sifted, the ham sliced, the cereal covered with hot water and placed on the back of the stove, the coffee measured and put in the percolator, the kindling ready and the table set. I can rise at 4:30 and serve breakfast at 5 which is early enough for anyone to go to work.

I plan ahead for dinner and know just what I am going to serve and it is no trouble at all to prepare it. I consider the men justly entitled to the very best that we can set before them, and nothing gives me any more pleasure than to cook for threshers.

Arkansas.

Mrs. S. E. B.

With the Home Makers

Manhattan's Dairy Products Campaign was a Success

BY RENA A. FAUBION
Specialist in Dairy Products

THE DAIRY products campaign at Manhattan carried on by the Kansas State Agricultural college, May 5 to 10, was a big success. The purpose of this campaign was to point out to housewives the importance of dairy products in the diet and the serious mistake too often made of curtailing the use of these products in an effort to economize.

Exhibits were placed in prominent store windows in the city, featuring especially the food value and cost of milk and its products in comparison with other common food materials, and also the proper feeding of children. It was shown that 1 quart of buttermilk is equal in food value to one banana, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of veal steak, or three eggs; that 1 pound of cottage cheese is equal to seven eggs, or 4 pounds of cabbage; that 1 pound of cheddar cheese is equal to 3 pounds of beefsteak, or 1.7 pounds of prunes, or 3.3 pounds of eggs; that 1 pound of butter is equal to 28 pounds of cabbage, or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of potatoes, or 3 pounds of smoked ham; and that 1 quart of whole milk is equal to seven oranges, eight eggs, or 1 pound of baked beans.

Illustrative slides were run at moving picture shows, large placards were placed in street cars and public places to drive home the fact that milk is an indispensable food and that children's bodies cannot be properly nourished without it.

The co-operation of the school officials was obtained and during the week all the grade and high school pupils were presented with real facts concerning the food value of milk.

Many women were reached thru the lecture demonstrations given daily, the ladies' aid societies of the churches and some of the stores co-operating. The city press printed strong articles and gave considerable space to the advertising of milk, ice cream, butter and cheese. Two of the weekly papers carried a full-page advertisement for milk.

Hundreds of persons who do not ordinarily think of milk had the subject presented to them at every turn.

As a result, there was an immediate increase in the sales of milk, butter and cheese. Many mothers said hereafter they would economize some other place and that their children must have milk and plenty of it.

Campaigns similar to the one in Manhattan will be carried on by the dairy division of the Kansas State Agricultural college in many cities and rural communities in the months to come. Since the war the term "food values" has become one used in every household, and in considering the value of one food compared with another, it has been made quite clear by scientists of note that milk and milk products stand at the head of the list. Milk is the most nearly perfect food for everyone and the most essential food for babies and growing children.

The "save food" campaign during

the war taught us to waste nothing, eat less, and choose wisely. Economy in the household does not always mean buying food which seems cheapest in dollars and cents; it sometimes means buying food which is higher in price but which contains a greater amount of nourishment. Cost is not the measure of the value of food. One of the most serious mistakes made by the American people in their efforts to economize is the cutting of the milk order in two, letting so-called substitutes take the place of butter on the table, and almost discontinuing the use of cheese because the price of these products is high.

There's Money in Canning

Mrs. Frieda Moore, a farmer's wife in Minnesota, made a clear profit of \$175 last year from the sale of canned goods, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, plums, and strawberries. Besides that she had enough of the products left for family use. She says that she is not afraid to can as much of these things as possible, for everything she cannot sell during fall and winter, will be, if correctly canned, equally good during the next summer. She buys the cans and bottles to contain the goods which will be offered for sale; but the products to be used in the family she preserves in any kind of suitable bottles, which she seals with paraffin to make them air-tight.

Mrs. Moore has an attractive sign near the wayside to inform travelers of what she has for sale. She paints the lettering herself on white oilcloth, and makes the reading different as desired each season. All summer and fall she also carries a small advertisement in her best county paper. A short notice there is not expensive, usually costing her only a few dollars during the year. The advertisement tells what products she has for sale, when they will be ready, and what they will cost. She secures most of her orders before she begins canning, and is thus sure of her market. Having been in the canning business for three years, she has many regular customers, and is able to sell all the goods she can put up.

The only thing essential for making a success of the home canning business, Mrs. Moore says, is good products offered at reasonable prices. When a customer buys a can of her goods, he usually comes for more, and his satisfaction is her best advertising. On each bottle or can she has a printed label bearing her name and address and the price of the goods. This label serves as a brand, and also informs the buyer where he can get more of the product. She buys the labels in 500 lots from her home printer.

Charles Olive.

For the Picnic Dinner

The following, I think, is a good menu for a picnic dinner: Graham

bread with currants, wheat bread, butter, blackberry jam, beet pickles, cucumber pickles, fried chicken and pressed chicken, Boston baked beans, potato salad, gelatin salad with nuts and fruit, cake, pie and coffee with cream.

I make a thick white boiled frosting for the devils' food cake. When I serve ice cream, I put plenty of rich cream and eggs in it. I pack most of the dinner in a fireless cooker so as to keep everything chilled. One can put things ice cold in a fireless cooker and they will keep that way until served.

Mrs. O. A. Hawkinson.

Coffey Co., Kansas.

Keeping Food Without Ice

I can keep milk sweet all day without ice in the hottest of weather. I begin at the foundation. All the vessels are washed perfectly clean with soap and hot water, then they are rinsed thoroughly with soda water—a teaspoon of soda to a gallon of water—they are scalded and placed in the hot sun until needed. The cloths thru which I strain the milk never are used but once without washing.

When the milk is strained in a pitcher or stone jar, I set the pitcher in a shallow pan, wrap a thick wet cloth around it and keep it wet all day by dashing a dipper of water on it every little while. Of course, it must be kept in the shade and where the wind can blow on it. I keep buttermilk fresh this way, and my butter is always good and firm. If a dish of vegetables or bowl of fruit is left from dinner, it is covered and wrapped in a thick wet cloth and set in the shade and the evaporation keeps it cool.

The cloths in which I wrap my food are changed every day, but they are no trouble at all to boil out on wash day. I like to have good, cold, sweet milk to give the children for supper, and I feel amply repaid for all the trouble it takes to keep it so.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Sore Throat in Summer, Too

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

It would seem that sore throat could not flourish in weather as hot as the first of July. Tonsillitis, however, we are told is likely to make many suffer in June and August. The ease with which it may be transmitted has been impressed upon our minds by a case in our own family. The small sufferer, it seems, drank from the glass a girl used who, the next day developed tonsillitis. In our home, sore throat is sufficient cause for an individual drinking cup, towel and, of course, pillow. "The children will all have it," the doctor said. "They doubtless drank from the same dipper or changed pillows or something of the sort." We were glad to inform him of the precautions we had taken. We have been even happier to find that just those simple precautions made his dire prophecy a false one.

It seems a little strange, when one thinks of it, that insurance companies do not help the manufacturers of flashlights to advertise their products. In many homes, the flashlight is in the tool box of the family car. One light ought to have a place near the match safe. Then when one reached for a match to use in lighting the dark corner of a clothes closet, she might think, "Well, why not use the flashlight?" and another likely chance for a fire would not materialize. In the dark cellar, how many use a match to select the can of fruit or vegetables desired! On the cement floor, the coal of fire may not set fire to anything but how much less satisfactory than a flashlight! Modern ideas about babies are not consistent with the notion that one must keep a lamp burning. The wakeful baby will sometimes get into difficulties if he cries and rolls while his sleepy parent is searching for a match and a lamp. The flashlight by the bedside would furnish a quick light. These suggestions are for the farm home that has not yet used part of the wheat crop in the installation of an electric lighting plant.

This is the season in which we find it most difficult to keep the weeds out of the garden. Sometimes it is so dry that there are few vegetables to get



This Exhibit Shown in Manhattan During the Dairy Products Campaign was An Inspiration to Many Mothers

for use and then indeed there is little inclination to hoe or pull weeds. Such is not the case now but we find so many other tasks that must be done that we get too tired to hoe. We are determined, tho, to clean the new strawberry bed. The plants set out in April have done so well that we feel confident we should have a good crop of berries next spring if we give the bed the proper care now. We also mean to set out two more rows of plants this fall, in August if the weather is suitable. In the North it is the custom to set out new plants every year and plow up the three or four-year-old bed. In that way there is always a bed coming on and one in its prime. The straw covering used as a protection in the winter serves as a mulch for summer. In many instances, leaves are used as they are thought to make better fertilizer than the straw.

There is no lack of straw this year. In some fields it is or has been as high as a man's head. In some of the tangled fields it has required three persons to man the binder. Threshing has been begun in this neighborhood before harvest is complete. We have been drafted into driving the horses for a couple of days. It is no great pleasure to handle the lines standing on a small board on the tongue with the sun beating down unmercifully. We'd choose the job in preference to cooking for many men with a range heating a kitchen to the point of suffocation. We certainly hope that the proceeds of this big wheat crop will be used to place an oil stove in most every farm home where it is lacking.

How to Set the Table

The various articles set in place for each individual at the beginning of a meal constitute "the cover." The plate, cutlery and napkin are set half an inch from the edge of the table, according to American Cookery. The plate occupies the center of the cover. The decorations of the plate (if any) should face the one to be seated before them.

At the right of the plate, and near its outer edge lay the knife, the cutting edge toward the plate. At the right of the knife set the spoon, bowl upward, for cereal or soup (according to the meal). At the left of the plate set the forks to be used, times upward, the fork first used farthest from the plate. At the left of the fork, or forks, lay a napkin. At the point of the knife set a tumbler for water, to the left of this a "chip" for butter, or, at breakfast, a bread-and-butter plate. Between each two covers dispose salt and pepper shakers.

Two minutes before the meal is to be served, fill the glasses to three-fourths their height with water, and set butter in neatly cut or shaped portions in place on the dishes provided for it.

All Made with Berries

These berry recipes are among my favorites:

Berry Tapioca—Soak a large cup of tapioca in cold water over night, place part of the tapioca in a pudding dish, cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, add 1 quart of fresh berries, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup more of sugar and the remainder of the tapioca, pour in hot water until covered, then bake until clear and tender. Remove from the oven and chill. Serve with whipped cream.

Gooseberry Jam—To every 8 pounds of ripe gooseberries, allow 1 quart of red currant juice and 5 pounds of sugar. Gather the fruit in dry weather. Prepare 1 quart of red currant juice the same as for red currant jelly; put it into a preserving kettle with the sugar and keep stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Keep it boiling for about 5 minutes, skim well, then put in the gooseberries and let them boil for $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. Turn the whole into an earthen pan and let it remain for two days. Boil the jam up again until it looks clear, put it into pots and when cold cover with oiled paper.

Raspberry Vinegar—To 4 quarts of raspberries, add enough vinegar to cover, and let stand 24 hours, scald and strain, add a pound of sugar to 1 pint of juice, boil 20 minutes and bottle. It is then ready for use and will keep for years. To 1 glass of

water add a large spoon of this mixture. This is very good for the sick.

Raspberry Sirup—Crush good ripe raspberries in a cloth and press out the juice. To each pint of the juice add a pint of sirup, boil gently for 1 hour, then let it become cold and bottle, cork and seal. When served reduce it to suit the taste with water, set it on ice and serve in tumblers half filled.

Raspberry Jam—To 5 pounds of ripe raspberries add an equal quantity of sugar. Mash the whole well in a preserving kettle. Add about 1 quart of currant juice, boil gently until it jellies upon a cold plate, then put into small jars, cover with a thick white paper and keep in a dry, dark and cool place.

M. A. P.

Newton, Kan.

Good Dill Pickles

Dill Pickles—I use medium-sized cucumbers for dill pickles. I let them stand in water over night then the next day wash and pack them in wooden or stone vessels, with one layer of cucumbers, a handful of dill on top and so on until the jar or barrel is filled. Make a brine of salt and water that will float an egg, pour it over the cucumbers, top the barrel with more dill and grape vine leaves and weight it down with a stone or iron. These pickles will be ready to eat in 12 or 14 days.

Mrs. John Judd

Bourbon Co., Kan.

It Was His Own.

Slater was absorbed in the evening news when his young son's crying disturbed him. "What is that child crying for now?" he demanded irascibly. "He wants his own way," said Mrs. Slater.

"Well," argued Slater absent-mindedly, as his eye fell on a particularly interesting item, "if it's his, why don't you let him have it?"

—American Cookery.

Wear Aprons for Comfort

9339—Ladies' and Misses' Tucked Waist. The waist is a slip-over model with the closing on the shoulders. An attractive pointed collar of contrasting material fits the round neckline. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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on each shoulder to allow it to go over the head. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9354—Child's Rompers—The rompers are left free at the lower edge which makes them cooler. The sleeves may be long or short and the neckline high or low. Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

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

Barrett Everlastic Roofings

For all your buildings

The Barrett Company, largest manufacturers of roofing materials in the world, brought out these Everlastic Roofings to meet the need for practical, durable and artistic roofings for steep-roofed buildings at low cost.

Among the Everlastic Roofings described below, you will find types suitable for every building on the farm, from your home, on which you naturally want a roof with a little color and "class," to the humblest shed or chicken-coop, where serviceability is the main consideration.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing—A recognized standard among "rubber" roofings. Famous for its durability. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials, it defies wind and weather and insures dry, comfortable buildings under all weather conditions. Nails and cement with each roll.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles (4-in-One)—Made of high-grade felt thoroughly water-proofed and surfaced with crushed slate in beautiful natural slate colors, either red or green. Laid in strips of four shingles in one at far less cost in labor and time than for wooden shingles. Gives you a roof of artistic beauty worthy of the finest buildings, and one that resists fire and weather. Needs no painting.

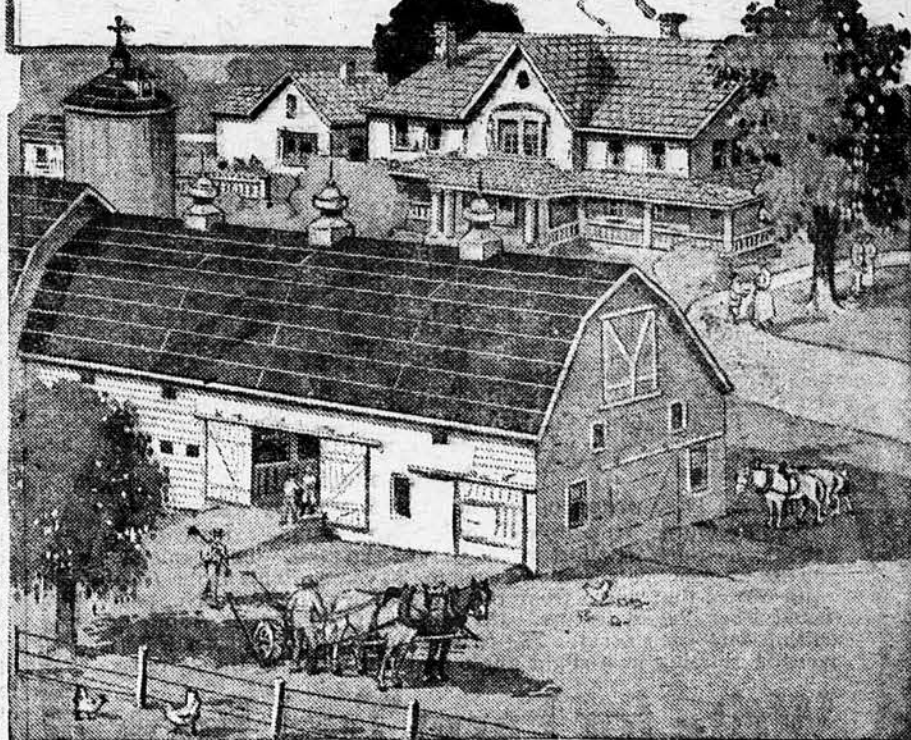
Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing—A high-grade roll roofing, surfaced with genuine crushed slate in two natural shades, red or green. Needs no painting. Handsome enough for a home, economical enough for a barn or garage. Combines real protection against fire with beauty. Nails and cement with each roll.

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

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Green salt cured hides; No. 1, 38c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$13.00 to \$15.00 No. 2, 37c. (as to size) No. 2, \$12.00 to \$14.00
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
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YOU can now be independent of any grain dealer. You can safely store your grain and hold it as long as you like. No more rushing grain to market at a low price.

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500 and 1000 Bushels

Sell Your Grain at Highest Prices

Hold your grain until you can market it to the best advantage. It will keep just as well as in an elevator. No chance of deterioration that will affect the grade. It will keep just as clean and sweet as when threshed.

Government Repays You for Shrinkage

A big shortage of cars and a great congestion on the railroads is anticipated this summer and fall. The Government realizes that millions of bushels of grain must be stored and is arranging to protect the farmer from loss through shrinkage, etc.

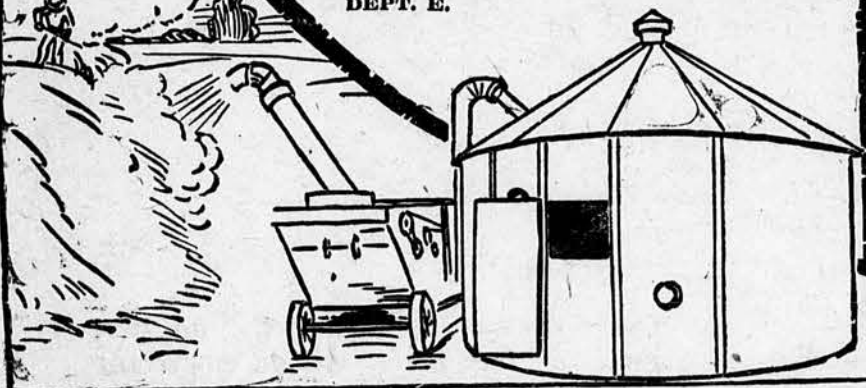
Ajax Grain Bins are made of corrugated, galvanized iron to hold either 500 or 1000 bushels. Sides are 22 gauge, top 26 gauge and floor 24 gauge. Comes in sections easy to handle and quickly bolted together. No rivets or solder required. Can be quickly moved from place to place and can be erected and taken down in third the time required on other bins.

Write for Complete Information

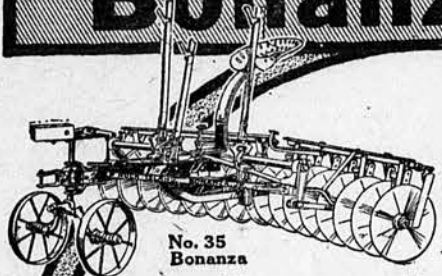
or see your local dealer for circulars and detailed prices of complete bins.

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DULUTH, MINNESOTA
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Rock Island No. 35 Bonanza Disc



The Disc That Angles From the Outer Ends

Rock Island No. 35 Bonanza Disc prepares the seed bed the way the wise farmer wants it prepared—with the easiest draft on the team—the least effort on the part of the man. This explains its use on America's leading farms for 20 years. This is the Disc with Gangs that angle from the Outer Ends—an exclusive, patented Rock Island feature. No chance of inner discs riding or cutting into each other. The bumpers always bump, even if one gang is running at a slight angle and the other at the extreme.

Write for Farm Tool Book

and get all the reasons why Rock Island Bonanza discs better and faster than any other construction. Constant pressure is another advantage of the outer angling. It is the only means of getting even penetration at all times. Lever applies pressure 10 inches closer to gangs than is possible with any other harrow. Famous Rock Island flexible spring steel scrapers. Hard maple bearings. Steel stub pole. We furnish tandem attachment for double disk.

No. 32 (below) is similar to Bonanza, the main difference being the method of angling the gangs. See the Rock Island line before you buy.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
Established 1855
220 Second Ave.
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Send for This Book

It describes our Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Backed by 64 years' manufacturing experience. We also manufacture the famous Helder Tractors and Rock Island Tractor Plows and Harrows. Send for Catalog.



Rock Island No. 32 Defiance

Capper Poultry Club

Original Ideas Promote the Success of Any Work

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

THE THINGS that are different are always the ones that interest most. You enjoy the good things on your farm day after day without really according them full appreciation, but when something new and different comes along it provides much excitement. The same thing is true about club meetings and club reports. A county club may report meetings that are ever so good—month after month—but just as soon as a county leader writes about a different plan that her girls have adopted, you can depend upon it, her idea is going to receive first recognition. Because it's different. Remember this in sending your reports of monthly meetings. Remember it in telling about the success you have had

witty sayings. Officers in each of the breed clubs have received lists of names and addresses of their club members. When an issue of the paper is completed it should be mailed by the president to the vice president. Then this order should be followed: secretary-treasurer, assistant secretary, directors and assistant secretaries of varieties in breed clubs. A list of names and addresses of all of the breed club members should accompany the leaflet and as each member receives it she should cross off her name and mail the leaflet within two days to the girl next on the list. In the larger clubs it would be well to have several copies of the newspaper, each to be sent out by one of the officers to a designated number of girls. These breed club papers will tend to unite the interests of the girls in the various breed clubs and to make them acquainted with each other. I shall be glad to receive copies of any of these leaflets. Extracts will be used in the club stories and if illustrations are suitable they will be reproduced. For the list of names and addresses of breed club officers refer to the issue of June 21.



Ruth Stone and "Bobby"

with your chickens. It's the things that are different that the club girls and the secretary wish to hear about. They are the ones that will be most likely to be reported in the Capper Poultry club news.

I wonder if you know what is the purpose of the Capper Poultry club. What is a club anyway? A club is an association of persons who wish to promote something that is of interest to all of its members. Sometimes I think that the club girls, in their eagerness for the success of their county work, lose sight of the fact that each of them is a member of the state club and that they have a common object in view. If in your county work you have achieved success in some unusual way, the wisest plan would be to write to the state secretary about it so that other girls may adopt your method if they wish. Reserving a good idea for your own use for fear some others may adapt it to themselves in a more successful manner really doesn't make one excel. Give it to others and it will come back to you in double measure, for another club will improve upon it and perhaps still another, and thereby you will be given a further suggestion for improvement. It is thus that all of the great discoveries of the world came about. They began in a small way and others built upon the original ideas until greater success was achieved. A few years ago, the automobile was an inferior means of travel, but many minds have added to its efficiency until now we can speed over the country at a rapid rate.

Several organizations in the Capper Poultry club will increase its unity this year. The breed clubs are being perfected and soon we will have a county leader organization which will tend to unite the interests of all of the girls of the state. The success of breed clubs will depend upon the ability of the officers to carry out plans successfully. A monthly newspaper containing notes from many of the girls in the club has been suggested. Let us see who will be the first to issue such a paper. It should be supervised by the president, with whom each of the officers should co-operate in sending ideas. These newspapers may follow the plan adopted by the Clay county club in their leaflet called "Clay County Pep," notes and the illustration for the cover page from which appeared in the club story, June 21. You remember the notes were interspersed with bright,

Breed club stationery has been mailed to those who ordered it. An extra number of sheets and envelopes was sent to all officers, free of charge. In a few days new report blanks will go to all of the club members.

A few county leaders have been lax in sending in their ballot cards for the county leader organization. Any county leader who does not send her card by July 26 will lose her vote.

Lack of space and the abundance of club news prevents the handling of poultry subjects in the semi-monthly club story, but every girl is urged to read carefully the poultry department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There have been several requests for information about various breeds. You will find the articles by I. B. Reed on "Who's Who Among the Chickens," in the department, "Poultry Talk," highly instructive. I am sure every club girl and every member of the mothers' division will read with interest about the success Mrs. Gilbert Smith, who is a member of the mothers' division has had in selling baby chicks. This article appears in the same column. There's still another topic in this issue which appeals to club girls, "Outdoor Games Add to the Fun of Summer Parties," by Lenore Rosiska of Clay county, in the department "For Our Young Readers." No doubt, you will find some of these games adaptable to your club meetings. Don't forget the fun side at your monthly meetings.

Extracts from Letters

Since I have been in the Capper Poultry club I have earned more money than at anything else. I have 60 little chickens. Some have feathers and some are still quite young. A man has offered me \$1 apiece for them.—Hazel Pierson, Sherman county.

The pig and poultry clubs of our county met together. We had dinner at Cedar Canyon. We elected these officers: president, Alice Hansen; vice president, Daisy Doughty; reporter, Elma Evans; treasurer, Merle Blauer. Our club colors are white and gold.—Elma Evans, leader, Rooks county.

Clay county mothers are not behind when it comes to cooking but neither are the club girls, for I found that some of the good things we had at our June meeting were cooked by the club members. After we had played games and had our program and business meeting we talked over club reports and mistakes that had been made in them. I have 144 little chickens. The oldest ones weigh 4 pounds. They look just like the sun—they are so pretty and yellow.—Lenore Rosiska, leader, Clay county.

At our business meeting I inquired about the number of girls who keep scrap-books and found that they all keep them and that they not only contain club stories from the Farmers Mail and Breeze but complete reports of meetings and other things relating to club work.—Larree Rolph, leader, Cloud county.

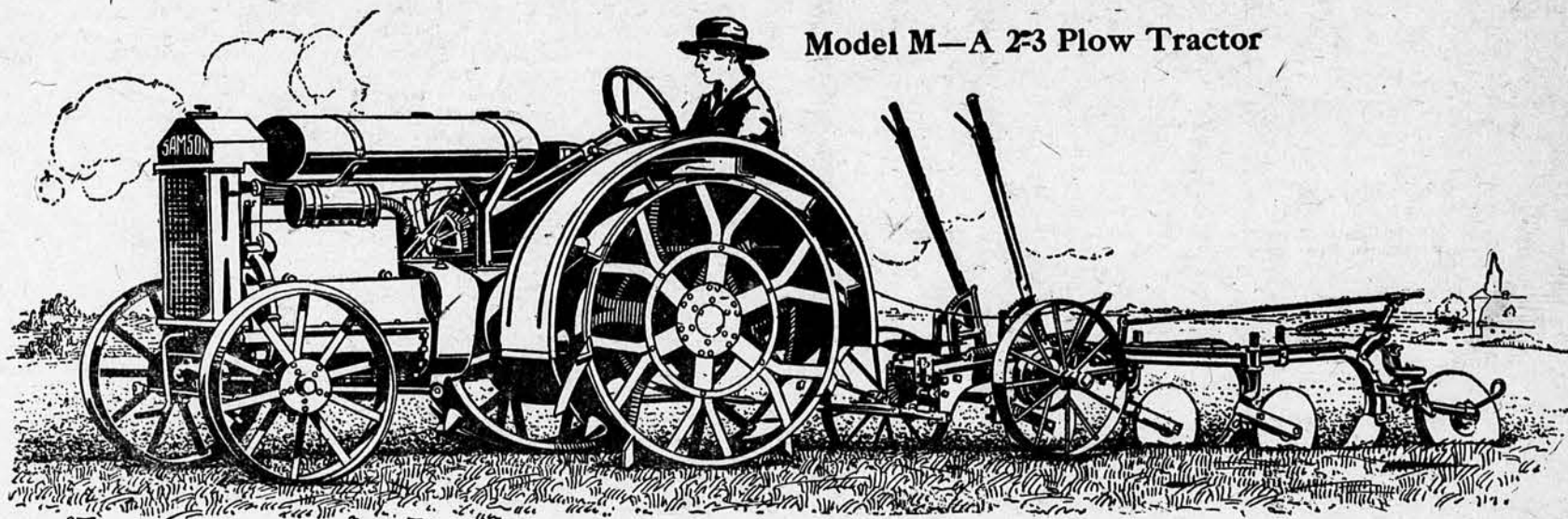
I feed a hot bran mash to my hens every morning, besides other feed, and it certainly makes them lay. Once or twice I have missed feeding a mash and I got only half as many eggs as when I fed it.—Roena Love, leader, Reno county.

We chose "We work for the Red, White and Blue" as our motto, at our June meeting. Our officers are Erma Organ, president; Anna Cooper, reporter; Cora Fink, secretary.—Cynthia Cooper, leader, Gove county.

Plans are being made for a big picnic at Camp Carille July 25 to which the Pratt county girls invite all the Capper Poultry

(Continued on Page 35.)

SAMSON TRACTOR



Model M—A 2-3 Plow Tractor

What Fixes the Value of a Tractor?

The value of a tractor to you depends mainly upon the number of horses you can sell after you have bought it. The price you pay for your tractor should not be very much greater than the saving you make in horses and harness and feed. The saving in time and labor, doing your work at the right time, increased acreage—these help make the buy a good one. But horse displacement is the great determining factor in tractor value. This should be the determining factor in its price.

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This includes Belt Pulley and Governor—Platform and Fenders, \$50.00 additional

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I farm _____ acres	Acres in corn _____
Number of acres improved _____	Acres in cotton _____
Level or rolling surface _____	Acres in small grains _____
Kind of soil _____	Acres in hay _____

I am using _____ horses. I own _____ a tractor. Name _____
I am _____ miles from town. I do not own a tractor. Name _____
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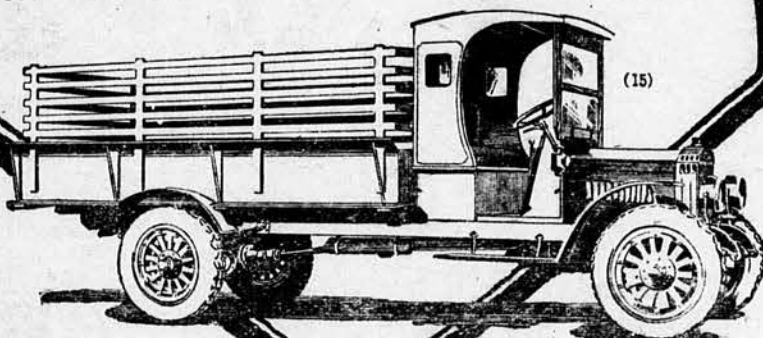
For getting live stock and crops to market, the Hawkeye is a mighty good investment. Write for prices and full information.

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How much will your small grain make this season? Crop prospects are good and there will not be enough custom threshers to do the work. You are facing a condition that must be met quickly if you are to save your grain from standing out in the field, wasting—bleaching—sprouting.

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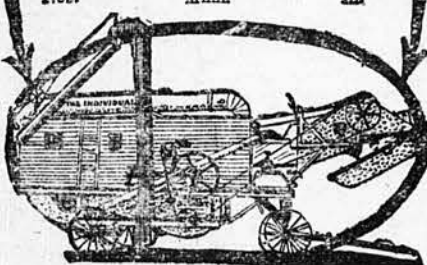
a speedy, clean separator in heaviest work on hundreds of grain belt farms. The Individual is made in two sizes—20x36 and 24x46—and can be operated with an ordinary farm tractor. With nearly thirty-three years of practical threshing experience behind it, the Individual gives you simplicity, durability, and economical operation.

Remember our factory and branch offices are near you and we can ship your thresher forty-eight hours after your order is in. Let us tell you how you and your neighbors can club together and own an Individual between you.

Write today for our book, "How an Individual Will Save Your Grain This Year," and the name of the Individual dealer nearest you.

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Builders of famous "Humming Bird" outfits. 22 years practical experience as threshermen. 34 E. Washington St. Des Moines, Iowa
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A strong, portable rat and rod proof wheat crib! Set it up anywhere and thresh right into it. Don't let your \$2.25 wheat spoil because your elevator is full. Play safe!

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A Denning Portable Wheat Crib is the best low priced wheat storage building in the world. Forget full elevators, car shortage, rats and rod. Insure your wheat profits with a Denning Wheat Crib. Hundreds of farmers clamoring for them. Sold by good dealers everywhere. A leaflet brings full facts. Mail it now!



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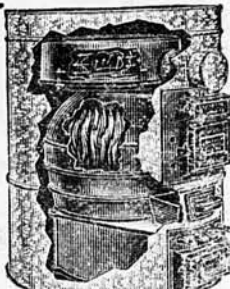
With regular piping or with pipeless fittings sold at manufacturer's prices.

We manufacture SEVEN SIZES of Furnaces, suitable for ALL SIZES of buildings.

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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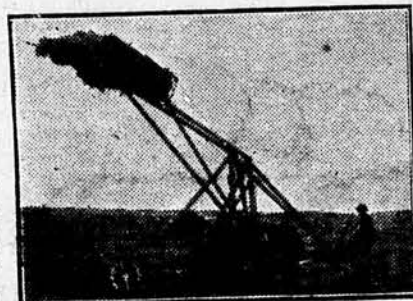
Are you thoroughly informed in military affairs? The things you ought to know are told concisely, and briefly in the Citizens Military Handbook of 60 pages, heavy durable cover. Price 30 cents a copy. Novelty House, Dept. M. H., Topeka, Kansas

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Coffey County Harvest Completed. Many Farmers Used Extension Guards. No Trouble in Harvesting Oats. Wheat Yields Vary Considerably. The Second Alfalfa Cutting. Store Wheat in Stacks. All Grain Should be Insured.

HARVEST ended on this farm the evening before July 4 with the exception of 1 acre of wheat on seepy ground. There water is standing in the binder tracks and it will be a week before that patch can be cut. Strange to say, that wheat never lodged and stands perfectly straight and is about the best on the farm. If a rain comes before the ground dries it will have to be cut with a scythe for there are no cradles now and I would not know how to use one if there were.



Alfalfa Requires Action.

Fully 35 per cent of the wheat on this farm was more or less down and tangled but we succeeded in getting it cut altho it was slow work. On the standing wheat we had no trouble in making from 12 to 14 acres a day with the binder but on the down wheat from 7 to 8 acres made a good day's work except that at the last, when we had learned something, we cut a 17-acre field, two-thirds of which were down, in less than 1 1/2 days but by that time the weather had become cooler, the ground drier and the wheat riper.

After all our experiments in cutting the down wheat we finally obtained the best results by the use of the extension guards and by placing a boy on the back of the platform armed with a paddle. With this paddle he would knock the immense bulk of straw down so that it could pass between the upper and lower elevator. Until we tried this method we scarcely could make headway on that side of the field where the straw leaned toward the machine; the bulk was so great that it would not enter between the elevators.

Down wheat usually can be cut one way, that is by cutting when the straw leans toward the machine. Strange to say we found, by the use of the extension guards, that we could cut much better when the straw laid away from the machine. The guards held it so that enough of the straw could be cut to obtain all the heads. This left about half of the immense bulk of straw on the ground and enabled the binder to handle what was cut easily and make a fairly good bundle. We had anticipated trouble in cutting the wheat going that way but found in reality that it was the side on which we had no trouble. The wheat all lay to the north. In cutting south it cut very well but made an immense bulk of straw which elevated with difficulty and made a bulky, straggling bundle. When we turned east it cut less of the straw but got virtually all the heads and made a better bundle. When we turned north, where the wheat leaned away from the binder, the guards lifted and held it so we got about half

the straw and all the heads and it made a very fair bundle. It was only in turning west that we were stopped often. There even the boy with his paddle did not always suffice to keep the flood of straw entering between the elevators.

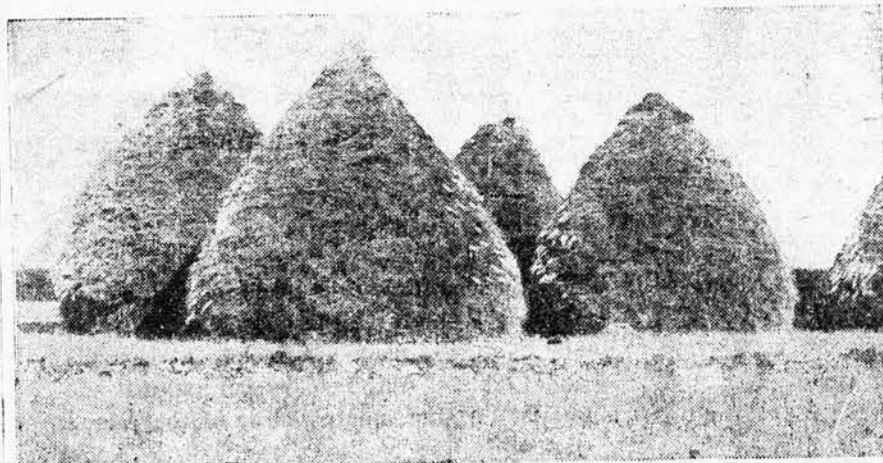
When we had the wheat cut and went to the oats it seemed like no job at all, because they stood up so well and were so clean. The wheat took an average of 5 pounds of twine to the acre, some of which was wasted in tying irregular, ill shaped bundles. The oats took 4 pounds of twine to the acre with not a bit wasted. It has been a good while since we have had a field of oats which shocked up better than these; what they will yield can be told better after the thresher has completed its work.

Good judges say that the wheat which went down the week before harvest, is not so greatly damaged as was believed. The wheat which has been down for some time has a dark color of straw and I am told that wheat men expect but 8 to 10 bushels from such wheat. That which was down less than a week has straw of a yellow color and will make a much better yield. Threshing began here just before July 4 and I have returns from two fields, one of which made 23 bushels to the acre and another which made 18. This last field was down when cut but it made wheat which would grade No. 2 when dry but as it came from the thresher it tested 17 per cent moisture. I think most of our wheat is going to be of fair quality and a few more dry days will soon dry it out.

Altho the wheat and oats are cut we can see plenty of work ahead. Part of the corn remains to be laid by and this will be done first. Corn has been growing well and there still seems to be plenty of moisture in the ground altho it has been three weeks since we had rain enough to count. Other parts of the county have, in the same time, had as much as 4 inches of rain which greatly retarded their harvest. After the corn is over will come the second crop of alfalfa, one field of which should have been cut 10 days ago. It is a mass of bloom and would make a heavy seed crop if we had no more rain. But we will not chance the seed proposition but will cut it for hay and put it in the barn to feed to horses. The second field was cut much later the first time and then the cut worms pastured on it for a time. This resulted in holding it back and it is at this writing, July 5, in just the right condition to make into hay.

Altho there are eight threshing machines in this vicinity we shall not wait a moment on any of them. As soon as the corn is plowed and the alfalfa in the barn we intend to begin

(Continued on Page 35)



As the Demands for Threshers This Year Will be Unusually Heavy It Will be Best to Store the Wheat in Well Made Water Proof Stacks.

Prepare To Stack Wheat

Grain Left in the Shocks May be Lost

BY C. E. McCLURE

HARVEST is here again and the big wheat crop of Kansas must be harvested and stacked as quickly and efficiently as possible, or heavy losses may occur from the weather. The damage from rains and destructive storms seems to be proportionately larger for the bumper crops. This is not strange, for the big crops usually are produced in a wet year. Abundant moisture before harvest makes a good crop, and excessive rains during and after harvest are what do the damage, and make the crop more difficult to save and care for.

With an unusually large acreage this year and probably a big yield, which is certain to sell for a good price, every effort should be made to take advantage of all the good weather that may come along. Get the wheat crop cut and stacked as quickly as possible, and in such condition that it will stand indefinitely with little or no damage thru any kind of weather that may come. On account of there not being enough threshing machines to handle the big crop in a short time, some of the wheat will have to stand for months waiting for a machine. If the weather is wet enough to delay threshing, the wait will be longer and the damage greater to grain that is left in the shock or carelessly stacked. Wheat left in the shock during a long wet spell frequently sprouts and grows until it is entirely unfit for human food, and can be used only for hog feed.

Loss Will Pay for Stacking

Even if the wheat does not sprout, getting wet and drying out repeatedly takes some of the weight out of the grains, lowering the test quality and consequently the selling price. Birds, rabbits and mice also work to a certain extent on shocked grain, and even if no destructive storms or heavy losses occur, the loss from various causes to grain that stands in the shock three or four weeks is usually more than enough to pay the additional cost of stacking and threshing out of the stack.

Unless it is virtually certain that the threshing machine will be in the field in just a few days after harvest, the stacking crew should be started at once. It will pay to hire an experienced and competent stacker. This is not always easily done, as many transients and some others who say they are stackers, do extremely poor work. About all they know about stacking is how to draw the extra wages offered. Their employer takes the risk and they get their pay and are gone before threshing reveals the extent of the damage from poor stacking, so "what's the difference whether the stacks keep or not?"

Those who are in the wheat raising business permanently will find it profitable for some member of the family to learn to do the stacking. Next best to having a stacker in the family is to hire some local man, known to be a good stacker and who has a reputation to maintain.

The main thing in putting up a stack that will keep is to keep the middle full and solid, and the outside loose, so it will settle the most, giving the straw that downward and outward pitch that is a stack's only protection against rain. The rain that falls on a stack follows the slope of the straw.

To save long-distance pitching at threshing time, the stacks should be built just far enough apart for the extension feeder to work between. The separator can be cabled into position with little trouble.

Most stackers start a bundle stack by making a shock, and shocking around and around it, giving every row of bundles a little more slope until the last row or circle of bundles lies flat on the ground with the butts out and the heads lying on the butts of the next row. This keeps all the heads off the ground and starts the stack with the middle the highest. If the stack is to be long instead of round the shock is made long, and shocked around the same as for the round stack. The second layer of bundles is started with a circle of bundles laid

with the butts out and just even with the edge of the stack. Each inner circle is laid with the butts lapping over the heads of the previous circle, until the center is reached. This is repeated until the stack is completed.

Stacks keep better if they are given a good bulge. The bulge sheds the water away from the bottom and body of the stack and causes the outside of the stack to settle more, giving the outside bundles more pitch.

When bundles stand in the shock they are leaning, and this gives the butts a little bevel, one side being a little longer than the other. A good way to get a bulge on the stack is to place the outside bundles with the long side up and the lower side just even with the top of the bundle below. When the stack is wide and high enough, the bundles are reversed and the short side is put on top and the stack naturally draws in for the top. This gives the stack a smoother appearance than when the bundles are placed hit or miss.

Handling Headed Grain

The shatterings and loose bundles should be stacked separately or fed to the stock. If loose stuff goes into a bundle stack it is put in the middle and being looser than the bundles will settle more. Bundle stacking can be done either with a fork or by hand. Stacking with a fork has the advantage of keeping the stacker more in the middle of the stack.

Headed grain, of course is stacked from the machine. The main thing with a headed stack is to keep the center high and solid and the outside loose, and a bulge helps a headed stack the same as it does the bundle stacks. A headed grain stacker ought to keep away from the edge of the stack and tramp the middle continually. For 12 or 14-foot headers in heavy grain, two men or a man and a good sized boy are needed on the stack to do a good job. The extra man is needed to help tramp, and to keep the sides of the stack trimmed from the ground, the loose stuff gathered up, and to see that the stack is going up straight, and that the bulge is going out or the top drawing in equally on both sides. Working this way with a good stacker is a good way to learn how to stack. There should be a ladder so the stackers can get up and down at will as that enables them to watch their work better.

The pitching has much to do with stacking. The grain should be pitched well towards the center, so the jar will not disturb the stack, and so it will be convenient for the stacker to move it where he wills. Two pitchers pitching together usually will handle more grain and pitch it farther than the same pitchers pitching separately, and the larger forkful is about as easy for the stacker to move into position, and it binds better on the edge of the stack. Some pitchers have the mistaken idea that if they get their load off over the edge of the barge, part on the edge of the stack and part on the ground, it is all that is required of them.

Such pitching is fatal to good stacking. It jars the edge of the stack loose, causing it to slip sometimes, compels the stacker to work too close to the edge, and keeps the edge covered with loose stuff so it is hard to locate in building up the outside of the stack. Some pitchers also try to land as much as possible of the grain right on top of the stacker. The stacker has his work to take care of and should not have to watch the pitchers. Pitchers should be given the advantage of the wind in pitching. A stack will not settle sideways from pitching all from one side, if care is taken to tramp the opposite side a little more to balance the settling caused by the grain all falling on one side.

Jane Willis—"You look as if you had lost your last friend. What is wrong?" Marie Gillis—"I've just discovered that Harry is false to me. He wrote me from France that he wasn't even looking at any other girl and now I see in the paper that he has just been decorated for gallantry."—Chicago News.

Cheap pumping—use the wind

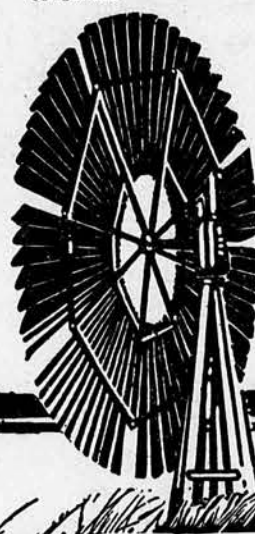
FARMERS all over the country have proven that the ECLIPSE WOOD WINDMILL insures a reliable water supply at the lowest possible cost.

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Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
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No Blocks—No Bale Ties—2 Men Less

This is the big year for hay and straw profits if you handle these crops right. Bale your hay for feeding or selling. Keep it in best shape and get highest market prices. Do not waste one stick of straw. Stacking hay or stacking straw is like throwing money to the four winds. And when you bale, do it the right way—the cheapest way—the best way.

Save 40% on Baling Cost

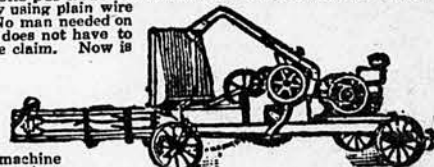
Our Type B Machine is equipped to bale 2½ tons per hour with four men to operate. One owner baled 48 tons in 10 hours. Figure your own saving by using plain wire instead of bale ties. No blocks to bother with. No man needed on top to help feeder. This wonderful new hay press does not have to be choked in order to get better results than we claim. Now is the time to get your hay press.

Get My Price

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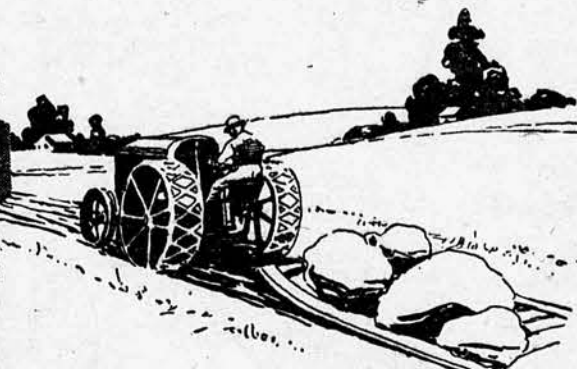
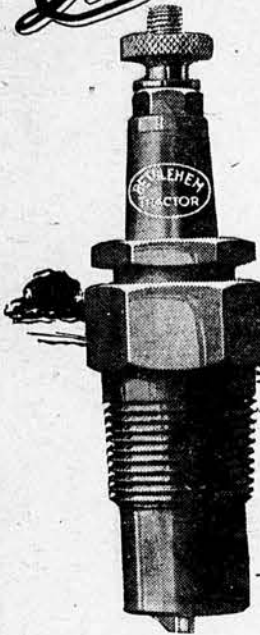
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Kansas Free State Fair

Thousands Will Attend Topeka's Farm Show

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

EVERY effort possible has been put forth to make the Kansas Free State Fair at Topeka a great success this year. Many new features and attractions have been promised at this time and many others will be arranged for later in the summer. Education, entertainment and amusement for every member of every family in Kansas for a whole week is the goal towards which officers of the Kansas Free Fair are working. They expect to draw whole families to their big annual exhibition from every locality. They are offering attractions which they believe will bring visitors from every section of the state. The Kansas Free Fair will be held this year in Topeka, September 8 to 13.

Neither expense nor energy is being spared to make the regular attractions bigger and better, and, in addition to these, the officers are planning to stage a war hero reunion that will be the first big gathering of returned soldiers and sailors held in Kansas. This alone is expected to bring thousands of the "Victory Boys" as visitors, and, of course, they will bring along members of their families.

Big Soldier Reunion

The object of the fair officials is to make the anniversary of the Kansas Free Fair a big annual state reunion for all ex-soldiers every year, and, in order to do this, they realize they must show those who come this year such a good time they will be sure to return and to bring along next year all those who miss the first one.

Already many plans for entertaining the soldiers have been formulated. There will be an official reunion of the 130th Field Artillery, a reunion of the Soldier Masonic club and one of Dr. T. S. Morrison's famous band.

The Topeka post of the American Legion already has begun work on its entertainment program and officers of the post have assured fair officials their members will act as reception committees to look after soldier visitors. Also, it is probable the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus will establish tents and provide entertainment.

The big bid for the new soldier visitors, however, is not being made at the expense of the old patrons who have been attending the fair for years, and Phil Eastman, secretary of the association, promises a larger and a greater variety of attractions for those who seek education, amusement and entertainment than ever has been offered on similar occasions.

Especially attention is being paid this year to the educational features and an effort is being made to present these in such a way that not one visitor will be able to go home without realizing something worth while has been learned. Many of the things that have made the chautauqua and the short term college courses so popular and profitable to those attending will be offered to the Kansas Free Fair visitors.

Large Implement Exhibit

Many of these features will be found in the People's Pavilion, the machinery demonstration tents and the United States government display department.

As was done last year, lectures will be given in the People's Pavilion every day and demonstrations will be conducted continuously. Many of these will appeal particularly to the women,

especially those of the baking and canning experts. Another feature that will prove educational and interesting to all women will be the displays of every known home convenience. Among these will be the many modern farm appliances that are designed to lighten the labors of the farm housewife and give her all the conveniences her sisters in the cities enjoy. Home heating, lighting and water systems, farm house toilet and bath arrangements, motor driven washing machines, sewing machines and churns, new kitchen and laundry utensils and many other special displays are promised.

The fair management has been assured by the big farm implement manufacturing concerns that they will have the greatest display of machinery in Topeka that ever has been seen in Kansas. Demonstration space will be provided for every firm that sends a machinery display.

Livestock Premiums Total \$30,000

However, the big feature of the fair, as has always been the case, will be the livestock. Thirty thousand dollars is being offered in premiums, in addition to the racing purses. These attractive prizes already have assured a large number of exhibitors from many states as well as from Kansas.

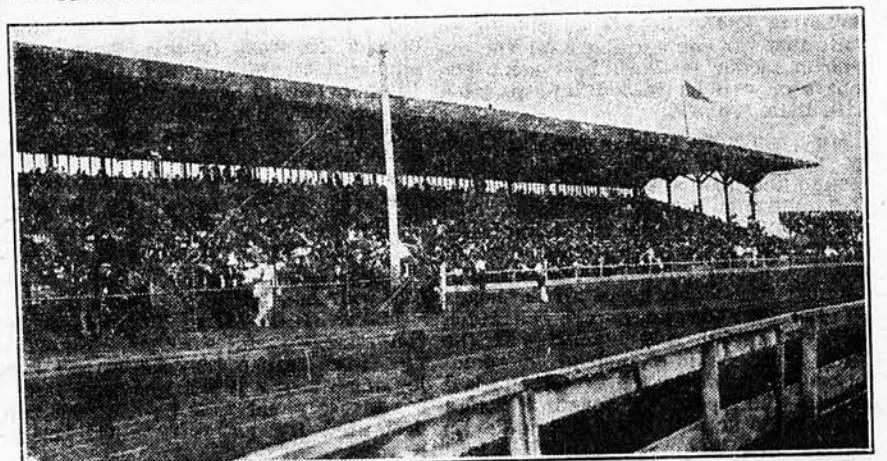
The largest number of Kansas exhibitors in the history of the association in the horse department is assured. Percherons will predominate in the stables and will take away the greatest amount of money. Thirty contests for prize money and ribbons are listed in the catalog for Percherons, and, in addition to these, there will be four Kansas Free Fair specials. In the offerings for individuals the prizes are \$25, \$20, \$15 and \$10, and in the championships \$25 is offered for the grand champion mare and the same amount for the grand champion stallion. The Kansas Free Fair specials offer six cash awards ranging from \$20 to \$50. Attractive offerings also are made for Belgian and French draft horses, grade mares and geldings, Shetland ponies, jacks and jennets and mules.

The cattle barns will contain show herds of the best cattle in the West. The usual 12 individual money rings will be shown with six or more money premiums offered and the usual championship and group rings will be provided for Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Polled Durhams, Galloways, Holstein-Friesians, Guernseys, Jerseys and Ayrshires. In addition to these there will be many specials including the Kansas Free Fair specials for Shorthorns and Herefords, and Herdsmen's prizes. There also will be a division for fat cattle.

Excellent Swine Show

The swine department will be one of the largest livestock departments, and the hog aristocracy of the West is expected to gather here to compete for prizes and honors. The big drawing feature to swine breeders of the state will be the Poland China, Duroc-Jersey and the Chester White futurities. These are staged by the record associations of these breeds and the premium monies are guaranteed by them. The Poland China futurity money totals \$600; the Junior Poland China futurity \$420; the Duroc-Jersey futurity \$400; and the Chester White futurity

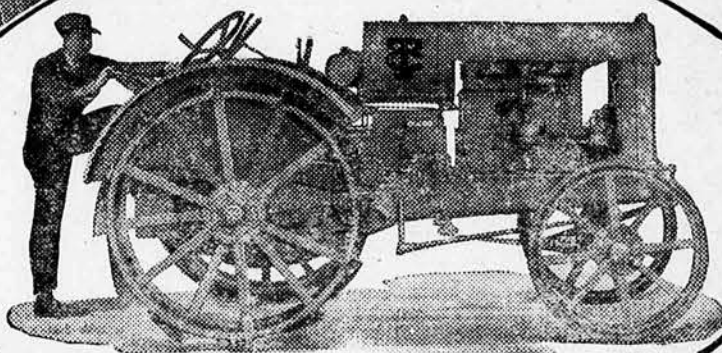
(Continued on Page 34.)



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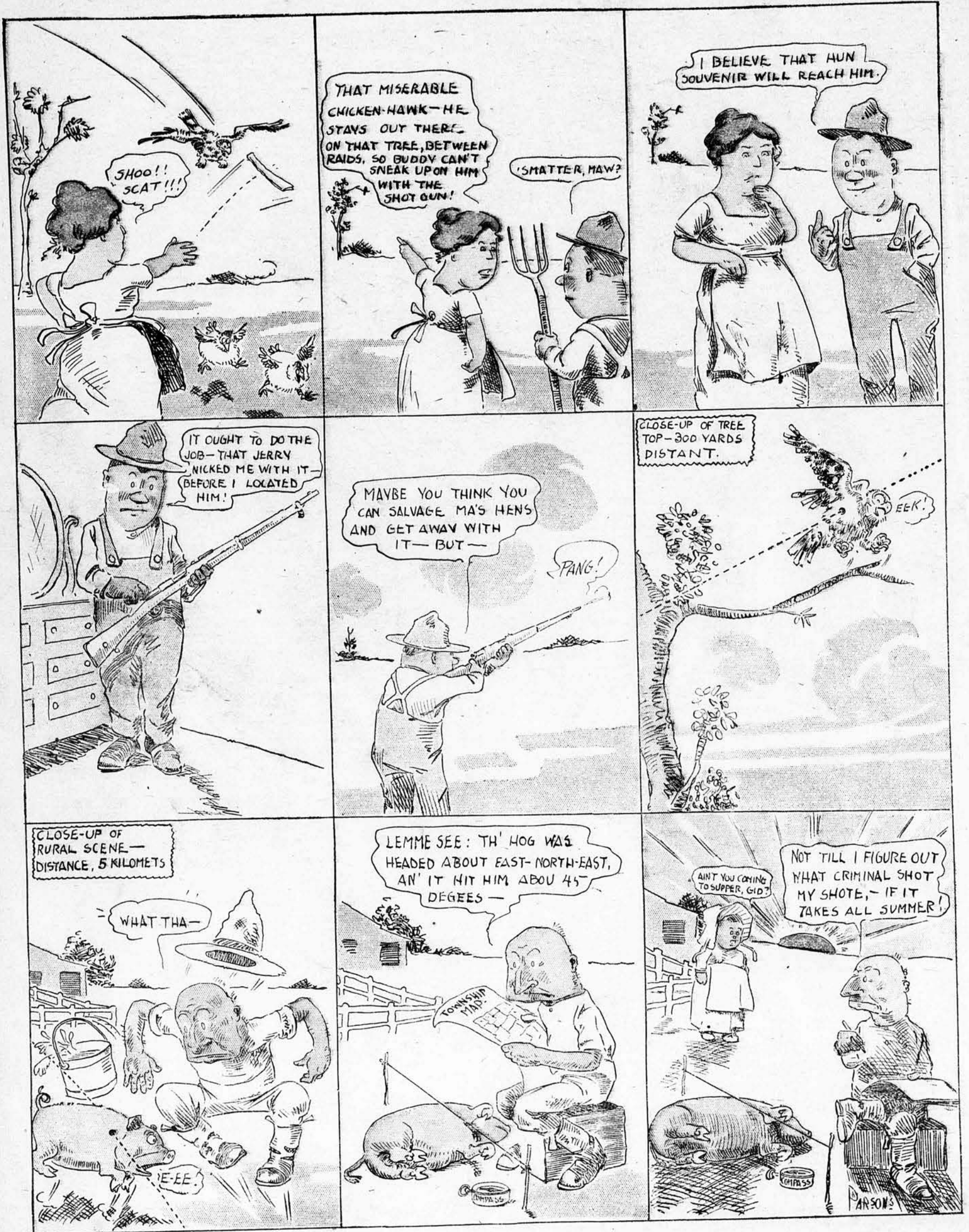
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The Chicken Hawk Was Too Much for Buddy and the Shot Gun But the Soldier Brother and His Hun Souvenir Proved Equal to the Job



More Fruit Trees Needed

Good Cultivation and Care Insure Success

BY HAROLD SIMONDS

THERE is an increasing pessimism in Kansas in regard to the ability of certain districts to grow fruit successfully. The older generation has stood by helpless while its orchards ranging from 1 acre to 200 acres have failed rapidly in the prime of their development. The introduction and spread of various troubles previously unknown have worked havoc among the trees while the growers, not understanding the new enemies, have watched the inroads year by year until their fine orchards were reduced to bare skeletons of dead trees. Where some orchards survived, their fruit is found fit only for the cider mill. And these growers have "soured" on the game of fruit-raising. The younger generation, living in this atmosphere, has no faith or incentive to plant new trees, or to attempt to rescue the old ones. As a consequence, where fruit was abundant it is now imported; the man with fruit to sell sets his own price and does it out to his neighbors in restricted quantities.

Orchards Easily Grown

Now, is the pessimism mentioned above justified? The older generation will tell you how they formerly grew apples without all the frills and expense now deemed necessary. Is it reasonable to suppose that the factors of soil, moisture, and temperatures have formed a conspiracy to defeat the fruit grower? We must answer no. Orchard trees, especially apples, are not exacting as to soil, broadly speaking, and rainfall and temperatures will be found on examination to duplicate previous performances. If the pessimism is justified it must rest in the fact that the present line-up of insect and fungous enemies cannot be held in check sufficiently to permit the trees to bear paying crops. But this latter is not a fact. These enemies can be held, and they are being held. The man who will give to his orchard a fraction of the thought and time he gives to his hogs, to his cattle, or to his wheat can make his orchard a success, to the betterment of his purse and to the joy of his wife and youngsters. It must be realized that fruit is not a volunteer crop. Volunteer wheat or hogs are no more dependable than volunteer apples, yet uncared for fruit trees are considered conscienceless backsliders because the annual crop is either non-existent or worthless.

Spraying, pruning, and cultivating, the three major orchard practices, dovetail in their effects and benefits. No single one, nor any pair of them, will be the touchstone to success. Without spraying the fruit is easy prey to its various attackers; without pruning, excessive wood growth prevents the development of size and flavor and color in fruit, and makes effective spraying impossible while offering ideal conditions for fungi; without cultivating, the trees languish with thirst, and the soil and its carpet of weeds and grass become a paradise for insects and mice. Feeding cattle is not a success unless they get a balanced ration, and orcharding is not a success unless the trees get a "balanced ration" of spraying, pruning and cultivation. It is not right to estimate the value of these three operations unless practiced concurrently, and because this fact is not generally appreciated we find the prevailing attitude of pessimism in the average farmer who would like to raise fruit, but who thinks it can't be done any more in his county.

Good Tillage Essential

Pruning and spraying have been presented in their many phases over and over. But there are some features of cultivation and its attendant benefits that are less frequently pointed out. This year, in some respects gives us a good idea of what cultivation aims at. This is because our plentiful rains have put the orchards almost beyond the point where they will lack for moisture, which is the aim of cultivation. As a consequence, trees with any spark of life carried over from last year have been resuscitated into vigorous growth. But these bountiful rains are not the rule, and the best policy

in Kansas is the one that bases itself on conditions of more or less drouth. This involves saving the moisture thru a systematic practice of cultivation, which will provide adequate moisture to maintain trees in vigorous and healthy growth, the prime essential in orcharding.

A can of beans is not very sustaining if we have no can-opener with which to get at the contents. Nor is a fertile soil very sustaining to a plant unless there is moisture to unlock its treasure. And cultivation provides the key by increasing the soil's capacity for holding water, and then saving it from the wind's and the sun's insatiable appetites. Coincidentally, the roots have a more congenial environment for their development. One authority's definition of the object of tillage is "to make the soil a suitable habitat for bacteria." The value of bacteria to all agriculture is no longer a matter of argument. All these effects from cultivation contribute to produce subsurface conditions of immense benefit.

What of the aerial part of the trees growing in such soil conditions? They have health and vigor, and these in a tree are as desirable as in a man. Such trees have lots of "scraps." If you don't believe it recall how quickly our drouth-weakened trees have succumbed. The "blister" canker made pretty short work of them. But the trees that have enough moisture to maintain them will carry the "blister" in their systems for years without noticeable ill effect. There is a very marked let-up in the ravages of this disease this year, and it is on account of the renewed health and resistance that the many rains have put into the apple trees. Insect and fungous attacks on the foliage must be extremely severe to injure seriously trees that have vitality.

Effect of Vigorous Growth

But this vigor would not mean so much if it resulted only in producing shade trees in the orchard. Where does it conflict with fruit production? It is self-evident that better specimens and a larger crop will come from a tree that has the "makings" for that is what our excellent roots and leaves produce. We often overlook that our next year's crop is largely pre-determined right at this time. If the tree cannot build up numerous fat fruit-buds this season, no combination of favorable conditions can bring on a crop next year. And fat buds are needed, for they are the ones with enough vitality and substance to them to set and mature fruit, while the lean and puny buds will blossom all right but produce a scandalous amount of June drop.

Another angle on tillage is the aid it provides in fighting pests. Most insects spend some part of their life cycle in the soil. They enter the ground to remain dormant for awhile. Then along comes the disk or spike-tooth harrow which tears up their snug abodes and leaves them to perish. The curculio, the borers, and the cankerworm are three most important foes that succumb to persistent tillage practice. Cultivation has become the handmaiden of spraying, in the relation of insect control. Mice and weeds are synonyms to the orchardist. A tilled soil removes the weeds, and thus removing the cause automatically wipes out the mice.

When the hard pull for the trees comes in the usual hot dry spells of July and August, we begin to pray for rain. Judging by the results obtained it seems that some of us are not much good at it. The wise grower has his rain tucked away in the soil under a blanket of 3 or 4 inches of dirt mulch. His trees stay green, his apples swell up impressively, and next year's fruiting buds wax fat. When the proper time comes he puts in a cover-crop, the twin brother of cultivation. This wise grower has not omitted the proper pruning and spraying measures during the year. He knows the vital interdependence of this trio, pruning, spraying and cultivating. And, as with another famous trio—faith, hope and charity—the greatest of these is the last—cultivating.

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Severest service to which tires can be subjected is country road service. Those roads you travel in your car: some are good—some are bad—others worse.

So—if you want best tire service—you require tires that are specially built to take roads as they come.

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For Your Own Protection Be Certain Every Racine Tire You Buy Bears the Name

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"See here," says the Good Judge

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

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



THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

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You carefully save every possible grain of wheat. Then why not utilize your straw, when the average stack is worth \$100 to \$200 and contains enough fertilizer to produce about 120 bushels more wheat. Spreading straw often saves an entire crop from winterkilling or drying out. Eagle Straw Spreader users say spreading straw builds up fields and pastures, stops soil-blowing and

increases profits \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

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Makes it yield the limit because it so crushes every clod and loosens up every particle of plant food that the seed sprouts quicker and plant grows faster. This Brilliant King Pulverizer (Team or Tractor) also packs the undersoil for retaining the proper moisture for the quick-

est future growth and greatest crop yield. Fine for early cultivation of all crops and packing wheat against winter killing. Pack your wheat with it this fall. Lasts lifetime. Price reasonable. Strongly built. Get one.

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DON'T BURN your straw before finding out how a few hours spent spreading Straw turns every stack into big profits. Carter made \$500 extra profit from our information. Your name on a postal card brings full particulars free. **SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO., 103 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

Fall Seeding of Alfalfa

Soil and Subsoil Must be Well Drained

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

FALL is the best time to seed alfalfa in Eastern Kansas. When alfalfa is seeded in the fall the young plants will start the following spring before weeds and grass can make their growth and, therefore, will crowd out the weeds that so frequently injure spring seeded alfalfa.

Choosing the Field

The field to be seeded should be well drained in both surface soil and subsoil because alfalfa will not grow successfully if the roots are in a saturated soil. The soil must not be acid and should be well supplied with lime and plant food and should be in good physical condition. For alfalfa this should be much the same as that of a garden.

The best crops to precede alfalfa are wheat and oats. Corn may be used if it is kept free from weeds and is harvested early for silage. The reason for these crops being so well adapted to precede alfalfa is that they are removed early, thus allowing ample time to store more moisture and available plant food in the soil, and also because they are not extremely heavy feeders. Since these crops are harvested early there is plenty of time to cultivate the soil and get it in good physical condition by seeding time.

As soon as possible after the oat or wheat crop is harvested, the field

that have been producing grain crops for several years are usually low in plant food. Such fields should have an application of bone meal at the rate of about 200 pounds an acre either just before seeding the alfalfa or at the time of seeding, if a combination fertilizer and alfalfa drill can be obtained. If bone meal cannot be obtained, acid phosphate may be substituted at the rate of 250 pounds an acre. These fertilizers will stimulate the growth of the young plants, increase their root development, and materially increase the yield for two or three years.

New Plan for Marketing Wheat

(Continued from Page 3.)

dealer or miller to sell to the Grain Corporation and add to its burdens when there is a market ready to perform the service. Of course so long as prices remain above the guaranteed level, the Grain Corporation will not be called upon to purchase wheat at the fixed minimum. It would be foolish to ask it to take wheat at the minimum when markets offer higher prices.

It is possible, but scarcely probable, that Kansas wheat growers who sell wheat at the fixed prices will be able to purchase flour from their local or



should be plowed shallow. The depth of plowing should be about 3 inches or just deep enough to turn the stubble under in good condition. The alfalfa seed is very small and, therefore, must have a firm bed just below the surface layer. If the field is plowed deep it will be difficult to form a good seedbed unless we have more than the usual amount of rain in July and August. After plowing, the field should be disked often enough to break up all clods and to destroy all weeds and volunteer wheat. If the weeds and volunteer wheat are permitted to grow they will defeat the object of the early plowing for they will use the moisture as it enters the soil and the plant foods as they are made available. By the middle of August, the soil should be in such condition that the smoothing harrow will produce a thin layer of finely pulverized soil with more solid soil below. When this condition is produced, the field is ready for the seed.

Time to Seed Alfalfa

If the field has been in corn it should be thoroughly disked both ways if possible, immediately after harvesting the corn. The diskings should be thorough enough to pulverize the corn stalks and leave the surface soil loose. Just before seeding, the field should be harrowed with the smoothing harrow.

The exact time to seed alfalfa will depend on local rainfall and the moisture condition of the soil. It should not be seeded until the soil contains sufficient moisture to guarantee a good germination and start of the young plants. The best time to seed will be during the last 10 days of August and first 10 days of September. Earlier seeding may cause loss of the stand because of hot sun or winds which will kill the young plants. If the alfalfa is seeded late the plants will not make sufficient growth to withstand winter conditions.

Soils that are not high in available plant food should have an application of commercial fertilizer at seeding time. Upland soils that have been eroded, or

bread at his corner grocery store can profit at least a bit by the change. Also, Mr. Barnes has said that he does not desire to see American consumers pay more for their bread than foreign consumers, so it is probable a lowering of the figure to consumers will be ordered only if international wheat markets abroad decline to a level lower than the American fixed or guaranteed prices. In other words, if Mr. Barnes learns that foreign importers will not pay the guaranteed prices in the United States for wheat, then he probably will order a reduction to consumers.

If a re-sale price is ordered, millers will be closely regulated as to profits. They will be paid weekly the difference on wheat and flour they have on hand, this difference to represent the cost of the grain and its products at the guaranteed basis minus the new re-sale price. Suppose the re-sale price is 25 cents a bushel lower than the guaranteed price. Millers will be entitled to 25 cents a bushel on their wheat and the same amount on their flour that is unsold, the flour allowance to be based on its equivalent in wheat. These allowances are termed indemnities. Flour jobbers will be allowed indemnities on the same basis, that is, on the flour they have on hand. Bakers with a consumption of 50 barrels of flour or more a month will be licensed and will receive an indemnity, too, on flour they have on hand, but the baker, the miller and the jobber will then have to reflect that indemnity in order to enable the consumer to benefit from the changed price. Grain dealers will in the meanwhile continue to buy from farmers at the fixed prices and sell to millers at the fixed prices, or to the Grain Corporation at fixed prices.

The contracts with grain dealers, millers, jobbers and bakers will expire May 31, 1920. Provision is made for the purchase by the Grain Corporation at the expiration of the contracts any unsold wheat or wheat flour of the individuals with whom contracts are made under the wheat guarantee law, these purchases to be at the fixed basis of prices. It is presumed that farmers will have disposed of all of their wheat by that time if they desire to take advantage of the guaranteed basis.

The Right Way

One day E. H. Green's office boy rushed into the office and said, according to a story which Mr. Green tells himself: "Say, there's a great ball game on this afternoon. Kin I go?"

After looking at the boy a minute the boss said: "Look here, Johnny, you take my chair and make believe you're I and I'll make believe I'm you and show you how you ought to have come in and said that."

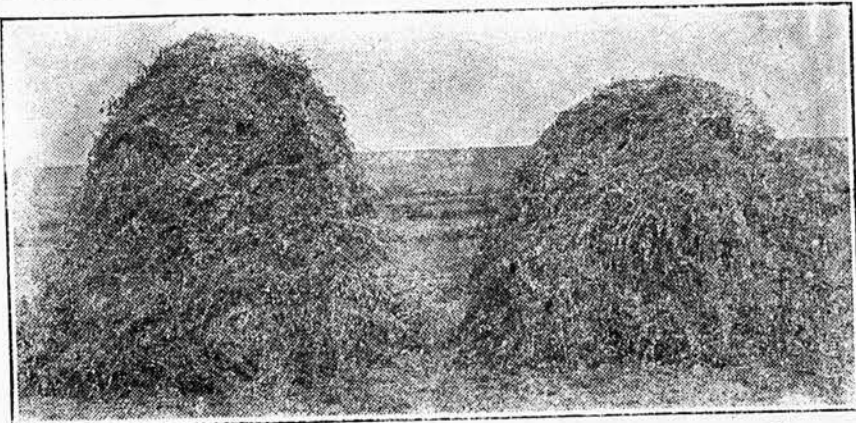
The boy took the chair and Mr. Green went out. Presently the make-believe office boy opened the door softly, advanced into the room and turning toward the boy at the desk said: "There's a ball game this afternoon, sir. Do you think I could get off a few hours to see it?"

"Sure," the bright youngster replied, "and here's a quarter to get in with."—The Pathfinder.

Lady—Do you want employment?

Tramp—Lady, yer means well, but yer can't make work sound any more invitin' by usin' a word of three syllables.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gather mushrooms if you wish; cook them if you will; but don't eat them unless you know all about mushrooms.



Note the Beneficial Effect of Acid Phosphate on Alfalfa as Shown in the Increased Yield on the Left.

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Automobile, Tractor, Gas Engine

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Energy, or power, is the quality that makes "White Rose" lead all gasolines. It is pure, dry, and contains no free carbon. Many thousands of motorists will use no other.

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Made by graduate workmen who follow set standards of excellence, En-ar-co National Motor Oil reduces friction to a minimum and thus increases power. Its purity and extra quality stop destructive wear and add life to your motor.

National Light Oil

The right fuel for tractors—powerful, dependable. Also best for lamps, oil stoves, incubators, brooders, etc. No soot, charred wicks, smoke or odor. Buy it by the barrel—the economical way.

Black Beauty Axle Grease

Insures a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle on your wagon. Packed in useful 25-pound galvanized pails.

Buy of Your Local Dealer

If he cannot supply you, write us for prices and location of nearest distributing point.

The National Refining Company

Branches in 84 Cities

General Offices: Cleveland, Ohio

Be Reminded of En-ar-co Products

And How We Make Them Better

EN-AR-CO scientific refining processes are the result of nearly forty years of study and experience. They have solved the power and lubrication problems by overcoming carbon—the greatest of all motor evils.

In the making, En-ar-co National Motor Oil is converted into vapor several times, condensed, heated to high temperature and cooled to zero.

It is filtered and refined until all chance of residue or coke-like substances being carried in the oil, has been removed.

Fill Out and Send This Coupon Now

The National Refining Company
1888 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

I own..... automobile or tractor and enclose 3-cent stamp.
(Give name above)

Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about

(Give date above)

I use....gals. Gasoline per year
I use....gals. Motor Oil per year
I use....gals. Kerosene per year

I use....gals. Tractor Oil per year
I use....lbs. Motor Grease per year
I use....lbs. Axle Grease per year

My name is.....

R. F. D..... Postoffice.....

County..... State.....

NOTE—This can will not be sent unless you give name of your auto or tractor.

Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today!

Best Fertilizer for Wheat

Yields Steadily Decrease on Impoverished Soils

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON



Plots at Kansas Experiment Station Fertilized With 180 Pounds of Steamed Bone Meal Produced Twice as Much as Unfertilized Plots.

THE AVERAGE yield of wheat in Eastern Kansas has been on the decline for several years. This downward tendency has been due largely to a decrease in the amount of available plant food in the soil. The decline has been most pronounced in those fields which have been growing wheat continuously. This fact is not at all surprising when we consider that every 20 bushels of wheat removes from the soil in grain and straw about 38 pounds

of nitrogen, 6½ pounds of phosphorus, and 23 pounds of potassium. Of these three elements phosphorus is used less than the others, but our soils are much lower in phosphorus than in nitrogen and potassium.

Altho the wheat crop removes a large quantity of potassium from the soil, it is not probable that it will be profitable to make applications of potassium to our soils because they are so well supplied with this element. The crop

removes a large quantity of nitrogen but if the soil is kept well supplied with organic matter, is plowed early and properly cultivated, the bacteria will fix enough nitrogen to supply all demands of the crop under most conditions.

A total of 42 experiments conducted in Southeastern Kansas, extending over a period of five years, showed definitely that applications of potassium are not necessary. The average increase due to the potassium was only ½ bushel. This increase was not sufficient to pay for the fertilizer used. In no instance did the potassium have a marked influence on the yield. In the same set of experiments the average increase due to nitrogen was ½ bushel, but in some soils the increase was very marked. Phosphorus increased the average yield 6 bushels an acre. The results of these tests show that phosphorus is the element of plant food that is deficient in the soils of Eastern Kansas.

Soils Needing Fertilizer

The soils of Kansas which give profitable returns from the use of phosphorus are limited to the eastern fourth of the state. The soils thruout the wheat belt contain sufficient phosphorus for present crop demands. Those soils in the eastern part of the state that have been formed from sandstone, or shale, respond very profitably to applications of phosphorus. Limestone and glacial soils that have been cropped heavily or that have been eroded to considerable extent should have phos-

phorus added to them if maximum yields are to be obtained. The bottom and soils and better limestone and glacial soils contain sufficient phosphorus to meet the present demand of crops.

A fertilizer test conducted in Southeastern Kansas on shale soil with phosphorus showed an increase of 10 bushels an acre, but a test on good limestone soils showed no increase. Some of the extremely heavy soils of Southeastern Kansas should have some nitrogen in addition to the phosphorus.

Form of Phosphorus

Phosphorus may be purchased in a number of forms, but the forms most commonly offered for sale in this state are bone meal, acid phosphate, raw rock phosphate, and phosphorus in combination with other plant foods. The bone meal usually found on the market in Kansas contains a small amount of nitrogen and a high percentage of phosphorus. Bone meal is an excellent carrier of phosphorus and is one of the best forms in which to use this element. Acid phosphate is made largely from rock phosphate by treating the crude rock with acid to make the phosphorus more readily available. It is a good form of phosphorus and is the form that should be used in most instances if bone meal cannot be obtained. Raw rock phosphate is a phosphate bearing rock that has been finely pulverized. The phosphate in this material is not readily available and it must, therefore, be applied in connection with manure, or some other form of organic matter, in order to make the phosphorus available to plants. Rock phosphate has not proved to be a profitable source of phosphorus in this state because it is too slowly available.

Phosphorus in combination with ammonia makes an excellent fertilizer for the very heavy soils. The amount of ammonia should be 2 or 3 per cent, and the per cent of phosphoric acid should be about 12 per cent. There is no excuse for purchasing a fertilizer containing potassium, commonly known as potash.

Application of Fertilizers

The rate of application of fertilizer will depend on the form of phosphorus used. A series of plots receiving bone meal at varying rates as compared with no treatment showed that the average yield of wheat on the unfertilized plot was 10.6 bushels an acre. The plot receiving 60 pounds of steamed bone meal produced 17.1 bushels an acre; the plot receiving 120 pounds produced 19.6 bushels an acre, and an application of 180 pounds produced 20.2 bushels. Altho the increase in yield was more than sufficient to pay for the fertilizer up to and including the application of 180 pounds an acre, it would not be good farm practice to apply more than 100 to 120 pounds an acre. An application of 100 pounds an acre usually will prove to be most profitable. If acid phosphate instead of bone meal is used the application should be at the rate of about 125 pounds an acre.

If a combination fertilizer and wheat drill can be obtained it is the best method to apply the fertilizer at time of seeding. Otherwise the fertilizer should be applied just before drilling the wheat.

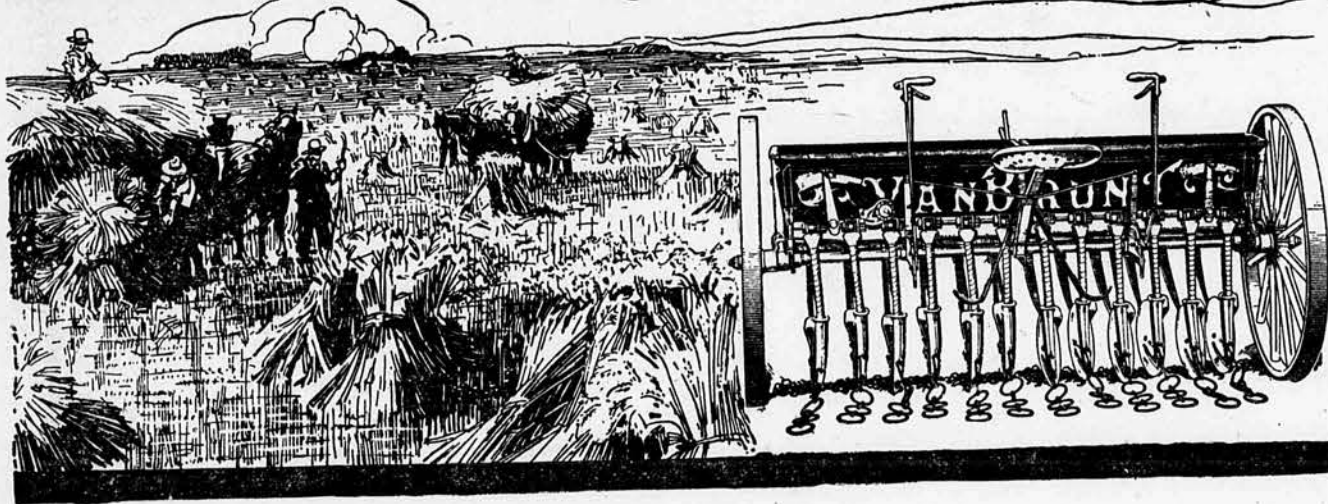
Phosphorus has certain definite effects on plants. It increases stooling, stimulates root development, and hastens the growth of the young plant, thus leaving it in better condition to withstand severe winter conditions. In the later development of the plant phosphorus hastens ripening, and increases weight of grain a bushel.

Give Up Railroads

That it is a matter of business and not of politics to have the operation of the railways, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines in the hands of the owners, instead of being controlled by the federal government, is the attitude taken by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting, when resolutions to that effect were passed, calling upon the Kansas delegation in Congress to use their vote and influence to get the return of these public utilities to their original owners.

If you don't find the bargain you want on this week's Farmers classified page, drop a post card about your wants to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Makes Every Seed Count



REMEMBER, no matter how good the seed bed is made, the size of your crop will also depend upon the way the seed is planted. Too much seed in any part of the field is a waste of seed, and results in a smaller crop—not enough seed means a waste of land, and also results in a smaller crop.

You can plant the seed exactly right over the entire field with a

JOHN DEERE

VAN BRUNT Single Disc Drill

Van Brunt Drills do good work because they have these features: Tilting lever enables operator to set the disc boots to cover seed properly, whether a large or small team is used, up hill or down. It regulates the depth of planting with relation to depth of furrows made by discs.

Adjustable feed gates—patented—guarantee an even flow of seed—any kind, from alfalfa to beans.

Full floating axle—drill is carried on wheel hubs—no weight on axle. Wheels travel without pitch or gather—the lightest draft drill.

Each ground wheel drives half the drill—load is equally divided; this makes the drill steady running. No ratchets, pawls or springs required to drive the machine. Drill is automatically thrown in or out of gear by lowering or raising the discs.

Van Brunt Drills are made in all standard sizes and styles. There is sure to be a Van Brunt Drill that will do your work the best way.

Valuable Book—FREE

Better Grain Yields from the Same Fields—32 pages beautifully illustrated, telling how to select, test and plant seed.

We can also furnish booklets describing the following John Deere Farm Tools:

Binders, Grain and	Hay Loaders
Corn	Hay Presses
Buggies	Hay Rakes
Corn and Cotton	Hay Stackers
Planters	Listers
Corn Shellers	Manure Spreaders
Cultivators:	Mowers
Alfalfa Riding	Plows:
Walking Two-Row	Walking Wheel
Feed Mills	Tractor
Grain Drills	Stalk Cutters
Grain Elevators	Wagons
Harrow:	Farm Engines
Disc	Farm Tractors
Drag	Sugar Beet Tools
Spring Tooth	

To get these valuable books, state the implements in which you are interested and ASK FOR PACKAGE D-19.

JOHN DEERE

GET QUALITY
AND SERVICE



Moline, Illinois

JOHN DEERE
DEALERS GIVE BOTH

Correct Lubrication Is Tractor Insurance

NO matter how good your tractor may be it cannot give satisfactory service unless it has proper lubrication.

This means not only plenty of oil, but the correct oil, properly applied.

After long years of experience the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has produced three oils which will correctly lubricate the entire range of tractors.

These in the order of their viscosity are:

Heavy Polarine Oil

Stanolind Tractor Oil

Extra Heavy Polarine Oil

Stanolind Tractor Oil has been found, through severe and thorough tests, to be the best lubricant for more than one-half of the tractors made.

This oil is one of great durability. It stands the high temperature developed in a tractor engine without change in body.

It has the correct body to thoroughly lubricate the remotest frictional surfaces, eliminating scored cylinders and undue wear.

Where mechanical conditions or design make it desirable to use a slightly heavier, or slightly lighter, oil than Stanolind

Tractor Oil, Extra Heavy Polarine Oil or Heavy Polarine Oil is recommended.

Any Standard Oil representative will be glad to show you the chart of Tractor lubrication, prepared by our Engineering Staff. It indicates specifically which of these three oils the Standard Oil Engineers have found will give the best results in your particular tractor.

We have just published a 100-page book "Tractors and Tractor Lubrication," prepared by our engineering staff, which you will find a valuable reference book, and we believe it will save you many days of tractor idleness with the resultant money loss. It's free to you for the asking. Address

Standard Oil Company, 910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(Indiana)

Farm Talk about Poultry

THIS is the second of a series of articles, "Who's Who Among the Chickens," by I. B. Reed. It will be read with interest both by Wyandotte breeders and others because of the variety of crosses from which the Wyandotte was perfected.

To the average person, a study of the early history and origin of the Wyandotte would be very confusing because these birds were called by numerous names during their period of introduction. Among these names were Eureka, American Sebright, Hambletonian, Columbia and Ambright.

The great popularity accorded to the Plymouth Rock encouraged other poultry breeders in the production and perfection of other varieties of fowls. As a matter of fact, the first crosses from which the Wyandotte was eventually perfected were not intended for the production of a fowl of practical value.

It was the intention of the breeder to produce a new, or improved, Bantam. With that idea in view a Sebright Bantam was crossed on a Cochin hen, but there was such great size in the progeny that the Bantam idea was given up.

The first attraction the Wyandotte offered to breeders was the attractiveness and novelty of its color scheme. Nothing of that kind had been found previously in the plumage of the larger varieties of fowl. It was sometime during the '70's of the last century that the Silver Wyandotte was recognized as an established variety. About 10 years later we find the Golden variety attracting attention, followed by the Whites about 1888, and then at varying dates came the Buff, Black, Partridge, Silver Penciled and the Columbian varieties so that we now have eight varieties recognized by our Standard.

The Wyandotte is a little shorter in body than the Plymouth Rock, and

averages about 1 pound lighter in weight with the Standard calling for 8½ pound cocks, 7½ pound cockerels, 6½ pound hens and 5½ pound pullets. In shape, the Wyandotte is essentially a bird of curves, and presents no angles regardless of what view is taken. Even the dressed carcass shows the curves in the form of plumpness and this has given the breed the reputation of making excellent broilers or fryers, as well as good roasters.

The Wyandotte has a rose comb, clean yellow legs and yellow skin, a short cobby body well set upon stout, straight legs, and taken all in all it gives the idea of strength without massiveness. It produces eggs with tinted shells, and comes in the general purpose class on account of its being a highly profitable producer of both meat and eggs. I. B. Reed.



The Wyandotte is a Bird of Curves.

Right Methods Mean Success

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

Raising chicks for sale is a profitable business, if one goes about it in the right way. So says Mrs. Gilbert Smith of Lyons, Kan. To start with, one should have good stock. By all

means, incubators should be used, and besides these requisites the value of advertising should not be overlooked.

Mrs. Smith began setting eggs in February. Twelve chicks were hatched in that month; 185 in March; 293 in April; 671 in May; 916 in June. She sold 1,900 of these and could have sold more if she had had them to sell. "I put a small 'ad' in the Farmers Mail and Breeze early in the season," she said, "chicks at 20 cents each; then later I advertised them at 15 cents each, from May 1 on. These 'ads' brought me more customers than I could supply.

"I made it a rule to answer each day's mail before I ate dinner. I looked the chicks over carefully to avoid sending any weak ones.

"Every morning shortly after 6 o'clock I tend to my incubators, turning all the eggs that need turning and then trimming every lamp. As soon as I finish my morning work, usually at about 10 o'clock, I take a look at each thermometer to see that they are all right and at 1 o'clock I look again. Then at about 6 o'clock I turn the eggs and fill and clean the lamps."

Mrs. Smith is competing in the Capper Poultry club contest as a member of the mothers' division.

Capons Half of Poultry Business

BY GEORGE BEVOY

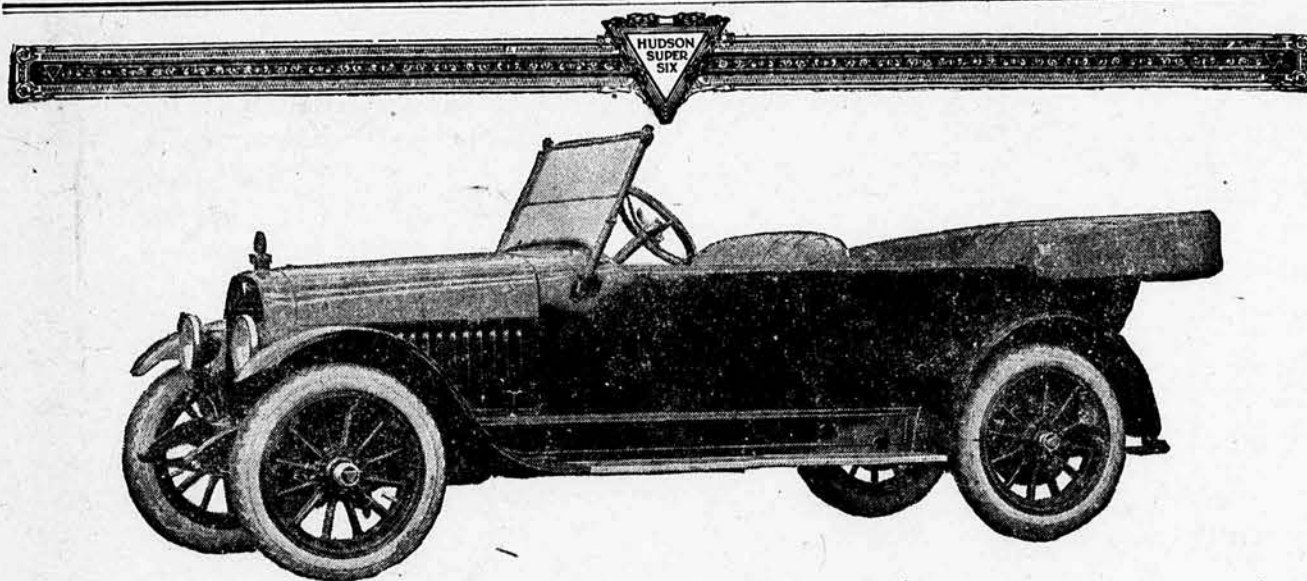
A capon is an unsexed male bird. The operation is performed in order to increase its size and quality. The added quality increases the value by the pound and the added weight increases the total value of the bird. An ordinary young rooster which in many sections of the country would sell for 50 cents would bring from \$3 to \$5 if caponized at the right time and sold on the market as a capon.

The cost of raising a capon is about the same as raising a hen. In any of the American breeds I have found that a capon can be made to weigh about a pound for each month until it is 10 months old. It is not profitable to sell a capon until it is 8 months old, at which time it should weigh not less than 8 pounds. After the birds are caponized they should be kept long enough to get the benefit of the operation.

From accurate records I have kept on my farm and from reports of my neighbors I find capons the most profitable part of the poultry business. As about half of the birds hatched each year are male birds, capons should comprise half of the poultry business.

The best way to learn to make a capon is to obtain an instruction book with illustrations and actual photographs of the operation. Operate first on a bird that has just been killed for table use. Follow the instructions and illustrations. You will become familiar with the instruments and will have the parts to be removed fixed in your mind. Then you can proceed with confidence and success on a live bird.

In caponizing it is important that the bird should be the right size and at the proper stage of development; it should be about like a small quail in size and appearance and should weigh from 1¼ to 2 pounds. It should be kept away from food and water at least 36 hours before the operation. The operation is performed on the young birds just before the comb and wattles begin to develop. If the right kind of remover is used and the operation is a clean one, the bird's comb and wattles cease to grow. He will look more like a hen than a rooster and therefore he is easily recognized in the market. No matter how old a capon is the



What Car Now Rivals The Hudson Super-Six?

Experience Gained in Building 60,000 Super-Sixes Result in the Car Which Men Say Has No Rival

Owners of earlier Hudson Super-Sixes—there are 60,000—are the most appreciative appraisers of the new model.

They know the reliability of Hudson endurance and have long said it was potentially the greatest car built. The improvements their experience has suggested have been made. Annoyances that have been regarded as inevitable to all cars have been eliminated.

With practically every dealer, his first sales of the new Hudson Super-Six were made to those who have owned Hudsons for years.

They Saw Qualities You Will Want

This is the tenth year of Hudson leadership. The Super-Six is four years old. When it came the trend was towards motors of many cylinders. But its freedom from vibration, obtained by a patented motor which added 72% to power without increase of size or weight was what had been sought for. Smoothness meant easier riding and greater endurance.

The Super-Six established its leadership in these qualities in every avenue open to such proof. It became the most famous speed car.

But the Super-Six was not designed as a race car. It merely established its speed qualities in the development of its value as a reliable enduring car such as you want.

Those qualities were established with the first Super-Six. Subsequent models revealed

the refinements that came only from experience. Each year saw an advancement over previous models. This new model attains the ideal for which we have sought.

No other fine car is so well regarded by so many people. There is a Hudson Super-Six for each six miles of improved roadway in America. You will see more Hudson closed- and chauffeur-driven cars on Fifth Avenue than of any other make. It is the choice car of the business man, the farmer, the rancher, the mountaineer and the tourist. With changes that can be made in any Super-Six, it is the car upon which race drivers rely to win prizes in 500-mile speedway events or in the most famous road races.

How It Was Improved

The new Super-Six starts easier, rides easier and runs smoother. All its excellent qualities you know are retained—in many instances, enhanced.

Owners of earlier Hudsons see its finer values as you detect the matured nature of a friend in whom you have long admired qualities of sturdiness and reliability.

Each season has seen a Hudson shortage. Reports from dealers indicate sales are increasing faster than production. Buyers have waited months to get the car of their choice. You will do well to decide now.

Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

meat will always be as tender and as sweet as the day he was caponized.

Capons are ready to market in February, March and April. This is the time of year when it is too early for young birds and folks who have gone to the expense of wintering hens of course are not going to sell them at that particular time because they are giving the most profitable part of their egg yield. The only other kind of poultry available at that time of the year is the gold storage product which must sell at a high price in order to pay for the storage. The capon coming to the market at his best at that particular time offers a strictly fresh product of high quality and will command the premium on that account. Also, it brings in cash at a time when cash is most needed by the poultry raiser.

Rust Resistance of Kanred Wheat

BY G. C. GIBBONS

Farmers thruout Kansas are becoming alarmed over the amount of rust in the wheat fields and especially so in this section where rust has not been so common. There is no doubt but that the wheat yield will be affected by the rust already infesting the wheat but to what extent will be difficult to say, according to J. A. Clark, in charge of Western wheat investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Clark together with other crop experts from the Department of Agriculture, has been inspecting the wheat fields on the Fort Hays Experiment station and surrounding territory.

"It is especially interesting to note the great difference in the amount of rust on the Kanred wheat and the other varieties, especially where the varieties are grown close together," says Mr. Clark. "The principal reason probably for the increase in yield of Kanred wheat above other varieties in Kansas is its rust resistance and its early maturity."

Another member of the party, Professor J. H. Parker, in charge of crop improvement at Kansas State Agricultural college, is enthusiastic over the comparative freeness of Kanred wheat from rust. "Its resistance to leaf rust was known by investigators as early as 1915 and that season together with the present one shows the superiority of Kanred with respect to its rust resistance," says Mr. Parker.

After inspecting 400 acres of Kanred wheat and approximately the same acreage of other hard winter wheat varieties on the Fort Hays Experiment station, these experts believe that approximately only 5 per cent of the Kanred wheat is seriously infested, while not less than 40 to 50 per cent of the other varieties show rust infestation. "This seems, however, to be only one of Kanred's good points," continues Mr. Clark. "The winter hardiness of Kanred wheat was demonstrated at the Moccasin, Montana, substation in the winter of 1916, a very severe winter in that region, Kanred being one of only two varieties that survived the winter. The superiority of Kanred wheat is already recognized thruout Kansas and the pure seed is in good demand. This demand is growing in other states where hard winter wheat is profitable and after it becomes known more extensively this demand will increase."

"The superior yield of Kanred is the strong point in its favor. It is important to remember that Kanred is a hard red winter wheat, being an improved variety of hard Turkey wheat, and that its increased yield is no doubt due to its resistance to rust, severe winters and other factors which lower the yield of other varieties."

"Rather a dangerous place to visit is described in this paper," said a wag to his neighbor.

"What place is that?" asked the latter.

"Well," responded the first speaker, "it's a historical mansion in the Midlands. This is what the account says: 'On first entering the hall, the visitor's eye is caught by a long sword over one side of the mantel, and then drawn to the old flintlock on the other side; after which it naturally falls on the mantel itself, and from that to the old brick-tiled hearth.' Neither of my eyes would stand that sort of thing!"

—London Tid-Bits.

Do These Things NOW If You Want a Big Wheat Crop Next Year

1. Plow the stubble under immediately.
2. Keep the soil well disked and pulverized to hold the moisture until seeding time.

The wonderful wheat crop that has been harvested this year, due to a favorable season, is no assurance that you will have a big yield in 1920.

Shrewd farm owners realize this fact and they realize also that a maximum yield next year depends largely on the seed bed you prepare today.

Not a single pound of water should be lost from the soil, for to produce one pound of wheat requires 428 pounds of moisture.

Stubble ground plowed now and kept mulched by frequent disk-ing and packing will save enough moisture to give the

crop a good start when seeding time comes.

Summer plowing and frequent cultivation are made easy with the tractor and tractor farming tools.

Oliver tractor implements—mouldboard and disk plows, disk and spike tooth harrows, the culti-packer and the seeder—are designed for modern power farming. They are the result of over 60 years experience.

Oliver tractor implements used now double your chances for a big wheat crop next year no matter what kind of a season 1920 may bring.

Plow now!



Oliver Chilled Plow Works

Plowmakers for the World

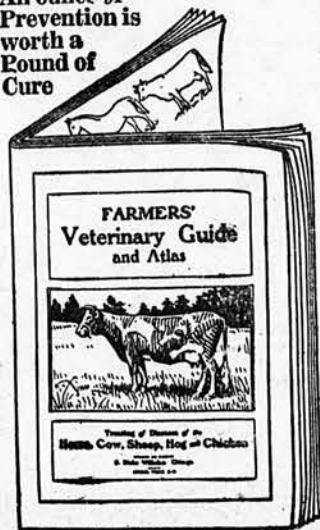
South Bend, Indiana

18 Branch Houses
53 Transfer Stations

OLIVER

TRACTOR TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS

An ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure



If Your Livestock Is Worth Money Is It Worth Saving?

The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops. It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of SAVING HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU in the course of a year.

A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

How to Obtain Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas Absolutely FREE!

Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or \$2.00 for a three-year's subscription, to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this Atlas, ENTIRELY FREE AND POSTPAID. This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. This atlas will save you many times the cost of your subscription in less than a year. Send for your Atlas today while the supply lasts! Do it now!

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Enclosed find \$..... to pay for Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years, and send me the Veterinary Guide free and postpaid as per your special offer.

Name

Address

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Holding Two Offices

A. Is justice of the peace. Is his election to the office of mayor of the town legal?

Yes.

To Get a Patent

Where must one go or write in order to get a patent?

Write Department of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Another Case of Mileage

1. Is a person released from the Great Lakes Training Camp entitled to the 5 cents mileage? He received a ticket home and a release in December. He has received the \$80 bonus. If he is entitled to the mileage to whom should he apply to get it?

2. Has any law been passed exempting service men from payment of poll tax this year?

1. He is entitled to the difference between the price of the ticket and 5 cents a mile. Apply to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

2. No.

Soldiers' Travel Pay

I was inducted into service August 31, 1918, at Provo, Utah and was sent to Camp Kearney, California. I was discharged January 21, 1919, at Presidio and returned to

Salina, Kan. I paid my own fare from Utah to Salina. Am I entitled to any mileage from Presidio to Provo?

CLIFFORD DANE BROOKVILLE.

You are entitled to travel pay from Presidio to Provo and if Salina is your home and was your home at the time of enlistment, then you are entitled to travel pay to Salina. In any event you are entitled to travel pay at the rate of 5 cents a mile from Presidio to Provo. Apply to Army Zone Finance Office, Washington, D. C. If your home at time of enlistment was Salina make affidavit to that effect.

Rights Under Will

If a father dies and leaves an estate and the mother has had the full use of everything for 17 years can she will one-half of everything and all the personal property to one son without leaving the one dollar to each of the remaining heirs?

Also can one demand a copy of the will and does the law require a notice for all to be present at the reading of the will?

Deposit, N. M.

You fail to state in what state the property is located, or under what right or title the widow holds possession of the property. If the property belongs to the widow she has a right to will it as she pleases. She is not required to leave a dollar or any other amount to any of the children. There is no provision in our law requiring copies of a will to be supplied on demand, but after the death of the testator persons interested may demand that the will be opened. If no such demand is made within two months

after death of testator, the court shall have it publicly opened and persons interested should be notified.

Cost of Tuition

We have 27 scholars in our high school, 12 of them are scholars that pay tuition. The average cost a pupil in the high school is about \$12 a month, not counting land tax or building or other incidental expenses. We receive \$4 a month from the county for each student paying tuition. Can we collect the difference between the \$4 a month and the actual cost to our district of each pupil, from the parents or must we continue to provide their children with high school privileges at from \$8 to \$10 a month below cost?

The district has the right to fix the tuition. Notice should be given that pupils from outside the district must pay tuition equal to the actual cost of instruction.

Representatives in Peace Conference

1. Who are our representatives in the Peace Conference; also who are the representatives from England, France and Italy?

2. Who is governor of the Canal Zone?

3. How many Amendments to the United States constitution are there and what was the last one?

4. Who is present Speaker of the House of Representatives?

5. What is known as the "Critical Period" in American history?

1. Woodrow Wilson, President; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Henry White, Edward M. House, General Tasker, M. Ellis. Representatives for England: David Lloyd George, Andrew Benar Law, Vincent Milner, Arthur James Balfour, George N.

Barnes. Representatives of France: Georges Clemenceau, M. Pichon, L. L. Kletz, André Tardeau, and Jules Cambon. Representatives of Italy: V. E. Orlando, Baron S. Sennine, Marquis G. F. Salvage Raggi, A. Salandra, S. Barzilai.

2. Colonel Chester Harding, U. S. A., is at present governor of the Canal Zone.

3. Eighteen. The last Amendment adopted is the Prohibition Amendment.

4. Frederick H. Gillette of Massachusetts.

5. The period of the Civil War.

Disbarment

What steps are necessary to take in order to disbar a lawyer who is practicing in the courts of Illinois?

M. A. P.

District courts in Illinois may suspend lawyers from practicing temporarily. Permanent disbarment is by the supreme court of that state. Charges against the attorney may be filed either in the district court of the district in which the offense occurred or in the supreme court. The charges must be clear and definite. It would not be sufficient to charge the attorney with unprofessional conduct. The charge must state what the offense is.

About Curios

I have in my possession a program formerly owned by one of the pallbearers at Abraham Lincoln's funeral. The program is in fine condition and is headed, "Funeral Honors on the reception of the remains of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States." I have some 3 cent blue stamps and two kinds of 2 cent red Civil War stamps; also a Poor Richard's almanac dated 1777 or 1778, printed in Boston, Mass., and two old letters written in 1836 which form envelopes and seal, one from Sam Merrill, Indianapolis, to a lawyer in Muncy town, Indiana. It cost 30 cents to send the letters. Can you tell me of any private or public collections that would be interested?

MISS MARIE ALICE KNIGHT.

Morgantown, Ind.

The Historical Society of Indiana or of Illinois should be interested in these relics.

Township Bridges

I live on a farm and have to cross a 14-foot bridge to get to town. The bridge is sufficiently strong to bear an ordinary two-horse wagon and load, but will not bear a threshing machine and engine, and there is no other way by which I can get to town. Can the township authorities be compelled to build a bridge sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a machine and engine?

J. W. M.

The township must maintain a bridge strong enough to carry traction engine and threshing machine. The owner of the traction engine must, however, lay planks across the bridge 1 foot wide and 3 inches thick when he crosses. Otherwise he cannot recover damages for defective bridges.

What Can Wife Do About It?

Has a wife anything to say in regard to her husband going into partnership with another? Has she a right to hold her husband's money provided he is not of sober habits? He drinks something worse than liquor when he gets mad. He says that his wife has nothing to say about his actions.

V. M. B.

In the case of a drunken husband who is wasting his earnings and failing to provide for his family, the wife would have the right to get a restraining order from the court and in an extreme case have a guardian appointed for the man. If he has formed a partnership with some person who is taking advantage of him, a court order restraining the partner might be obtained.

Renter and Landowner

A lives on his farm and rents B ground for wheat. A provides the seed and is to receive half the crop. The contract reads that B is to have possession until August 1, 1919. A is to pay half of the machine charges. Nothing was said about stacking the grain, but the probabilities are that there will be no machine in the neighborhood before August 1 to thresh and it might be better to stack the grain. A would not object to this but does not want the wheat stacked or threshed on the wheat ground as it is rented to another person but wants it stacked on some unused ground adjoining wheat ground. This will also make a shorter haul to the bins for both A and B. A also receives all the straw. Just what rights has B about the stacking?

READER.

As nothing was said in the contract about the stacking of the wheat, the rule of common sense must govern. B is not required under his contract to stack the wheat but it seems that both might agree that it is to their mutual interest to have the wheat stacked. The straw belongs to A. B has no additional interest in the crop after the grain is threshed and divided, according to contract.

A has rented the ground to another person who does not want the straw stack left in the field and A agrees that it shall not be left.

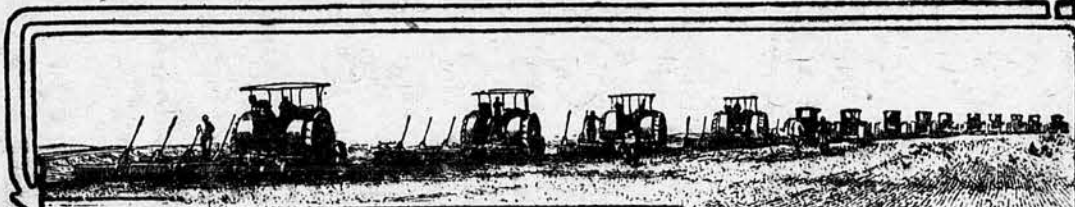
The placing of the wheat stacks

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We have 600 feet of Dunham Packers on our work, and next to our plows consider them the most important agricultural implement in handling fresh breaking and packing old ground.

We have just finished seeding on our first unit of 7000 acres, every foot of which has been packed twice with Dunham Packers. We first used the packer directly behind the plow and again used them directly behind the drills, seeding and packing at the same operation. By using these machines we were able to plow the sod and turn it over perfectly flat, thereby eliminating air spaces and helping to a great extent to retain the moisture.

Through a delay in shipment during the summer part of our land was plowed without packing and the difference in the moisture content of the soil as a result was very noticeable. The field which was packed having moisture practically for ten inches, while the unpacked field had no moisture below the plowed ground. We plowed in each case about four and one-half inches deep. We packed every acre we seeded directly after seeding and feel that this will give us a field of two to three bushels more per acre.

The packer not only seems to compress the soil but seems to pulverize it also leaving a very finely powdered surface. It is our belief that all fresh breaking should be packed and in sections known as dry farming sections we think that all seeded lands should be packed.

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas D. Campbell
President

C.L.

Culti-Packers For Sale by
Your Local Implement Dealer

The Dunham Company, Suburb of Cleveland, Berea, Ohio

then becomes a matter of interest to A but not to B any further than that he has a right to object to building the stacks at a place where it causes him unnecessary labor and inconvenience. In other words he would have the right to thresh the wheat without stacking, or if he agrees to stack has a right to ask that the stack be placed in the most convenient location ordinarily that would be in the field, but you say that by stacking the wheat on ground adjoining the haul to the bin is made less. Does that advantage compensate B for the extra labor in hauling the wheat out of the field in which it was grown and stacking it on the adjoining ground? If so then he has no ground for complaint. If, however, it costs B more to stack the wheat on the adjoining ground than in the field, he has a right to ask that A bear such extra expense, whatever it may be, because it is done for A's convenience.

Rights of Daughter and Parents

1. What is the legal age at which a girl can marry in Kansas?
2. Has a girl of 18 the right to do as she pleases without her parents' consent?
3. If a girl leaves home after she is 18 can her parents compel her to return?
4. Is there any law against a parent striking a daughter after she is 18; and if so what can she do?

K. E. Y.

1. A girl 15 years old may marry in Kansas with the consent of her parents or at 18 without their consent.

2. No.
3. Yes.

4. Parents would have a right to correct a daughter until she is 21 years old but would not have right to subject her to brutal and cruel treatment. If they do they are subject to arrest and also to a fine and imprisonment.

Daughter's Wages

1. Do the laws of Kansas allow a girl wages after she is 18 years old if she stays at home and works; does all the house work; raises all the chickens, makes the garden and takes care of an invalid mother, until the time of her marriage?

She had good chances to work out and make money but her parents refused her the privilege, kept her at home and did not let her enjoy life with the other young persons. Her father never gave her any spending money. Can she put in a bill for services against the estate after both of her parents are dead?

2. If a wife in Kansas with no children falls heir to money, can her husband claim any rights to her money and if she invests it in land, can he claim any of the proceeds from the land while she lives?

A READER.

The legislature of 1915 changed the law fixing the majority of females at 18 and placed them on the same basis as males so far as rights of majority are concerned.

If this young woman was 18 years old prior to May 25, 1915 she had the right to collect wages for services performed for her parents after that time. If she was not 18 at that time she would come under the operation of the amended law and could not claim wages for services performed for her parents until after she became 21.

2. The wife has a right to full control of her property while she lives. Her husband has no right to interfere with the management of the property without her consent, or to collect any of the proceeds during her life time without her consent. If she dies before he does, he will inherit one half of her property.

A Tribute to J. C. Mohler

The front cover page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week carries a picture of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture who has worked so hard to have the state increase its food production during the war period. Five years ago when the veteran secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, F. D. Coburn, concluded to retire, the members of that useful, state-building organization selected Jacob Christian Mohler as his successor. That "Jake" has proved himself worthy of their confidence is a matter of common knowledge among Kansans. No more popular and respected official transacts business in the state house today. He is kind, courteous, and efficient. No seeker of information or assistance turns from him empty handed. Not only that but he consistently has kept the activities of the state board of agriculture moving along at their accustomed high rate of speed. He even has stepped on the accelerator a little bit, for never in the past has the board turned out so great a quantity nor so high a quality of helpful agricultural

information, and never has the board's program of agricultural promotion assumed a scope so wide and constructive.

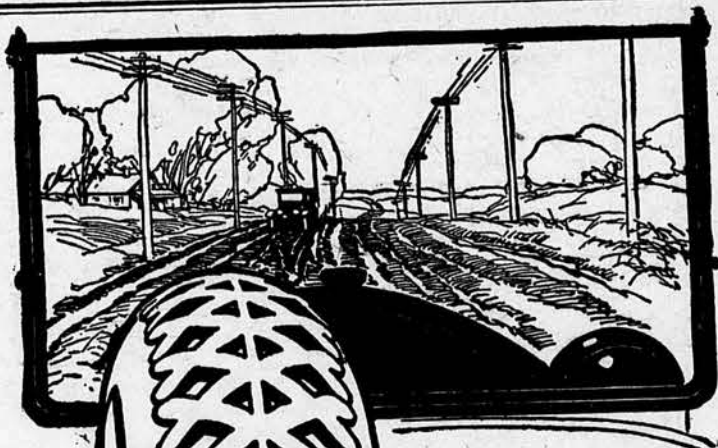
The opening of the war found Secretary Mohler high on his toes, set, ready to serve. When Senator Capper, then governor of the state, organized the Kansas council of defense, the entire machinery of the state board of agriculture was placed at his disposal. Mr. Mohler was chosen secretary of the state council of defense and served continuously in that capacity till the organization was abolished at the signing of the armistice. He also acted jointly with President Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, in directing the important work of the agricultural production committee of the council. Every effort was bent to the task of stimulating the production of food in Kansas. This war work involved extended speaking trips thruout the state, the organization of county councils of defense, the writing of countless letters, telegrams, press notices, and attendance at numerous conferences. But Mohler never shirked. Work that no one else wanted to do fell to his lot, work which he accepted and performed quietly, cheerfully, and effectively. Early and late he worked, long hours into the night, without complaint and without "pay for overtime."

As an instance of the many really valuable services he rendered the state and the nation, and of his mental alertness and foresight, may be mentioned his activities in obtaining the Federal Seed Wheat loan, which has meant so much this year to the farmers of Kansas. Early in June, 1918, Secretary Mohler got an inkling of the unfortunate situation in Western Kansas. Forthwith, in company with Fred Voiland, director of the council of defense, he made a long trip thruout the affected district. He found that, on account of two successive crop failures, farmers in certain counties were financially "broke." Banks had made loans up to legal limits and without assistance the farmers were unable to sow a normal acreage of wheat. These facts were laid before the state board of agriculture at a special meeting called to discuss the matter. The board believed it imperative to maintain the acreage of wheat, to meet the demands for bread, and appointed a committee composed of Secretary Mohler, H. W. Avery, and E. E. Frizell, to proceed at once to Washington, in an effort to obtain federal aid. On invitation of the Board, Dr. H. J. Waters, president, and Fred Voiland, director of the council of defense, together with Charles Lamar, representing the state food administration, accompanied the

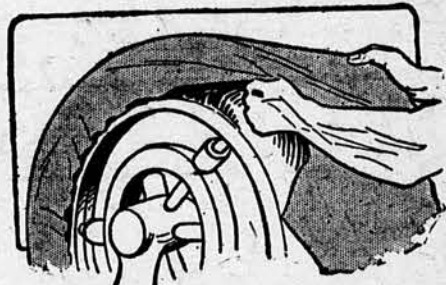
board's committee on its mission. The net result was an appropriation, from President Wilson's own special emergency fund, of 5 million dollars, to be used for seed wheat loans, not only in Kansas, but in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Montana. The area of wheat sown in Kansas last fall, which would not have been sown had the loans not been made available, amounted to 365,000 acres, the total Kansas loans aggregating \$1,046,000. It is estimated that the total yield of wheat from the Kansas acreage thus gained will reach 6 million bushels, probably worth 12 million dollars.

Aside from his agricultural activities during the war, Secretary Mohler served as chairman of the power committee of the state council of defense; co-operated with Dr. H. J. Waters in organizing the food administration work of the counties of the first congressional district; was a member of the state advisory board of the U. S. Fuel Administration and member of the Shawnee county fuel committee; and acted as secretary of the state priority board, which passed upon all applications for building permits. In spite of all this the board's usual work went forward steadily. Mohler was during the war, and still is, a busy man.

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FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

About Drain Tiles

Does water soak thru drain tiles or does it go thru the joints? An early reply will be appreciated.
M. J. Florence, Kan.

Very little water passes thru the walls of the tile drains; most of it enters around the joints or where the tile drains come together. Surface water should not be permitted to enter the tile drains except as it filters thru the soil.
J. W. Wilkinson.

A Case of Indigestion

I have a cow that lost her cud 14 days ago. Please tell me what to do for her. I will look for answer in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.
T. J. AUXIER.
Weatherford, Okla.

Whenever a cow does not chew her cud, it is an indication that she is affected with some form of indigestion.

I would recommend that you give your cow 1½ pounds of Epsom salts mixed with a quart of warm water. This is to be administered as a drench. Twenty-four hours later, you should begin giving the following medicine: Powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; artificial Carlsbad salts, 16 ounces. The foregoing ingredients are to be mixed and the animal is to receive a heap-

ing tablespoon of it mixed with a little water and given as a drench three times a day.
R. R. Dykstra.

Gestation in Rabbits

What is the period of gestation in rabbits? How soon after the young have been weaned can the does be bred? Is it true that the does will harm one another's young if left together?
FRANK BUCHANAN.
Lucerne, Wyo.

The period of gestation in rabbits is 30 days. The young should be nursed from six to eight weeks, usually about six weeks. Give the doe two weeks' rest and then she can be bred again.

Does, when closely confined, are likely to fight among themselves but if they are accustomed to being together in a very large run, with plenty of nest boxes or holes in the ground or other places for nests, they usually get along all right.
E. E. Heidt.

Caked Udder

The front quarter of my cow's udder is caked and swollen. She began giving lumpy milk two days ago. Is her milk fit for use? What can be done for the cow?
I also have a good 5-year-old mare that is barren. What can be done for her?
Garland, Kan.
R. B. W.

This cow is undoubtedly affected with some form of garget and therefore her milk is not fit for human consumption. I believe that the best way to handle the condition will be to give the animal ½ ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water. The animal is to be drenched with this mixture, which is a daily dose, and it should be repeated every day for 10 consecutive days.

The mare's sterility may be due to any disease of the vagina, uterus or ovaries. It would require a careful personal examination to determine the exact cause of the trouble, and as such

an examination is of a highly technical character, I would recommend that a competent graduate veterinarian be employed.
R. R. Dykstra.

Poultry Trouble

I set a number of eggs gathered from my own flock. The hatchings were very poor, a large number of the chickens failed to get out of the shell altho full matured, the conditions were the same with eggs set under the hens as in the incubator.

Would the chicks that hatched be of low vitality, and easily subject to disease or does the fact that they got out of the shell and started growing prove that they were as strong as any chicks? Your answer will be appreciated as I have lost a good many chicks and so many of the others look droopy and of undersize.
A. READER.
Abilene, Kan.

I am very sorry that I cannot tell you just what causes the trouble because I do not know just what kind of an incubator you have. The large proportion of the trouble with incubators is in handling the moisture correctly. Some machines have too much ventilation while others do not have enough and if one handles this factor carefully and the moisture runs well the hatch should be satisfactory.
Ross M. Sherwood.

Cow Has a Cough

I have a cow that has a bad cough. She has trouble in breathing the neither the cough nor difficult breathing bother her all the time. She is usually the worst during bad weather. This summer she has been picking up a little but her cough does not seem to stop to any extent and she still has difficulty in breathing. What can be the trouble with this cow?
RICHARD L. HOLTON.
Jamestown, Kan.

I cannot state positively what the trouble is with your cow, but it sounds very much as if she might be affected with tuberculosis. If this is her trouble, then her milk would be dangerous to use. In order to make a positive diagnosis, I would advise that you have a competent graduate veterinarian ap-

ply the temperature tuberculin test. If she has tuberculosis, the test will undoubtedly be positive and the animal should be slaughtered.
R. R. Dykstra.

Caked Teat

I have a Jersey cow 3 years old whose right back teat seems to be caked upon the udder. I can't get any milk down in the teat at all. This is her second calf. She was not bothered this way before. I would like to know if there is anything can be done for this.
ED LAMBERT.
Haddam, Kan.

Your cow's teat can be opened surgically so that milk may be drawn thru it. Such an operation is usually most successful when performed immediately after calving. It should be attempted only by a competent graduate veterinarian, because if the operation is not performed with due regard for surgical cleanliness, it is likely to cause infection of the udder which might destroy the latter completely and even endanger the animal's life.
R. R. Dykstra.

Remedy for Hog Lice

Please tell me a good remedy for the lice on my pigs. I have sprayed them with creosote and I also sprinkled their bed and their wallow hole with it.
ROY HINMAN.
Holton, Kan.

One of the most satisfactory treatments for the removal of lice from pigs is the use of crude oil. This can be applied with a sprinkling can or an old broom or brush.

The advantage of the crude oil is that it will remain on the hog long enough so that one treatment usually is sufficient to kill the lice and the nits as they hatch out.

Crude oil may be put in hog wallows where it serves not only to treat the pigs for lice but keeps the wallow from becoming a breeding place for mosquitoes.
E. E. Ferrin.

About Prairie Dogs

I have heard that prairie dogs are good to eat and would like to know how they must be cooked.
JACK MURPHY.
Rush, Colo.

As to the edibility of the prairie dogs, I am not able to speak with assurance, tho it is reported that they make excellent food equal to the ordinary squirrel, especially if they are taken when quite young. The method of cooking is about the same as that for the ordinary squirrels.

Prairie dogs were eaten by the Indians and early settlers, but do not seem to have been used extensively in late years, probably because they are very difficult to kill.

There is no excuse for any man's range or farm being long infested with prairie dogs, as they are easily killed by means of poison.

Robert K. Nabours.

Green Moss in Water

We are troubled with moss forming in the drinking water which comes from the well that we use for our cattle and horses. After the water stands a short time in the sun it becomes filled with green moss.
ARKANSAS SUBSCRIBER.

The addition of a small amount of copper sulfate or blue vitriol will kill the algae which form the green moss-like growth that you mention. About 1 part copper sulfate to 1 million parts of water will be about the right proportion. I suggest that you put about ½ pound of the crystals of copper sulfate in a flour sack and lower the sack into the well and keep it there for a short time. After a few minutes withdraw the sack. Repeat this treatment every few days until the trouble ceases. Write for U. S. Plant Bulletin No. 64 published by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Rabbits With Colds

Can you tell us what is ailing our rabbits? They take spells of sneezing and I think they are getting poor but their appetites are good. I feed just a little bit of everything, weeds, alfalfa, hay, oats, rolled oats and pint of warm milk twice a day to one doe and 10 babies about 1 month old. I keep them in an outside open hutch. Any information you might give in regard to disease and cure will certainly be appreciated.
ANDOVER, Kan.
FLOYD SMITH.

I suggest that you get a small bottle containing 2 ounces of tincture of aconite. Give about eight drops in a pint of water twice a day for a little while. Discontinue the milk for a few days so they will become thirsty enough to drink the medicated water. Aconite is poison so be careful and keep it in a safe place.

Be very careful about feeding green stuffs during the hot summer days.

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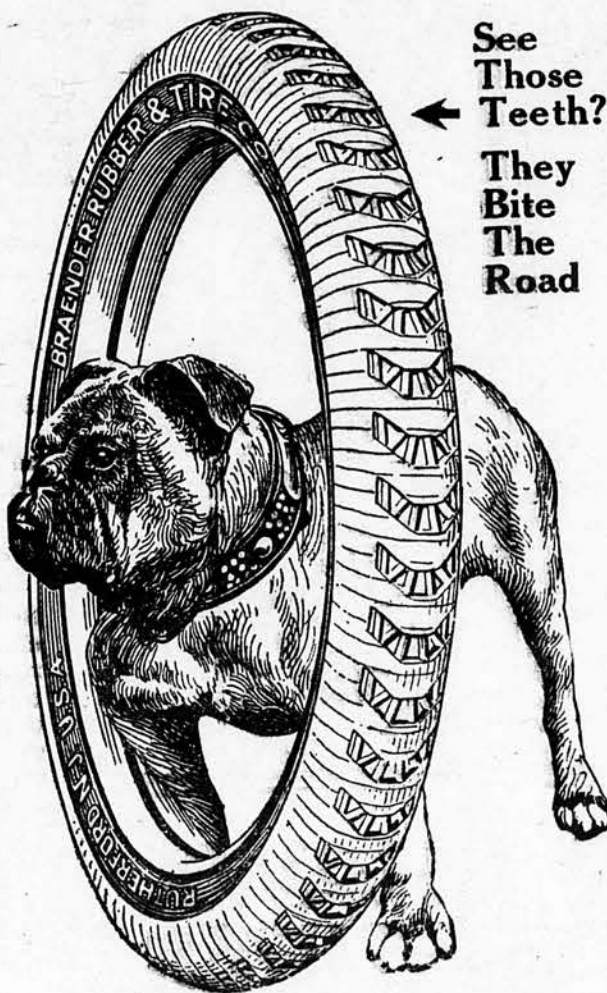
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who are the wholesale distributors and they will tell you where you may procure them. Dealers send for proposition.



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Distributors in practically all states

Confine the feed to well cured alfalfa hay. Green dandelions freshly pulled and a few plantain-leaves are beneficial. Whole oats are very good but rolled oats are rather expensive and unnecessary.

Evidently your rabbits have caught cold. A little mentholatum rubbed on the noses of the rabbits and on the inside of the fore-paws, with which the rabbits rub their noses will be beneficial if applied once a day.

E. E. Heidt.

Best Manure

What kind of barnyard manure is the most valuable and what is the best way to apply it in order to get best results?

R. D.

Sheep manure is richest in fertilizing materials, and horse manure is the next best fertilizer. Hen manure and hog manure are richer in fertilizing materials than horse manure, but it is seldom possible to collect such manure and haul it out to the fields.

The best way to apply the manure is with a good manure spreader. There are several good types of these machines on the market and they may be purchased at very reasonable prices. A spreader will more than pay for itself the first season.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Heifer Has Warts on Neck

I have a yearling Holstein heifer that began to have what I at first called warts on her neck about a month ago and I have been using castor oil on them but they are getting larger and she keeps them raw and bleeding part of the time. Now I think that she may have eczema. Please tell me what is the matter and what I can do to cure her.

C. R. MABEN.

I cannot tell you what the trouble is with your heifer, as you submit no symptoms whatever. You simply state that you first believed she had warts, but now you think she has eczema. Of course, such statements are insufficient for the purpose of making a diagnosis.

It is quite common for cattle to become covered with warts, the warts varying in size from a pea to as large as a hen's egg. In most cases we have been able to cause such warts to disappear by the daily application of castor oil, tho in one or two instances we have been compelled to remove them surgically. This latter is a very painful process and should be resorted to only when the first method fails.

R. R. Dykstra.

Best Time to Sell Hogs

Would you advise selling hogs that are in fair condition at present time or would you advise feeding for three to five weeks more in order to get a better finish? A shipper was here yesterday and he says to look for prices of hogs to keep on going lower. The shipper offered \$17.50 yesterday. I have been feeding corn that cost \$3.25 a hundredweight and have corn on hand so I do not have to sell for that reason. But if indications are strong that market may be much lower and not advance during July or August, it may pay me to sell soon or ship with another farmer who has half a car load.

R. ROSENBERGER.

There seems to be an opinion by men closely in touch with the market conditions that hogs will not decrease very much in price within the next three or four months. These men believe that the demand for hogs both here and in Europe is going to keep the market somewhere near the present level.

I will say that if your hogs are about ready for market now and if you would feed only three or four weeks longer it is best to take a good offer for them when you have the chance. If you had expected to feed them long enough to put them on the market about September it is quite probable that you might get as much or possibly a little more than the present market price.

E. E. Ferrin.

Cottonwood Borer

I would like to know a remedy for some kind of worm that is infecting some young cottonwood trees I have planted. They are 2 years old and when I was trimming them this spring I found a whitish worm in the heart of limbs. The worm was about 1 inch long and it had a large head. In two or three weeks when I examined the trees again, these worms seemed to be developing wings and feet. I always have taken good care of the trees and kept the ground just as I would work a garden every year. I take pride in them even if they are just cottonwood trees. I have other trees but the worms do not seem to affect them.

OSCAR D. SMITH.

I think the insect is the cottonwood borer. The adult insect is a black beetle with very large antenna. It is a grotesque appearing insect which some call the "goat bug."

These insects are not usually sufficiently numerous to cause the death of

trees. If there are not too many of them they may be dug out. With young fruit trees we find it best to use a repellent made of sal soda and soft soap mixed to the consistency of paint to which is added enough crude carbolic acid to give the mixture a strong odor. However, forest trees are so much larger that it is doubtful whether this remedy would prove satisfactory.

In the case of the cottonwood trees about the best thing I can suggest is to give them the best of care and cultivation so they may be able to outgrow the attack of the borers.

Albert Dickens.

Lame Mare

I have a 6 year old mare that goes lame in the right front leg when working her. Failing to locate the trouble I turned her out to pasture and thought she had recovered until I started working her this spring. Can you tell me how to locate trouble and what to do?

M. S.

Dodge City, Kan.

I cannot tell you what causes the lameness in this animal, because the seat of lameness in horses is always very difficult to locate even when one is privileged to make a personal examination.

In our veterinary work we sometimes, in order to arrive at positive conclusions, resort to the injection of local anaesthetics over the different sensory nerves that supply the various parts of the leg and foot. If the injection of a local anaesthetic over a certain nerve produces temporary relief, and our knowledge of anatomy gives us a clue as to the part of the foot or leg supplied by this nerve, then it necessarily follows that the lameness is in that part of the leg or foot. We have in some instances been compelled to anaesthetize different nerves in this way until finally after an observation period of possibly three or four weeks we would be able to state definitely the exact seat of the lameness, tho we were not always able to tell the nature of the lameness.

I think the best thing you can do, under the circumstances, is to have a competent graduate veterinarian make a thoro examination of the animal.

R. R. Dykstra.

Moon Blindness

I have a mare that has spells of a spot coming over one eye and it seems to have a periodical blindness. Is there any cure or help for same?

M. C. HESS.

Castleton, Kan.

I cannot tell you positively what the trouble is with the eyes of your horses, tho I am inclined to believe that they are affected with the condition known as periodic or recurrent ophthalmia, and commonly spoken of as "moon blindness."

The best that you can do during an attack of the disease is to place the animal in a cool, dark stall and place over its head a hood made out of muslin, sewing to it a piece of absorbent cotton and keeping the latter directly over the diseased eye and saturated with a 2 per cent water solution of boric acid. If there is any pus in the eye, it should be washed out with a boric acid solution. In the way of preventive treatment, the animals should be pastured on high, dry places, and it is recommended that diseased and healthy animals be kept in separate stalls. We do not know whether this latter step is of any value, because the contagiousness of the disease never has been demonstrated, but it is a good precaution to take.

R. R. Dykstra.

About Building Greenhouses


Have you any bulletins on building greenhouses and hot houses? Also please give me some advice about the best furnace to use and the best material to use.

W. A. WILSON.

Lebo, Kan.

At the request of J. W. Wilkinson, associate editor of the Capper Farm Press, I am writing you with regard to the construction and management of greenhouses. The very best plan is to write to some manufacturers who make a practice of building such houses and get their estimates. They will be glad to supply you with plans and specifications including your furnace and watering system. Some of the most reliable firms are: King Construction Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Foley Mfg. Co., Western Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; Lord & Burnham Co., South Framingham, Mass.; John O. Meninger & Co., 920 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill.; Hitchings Company, 40 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Gordon Vantine Company, Davenport, Iowa.

M. F. Ahearn.



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

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Don't Price Pigs Too Low

Our readers who expect to start new herds of purebred hogs this season or add to herds already established, are interested in the size and condition of the pig crop as shown by observations during the early part of July.

It is, of course, well known that in Oklahoma, most of Kansas and the Southwestern parts of Missouri and Nebraska hogs of all classes are below normal in number. In much of the territory where this shortage exists the hog population has been decreasing steadily for a period of years. From a shortage of such character, quick recovery is not possible. Shortages in the past resulting from many local outbreaks of hog cholera, were mostly temporary, because a close source of breeding stock usually was available. During the past two years, however, hog depletion in the Southwest has reached the point where one could travel for miles in farm districts without seeing more hogs than could be kept on a suburban 5-acre tract.

In parts of Missouri where the supply has been kept more nearly up to normal proportions there have been considerable losses during the spring from disorders which were reported under various names. Most frequently the trouble was called "hog influenza." In some places hemorrhagic septicemia has gotten into the herds. The result of these disorders is more apparent in bad condition in which the breeding herds, and especially the young pigs have been left, than in the reduction of numbers. In some instances the trouble has been accentuated by the coming of hot weather and weaning time while the sows and pigs still were suffering.

Already a great deal of business has been done in the sale of spring pigs by mail orders, and those who have made early purchases at current prices are very fortunate. Unless rapid recovery is made in the condition of the growing pigs, a number of fall sales will be cancelled and buyers will be all the more dependent on buying what they want at private treaty. Prices on good well grown pigs are almost sure to increase thruout the summer and fall, as the offerings on the breeding stock market will be much below normal and the demand considerably above.

New breeders who are advertising spring pigs at private treaty, this season for the first time, should take these conditions into account and guard against putting their prices too low. This precaution has been given many times in our correspondence, and older breeders who are more familiar with conditions and understand what it costs to grow and market breeding stock, and develop patronage, can give a valuable service to their brothers who are newer in the business by impressing upon them the necessity of pricing their young stock properly. There should be "no such animal" any more, as a \$15 purebred pig.

Kansas Free State Fair

(Continued from Page 20.)

\$208 in addition to regular premiums. There also will be special premiums for Poland Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Chester Whites, Hampshires, and a special junior swine department. Berkshire breeders will have the regular rings for

individuals, champions and groups that are provided for the other breeds.

Recognition of the growth of the sheep industry of Kansas is shown in the catalog of the Kansas Free Fair association. A new sheep barn is being built for exhibitors and premiums will be offered for Shropshires, Hampshires, Dorsets, Southdowns, Cotswolds and fat sheep. Other departments that will receive special attention are poultry, dairy products, agriculture, horticulture, bees and honey, textile fabrics and art.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Kansas boys and girls have not been neglected by the fair management. Perhaps the most interesting department for the boys is the Junior Swine Department in which all Kansas boys between 10 and 18 are eligible to exhibit hogs. Only purebred pigs may be entered, and the entry may consist of either a gilt, boar or barrow. Only one pig, born in 1919, may be entered. In awarding prizes in this department the age of the animal entered and the evidence of care and feeding will be taken into consideration, as well as the quality of the pig. Boys entering pigs must arrange for the care and feeding of their pigs at the fair. Entries in this division close August 30, and must be made to the secretary of the fair before that date.

The Boys' and Girls' club department will be featured this year as never before. This department of the Kansas Free Fair was established in 1917 and last year there were 3,200 youthful exhibitors—so many that it was impossible to take care of them. More than 5,000 exhibitors are expected this year and in order to properly take care of them a special building is being constructed. Twelve pages of the catalog are devoted to the premiums and rules and regulations governing the boys' and girls' exhibits. Among the premiums offered are those for members of bee clubs, bread-making clubs, canning clubs, garden clubs, corn growing clubs, garment-making clubs, pig clubs, and poultry clubs. Otis E. Hall, of Manhattan, Kan., has charge of the College clubs.

In the space given to this article it is impossible to go into details, but enough has been said to give a fair idea of the wide appeal the officers of the Kansas-Free Fair are making to the more serious-minded. For those who attend merely for pleasure there will be just as much of a variety as could be expected. There will be the usual four days of horse racing, two days of motor car racing, band concerts, community sings and at night there will be something new in the way of fireworks. This will be a battle spectacle entitled "Victory at St. Mihiel" in which 300 persons will take part.

Prices Will be Lower

"I wish they'd quit saying prices will go down," said the thrifty woman. "It's well meant."

"No doubt. But every time the announcement is made it seems to scare all the people I deal with into making hay while the sun shines."—Washington Star.

Send It to Senator Capper

Help is Needed if National Prohibition is not to be Repealed

Arthur Capper, Senator, Washington, D. C.

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

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES:

.....

Money Made in Dairying

(Continued from Page 18.)

consistent and working as best he can to undermine his own industry, as well as his health. Recently the Dairy-men's League, an organization of 60,000 producers in the East, requested their members to use genuine butter instead of imitation butter, calling attention to the fact that they were injuring themselves and destroying their market when they used the imitation product. It seems strange that it would be necessary to call intelligent men's minds to such a matter, yet this is true not only with the milk producer but with the cream producer as well. If the price of butterfat falls to 25 or 30 cents by next October we will hear a great wail go up from the producer, and rightly so; but the man who is using substitutes can only blame himself if such a condition occurs.

All persons are interested in the success of this great commerce, for it is the industry which provides the greatest human food. It rears the children, builds up a strong body, and caters to our most vital needs. It maintains the fertility of the land, stimulates big crops and cheaper living. It consumes our raw materials and turns them into the best of condensed foods. It gives the young as well as the old employment, and makes for thrift and frugality. A land where dairying prospers is always a good land. The bank deposits can be measured by the number of cows kept in a country. It is the exponent of civilized, prosperous rural advancement. It should receive our endorsement and support.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 18.)

stacking the wheat. It is going to be a big job, for there is an immense bulk of straw but we fear that it will not stand much rain. All that which was standing up when cut is in good condition in the shock and will stand a great deal of rain without harm but that which was down when cut is not in the best of condition to stand moisture. So we will begin on that first and get it up as fast as two wagons and four men can handle it. We intend to have one man on the stack all the time, one in the field pitching and one to each wagon. If we could be sure of getting a threshing machine just when we wanted it we would thresh from the shock for that would save work, but we do not feel like running any risk with the straw in its present condition.

Just as soon as our Grange solicitor calls we will insure both the wheat and oats for a term of six months against fire and lightning. This insurance follows from the shock to the stack and from the stack to the bin. In fact, the policy does not mention any of these things but simply insures so many dollars worth of grain situated on a certain tract of land. We never have suffered a loss from fire or wind in the 38 years we have been paying insurance premiums but so far from considering those premiums a loss we are very glad we never had to realize upon them. The Grange rate on grain against fire and lightning for a six months' term is 50 cents on the \$100.

Capper Poultry Club

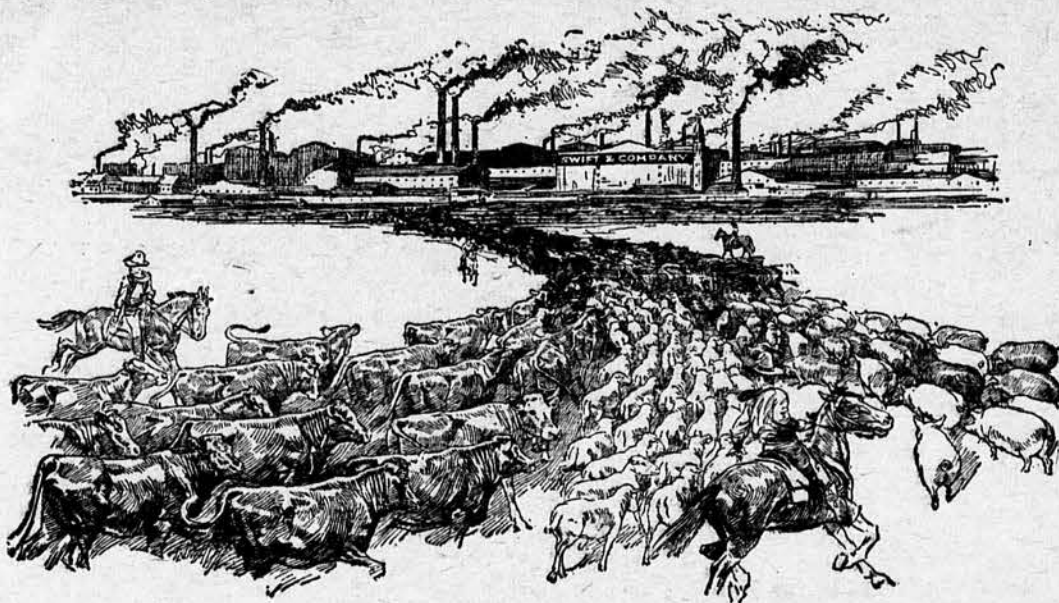
(Continued from Page 16.)

and Pig club members of adjoining counties.—Christine Grossardt, leader, Pratt county.

There wasn't a dull minute from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening at our June meeting. I wish we could have kept the girls longer. After the meeting was called to order each girl answered roll call by telling how many chickens she has. The next time each will bring at least one written question on poultry troubles. Each member will also be prepared to do some stunt to entertain the crowd—give a reading, sing a song, plan for some game or whatever she can do best.—Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Rice county.

We decided to have a contest and choose sides, to see which side can have the best attendance. The girls have a lot of pep and take so much interest in the club. Every time I suggested anything they all voted on it, saying, "Everything goes with pep." We are going to have a paper, called "Squeals and Cackles." There were 39 present at our meeting.—Myrtle Dirks, leader, Butler county.

Here is a picture of Ruth Stone of Rice county and her cockerel, "Bobby." Mrs. Smith, mother of Marjorie Smith, county leader, said "Ruth has enough pep for a whole club."



A moving stream of live stock which the packers must buy

The packer feels an obligation to take the live stock that comes to market and find an outlet for it.

Why this obligation?

It is because the stockman has fed his live stock to the point where it must be sold or they will get thin again and labor and expensive feed be wasted.

If the stockman could not sell his shipment and had to take it home, he would lose on everything—freight, feed and time.

Several such losses would discourage him and he would raise less live stock. Hundreds of other stockmen also would plow up their

pastures. The supply of meat animals would diminish.

The packers would not be able to get enough live stock and often their big, expensive plants would be idle. The public would go meat hungry.

In short, for the best interests of everybody, the packers believe it sound to do their full share to maintain an ever open, cash market, and this is accomplished at a profit of a fraction of a cent per pound. This system has encouraged live stock feeding.

Only a policy like this will provide a better meat supply for a growing nation.

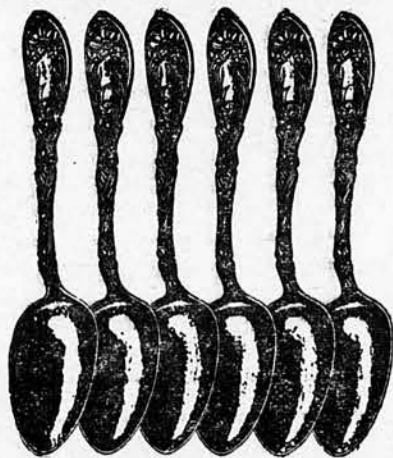
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ACCEPT THIS TEN-DAY SPECIAL OFFER

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.

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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.

Name.....

Address.....

Wheat Tops Market at \$2.33

Both Corn and Oats Still Advance in Price

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

MUCH stronger tone is evident in the market for new wheat than was noted in Kansas City at the time the movement of the bread grain was first started in the Southwest. Premiums, particularly on the hard winter variety, are not disappearing as rapidly as market interests had predicted. So far as the immediate future is concerned, the tendency is, naturally, to expect a decline in prices to the government guaranteed minimum basis. It is apparent, that, temporarily, demand will not be sufficient to absorb the offerings as soon as the initial movement becomes general over the winter wheat producing territory. However, the outlook for the crop year as a whole offers incentive for the producer to hold his grain. A study of market conditions makes for bullishness in the trade, and is favorable to delay in the sale of the grain by producing interests.

Where farmers do not need the money and are prepared to hold, market conditions do not warrant any rush to sell the new crop wheat. Yields in the Southwest and over the winter wheat belt as a whole are not turning out as well as expected. In many instances

fields, which before threshing were expected to yield as much as 40 bushels an acre, failed to yield even 10 bushels.

The movement of new wheat to market thus far has proved disappointing, being of extremely light volume compared with this time a year ago. A good demand is developing for the new grain, with sales of hard wheat being made at as high as \$2.33 a bushel, 15 cents above the government guaranteed minimum level for this grade. No. 2 hard sold the past week at \$2.29 to \$2.30 a bushel, 14 to 15 cents over the government price. New No. 3 hard sold at \$2.25 to \$2.27 a bushel, compared with the minimum figure of \$2.11 for this grade in Kansas City. In addition to the demand for new hard wheat from Kansas City mills, which are preparing to begin grinding the new grain, sales are being made to the spring wheat millers of the Northwest and East. The Northwest and East, however, are taking supplies sparingly, expecting to make purchases within a short time at the minimum price.

With a more liberal movement of red wheat than of the hard variety, prices on that grain are working to the gov-

ernment basis. Sales made at the close of the past week showed premiums of only 1 to 2 cents a bushel, with No. 1 red at \$2.19, No. 2 red at \$2.16 to \$2.17 and No. 3 red at \$2.12 to \$2.13 a bushel. Old red wheat has practically disappeared.

On account of the apparent scarcity of the better grades of hard wheat, it is probable that premiums will be maintained on No. 1 thruout the crop year. With a predominance of light test weight wheat in the yields in the Southwest as a whole, there will be a tendency to accumulate the better grades of hard and dark hard wheat to use as a mixture for milling, in which process better results are obtained. As regards the probability of premiums for other grades during the crop year, it is interesting to note that some students of the trade in Kansas City offer to wager that wheat prices as a whole will sell above the government minimum basis on twice as many days as it sells at the guaranteed figures. No acceptances of the friendly wage offer are reported.

For the first time, the United States Grain Corporation has given an expression of official ideas regarding the discounts on the lower grades of wheat. But in giving the range of discounts, the government wheat agency does not assume the responsibility of continuing purchases of wheat on such a basis for any stated period. "reserving," it states, "to make such changes as seem necessary without notice." The

discount on No. 4 wheat under the basic No. 1 price should be 12 cents a bushel where the grading results from low test weight, 18 cents a bushel on No. 4 and 25 cents a bushel on the sample grade. An additional discount of 2 to 4 cents is provided for mixed wheat, depending on the extent of the mixture. Smutty wheat carries a discount of 5 to 14 cents a bushel depending on the degree of the smut. Discount on account of excess moisture on sample wheat ranges from 21 to 38 cents a bushel, and there is a discount of 25 to 60 cents for excess damage. These discounts will have no actual relation with the price paid for the cheaper grades, the figures depending upon the demand and supply for the grain.

New crop bran and shorts are attracting unusual attention in the mill-feed market. For August shipment, bran is selling around \$1.65 to \$1.68 a hundred pounds, in sacks, basis Kansas City, which compares with a range of \$1.75 to \$1.80 for immediate delivery. On brown shorts sales for delivery in August were made the past week around \$2.05 to \$2.10, Kansas City, a discount of 20 to 25 cents compared with the market for prompt shipment. Gray shorts are holding around \$2.20 to \$2.35 for August shipment, against \$2.50 to \$2.55 for immediate delivery. Offerings for prompt shipment are scarce, particularly on the heavier feeds, and more or less of a dearth of offerings is noticeable in the trade for late July and August shipment. Bran for immediate shipment has advanced further, being quoted at as high as \$36 a ton, Kansas City.

Corn Still Advancing

Some months ago I indicated in these columns that market conditions warranted the expectation of \$2 a bushel for cash corn. This figure already has been exceeded at both Chicago and St. Louis, and prices last week were only within 2 cents of that mark on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Sales of corn were made on the cash market in Kansas City the past week up to \$1.85 to \$1.98 a bushel, compared with \$1.72 to \$1.90 in the preceding week. The market has lost none of its underlying strength, and it is probable that further advances will be made. In the future market, which advanced to new heights for this period, considerable liquidation by speculative interests has been evident, the sellers apparently holding to the theory that a reaction will ensue before the market resumes its upward course. At least, the speculative element has held futures for some months in the belief that \$2 corn would be realized. And they are taking profits now.

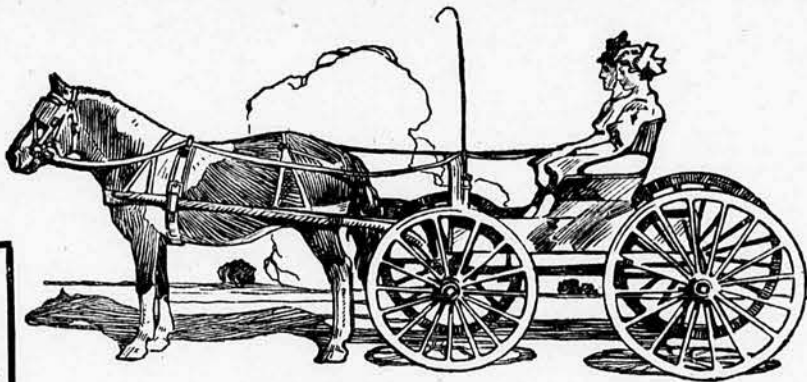
The movement of corn from the country is dwindling. Demand showed some improvement in the past week, and, while not large on the whole, is more than sufficient to absorb the current offerings. Despite the fact that corn prices have advanced rather sharply, the rise has not been comparatively as rapid as that on hogs. Kansas is taking moderate quantities of corn for feeding to hogs, with surrounding states making fair purchases. The government July crop report, forecasting a yield of 2,815,000,000 bushels, compared with the harvest of 2,582,814,000 bushels a year ago, while generally above the estimates of private crop investigators, failed to influence the trend of prices to any great extent.

Oats Go to 72 Cents

Under the influence of strength in corn, serious crop deterioration in the Northwest, disappointing yields in Texas and other Southwestern states, and renewed export demand, including sales to Germany, oats scored a sharp gain. Cash sales were made on the Kansas City Board of Trade at 74 to bushels, showing a loss of 43 million 77 cents a bushel the past week, compared with a range of 68 to 72 cents in the preceding week.

Of importance in the hay market was the initial order of the year for alfalfa to be shipped into the drouthy areas of Wyoming. Heavy sales will doubtless be made to stockmen of the Northwest unless conditions improve. Alfalfa maintains a strong tone, selling around \$30 a ton for the choice grade. Prairie, on the other hand, continues on a downward scale, with \$27 the best price for choice hay, \$3 lower than at the close of the preceding week. Tame hay is selling at a range of \$15 to \$30 a ton, and displays a firm tone.

NAME THE PRESIDENTS



Send No Money—Just Coupon Below Here Is Your Chance

This is a very interesting puzzle. This puzzle represents four United States Presidents. Can you name them? Try it—it will be great fun. If you can name the four presidents send in your answer at once together with the coupon and I will tell you all about the Ponies which are going to be given away FREE.

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In Grand Prizes

Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle in addition to seven other Grand Prizes.

These are exceptionally pretty Ponies and as gentle as can be. Say to yourself, "That Pony, buggy and harness can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below." No cost—No obligations, but you must ACT AT ONCE.



10 Grand Prizes

1. \$200 Pony, Buggy and Harness.
2. \$150 Pony and Saddle.
3. \$100 Pony.
4. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
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6. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
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8. 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 Folding Eastman Kodak.
9. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch.
10. \$5.00 in Gold.

Every Club Member Rewarded HOW TO JOIN

When I receive your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you Four Big Packages of Beautiful Appropriate Postcards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants a package of these beautiful postcards. They are the newest line on the market—Views, Birthday Greetings, etc.—Wonderful. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of the Pony Club, and will receive an Allied Victory Finger Ring FREE and POSTPAID, with shield of the U. S. A. in beautiful colors, red, white and blue. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon at once—today.

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I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me the 4 packages of post cards and full particulars regarding the Pony Club.

Name.....

St. or R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

MAIL IT TODAY



Wheat Yield Somewhat Reduced

BY J. W. WILKINSON

Late reports indicate that the wheat yields will not be as large as was first expected, but the yield will not be far from 200 million bushels. In the Eastern part of Kansas many of the counties will have yields less than the original estimates, while in Western Kansas many of the yields will exceed the production expected. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture has sent out hundreds of inquiries to farmers in the state and in a few days he expects to be able to give an accurate forecast of the final result. The last estimate made by Edward C. Paxton, of the United States Department of Agriculture forecasts a yield of 193,718,000 bushels with a possible increase to 200,674,000 bushels.

The condition of corn is estimated at 81 per cent; oats 92 per cent with a possible yield of 57,678,000 bushels; barley 101 per cent with a possible yield of 18,107,000 bushels; grain sorghums, 85 per cent; alfalfa, 89 per cent; timothy, 100 per cent; clover, 94 per cent; wild hay, 110 per cent; potatoes, 85 per cent, and general garden crops at 94 per cent. Apples are rated at 64 per cent of a full crop; grapes 101 per cent; pears, 90 per cent; watermelons, 73 per cent; muskmelons, 78 per cent; sweet potatoes, 91 per cent, and sugar beets at 93 per cent. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow.

Chautauqua—Threshing is progressing. Wheat is yielding one-half of what farmers expected and sells for only \$1.90 to \$1.95 a bushel. Wheat raisers here are losing money. Hay is the only good crop we will have this summer.—A. A. Nance, July 12.

Clay—Hot winds are blowing from the southwest and we need rain very much. Threshing machines are working over time and wheat yields range from 7 to 24 bushels an acre and tests 52 to 59. Fifty-two test wheat sells for \$1.84 and farmers prefer feeding it to hogs at this price, than to paying \$2 for corn. Oats are in good condition and large yields are expected. Wheat is worth \$1.84 to \$1.98; corn, \$2; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 59c; hogs, \$21.50; poultry, 24c.—P. R. Forslund, July 12.

Coffey—Weather is dry and hot. Harvest is over and threshing has begun. Wheat is light and hard to thresh because of so much straw. Oats are satisfactory. Corn is growing well, but needs rain. Farmers are cutting the second crop of alfalfa and the yield is good.—A. T. Stewart, July 12.

Cowley—There are not enough threshing machines for the amount of wheat to thresh. We are having good threshing weather. Farmers are disappointed in the yield of wheat and oats. Pastures are good and cattle are doing well. Corn and kafir are growing satisfactorily altho the wind is drying the ground. Butterfat is 49c; eggs 28c; hens 22c; hogs, \$17 to \$20.25; wheat, \$2; choice alfalfa, \$24; choice prairie hay, \$21.—Fred Page, July 13.

Dickinson—It is very hot and the ground is getting dry. Harvest is over and threshing and stacking have begun. Wheat is not turning out satisfactorily. Bottom wheat is poorer than upland wheat. Oats are in excellent condition. Second crop of alfalfa is being put up and the yield was good. Weather is ideal for curing hay. Most corn is growing well and some is starting to tassel.—E. M. Larson, July 12.

Edwards—Considerable wheat has not been cut. Harvesting is progressing very slowly on account of the heavy straw. The wheat yield will be less than was anticipated as much of the grain is shriveled badly.—A. Spitzer, July 12.

Gove—The long drouth has caused wheat to ripen fast and farmers are threshing. It has been damaged 50 per cent by the hot dry weather which caused the berries to shrivel. Some wheat will not be shocked but will be on the ground until time to thresh. Great amounts of grain will go to waste because it is almost impossible to get help to harvest it. Children as young as eight years are working all day in the field. Corn and other feed crops are in excellent condition. Pastures are good and cattle are fat. Cream, 44c; eggs, 30c; chickens, 18c; broilers, 1 to 2 pounds, 35c.—Newell S. Boss, July 12.

Grant—Wheat harvest is almost completed and from 20 to 50 per cent of the crop was lost because of grasshoppers. Oats, barley and alfalfa also are damaged badly. Very few fields of spring crops are in satisfactory condition. Pastures are good and cattle are fattening.—C. W. Mahan, July 11.

Harper—Harvesting is almost completed and there is plenty of straw. Threshing has begun, and wheat is not turning out very well. It yields but 6 to 15 bushels an acre and tests 50 to 56. Harper county will fall short two-thirds of what its prospects were for a crop six weeks ago. No fall plowing has been done as it is too dry and hot to plow or list. Corn is growing well, but the acreage is small.—H. L. Henderson, July 12.

Haskell—Harvest is progressing rapidly and farmers now have sufficient help. Grasshoppers have done some damage. Feed crops are satisfactory. Oats are \$2.80; butterfat, 47c; hens, 18c.—Harold Tegarden, July 12.

Jackson—Corn is growing fast but some fields are not very clean. Some of it is laid by. Wheat cutting is completed. Threshing has begun. Wheat is not turning out as well as was expected, altho some farmers report good yields. The average yield is 15 to 30 bushels an acre. Tame hay and the second crop of alfalfa are being cut. Timothy is in excellent condition. Cream sells for 47c; eggs, 35c.—Earl Askew and F. O. Grubbs, July 12.

Jewell—Wheat is nearly all harvested

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	.80	\$2.80	26.....	2.08	7.28
11.....	.88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	.96	3.28	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.48	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.68	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	3.88	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.08	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.28	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	4.48	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	4.68	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	4.88	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	5.48	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	5.68	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	5.88			

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.

BABY CHICKS.

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

BABY CHICKS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Langshans, White Leghorns—25 for \$3.75; 100 for \$14; odds and ends, \$12.50 per 100. Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Floyd P. Smith, Martinsburg, Mo.

and threshing has begun. It is yielding 6 to 18 bushels an acre. Oats are satisfactory. Corn is in excellent condition where it has been cultivated. Pastures are good and cattle are fattening.—U. S. Gooding, July 12.

Marion—Weather has been very warm for several days. Corn and garden need rain. Corn has been cultivated since harvest. There is sufficient pasture for all actual needs. Third crop of alfalfa is good. Farmers are threshing and stacking. Wheat averages 6 to 20 bushels an acre and only a part of the crop is good.—Joe Dyck, July 11.

Marshall—Threshing has begun and farmers are disappointed as wheat yields 5 to 10 bushels less than was estimated. Oats matured slowly and most fields were cut green and will not be ready to thresh for some time. There are plenty of threshing machines. Very little grain will be stacked.—C. A. Kjellberg, July 14.

Osage—Wheat and oats are in the shock, and threshing has begun. Very little stacking has been done and farmers will thresh most of the wheat from the shock if weather continues hot and dry. Corn is late but satisfactory and the acreage is small.—H. L. Ferris, July 12.

Rice—Harvest is nearly completed and threshing has begun. Farmers are very much disappointed in wheat as it is yielding only 5 to 10 bushels an acre and tests 54 to 57 pounds to a bushel. Corn is in excellent condition. Weather is hot and windy and we need rain.—George Buntz, July 12.

Rooks—Everyone is in the harvest. Owing to rust and extreme hot weather, there will be more fields yielding only 10 bushels of poor quality wheat to an acre than fields yielding 20 bushels. All feed crops need rain. Grasshoppers are bad.—C. O. Thomas, July 11.

Saline—Farmers are stacking and threshing. Wheat yields only 9 to 17 bushels an acre and tests 54 to 60. Farmers are disappointed in the outcome. Second crop of alfalfa is light. Pastures still are good but cattle are not doing very well because flies are very bad. Rain is needed for plowing as ground is very hard from spring rains. Potato crop will be small because of the wet spring. Eggs, 34 and 35c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 48c.—J. P. Nelson, July 12.

Stafford—Wheat harvest almost completed and the yield is not as large as farmers expected at the beginning of harvest. Corn is in good condition but needs rain. Grasshoppers are doing some damage. No public sales are being held. Farmers are preparing ground for wheat. Wheat is worth \$1.90 to \$2.03; corn, \$1.80; eggs, 27c.—H. A. Kachelman, July 12.

Stevens—Wheat harvest is about completed. Many farmers are short of help. Grade of wheat is good. Some spring wheat is ripe enough to cut. Grasshoppers are doing a great deal of damage; otherwise all spring crops are in satisfactory condition. Threshing will begin next week. Farmers bound a great deal of wheat and oats because of the scarcity of help. Cattle are fattening. There will be some fruit.—Monroe Traver.

Woodson—Weather is very hot and dry. Wheat is still in shock and not much will be stacked this year. Threshing and hay baling have begun. Wheat is turning out fairly well. Corn is weedy and backward for this time of the year and some of it is rolling up.—E. F. Opperman, July 12.

Many thousands died of influenza because their relatives simply would not realize the importance of carrying out the physician's directions.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-ERELS, March hatched (Vanderhoff strain), \$5 each. Kincaid & Co., Independence, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCK-ERELS, \$2 each; six for \$10. Hatched March first. Anna Mooney, Ellinwood, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hens, \$1.50 each; 500 early hatch cockerels, \$1 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COCKERELS—EARLY HATCHED COCK-ERELS from eight leading varieties at right prices. Floyd P. Smith, Martinsburg, Mo.

PURE BRED PULLETS AND COCKERELS in pens to suit. White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns. Yearling hens, well bred strains. 50,000 baby chicks. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KAN- sas, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY—ENGLISH AND KEN- tucky bluegrass seeds. State quantity. Mail samples. Mitchellhill Seed Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

IF YOU WANT "DEPENDABLE" FALL field and garden seeds, grasses, clovers, etc., write for our price list. Andrews Seed and Grain Co., Sherman, Tex.

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.

KANRED SEED WHEAT. YOU SHOULD plant it; it yields more, resists rust, with- stands winter killing, matures earlier. Price per bushel (sacks extra): Pure, cleaned, carlots, \$2.75; small lots, \$3; uncleaned, carlots, \$2.50; small lots, \$2.75. Mixed, cleaned, carlots, \$2.25; small lots, \$2.50. Chase County Farm Bureau, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

LANDS.

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

LUMBER.

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

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

IT'S EASY TO LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN your spare time under our plan. Get our free booklet X 15. Pacific Extension University, Spokane, Wash.

NURSES WANTED.

NURSES—YOUNG WOMEN WANTED TO enter the Training School for Nurses in Christ Hospital, Topeka, Kansas. The course of training in this hospital is one of the most thorough and complete of any hospital in the United States. State age and educa- tion. References required. J. C. McClintock, M. D., Supt. P. O. Box 486, Topeka, Kan.

FILMS DEVELOPED.

FILMS DEVELOPED. 16c; PRINTS, 24x34, 3c; larger, 4c each. Send money with orders. Best finishing. Quick service. Es- tablished 23 years. Catalog on request. Kennedy's Kodak Shop, 1104 North Fifth, Kansas City, Kan.

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

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

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skin for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Ro- chester, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE AND CATALPA posts. Address Hedge and Catalpa, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED TO BUY—TIMOTHY IN CAR- load or lesser quantity new crop seed. Mail sample. Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—MAN TO DO DAIRY work. Empire milk used. Must be clean, no bad habits. Good wages for right man. Year round job for sticker. M. E. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

LUBRICATING OIL, GREASE, PAINT, specialties. Part or whole time commis- sion basis. Men with car or rig preferred. Deliveries from our Kansas refinery. River- side Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RE- liable, energetic representatives with con- veyance, to secure territory selling Kalo Products to farmers. Old established line used for years by the best feeders. Liberal remuneration with unlimited chances for large steady income. Address Kalo Stock Remedy Co., Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW, USED AND REBUILT tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

27-35 HART-PARR TRACTOR, 2 SETS plows. Mrs. Cavanaugh, Spearville, Kan.

20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR AND PLOWS. Priced to sell. A. H. Bircher, Kanopolis, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE—STEAM THRESHING rig, \$1,500. Good run here. August Barry, Pierceville, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—30 H. P. BATES STEEL Mule tractor. Ready for work. C. L. Gif- ford, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—16-20 TITAN TRACTOR, nearly new. Plowed 120 acres, no more. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY 25-50 AND 6-BOTTOM plow; LaCrosse 10 ft. engine disc new. R. B. Lake, Lake City, Kan.

ONE 18 HORSE GARR-SCOTT ENGINE, one 22-56 Rumely separator. Good as new. C. L. Williams, Netawaka, Kan.

PATENT ON NEW AGRICULTURAL IM- plement of great value for sale, or trade for land. Fine opportunity for promoter. Address D. Care Mail and Breeze.

ONE HART-PARR 30-60 KEROSENE tractor. One Lattley two section 10 ft. disc plow. Both in good running order. Price right. E. G. Smith, Gove, Kan.

ONE 45 H. P. CASE STEAM ENGINE; ONE 32-54 Case steel separator, complete with tank, wagon, pump, belts, hose. Ready to run. Bargain. Write or see R. L. Ham- mons, Mapleton, Kan.

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

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

RABBITS

RAISE YOUR OWN MEAT—BELGIAN Hares and New Zealand rabbits. Breeders and babies for sale, also milk goats. M. Grumbacher, Cherryvale, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED.

FARMER AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Studebaker tractor attachments in own neigh- borhood. Write us for our special proposi- tion. The Taylor Motor Co., Distributors, Hutchinson, Kan.

POWERENE IS EQUAL TO GASOLINE AT 5c a gallon. Salesmen and agents wanted. Exclusive territory granted. Powerene is guaranteed to be harmless, to remove and prevent carbon, doubling life of all gasoline motors, saving repairs, adding snap, speed, power. An amount equal to 20 gallons of gasoline sent to any address in the U. S., charges prepaid, for \$1. W. Porter Barnes, Santa Rosa, Calif. Dept. B14.

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, Cir- culation Manager, Capper Publications, To- peka, Kan.

WANTED TO RENT.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTS TO rent good 160 acre farm, grain or cash, five years or more. M. Thompson, Route 1, Erie, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

MAGGIE NEFF, HARPER, KANSAS, sells farm bargains.

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

IF YOU WANT a good dairy, stock or grain farm write W. H. Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

LOOK—203 acres 2 mi. out, good imp., price \$110 per a. Other farms for sale. Write Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

HAVE 101 CASH BUYERS for Kansas land. List your land with me. May Stiles, Rossville, Kansas.

BARGAIN—160 acres wheat land, seven miles from Salina, \$12,000. Write V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

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

REAL BARGAIN—160, 3 mi. Chapman, well improved. Good state of cultivation. \$16,000. Wm. Woodson, Chapman, Kansas.

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

160 Acres for \$1,000

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

September Possession

Highly imp. 360 a. stock and grain farm, 20 mi. of Topeka, 5 mi. of good railroad town, located on auto road. 140 acres cult. 220 acres fine meadow and pasture; new house, modern, fine home. Price \$36,000. For farms and ranches write the BUCHHEIM LAND CO., 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Phone 1697

BEST BUY IN MORTON CO.

1,120 acres ideal mixed sandy loam, near good town. Fine farm and ranch proposition. All fenced and crossed. Three wells. Large house and barn. 210 acres cultivation, rest pasture. Write ORBIE D. JOHNSON, Elkhardt, Kansas. Other good propositions to offer.

320 ACRES

Lyon county, 6 miles two towns. Well improved fine new 7 room house, barn 36x44 ft., stone cattle barn 30x120 ft., cow barn, poultry houses, etc. Fine quality of soil; 130 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 40 a. bottom, 20 a. alfalfa, good water, plenty of timber, on good road, 150 yds. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

KANSAS FARM AND RANCH

5,000 acres in North Central Kansas, on living stream of water, 500 acres valley alfalfa land, 250 acres well set to alfalfa, 250 acres corn, 500 acres in wheat, owners share if sold before threshing; grass to carry 1,000 head of cattle; 31 miles stone posts and 4-barbed wire fence; large new modern stone residence, hot water heat, electric lights; 650 head high grade Hereford cattle can be sold with the place; price \$37.50 per acre; best buy in Kansas. O. J. GOULD, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

32,000 Acre Ranch To Be Sold at Public Auction

July 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th at Wallace, Kansas

The Famous Peter Robidoux Ranch, consisting of 32,000 ACRES OF CHOICE WHEAT, ALFALFA AND RANCH LAND. To be subdivided into tracts to suit purchasers, and sold at Public Auction on above dates at Wallace, Kansas. About 10,000 Acres of Alfalfa land, 15,000 acres of choice wheat land, good deep rich soil, lays level to gently rolling, good water at 10 to 20 feet, flowing streams and springs. Mr. Robidoux has lived on this ranch for 51 years, and has in this ranch the choicest wheat and alfalfa land to be found in the west. The above will absolutely be sold to highest bidder on above dates on easy terms. For full particulars and information address any of these—

JAMES L. DOWD, 626 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Auctioneer. KANSAS CITY TRUST CO., Kansas City, Kans., Clerk of Sale. PETER ROBIDOUX, Wallace, Kans., Owner.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Well improved 160 near Beloit. Fine home on county road. Address W. M. Winn, Beloit, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

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

DON'T BUY A FARM until you write for my list of Eastern Kansas farms sold on payments of \$1,000 and up. F. R. Johnson, Ottawa, Kansas.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$60 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

160 A., rich loam soil; lies perfect; 3 mi. of town; 80 mi. Kansas City, Kan.; well improved; \$75 per a. sale only; easy terms. Earl Sewell, Owper, Garnett, Kansas.

160 ACRES adjoining town. Modern improvements. Exceptionally good land. Must be sold. Write for detailed description. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

LAND—If interested in agricultural land that will produce large crops of corn, wheat, oats and barley, write the T. V. Lowe Realty Company, Goodland, Kan.

240 ACRES, well improved, 4 miles Tonganoxie, 100 wheat land, 20 pasture, balance plow land. \$32,000. 30 miles K. C. Dairy, stock and grain farms. J. W. Evans, Tonganoxie, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, 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.

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.

320 ACRES, improved, close to two towns, 180 acres ready for wheat this fall. Price \$31.25. Fine unimproved half section wheat land. Price \$15. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

GOOD 100 ACRES growing alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats; fenced; well located, one mile from Webster, Kansas; six miles from Superior, Nebraska. Easy terms. Guy H. Work, Bridgeport, Nebraska.

160 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good high school, on good road, 100 plow, 60 pasture, new 8 room house, 2 barns, 16 alfalfa, good water, fruit; \$100 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

80 ACRES best land in Franklin county, 3 miles from town. Good house, fair barn. Every foot tillable. Price \$9,000. Possession this fall. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER, 3 miles town. Easy terms. House, barn, well, fence, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes. \$800 cash, balance to suit. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 2 miles town. Smooth land. Improved. Well watered. Family orchard. Bargain. Write for full description and free descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

160 A. FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 7 mi. Hartford, 18 a. creek and timber pasture, balance fine level bottom land in cult. No overflow. Neat 6 r. cottage, good outbuildings. A bargain at \$100. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

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

GREAT LAYOUT 720 acres, 3 miles market, 275 acres fine bottom corn, alfalfa land; 300 acres blue-stem pasture, all smooth and best of soil but a few acres; 10 roomed house, other improvements fair. A great combination farm in the richest and most productive portion of Sumner county. Price \$30 per acre. Good terms and possession Aug. 1st. For sale by Hembrow, The Land Man, Caldwell, Kansas.

Stock and Grain Ranch For Sale 1440 ACRES

Located in Chase County, Kansas. The ranch is all in one piece, well watered, two sets of improvements, large stone barn, windmill and two tenant houses with barns and corrals. Price \$72.50 per acre if sold before August 15, 1919. Can give time of five years on \$60,000 at 6 1/2 per cent interest payable semi-annually. Ranch is clear of incumbrance. For full particulars address, Box 381, Hillsboro, Kan.

FINE WHEAT LAND

960 acres, \$30 per acre. Finney Co., 1 mi. of Santa Fe trail, all level, new improvements, fenced. H. P. RICHARDS, 423 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

640 ACRES, in Anderson Co., Kan.; 2 sets of good improvements, 400 acres in grass, fine black loam soil, 2 1/2 mi. of town, will sell 320 or all. Price \$100 per acre. Write or come to see us. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

SPECIAL LAND BARGAIN—320 acres located 3 miles from town; 180 acres in cultivation; 140 acres grass; well, windmill and pasture fenced; no buildings; grows 30 bushel wheat; worth \$35 per acre; special price \$27.50 per acre. Write for full description. E. E. Jeter, Owner, Lenora, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 4 miles of Westphalia, 6 room house, barn 36 by 54, hog house, chicken house, double crib, garage, windmill, everlasting water, 20 a. hog fence, 7 a. alfalfa, 6 a. clover and timothy, 60 a. farm land, balance pasture, and mow land, good school one-fourth mile. Price \$75. Good terms. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kan.

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

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

A GOOD SQUARE SECTION of land four miles from Pendennis, half in cultivation, good well and water, some fencing. No other improvements. School house on corner of section, is priced at \$27.50 per acre, \$4,000 cash, balance five years. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

640 ACRES (SQUARE SECTION) Pawnee county, Kan., 3 mi. Rozel, live town, 4 elevators, 500 a. cultivation, balance pasture, new improvements, all fine wheat land, no waste. Price \$65.

CORN BELT FARMS COMPANY, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

234 ACRES Well improved, 150 a. cult., 30 pasture, 15 alfalfa, 20 timothy, 10 blue grass, abundance water year-round, 2 1/2 miles county seat, 3/4 mile station, 45 miles K. C. Golden Belt trail. Black sandy loam, clay sub soil. Farms of all sizes. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan.

640 ACRES Highly improved "modern," 390 a. cultivated, 250 acres native pasture, 110 alfalfa, fenced and cross fenced hog tight, 5 miles good town. Plenty good water. \$120 acre. One of the best farms in Morris Co. Good farms of all sizes. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

MUST SELL 2,560 acres western Kansas ranch. Well improved and stocked. 30 acres irrigated alfalfa; 125 acres cultivated; balance well fenced pasture, 1 1/2 miles to loading station. 5 miles of Tribune, county seat. Clear. Price \$20 per acre. Address Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, Holton, Kan.

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

FOR SALE 3,760 acre ranch in Logan county, Kansas; fenced and cross-fenced; 400 acres alfalfa land; fine stand on 130 acres; 160 acres cultivating land; balance pasture. The south fork of the Smoky Hill river runs through this ranch. Fine oil prospects, 1,000 acres adjoining may be leased. Price \$20 per acre. **LOGAN COUNTY LAND & LOAN CO.**, 210 North 6th St., St. Joseph, Missouri.

40 ACRES, 3 miles pavement, Ottawa; 5-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, land all good, lays well. A nice home. \$6,500. 160 acres, 1 1/2 miles good town, 10 miles Ottawa, improvements only fair, land all tillable, lays well, creek bottom, rich. A bargain at \$110. Send for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 540 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. John Ferrier, Wichita, Kan.

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

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 \$12.50 to \$20 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. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms.

80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms.

160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms.

The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

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

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.

COLORADO

COLORADO corn, wheat, hay, potato and grass land in northeastern Colorado, \$12.50 to \$30 a. Good terms. Write free. Bradney, Brush, Colo.

480 ACRES, unimproved, 5 miles of Ry. town, shallow water. \$12.50 per acre. Other tracts to suit. Deal with an actual farmer, save big commissions. Write, Mark Clay, Arlington, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO

We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

MONEY-MAKING RANCH

400 acres near Pueblo on two railroads—65 acres under irrigation—10 acres more can be irrigated. Exceptionally good water right. 4-room house, barn for six horses, outside cellar, chicken house, small orchard. A splendid artesian spring furnishes domestic water. This adjoins 5,000 acres pasture land that can be leased. Thin cattle being moved from the south to northern pastures too weak to stand further shipment can be purchased every spring at about half price in the Pueblo yards and can be shipped and unloaded in the splendidly sheltered ranch corral within one hour. They quickly double in value. Price \$8,000.00, terms to suit. Address owner. R. G. Box 577, Pueblo, Colorado.

Cheap Lands

The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION

In order to devote more time to improving and colonizing our extensive holdings, we will sell the following lands **AT AUCTION**. Sale to be held at Kit Carson, Cheyenne County, Colorado, on

July 30-31, 1919

16,480 Acres Divided Into Smaller Farms

LOCATION—135 miles east of Denver, U. P. R. R. Lands one-half mile to 7 miles distant. No better land in Colorado. **SOIL**—Chocolate sandy loam, level, free from adobe or blow sand, an abundance of water at 15 to 35 feet. **CROPS**—Corn, wheat, cane, milo maize, feterita, Sudan, etc. **IMPROVEMENTS**—Fenced and cross-fenced, and well watered. **ARRANGEMENTS**—Address owners or auctioneer for pamphlets and plat of land. Special pullmans will be chartered from Omaha, Lincoln and Kansas City. These pullmans will arrive before sale and be parked on sidings, giving ample time to inspect land. Individual plats of land will be furnished.

BAND CONCERT AND PUBLIC SPEAKING DAILY.

TERMS—25% cash day of sale; 10% October 1st, 1919; 15% March 1st, 1920; remainder three years at 6%, first mortgage. Title guaranteed. Abstract to date.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Railroad fares refunded to purchasers. States Realty Investment Co.

Owners 311 Fraternity Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska.

FRED L. PERDUE, Auctioneer, 320 Denham Building, Denver, Colorado.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124½ West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

A BARGAIN—493 acres, well improved creek bottom, \$18 per acre. Other lands. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES, 1 mile from good R. R. town this county. All tillable, dry, black bottom land, 110 acres cult. Balance pasture. Two sets imp. \$45 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

380 ACRES choice bottom and second bottom, 100 acres valley and upland, most all been cultivated, good improvements, two wells, 3½ miles town, on rural school route. No better farm here. ¼ interest oil or gas privileges reserved. Price \$20,000; half cash. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

IF YOU WANT to live long, and do well get you a home in Mayes county, Okla., in corn belt, 40 inch rainfall, lands advancing, farmers getting rich. Fine Seminole and Grand river valley farms from \$50 to \$75 an acre, 160 acres to 640. Write us, have lived here over forty years. Hogan & Keys, Pryor, Oklahoma.

1880 ACRES 15 miles south of Nowles, Okla. 65 acres wheat in the shock, good for 25 or 30 bushels. About 25 acres in Indian corn and 135 acres in sowed cane, all up and looking fine; 25 acres in meadow, balance in grass. Pasture well watered by two spring creeks that never go dry in the worst times.

Two sets of improvements, each a 6 room bungalow house 18 months old, well finished and whitecoated, two nice groves and orchards, two garages, granaries, barns, corals, windmills and tanks and other out-buildings. Enough locusts on the place to more than fence it.

Every thing goes at \$20.00 per acre with possession at once except one pasture until October 1st. This offer will only appear this one time. I want to sell and mean business. An ideal proposition for two married brothers or father and son. P. E. Clark, Ashland, Kan.

CANADA

Farming Pays in Saskatchewan

Land requires no clearing. Best in the world. Also the cheapest. Where timber and prairie meet. Write for particulars to SCANDINAVIAN-CANADIAN LAND CO., 6th Floor, Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis.

MISSOURI

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

LISTEN! Nice imp. 40 acres, \$1,500; valley 80, \$2,500. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

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

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

SAY, FOLKS—Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo., has honest to goodness homes in Livingston Co. Write.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

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

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

80 acres, improved, \$2,000.00.
40 acres, improved, \$1,000.00.
80 acres, \$1,000.00; easy terms.
Hutton & King, Weaubleau, Mo.

BARGAIN LIST. Highly improved Missouri farms priced to sell. 80, \$3,200; 60, \$2,400; 170, \$1,000; 200, \$3,200; 200, \$2,500. Other bargains. Best of terms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI

Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

HOMESEEKERS come to the beautiful prairie country, Vernon county, Mo. 80 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Land ranges in price from \$30 to \$90 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

FOR SALE 400 acres, 350 acres in cultivation, fine valley or bottom land, no overflow, no rock, no stumps, 50 acres in timber, fine blue grass; 150 acres of timothy, 200 acres hog light, 9 room house, large barn, 3 room tenant house. Price \$65 per acre. C. A. Smith, Collins, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Well improved 100 acre farm. 80 acres prairie, under cultivation, 20 acres timbered pasture land. Also good 120 acre farm, with new improvements, 105 acres under cultivation, close to school. Write Colman & Jones, Box 166, Callao, Mo.

Big Demand for Stock Hogs

Cattle Sales Prove Unsatisfactory and Unprofitable

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

CONSERVATISM is the dominant feeling reflected today by the cattle markets of Kansas City and other centers. With the advance of the summer season, receipts are increasing. A reaction of \$1 to \$2 a hundredweight has been witnessed in the last fortnight in prices but on this rise the market as a whole gives evidence of having taken on a considerable load in values. Some stockmen at Kansas City who are heavily interested in grazing operations would be glad, they say, to be able to average current prices the entire season for their grass cattle. In expressing this attitude, they referred to sales at Kansas City of initial offerings of Kansas grassers at prices between \$13 and \$14.50, with the bulk of the first movement going to buyers at \$13 to \$13.75. Later Kansas grassers, of course, will be heavier in weight and of better quality.

Recent liquidation undoubtedly has reduced the supply of cornfed cattle available for markets in the next two or three months. Offerings of this class are now light, but with tops around \$15.50, or \$16 in Kansas City and \$17 in Chicago, the market is not yet on a profitable level to the feeders. And the most optimistic view as to fat cornfeds is that a rise of another \$1 a hundredweight may be possible. The better grades of grassers may be helped by the dearth of corn-

feds, but the largest market interests are not putting much reliance on this factor. They are happy over the improvement in beef consumption effected by the recent campaign started in Kansas City and also are pleased over the changed attitude of packers who can aid materially in maintaining the level of prices at figures which will not be ruinous, as recently threatened, to graziers.

Foreign Markets Opened

Announcement has been made that direct trading is now permitted with Germany which has many, hungry consumers. Belgium is credited with filling in this country an order for 4,000 heavy live cattle to be shipped for slaughter at Antwerp. But there is no enthusiasm over the future of the export trade in beef. The fighting armies which absorbed millions of pounds daily a year ago have been disbanded, and the masses abroad are obtaining cheaper beef from Argentine and Australia. They are showing a preference for pork because it balances, with the coarse foods which they have on hand. True, there is great prosperity in the United States, and a large domestic trade in beef can confidently be expected, but the reduced foreign business and the absence of army competition is telling in the sale of cattle at stock yards.

With the effect of the campaign for bettering trade conditions now discernible, the prevailing hope is that the grass cattle season will pass with no losses or very small losses in money to those who purchased cattle the past winter and spring for grazing. If the season is as favorable as that, some of the leaders in the cattle marketing business who certainly would like to make profit themselves and profits for their customers, as well, will consider themselves fortunate.

Wyoming has already begun to ship cattle to Kansas City on account of drouth, and Idaho, Montana and other states in the Northwest suffering from lack of moisture are increasing their premature sales. The volume of the drouth runs from that section is uncertain, but in the meanwhile, it is causing a halt in the demand for stockers and feeders from some buyers who consider it advisable to await further developments. The importance of the Northwest situation cannot be too strongly emphasized. Kansans should continue to bear in mind that prolongation of the drouth in the Northwest means a heavy increase in market offerings of stockers and feeders and a decrease in the supply of cattle available for slaughter. This means a prospect for an increase in the premiums on cattle carrying fat.

Larger Runs Are Due

On the Kansas City market last week prices of steers advanced 50 to 75 cents and butcher stock gained 25 to 50 cents. But the receipts were light, only half the volume of a year ago, when 54,000 head arrived. It cannot be said that supplies are so short as to indicate runs so much smaller than last year the remainder of the season. Both Kansas and Oklahoma have a large number of grass cattle to sell, and the Far West is still shipping even where feed is in ample supply. The market faces the necessity of absorbing increased receipts.

Butcher stock is making a relatively better showing than steers. Cows and heifers, in fact, are higher than a year ago in instances. The call for cheaper beef from some classes, which is not at all general, and the lofty hide market tends to help put butcher stock in a relatively more favorable position in the matter of prices. During the war the army purchased steer carcasses alone, and the margin between steers and cows was therefore wider a year ago and in favor of the former stock. The passing of the huge army orders has affected steers most so far as price changes are concerned. Cows are quoted up to \$12 in Kansas City, with the range on the better grades \$10.50 to \$12. Good to prime steers are quoted from \$13 to

\$16. The best fed yearlings are quoted up to \$15.25, medium cows at \$8 to \$10 and fat bulls at \$9 to \$10.

Because the large farming states have favorable pasturage conditions and are in a position to use more cattle, the stocker and feeder market is characterized by a good demand for this season. This is in the face of the fact that some orders are being withheld because of the Northwest drouth. Prices in Kansas City are mainly between \$10 and \$12 for the good grades, with some sales up to \$13 on feeders, but there is greater likelihood of lower quotations than of a higher level.

The sensational summer hog market has resulted in a scramble for stock hogs. Orders are greatly in excess of the supplies offered by holders at markets. Kansas City receipts have been so inadequate that Fort Worth, Denver and St. Paul have been receiving inquiries from the dealers supplying Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois with supplies. But no market is receiving heavy numbers despite the fact that, along with the finished hog prices, the quotations on stock hogs are at the highest level in history. Kansas City quotes stock pigs at \$21 to \$21.50 and thin sows for feeding at \$16 to \$20. The stock pigs should weigh 100 to 125 pounds, preferably around 125 pounds. The thin sows going to feeders weigh 150 to 200 pounds. Opinion as to whether the thin sows are more profitable than the pigs is not unanimous, but everybody agrees on the market that feeders buying at present prices should not plan to sell their finished stock later than October 1, and perhaps not later than September 15. Changed conditions in supplies and prices are probable around those dates, for it cannot be expected that the hog industry has entered a permanent era of top prices around \$23 a hundredweight.

The hog salesmen on the Kansas City yards who were confident early this year, when hogs were selling around \$17, that the summer market would be high continue optimistic over a \$22 to \$23 trade for the next two months. Prices are erratic. Grass hogs are selling at discounts, and the premiums on the better finished loads are increasing. A choice load of light weight hogs was shipped from Kansas City to Wichita for slaughter last week, reflecting the dearth of choice offerings in Kansas and Oklahoma. The top price for hogs in Kansas City last week was \$22.35, compared with \$21.75 the preceding week and \$17.65 a year ago.

Sheep Demand Improves

Light receipts have improved the sheep and lamb market, prices in Kansas City last week advancing 25 to 50 cents. Breeding ewes were in urgent demand and rose \$1. Shropshire ewes are quoted at \$12, with choice yearlings up to \$16. The nominal quotations on Western ewes are \$10 to \$12. Aged offerings are quoted down to \$5.50 and \$6, but are still unattractive. Lambs sold up to \$16.85, with Kansas offerings selling around the top figure. The East reports increased supplies, but the improved demand for mutton is an offsetting influence. Holders are advised to ship all fat lambs weighing more than 65 pounds and to delay marketing of lighter weights. Wool continued very strong, with 80 per cent of the Western clip estimated as already having been sold.

A good tone is evident in horses and mules of weight and quality, with oil and lumber industries providing liberal outlets. Chicago reports drafters weighing 1,700 to 1,900 pounds selling up to \$250 to \$300.

Likes the Capper Farm Press

I wish to congratulate you on your farm paper. I have been reading it for several years and think it is excellent. I sure am glad Senator Capper is taking a stand against the proposed repeal of Wartime Prohibition Act. I tell you Riley County, Kansas, people are up in arms about it and are willing fighters against this move and I take this opportunity to inform you what we Kansans think of Senator Capper's enthusiasm of a good cause. Keep it up. If time permits I hope you get sufficient protests to wipe liquor off the map.

Milford, Kan. Mrs. L. Calfoon.

FOR RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT, by year, season or month—fifteen hundred acres grazing land well watered, seven miles from Guymon, good town. Address S. H. Miller, Guymon, Okla., or Chas. L. Foulds, Higginsville, Mo.

TEXAS.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write us today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.
928 Railway Exchange,

ARKANSAS

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

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

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

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas.

Leaders in farm and town property.

FOR SALE FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

My 800 acre stock farm, about 500 acres under fence. Mostly 26-inch woven wire, with two and three barbs, good improvements, three never failing springs, 160 acres in cultivation, balance in good timber, ¼ of all crops go. Also the following stock and implements: 14 head of horses and mules, 1 good jack, 33 head of cattle, about 90 head of hogs, 30 head of sheep, 11 head of goats, chickens, 11 hives of bees, four H. P. gasoline engine, one \$100 feed cutter and grinder, pole saw, blacksmith tools, farm implements, wagon, a good hack.

This farm is about two miles from Gulon, on the White River Division of the Mo. Pac. We have free open range here for thousands of cattle and sheep, no pasture bills to pay. This land will grow corn, clovers, alfalfa, fruits of all kinds, in fact anything a fellow wants to grow. All goes for \$16,000. Write for terms.

D. A. KLEWENO, Owner, Gulon, Arkansas.

MONTANA JUDITH BASIN

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

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

BIG SENSATION Poland China Sale

Wednesday, August 6th
Hutchinson, Kansas
(Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion)

40--Bred Sows and Gilts--40
Over Half Bred to Big Sensation

who, at 1204 pounds official scale weight, is the largest Poland China ever shown. He is by Smooth Big Bone, Iowa grand champion 1914, who weighed 1020 pounds at 29 months old. His full sister, Big Maid 2nd, was grand champion at the National Swine Show 1916, weighing 850 pounds at 25 months old. True to his ancestry, which showed great scale with quality, he possesses not only wonderful size but is as mellow as a pig. His litters at hand give ample proof of his great ability as a sire. It is reasonable to expect

Sensational Litters by Big Sensation

when mated with such sows and gilts as sell in this sale. Among them are seven summer gilts by the \$5300 Wonder Buster; two junior yearling gilts by Big Jones, the boar that made Gerst-dale Jones famous; five choice summer gilts by Long Bob, junior and reserve grand champion boar Kansas State Fair 1917. Included will also be daughters of A Big Wonder and Erhart's Big Chief and

Two Special Attractions

Black Mabel 4th by Masterpiece by Grand Master and bred to Liberator, the great Glover boar.

Big Bob's Model by Caldwell's Big Bob and bred to Big Sensation.

Buy a sow or gilt bred to Big Sensation and raise your own herd boar. Write today for a catalog to

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

Auctioneers—Price, Snyder, Groff, McCormack and Delaney.
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

RIST'S LONG MODEL

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

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

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.

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS
Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30.
Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**WE ARE SELLING
REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE**

Spring pigs, both sexes, good breeding, good individuals. We guarantee satisfaction. All immunized from cholera. Write for prices and description. W. V. GAINES, JAMESON, MO.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

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

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE
200 registered and immunized hogs. Write
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

We have the finest lot of heavy boned, big type, perfectly spotted spring pigs that we have ever raised. Also Four High-Class Serviceable Boars. Everything registered and immunized.
Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatimie, Kansas

Spotted Poland Chinas

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

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA
Spring male pigs for sale.
M. H. Porth, Huntsville, Missouri

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE

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

Maple Hill Shropshires 25 young, registered and covering. Big boned, rugged fellows at reasonable prices. J. T. Ratliff, R. 3, Kirksville, Mo.

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

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

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

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Copper Farm Press

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

July 26—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan. Harlo J. Fisk, Sales Mgr.
Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.
Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.

July 28—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. T. Watson, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 24—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
July 25—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Aug. 2—H. E. Labart, Overton, Mo.
Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 11—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Endernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 16—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 16—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 18—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 19—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 26—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Oklawaha, Neb.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Oklawaha, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Sellers & Sons' Hereford Sale.

A. J. Sellers & Sons' Hereford dispersion at Kingfisher, Okla., July 10, was very satisfactory regardless of the fact that every threshing machine in the state was running at full capacity. The 41 head sold for a total of \$14,940. The 32 females averaged \$331.70 and the 9 bulls \$302.30. The top sale of the auction was \$1,065, paid by John Sharp, Chelsea, Okla., for the cow, Violet Mischief 2nd by Beau Mischief. Mr. Sharp was a strong contender for the good young heifers. The top for heifers was \$650, paid by Mr. Hart for a daughter of Repeater 8th. Among the other buyers were Walter Hodges, Enid; H. G. Bertenshaw, Nowata; M. Kuntz, Kingfisher; Cripe & Reinbeck, Council Grove, Kan.; R. B. O'Leary, Canton, Okla.; Geo. Midgley, Newkirk; Phillip Dieball, Kingfisher, and Geo. F. Oster, Kingfisher.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Kansas Holstein to Colorado.

Leo B. Long, Stonington, Colo., has just received his second Holstein bull from the Braeburn herd of H. B. Cowles, of Topeka. It is a son of Walker Copia Champion, the King Segis bull with a dam and sire's dam who both held world records in their day. Walker Copia Champion, after six years' service in this herd, went to new owners this spring; and after this year buyers who want "Champ" calves will have to look for them with Geo. Lenhart, of Abilene, or with Harry Mollhagen, of Bushton, Kansas.—Advertisement.

Last Call for U. S. D. B. Holsteins.

The United States Disciplinary Barracks at Leavenworth, Kan., Saturday, July 26 (next Saturday), will be the scene of the greatest offering of 75 high class registered Holstein-Friesian cattle ever offered in the west. I believe this statement is exactly so. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found their advertisement which gives you a good idea of what is going to be

in the sale. Look it up and go to the sale. You will be pleased with the offering. It is a wonderful lot of cattle with records that have been made right here in Kansas. Don't miss this sale if you really want good ones. You have time to get the catalog if you write at once. The sale is next Saturday. Address, Harlo J. Fiske, Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan.—Advertisement.

Hereford Sale Date Changed.

A letter from Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan., Marshall county, announces his big Hereford dispersion at that place, Friday, Oct. 17, instead of Oct. 15 as was announced in the Farmers Mail and Breeze last week. This is the day following the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale at their sale barn in Blue Rapids. It is only six miles from Irving to Blue Rapids. Both sales can be attended very conveniently. Both sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Make Your Own Selections.

F. C. Kingsley, Auburn, Kan., Shawnee county, is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze 75 head of registered Shorthorn cattle at private sale. This is a big offering and you have the opportunity of going to the farm and selecting just what you want and at prices less the public sale expense. Look up his advertisement in this issue and it tells you all you want to know about ages and information of that kind. Then write Mr. Kingsley at once for more information and visit the herd at once if you want Shorthorns.—Advertisement.

Gwin Bros.' Duroc Sale.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., will hold their first Duroc Jersey summer sale at Fairbury, Neb., to better accommodate both their Kansas and their Nebraska friends. The sale will be held in one of the largest and most comfortable sale pavilions in the west. In this sale which is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze they will sell 60 head. In this offering will be 22 sows, mostly spring yearlings carrying their first litters and all of them bred to John's Orion, the great show and breeding boar weighing 1,040 pounds and having won first and championships all over the east before coming to Kansas. He is without question one of the greatest boars of the breed and is a splendid breeder. By looking up their advertisement in this issue you will see they are offering a variety of good things. It is not a sale of ordinary quality but is really the toppest lot of good things

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Auctioneers Make Big Money
How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. Four weeks term August 4.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,
W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience
Write or Wire For Dates

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.

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.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. FRANKLIN, FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEB.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

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

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

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

To reduce my herd a little farther I offer a few very choice bred sows and gilts, mostly by Don Wildwood and bred to Don Bolshevik, my new herd boar. Boar sale Oct. 21. Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

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

Extra Fine O. I. C. Pigs

Boys here is your chance! 5 gilts 3 1/2 months old, \$40 each, if taken at once; also 3 males at \$35.
L. E. ANDREW, R. 2, EUDORA, KANSAS

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

Sunflower Herd of Chester Whites

Bred for Sept. farrow at prices a farmer can afford to pay. Shipped on approval. C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

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

CHESTER WHITE GILTS Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. T. B. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

O. I. C. March and April pigs, either sex, priced to sell. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

Gwin Bros., Annual Summer Sale

Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts and a Few Boars

22 sows, mostly spring yearlings carrying their first litter bred to John's Orion to farrow in August and early September.

To better accommodate our Kansas and Nebraska customers we are holding this sale in a big, cool pavilion in

**Fairbury, Neb.,
Thursday, July 24, 1919**

There will be six or seven tried sows, only two over three years old, by Royal Gano, The King, Taxpayer 13 (grand champion at Frisco), Top Col. and possibly the big 750-pound Cherry Chief sow as an attraction. The spring gilts are by Orion King E, Cherry Orion, Joe Orion 5th, Cherry King Disturber, The King, Grand Wonder 6th, True Pathfinder and others.

10 boars, five selected for this sale from our fall boar crop and 5 of our best spring boars. Spring boars by John's Orion and the fall boars by some of the best known eastern boars. One is an outstanding herd boar prospect by Ideal Pathfinder.

10 open fall and spring gilts mostly sired by John's Orion and out of dams of noted breeding. Send your name for our catalog at once. Address

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kansas

Auctioneers—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Mail orders to buy may be sent to J. W. Johnson, care Gwin Bros., Fairbury, Neb.

Fern J. Moser sells at Sabetha, Kan., the day following. Good R. R. connections that evening for Sabetha.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for catalog. We like to know where you saw our advertisement.

in their herd. It is their intention to make this first summer sale a good one altho they realize that summer sales offerings are always sure to sell below their value. But this is an opportunity for you to buy if you are going to be in the market, choice breeding and individuals at bargain prices. You still have time to get the catalog if you write at once.—Advertisement.

Bred Chesters on Approval.

C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan., starts his ad in this issue. He is making a most liberal offer on bred Chester White gilts, but when one considers the satisfaction that the hogs from this herd have given in the past they realize why he can afford to ship on approval. The gilts this year are bred for September farrow and, if you wish, will be shipped on approval. Mr. Cole will also guarantee that they are not only with pig but will guarantee that they will farrow one or more live pigs. These gilts now weigh from 200 to 275 lbs. and are priced so the farmer can afford to own one or more of them. The two herd boars, Buster B and Prince Again, are better than ever. You will do well to get some of the blood of this herd if you are raising Chesters.—Advertisement.

Don't Forget Moser's Sale.

This is the last notice concerning Fern J. Moser's big summer sale of 50 Duroc Jerseys at his farm near Sabetha, Kan., Friday, July 25. Never in any of his previous sales has Mr. Moser ever offered the outstanding value from both the standpoint of breeding and individual merit. To start with there will be from 20 to 30 sows and gilts bred to Joe King Orion, the great boar for which Mr. Moser paid the handsome sum of \$7,500 this spring. These 20 or 30 sows will not be common in any respect as nothing but good ones will be mated with this great sire. The sale will be held possibly in the new sale barn but anyway in very comfortable quarters as Fern believes in taking good care of his friends and you will be royally treated if you are a visitor at this sale. The roads are sure to be good and you better plan to be at this big sale. You are sure to buy the best in this sale at what common ones will command this fall and winter. Summer

sales are always full of bargains. There will be summer and fall boars, real top quality selections and fall and spring gilts of the very highest quality. There are no better blood lines than you will find in the Moser herd. You can't beat this offering at Sabetha next Friday for breeding and individual merit. You still have time to get the catalog if you write today.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Reed Offers Bred Duroc Gilts.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., have changed their Duroc ad from boars to bred gilts. The line of gilts they are offering this season are the best gilts they have ever offered the public. They are bred for September farrow and will now weigh from 225 to 290. These gilts are not fat but in just good growing and breeding condition. Look up the ad for their breeding. The Reeds also have a fine bunch of spring pigs which will give them a strong lot to offer for sale this fall and winter.—Advertisement.

Erhart's Big Sensation Sale.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will sell 40 Poland China bred sows and gilts at the fair grounds pavilion, Hutchinson, Kan., Wednesday, August 6. Big Sensation, their noted herd boar, is the leading feature of the sale. Over half the sows and gilts in this sale have been mated with this great boar whose official weight of 1204 pounds proves him to be the largest Poland China ever shown. Numerous female attractions are listed in the sale offering bred to this giant boar and from whom sensational litters should be expected. Among them are daughters of Caldwell's Big Bob, Wonder Buster, Big Jones, Long Bob, A Big Wonder and Erhart's Big Chief. Size with quality is more and more in demand. The writer recently visited the Erhart & Sons' herd and the Big Sensation litters at hand give ample evidence that he is producing both in abundance and, unless we miss our guess, Big Sensation litters will grow in demand. It might be a good idea to attend this sale and buy a sow or gilt bred to Big Sensation and raise your own herd boar. Send your name for catalog today, mentioning Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

MOSER'S SUMMER SALE

50 Top Durocs

Bred Sows, Bred Gilts, Open Spring and Fall Gilts, Fall and Spring Boars.

Everything in this sale carrying the blood of the best sires and dams known to the breed. Sale in new pavilion at the farm near town.

**Sabetha, Kan.,
Friday, July 25, 1919**

Joe King Orion 98999

This is the sensational show and breeding boar for which I recently paid \$7,500. Between 20 and 30 sows and gilts in this sale bred to this great boar.

Orion C. King 42475	Cherry K. 25979a.....	Cherry Chief 21335a
Ira Jackson	S. E. Morton & Co.	Stylish P. III 59436
	Orion Lady A. 39765a	Orion Chief 13333
	Ira Jackson	King Lady 30782
Joe's Nellie 138356	Joe Orion II 35527...	Joe Orion 23833
Ira Jackson	Ira Jackson	Cherry K. L. 71034
	Jack's Nellie 107204..	Jack's Friend 30379
	Chas. Sprague	Nellie J. 81280

I have topped the following litter to secure attractions for this, my initial summer sale:

Tops of one litter by Great Sensation.

Tops of one litter by Great Pathfinder.

Tops of two litters by Jack's Orion Cherry King 2nd.

Two litters by Perfect Giant.

One litter by Cherry King Orion.

Other litters by the \$1,000 Reaper, Goldfinder, Golden Wonder and Defender's Top Colonel.

Mail bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson of the Capper Publications in care of Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

My catalog is ready to mail. Address,

Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers—Putman and Holsinger. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Gwin Bros. sell at Fairbury, Neb., the day before. Good train connections.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Garrett's Durocs For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Duroc Bred Gilts For Sept. Farrow \$60 Orion Cherry King breeding; one extra October boar; March pigs, \$25; immuned. G. Fink, Hiattville, Kan.

PUREBRED DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS Well boned, good color and long bodied. Edward M. Gregory, Reading, Kansas

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

BY J. COOK LAMB.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb., is starting his auctioneer card in this issue. Mr. Barr has had a good many years experience in the auction business so is qualified to take care of your sale with the best of success. If you have livestock to sell it would pay you to get his terms.—Advertisement.

Plainview Polands Not Durocs.

It was our mistake when we printed a statement about the Durocs in the herd of Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb. The statement should have read Black Polands for that is the breed that is found on Plainview Farm and there is no mistaking them once they are seen, regardless of typographical errors. The only thing wrong in the statement, however, was the breed name. The statement about the wonderful herd of hogs and the statement about Rist's Long Model proving a real sire stands, with the breed changed to Black Polands, of course. Mr. Rist has about 160 spring pigs, a large percent of them sired by Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar at the Nebraska state fair 1918. These pigs are developing into wonderful prospects. They will make you stop and take notice at the Nebraska state fair this year. Such pigs, together with the gilts, tried sows and boars that are always for sale at Plainview makes

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

Big growthy fall gilts by King's Colonel I Am, Great Model Wonder and Crimson Gano, bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel; the making of big quality sows. 3 great young boars ready for full service, priced to move. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

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

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

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

Choice September Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow, \$70. Early March boars, immune, \$30 to \$40 each. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Big Type Bred Gilts

Fifteen big, stretchy gilts bred for Sept. farrow to Great Wonder Pathfinder. Sired by Reed's Gano, 1st at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

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

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

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

BUY BRED SOWS EARLY!

That is the advice of every well posted purebred hog man who has studied the supply and demand in the breeding business at this time.

**The Best of Early Opportunities
will be the big H. E. Labart
Duroc Auction, August 2**

40 Bred Sows; 10 Spring Gilts; 5 Select Boars

If You Want the Blood OF BIG SENSATION, Grand Champion Nebraska State Fair in 1916—OF KING SENSATION, a real 1,000 pound boar and a true Duroc type with showyard form and finish—OF THE KING, one of the greatest Orion Cherry King boars of the West, and a half brother to Great Orion—OF DEET'S ILLUSTRATOR, of GRAND MODEL 8TH, of CHIEF INVINCIBLE.

Here is the sale for you.

Send at once for our catalog. Address (mentioning Mail and Breeze)

H. E. LABART, OVERTON, NEB.

Auctioneers—Shaver and Putman.

Fieldman—J. Cook Lamb, for Capper Farm Press

Southard's Monarch Hereford Sale

40 COWS
with calves and rebred

A draft of 100 head from the
500 Herefords now in our
pastures.

25 COWS
bred to the mighty Monarch

Comiskey, Kansas, Monday, July 28

The J. O. Southard mid-summer sale of 100 Monarch Herefords at his farm near Council Grove, Kan., Monday, July 28 is the best chance I have known for a long time to secure real Herefords in an auction that is sure to be full of bargains. Summer sales never command the prices that fall and winter and spring sales do. In this big sale which Mr. Southard is holding at his farm will be 80 young cows and heifers that you have simply got to see to appreciate. Forty of them will have splendid calves at foot and bred back. All of the rest are bred. They are Kansas bred Herefords that you will gladly take your hat off to when you see them. They are sold right out of the pasture and are in fine breeding form. Twenty-five of these cows are bred to the grand old Monarch. There will be 10 beautiful heifers sold open and 10 bulls. The bulls afford an excellent opportunity to get your herd bull at a figure below what such bulls will sell for this fall. I want every breeder and farmer who reads the Farmers Mail and Breeze to fully realize that this is not an ordinary offering of Herefords but one of unusual merit. Also that because of the fact that it is a summer sale it is sure to be full of bargains. You have plenty of time to secure the catalog if you ask for it at once. The sale is Monday, July 28. Ask Mr. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. for it right away. It is going to be nice weather for autos and every breeder and farmer attending is urged to come early as a moving picture concern will be on hand to make moving pictures of the Herefords, the crowd and farm scenes. These pictures are made for exhibition in Europe and the United States. If you come by auto follow the Old Trails auto road to Comiskey nine miles east of Council Grove. If you come on the train come to Council Grove and you will be taken to the farm and returned in the evening. Come and you will not be disappointed. Plenty to eat and fine shade. Remember, Monday, July 28. J. W. Johnson, July 14.

In making the selections for this sale we have gone deep into our herd for the choicest cattle.

80 CHOICE YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS with calves at foot or bred. These cows and heifers combine size and quality to a remarkable degree.

10 BULLS—HERD HEADERS that, because they are sold out of season, are sure to be bargains.

10 OPEN HEIFERS, as choice as you ever looked at. To be sold in my sale pavilion at the farm nine miles east of Council Grove on the Old Trails auto road.

Free auto service from Council Grove to the farm and return. For a catalog address,

**J. O. Southard,
Comiskey, Kansas**

Auctioneers, Gross, Magness, Cruise, Brady, Lowe and Carson, Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

Note—When asking for catalog mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Southard likes to know where you saw his advertisement.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Dunlap Herefords

Hereford cows with calves at side. Britisher breeding mainly. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES DUNLAP, LONGTON, KANSAS



FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
CUTS OF YOUR FLOCK FOR
FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

it necessary for Mr. Rist to call every day "sale day." The rapid growth of business (over 250 head sold the past year) for the Plainview herd of Black Polands has made it necessary to move into better and more convenient quarters. Mr. Rist has sold the old farm and will make a real down-to-the-minute hog plant out of his new farm at the edge of Humboldt, Neb., 3 blocks east of the public square. We have caused Mr. Rist some trouble answering Duroc inquiries and doubtless have caused a loss of time to some of our readers who wanted Durocs. But errors occasionally get by and this was one time. Last and for all the Plainview

herd consists of Polands, the big kind with the deep smooth sides, the high arched back, the heavy bone and good feet, quality without a sacrifice of size and last but not least the breeding back of them that gives them the right to breed on. If you want the big blacks write Mr. Rist.—Advertisement.

One of the First and Best.

One of the first and best of the Duroc sales this season will be that of H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb., on August 2. The offering is especially selected for a good season's opener. In view of the fact that this selection is made from one of the state's biggest

herds its unusual value is assured. Buyers for sows good enough to raise prize winners, and bred to farrow at the right time this fall, for next season's shows, will be particularly interested. The advertisement in this issue touches on the breeding, winnings, size and form of the herd boars most importantly represented in this sale. The catalog will show you that here is one of the best chances to get in early. Breeding stock is scarce, and prices most certainly will go higher as the season advances. Send for the book at once, addressing H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT

Maple Hill Shropshires.

Ten years ago J. T. Ratliff, R. 3, Kirksville, Mo., founded the Maple Hill Farm flock of Shropshires with a personal selection of ewes from four of the most prominent flocks in the United States as well as with some imported ewes. For the first several years rams of Minton breeding were used exclusively. Recently rams of Broughton breeding have been brought into use, including Broughton 2550, a son of Tanner's Royal out of a Minton 1037 dam. Broughton ewes of the same breeding were also purchased. This season a new ram of Tanner's Royal breeding has been added and is considered one of the best rams ever brought to Missouri. Quality considered Mr. Ratliff is pricing his 25 rams, that are for sale, very reasonably. This is your chance to get a real ram from a real flock.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Spong's Aberdeen Angus.

Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas, has for sale 20 cows and heifers, some with calves at side and most of them rebred to a good bull. He has 5 bulls, 2 about 1½ years old, weighing 1,000 lbs., and 3 yearlings, weighing 750 lbs. The herd has some of the best Aberdeen Angus blood lines. The cattle are all in fine condition and show good quality and they are priced to sell. If you want some good Aberdeen Angus cattle write Mr. Spong at once, mentioning Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Livestock in Transit

The views of the United States Department of Agriculture in regard to feeding and handling shipments of livestock in accordance with the 28-hour law are given in the following paragraphs:

In order to avoid difficulties experienced by transportation companies, shippers and others in computing the amounts of feed which should be given to animals in the course of interstate transportation, the bureau of animal industry, in connection with the enforcement of the 28-hour law (34 Stat. 607) has given additional consideration to the feeding, watering and resting of cattle, sheep, swine and other animals, and has determined that the use of a carload as a unit basis, rather than the hundredweight of animals, is a more satisfactory method of arriving at the amount of feed which should be given the animals.

The following are the minimum requirements of the law:

Horses and mules—Not less than 200 pounds of hay, or its equivalent, a car. Cattle—Not less than 200 pounds of hay, or its equivalent, to the car. Sheep or goats—Not less than 100 pounds of hay, or its equivalent, a deck. Swine—Not less than 2 bushels of shelled corn or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain to each single deck car of not more than 17,000 pounds weight; not less than 2½ bushels of shelled corn, or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain, a double-deck car of not more than 21,000 pounds weight.

Carload lots in excess of these weights should be fed an additional amount in the same proportion. Animals shipped in less than carload lots should be fed a pro rata amount based on the above figures. Calves too young to eat hay or grain and shipped alone should be given a sufficient amount of some suitable feed, such as milk or raw eggs. The rations indicated are to be given each time the animals are fed to comply with the provisions of the law.

The only practicable methods for railroads to transport animals, other than hogs, without unloading during each period prescribed by the statutes for rest, water and feeding, are in "palace" or similar stock cars and with immigrant outfits. There are cases in which exceptional facilities for complying with the law make unloading unnecessary; for instance, specially equipped cars conveying show animals and blooded stock. In such instances care should be taken to observe the law. In all cases, if animals are not unloaded, sufficient space to permit all the animals to lie down at the same time must be provided.

Hogs may be fed, watered and rested without unloading, provided (a) the cars are loaded so as to permit all animals to have sufficient space to lie down at the same time, (b) the trains are stopped for a sufficient time to permit the watering troughs to be prepared and to permit every hog to drink his fill and, (c) care is exercised to distribute properly thru each car deck sufficient shelled corn, or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain for each hog.

All pens into which animals are unloaded must contain adequate facilities for feeding and watering and suitable space on which the animals may lie down comfortably for resting. Covered pens should be provided for unloading animals in severe weather.

Kansan to Import Shorthorns

J. C. Robison, of Butler county, Kansas, is planning to make an importation of Shorthorn cattle from Great Britain soon. He intends to make the trip himself and as he has been a breeder and importer of Percherons for a number of years before going into the Shorthorn business, he is almost certain to visit the draft horse producing sections of France and Belgium while he is in Europe.

Don't save for a "rainy day." Save, and there will be no "rainy days." Buy W. S. S.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

76 Registered Shorthorns

Herd or a Single Animal, As the Buyer Prefers.
Special Price For 40 Days.

15 two and three year old heifers, with calves at foot.
15 young cows, all with calves at side or well along in calf.
15 yearling heifers and heifer calves ready to wean.
10 yearling bulls and my herd bull.

This is my entire Meadowbrook herd, established 28 years ago and always maintained on a practical farm basis. These are money-making cattle. Every cow bought or retained for this herd has had to be a heavy milker.

F. C. KINGSLEY, Prop., Auburn, Kansas

Railway Station, Valencia, on the Rock Island.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

2 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

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

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

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

Bulls by L. S. Creme For Quick Sale

Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are 18 months old. Short of room and must sell before season. **ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

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

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

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

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS, serviceable ages.

T. A. Hawkins, WaKeeney, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle

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

Aberdeen Angus

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

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

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

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale.

50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

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

FINE BRED JERSEY BULL

For sale—One line bred Financial King Gamble's Knight bull. Ready for light service. Good individual. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. MOCK, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Very well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial King Gamble's Knight Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.
G. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Where Pat Was

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had had good news. "Sure, I have," she said. "What has been killed?"

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?"

"No," she said. "I received word from myself."

The priest looked perplexed, and said, "But how is that?"

"Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it for yourself."

The letter said, "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land."—The Argonaut.

A good saddle horse is a time saver nearly every farm.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.

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

Riverdale Shorthorns

Pure Scotch Bulls

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

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

Massa's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, 9 to 13 months old, sired by a getter of prize winners. Dams well bred. Will also sell a few young cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot. Everything pedigreed.

O. O. MASSA, EDNA, KANSAS

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



SAVE LABOR BY USING HOLSTEINS

Whatever the amount of milk or butterfat you wish to produce, is it not better policy to use Holsteins and you save labor, feed, stable-room, equipment and risk. They are always healthy and ready for work.

Choose cows according to their capacity for converting coarse feed into milk. That is the function of a dairy cow and that is where the big Black and White Holstein excels.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

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

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

YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

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

Registered 2-Year-Old and Yearling

Holstein heifers; bull calves, and serviceable aged bulls. **G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.**

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

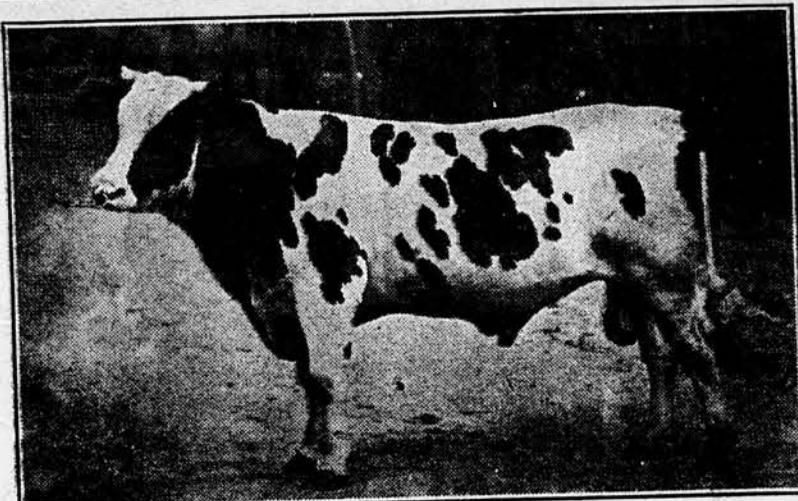
Calves: 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES.

31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty bonds accepted. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.**

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS

MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Reference Sire: Sir Veeman Ruby Vale Wayne H. B. 262249. A 40-pound bull, whose dam has 3 consecutive records above 30 pounds.

U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony

Second Semi-Dispersal Sale

Saturday, July 26

75 High Class Purebred Holsteins

Above lot of cattle includes some of the best bred stock in this country today. Some of the cows included in our sales list will be in calf to either one of the famous sires pictured herewith.

THE LIST INCLUDES:

One 30-pound Bull, whose dam was the first 30-pound cow in the state of Kansas. This young bull is sired by a 1240-pound bull.

One 31-pound Bull, whose dam has a daughter which made 40 pounds butter during this last year, and which is sired by the bull above mentioned.

One Bull from a 20-pound 3-year-old Heifer which also holds the Kansas State record for her class.

One Yearling Bull which was first at the Kansas State Fair last year, and whose dam is a 20-pound 3-year-old heifer, which also held the Kansas State record.

One 30-pound Cow which has a 40-pound daughter.

Fourteen Cows due to freshen before September, all in calf to 30-pound bulls.

Twenty-five Heifers of breeding age—some of which will be bred to 30-pound bulls.

Fifteen Heifer Calves sired by 30-pound bulls and out of high testing dams.

Six Cows with records above 24 pounds.

One 27-pound Show Cow due in August, 1919.

Ten Bull Calves from dams with records above 20 pounds and sired by 30-pound bulls.

This sale has been made necessary because of the fact that we shall not have accommodations for all of our cattle this fall.

All animals sold will be guaranteed to be breeders and will be exactly as represented in every respect.

All cattle offered for sale will be tuberculin tested.

Auction will be held at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the U. S. D. B. Farm Colony, on the above mentioned date. It will start promptly at 10:00 A. M., Saturday, July 26, 1919.

A free lunch will be served to breeders and buyers.

Sale will be held rain or shine. Send for catalog to

Harlo J. Fiske, Sale Manager

U. S. D. B., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Auctioneers: **J. E. Mack, R. E. Haeger, McCullough and O'Brien; L. T. Wood in box, Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.**

Reference Sire: **Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd H. B. 143420, Grand Champion International Bull for the year 1918.**



