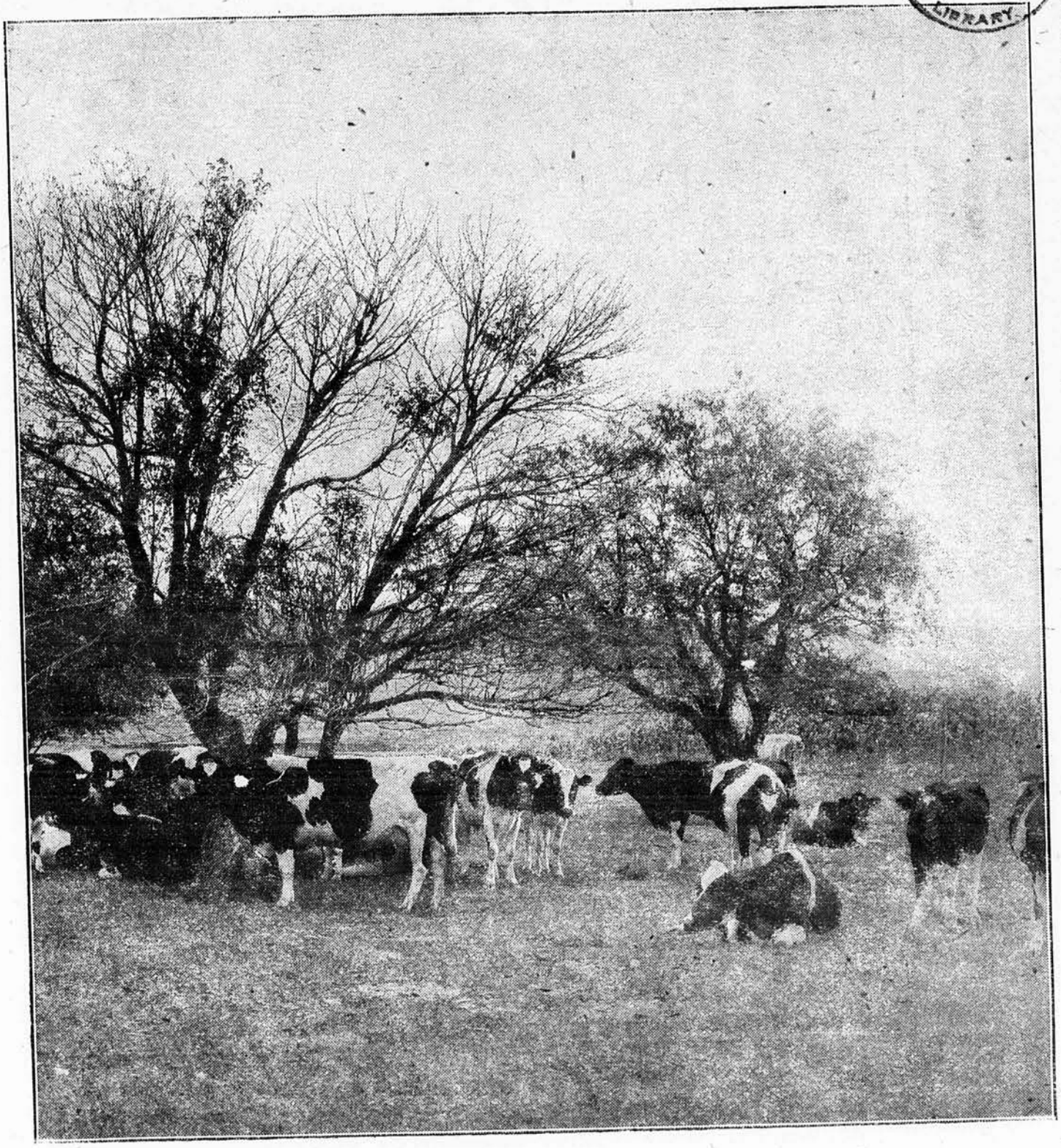
March 8, 1919

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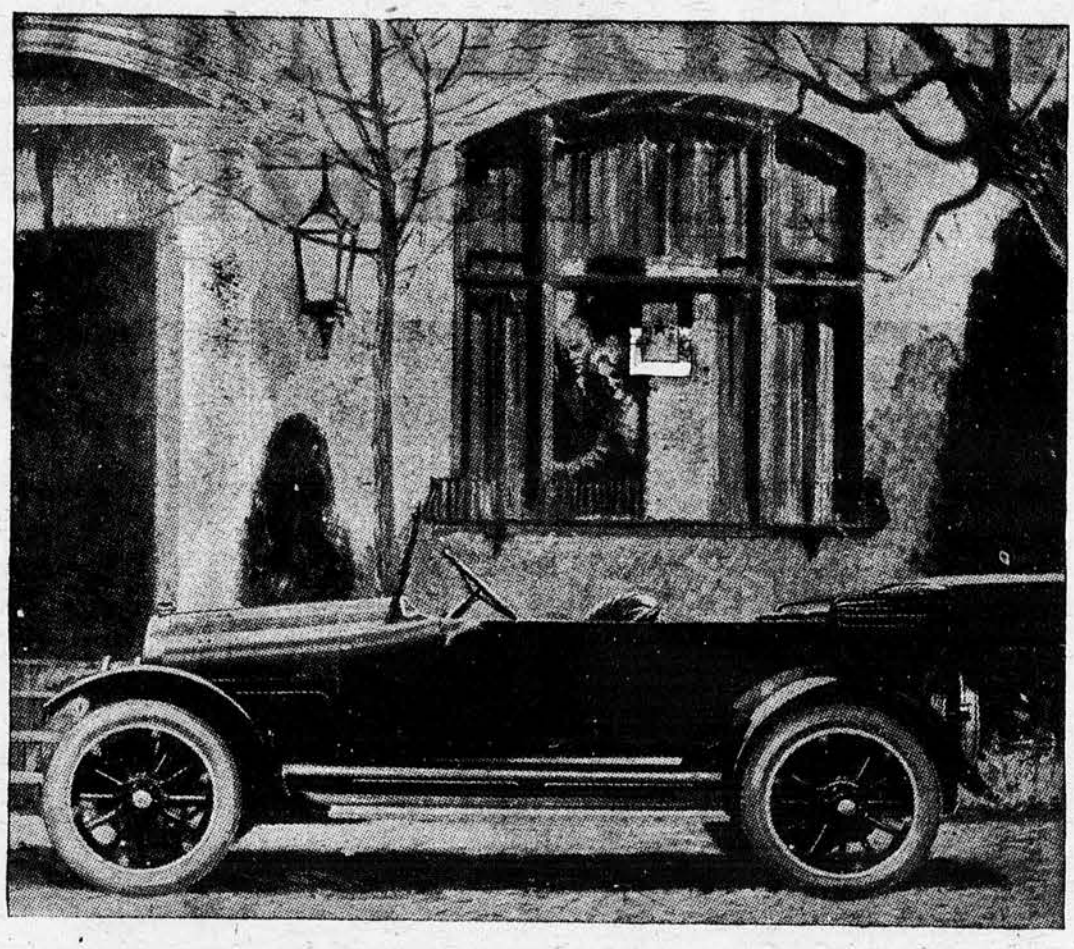
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Heavy Casualties in the Allen Camp

A Lack of Artillery Support Seems to Presage a Loud Call for Ambulances for the Governor's Pet Measures

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By Charles Dillon

SOMETHING was said in these columns, last week, about the possible failure of the representative form of government. "If ever it fails," it was said, "it will be because the people neglect to declare themselves." The way in which the present legislature has trampled on Governor Allen's legislative program looks very much like a disregard of the people's wishes. This may be my dull day, but I can't forget that when Governor Allen ran for his present office he carried every county in the state. That looked as if the people actually wanted him for governor, and had confidence in his ideas. They didn't have to vote for him. There were others. They didn't have to vote for Arthur Capper. There were other candidates for the United States Senate. But they romped up to the polls by the thousands and chose him for the big job in Washington. This meant that the citizens had confidence in him. Didn't it mean the same thing in Mr. Allen's case? If every one of 105 counties gave him a majority surely it was because the people thought he ought to have a trial.

Is he getting it? He is not. With a unanimity that is not seen when any other legislation is under consideration, the house flays every Allen proposal as it shows up. He doesn't seem able to get anything over the plate. His request for a constitutional convention was killed. His land tenantry bill has been slain. Any constitutional amendment coming up with the governor's name attached to its recommendations might just as well go to the committee on necrology. It doesn't look to me as if the members are doing what their people at home would wish them to do. This is what one of the big-brained members said about it last Saturday:

"If they believe in him to the extent of the majority he received—and they certainly do—what are they going to say to us when we get back home if we kill all of the legislation he has proposed? Altho the house journal will show I voted for a constitutional convention, I'm not very enthusiastic about what the folks back home are going to tell me about the legislature. We had a magnificently unanimous party last year, and I was hoping that everything would go all right up here so that we could go home and tell the people that we had put it up to them about this matter of a new constitution. Since we couldn't do that, a few constitutional amendments would have helped. Guess we won't do much of that, either. The fact remains that Henry Allen has the confidence of the people, and what I want to know is, what are the people going to say about us not putting into effect what he has tried to do?"

The folks at home will wish to know just how the members voted on this land tenantry question. Here's the vote: In favor:

Amos, Bardwell, Barrier, Beard, Bollinger, Brooks, Brougher, Brown, Burdick, Campbell, of Sedgwick; Cellar, Cloud, Collins, Dennis, Disch, Edwards, Endres, Evans, Farrell, Finney, Foster, Freeman, Frizell, Garvin, Gorham, Graham, Graves, Grinstead, Harley, Hegler, Hill, Hughes, Johnson, of Norton; Jones, of Lyon; Jones, of Osage; Knudson, Lamb, Lambertsen, Lauver, Lydick, McDermott, McDougall, McIvor, McReynolds, McWharf, Mann, Martin, Mosher, Nork, Ostertag, Paul, Peterson, Piper, Ridgway, Robbins, Samson, Sanders, Scott, of Rooks; Showalter, Smith, Troup, Tucker, Uhls, White, Williamson—66.

Members voting in the negative were:

Baker, Bland, Caldwell, of Ottawa; Campbell, of Bourbon; Connolly, Cox, Dudley, Fowler, Freas, Geddes, Gibbons, Gilman, Harris, Harvey, Hawk, Howard, Iddings, Ireland, Jackson, Jeffrey, Joliffe, Kline, Lippert, Lyons, Miller, Mulroy, Myers, Neiswender, Newkirk, Norman, Oldham, Railsback, Sargent, Sawhill, Schmidt, Scott, of Stanton; Shannon, of Ellsworth; Shideler, Simpson, Snyder, Stover, Taylor, Uhl, Uplinger, Weightman, Whitman, Wilson, Yount—48.

Members absent or not voting were:

Bruner, Caldwell of Elk; Carlton, Chase, Gibbons, Gilman, Johnson, of Nemaha; McKinley, Noble, Ruth, Sullivan, Watkins, Woodard—11.

Land tenantry lost in the house because, as a constitutional amendment it required a two-thirds majority. The vote was 66 for and 48 against. If any of his eight or 10 proposed constitutional amendments can get thru the house they may have a chance in the senate, as the upper house has not yet shown its hand very plainly for or against the governor's ideas.

Governor Allen started out with bright prospects, so his friends believed. And still, whenever one of his measures appears in the house it is like a red flag at a bull fight. Take for example the proposition for the constitutional convention, for which its friends sincerely claimed 110 votes on the night before the attempt was made to hurry up the consideration of it. When the proposition came up for consideration in the house, someone asked "What's the great hurry," and the fight was on. It was a losing fight, and the people of Kansas were not given any right to say whether they desired to make a new constitution.

Constitutional Proposals Up

Should the house continue to back away from the governor's pet measures, the meeting may as well adjourn so far as this session of the legislature is concerned. Observers believe that failure to win the fight this week ends the battle for the winter.

Ten constitutional questions before the legislature under the special order at present include:

Finney proposal to amend Sections 1 and 2, Article 11, relative to finance and taxation.

Neiswanger resolution providing that six amendments may be submitted at one session of the legislature.

Mulroy provision for 10 amendments at one session.

Hegler proposal for home rule for cities.

Shideler resolution for three-fourths jury verdict in civil cases.

Woodard resolution allowing legislators a salary of $500 for two years' term.

Endres constitutional convention proposition.

Taxation committee proposal for tax reform.

Judiciary committee resolution concerning state highway building.

Judiciary committee revision of Harley resolution providing for adoption of Governor Allen's farm tenantry plan.

Of the 10 only three had passed the house when this report was written. They were: For the classification of property; for state aid for highways, and permitting six instead of three amendments to the constitution to be offered to the voters at one time. So that, even if we admit that the present legislature is a pretty fine lot of fellows, it doesn't look as if they were inclined to let the people have much to say about the governor's program. The resolution which would have prevented the governor's being a candidate for the United States Senate, introduced two weeks ago by Montee, has been killed, and this was the only sign of hope in a gloomy situation. The committee on federal and state affairs did the trick, doubtless because it would have hit more governors than one. The primary law still lives, thank goodness—or did when this was prepared—and this may give the people a chance.

Seven weeks have gone into history, and in that time just 51 bills passed by both houses have reached the governor for his consideration. He has vetoed only one, a measure concerning insurance companies.

By the greatest possible stretch of the imagination, only 10 or 11 of the 51 could be termed as being of general effect. Twenty-one of the 51 are entirely local. Nineteen are appropriation bills, most of these being re-appropriations of funds collected by different state departments and bills for legislative expenses and allowing of claims against the state.

Summary of Measures

During the last week altho the house had its field days on constitutional amendments and the senate approved in committee of the whole a number of measures of general interest, not one new bill of first importance has been finally passed and approved by Governor Allen. He has approved 50 measures, 25 originating in the house and 25 in the senate. Eighteen of the senate bills are appropriation measures; 18 of the house bills are local.

The possible important bills finally passed include the anti-profiteering measure, registration of mortgages in counties where property is held, prohibiting pollution of fresh water supplies by oil drillers, collection of double taxes on property escaping taxation as far back as five years, giving of majority rights to girls and boys between 18 and 21 when they are married.

Here is the summary of bills and resolutions finally approved by Governor Allen of general rural interest:

House bill No. 37—The anti-profiteering bill, which enables attorney general to obtain evidence in discrimination cases.

Senate bill No. 168—Requires all fees collected by state departments be deposited with state treasurer.

House bill No. 23—Repeals act which authorizes board of county commissioners of Wichita county section lines to be highways.

House bill No. 33—Giving county fair at Great Bend, and other fairs, right of eminent domain with restrictions.

House bill No. 134—Enables Dickinson county to levy tax for completion of county farm buildings.

House bill No. 228—Enables changing of county seat in Haskell county.

House bill No. 135—Enables Dickinson county to change location of county farm and erect buildings.

House bill No. 189—Increasing pay for men employed in killing grasshoppers.

House bill No. 222—Changes law of chattel mortgages by making mortgagee file the mortgage in the county where mortgagor resides.

Senate bill No. 118—Appropriating $5,000 deficiency for Hutchinson fair.

Senate bill No. 238—Appropriation for state training school at Winfield.

House bill No. 74—Enables county to collect double on property escaping taxation within five years.

Senate bill No. 221—Appropriation for distribution state board of agriculture report.

Senate bill No. 90—Giving both males and females majority rights at 18 instead of 21, in case they are married.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 2—Ratifying federal amendment for prohibition.

House concurrent resolution No. 4—Requesting the United States senate to pass the woman's suffrage amendment.

House joint resolution No. 1—Requires that Marais des Cygnes and Delaware Rivers be so named on maps, instead of Osage and Grasshopper.

Senate bill No. 154—Authorizing state agricultural college to use money now in maintenance fund for erection of water works plant.

House bill No. 90—Regulating oil well drilling so that impure water will not be allowed to pollute fresh water supplies.

House bill No. 42—Repeals act regulating branding and inspection of livestock and hides.

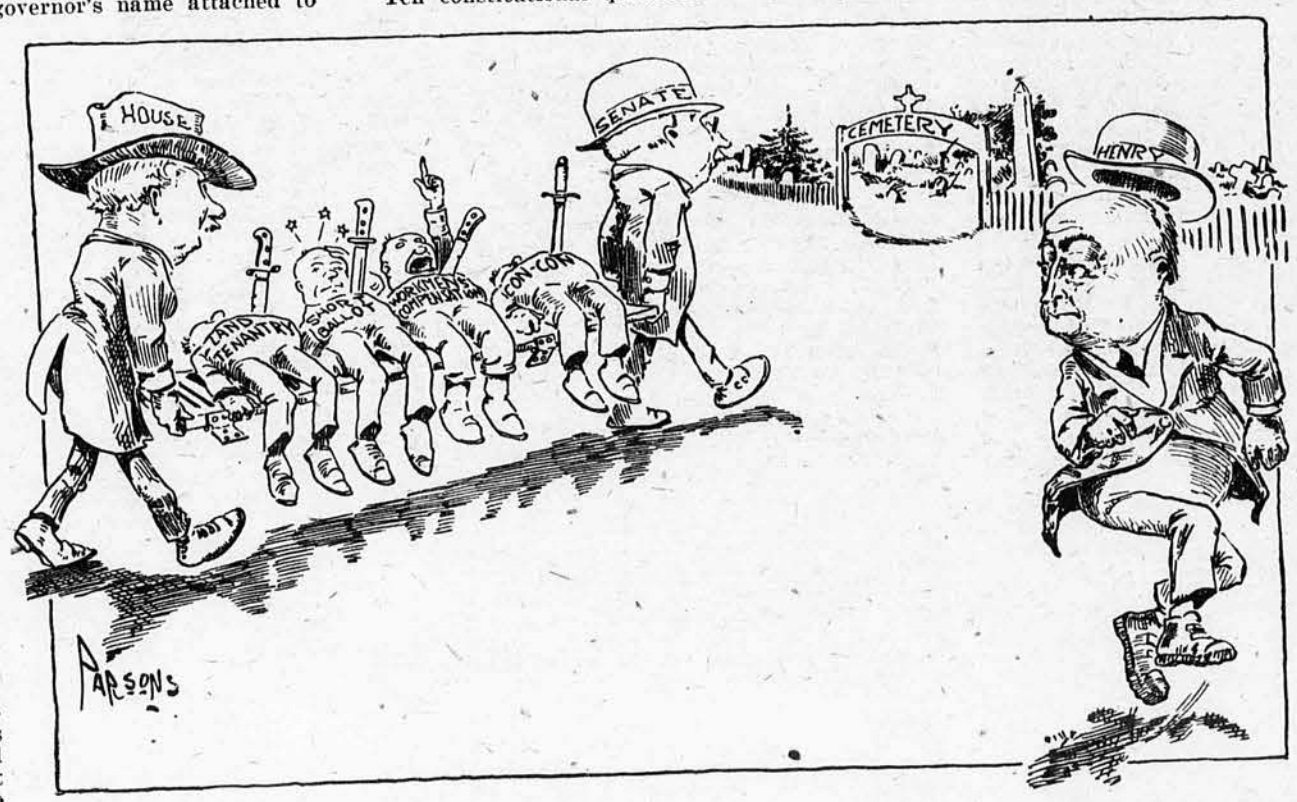
Senate bill No. 76—Authorizes townships and school districts to fund indebtedness without vote of the people when asked to do so by petition of 51 per cent of the taxpayers. Authorizes township or school district to levy a tax in lieu of the bonds not exceeding .3 mill to pay off such outstanding indebtedness. This bill does not apply to school districts in cities of first class.

Senate bill No. 327—Changes name of state home for feeble-minded at Winfield to state training school.

Senate bill No. 490—Enables soldiers absent at present to be entered as candidates in coming city elections.

The big appropriation bills probably will be thru the house by the time this issue of the Farmers

(Continued on Page 36.)



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

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

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

The League of Nations

THE PROPOSED League of Nations to preserve the peace of world is not a perfect arrangement. It may have serious defects which will be disclosed later. It may not result in forever preventing wars. But one thing is reasonably sure: Civilization cannot endure another war such as the world has just passed thru. The opponents of the League of Nations, so far as I have seen, have only voiced objections to the plan. They have not proposed any other plan to take its place. If no League of Nations is formed then the world will go back as nearly as possible to the condition existing before the war. I say as nearly as possible, but in my opinion, it is impossible to go back to the pre-war conditions. I believe that if no League of Nations is formed the world will be in a worse condition, if that is possible, than before the war. I think peace and prosperity without a League of Nations is impossible. Maybe the league will not be a success, but it is at least worth trying. My opinion is that out of it will come a better international condition, and that the league will be improved until it will be a real guaranty against world wars. I believe it will result in gradual disarmament until the time will come when great armies and navies will no longer exist.

It is urged against it that it involves us in the troubles of the old world, just as if we can help being involved. The time when the United States could remain isolated and apart from other peoples has passed, and the man who does not see it is blind. But the situation, if no League of Nations is formed and each nation undertakes to protect itself by armament, will be infinitely worse, in my opinion, than it ever has been, for the reason that men have learned during this war, more new and dreadful methods of destruction than were ever known. The ocean will no longer be an effective protection against sudden attack. Aerial armies will be able very soon to fly across the widest oceans, and bring destruction and death to the richest of the interior cities. What nation will offer the greatest temptation to that sort of attack? The United States. What cities will offer the richest loot to a predatory nation? Ours.

It is idle to say we are not vitally interested in preserving the peace of the world. No nation is more vitally interested, because no other has so much to lose. Some of the Senators opposing the League of Nations say they want the matter submitted to the people of the United States for a referendum vote. That proposition suits me to the ground. Let it be submitted to the people, and let it be discussed fully in every neighborhood, from ocean to ocean. When the people are fully informed I am more than willing to submit to their decision. I have great faith in the ability of the people of the United States to arrive at a proper decision whenever they understand fully the question submitted. When they go wrong is just where every individual is liable to go wrong, and that is when the individual does not understand the matter he is asked to decide.

I believe that if the proposed plan for a League of Nations is discussed thoroly all over this nation the vote in favor of it will be overwhelming, but in any event it is a matter of such supreme importance that the people ought to be permitted to pass upon it if the arrangement can be made.

A Better Plan

I have not figured up the total appropriations for the higher educational institutions of the state, in fact the exact sum is not determined at the time this is written, but I have no doubt it will total 4 million dollars or more. If this amount of money were put into a revolving loan fund from which any young man or young woman might borrow at a very low rate of interest sufficient money to pay the necessary costs of an education, it would be sufficient, in my opinion, to enable every Kansas boy and girl, with the desire to obtain a higher education, to gratify that desire without expense to Kansas. It would effect a saving of approximately one-half the state expenses. It would open the doors of opportunity for a higher education to the children of the poor as well as the children of the rich. It would democratize higher education, and curb the invidious social distinctions and snobbery bred by our present system. It would make every young man and woman realize the cost of an education and therefore appreciate it more. Here is the plan. I have mentioned it before, but shall mention it again, and probably continue to mention it with the hope that some legislature will show the sense to take steps to put it into operation.

I would establish a revolving educational loan fund. I would permit any young man or young woman in Kansas who desires to obtain a higher education, to borrow from that fund so much as may be necessary to pay the tuition and other necessary expenses connected with procuring an education. The fund should be lent at a very small rate of interest, not greater than 4 per cent. The borrower should be permitted to repay the loan in small annual installments covering a period of, say, 20 years. In order to protect the state against loss from death of borrower or inability to pay thru permanent disability, the state should establish an insurance fund. Each borrower should be required to take a policy sufficient to cover the amount borrowed until the same was repaid. As the loan was reduced by payments the amount of the insurance and the premiums would correspondingly decrease. Aside from taking out this insurance the state should require no other security from the borrower than a promissory note with the assurance that the borrower was a person of good character and reputation for industry in the neighborhood in which he resided. This plan, as I have said, would open the door of educational opportunity to every young man and woman of good character in Kansas. The borrower could choose the school. He could attend our university or agricultural college or state normal, or a denominational school anywhere in the state, or if he desired, could go to any college or university outside of the state. Tuition to our state institutions would no longer be free, but would be based on the actual cost of educating the student. In other words the students attending would pay for their own education. The state would then be relieved from the necessity of making huge appropriations to support our higher educational institutions. No student would be compelled to black the shoes of some student whose parents happened to have more money, and were willing to give it to him so that he might live in luxury while getting his education. The poor but worthy young man or woman would not be compelled to have the educational course interrupted by having to leave college to earn money to pay his way.

Legislative appropriations, as I have said, would be practically cut in two, or if it was thought best, the amount now appropriated for these higher educational institutions could be used in road building or other needed public improvements, or the money could be used for the betterment of our common schools and rural high schools. Two or three million dollars a year would help along a great deal in that way. I am not sure that such a plan could be put into operation without a change of the constitution, but I believe it could be. I do not think the constitution forbids the creating of such a revolving fund. Once created it would then take care of itself.

To Prevent a Panic

I have received a pamphlet written by John O. Yeiser, of Omaha, published by the National Magazine association of Omaha. The pamphlet bears the unique and somewhat striking title, "Debts of Today, and Hell to Pay." The preface says the following gentlemen have contributed toward paying the expense of publishing and distributing the pamphlet: H. S. Aldrich, supreme judge and ex-governor of Nebraska; E. P. Smith, mayor of Omaha; W. R. Adair, banker; R. B. Weller, wholesale lumber merchant; E. A. Conaway, lawyer; J. W. Christie, secretary and treasurer, N. W. Group Bell Telephone Co.; E. G. McGilton, ex-lieutenant governor of Nebraska; J. P. O'Keefe, capitalist; George D. Meikeljohn, ex-Assistant Secretary of War; Captain W. J. Broatch, ex-mayor of Omaha; Broughm Stevenson, general development agent, Great Northern Railway Co.; T. L. Combs, ex-president National Jewelers' association; R. D. Bedford, farmer.

I mention these names to show that these men of prominence in business and public affairs think enough of the plan outlined in the pamphlet to contribute of their means to have it printed and circulated, so that evidently they do not consider it a hair-brained theory. Mr. Yeiser has been, and is deeply concerned over present world conditions, and the dangers that evidently threaten organized society, and our present civilization. It seems to me that any man who reads and thinks at all must be deeply concerned over these questions. Simply to shut our eyes and go along blindly trusting to luck is not the duty of any good citizen. True enough, what any one of us may do to help the situation may be very little. Also let us admit modestly that when we think we have a remedy we may be mistaken, and if our proposed remedy were tried it might do more harm than good. But we do know we are confronted with what seems to me to be the most serious situation in all the world's history. It is a situation fraught with possibilities for evils which almost appall us.

Before any problem can be solved the facts ought to be understood clearly, not only by a few, but by the many. Here, in brief, is the great problem that Mr. Yeiser is trying to solve: How to save the world from universal bankruptcy; keep trade going after peace; provide for universal employment at good wages, and avert the business panic and disaster that threaten us with the people of all other countries.

The United States is in better condition than most other nations, vastly better without a doubt, but nevertheless threatened with eventual financial disaster, and probably with a great financial panic in the near future unless some remedy is found. Mr. Yeiser calls attention to the startling fact that at the outbreak of the Great War the national debts of the world totaled about 40 billion dollars. Even at that the debts, public and private, were piling up constantly, and financiers sounded the alarm on account of this economic condition. Since the war began Germany and its associates have contracted additional public debts of 40 billion dollars. The allies have added to this world burden 126 billion dollars, and before it is thru the United States will have added to this 32 billion more. These public debts, added to the 40 billion existing before the war began make the total of national indebtedness at present 238 billion dollars. Prior to the war the state, county and municipal debts of the United States were double the amount of the national debt. Assuming the same ratio existed in other countries Mr. Yeiser estimates the state and municipal debts of the world at 80 billion dollars, making a total of 318 billion dollars of public debts in addition to the vast volume of private debts. Theoretically all these public debts are payable in gold; but as there is not known to be more than 9 billions of gold in existence in the form of coin or bullion, it is evident if all the gold were available in payment of debts it would not be sufficient to pay the interest on the public debts for more than nine months of the year, to say nothing of payment of any part of the principal. Mr. Yeiser might have added that the total estimated increase in the wealth of the world before the war would be little more than sufficient to pay the interest on the present public debts of the world to say nothing of keeping up with the interest on the private indebtedness. If the interest were paid with common labor at the rate of $1.50 a day, and that probably is more than the average wage paid for labor the world over, it would require the constant labor of more than 35 million men to pay the interest on these public debts. If, then, the world was going deeper and deeper in debt before the Great War, with its terrific destruction of man power, what can be expected now when the indebtedness has been multiplied by six or seven?

Is it possible so to alter conditions that this enormous burden of debt can be carried without seriously impairing the prosperity of the country? Is it possible, indeed, to avoid the world bankruptcy that threatens us in common with all other people of the world? Mr. Yeiser thinks so and this is his plan:

He proposes the government shall employ all labor not otherwise employed at a rate of say $5 a day in public improvements such as road building, improvement and development of public water powers, navigable streams, and so on. Whenever the demand for labor from private sources becomes great enough to attract the laborers on the public

works the number of government employes would of course decrease. He would also organize an army of employment made up of men who would volunteer to work for the government or to be lent by the government to private employers when the demand became urgent. In either case the labor would be paid for at the minimum of $5 a day; but as I understand the plan the private employer would have to pay the government a slight premium over the government minimum wage. The laborers for the government would be paid for with currency issued directly by the government and made a full legal tender. Mr. Yeiser proposes to standardize labor by means of his labor army, and also, as he says, prevent inflation. When money becomes too plentiful and wages rise as a result above the standard fixed under Mr. Yeiser's plan so that employers cannot obtain labor they may call on the government to provide the labor from its enlisted labor army. When the money is paid into the government treasury in exchange for this labor supplied by the government, according to the Yeiser plan, it is considered as redeemed and is destroyed. In this way he figures that the volume of currency will adjust itself automatically to the needs of the business of the country.

Right here, however, I may say his plan is not clear to me. Possibly I do not understand it, but this is the way it would seem to work: Let us assume that there is a demand for 10 million men to work in the privately conducted industries. The government, let us say, has been employing 10 million men on public works, roads, or improving waterways. The volume of currency is therefore increasing at the rate of 50 million dollars a day, and is becoming too plentiful. Men refuse to work for private concerns for $5 a day or at a slight advance over that, and these private employers call on the government to redeem its labor currency by providing the necessary labor. Mr. Yeiser says the money so paid to the government for this labor would be redeemed and destroyed, but I do not see where he provides for the payment of the men supplied except by the currency paid to the government by the private employers, and if this currency is paid to the laborers of the industrial army then it would not be taken into the treasury and destroyed, or if it were the government would have to issue more currency immediately in its place to pay the wages of the army.

I have said it is possible I have misunderstood Mr. Yeiser's plan. However, it is a plan worth considering. I suggest that any of my readers who feel interested in getting this pamphlet and studying it, write John O. Yeiser, Omaha, Neb., and ask him to send a copy of it. It is interesting whether you agree with his plan and conclusions or not.

I have reason to believe that a good many persons are doing some intelligent thinking on this same subject of what is to be done to avoid catastrophy. Here is a letter from a subscriber at Nunn, Colo., Frank G. Kolavik, from which I quote:

You state in your article, "Standpatter and Bolshevist," "It is true, unfortunately, that the average man does not take time to do much thinking about his government." Will you please tell why the average man does not take time to do much thinking about his government, and what remedy would you suggest to make the average man think? I am an average man, and have my own ideas about why and how, but like to read in Passing Comment your explanations, for you are a great teacher of your subscribers.

Now let me give you some suggestions. Suppose you and other editors in the United States would go ahead and circulate petitions among your subscribers for your plan in regard to the Liberty Bond. Can the men in control of the finances stop you? Can they stop the people from doing it? The poor have to sell the bonds; the few will get them and also the interest. Who rules this government, the few moneyed men or the people? Are the words of our great Lincoln, "A government of the people, for the people and by the people," forgotten? The uniformed men were ready to sacrifice their lives and all for liberty and freedom; the sacrificing of the Liberty Bond interest would be nothing, a patriotic duty to those who were ready to give all. You said it probably would save 20 billion dollars to the public, and I say it will save the men who were willing to sacrifice all, from economic slavery.

Another suggestion. Why does the horse pull when he hears "Giddap"? Every farmer seems to understand that all right, all right, but the farmer who doesn't see and understand why he should organize is more faithful to his master than the poor horse. Will you please tell him why he is whipped, who is the driver and how powerful he would be if he could only be got to think? Yes. Please tell him why and how. Be the leader, please. United the farmers would be the most powerful men, collectively speaking. The country needs a few more like you, my dear sir.

It seems to me the reason the average man does not take time to do much thinking about his government is not very difficult to find. The average man is kept right busy trying to make a living for himself and his family, so busy that he does not have much time for anything else, or at least he feels he has not much time to give to other matters. Now, this average man is a very good sort of a chap. I have a high opinion of him. He is honest, patient and industrious. He is a man of good morals, takes care of his family to the best of his ability, dresses and feeds them as well as his income will permit, and is eager to see his children educated. He is also a patriotic citizen, loyal to his country and ready as Mr. Kolavik suggests, to fight for it and if need be to die for it. In a dim sort of way he realizes it is of supreme importance the people have good government; otherwise he would not be willing to make these supreme sacrifices. But he has become accustomed to allowing a few men who take an interest in politics, in very many cases a purely selfish interest, to manage the affairs of government—national, local and state. This idea that the masses of the people really ought to have a part in governing themselves is comparatively new anyway. People still are impressed with the belief that the government is really something separate and apart from them, something to be turned over wholly to a governing class, made up of men who make politics their business. We do not realize how much we are held by the dead hands of the past and how the old traditions of government by a limited ruling class have come down to us, and how they influence us. Then, when this average man does conclude that perhaps he ought to pay more attention to governmental affairs he finds it is not easy to get action. If he attends a party caucus to nominate candidates he discovers the fellows who make a business of politics have already fixed up a program and a ticket. They have the machinery in their hands, and he feels, and is rather helpless. So he is apt to go away rather discouraged, perhaps disgusted, and say, "What's the use? These fellows who know the political game will run things anyway, so I may as well go ahead attending to my private business and let them run it." And yet if this average citizen were to consider the matter carefully for a few minutes he must know he is as vitally interested in his government as these men whom he permits to run it. The chances are he is a better man in every way than the average of these politicians and is a better thinker, too, when he takes the time to think. If he were to set about it in earnest he could wield more influence than one of these politicians, and inspire more confidence in his fellow men. But if he is going to take part in public affairs it is necessary first that he determine what he wants in the way of public policy and why he wants it. It is not much use simply to kick about the way the fellows who do work at politics run things unless he has something better to offer. He needs to do a lot of careful thinking in order to determine what is the best policy in government—local, state and national.

Mr. Kolavik pays me the compliment of suggesting I become a leader of the forces necessary to put into operation some of the ideas that I think ought to be incorporated in government. If he means by that that I undertake the organizing of these forces, honesty compels me to admit I lack the talent for organization. I am profoundly interested in public questions. I hope I may have set some persons to thinking concerning these questions. I like to write about them and talk about them, but I lack the peculiar ability that the successful organizer must have. Perhaps it is a lack of aggressiveness. I do not care to try to dominate the minds of my fellowmen, and the successful organizer must do that to a considerable extent. The best I can hope to do is to make people think with the hope that the leaders and organizers of correct thought will come to the front, as I believe they will.

If ever there was a time when the average man needed to think it is now, for upon him, it seems to me, depends the future happiness of the world. I do not want to be a pessimist or to pose as an alarmist, but it seems to me the person who does not realize that the world situation is tremendously serious, is wilfully blind. The world is burdened with an interest-bearing debt that I believe the wealth-producers not only can never pay, but upon which they cannot pay the interest. The Great War, too, has accustomed the people of the world to blood and violence, so it is more than usually difficult to establish and maintain order. We know how people are influenced by conditions. We have seen an orderly community turned into a mob, thirsting for blood, and apparently insensible to any feeling of mercy. War has, in my opinion, tended to create the mob spirit thruout the world. The foundations of orderly government are shaken. Now suppose this four years of blood and slaughter and awful destruction is followed by hard times, lack of employment, business panics, worldwide unrest. Is not the mob spirit likely to increase? Is it not likely to spread thru every land in Christendom, and tear down the pillars of government upon which we have relied for safety? And in case this mob spirit becomes rampant do the smug business men who think society is created primarily for their benefit, imagine they will escape the general catastrophy?

There are two dangerous elements in society. There is the arrogant, selfish class, made up of people who believe they should be permitted to live in luxury, and heap up riches tho millions are starving; who believe that under any and all circumstances their interest and their dividends should not be disturbed; who believe the principal business of government is to guard property rights, and that the rights of property ought to be paramount to the rights of person. They flaunt their riches in the face of poverty, insensible to the fact that they are exciting envy and hatred and are sowing the wind, to reap the whirlwind later. There is, at the opposite extreme, a class made up of those who are ready to war on any sort of organized society. They may declare their object is to destroy the big capitalists, but their real object is to prey on society, to take from whoever has, without recompense. They purpose to render no service for what they obtain, but simply to loot and destroy. They would, if they could, overthrow all the present governments, and finally restore the law of the jungle. Just as the mob often gathers to itself many well meaning but misguided citizens, so these apostles of destruction will gather a following of well meaning but misguided citizens who will be caught by emotional appeals and transparent sophistry.

Between these extremes is the average citizen and to him we must look for safety and salvation. He does not belong to the luxurious rich, and neither does he belong to the very poor. Labor of some kind is with him a necessity. He owns some property and wants to see it protected, but realizes the rights of person are or ought to be of greater consideration than the rights of property. He believes in orderly government, and while if necessity arises he will fight and fight bravely, he abhors strife and bloodshed. He does not believe in the theory that there is a necessary antagonism between the employer and the employed, or that there is a distinct laboring class and a capitalistic class. He is, in fact, both a laborer and employer in many cases. In a limited way he is a capitalist, and believes a man is a better citizen if he owns some property. He believes in industry and thrift, and sees no reason why he should be robbed of what he has honestly earned and saved, either by an exploiting corporation or by idle agitators posing as leaders of labor.

If civilization is to be saved; if Bolshevism, anarchy, terrorism are not to spread over the world, it will be owing to this great middle class, made up of average men and women. They must wake to the dangers that threaten. They must do a lot of hard, sensible thinking.

The idle man is a source of danger always. The best insurance against unrest is universal employment. The man who is busy and earning a good wage or salary, or who is engaged in a reasonably profitable business on his own account, is not apt to be a disturber. He is not inclined to follow irresponsible agitators, or to spend much time in cursing capital. In order to make him a contented man, however, it is necessary that he be enabled to earn enough so that he can support himself and family in reasonable comfort, and lay by a little in addition. He must not be harried continually by taxes and interest collectors, and he must feel he is not being robbed in the cost of his food, clothing, fuel and rent.

I do not believe the government should become the sole employer of labor. I do not believe it is wise to destroy private enterprise, but I do believe it is a proper function of government to see every man has the opportunity to earn a comfortable living. For a long time the principle has been recognized that the government has the right to compel a man to work. In every city in the country there are ordinances punishing vagrancy. The man without visible means of support is liable to arrest and fine and enforced labor on the rock pile, or at some other employment provided by the city. If the government—local or state, or national—has the right to say a man must work, it follows logically that if there is no private employment for that man at remunerative wages, the government is under obligations to supply it.

I do not know that I am in full accord with Mr. Yeiser's plan referred to elsewhere, but there is one part of it I do approve. I would have the government provide employment at good wages for every man who cannot get other employment at equally good wages. I believe also the government should pay its obligations with non-interest-bearing notes or bonds, and that it should in turn collect enough revenue to meet its annual bills. When the notes given out in payment of the government obligations return to the United States Treasury in payment of taxes, they should be destroyed, and new notes issued to meet new obligations as they arise. In this way the volume of currency would adjust itself automatically to the needs of the business of the country, and the burden of interest would be lifted from the backs of the people. To this extent I am in accord with Mr. Yeiser's plan.

Put an End to Waste

The spectacle of a Congress of the people blindly approving bills calling for the expenditure of nearly 20 billions of the people's money, because it has not had time to study the bills to discover whether these billions are to be well expended or not, should and will impress the people as an exhibition of the wildest and most wasteful exhibition of recklessness the world ever has seen. And this opinion will be correct.

If Congresses and legislatures continue carelessly to expend and largely to waste public funds while they vex and disappoint the people's hopes for timely, rational and greatly needed legislation, how long will it be before the people will do away entirely with such statesmanship?

The people are becoming more and more impatient with time-servers who play politics while the people's business waits, but they are not half as impatient as they ought to be.

There are just two sides to every public question—a right side and a wrong side. It should not be difficult to find the right side, and there should be no other side for any representative of the people.

Arthur Capper.

Tractors Show Improvement in Quality

To Make Better Machines Instead of Making More Types was the Tendency Indicated by the Exhibits at Kansas City

By Frank M. Chase

INDICATING a more stable, settled condition in the tractor industry, an improvement in quality and refinement of features rather than the introduction of new models, and an enormous—in some cases almost overwhelming—demand for tractors, the National Tractor Show held at Kansas City February 24 to March 1 marked the development of a greater and deeper interest in these machines than any of the three preceding shows held at that city.

A new record in the size of the show was set this year; for the mind with a liking for figures probably it would be safe to say that it was 40 per cent larger than the tractor show held in 1918. A $45,000 building, providing 120,000 square feet of floor space, held the exhibits. About 300 exhibitors held space. More than 70 of these were makers of tractors, who showed an average of about two models to the manufacturer. A number of new models were shown, an occasional old model had been dropped from manufacture, but in the main the same types of tractors were exhibited as a year ago. Thirty-five concerns showed tractor-drawn implements and 210 the numerous and varied accessories that find their places in tractor farming.

The continued huge success of the tractor show at Kansas City, greater than at any other point, is ample evidence of the tremendous market for their products that the tractor manufacturers are finding in the territory adjacent to this center. The success of this show, too, is a tribute to agricultural practice of the states contributing to the Kansas City tractor market, particularly as it represents the ready acceptance by the farmers of the means best adapted for increasing their agricultural production to meet the needs of the times.

Among the tractor manufacturers the discussion centered on the large volume of business they are expecting and are preparing to do this year. Definite evidence of the approaching activity in the tractor industry was provided by the Avery company, which just preceding the show, shipped two train loads of tractors from its plant to be distributed from the Kansas City branch house. Motion pictures of the loaded trains were shown at a banquet for the Avery salesmen and distributors. Speaking at this banquet, J. B. Bartholomew, head of the Avery company, said that this shipment, representing ¼ million dollars worth of tractors, was only the beginning of this company's allotment to the Kansas City territory for 1919; that the company is now entering upon an unprecedented season of tractor sales, and that probably 3 million dollars worth of tractors from this one concern would be distributed thru the Kansas City office before the year closes.

Representatives of the John Deere company drew attention to the wonderful development in the use of tractors, saying their concern was impressed with this growth because of the increased interest in both tractors themselves and in tractor-drawn implements. It was the belief of these men that tractors will find their greatest part in performing the heavy duty work of the farm, such as plowing, harrowing, pulverizing and seeding, but scarcely expect that horses will be largely supplanted by mechanical power. They emphasized strongly the ability of tractors to do the heavy work of the farm quickly, at the time it needs to be done.

Tractors are made to sell, and would not be made were there not fair prospects for selling them; so back of the increased activity in the tractor trade, taxing the capacities of some plants, there is a very real, significant interest in tractors on the part of farmers. There was no dearth of direct evidence of this interest at the show. Farmers were studying the various models more eagerly and with more understanding of tractor construction than ever. By this is marked the transition of the tractor from the "strange device" stage to a more or less commonplace machine on the farm, familiar to the farmer who is doing his work with it, and who therefore looks at it with no awe, but as the keen, discerning buyer desiring the full worth of his money.

Among the refinements noticed on the exhibits probably none engaged more attention than the use of anti-friction bearings, which are being more widely used in tractor construction every season. These the farmer wishes when he counts out his money for a machine, because, having had daily experience with friction in his farm machinery, he is eager to take advantage of every possible opportunity of lightening it. He may be unable to compute the cost of friction at a certain point with the nicety of a skilled engineer, but friction is no new thing to him, and he is not likely to continue to buy tractors wherein friction dissipates a large part of the power developed by the motor.

"On the conventional four-wheel implement there are about 15 important locations where anti-friction bearings can be used advantageously," said H. O. Meister, sales manager of the Hyatt Roller Bearing company. "To get a concrete example let us take such a tractor equipped with a 20-horsepower motor. At a recent meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, when such a hypothetical tractor was under discussion, it was estimated that if it were equipped with anti-friction bearings it would show from 40 to 60 per cent more power at the drawbar than if equipped with plain bearings.

"Assuming that this tractor with plain bearings sells for $1,500 and basing our calculations on the minimum figure, or 40 per cent, if we have a similar tractor equipped with anti-friction bearings capable of doing 40 per cent more work, it is the logical conclusion that such a job is worth 40 per cent, or $600, more money to the farmer, and he would be justified in paying $2,100 for it. The real climax of this analysis, however, lies in the fact that the difference in cost between plain and anti-friction bearings in the average case will increase the selling price not 40 per cent, but only 6 or 7 per cent; so that the tractor under discussion would cost only about $100 more, or $1,600, equipped with anti-friction bearings."

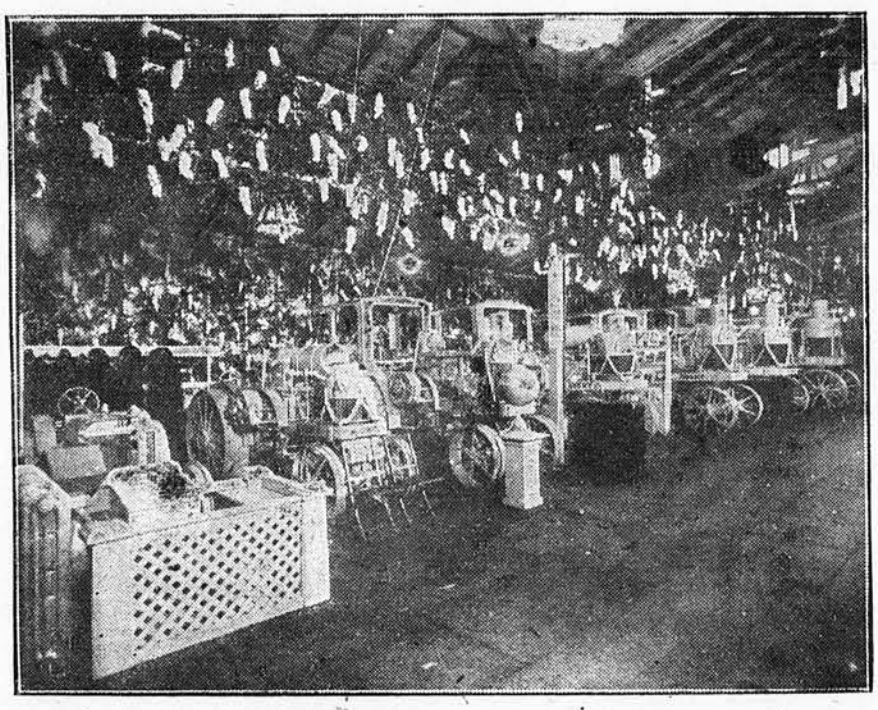
Along with the refinements he desires, the farmer is looking also for quality in his tractor and good workmanship, even if the cost is greater. The cheap tractor has lost its attraction. He wants good quality along with utility in his machine, and he is willing to pay well to get them. The building of this better quality into the tractors has caused increases in prices as compared with 1918, but the increased prices have not lessened the farmer's abounding interest in tractors.

The emphasis which farmers place on the durability of tractors was pointed out by George A. Dechant, advertising manager of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company. "Farmers are looking for more durability in tractors," he said. "For years they looked on tractors with suspicion, as to their durability. Manufacturers cannot build them too durable to please the men who buy them. But one feature will not sell a tractor. To have large sales nowadays the tractor must have a combination of good features. We aim to have every part of the Case tractor as good in quality and as durable as the next part."

Mr. Dechant spoke also of the strong demand for tractors, his concern receiving many orders at the show from both users and distributors of the machines. According to his information, too, this demand is not appearing in any particular section of the country, but is general. He said a great demand for tractors of the three-plow size has developed recently, and that his company, while anticipating it, still may be unable to fill all of the orders for the three-plow ma hines. Small threshers also are in great demand, he said, their use increasing as the use of tractors develops.

Among the highly interesting booths at the show was that of the Holt company, showing camouflaged tractors just as they were constructed for use in the war zone. A two-man tank also was displayed. With the exhibit was Sergeant F. A. Rogers, who served in France with a heavy mobile ordnance repair shop, to explain the work of the tractors and tanks in the war.

An interesting incident of the show was the arrival of the Happy Farmer tractor after a trip of 303 miles from West Alton, Mo., pulling two covered wagons. Sixteen days were required to make the trip. The tractor had been in use on a farm near West Alton, and was driven across the state, following the Santa Fe Trail as much as possible, by Henry Myers and Fred J. Springer. The appearance of the tractor and wagons indicated plainly that some bad roads had been encountered, but the boys said they were never stuck.



Beautiful and Harmonious Decorations Made the Tractor Show an Enjoyable Place to Visit. This was the Booth of the Avery Company.

At a meeting of the tractor committee of the National Implement and Vehicle association during the show, it was decided to hold the national tractor demonstration for 1919 at Wichita. A. E. Hildebrand, who managed the demonstration at Salina last August, will be the manager of the next demonstration.

A meeting and dinner of the Society of Automotive Engineers was held, at which topics of interest to the tractor industry were discussed. At the dinner Finley P. Mount of the Advance-Rumely company, who was toastmaster, outlined the uses of tractors under the heads of heavy duty work, light duty work and transportation. It is not his belief that one type of tractor can perform all three types of work economically. The farm tractor to be successful, he said, must have the ability to operate belt-driven machinery, and reserve power. In the lack of sufficient reserve power lies the greatest cause for tractor dissatisfaction. It is his opinion that the machine must be heavy enough to provide ample traction.

J. B. Bartholomew said at this gathering that he expected no early return in the tractor industry to what is commonly referred to as "normal" conditions, and that in the meantime tractor manufacturers would be making a mistake to sit idle waiting for the price of steel to fall or to refrain from expanding their operations. He is very optimistic over the outlook for an increased use of tractors, and spoke enthusiastically of the part played by the show just held in furthering their utilization. It has been so successful for the last four years, he said, that it is likely to continue as the big national tractor show.

We Visit the Motor Show

BY CHARLES DILLON

Trucks have become a part of the national life. They are indispensable in industry in city and country. They have taken the burdens from the shoulders of the horses, and if they had accomplished nothing else than this their coming would have been a fine, civilizing influence. They have become an integral part of every well-equipped farm, and no farmer visits the big show without going to see them. Judging from careful observations in many states and judging also from the conversation of farmers in Convention hall crowds, trucks will be as common as tractors or threshers in the next decade.

The trucks were shown in the twelfth annual motor show in Convention hall. There were 78 models, and they ranged in size from the great Kelly-Springfield which resembled a railroad locomotive, down to the little delivery truck to be seen on many farms. These firms had exhibits:

Republic, Nash, Bethlehem, Dodge, Chevrolet, Pierce-Arrow, Garford, Corliss, G. M. C., Oldsmobile, Acme, Indiana, Vim, International, Kissel and Defiance. Kelly-Springfield, Federal, Old Hickory, Packard, Diamond "T" and All-American, Service, Reo, Sandow and Jumbo, Master.

One may see thousands of trucks right now on a journey from Kansas to New York, and when your wanderings take you into the Atlantic states you find trucks carrying on an interstate transportation business, precisely as the railroads do it. Regular trucks are running now between New York and Philadelphia with much satisfaction and more punctuality than the freight trains, and they are doing the same form of service in Ohio and other eastern states. Some day, when the Middle West gets a system of good roads—hard-surfaced: when our horses have been relegated to field work suited to their shoulders, we shall handle all our quick delivery freight, and most of our farm stuff on truck trains, just as the armies used them in the great war. Trucks are no longer an unknown quantity. Like tractors they have been proved. While the value of this machine is admitted

(Continued on Page 36.)

Country Talks Fresh from the Field

Farmers Discuss Dairying, Taxes, Poultry, Crops, Raising Hogs, Silos, Naming Farms, Land for Soldiers, and Other Subjects

Arranged by John W. Wilkinson

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to make free use of its columns to express their views on any subject that they consider of interest to the public. Letters dealing with state and national politics, economics, good roads, rural schools, profiteering, dairying, feeding livestock, cropping, poultry farming, and other related subjects will be very acceptable. Pictures of farm homes, livestock, good roads, rural schools and other objects of interest also are desired, and we will pay for all those that we accept and use. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Smudge for Smoking Meat

For smoking meat a good smudge and probably one of the best can be made with sawdust from some hard wood. The fire and smoke is easily controlled and it makes a sweet smoke.

Concordia, Kan. W. H. Plumly.

Makes Money With Silos

My experience with silos dates back to 1912 when I erected my first silo, known as the Common Sense or two by four silo, a 20 by 40.

It proved to be a good investment and in 1917 I erected a 16 by 45 cement stave silo. It is permanent, with no upkeep and being air tight it keeps the ensilage perfectly. It is simple in construction, easily and quickly erected.

I have always used corn fodder for filling my silos since my farm is second bottom land, and as a general rule we have a good growth of fodder.

The first three years I filled my silo I used fairly green corn but from experience the last few years I find that well matured corn fodder makes the best ensilage. The time of filling will depend on the season and varies from September 15 to October 10.

I feed ensilage to beef cattle, stockers, milk cows, calves and also to my horses. There is no one feed on the farm which will take the place of ensilage.

A silo is valuable any year but is a necessity of a poor year.

Concordia, Kan. E. F. Decker.

Raises Poultry

I write to tell of my experience in raising poultry and selling it. Up until three years ago I had scrub stock. That year I saw an ad in your paper where I could get purebred Buff Orpington eggs so I sent and bought 200 eggs and set them. The first 100 hatched fine and I raised half of them. The other 100 did not hatch so well and I did not raise very many of them as they were hatched the first of July. The next year I sold $40 worth of cockerels.

Of course I put my ad in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In August, 1917 we had a sale and moved out here in March, 1917. I sold all of the chickens I had but three dozen hens and now I have 100 hens and 30 cockerels. We always raised our own feed until last spring when we had to buy. It cost us $7 and we let them run out on the farm. We always have had all the chickens and eggs to use.

I think kafir and wheat make the best feed for hens. I always buy my cockerels or buy a setting of eggs to raise them from. I killed 50 young fries by the middle of August. I never kept an account of them since.

Mrs. Mary E. Simpson.

Armel, Colo.

Deep Snow in Western Kansas

We had a heavy snow storm in Western Kansas on February 13, 1919 and we took some pictures of the snow February 16. The snow drifted and made a snow bank at our place 18 feet deep. It completely covered our cherry trees.

A view of Johnsonvale is shown in one of the pictures on this page. The shed shown in the picture is 80 feet long and the wind filled it entirely full of snow. If we had put our stock up as usual in the shed we would have lost a large number of them. Luckily we left them out on the range and no harm came to our cattle.

Hays, Kan. Peter Johnson.

Likes Capper's Plan for Soldiers

I homesteaded in Phillips county 42 years ago, and have seen all of Kansas settled up. There is not more than one-fifth of the land in the extreme west that is being cultivated. I note that Governor Capper, Secretary Mohler and others are trying to settle this land by advertising. It should be done, for this is a good small grain country, and is the very place for people without homes. The soldier boys too, should locate here on this cheap land, for it ought to be producing something. Couldn't Governor Capper or some of the men at the head of our government take this matter up, and try to settle this part of the country? They would help people who have no homes locate in a fine country, create more property for taxation, and help build up the country.

Now another thing, I believe you will agree with me in, and that is that every bit of land, except coal and mineral lands, should be thrown open to homesteading. 640 acres for grazing, 320 acres for cultivating and 160 acres of reserve land should be given. This would give the people who have no homes of their own, and the soldier boys a chance to put this land to good use. What is the use of good land lying idle year after year, and so many people without homes of their own? This would be the best thing that was ever done for this western country, and it should be done at once.

St. Francis, Kan. M. L. Bogart.



Here We Have a View of Johnsonvale That was Taken at a Distance of 1 Mile from the Snow Drifts.

More About Wyoming

In answer to my inquiry for help thru the Mail and Breeze, I have received such a tremendous mail that it would be too big a task to send a personal reply to all the letters. We have had a great many inquiries not only for the position, but in regard to this country. It would be well for those desiring information to write to the United States Reclamation Service at Powell, Wyoming. I will personally answer as many letters as I can.

I am pleased to note that there is a great interest taken in this country, and would advise as many as can to visit our country and make a personal investigation. There is opportunity and great possibilities here. The government is going to spend a large sum of money here in construction work and will throw open for settlement a large body of land as soon as possible, depending upon how fast it can be developed. It is being surveyed and plotted at the present time. Any man who is a worker and willing to go thru the few hardships necessary to homesteading can make good. During my six years' residence here, there has always been a shortage of help, especially in the summer season. L. A. Pease.

Powell, Wyoming.

A Tale of Two Hogs

I have just finished a little experiment in feeding two hogs which was quite satisfactory to me, so I will pass it on. There has been a question in my mind whether a man could feed this high priced feed to hogs and make anything or even break even, so I tried this experiment for my own benefit. Somehow we farmers look upon some of our agricultural experiments as not being applicable to the farmer. In fact, we have heard some men say that if the farmers carried out the instructions of our experiment stations we would "go broke."

I bought two hogs, one sow weighing 180 pounds and one barrow weighing 140 pounds. They were just common bred hogs and I gave only 10 cents a pound for them. I put them in a small pen such as any farmer has, and began feeding them January 18. I fed them hominy hearts, barley chops and oilmeal. The barley chops proved unsatisfactory, so I fed only hominy hearts which had been damaged a little and cost me only $3 while the undamaged was selling for $3.60. I began feeding about 10 pounds to each hog and increased it until at the end of 30 days I was feeding 18 pounds to each hog. I fed them twice a day, soaking the feed from one meal to the next. On February 18, I sold them to the local butcher. The sow weighed 310 pounds, making a gain of 130 pounds or a little better than 4 pounds a day. The barrow weighed 230 pounds, making a gain of 90 pounds, or 3 pounds a day. The sow brought 16 cents a pound, or $49.60 and the barrow 15 cents a pound or $34.56. I fed them just 900 pounds of feed at a cost of $28, and this with the price paid for the sows amounted to $60. Deducting this from the $84.16 which the hogs brought, leaves me a profit of $24.10 for my labor for 30 days.

Whether I could take 50 head and do anything like this I do not know, but one thing I have learned in this experiment is that you have to feed them if you expect them to make a gain. I believe a great many farmers make the mistake of not feeding enough. If 50 hogs were fed at the rate I fed the two, they would consume 750 pounds a day. At $3.60 a hundred the feed would amount to $27 a day. I didn't think it would pay, but it did for me.

Elgin, Okla. F. Love.



The Snow Drift Shown at the Left in This Picture is 18 Feet Deep and Completely Covers Several Cherry Trees.

Names for Farms

Descriptive names are always best for farms and geographical places. Too many of our counties and towns are given men's names and continue to be the man's "tombstone" long after he is forgotten. This is "Lane" township in honor of some Mr. Lane, but as far as I know, there is not a Lane living in it. There should not be two farms in the same locality with the same name, for that would be confusing. It is difficult to find names for level prairie farms where thousands of them are alike. Claylea, Beeland, Elmrow, Bird Song, Woodrow, Roadside, Shady Lane, The Garden, The Orchard, Hedgerow, Fruitland, Glen Rock, White Rock, Red Land, Rock Bridge, Pond Valley, Timber Creek, Grainfield, Stillwater, Grassland, Green Wood, Shady Bend, Grand Corner, Glenwood, Highdale, Springfield, Richfield, Point Rocks, Stone Fence, Cloverdell, Greendale, Plum Rock, Farifield, Freemont, Vinewood, Overtop, Grand Terrace, Limestone, Saddle Ridge, Ridgefield, Rocky Pond, Oakland, Woodland, Fairland, Rocky Point, Deep Valley, Peace Valley, The Vines, Roseland, The Flowers, Farland, The Level, The Square, Cloverlea, Hilltop, White Silo, Red Hill, Grayland, Homeland, Sector, The Slope, Nut Wood, and The Thicket are all good names for farms.

Athol, Kan. Edward Lind.

Makes Money in Dairying

I have four high grade Shorthorns, which were fresh in August. They average about 115 pounds of milk a day. The butterfat during the month of December was 430 pounds, and the average test is 30 to 35. The money I received amounted to $101.64. Their feed consisted of 3 pounds of oats a day apiece and all the alfalfa hay they wanted. How is that for a Dickson county farmer? Albert Schultz.

North Topeka, Kan.

Wants Mad Dog Tax

I agree with C. C. Huffington of Latham, Kansas, who wants a mad-dog tax law, by which all dogs are to be taxed and the money to go into a fund for paying damages done by mad dogs.

Two years ago, we lost five of our best cows by mad dog bites. Other neighbors lost stock also, making in all a big financial loss to the community. Let us have the mad-dog tax law and thus protect livestock.

Pruda B. Utler.

Maple City, Kan.

Freed's Sorghum

I thought it might be of interest to Mail and Breeze readers to know something of my success with this crop in Lane county. J. K. Freed of Scott county, certainly did Western Kansas a great service when he bred and introduced this most ideal sorghum crop for this part of the state. I have been here now two seasons and have grown sorghum almost exclusively. I have done a great deal of experimenting and have found to my satisfaction the Freed's Sorghum to be the best and surest of them all. It will mature and make grain when the others fail or virtually so. The fod-

(Continued on Page 20.)



An Even Stand of Corn

GIVE your corn crop a good early start when you want an even stand. It takes a good planter to give it that start, a **C. B. & Q.** or **International Corn Planter** that is easily adjusted and that stays adjusted until the job is done. Consider these planters feature by feature.

They plant corn accurately whether used with edge drop, flat drop, or full hill drop plates; whether the corn is checked or drilled. The drop clutch can be changed, while the planter is working, to drop 2, 3, or 4 kernels to a hill. The tongue is easily adjustable to the height of the horses. A handy foot drop lever makes head-row planting easy.

When you look over the **C. B. & Q.** or **International** planter, don't miss the automatic marker, a handy feature that saves a lot of work and time. There are fertilizer attachments if you want them, combination pea and corn planting hoppers, open wheels or closed—your planter will be equipped just as you want it. You can plant rows 28 to 48 inches wide by 2-inch adjustments, with four distances between hills.

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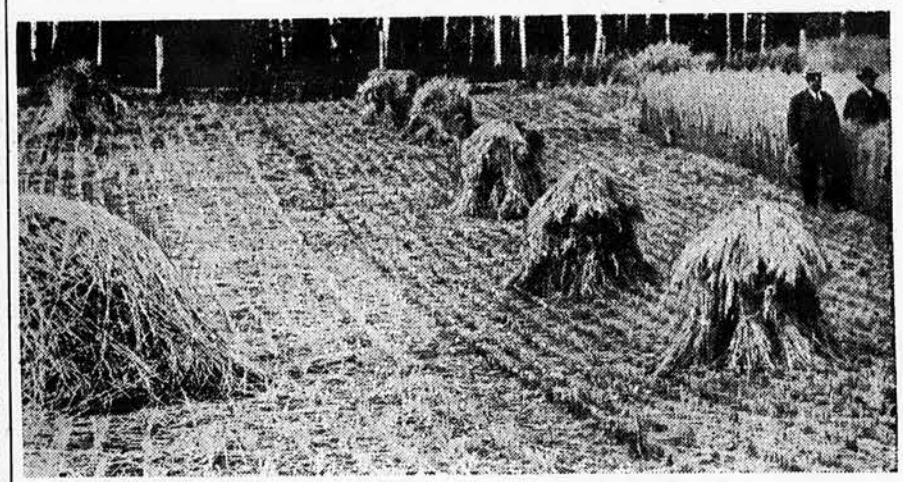
Growing Barley in Kansas

Closing Distilleries Gives Us Another Grain Crop

BY HARLEY HATCH

MORE farmers than usual are planning to sow barley in Eastern Kansas this spring. Barley will be from this time on strictly a feed crop, for the manufactured product "Old John Barleycorn" is soon to die a natural death. Barley has been raised but little in Eastern Kansas because as a feed for hogs, corn usually is considered best and until the last two years it has been a surer crop than barley. For this reason I would hesitate to advise a very large barley sowing on any Eastern Kansas farm because we already have as large a small grain acreage planned in the form of wheat and oats as we should have; if we give over much more ground to small grains we will have none left for corn and corn, so the prophets say, is to be a big crop this year.

In years when oats yield well in Eastern Kansas it is safe to conclude that barley will also. Barley also is less likely to be injured by rust than oats but on the other hand there is no crop so likely to be entirely destroyed and eaten up by chinch bugs as barley. In former years, when barley was raised here, notably about the years 1905 06-07 it yielded as well as oats and as feed for hogs and cattle it had a value considerably in excess of that of oats. But with the return of the chinch bugs in 1910 barley went out of existence in a hurry. As one neighbor who had quite an acreage sown to the crop said "Chinch bugs will leave everything else and travel 10 miles just to get into a field of barley." The danger of a return of the bugs is one of the reasons for going slowly in the raising of barley in Eastern Kansas.



This is a Field of Barley in Alaska. Many Farmers in Eastern Kansas are Planning to Sow This Crop This Spring for Feed.

As for growing the crop a seed bed should be made just as if oats were to be sown. Then drill in from 2 to 2½ bushels of seed to the acre of a good bearded sort. Let the beardless barley alone under Kansas conditions. It may succeed in the North but in Kansas the yield of the beardless sorts will be 10 bushels to the acre less even under the most favorable conditions. Barley should be sown early the same as oats and in Kansas an early variety should also be sown. The late large barley of the North will not do well here any more than the late Northern oats. I know of no seed for sale locally; if the seed is wanted it will have to be bought thru some of the Kansas seed houses or some grower in the Northwest part of the state where barley is one of the main crops. The Kansas Agricultural college can, no doubt, put you in touch with farmers in that locality who have seed for sale.

High Feeding Value

Barley has a high feeding value when ground both for hogs and cattle. In this respect it is far ahead of the speltz which was given a trial in Eastern Kansas about 10 years ago and which was discarded not because of small yields but of inferior feeding value. In localities where corn is not a fairly sure crop barley is a good crop to raise for it is pretty sure to make grain before the intense hot, dry weather sets in. But in those localities where corn stands a pretty good show to make a crop I believe it will be more successful than barley at least three years out of five. Barley is a feed crop to be grown where corn is not a success either because of early frost or hot, dry weather in July and August but it never will be largely grown where corn can be grown.

As a nurse crop barley is better than either wheat or oats. Winter wheat is seldom a successful nurse crop in Kansas because it has already in early spring a firm possession of the ground and it usually so shades the ground that the newly started grass or clover has a poor show. Oats are better in this respect than wheat for the spring sown grass or clover starts at the same time with the oats. But barley is best of all for a nurse crop: it is of a quick and rather open growth which gives the young grass a show for its life.

It can be assumed that so far as the season is concerned that barley will have just a little better show to make a crop in Eastern Kansas than oats for it is not so likely to rust. But barley seems more at the mercy of chinch bugs than any other small grain. It is true, we have no chinch bugs in Eastern Kansas now but we had none in this locality in 1909 and in the summer of 1910 they fairly swarmed here. The bugs made their flight in from Oklahoma—so it was said—in April, 1910, and by the last of May many oat fields were fairly alive with them. A wet spell at that time ended their activities in the oats but they later appeared in the corn in large numbers. Bu if you judge there is no chinch bug menace present for 1919 barley would be as safe a crop for you as oats provided you can spare enough from your corn acreage for it.

Kohlrabi and Cabbage

Kohlrabi, which has been "dubbed" the lazy man's cauliflower, should be given a trial in every home garden. The plant, which belongs to the cabbage family, thrives well in any soil, providing it is given sufficient moisture during the growing season. Seeds are sown and seedlings transplanted in the same way as are those of early cabbage. Succession plantings made every two weeks from May until July will provide tender specimens for use thruout the entire summer, as well as a supply which may be stored in a moist cellar for winter.

The enlarged stem which forms just above the ground is the part of the plant used. This, when properly cooked, has a desirable flavor resembling that of cauliflower. Bulbs should be used before they become fibrous or woody, that is, when each is not more than 2 inches in diameter.

Plants set in the garden at the time of transplanting early cabbage are spaced 8 to 12 inches in rows 18 inches apart.

There should be no demobilization of garden forces. Home gardens should be planned on paper now.

New Insect Pest Appears

Corn Borer Threatens to Destroy All Crops

BY GEORGE A. DEAN

FARMERS everywhere are warned to be on the watch for the European corn borer which attacks and often destroys nearly every kind of grain crop now grown. It is widely distributed in Central and Southern Europe, West Central and Northern Asia, and Japan, is known now to be established in Massachusetts and New York, and very probably will be taken soon into other localities. Those who are familiar with the habits of the insect state "that of all the foreign pests introduced into this country, this one stands pre-eminently at the head of the list in destructive ability."

The favorite food plant of the European corn borer is corn, including sweet, field, fodder, and pop corn. However, from what is already known of the omnivorous habits of this insect, it would seem that there is scarcely any succulent annual plant in which it will not live. In this county, in addition to corn, it has already been found in a healthy, vigorous condition in oats, tomatoes, potatoes, beets, beans, celery, and spinach of the cultivated crops; Dahlias, Geraniums and Chrysanthemums of cultivated flowers; Fox-tail grass, lamb's quarter, burdock, cockle burr, rag weed, horse rag weed among the weed plants.

A Serious Pest for Sorghums

If the insect becomes established in the states where the kafirs and sorghums are grown extensively, very probably it will become a most serious pest on them. There are also good reasons to believe it will attack wheat, cow peas, and many other cultivated crops. We may well believe that if this corn borer becomes thoroly established and widely distributed thruout the great agricultural states, the damages may amount easily to 1 million dollars a day.

The larva of the European corn borer is a dirty white caterpillar, about one inch long, with a brown head. It passes the winter in a nearly full grown condition within its food plants. In the spring its growth is completed and it then bores its way to the surface of the food plant where it makes a slight hole which is to serve as an exit for the resulting moth. The larva now forms a cocoon in the burrow, passes into the pupal stage, and in about two weeks the adult moth emerges. The moth, which lives about two weeks, deposits from 300 to 700 eggs on the food plants. In about five days the eggs hatch, and the young larvae at first feed on the tender shoots of the plants, but finally bore their way into the main stem of the plant. In about six weeks, after burrowing thru all parts of the plant, the larvae pupate as before and emerge as moths about the middle of summer.

The female moths of the second brood deposit from 600 to 900 eggs. It is the larvae of this brood which do the greatest damage to corn, since they attack not only the stalk but also the tassel and the ear, and continue feeding until cold weather. "Field counts made in Massachusetts last year resulted in finding as high as 311 full grown larvae in one hill of corn. In one test 75 plants were dissected and an average of 46 larvae were found to each plant. Plants so affected are thoroly honey-combed and fall to the ground. The ears of corn are bored thru from bottom to top and from side to side, the borers feeding on the kernels while they are soft. Complete destruction of the ear usually is accomplished either by the borer, or thru decay which follows the injury." Inasmuch as one moth which emerges in the spring may be responsible for from 100,000 to 300,000 larvae later in the same season, and since a single larvae is capable of destroying an ear of corn, one may get some conception of the damage which this pest can cause.

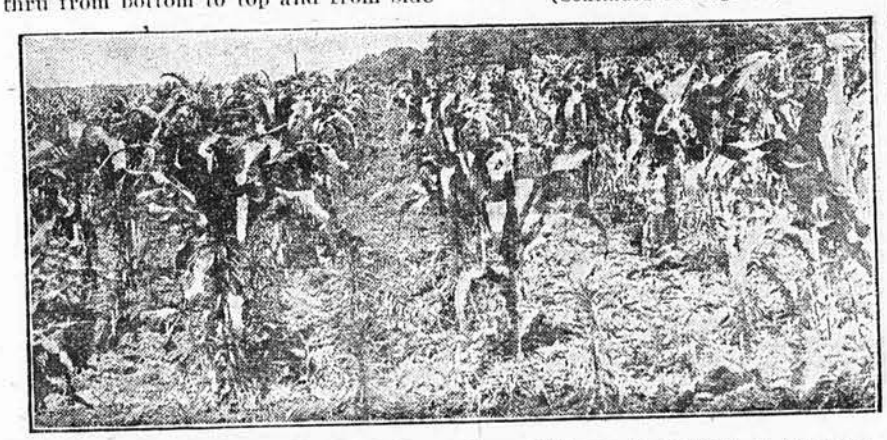
How It Is Scattered

At the present time we do not know of an infestation of this serious pest in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma or in any of the great wheat and corn producing states, but since its natural spread is rapid, and its artificial distribution by railroad trains, motor cars and other means of transportation, and since it may be carried from one locality to another in the many infested plants, it is probably only a question of time until it will be established thruout the great agricultural states unless drastic measures are at once put into operation to either eradicate or control it in every infested locality. It is, therefore, highly important that every farmer and every gardener be on guard, and just as soon as an insect or an injured plant is discovered that approximates the description of the European corn borer and its injury, specimens should be sent to their state entomologist or experiment station in order that any such colonies that might be discovered could be dealt with in the incipient state.

At this time of the year, probably the best way to find an infestation will be by inspecting corn stalks, especially those that have been pastured The presence of the insect will be shown by a circular entrance less than ⅛ of an inch in diameter, and usually showing a little discoloration around the margins. The entrance holes lead into a gallery, which, if it extends to the node, expands irregularly and frequently has blackened walls. Most of the insect's work is within 3 feet of the ground, and usually in stalks more than ¼ of an inch in diameter. In cutting or breaking corn stalks, or in husking corn fodder, a close lookout should be kept for infested stalks. In cleaning up the gardens, the stalk of any plant or any weed that may have a small round hole in it should be saved and later sent either to the county farm agent, the entomologist, or to the experiment station. If all of us will be on the lookout for an infestation of this insect, and will send in all suspicious plants, very probably the pest will be discovered before it has become well established, and thus by striking hard early in the fight we may be able to control it. To neglect our duty at the proper time will permit the pest to get beyond all possibilities of control and then the state and nation will be burdened with big appropriations to fight it. The insect is a hazard to the greatest wealth-producing factors in this country. The seriousness of the damage cannot be exaggerated.

Congress is planning to make an appropriation of not less than $500,000 to be used in an effort to control and eradicate this insect before it becomes a national menace. The United States Department of Agriculture is urging

(Continued on Page 37.)



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Planning the Farm Garden

Keep Table Well Supplied with Vegetables

BY M. F. AHEARN

KEEP the table well supplied with vegetables and you will keep the doctor away from the door. There would be less need of spring medicine if more vegetables were available during the winter months. Taken alone this should be considered sufficient reason for the farmer to set aside a plot of ground for the home vegetable garden but if more argument is necessary let it be whispered that this garden plot in all probability will make more money for the owner than any other piece of like area devoted to general farm crops. And again, with a well planned garden the housewife loses some of her perplexities with regard to obtaining variety for the meals. On the farm the work may be done at odd hours and if the garden is located near the house the extra work will scarcely be noticed. Why not give this branch of agriculture the prominent place it so richly deserves? Make it a headliner instead of an obituary notice, give it a place in the sun and the farm garden will repay abundantly for the time and labor expended not alone in dollars and cents but in satisfaction and better health.

Have a Definite System

Draw up plans well in advance of the planting time in order to reap the greatest benefit from the garden The plot of ground set aside for vegetables should be large enough to supply the table with fresh vegetables thruout the season and supply enough extra for storing during the winter, besides supplying material for the home canning club. It has been estimated that from ¼ to ½ an acre properly arranged and taken care of will produce enough vegetables for a family of six, and instances have been reported of this being done on ¼ of an acre. A similar area should be planted to potatoes. The kinds of vegetables and the amounts that are grown will depend upon the personal tastes of the different members of the family. This diagram should show the location of every variety, give the distance for plantings and have a space reserved for records of yields and quality. Using this system the farmer has an opportunity to study these records the following year and avoid some of the mistakes that are sure to be made the first year. In planning the vegetable plot one should take into consideration the type of cultivation that is to be practiced.

Long Rows or Beds

Where it is possible to do the work of cultivating with horse machinery or tractor it is advisable to plant the seed in long rows. Have the rows run the long way of the garden and set them far enough apart to permit cultivation by horse or tractor. Such a system facilitates the harvesting, spraying and care of the vegetables. There should be enough room left at each end of the plot to make the turn without driving over the crop. Vegetables planted in beds take more time for their care; dry out quicker because the paths that inevitably will follow this practice will act as drainage ditches and carry the water away from the plants and there is a tendency to crowd the crop so that a maximum yield cannot be expected. Where rotation and succession are practiced the long rows will be found intensely more practical.

Group the long season crops together at one side of the garden and the earliest maturing vegetables at the opposite side. For example start with horse radish at the western border and work east placing rhubarb in the next row, following with asparagus. These are all perennial crops and remain in the soil for a number of years. They all practically require the same cultural methods and are planted in rows from 4 to 6 or even 8 feet apart. Four or 5 feet from the asparagus rows start the tomato rows and next to the tomatoes, egg-plants and peppers, then root crops such as parsnips, carrots and salsify. Still working east plant in order onions, cauliflower, cabbage, beets, beans, peas, lettuce and radishes with a few parsley plants in the border for "milady's" dinner party. The explanation of the why of such an arrangement is as follows: Short season crops being grouped means that a larger area is available later on for planting to a succession crop and the space may be used more economically than if it were split up into several narrow strips. Sweet corn should be planted as far away from the tomato as possible in order to protect the tomato from the corn ear-worm. Potatoes nd sweet potatoes may be outside of the limits of the regular garden plot.

The Soil Required

Select a piece of ground near the house for the sake of convenience. It will make it easier to care for the plot and facilitate the harvesting of the crop. Nearness to the water supply must be considered for it is often necessary to irrigate the garden during the hot dry months of summer. This may be done most easily by the "ditch method." Shallow furrows are made down the rows between the plants and the water permitted to run until the ditch is filled. Shortly after the water has soaked into the ground the loose soil should be thrown back into the furrow. A southern or south-eastern slope is best suited for early vegetables. It warms up quicker in the spring, provides good drainage and lends itself naturally to irrigation provided there is a good water supply at the command of the gardener.

A rich sandy loam is suited to most vegetables but they will thrive on a wide variety of soils. On small areas any soil may be put into good condition for the growth of vegetables by the addition of barnyard manures and sand. All vegetable soils are improved by the addition of barnyard manures which may be applied at the rate of 15 to 20 tons to the acre. Apply in the fall and plow under as deeply as possible. Fall plowed gardens may be worked very early in the spring and are better able

(Continued on Page 32)



Boys and Girls Should be Encouraged to Have Gardens of Their Own. All Money Made from Selling the Vegetables Should Belong to Them.



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HENRY FIELD, Pres. Henry Field Seed Co.

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And when they find that we really deliver the goods, they pass the good news along. Most of our growth has come from customer-to-customer boosting. Our records show that we get ten times more new customers from personal recommendations of friends than we do from advertising. We are all like one big family, interested in helping each other.



MY FIRST SEED HOUSE

Now I want you to be one of this big family with us. Nearly every one in this part of the country is planting Field's Seed and reading Field's Seed Sense and catalog already, but we might just as well make it unanimous. If you are already one of the bunch, send in the name of a friend. You'll be doing us both a favor.

And if I can help you with any advice or information on anything in the garden or farm, or seed line, speak up and tell me your troubles. Advice, such as it is, is free, also samples of anything you are interested in. Address me personally.

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

How the Hotbed Will Help

Suggestions for Starting the Early Plants

BY M. F. AHEARN

HEAT for hotbeds is commonly supplied by the fermentation of horse manure. Material of practically the same age and from highly fed horses is the best. It should be mixed with about an equal bulk of litter or straw, as the manure will not heat well if too dense. It should be piled in a long, narrow, square-topped pile, slightly concave at the top in order to hold moisture, and allow it to ferment. If the weather is cold and fermentation is slow, the mixing of a little hen manure in one part of the pile, or wetting with hot water, will start the heating. In order to get uniform fermentation, the pile should be turned occasionally and all lumps broken up. When the pile is steaming thruout, it is ready for the hotbed. This process usually requires from two to three weeks.

Hotbed frames are sometimes set on top of the pile of fermenting manure. When this is true the pile should extend a foot beyond the edges of the frame to hold the heat. It is best, however, to have a pit about 2 feet deep. If the bed is to be permanent the pit may be walled with stone or brick. Upon the bottom of the pit place a layer of straw, leaves or any coarse material 2 or 3 inches deep.



Cabbage is Being Grown in These Hotbeds for the Spring Trade. Double Glass Sash is Used to Help in Keeping out the Cold.

Then place a layer of manure 18 to 20 inches deep, followed by a thin layer of 4 to 8 inches of loam, in which the plants are to be grown.

The hotbed should be placed on the south side of a building or other good windbreak, and care should be taken to have good drainage. Three feet by 6 feet is a convenient size for the sash, and as many of them may be used as desired. The frame should be higher at the back, a very good proportion being 12 to 15 inches at the back, and 8 to 10 inches at the front. The sash may be of glass, but many prefer muslin. Muslin is very much superior if the hotbed is to be used for sweet potato plants.

The hotbed may be made as early in the year as desired, but for common use growing early tomatoes, lettuce and radishes, early in March is generally the best time.

Care should be taken not to water the bed too much, as this will cool the manure and stop fermentation. The bed should be ventilated often, during the warmest period of the day.

Cold Frames

A cold frame has no heat other than that derived from the sun. It consists of a frame of the desired size, with glass or muslin cover, so arranged that the bed may be ventilated. It may be placed near the buildings in a sheltered spot or in the open field as desired. Plants may be transplanted from it when settled weather arrives, or the frame may be taken up and the plants left standing where they were started.

Seeds of celery, tomato, egg plant, cabbage and onion may be started in the hotbed. Lettuce and radish can be grown to completion under glass. Sweet potato slips usually are obtained by starting the roots in the hotbed.

Vegetables grown in this manner are usually from two to three weeks earlier than those grown from seed planted in the open ground. More vigorous plants will be obtained if transplanted once or twice before setting in the field. Plants hardened in the cold frame withstand the hardships of the final transplanting much better than if they are taken directly to the field from the hotbed. The seeds should be sowed in flats (shallow boxes) broadcast or in drills and transplanted when the young seedlings show from two to four leaves.

Hints on Transplanting

Select the strongest plants for this operation. Dwarf, stocky plants are better able to withstand the rigors of transplanting than tall, spindling specimens. A good time to transplant to the field is just before a rain or when there are indications of several days of cloudy weather. If it becomes necessary to set plants out during hot, dry weather the work should be done late in the evening. Nearly all plants derive some benefit if the tops are shortened before being transplanted to the open. Set the plants deep in the ground and press the soil firmly about the roots. Plants that are difficult to transplant, like cucumbers or melons, should be started in paper pots, and transplanted to the field if an early crop is desired.

The proper time to transplant from hotbed to the open will depend largely upon the kind of plant, whether or not it has been well hardened, and how large a supply of plants is on hand. Different sections of the state will have different transplanting dates. In this section near Manhattan tender plants should not be set in the open ground before the first or second week in May.

Smut Losses Being Reduced

Twenty-five per cent more farmers in the United States treated seed to prevent cereal smuts in the 1918 spring and fall seeding seasons than during the previous year, according to an estimate recently made by the United States Department of Agriculture, based on surveys and on increased demand for formaldehyde and copper sulfate, which are used in making the treatment. The estimated national loss due to smuts in the 1918 crop was 25½ million bushels of wheat: 110 million bushels of oats; and 6 million bushels of barley. Minnesota and Nebraska together lost during 1918 over 8 million bushels of wheat from stinking smut alone, practically all of which could have been prevented by a simple treatment previous to seeding.

More Hay Needed

A 25 per cent increase in the production of hay, in order to maintain and if possible to increase the supply of livestock, is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. The production of hay in the United States in 1918 was only 90 million tons, as compared with 98 million in 1917, and 111 million in 1916. This falling off was due to unfavorable seasons and to plowing up meadow lands for other crops.

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Marty Earns the Money

For That Gray Silk Dress



Marty, in the Gray Silk, at the Social, and Henry Homans, With Eyes for Marty Only!

"WHERE'S Marty?" asked her father at the supper table.

Mrs. Benton's motherly face became troubled. "Marty doesn't feel so good, Tom," she replied. "She allowed she didn't want any supper to-night——"

It was like waving the proverbial red flag.

His whole expression changed to one of furious anger, Tom Benton brandished his forkful of potatoes. "It's that pesky social," he roared in tones that could have been heard down at the barn. "Marty, you come here, *right off*."

The tall, slim, twenty-year-old girl had no more than entered the door when her father "went" for her:

"Now, young lady, I thought we finished this yesterday. I'm NOT agoin' to give you any money for any gray silk dress for any social, not if twenty Henry Homans was home from France—or South Africy—it's all the same to me. You sit down there and eat your supper."

With a last harsh glance at her, Tom Benton turned his attention to his meal, finished his third piece of pie, got up from the table, stumped out the door, and was heard starting up his car preparatory to a trip to the crossroads for his evening's game of talk and a fresh supply of tobacco. It was quite evident there was no use asking him again for the dress, though it was true he could afford it, and equally true that Marty didn't have anything really fit to wear to the social. If you've ever been in such a fix, you know how poor Marty felt as she poured her heart out to her mother while they were doing the dishes.

"Oh, it's so mean of him! He never gives us a thing," cried Marty, attacking a wet plate as if it had been her father himself. "Look at that old stove"—snapping her dish towel in the direction of that well-meaning but truly exasperating "housewife's friend"—"fit to break your heart every time you want a hot oven. Look at *your* hat, mother, and your old black coat. Oh, no, he can't give you a coat or me a dress, but only last week he bought three blooded roosters for himself and a self-starter for his car. Always something *he* wants. And oh, mother, that pretty gray silk, and only sixteen dollars, and you know how hard I worked to help him all fall, and all the girls will look so nice, and H-H-H-enry H-h-h-home——"

Tears were falling in earnest now, but Marty did look funny, standing up there waving a handful of knives and forks.

"Now, Sweety, suppose Henry should drive down the lane right now; how'd you look? I think we can do better than that," laughed Mrs. Benton, though there was a lump in her own throat. "You come in here and read this letter mother got today. I shouldn't be surprised——"

By this time Mrs. Benton had the letter out, and Marty forgot all about her disappointment the minute she had read it. "A way a girl just like you can earn extra money in her spare time," she quoted aloud. "Oh, mother, I'm going to *try* it."

And she *did;* with what success you can imagine when I tell you that the Thursday before the party Miss Marty drove into town with enough *cash* (that she had earned herself in this entirely new way that she had never even tried before) for that gray silk dress and a pair of silk stockings the exact match!

"GRAY certainly makes a pretty dress for you, Marty," whispered Henry Homans as they went in to the delicious supper at the social. "I think you are the prettiest girl there *ever was*."

"I'm glad you like my dress, Henry," answered Marty, looking down at it modestly—little mouse! never telling that she *earned* it herself, and intends to make the money this very month for a mighty pretty, new spring bonnet.

Mrs. Benton tried the work, too, and has already earned the amount necessary to purchase a fireless cooker she has set her heart on!

IF YOU would like to know what this work is and how you also can earn extra money in the same way, just write to THE MANAGER OF THE GIRLS' CLUB, Box 905, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and say: "Please tell me how Mrs. Benton and Marty earned that money and how I can do the same."

You will receive a prompt reply, which *will not cost you a cent.* It will *bring* you money instead—enough for *you* to buy a "gray silk dress," or a new hat, or something you are wishing you had the money for right now! Write to-day and find out all about this money-earning Club.

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Soils Must be Enriched

Crops That It Will Pay to Fertilize

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

FARM experience and experimental work have shown that crops differ in their fertilizer requirements. Some crops respond to applications of commercial fertilizers while others do not. Certain crops, such as corn, often are injured by commercial fertilizers, especially in dry seasons. The crops most benefited are wheat, oats, kafir and alfalfa.

Wheat is usually one of the most profitable crops to fertilize because it has a high market value and it requires but a small increase in yield to pay for the fertilizer applied. Wheat also makes considerable growth in the early part of the season when plant foods are being liberated very slowly and the crop responds readily to application of plant food in an available form. The quality of grain is decidedly improved in many cases by applications of phosphorus. When soils are low in phosphorus, applications of acid phosphate will increase the test weight of wheat from 2 to 3 pounds a bushel. In addition to increasing the yield and weight a bushel, phosphorus will cause wheat to mature from four days to a week earlier. Applications of acid phosphate at the rate of 80 pounds an acre at this station have increased the average yield of wheat 2 bushels an acre over a period of eight years. In the last five years, 43 tests have been made with phosphorus in Southeastern Kansas. The average increase, due to the application of phosphorus, has been 6 bushels an acre. As far as we have been able to determine, it is not profitable to apply phosphorus to wheat in the central part of the state.

Like wheat, oats makes a part of its growth in early spring when plant foods are liberated very slowly, but unlike wheat, it doesn't have a high commercial value. Where it pays to use commercial fertilizers on wheat, it will usually pay to use them on oats. The increase an acre is greater than for wheat and this tends to overcome the effect of a lower value a bushel. The rate of application of phosphorus on oats should be less than that on wheat.

Effect on Corn

It seldom pays to fertilize corn, even in the section of the state where fertilizers give their best results on wheat. Corn grows thru the warmest period of the year when plant food is liberated most rapidly, and consequently has the best opportunity to obtain an abundance of plant food from the soil itself. It is also a crop that should make a slow growth in the early period of its development. Commercial fertilizer applied at or before the time of planting corn produces a more rapid early growth of the plant and makes it less able to withstand periods of dry weather to which it is likely to be subjected later in the season. Thus, in dry, unfavorable seasons, commercial fertilizers may actually reduce the yield of grain.

Sorghum crops naturally make a very slow early growth. They are not as easily injured by dry weather as corn and require a longer time than corn to mature. Anything that hastens their early growth usually is beneficial, consequently commercial fertilizers often give paying returns on kafir and other sorghums, and frequently increase the growth of kafir sufficiently to mature the crop under conditions where it would otherwise fail to mature. Phosphorus may be applied to kafir with the combination drill or it may be spread broadcast before planting the kafir. If the former method is used, the rate of application should be from 80 to 100 pounds an acre, while the rate should be from 125 to 150 pounds an acre if the latter method is used.

Alfalfa, Clover and Grass

Grazing crops respond quite readily to applications of commercial fertilizers. When applied to wheat with which clover and timothy have been seeded the fertilizers are as valuable for the grass crops seeded with the wheat as for the wheat itself. The same principle holds true when alfalfa is to follow wheat on the thin soils. The residual effect of the fertilizer will increase the growth of the young alfalfa plants. Commercial fertilizers often can be used with profit at the time of seeding alfalfa on the thinner types of soil in Eastern Kansas.

Commercial fertilizers, especially those high in phosphorus, such as steamed bone meal and acid phosphate, often are as profitable to use on old stands of alfalfa as barnyard manure. Old alfalfa obtains from the air the nitrogen it needs for growth, potassium is obtained in abundance from the soil. The alfalfa is not benefited by the organic matter supplied in the manure to the extent that cultivated crops are benefited. Applications of manure to old alfalfa fields often cause a growth of grass and weeds because of the seeds contained in the manure. For these reasons, it has been found that phosphatic fertilizers may be used very satisfactorily in place of manure for fertilizing alfalfa in Eastern Kansas. When the quantity of manure produced is not sufficient to cover the cultivated fields and hay fields, the manure should be used on the cultivated land and commercial fertilizers on the hay land. The rate of application of acid phosphate to old alfalfa lands should be about 250 pounds an acre. The application should be made every two or three years.

Voting Away Public Funds

The passage of the annual "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill, carrying more than 30 million dollars, by the house indicates that there is to be no let-up in reckless expenditure of public money by the present Congress. The public has grown accustomed to this sort of thing but there is rising, thruout the country, a wave of protest against the continuation, for socialistic and paternalistic economic ventures, of a vast wartime expenditure and its resultant burdens. On December 31, 1918, the outstanding obligations of the government in bonds, certificates of indebtedness, war savings stamps, amounted to 21 billion dollars. The interest on this is estimated at 1 billion dollars. The naval appropriation now being considered calls for an expenditure of 746 million dollars. For hospital construction 30 million dollars is to be spent.

The merchant marine will cost us, conservatively, about 650 million dollars. The extra cost for war in discharging men from the service will be at least 500 million dollars, and possibly double that. The aircraft appropriation of from 25 to 30 million dollars does not include the proposed aerial mail, and that undoubtedly will call for 50 million dollars more. The government operation of the railroads already has provided an item of 735 million dollars during the first year of government control, and this probably will be increased to 800 million dollars before the roads are restored to their owners.

Government contracts have been authorized up to 3 billion dollars. The guarantee to the farmers on wheat, conservately estimated, will be 1 billion dollars. The war risk insurance will require 150 million dollars. The European food bill recently passed carried 100 million dollars. Extra clerk hire to members of the house will exceed $500,000 in the next 12 months.

The federal employment bureau is asking for 14 million dollars for the next year. The bonus for soldiers provided in the revenue bill—$60 a man—will amount to 255 million dollars. Many of these expenditures are necessary and unavoidable, but there should be a halt in imposing uncalled for burdens on the weary taxpayers.—Kansas City Star.

A Point of View

"Pop, what do they mean by twaddle"?

"That refers to arguments advanced by the other side."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAR 10 1919 LIBRARY

Corn Cakes and Sorghum

Substitutes for Flour and Sugar Needed

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

SORGHUM sirup and corn cakes are likely to be popular again with those who cannot afford maple sirup and wheat cakes on account of their higher cost. Sugar and flour will continue to bring high prices and many will be compelled to seek substitutes for these articles. Farmers who grow corn can have this ground into meal at some neighborhood grist mill and the cakes made from the meal will be found just as nourishing and appetizing as the more expensive cakes made from flour. If one of these mills were installed on every farm and more of the grinding was done at home a great deal of the high cost of living and the high cost of feeds could be saved. Unless the millers learn to be absolutely fair in their treatment of farmers there will be a great number of these small mills established in this state during the present year.

Sugar and cane sirup will not be quite so scarce this year but prices for these articles will continue high and many will find it advisable to seek substitutes that are less expensive. Fortunately this will not be as difficult as one might imagine as farmers everywhere in the West can grow sweet sorghum easily and make sorghum sirup which can be used as a substitute for sugar to a large extent. Besides, there is a kind of fascination about "home-made 'lasses'" that tickles a fellow's palate and makes him always wish for more. What is better than crisp brown corn cakes, steaming hot and good sorghum molasses? Any one who never has enjoyed such a meal has missed the treat of his life. Many old people prefer sorghum to sugar for sweetening tea, cocoa, and coffee and there is no question but that many of us could cultivate the same taste for it that they have if we would only be good enough to make the effort. Its substitution for sugar in canning fruits and in making cakes, pies, puddings, sauces and desserts of various kinds would be a very easy matter and only a suggestion to this effect to our thrifty housekeepers is all that is necessary while on the other hand there is no question but that all of our progressive farmers will help to produce the sorghum when once assured that there will be a demand for this product.



The Little Country Sorghum Mill Operated by Horse-power Produces a Better Grade of Sirup Than the Large Mills for Several Reasons.

Sorghum on Every Farm

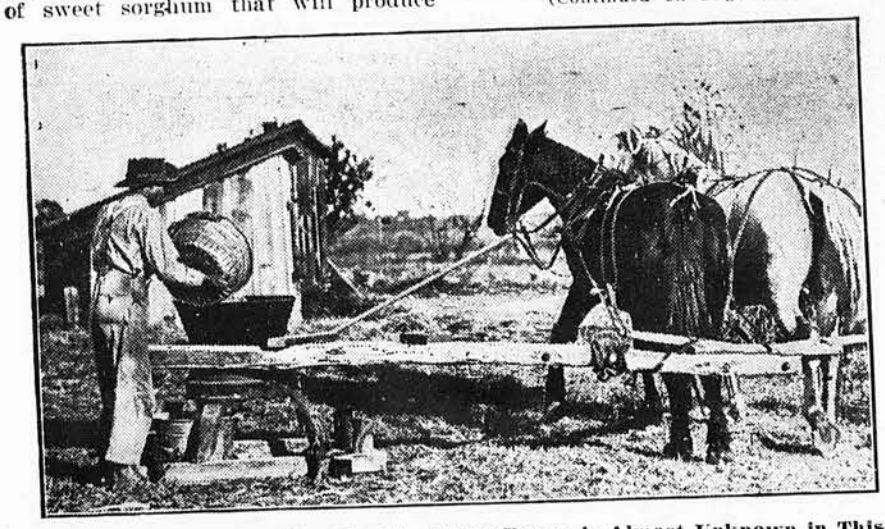
In fact, there is no reason why there should not be some sweet sorghum grown on many of our farms. It is usually not a very difficult matter to find time enough to grow a few acres of sweet sorghum that will produce enough sirup for the use of the family and leave a surplus for sale that will be large enough to more than pay for the cost of production. Experience has shown that it can be grown successfully in every state where the growing season is not too short. Farmers in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma who raised sorghum last year found it a profitable crop, and present indications are that it will prove just as profitable this year.

Sorghum grows fairly well on all kinds of land, but the best flavored sirup is made from cane that grows on clayey soils and the thinner uplands. Of course rich soils and lands that have been heavily fertilized with barnyard manure will produce the biggest yields but such cane does not give as a rule a very satisfactory sirup. The thinner soils give a sorghum sirup of better color, and one that goes to sugar less than the average. Light sandy bottom soils also give very good results.

In preparing the seedbed the ground must be broken deep and put in thoro order. The seed should be planted rather thick as much of it may not germinate. If planted too thin a very uneven stand may result. Usually when the seed is drilled in, not less than 3.5 or 4 pounds of seed an acre will be required. When the seed is chaffy from 4 to 6 pounds an acre may be necessary. If all the seed should germinate and the plants come up too thick they will have to be thinned out to a proper stand. The cane must be carefully cultivated and the weeds kept down. In Kansas and Missouri the Early Amber and Early Orange seem to be the favorite varieties. In Oklahoma and Texas the following varieties have given very good results: Folger's Early, Red, Coleman, and Japanese. These mature in the order named in 120 to 160 days. The acre yield may range from 5 to 6 tons to as high as 30 tons, with an average of 10 to 12 tons. Usually a ton of cane will yield from 10 to 16 gallons of sirup. Ordinarily sorghum will yield from 60 to 200 gallons of sirup per acre, and can be marketed at prices ranging from 75 cents to $1.25 a gallon.

A small horse-power mill required for the grinding of the cane will cost from $50 to $100 according to its size. Larger mills operated by steam or gas engines will cost from $350 to $500 or more. Every farmer this year can very well afford to plant a small field of sorghum and make sirup enough for his own use. If four or five farmers in each neighborhood go in together to

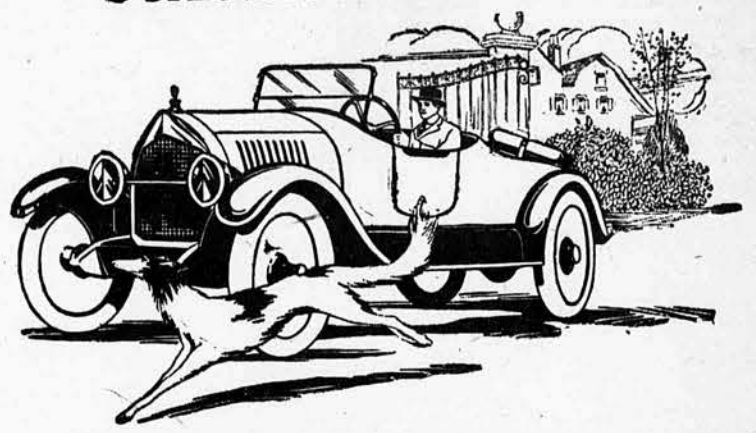
(Continued on Page 14)



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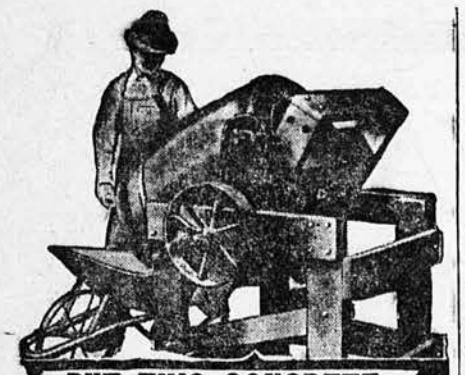
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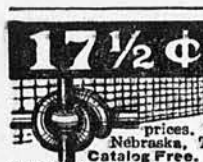


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Alfalfa for Kansas Farms

Legumes are Needed to Improve the Soil

BY S. C. SALMON

ALFALFA can be grown in nearly all parts of Kansas. In Eastern Kansas acid soils, poor drainage or the absence of alfalfa bacteria sometimes prevent its successful production until these difficulties are remedied, and it is usually not a profitable crop on upland soils in Western Kansas. In Central Kansas and in other sections where conditions for growth are satisfactory alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown, and it has the further advantage that when fed on the farm it aids in maintaining the fertility of the soil.

Many failures in getting a stand are because few realize that it is necessary to have a better prepared ground for alfalfa than for wheat or other grain crops. The seeds are small and unless the ground is well prepared they will not be able to absorb the moisture that is necessary for germination and growth.

Making the Seedbed

A very satisfactory bed for fall seeding may be prepared by shallow-plowing wheat or spring-grain stubble immediately after harvest and working the ground sufficiently thereafter to kill the weeds and to maintain the soil in good condition until seeding time. The plowing should be as shallow as possible and should cover the stubble well; otherwise, it may be impossible to get a good seedbed. It takes several months' time and considerable rainfall to re-firm a deeply plowed soil. A clean field of wheat, oats, or barley stubble can be put into good condition by disking the stubble soon after the crop has been taken from the land and then keeping it well tilled until planting time. Also, in favorable seasons, alfalfa may be successfully fall-seeded after a crop of cowpeas, flax, or millet, by disking the ground thoroly as soon as possible after the crop is removed and keeping it well worked until time to plant.

When alfalfa is to be seeded in the spring, the best seedbed can be prepared by plowing the ground the preceding fall, leaving it rough over winter, and then working it into good condition with the disk and harrow. A fair seedbed often can be prepared in the spring simply by disking corn stubble land, especially where the corn was kept well cultivated and free from weeds during its growth. This method is better than spring plowing.

Another satisfactory method especially adapted to poor land or to the western third of the state is to plow the land in the fall or spring and cultivate it sufficiently thereafter to kill the weeds and maintain a soil mulch. Soil that is kept fallow and well tilled thruout a long period of time accumulates an extra supply of available plant food and an abundance of moisture. With favorable weather thereafter, a satisfactory stand of alfalfa will be obtained by this method on soil on which difficulty usually is experienced in starting it.

Rate of Seeding

The best rate of planting alfalfa varies according to the locality in which it is planted. In central and eastern portions of Kansas, where the rainfall is ample, 15 to 20 pounds will be about right, altho if an ideal seed bed has been prepared and everything is favorable for quick germination and speedy growth, half this amount of seed will produce sufficient plants to cover the ground thoroly.

In Western Kansas, where the rainfall is not sufficient to support a heavy stand of alfalfa, light seeding will produce best results. From 8 to 12 pounds an acre should be ample. On the uplands, even less than this should be sufficient. I have seen good stands obtained with 4 to 6 pounds where seeding was done under ideal seedbed and soil-moisture conditions. A well-prepared seedbed does not require as much seed as one poorly prepared, and localities where rainfall is light do not demand the large quantity of seed used where the rainfall is abundant. It is not wise to limit the amount of seed to a minimum, for a considerable amount of that sown under average conditions fails to grow.

The best results usually are obtained from fall seeding in the eastern two-thirds of the state. Alfalfa planted in the fall is better able to establish itself, because there are fewer weeds to contend with at that time than in the spring. Nearly a year's time is saved by planting in the fall after a crop of grain has been removed, instead of planting in the spring, as considerable hay may be cut the first year following fall planting, whereas, when spring planted, the entire season is devoted to a stand. Weeds are the greatest drawback to spring planting. They compete with the young alfalfa for growing space and moisture and if they become too abundant the young alfalfa plants will be smothered.

In Western Kansas spring seeding produces best results, because the moisture is less abundant in the fall, and very little trouble is experienced in eradicating the weeds. Fall planting is likely to be unsuccessful because of drouth and damage by grasshoppers.

A satisfactory stand may be obtained either with spring or fall planting in practically every section of the state, providing weather conditions are ideal for a time and the seedbed has been prepared satisfactorily. Farmers must use their own judgment in determining the best time to plant, bearing in mind that moisture conditions and seedbed preparation are the essential factors for success.

In sections of Kansas where the rainfall is usually abundant in the spring, satisfactory stands are sometimes obtained by planting alfalfa with a thinly planted nurse crop, such as oats, barley, or even by spring planting in winter wheat. This method of planting is satisfactory on good bottom land only and even then is usually not as satisfactory as seeding alone in the fall.

For most conditions, the best method of seeding is with a drill. A good press-drill covers all the seed, presses the soil around it and insures better germination. Small grass drills that sow the seed in rows from four to six inches apart give good results in Eastern Kansas. By means of these drills it is possible to distribute the seed more evenly and to plant it at a more uniformly shallow depth than is possible when the grain drill is used.

Alfalfa seed should not be covered too deeply. The depth of seeding will depend somewhat upon the character of the soil. In a loose sandy soil that does not bake after packing rains, it is possible to seed deeper than in soils of heavier types. As a rule, alfalfa seed should not be covered deeper than 1 inch.

Corn Cakes and Sorghum

(Continued from Page 13.)

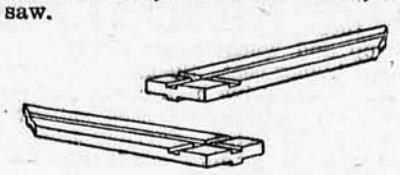
buy the equipment required for making the sirup greater efficiency and economy will result. When this is done a No. 2 or a No. 3 roller power mill and an 11 or 12-foot evaporator can be purchased that will produce an excellent grade of sorghum. However, expensive equipment is not necessary. The little country sorghum mill operated by horse-power produces a better grade of sorghum than the large mills, because these small mills can extract only about half of the juice and the first juice is the choicest, and makes the best sirup.

In some sections where a large number of farmers are growing sorghum it will be found more satisfactory and more profitable to haul or ship the cane to some central point and have the work done by a large reducing plant. Such a plan would cheapen production costs and increase the profits. There are a number of places in Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma where some of these larger plants might be established to good advantage. There will be no difficulty in getting farmers in the states mentioned to grow sorghum this year if they are assured of a market for the crop.

Men are beginning to talk about Colonel Roosevelt's probable successors, but the number required to take his place is not mentioned.—Toledo Blade.

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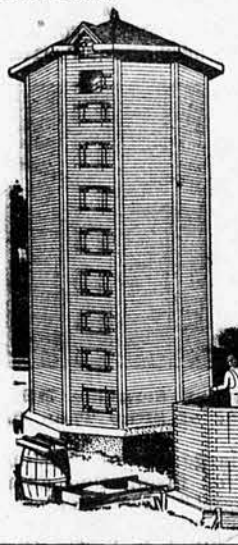
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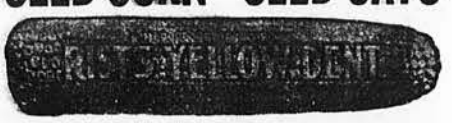
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BY CHARLES HARER
Special Sheep Salesman, Kansas City, Mo.

THE MARKET topping lamb is a very interesting subject and a very vital one to either raisers or feeders, and after you have done your part of the work, to your commission man as well, if he has your interests at heart. Market topping lambs may be divided into two classes:

First, those you purchase in the fall, as feeders, feed thruout the winter, or possibly into the spring, putting them back onto the market as fed lambs. Second the lambs you raise on your own farms out of your Western or native ewes, as the case may be.

The Kansas City Market

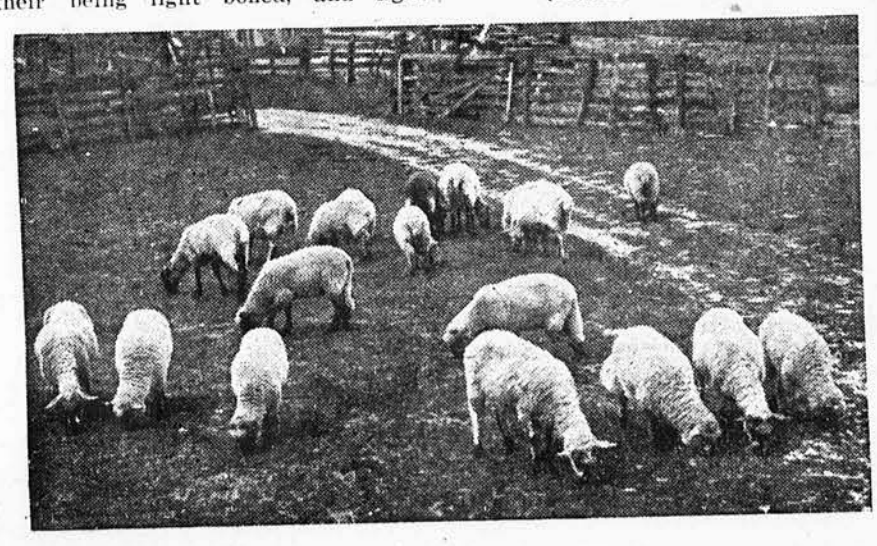
To make a market topper, it is not enough that he shall be well taken care of and fed in the best way possible, after you have obtained him. He must be right to start with. There are a great many lambs that find their way to all of the markets which could not be made the market topping kind, no matter how fat they are made. On this account, great care should be taken at the start to select only the right kind of lambs. As most of you, no doubt, get your feeders on the Kansas City market, you will be interested in the class of lambs available there. Through the late summer and very early fall the Arizona shipments are usually quite heavy and these are the first range lambs received. These make good feeders and are especially good gainers. They are usually close wooled and are likely to be a little too heavy hided to make the right type of lambs for market toppers. Arizona owners are beginning to use some open wooled bucks on their herds, however, and of late years, we have been receiving some very desirable feeders from that locality. If they keep on in the way they have started, we need not be surprised to see feeding lambs from there, in a short time, which will be desirable in every way. The latter part of August, the Idahos and Utahs begin to reach the market. As the owners always try to send their fattest lambs first, however, there are usually but few feeders among the first arrivals, and it is well into September before there are any feeding lambs on the market worth mentioning. The Idahos, and most of the Utahs make excellent feeders. They are medium wooled, are of good quality, and capable of being made into market toppers. The Utahs, Idahos, and Wycmings run thru September and October. The Colorados from the Western part of the state, start coming the latter part of October and run pretty well thru November. These are also first class feeders and similar to the Northwestern lambs. For the last few years, this type of lambs has been popular with the packer buyers when fat, on account of their good fleece of wool and have landed at the top more frequently than when wool was not such an item. The New Mexico lambs usually begin arriving the latter part of October and run thru November and sometimes up into December. This class, with their usually short wool, sometimes do not attract the attention of the better wooled Northern lambs, but to the experienced feeder, they appeal as the typical market topper. On account of their being 'light boned, and light pelted, they dress out a good percentage of mutton when fat, and that is always what the packer is looking for.

Of course, as I have already stated, the price of wool and the corresponding value of the pelt may have some influence with the buyer. Summed up, the kind of a lamb to start to top the market with, is one which should not be too open wooled, but free from wrinkles, of good constitution, and of a weight which when the fat is added, will not be too heavy. Packers prefer fed lambs averaging around 75 pounds and do not object seriously if they weigh up to 80 pounds. From that up to 85 pounds is a matter for argument and above 85 pounds, it takes a good deal of persuasion on the part of the salesman to induce the buyer to give the top price. There is a great deal in the kind of feed lambs are fattened on as to how they will dress out. The "fill" they carry in the yards also, of course, counts a great deal, in this respect. All of these things enter into the settling of the price they finally bring. Two lots of lambs of equal weights, and to all outward appearances of the same flesh, may sell at a considerable difference in price, on account of the difference in their dressing percentage. One or two per cent in their dead weight will make a vast difference in their dead cost on the buyer's killing sheet.

Native Lambs

Now, as to the lambs you raise and put on the market during the summer and early fall months. If they are raised in this locality they are classed as native lambs, regardless of whether they are out of native or western ewes. Buyers make no distinction on that account. In the summer, when there are no lambs coming to market from the ranges, the native lamb comes into its own. What has been said as to the qualities that make a market topping fed Western lamb, applies generally to the native lamb as well. There is a difference, however, in the weight preferred by the packer. The first native lambs that come in the spring, usually average around 60 to 65 pounds and buyers seem perfectly satisfied to take them at that weight. As the season advances, the average weight will increase somewhat. They discriminate against the heavy weight the same as on the fed lambs, and above 80 pounds it is hard to land them at the top. Packers are always good buyers of native lambs during the summer, but when the Westerns start coming in the fall, they usually prefer to buy them to natives. One reason for this is that the Westerns come long distances, as against a short trip to market for the native, and the Western is shrunk out more, causing it to dress a better percentage. On this account, you will seldom see native lambs topping the market after the fall run is in full swing. One thing to which I wish to call your attention, in connection with your native lambs, is the advantage in castrating them. Many a load of lambs comes to market with the buck lambs on them, which would command a much higher price, had the owner taken the time and slight trouble to

(Continued on Page 37.)



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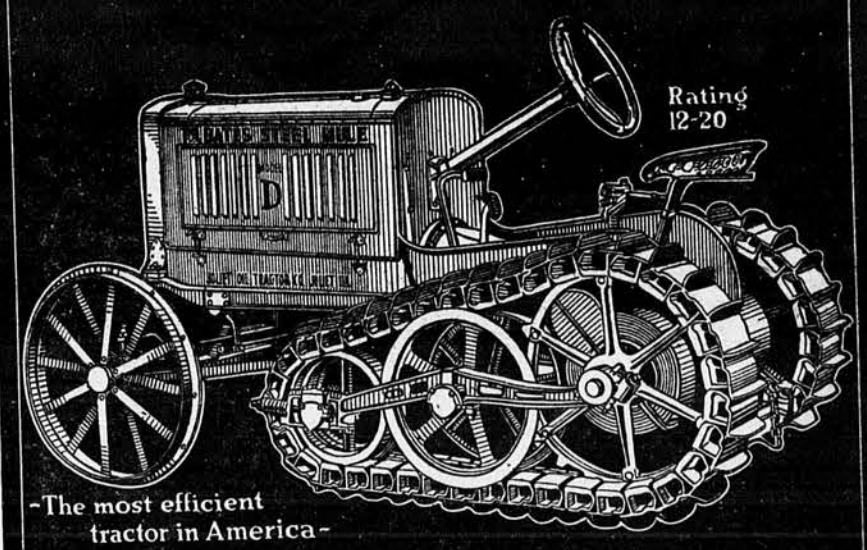
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Farmers to Make More Pork

Plans to Eliminate Cholera are Matured

BY DR. H. M. GRAEFE
U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry

ONE thing that made it possible for the American farmer to keep the allies supplied with meat without great inconvenience to our own people was the fact that within the last few years the state and federal authorities and those who have been working with them have learned a good deal about handling hog cholera. The fact that the war is over should lead no one to believe that the fight against hog cholera can be slackened in the least. The task has just begun in earnest and, according to the veterinarians in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, the ultimate object is absolute elimination of the disease from American farms. However, complete eradication can scarcely be expected for a number of years, at least, unless a greater number of farmers become better boosters and more considerate neighbors than at present.

Heavy Losses

The saving that has resulted from the efforts of the veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the last few years, in co-operation with state and practicing veterinarians, cannot be overestimated and is not fully realized by the public. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, in discussing before Congress some years ago the losses from hog cholera, presented the matter in a convincing manner and pointed out that for the last 40 years the loss due to this disease had averaged 50 million dollars annually. Since this drain on the industry had been so regular, he compared the annual loss to the returns from an annual investment of 1,250 million dollars at 4 per cent interest, and stated that this loss, compounded annually, represented an amount sufficient to build a transcontinental railroad or several canals like the one we put thru the Isthmus of Panama.

What is being accomplished in the control of hog cholera may be read plainly in statistics. Last spring we had very close to 75 million hogs in the country, the largest number ever raised, and the loss from cholera for the last year has been the lowest on record—39 for every 1,000 hogs. Assuming that these animals were marketed at an average weight of 200 pounds at the prevailing price for the year, this crop has returned to the producers about 2,250 million dollars. If hog cholera had raged last year as it did in 1913, the loss would have been in the neighborhood of 200 million dollars, and without the efforts of Federal and state agents in the proper application of serum and improved methods of handling outbreaks of hog cholera, the program for more meat to meet war conditions would have been a failure.

In 1913, the year of the big loss, the Bureau of Animal Industry, with a number of its veterinarians, instituted a series of experiments in the field to demonstrate what results may be obtained by the proper use of serum and the application of sanitary measures in the prevention of cholera. Three counties were selected in the Middle West, and veterinarians were detailed to show the hog growers that it is entirely feasible to eliminate the disease. With the support and co-operation of the local authorities, farmers and others, these efforts were successful in showing that the eradication of hog cholera is within the bounds of probabilities, and further, a demand was stimulated that has made possible the extension of the work and the suppression of the disease in the principal hog raising states. Success in the further reduction of losses is certain, provided co-operation from the state authorities is continued and it is possible for the Department of Agriculture to offer inducement in the way of increased salaries for trained veterinarians to remain in the service. In the last few years many of these scientists have resigned to accept positions paying considerably more money.

Work Covers 38 States

But in spite of the drawbacks, the work of hog cholera control by the Bureau of Animal Industry has been extended gradually from three counties in 1913 until it now covers practically the whole of 34 states. There are employed by the Bureau about 165 veterinarians to assist the regulatory authorities of the various states in an effort to eliminate this costly disease of livestock. The work in its present scope involves sanitary surveys, the investigation of reported outbreaks of hog cholera, supervising and assisting in the treatment of infected herds, cleaning and disinfecting infected premises, establishing quarantine when necessary, applying state and federal regulations and providing assistance and advice to farmers, stockmen, practicing veterinarians and others concerning the proper disposal of dead animals, and methods of prevention and control of cholera. An important phase of the work of Bureau veterinarians has been to assist in formulating and applying state and federal rules and regulations that require the immunization and proper handling at public stock yards of stocker hogs intended for feeding purposes on the farm, in order that they may be returned to localities where feed is available without danger of spreading infection. These animals are subject to reinspection from time to time, thus assuring safety to the feeder while the hogs are being finished for market.

Another task that goes hand in hand with the watching of the herd is federal supervision at serum establishments. All makers of serum doing an interstate business must hold a license issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and all of the product sold must pass inspection by Federal veterinarians who have thoro training in serum production. Under this arrangement the quality of serum has been gradually improved. Last year more than 271 million cubic centimeters of anti-hog-cholera serum were produced by these licensed establishments and only 1 per cent of this was condemned as unfit for use, while the year previous 2 per cent of the total output was rejected. Government supervision has improved the quality of the product and the quantity produced has increased greatly until this year the output will greatly exceed that of any former season.

All Serums Are Inspected

The Bureau of Animal Industry maintains a force of 65 veterinarians in the inspection of anti-hog-cholera serum. It is their duty to supervise all steps incidental to the production and handling of serum, such as proper sanitation of the premises, requiring that only healthy animals are used, that all serum and virus is tested for purity and potency, and that the pro-

(Continued on Page 37.)



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The Future of The Horse

The War Has Reduced American Herds

BY FRANK H. SWEET

THERE are more horses, numerically, in the United States today than ever before, but fewer able bodied animals than ever before. The proportion of very young and very old horses is greater than ever before.

The average life of the horse is 10 years. His tasks must be accomplished between the years of 4 and 10. Therefore 40 per cent of all the horses in the country are too young to do much work and approximately 10 per cent are too old to do much work.

Thousands for the Army

America supplied approximately 1,688,619 head of horses and mules to the armies of England and France and Italy during the past four years. For its own use the United States army called approximately 430,000 horses and mules, many of which are being returned to civil life. All the horses sent to England and France have left America for good. It is easily understood, by this method of reasoning that the United States is short approximately 1 million horses.

Iowa provided the best lot of army horses available and is short on both horses and mules according to the United States livestock census as of January 1, 1919. Iowa had the horses and mules best fitted for army use and was therefore able to sell them for that purpose. Missouri supplied a much smaller proportion of army horses than did Iowa for the reason that Missouri does not breed a general type of horse best fitted for war purposes. Kansas did better than Missouri for the reason that Kansas had been engaged for several years in breeding a type of horse that was well fitted for artillery and siege gun jobs, and they got the jobs.

At present there are 21,534,000 horses of all ages in the United States. Of this number more are under age and more over age than ever before, for the reason that the 1 million horses that left the country for war were all the middle and useful aged animals. The colt crop of 1918 was not sufficient to offset the sales of horses that went to the army or who died of natural causes.

Nearly 5 Million Mules

Mules in the United States in January, 1919, numbered 4,925,000 head, a slight increase from 1918. It might be well to note that the United States Department of Agriculture fixed the value of all horses in the United States for January 1, 1919, at $98.48 a head, making the total value of all horses in the United States at this time $2,120,709,000 while the total value of 44,399,000 beef cattle, an average value of $44.16 a head, is only $1,960,670,000 or $160,639,000 less than the value of all horses in the United States. The combined value of all the horses and mules in the United States is $2,768,476,000 while the combined valuation of all beef and dairy cattle, 67,806,000 head is $3,796,725,000. In other words 67,806,000 cattle are worth only $1,028,249,000 more than 26,458,000 horses and mules. The United States Department of Agriculture places the average value of all mules on American farms at $135.59 and the average value of all dairy cattle at $78.24. The average value of horses and mules is $117 a head while the average value of all cattle on American farms is $56, the average head value of horses and mules being $59 greater than the average value a head of all cattle on American farms. In other words the average cow is worth less than one-half of the average horse or mule and if mules alone are considered, dairy cattle are worth approximately one-half to the head what the average mule is and the average beef animal about one-third the average mule.

As to the future of the horse and mule in our economic and industrial life. Let the past speak for the future. I well remember when electricity supplanted horses as a motive power on street cars and it was then freely predicted that the day of the horse and mule has passed and they would never again be of any value, but they have increased steadily in value since that time and at the beginning of the late war the price on commercial animals was higher than it had ever been. This was especially true of the high class chunks, horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,400, that had action and quality and were suitable for light delivery single wagon work and express service. The coming of the war had its effects on the horse and mule market as it had on all other lines of business. Dealers in commercial lines of horses discontinued their regular business and devoted their entire time to the horse and mule that was suitable for war purposes for the different allied countries and later for our own. So many different classes of animals were purchased that the field was a large one and consequently very attractive to the average dealer. Because of the fact that the attention of dealers was so generally employed in this particular direction naturally the home and commercial trade was neglected and suffered in consequence.

Demand is Increasing

Labor was extremely scarce and an era of great economy was started. People got along with less motive power and used horses and mules that under ordinary conditions would have been rejected and in many instances where they were forced to buy, they bought a plain, unsound animal of undersize that was not suitable for any of the allied war purposes.

Now all this is changed. The war is over and "business as usual" is bound to be the watchword. I am an optimist in this line as well as in others and I believe we are entering upon the greatest era of prosperity the world ever has known and the horse is bound to be a part of it.

As to the relation of the truck and tractor to the horse and mule, I will say that to my mind there is room for both. The field is a large one and our country, having developed so rapidly, has need of all motive power that it is possible to obtain, and both at present are indispensable.



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Sorghums are Safe Crops

Kansas Farmers Find Kafirs Better than Corn

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

SORGHUMS are especially adapted to most of Kansas and adjoining territory toward the south. In Central and Western Kansas the grain sorghums have replaced corn to a very great extent. The acreage has been increasing steadily and probably will continue to do so when the growing and utilization of these crops become better understood. A few years ago difficulty was had in finding a market for grain of kafir and other grain sorghums. During recent years however, large crops of these grains have been readily absorbed thru the regular trade channels at prices nearly equal to those of corn. There will likely be no lack of demand for all the sorghum grain, kafir, milo and feterita, that can be produced in the future.

Very Drouth Resistant

Sorghums compete with corn for the production of silage, rough feed and grain. Which crop should be grown depends on conditions. The sorghums are adapted to somewhat warmer and drier conditions than corn. They are more resistant to heat and drouth and are more profitable on poor soil. They are, therefore, adapted for those portions of Kansas where corn is not a reliable crop because of drouths, hot winds and shallow soil.

The ability of sorghums to grow better than corn where conditions are not favorable is probably due to several characteristics. It has been shown that there are approximately twice as many secondary roots for each unit length of primary roots in sorghums as in corn. This produces a more extensive fibrous root system which probably increases the ability of the plants to absorb moisture from a dry soil. Sorghums will frequently remain dormant during periods of drouth that kill corn, and when rain comes later revive and mature a crop.

Sorghums at first grow more slowly than corn and use the moisture stored in the soil less rapidly, thereby leaving more of it for maturing the grain. Finally, sorghums use less water, pound for pound of material produced, than other grain crops.

On the other hand, the slow growth following germination makes sorghums less productive as a grain crop than corn where the rainfall is ample and the soil fertile. Where the seasons are short corn is often to be preferred, as it can be planted earlier and germination is more certain.

Where the first consideration is to produce a cash crop, corn is sometimes more profitable than sorghums, even where they give slightly larger yields, for the reason that sorghum grains usually sell at a discount on the market as compared with corn. It usually costs more to produce an acre of sorghum than an acre of corn, which is important where the yields are nearly the same.

Sorghum for Silage

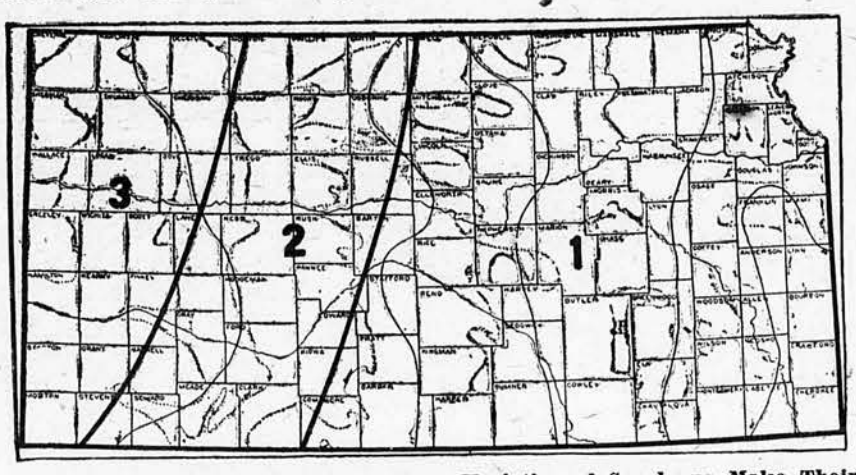
As a silage or forage crop sorghum is more productive than corn in all parts of the state regardless of rainfall, soil elevation, or length of the growing season. On very fertile soils in Eastern Kansas however, sorghums sometimes grow so rank that they go down and are difficult to handle. Under these conditions corn is a more satisfactory crop for silage. The feeding value of corn and sorghum silage or stover is nearly the same, hence the latter crop is to be preferred when the primary object is to produce feed.

During 1914 to 1917, inclusive, Kansas Orange cane, Blackhull kafir, and corn were grown for silage in comparative tests on farms thruout the state in co-operation with the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. In 28 tests the following average yields were obtained: Kansas Orange yielded 11.2 tons silage an acre; Blackhull kafir 8.6 tons; corn 7.2 tons.

Since the silage of the three crops vary but little in feeding value the most profitable crop to grow for this purpose is the one which produces the greatest yield.

There is a general opinion that sorghums are hard on the land, since low yields of other crops following sorghums are often obtained. This opinion is erroneous. Sorghums do not exhaust the fertility of the soil more than other crops in proportion to the amount produced, but they do leave the ground in poor condition. Sorghums grow late in the fall and usually leave the soil practically depleted of available moisture and plant food. Crops following sorghums make poor yields compared with similar crops following corn or small grains unless growing conditions are very favorable. The detrimental effect of sorghums on the soil usually disappears the second or third year showing that the soil is not permanently injured any more than would result from growing an equal crop of any other grain. Crops like wheat, barley or oats, which make much of their growth during the fall or early spring, are most likely to suffer when grown after sorghums. Better results are had if there is an opportunity for the soil to recuperate. Late-planted crops, such as corn, cowpeas, soybeans, millet and Sweet clover, which make their greatest growth during the latter part of the growing season, should follow sorghums.

Unfortunately but few of these crops are profitably grown in western Kansas where the sorghums are most abundantly produced. In this part of the state, where fall, winter and early spring wheat pasture is desired, it is often a good farm practice to plow or list the sorghum stubble in the late spring and till as necessary to keep down weeds during the summer and seed to wheat in the fall.



This Map Shows Where the Different Varieties of Sorghums Make Their Best and Most Satisfactory Growth and Yields.

Sorghums usually are divided into two groups, namely: grain sorghum and sorgo or sweet sorghum. Grain sorghum includes those varieties which are grown for the production of grain for feed such as kafir, milo and feterita. Sweet sorghum or what we usually designate as "cane" includes those varieties which have sweet juicy stems and are grown for forage, silage or sirup. Sweet sorghums almost always produce brown seed containing a high proportion of tannin which makes it unsatisfactory for feed. Sorghum varies greatly in type, character of plants, size, time required in which to mature, and the purpose for which it is used. For best results in growing sorghums it is necessary to obtain the varieties best adapted to the conditions under which they are produced.

The varieties of grain sorghums most extensively grown in Kansas are Blackhull, Dwarf Blackhull and Pink kafir, Dwarf milo, feterita and Freed's sorgo. Blackhull kafir is quite widely known as white kafir, because of its white seed. Dwarf Blackhull and Pink kafir also have white seed. The latter variety is characterized by the pink appearance of the head. The varieties of sweet sorghum most extensively grown in Kansas are Kansas Orange, Sumac, also known as Red Top and Red and Black Amber.

Because of the variation of soil and climate the state may be divided into three sorghum-growing sections as indicated on the map. In section 1, Eastern Kansas, the large late maturing varieties can be grown successfully such as Blackhull kafir, Kansas Orange and Sumac sorghums. For this section Blackhull kafir, under favorable conditions will outyield all other varieties of grain sorghum. In dry seasons and on poor thin soils earlier varieties may out-yield the Blackhull. The Pink kafir is especially well adapted for growing on soil on which difficulty is had in getting the Blackhull variety to mature. Milo cannot be grown successfully in this section, because of chinch bugs. This crop is very susceptible to injury from this pest and if chinch bugs are numerous they will greatly damage or entirely destroy milo. Kansas Orange and Sumac sorghum are the best adapted varieties of sweet sorghum for Eastern Kansas.

In section 2 the growing season is shorter and the rainfall lighter than for section 1, and smaller maturing varieties of sorghum must necessarily be grown. Pink kafir is the best variety of this crop to grow in section 2. It is superior to Dwarf Blackhull in that it matures almost as early, yields about the same amount of grain, and makes a taller and heavier growth of forage. Dwarf Blackhull kafir however, is well adapted for growing in this section and usually gives good results. Milo is the most reliable and heaviest producing grain sorghum for this section. Because of the large size and softness of the grain it usually is more satisfactory for feeding livestock than kafir. Milo has the same relation to the Western Kansas farmer that corn has to the farmer of the corn belt. Milo is a poor forage crop and is grown almost exclusively for grain.

The sweet sorghums best adapted for section 2, are Red Amber for the upland soils and adapted strains of Kansas Orange and Sumac for the better watered bottom and low lands.

Only very early varieties of grain sorghums can be successfully grown in section 3. The varieties most extensively produced are Dwarf milo, Dwarf Blackhull kafir and Freed's sorgo for grain and Red and Black Amber and Pink kafir for forage. Dwarf Blackhull kafir is not a very reliable crop since it will not mature grain in the unfavorable seasons. Dwarf milo usually gives better results for grain. Freed's sorgo is grown quite extensively in this section, because of its early maturity and ability to produce in the dry seasons. It rarely fails if properly planted and cultivated. However, Freed's sorgo does not yield as well as kafir or milo in seasons favorable for the production of these crops.

Red Amber is the best sweet sorghum variety for section 3. Black Amber is extensively grown because of its hardiness and earliness. It is a sure crop for Western Kansas.

Feterita is grown to some extent in all parts of the state. It matures slightly earlier than milo. Feterita is more drouth and heat resistant than other grain sorghums and sometimes yields fair crops of grain under conditions too hot and dry for other varieties. It is also grown to good advantage in Southern Kansas after a crop of wheat or oats have been removed.

Dwarf Hegari and Darso are two new sorghum crops that are attracting attention in Kansas. Neither of these crops have been tested out sufficiently in this state to determine their value in comparison with standard varieties. Dwarf Hegari is intermediate between Dwarf Blackhull kafir and feterita in the compactness and size of the head, and in the size and markings of the seed. The plants resemble those of kafir very closely. The heads grow erect and the crop can be harvested readily with a wheat header. For this reason many farmers prefer it to Dwarf milo. Dwarf Hegari matures quicker than the early kafirs and is adapted to growing in sections 2 and 3.

Darso sorghum was developed by the Oklahoma Agricultural college. It is intermediate between sweet sorghum and kafir in plant characters. The seed is brown and not as valuable for feed as kafir and milo. Darso is hardy and drouth resistant and usually outyields kafir in poor seasons. On good soil or in favorable years kafir is a better crop.

No Reduction in Farming Costs

BY CHARLES DILLON

Farmers need have no difficulty in getting labor this year. The chief trouble will be the wages they will be asked to pay, and this, in the opinion of men attending the Trans-Mississippi Readjusment congress, will present a problem not easy to solve.

"The only thing for the farmers to decide," said H. C. Filley, of the University of Nebraska, at the session of the farmers' congress, "is whether the price of his products will be high enough to permit him to compete with railroads, mines, and factories in wages and hours of labor. The present trend of corn, butterfat and eggs is, perhaps, the best criterion he can use to forecast what may be expected."

"Manufacturing and all other commercial interests are demanding the farmer produce more food and cheaper food," Mr. Filley continued. "If the farmer does produce more food can he produce it more cheaply? To get more production we must either cultivate more land or increase the acre yield. To do this more labor will be necessary and that would increase the cost of production. So there you are. The fact is the farmers are now producing as cheaply as possible."

Mr. Filley declared nails, lumber, cement, shoes and ginghams are higher in price now than six months ago, and there is no prospect of a decline. The farmer needs these things. It doesn't look fair to expect him to produce at a loss. No business man does it. There never was a "less than cost" sale, in which the apparent loss was not made up somewhere in the store.

"One of the big troubles in the business of farming," Mr. Filley said, "is inefficient marketing. Everyone knows it. Therefore it should be the first point of attack in the readjustment. To eliminate waste and excess profits in the marketing, he declared, means to lower the cost of living. To reduce this cost would be to permit the lowering of wages. To reduce wages would be to make it possible to manufacture goods more cheaply. This in turn would lessen the farmer's expenses, and this would cause a decrease in the cost of food and clothing, which, if you read it carefully, will make you think of the childhood game of 'here we go 'round the mulberry bush'."

W. J. Carmichael of Chicago, secretary of the National Swine Growers association, said, that the farmers need not fear hog prices will decline soon, not at least within the next few months, because "the packers are too anxious to keep the prices up until they dispose of the large supply now in reserve." Mr. Carmichael declared the world's shortage of fats and of meats is likely to last several years more than is the shortage of bread grains. Pig clubs, he said, are increasing in many states, and boys are learning more of the pleasure and profit to be derived from raising hogs. Many future hog men, he said, are being produced thru this agency, not forgetting the fine lessons the clubs teach about business obligations.

Kitchen Colloquy

"Is de left hind foot of a rabbit a sign of luck?"

"'Tis," remarked Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "if you owns de rest of de rabbit."—Washington Star.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

March 8, 1919.

CAN THE MOLINE-UNIVERSAL TRACTOR CULTIVATE? FARMERS FROM FOURTEEN STATES SAY *YES*

These Questions were asked the following farmers who own Moline-Universal Tractors and Two-Row Cultivators. Read how they answer them.

1. Has it been your experience that the Moline-Universal Tractor and Two-Row Cultivator do a good job of cultivating?
2. Will it handle your young corn as well as lay by?
3. Is it as steady as horses, particularly at the lower speeds?
4. How many acres do you cultivate in a 10-hour day?
5. Do you get as good or better corn (or other crop) cultivating with the Moline-Universal Tractor as with horses?
6. Do you find that the tractor will injure the soil by packing?
7. Will it knock down any more stalks at the ends turning than horses?
8. Do you consider the Moline-Universal Tractor and Cultivator a labor saving and economical method of cultivating?
9. How many acres do you farm?
10. How many acres in row crops on which you used the Moline-Universal Tractor and Two-Row Cultivator?
11. What crops did you cultivate in this manner?
12. How many horses or mules have you been able to do away with because the Moline-Universal can cultivate?
13. How many horses or mules do you still keep.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
C. R. Barr, Wyconda, Missouri	Yes	Yes and do a better job	It is	15-22	No difference	No	Not if particular	I do	205	130	Corn	4	2	I don't think we could farm without the Moline.
C. Hendrix, Rushville, Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	15-20	As good	No	No	Yes	240	75	Corn	2	5	If we had not had the tractor would never been able to farm as much land.
Herbert Bowman, Union City, Indiana	Yes	Prefer young corn	More so	20	Better	No	Not as much	Yes	120	35	Corn	2	3	Could dispose of one more horse.
J. E. Carey, Wilmington, Ohio	Yes	Can't cultivate young as fast as old	Steadier		No difference	No	No more if as much	It has been first year	300		Corn	4	7	If I hadn't had the tractor I would have kept 4 more horses, which are a bigger expense than the tractor.
F. E. Fletcher, Krum, Texas	Yes	Didn't use it on corn	More so	12-14	As good	No	Yes	Same when in use	500	100	Cotton	*	0	Cultivate ½ more per man. All the work done by two Molines. No horses used.
H. Brun, Corning, Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	Just as good	No	Not as much	Yes	200	120	Corn	6	6	I find the tractor will do all you claim for it, and then some if taken good care of.
Nick Eller, David City, Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Steadier	12-20	Just as good	No	No	Yes	210	50	Corn	2	4	Saved enough feed to pay for gas and oil.
Ed. Finnegan, Bradford, Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	15-30	Sometimes better	No	Not as much as 3 horses	Yes	225	125	Corn	5	5	Rented 35 acres extra corn ground, crops paid for tractor.
F. H. Pence, Brinkham, Oklahoma	Yes	Better than team	Better	14-18	Better	No	No	I certainly do	200	50	Cotton and Maize Corn	*	0	I would not farm if I had to go back to horses and mules.
Elmer G. Scheff, Nevada, Ohio	Does good job	Didn't use it to finish with	Absolutely, yes	15-10		Not if ground is fit for horses	Not as much	Yes	120	30	Corn	2	3	A person doesn't have to sit on implement and let the Moline rest.
M. V. Bartlett, Muncie, Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	No	No	Yes	250	100	Corn	4	4	It has no equal as a preparer of soil for planting.
W. H. Morris, Windside, Nebraska	Yes	Yes	More so	16	Yes	No	Less	Yes	160	60	Corn	3	2	I have ditches in my field that I crossed with it, I never could with horses.
Edward Bilshas, Framingham Center, Mass.	Yes	Yes	Yes	10 in small fields		No	Depends on width of headland	Yes on fields larger than 6 acres	73	14	Corn	0	3	Tractor saved a whole lot of time.
Alva West, Harpster, Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	Yes	No	Not as much	Yes	253	45	Corn	8	4	I have done the work of 2 men and 6 horses by having a Moline.
G. W. Beard, Waterbury, Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes		Just as good	No	Not with a good man driving	No	200	18	Corn	0	4	The only tractor for the East and would advise and certainly buy no other.
Glenn Richard, Rutledge, Missouri	Splendid	Yes	More so	16	Fully as good	No	Not as much as a team	I do	200	50	Corn	4	3	Farming without the Moline would be too slow for me.
Fred Pabst, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	9-11	No difference	No	No	Yes	1400	80	Corn	0	18	That the tractor is satisfactory is indicated by the fact that we ordered a second one.
George Slackalager, Lewisburg, Ohio	Good	Yes	Yes	20	Yes	No	Not as much	Yes	140	40	Corn	3	2	It saved a hand and three horses.
W. H. Hamilton, Decatur, Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Better	No	Not as much	In hands of experienced man	250	120	Corn	5	4	With it we were ahead of the crops.
Chris C. Walker, Blythe, California	Certainly does	Yes	Mgre	10-24	Same	No	No	I do	60	60	Cotton	*	0	I would not farm in this country without a Moline.
J. C. Wilmer, Des Moines, Iowa	Yes	Yes	Steadier	12-17	Better	No	No	Yes	360	220	Corn	4	6	One man can do two men's work.
Harley A. Mishler, South Whitley, Indiana	As good as horses	Didn't have it for small corn	Better a dozen times	20	Just as good	No	No	Yes	185	41	Corn	4	4	I cultivated when neighbors with horses had to quit because of the heat.
Marion Ellingwood, Fairmont, Indiana	Yes	Yes	Steadier	17-18	Better	No	Not with right man	Yes	166	60	Corn	4	4	We do all our hard work with the Moline and keep our horses fat on half the feed.
Quincy Gwrynn, Bellefontaine, Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	8-15	Believe so	No	No	Yes	200	40	Corn	3	3	Got my crops in and tended them in good time when it was impossible to get help.
Chas. Lanning, Brookville, Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	10-12	Yes	No	About the same	Yes	100	35	Corn	3	2	Found your tractor to be what you claim.
J. E. Roberts, Platte City, Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	15-18	Yes	No	Not with experienced operator	Yes	284		Corn	6	8	Kept cultivator running every day in season.
Chas. E. Bretz, Harrisville, Indiana	Yes	Like it best for small corn	Yes	18-24	No difference	No	No	Yes	216	75	Corn	4	4	I have done all jobs on the farm.
Howard Erbank, Rushville, Indiana	Yes	No cultivator will	Yes	16	No difference	No	No	Labor saving	240	70	Corn	1	5	I claim the Moline is the most practical tractor if not the only practical tractor for Indiana farms.
Levert Geer, Woodstock, Ohio	Very good	Yes	More so	16-18	Just as good	No	No	I do	150	60	Corn	3	2	A Moline for mine every time. It is the only real all work tractor.
L. E. Bloomquist, Wausa, Nebraska	Better	Just as well	Steadier	18-19	Better	Not as much	Not as much	Yes	320	160	Corn	6	4	Plowed 80 acres in 6½ days. There was a 3-plow tractor right by my side and I plowed faster and deeper.
Walter Duke, Rushville, Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	12-20	Better	No	No	Yes	246	75	Corn	5	4	Moline means more, quicker and better work with less help and expense than any other farm power.
M. B. Myers, Harpster, Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes		Better	No	Less	Yes	335	51	Corn	2	5	Tractor is indispensable, has great capacity for work.
Jas. R. Wilson, Buckeye, Arizona	Fine job		Steadier	20	Better	Not at all	A little more	Absolutely	140	100	Cotton and Maize Corn	4	2	The new Moline is far and away the best light tractor ever put out.
Hare Bros., Wilmington, Ohio	Yes	Yes	Steadier	10-15	No difference	No	Not as many	Yes	180	95	Corn	3	5	We feel we would have to quit farming if it wasn't for the Moline.
J. R. Wicks, Guthrie, Oklahoma	Yes		More so	12-14	Can do better work	No	Did at first not now	Yes	320	160	Corn, Cotton, Potatoes, young Peach trees	3	3	Besides cultivating I plowed 110 acres, cut 50 acres of oats, drilled 35 acres of wheat and 20 acres of cane.
Average									247	74.2	30% in row crops	4.1	4.17	* The number of horses replaced was not given. One horse was allowed for each 30 acres.

An average of 50% of all the horses on the above farms was displaced because the Moline-Universal Tractor cultivates—the number of horses was reduced to one for each 59.2 acres. According to United States Department of Agriculture one horse is required for each 20 to 30 acres, and the ordinary tractor does not reduce the number of horses. Remarkable as this showing is, still better results can be obtained. Ten of the farmers above farm 112 acres per horse because the Moline-Universal cultivates and does all farm work. Three farmers displaced horses entirely. Is this possible with any other tractor?

These are not exceptional farmers; many others are getting results equally satisfactory with the Moline-Universal Tractor. And you can do the same.

Remember the Moline-Universal Tractor *does all farm work* as well as cultivating. With it you can plow 9 acres a day, double disc 27 acres, harvest 30 or 40 acres. It has plenty of power for all ordinary belt work. And one man operates both tractor and implement from the seat of the implement.

We build a complete line of implements to work with the Moline-Universal Tractor, all equally as satisfactory as the two-row cultivator.

See the Moline-Universal on display at your nearest Moline Tractor Dealer, or at our factory branch in the following cities:

Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas, Oklahoma City, St. Louis, Poughkeepsie, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Stockton, Spokane, Portland, Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Minot, Sioux Falls, Des Moines, Bloomington, Ill., Indianapolis, Columbus, Jackson, Mich.

Ask for Folder, R. F.-44, which fully describes how to cultivate with the Moline-Universal Tractor. Address Dept. 23

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

Organic Matter is Needed

Soils Must be Well Supplied with Humus

BY L. E. CALL

ORGANIC matter has been called the life of the soil. It is true that soils well supplied with organic matter are of better tilth and more productive than soils in which this material is deficient. The organic matter of the soil comes from plant material such as roots, leaves, and stems of plants, straw, cornstalks, weeds and other material of this kind that is left when a crop is harvested or that is returned to the soil when straw or barnyard manure is applied.

Organic matter decays rapidly in a cultivated soil. The more often the soil is plowed and the more intensely it is cultivated, the more rapid the loss of this material. Soils cropped continuously to corn, kafir, or other cultivated crops usually are depleted in organic matter more rapidly than soils cropped to small grain, while soil seeded down to alfalfa or grass crops may increase rather than decrease in organic matter.

Value of Humus

It is important to keep a soil well supplied with organic matter because it holds practically all of the nitrogen in the soil, consequently as the supply of organic matter decreases the nitrogen decreases. Organic matter is also important as an aid in holding moisture and keeping the soil in good tilth. A soil depleted of its organic matter runs together and crusts badly after rains. It bakes if worked a little wet, and plows up lumpy if plowed dry. It also absorbs water slowly and will hold less water than a similar soil well supplied with organic matter. Organic matter is also the principal food of the bacteria that make available plant food for plants. In brief, organic matter is so important that it may be safely said that practically all of the so-called worn-out land in Kansas is unproductive not because it is deficient in plant food, but because with the low supply of organic matter present there is not sufficient plant food made available to give profitable yields. When this land is again supplied with organic matter these soils may become almost, if not quite, as productive as they were originally. Any attempt to increase permanently the fertility of such soils without first supplying organic matter to them will be financially unsuccessful.

Effect of Continuous Cultivation

The fact that the soil has been rapidly depleted in organic matter when it has been continuously under cultivation is clearly shown whenever an old cultivated soil is analyzed and the result of the analysis compared with the analysis of a virgin soil or with a soil that has been cropped principally to crops such as alfalfa and grasses.

The Chemistry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural college has made many analyses of soil when it was possible to compare the quantity of organic matter in old cultivated fields with native meadow and pasture land. The results of this work have shown that on the average a soil cultivated 30 years has lost from 25 to 30 per cent of its nitrogen and from 30 to 35 per cent of its organic matter. It has also been noted that the decrease in both nitrogen and organic matter has been more rapid when cultivated crops have been grown continuously than when a good rotation was followed and an effort made to return organic matter to the land.

Organic matter may be supplied by growing crops such as alfalfa and grasses, by growing green manuring crops like Sweet clover, cowpeas and rye that may be plowed under green or by applying barnyard manure or working back into the land crop residues like corn stalks and straw.

Wheat straw is one of the most valuable by-products of the farms of Kansas for the purpose of supplying organic matter. At the present time a large quantity of straw is burned or otherwise destroyed. This practice results in a loss that neither the individual farmer nor the state as a whole can afford. This straw, if properly used on the land, would supply not only organic matter to the soil but would also add several million dollars' worth of plant food annually. When the straw is burned the organic matter is not only destroyed, but most of the plant food is lost as well.

The most economical way of handling straw is to utilize as much of it as possible for feed and bedding, applying the manure produced therefrom to the soil. When it is not possible to follow this method, the straw can be applied as a surface dressing on wheat during the winter or as a top dressing on corn or sorghum ground at the rate of 1 to 1.5 tons to the acre. Heavier applications are not advisable on growing wheat. When top dressings of this kind are made the straw acts as a surface mulch and aids in the conservation of moisture. Later, it becomes incorporated in the soil mass and supplies organic matter and plant food.

Straw may be applied by spreading from hay rack by use of fork or it may be spread with a straw spreader. There are several straw spreaders on the market at the present time. Some of these spreaders may be attached to the rear end of an ordinary hay wagon or header barge, while others include the wagon and rack. Regardless of the method used, the straw should always be spread evenly.

Shawnee County Farm Meeting

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

The members of the Shawnee county farm bureau held an important meeting at the high school building in Topeka Saturday, March 1, at 2 o'clock.

Governor Allen gave an address at the afternoon meeting on the different phases of farm tenantry. The governor said that in his opinion, the present plan penalizes the successful farmer and serves to encourage the man who is holding his land for speculative purposes. He referred to Denmark, where a system of lending money to tenant farmers on the easy-payment plan, has been inaugurated, and told how successful it is. He declared that prior to that arrangement, all of the cultivated land in that country was held by 190 men. Now it is split up into small tracts. The governor said that if those who were interested would look into the matter of "helping men to own their own places," they would agree with him as to the feasibility of the tenantry project.

The state head also sounded warning to the farmers not to heed the rumors that our good state is infected with followers of the Bolsheviki, and dwelt at some length upon the "free love" policies and "socialistic tendencies" of the true Bolsheviki.

Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who was to have been a speaker, failed to arrive.

Frank O. Blecha made a short talk. Co-operation on the part of every farmer must be obtained, he said. It will do no good, for instance, to rid your place of gophers, if your neighbor on either side is not energetic enough to do likewise.

Irene Taylor, emergency home demonstration agent, announced the following program of woman's work in the farm bureau:

Clothing project, food project, home nursing, poultry for boys' and girls' clubs.

Four county project leaders for the woman's program were named by Miss Taylor. They are Miss Nelle Shaefer, route 3, Topeka, clothing; Mrs. J. F. Cecil, route 4, Topeka, hot lunches; Mrs. J. P. Browning, North Topeka, poultry; Mrs. George Pritchard, Pauline, health.

Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe talked upon "Legislation of Interest to Farmers."

Karl Knaus, assistant state agent leader, assisted Mr. Blecha in his work at the meeting yesterday, and Miss Taylor was assisted by Miss Rena Faubion, of the extension department at Manhattan.

League is Indorsed

Resolutions declaring the league of nations the only safeguard against war and calling upon the United States Senate to approve and ratify immediately the covenant of the league, were adopted unanimously at the closing session of the Mid-Continent Congress for a League of Nations.

Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the peace conference, President Wilson and Senators from the nine states comprising the Mid-Continent section.

The Senate is urged to approve the covenant "to maintain the American tradition of high influence for peace and good will among the nations of the earth."

The league was also indorsed at a labor meeting attended by labor representatives of the nine states in the section. Speakers included former President Taft, who declared opponents of the league were upholding Germany and that the purpose of the proposed league was not to destroy the Monroe doctrine, as the league's opponents charge, but to extend it to the entire world.

Talks Fresh from the Field

(Continued from Page 7)

der is much superior to the Black Amber and some of the other cane sorghums. Besides having all this good roughage, the seed from this variety I find is as good or better for feeding purposes as either kafir or milo. Horses and hogs relish it and I get almost as good results as from corn, raised in this part of Kansas. Chickens also relish it and seem to do better on it than any of the grain sorghums. When it is drilled for feed, it produces as good quality of hay as most any of the canes.

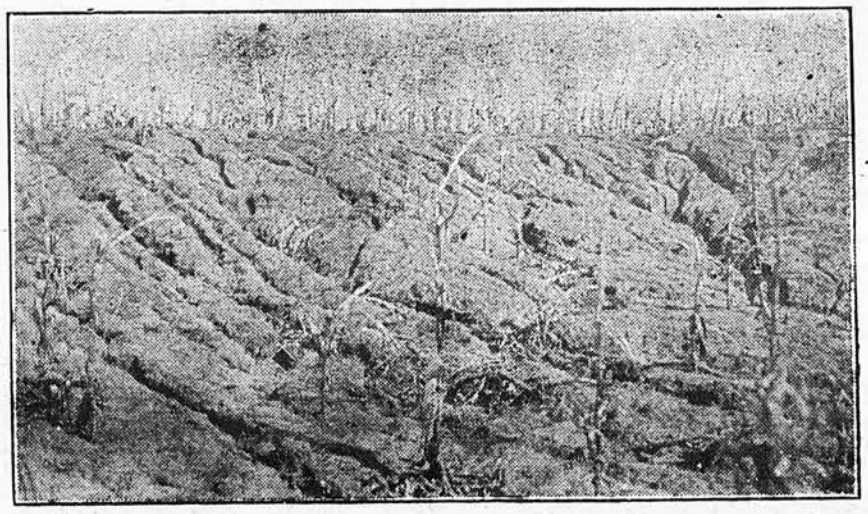
You know what the spring and summer of 1917 was in Western Kansas. I listed 60 acres of Freed's Sorghum and about 125 acres of corn, milo, kafir and feterita. The preparation and cultivation of the ground was virtually the same. My corn was a complete failure. I raised a little kafir and milo and feterita, possibly averaging from 7 to 8 bushels an acre. From my 60-acre field of Freed's Sorghum, I threshed from 1,000 to 1,100 bushels of well matured seed. I will say in passing that this field was planted between June 10 and 20 and harvested between September 10 and 20, fully maturing in about 90 days. Had the season been favorable, this would have matured from ten to twenty days earlier. I believe under favorable conditions, it would mature in 75 days. This last season from the same field, I threshed 100 bushels of seed and sold the rough feed on the ground for $450.

The other sorghums did very well for me this season, but none of them were much more than half as profitable to me as my field of Freed's sorghum.

I consider the Freed's sorghum, the surest and best crop. Next, I would say feterita, then Yellow milo. Black Amber is a tolerably sure crop but the seed isn't fit for feeding purposes. When people of Western Kansas learn the real value of this crop both for roughage and grain and will plant more of it and less corn, we will be more prosperous. Instead of shipping in Eastern corn for feeding purposes, they can be feeding and shipping out their Freed's sorghum. I am strong for the grain sorghum for the Western third of the state.

I think when the farmers get to planting more sorghums and less wheat they will prosper as they never have before. I think two-thirds of the battle in raising the sorghums is in the preparation of the seed bed before planting and the time of planting. Begin tilling the ground early in the spring. Keep it free from weeds and a good soil mulch up to this time and you are sure of a crop. We get enough rain almost every season to raise a crop of the sorghum if we will try and conserve as best we can, the moisture we receive.

Kingman, Kan. O. L. Toadima.



Erosion Caused by Listing Up and Down the Slope. Such Fields Should Be Seeded Permanently to Alfalfa or Grass.

About Roads

I was much interested in the article of W. S. Grier of Cairo, in the issue of February 8, on the "permanent" road question. I have a brother living in California, where they have the "permanent" roads, and he tells me they have gangs of men repairing them all the time. The boosters talk as if when once built they are good for all time, but such has not proved the case where they have been tried.

Another thing they are mistaken about, is how much less horse power they require. After 45 years' experience on this farm, I know that it takes the most horsepower to produce the stuff. We seldom use more than four horses or mules, sometimes six in marketing our produce, but often use twice that many in raising it. Then remember, that if you do very much with a team on hard surfaced roads, they must be shod. We have not paid out twenty dollars for shoeing horses in all the time we have lived here, and we have never had anything spoil because we could not get it hauled. One year we paid for threshing 3,710 bushels of wheat, besides that, we had some hogs and other things to market. If we had had nothing but the roads in the way, we could have been fairly well fixed years ago.

A recent issue of this paper had a map of the proposed hard surfaced roads, by that prince of boosters, Frank Smith. If they succeed in getting all those lines built, it would bankrupt the state of Kansas. Just stop to think how few farmers would be benefited! Not more than 5 per cent. It surely would be a great injustice. I do not know how their taxes run in Pratt county, but here in Smith county, we have had a raise of over 500 per cent on one-quarter section and over 300 per cent on two others. Now if you think we farmers in this part of the state are in favor of any constitutional convention or hard surface roads, you are very much mistaken.

Now in conclusion, it is high time the farmers of this state wake up in regard to this matter. Write your representative and state senator and tell them what you think about it. Our dirt roads, if properly kept up, will answer every purpose.

Athol, Kan. Oliver Dilsaver.

Sow Hemp for Bees

Last spring I planted a handful of hemp seed in a corner of the garden. When it came into bloom, the bees just swarmed on the stalks, until the stems would bend under the load. We have a few stands of bees. We did not take much of their store, altho it was excellent. On pleasant days, they are out and lively, and this is proof that the hemp did not poison them.

Kanopolis, Kan. E. P. Faris.

The Third Kansas National

Wichita Had an Excellent Livestock Show

BY T. W. MORSE AND E. S. HUMPHREY
Written Especially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze

TO ONE who has studied the stock shows of many seasons, the "Kansas National' at Wichita last week was not so much a detached event as it was a step-up in the realization of a great opportunity and in the meeting of a livestock need. First of a series of Southwestern shows, developed in connection with the enormous seasonal business of selling breeding animals at auction, the show at Wichita has been fortunate in the recognition obtained for it from the business interests of its city. This is its third year, yet the American Royal at Kansas City in its 18 or 20 years never has enjoyed facilities in any way approaching those provided for the Kansas National at Wichita.

Not one of Wichita's three annual shows has been held free from the hindrance and distractions incident to the war, and the measure of success enjoyed is strong proof, if proof be needed, that the "Peerless Princess" has the location and facilities second to none for the particular kind of a show that particularly is needed. Nobody is asking a spring edition of the "International" at Wichita, and the great professional stock shows of that class may not even be looked upon as patterns. The job for this stock show is a different one, in fact, one which will put it nearer the hearts (and pocketbooks) of a much larger number of people, and one which if accomplished as we believe it will be, will stand alone, except as others with a similar opportunity shall emulate it.

Why Wichita is the Place

Wichita, in a great area that is changing to mixed farming from an agriculture that was pretty much all wheat or all stock range, is the actual center of a really big potential demand for improved farm animals. Moreover Wichita is the nearest gateway to the great grazing sections of Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Logically the livestock which should gather at this exposition should be of the classes having the closest business interest, and the greatest improving possibilities to the people of the territory indicated. The show and sales at Wichita should bring together large numbers of the sorts of breeding stock which the people who attend can buy profitably and put to such uses as their circumstances warrant.

It is not, therefore, an occasion for regret that some of the animals occupying stalls were "in the rough" so long as they were well formed, vigorous, purebred, and of such parentage as to insure beneficial results from their use. For the most part, those which were sold, went out to new homes where the gloss of the show ring would not last long, even tho feed and care were in every way adequate to their needs. Surely a stock show (especially where sales are held in connection) can fulfill its mission without being exclusively a spectacle in which every high bred beast participating has to be upholstered "to the hilt" in order to be welcome.

And in finding a remedy for the occasional presence of the purebred weed, the antithesis of that at which livestock improvement aims, the managers of the Kansas National Exposition already are following the right lead. The way has been opened for the active cooperation (and supervision, so far as its own breed is concerned) of each state livestock breed association. It is the opportunity of each breed association to capitalize for its own breed, the publicity, the attendance and the selling opportunity which the exposition offers, by seeing to it that in the show and sale of its breed the entries must be of the sort, not only to make a good appearance in the ring, but to make good regardless of appearance, when put on the farm or range to perpetuate their kind.

An index to the breadth of the demand to which this institution holds the key is found in a synopsis of the sale offerings of the week. In cattle there were Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Galloways and Holsteins. Among the horses there were Percherons, Belgians, Jack stock, Saddlers and Standard-breds. In hogs there were Poland Chinas and Durocs. In sheep there were Hampshires and Shropshires. Altogether something like 600 animals were cataloged for sale.

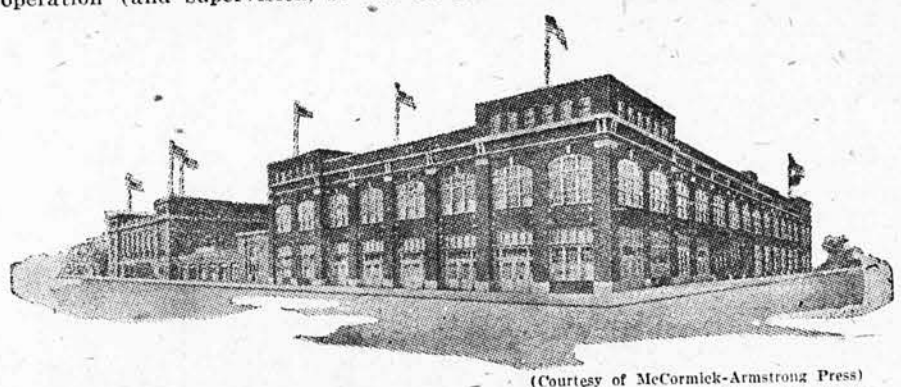
Sales Had Their Low Spots

It would not be the truth (a feature, which, oddly perhaps, we are trying to introduce into this particular piece of reporforial service) to say that all the sales were glowing successes. In some of them gobs of gloom were encountered, but it is certain that the purchases of good bargains made on such occasions will bring many additional buyers to the sales another year. The bargain, it might be said in passing, is a sustaining part in our system of selling at auction. Some of the sales would have been better for a more active, definite management by a state breed association, as suggested. Among the most successful sales were the Percheron sale, to which (due to its coming the last day of the week) Superintendent Kirk could give his more particular attention, and the Shorthorn sale, held under the direct management of W. A. Cochel, of the Shorthorn Record association.

The offering at the Shorthorn sale was fairly typical of what the natural patronage of the "Kansas National" can absorb with good results to all concerned. The cattle came mostly from representative herds of a dozen Kansas counties and were divided among range buyers, farmers and breeders. The offering would have done more good had it contained just a few extremely toppy things, but sellers got what the cattle were worth, for the most part, and buyers are pretty sure to make money. It was a case of honest values squarely sold. The 60 Shorthorns averaged about $273, the 28 female lots averaging a little more than $300 and 32 bulls a trifle less than $250. The top price was $800.

The Building a Big Feature

Mention of the sales calls for some description of the building in which two shows and two sales could be held at the same time, and thousands of square feet of stable and concession space be out of hearing of both. This building, in Wichita, is the Forum, and is much used in various ways. It occupies a city block. The north section (to the right in the picture) is two stories high. On the top floor, surrounded by space for housing exhibits, is an auditorium seated with opera chairs. The sheep, hogs and pet stock exhibits were on this floor and the hog and sheep sales held here. Below, in an enormous, light, airy third of a block, the stabling for the cattle was arranged. Inclines connect the two floors. This section is all of steel and concrete construction. The one-story part thru the center houses the concessions, horses, jack stock and mules. The south section (left of picture) contains the big arena and auditorium, all the offices, the stage and much of the night horse show livestock and paraphernalia. It too, is all of concrete and steel construction. Plans now call for making the central part two stories before the next show, but even without that Wichita already has the most adequate, best lighted, heated and ventilated and most generally convenient and satisfactory building for stock show purposes in the country. Somebody is entitled to credit for that.



(Courtesy of McCormick-Armstrong Press)

The Forum, Home of the Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Livestock Sale. It has been the Scene of Many Wichita Events.

High Schools Sent Judging Teams

A feature of the show was a livestock judging contest in which agricultural classes from a dozen Kansas high schools took part. The contest was under Profs. G. C. Elling and R. W. Kiser, of the Kansas Agricultural college. The Newton team won first and the Sedgwick team second. Other teams were from Oxford, Augusta, Cottonwood Falls, Halstead, Valley Center, Bentley, Clearwater, Garden Plain and Wichita. The teams (in which were several girls) had to pass on one breed each of dairy cattle, beef cattle, draft horses and hogs, a test similar to that given college judging teams.

The number of cattle in real show yard condition was not large, but there were enough strictly good ones of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus breeds to give spectators a treat and to serve every educational purpose which that feature of a show can serve. Six or eight states were represented, but Kansas, Okiahoma and Texas were most heavily represented, as was natural. Perusal of the prize lists at the close of this story will show a number of animals which were winning last fall at the better shows, and several which sold at strong prices when the showing season closed, sufficient evidence of the standard by which the entries had to be judged.

Big Show of Draft Horses

The show of draft horses surpassed the showing of cattle in the degree of freedom from plain stuff. While a fair per cent of the animals shown were entered for the sale also, the sale animals, almost without exception, were good ones.

With two exceptions all draft horses shown were Percherons, and these two stood so far down the line that the show was in reality a straight Percheron show. The ribbons for the "Percheron Society Specials" were tied in accordance with the society rules as the open classes were judged.

From the time that the first classes were called the ring was filled with an interested crowd of onlookers. A great many of these men were men who live in what is known as the tractor country. Their land is suitable for tractor work and many of them are owners of tractors which they use for eight months out of the year. These men are not only still interested in draft horses but are using them, buying them and breeding them.

To lovers of the Percheron breed and students of Percheron blood lines the show was a lesson well worth the studying. No other show of the past year has had as many of the sons and daughters of the famous stallions Carnot (66666) 66666 and Casino (45462) 27830. No two stallions in the country have impressed their value on their progeny more than these two. Moreover the best colts of either have been produced from fillies sired by the other horse. Such animals were present in the show ring as a visible proof of what the right kind of sires with the right blood lines behind them are able to do.

The class of aged stallions was strong in every sense of the word. The horses were well fitted and ready for the show. The former champion of the Southwestern shows, Enos, owned by A. D. Outhier, was looked upon before the show as the probable winner of this class. When shown, however, the halter rein was held too closely and threw the horse off his balance so that he put up a poor showing at the trot and was put down in fourth place. The good gray stallion Hublot, Jr., also owned by Mr. Outhier, was placed at the head of the class and deserved the position. Hublot, Jr., is a great horse with a world of size, typical Percheron head and neck, good back and strong loin, plenty of clean flat bone, good pasterns and good feet. His moving is straight and true with the action that places him among the so called flash movers.

It is doubtful whether a greater class of 2-year-old stallions ever graced a show ring of the Southwest than those which stood before the judges in this show. When the ribbons were tied Carvictor, owned by W. S. Corsa, of White Hall, Ill., was at the head with his stable mate the good gray horse, Carnolo, standing fourth. This reverses the order in which they stood at the last International, but was right, nevertheless.

Carmet, a good black stallion, sired by a son of Carnot, shown by Ira Rusk, was placed at the head of the yearling class. He was in his awkward stage but showed to be a colt with great growth and outcome ahead of him if placed in the right hands.

The aged mares were easily predominated by Robison's imported mare Javotte. Plain in the head she is otherwise a great mare, combining the looks of the show mare with the natural length and depth of the brood mare. Second to her was the gray mare Magdaline, owned by Outhier. It took a referee to decide which should stand at the top as the two judges could not decide. Magdaline has been busy all fall and winter suckling her 1918 foal which has pulled her down in flesh to the point that she should not have been shown. The next three classes evened up the winnings as Outhier came to the top in the two-year-old class with Crescent; Corsa won the yearling class with Corona and Miles won the foal class with Midaway.

Carvictor, the winner of the 2-year-old class was placed at the head as senior and grand champion stallion of the show. Carmet was made the junior champion. Javotte was made senior and grand champion mare and Corona the junior champion.

CATTLE AWARDS

Following are the livestock awards:

Shorthorns

Exhibitors — Park E. Salter, Wichita; Thomas Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kan.; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.; Wm. Henn, Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. Hartnett, Chicago, Ill.; John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.; Pawnee County Stock Farm, Larned, Kan.; Meuser & Co., Anson, Kan.; John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.; E. H. Abraham, Emporia, Kan.; O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.; Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kan.; Elliott & Nudd, Kress, Tex.; Arthur Jacobs, Valley Center, Kan.; R. E. Frete, Anness, Kan.; Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

Judge—W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.

Bulls—Aged: 1, Salter on Bapton Corporal; 2, Robison on Dale's Renown; 3, Murphys on Orange Goods; 4, Frete on Sultan's Last. Two-year-olds: 1, Kramer on Proud Emblem's Heir; 2, Henn on Cumberland Goods. Senior yearlings: 1, Hartnett on Dale Gauntlet; 2, Park Salter on British Emblem; 3, Meuser on Hamlet; 4 and 5, Wm. Henn on unnamed. Junior yearlings: 1, Hartnett on Master Prince; 2 and 3, Abraham on Kansas Prince and Kansas Phil; 4, 5 and 6, Meuser on Improver, Capt. Sam and Foreman. Senior calves: 1, Hartnett on Royal Marquis; 2, Murphy on Victor Knight; 3, Kramer on Viscount Julian; 4, Kansas State Agricultural college on Village Master; 5, Murphy on Orange Pride. Junior calves: 1, Regier on Lavois; 2, Salter on Bapton Sultan; 3, Salter on Augusta Corporal; 4, Kramer on Pleasant Calcu; 5, Murphy & Son on Aconts Commander.

Cows—Aged: 1, Kramer on Maxwalton Lavender 5th; 2, Salter on Rosebud Columbia; 3 and 4, Robison on Mary 3rd and Roan Florence. Two-year-olds: 1, 2, and 3, Hartnett on Topsey 4th, Pleasant Princess and Village Blossom 8th; 4, Robison on Red Mysle. Senior yearlings: 1, Robison on Imp. Lady Marion 2nd; 2, Murphy & Son on Lucile's Choice. Junior yearlings: 1, 2 and 3, Hartnett on Averne 15th, Linwood Clara 9th and Posy Queen 6th; 4, Torry on Red Lady. Senior calves: 1, Hartnett on Lavender's Heiress; 2, Salter on Simplicity 6th; Kramer on Types Lavender; 4, Regier on A. L. Victoria; 5, Torry on Minnie. Junior calves: 1 and 3, Salter on Park Place Fancy and Village Beauty 12th; 2, Kramer on Emblem Lavender; 4 and 8, Regier on Bashful Heroine 6th and Calla 13th; 5 and 6, Torry on Lucy and Lady Gloster 2nd; 7, Homan on Princess Pearl.

Groups—Aged herds: Robison without competition. Young herds: None shown. Calf herd: 1, Salter; 2, Kramer; 3, Regier; 4, Homan. Get of sire: 1, Salter; 2, Regier; 3, Robison; 4, Torry. Produce of sow: Kramer.

Senior and grand champion bull—Salter on Bapton Corporal.

Junior champion bull—Hartnett on Dale Gauntlet.

Senior and grand champion female—Kramer on Maxwalton Lavender 5th.

Junior champion female — Hartnett on Averne 15th.

Herefords

Exhibitors—J. A. Corzine, Caldwell, Kan.; C. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Kan.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.; S. E. Kistler, Sylvan Grove, Kan.; Elmer Griffith, Burdette, Kan.; Wm. Henn, Kansas City, Mo.; Henry Harms, Haven, Kan.; N. C. Cummings, Hesston, Kan.; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.; W. H. Tenn, Haven, Kan.; L. M. Blake & Sons, Oak Hill, Kan.; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Tex.;

(Continued on Page 42.)

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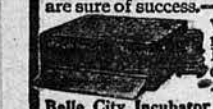
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All Eggs Must be Graded

Good Houses and Clean Nests are Essential

BY IDA M. SHEPLER

THERE is profit, big poultry profit on the farm even when kept in a careless haphazard fashion. Sometimes the farmer does not seem to care very much what breeds of chickens he keeps, whether the eggs they lay are uniform in size or color; whether they are market breeds, laying breeds, or just any old kind of a breed.

Often the farmer's barn will be good, but anything will answer for a chicken coop. And yet the farm investment in poultry is small, feed is cheap and waste products on the farm are utilized. During a good part of the year the hens live on much that otherwise would be lost, grass, clover, gleanings from grain fields, and wasted garden stuff. Of all poultry keepers the farmer surely should afford good and roomy poultry houses and all that tends to put a good grade of fresh eggs on the market.

Egg Losses Are Heavy

The loss of eggs each year to the poultry buyers of the United States climbs into millions of dollars. While the farmer produces the most of these eggs on the farms he is not the loser, it is those who live at the other end of the line, the poultry buyers and the consumers.

The farmer thinks, why should he care, and yet he should care. When I sell an undersized egg or an egg that is laid in filthy surroundings, or kept too long, I am committing that which I consider a criminal offense. Not long ago a woman of my acquaintance bought one dozen of eggs from the proprietor of a country store. Nine of the eggs were filled with bloody streaks. She reported the fact to the seller. He refused to make the spoiled eggs good. He said all of his eggs came in fresh from the country. Of course we know he had failed in his duty as made plain by the law. Had he candled these eggs he would have found the trouble, and the farmer who gathered eggs of this kind would have found them thrown back on his hands. Strict laws have been made in this matter and the laws are disregarded. It is a shame that it is so.

Thousands and thousands of rotten eggs are marketed every spring and summer. From any one of the large central markets you will see men hauling barrels of these away as fertilizer. A mighty dear fertilizer, too, I should say. It seems impossible to coax the farmer into marketing eggs in anything like a scientific way. He may, in some communities, send them to the store once a week, or the huckster may come by his farm once in that time but often this is about the best the farm will do for you on the egg question. So many farmers seem to think an egg is merely an egg, and a hen is just a hen. Notice the difference in the size and color of a basket of eggs brought from many of the farms, notice the mixture of hens.

Uniform Product Essential

The farmer should keep breeds of chickens that lay eggs of uniform size and color. Then the few that do not grade up to the standard he should use at home. There are breeds that lay brown shelled eggs, others that lay white shelled. Some markets demand one color, and some another but I find that eggs uniform in size and color will give you the best price. If you supply what they demand special customers will give a cent or two more than the market price. I began in the pure breeds with the Light Brahma because they laid in winter, laid large eggs and gave the market a heavy meat bird.

I kept them close by me, gave them plenty of nests, gathered the eggs at regular intervals thru the day, kept a close lookout to see that nests were not stolen. It was not long until I had bred out of these hens any desire to hide away nests. Every hen knew what nest boxes were for and used them. The farmer or his wife who permits the flock of hens to lay anywhere but in clean nests in houses made for that purpose are the persons who are responsible for this big loss in eggs called on the market, seconds, rots, checks, leakers and spots. Eggs laid in barns, weeds, wet or sunny spots, often are not found until decay has already begun.

All eggs sold should be fresh and clean, and whether packed in cartons or not should be graded in size to make each dozen sold weigh not less than 1½ pounds. It takes large eggs to weigh this much. Many of the eggs laid by mixed breeds are small. A good sized egg should weigh 2¾ ounces. The small ones are usually an ounce less yet, when measured out together by the dozen, the customer is bound to get the wrong end of the bargain altho all may be sound. But what can you do when this is the custom? Until eggs are sold by weight both from off the farm and over the counter much of the loss will continue. When this is done the demand will be for eggs of uniform size. Then perhaps hucksters and country storekeepers will keep close to the letter of the law in candling eggs, and this alone will force the poultry keeper to give out none but fresh eggs, and find out as I have found that hens can be made to lay in certain spots, and also that fertile eggs spoil easily. Keep the roosters simply for breeding purpose, shut them away from hens producing market eggs. When all do this fertile eggs will not lose our country over 15 million dollars a year. We will then grade and market our eggs in an honest manner.

A Letter to Poultry Breeders

Few organizations are doing more to boost purebred poultry than is the Capper Poultry club. Our girls have done fine work in the two contests held and are lining up with even greater enthusiasm this year. Poultry breeders who desire to encourage the girls and boost their favorite breed of fowls are requested to offer these special prizes which will be awarded the girls who make the highest grades in the 1919 contest with the respective breeds entered.

First prize, trio valued at $10. Second prize, cockerel valued at $5 or sitting of eggs valued at $5. But one prize from a person will be accepted. Prizes to be shipped in 1920 after awards are made and go at expense of winner. No advertising in exchange for these prizes is offered—they are to be gifts to help deserving girls as our cash prizes are—but the offer will be given liberal publicity and space will be given for names of the breeders who offer prizes when the annual catalog appears. Several thousand copies will be printed. Write to Bertha G. Schmidt, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., giving breed of fowls and value of prize offered.

Hens Break Records

With all official published world records for Barred Rocks broken, two Oregon Agricultural college hens have completed their year's laying in the limited 300 egg class. The first finished the year in November with 303 eggs and the second to break into the 300 column finished in December with 308.

The last to complete the record distinguished herself still further by an unusual if not a record run of consecutive laying for 17 days without a skip. On April 12 she laid in the trap nest, kept it up for the remaining 18 days of that month, laid all thru May, and went to the 26th of June before taking a rest.

Are You Saving Money?

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Why Not Grow Some Ducks?

Pleasure and Profit in Handling Water Fowl

BY ICEY HENDRIX
A Practical Poultry Raiser



LAST SPRING I had seven hens and two drakes. I raised from them, besides the eggs I used, sold, or traded for hen eggs, 31 ducklings. I hatched more than that, but by not knowing any better I starved them to death. Breeding ducks should be carefully selected for their size and typical shape, and only matured birds should be used. An active yearling drake may be allowed for five or six ducks.

As a general thing it is best to hatch duck eggs under chicken hens than under ducks. The ducks are easily excited and if bothered may leave the nest. The period of incubation is 28 days. If the eggs are set under a hen, I think it is best to place the eggs in lukewarm water at least once a week, so the shell will become brittle and the ducklings can pick their way out more easily.

Ducklings, when hatched, are animated balls of down, seldom quiet and never so happy as when eating or dabbling in water. They do not require so much warmth from the mother and do not need to be hovered so much as the chick, so it is safe to put 30 or 40 with a hen.

Keep Out of the Water

While ducklings will take to the water as soon as hatched, they do better if not allowed to swim until 3 or 4 weeks old, and should not be allowed to enter pond or stream until they have their feathers. For the first ten days ducklings should be kept in a small pen. The coop should have a board bottom to prevent the hen mother from scratching earth over her downy brood. All the water they need is enough to drink and to dip their head into to wash their nostrils and eyes. It is difficult for a duck to eat without water, as they will drink many times while eating one meal. The water vessel therefore should be placed close to their feeding trough, but so arranged that they cannot get their feet or dip their heads in deep enough to throw water over their backs.

Healthy ducklings have a voracious appetite and will eat whatever is set before them. Dry bread soaked in milk is excellent food for the first two days. Milk should be used in mixing their food and not to drink as they will get it in their down and in their eyes, not only spoiling their good looks but it injures their health. After the first few meals of bread and milk, equal parts of cornmeal and wheat bran wet with milk or water may be fed. A little fine ground meat scraps or meat meal should be added. After ten days, every other meal may consist of cracked corn or wheat. Care should be taken to have their food crumbly rather than doughy or sticky. At first they should be fed every 2 hours, but at the end of a week they can get along with four meals a day. Like all other birds, ducks require some grit. At first a little coarse sand can be sprinkled on the feeding board. When a little older put the grit in the bottom of the drinking vessel. The yard in which the ducklings are placed should contain short green grass.

While ducks are hearty eaters, they are for this reason rapid growers, and will increase in weight about twice as fast as chickens. They usually are slaughtered when from 7 to 10 weeks old.

In warm weather it is important to have some shelter for ducks and ducklings confined in yards. If the latter contains no trees, vines or bushes, temporary shelter of boards, brush or canvas must be provided.

Ducks will begin to lay as soon as the severity of winter is over. They sometimes drop their eggs anywhere, but generally make a nest in some shed or coop. If allowed to run to a pond or stream of water, they will lay their eggs in the water.

Ducks should be sold as soon as they are full feathered, unless they are kept for their feathers. I had 40 ducks, and picked 12½ pounds of feathers from them since they were full feathered and quit laying. They can be picked every 6 weeks, or as soon as the feathers become dead. I have sold 27 of my ducks during January. They brought $17.46 and I have the feathers.

Some say there is no money in raising ducks, but I think there is more money in raising ducks than any other poultry, as they are easily raised after getting them started, and the old ducks will lay an egg every day.

Hatch Pullets Early

BY G. D. McCLASKEY

The successful poultry raiser will keep in the farm flock and will breed from only those pullets that are full grown and fully developed in every way by the time winter sets in. In order to have pullets like this it is necessary to hatch the chicks early. Even tho the hens may become broody early it is not profitable to use them with eggs at the price they are now. But if your hens are of good breeding, it is not likely that many of them will become broody, at least not before warm weather. With so many poultrymen breeding for increased egg production and with so many farmers using cockerels from egg-bred stock, the tendency to broodiness, even among the larger breeds, is far less than it used to be. This means, of course, that if you are to have the right quality of pullets next year, you must depend on the incubator for early hatching. And this is right. You cannot lose money by raising chicks that are hatched early. Put your incubator to work now and then follow up with several more hatches. If you do not have an incubator, buy one, by all means. The up-to-date farmer would not be without a cream separator, and the up-to-date farmer should not be without an incubator. Incubators are not expensive. Even if it was necessary to replace them every two or three years, which it is not, it would still be profitable to own and operate them. The big idea is that as a general proposition the best breeding stock and best winter egg producers come from the early hatched broods.

To Raise More Chickens

Chicken raising is to become a more important commercial enterprise due to the stimulus received during the war, according to G. D. McClaskey, editor of Poultry Culture.

At a recent meeting of the Topeka Poultry association Mr. McClaskey predicted a record-breaking year for the poultry business.

The association passed a vote of thanks and compliment to the Kansas Free Fair managers on their decision to use open coops instead of the old cage affairs, at the next fair. The Free Fair managers will rent the show coops owned by the Kansas State Poultry association.

"Look here!" cried the excited man to the druggist. "You gave me morphine instead of quinine this morning!"

"Is that so?" replied the druggist. "Then you owe me another half-dollar."—The Pathfinder.

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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Kansas Engineering Experiment Station.
Meeting the Modern Demands.
Farm Home Water Supply.
The Utility Room.
Pure Drinking Water.
Power for Water Supply.
Questions and Answers.

MANY people in Kansas do not know that an Engineering Experiment station has been established and is being maintained in Manhattan by the engineering division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The Kansas Engineering Experiment station was established a number of years ago and Dean A. A. Potter of the engineering division is the director. The staff is made up of the heads of the various departments and certain special assistants in engineering.

The work of the station is carried on in connection with the engineering division work. With so much available equipment assembled it is possible to conduct certain lines of investigational work which are decidedly engineering in character. A number of bulletins have been gotten out relating to the various phases of farm engineering, notably electric lighting, water supply, plumbing, and sewage disposal. One bulletin treats of the costs of operating various types of household electrical equipment from hair curlers to a range. Any citizen of Kansas can obtain these bulletins free by writing to the director.

Farm life is becoming more and more complex every day and progressive farmers are desirous of meeting modern demands in the way of good living conditions. There are many questions of an engineering nature arising continually on the farm and the engineering division at the college considers it a privilege to assist in solving these problems. Very often an inquiry addressed to the proper authorities at Manhattan will enable the farmer to solve some particular problem in the way that means a tremendous service to him in actual dollars and cents. In recognition of the fact that the engineering end of farming is one of real importance, a separate department of farm engineering has been included in the organization of the engineering division and in this department is given instruction in all matters pertaining to the mechanical side of agriculture.

A special curriculum in agricultural engineering has been laid out. In this curriculum are included the basic courses of engineering, special courses such as farm structures, tractors and farm machinery and enough purely agricultural instruction in soils, crops and livestock to enable a man to acquire a thoro grounding in scientific agriculture. It is a course well worthy of consideration by any progressive student who is deeply interested in farming.

Farmers who are interested in having good water supply on their farmstead should get Farmers Bulletin No. 941 from the United States Department of Agriculture. It is entitled "Water Systems for Farm Homes," and George N. Warren, the hydraulic engineer in the office of Rural Engineering, is the author of it. Mr. Warren is an engineer of wide experience along this line having worked under farm conditions for many years and he is really qualified to call himself an expert. The thoroness with which he has gone into the subject is shown by the fact that the sixty-eight pages of the bulletin are crowded with rich meaty pertinent material.

He brings out new suggestions for farm homes in that he advises a utility room be included in the plan. This utility room houses an engine which operates the pump and the electric generator and may be used to operate other machines such as the washing machine, cream separator and churn. Mr. Warren cites as an instance one farmer who by careful planning gradually equipped his home with a pressure water system, a little later adding a power washing machine, wringer, mangle and drying machine, a heating plant, electric lights, electric range, electric heater for emergency and a vacuum cleaning system. Such an equipment as this would make a farm home almost too attractive.

One of the things to which special attention is called is the sanitary aspect of the farm water supply. This is a feature that has a greater influence on the lives of farm people, than most people imagine and anyone reading this bulletin cannot help but feel the sound common sense underlying this discussion. Careful directions are given as to the disposition and movement of water and the safe location of wells, the various types, and their sources are covered thoroly. Surface water supply and ground water supply are very carefully considered and the precautions to be taken in the control of open springs and streams are given.

One thing of special worth to the farmer is the matter of power for water supply and windmills, pumps and rams are carefully covered. Various methods of water storage are also included and discussed as well as the advantage and disadvantage of various types of modern supply systems. Some attention is also given to the control of the pumping system by which the widest use can be made of the water system once it is installed.

Pumping Water

I have a well 270 feet deep with 40 foot of water in it. I wish to pump this water for irrigation purposes, and want the most economical way of doing it.

I have been advised to install a four wheel windmill. I understand they are in use in Kansas but they are not found in this part of the country. I wish you would give me some information on this subject. Also name of the makers of this mill. G. J.
Soham, N. M.

You do not state the diameter of your well. If it has only a 3 or 4-inch cylinder it is entirely possible that you can use the ordinary single cylinder windmill for elevating the water from it. A windmill with a 4-inch cylinder and a stroke of 6 inches will handle approximately ⅛ of a gallon a stroke and making deductions for friction loss and pumping head, a 16-foot wheel should operate the pump so as to deliver in the neighborhood of 100 gallons an hour assuming a fair breeze of 12 or 15 miles an hour was blowing.

We do not know of any manufacturers of a four-wheel windmill. We have heard that such mills are found in Western Kansas, but so far we have not had the good fortune to see one in operation. Undoubtedly, their design would be a matter of interest to many, and if any subscriber will send us information concerning them we will greatly appreciate it.

Crude Oil

Please tell me where I can buy crude oil in 5-gallon lots. M. McW.
Rice, Kan.

In some parts of Kansas it is possible to obtain crude oil in any quantity without difficulty, especially in regions near oil fields. In other localities it is difficult because there is not much demand for it and unless you can find some oil dealer who makes a point of keeping a small quantity on hand you probably will have to order it from some refinery.

In certain parts of the state oil burning furnaces are used in residences and factories. If you watch your chances when the supply tanks are being filled you might be able to get a small quantity.

To Water Proof Caves

Will you please tell me how to fix a cement cave to keep the water out. The walls in my cave are from 4 to 8 inches thick and pretty rich with cement. Can you paraffine the walls to keep the water out? Can you lay a new wall with brick on the inside of the cave and keep the water out?
Moline, Kan. C. C.

The proposition of water proofing cement walls is sometimes a rather difficult one. Especially, if the cave is near the foot of the hill and there is a water bearing strata butting up against the wall. In such instances there will be a very heavy pressure head against the wall and in order to prevent the entrance of water it might be necessary to adopt some such plan as you suggest, namely that of covering the wall with tar and asphalt and laying up a brick wall outside of this. If the water is coming in only as a result of capillary action some kind of commercial water proofing will, probably, be all that is necessary to keep the water out. These are applied very much as paint and simply fill up the pore spaces of the cement so that water cannot enter.

To Make White Wash

Will you please give me the formula for the manufacture of government white wash?
Clay Center, Kan. A. B. B.

The following old recipe for white wash issued by the Bureau of Light Houses put out by the United States Department of Commerce is said to be very good for outdoor exposure:

"Slake ½ bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; 3 pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; ½ pound of powdered Spanish whiting and 1 pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace; and when used, put it on as hot as possible with painters' or whitewash brushes."

Carbonate of Soda

What difference is there between carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda? Name some uses of the two for scientific purposes.
Nickerson, Kan. F. M.

Carbonate of soda is an alkali with basic properties and is used widely in laboratory work as a means of standardizing acids. It is also used in washing operations for removing grease and fats and saponifying them.

Bi-carbonate of soda is the common baking soda.

Getting Even with Millers

A co-operative flour mill will be erected and operated by farmers at Dryden in the Kenore district of Ontario, 100 miles east of Winnipeg. Half the money for the erection of the mill will be advanced by the Ontario government at 6 per cent interest. This loan will be paid back by the farmers who eventually will become sole owners of the mill. The plant will have a capacity of 50 barrels of flour a day. It will grind flour for the farmers of the district from wheat grown in their own field much more cheaply than they can buy flour in the market. It will also turn out bran and other feeds for livestock.

The co-operative activities of Canadian farmers now include the marketing of grain, livestock, wool and all farm products; the buying and distribution of all farm supplies; hail insurance and the appraisal and sale of farms to settlers looked after by the farmers' own land concern, the United Grain Growers Securities Company. The United Grain Growers entered the lumbering business last year when they bought a timber limit in British Columbia and began operating their own saw-mill. A co-operative farmers' coal mine is planned. The flour mill at Dryden is the farmers' entering wedge in the milling business.

Tractor Test at Wichita

Wichita has been chosen for the fourth annual tractor demonstration, to be held in July. The decision was announced last week after a meeting of the National Tractor and Vehicle association.

The demonstration will last one week. Two thousand acres within 5 miles of Wichita must be provided for the demonstration, according to the decision of the commission. Delegates from Wichita gave assurance that all requirements would be met, including transportation facilities ample to take care of the crowds from Wichita to the site of the demonstration.

The tractor will be shown doing all sorts of farm work, members of the committee explained. It is planned to have a large acreage of corn planted 60 days before the demonstration so that motorized cultivation can be shown.

And apparently the kaiser is better off with the blues in Holland than he would be with the Reds in Berlin.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Can Keep Bees in City

Two things of importance were discussed at the Eastern Kansas Beekeepers' association, at the office of the state horticulturist last week in Topeka. One was the method of combating American foul brood, the dangerous bee disease that has proved such an enemy in the past year or so. All that has been discovered about it leads to the conclusion that it is a germ which prevents the larvae from hatching, but that it does not render the honey unsafe for human consumption.

Another thing, which should be of interest to laymen, honey being the great natural sweet, is that one does not have to live in the country to keep bees. It has been demonstrated successfully that bees can be kept in the garrets of dwelling houses, or in barn lofts. O. F. Whitney, secretary of the State Beekeepers' association, is one of those who have tried it, and proved that it can be done.

There are three divisions of the State Beekeepers' association—the Eastern district, Northwestern and Southwestern. The officers of the joint associations are: O. A. Keene, president, and O. F. Whitney, secretary.

The Eastern Beekeepers' association will hold several field meetings soon, in Atchison, Franklin and Allen counties. The meetings will be held with the Horticultural society, and will be under the direction of Dr. J. H. Merrill, state apiarist.

Putting Soldiers on Farms

The proposal to have a few million acres of swamps and arid tracts developed and whipped into production by ex-soldiers has a utopian ring that is decidedly catchy to the credulous ear. Just why anyone thinks there is going to be a wholesale stampede of discharged soldiers for the farm is a mystery. That a few months in uniform is going to give all the men an overwhelming desire to get "back to the land" is illogical. Some, of course, will take up other means of livelihood than that followed before going into the service, but the bulk of the men will probably prefer to take up the same line they laid down. The men that went from the farms to the army will go mostly back to the farms they left, where there is plenty of room and plenty of work.

As for the swamp and arid lands in question, the only reason they haven't been developed before is because common business sense couldn't see a way to make them pay out. In due time, as the population increases and greater need arises, such lands will be put to some use. But that time is not yet. The capital necessary to develop such land and to sustain a man and his family for a period of years pending the time when the land will begin to return something on the investment would bring quicker returns if invested in land already under tillage.

The whole thing simmers down to a question of money making. Farming never has, until very recently, been classed with the real money-making enterprises. Conditions today are better for the farmers than ever before and at that farming is by no means a get-rich-quick line of business. Ask any farmer. The reason so many men have quit the farm for other lines of endeavor is because the other lines of endeavor have promised quicker and more attractive financial returns. If the average man could make more money and make it easier on the farm than in mercantile pursuits, in manufactures, in railroading or some one of the various professions, depend on it he would stick to the farm. Farming calls for rare business ability, fitness and a genius for self-denial to show net profits, even when the weather man is kindly disposed.

The argument that farm life is lacking in social advantages has petered out, and the man who still uses it to explain the town-and-cityward movement is following a pointless train of reasoning. Take Iowa, for example. There isn't a farmer in the state, who, with his motor car and any decent sort of roads is more than 30 minutes from the movies and all they typify. A man can be infinitely more isolated, more lonely and more secluded in the "fastnesses" of the large cities than in the average rural community in the Middle West.—Iowa Clip Sheet.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Rains Delay Spring Work.
Testing Out Ground Lime.
Pasturing Sweet Clover.
Wheat Prices in 1916.
Kansas Hog Feeding Test.
About the County Agent.
African Kafir Not Pure.

OUR HOPE of sowing oats the last week in February went glimmering the morning of February 22 when we looked out on a white world. Not much snow fell but it was enough to make everything even wetter than did the rain of the first part of the week. If we do not have fair drying weather it will be late in March before much ground will do to work in this part of Kansas. We also had good roads when the week began but we no longer have them. The mud which followed the rain probably was not made for the benefit of those who must move March 1.

The car of ground lime which our Grange ordered some time ago came but, of course, it came on the day it rained. It was a big car containing more than 40 tons but despite that it was nearly all hauled the next day. This lime is very heavy and an ordinary lower wagon box full weighs about 3,200 pounds. It is ground very fine, being about the same consistency as cement and as it all had to be handled loose it was fortunate we had a rather still, moist day for the work. Our share was a little more than 2½ tons and we intend to spread this over about 5 acres, most of it going on the alfalfa land but we will put enough on both wheat and oats to give it a fair trial.

From Southeast Kansas comes an inquiry as to the success farmers in this part of the state have had in getting a stand of Sweet clover. During the last two dry springs Sweet clover seed has been rather slow in germinating and often a poor stand was obtained. Now that the ground is soaked I should think this would be a good spring to sow Sweet clover, for it should come up quickly. A neighbor who sowed a large field to Sweet clover during the wet spring of 1915 told me that the seed came up quickly as Red clover or alfalfa and made a good stand. Opinions differ as to its value for pasture but those who think well of it say it must be kept fed down and not allowed to become woody because stock will not eat Sweet clover unless it is young and palatable.

A letter from Geuda Springs, Kan., leads me to conclude that something is wrong down there, either with the writer of the letter or with the bankers and grain buyers of that place. My informant says that during the fall of 1916 they sold their wheat to elevators at prices ranging from 66 to 96 cents a bushel. Now I have the price records on wheat at Kansas City during that fall and find that from September 1 to December 15 the lowest price paid for wheat in that market during that time was $1.65 a bushel and the highest price was $1.92. Either the elevator men around Geuda Springs "horned" the wheat sellers worse than ever before recorded, or else my informant is badly mistaken. My opinion is that his memory has slipped a cog for I do not think there is an elevator in Kansas at which so low a price as 66 cents a bushel has been paid since the war started in 1914.

The same man who makes the complaint against the grain buyers in the foregoing paragraph also says that the bankers of that section are charging from 15 to 25 per cent for the use of money. If this be true, it brings to our notice conditions like those of the "airly" days when 2 per cent a month was the regular thing. However, I am not going to convict the bankers of that section on the evidence of one man; if conditions are as stated by my correspondent the borrowers of Sumner county are being held up to a degree beyond reason. The bank interest rate in Coffey county is but 8 per cent and every man who is "worth a darn" can get plenty of money at that rate. I hesitate to believe that matters are worse in so good a county as Sumner than they are in Eastern Kansas. However, I am going to let my informant tell his story for what it is worth.

"Being in need of some money I went," he says, "into a bank and told them my business. The cashier named over to me the amount of their deposits, their surplus, their capital stock and their undivided profits and told me that it amounted to more than $100,000 and that they could lend every bit of it at 25 per cent. But they had a special rate of 15 per cent and that I could have what I wanted for that if I had the security. I listed everything I had, about $5 for every dollar I wanted to borrow and he told me that it was not security enough, so I didn't get any money from him."

Frank Gotfredson, of Greenleaf, Kan., has sent me the result of a 77-day feeding test of 332 hogs which were fed by him from October 1 to December 16, 1918. The very careful record kept shows that the average cost of gain a hundred pounds was $15.14. The net average profit for each hog was $2.45. These hogs were sold at different times; 208 head were kept the full 77-day period and during that time made an average gain of 111 pounds each or almost 1½ pounds each day. The principal feed was corn balanced with tankage; 2,250 bushels of corn were fed and with this was given 114 sacks of tankage. A small amount of ground barley and oil meal also was given. Every item of expense was figured in including labor and interest on the investment. These hogs did well and made more than an average gain.

An inquiry from Southwest Kansas which assumes that we have a county agent in Coffey county asks if we have found him of value and if our experience would lead us to advise them to get one. Until the last week Coffey county has had no county agent but an organization at Burlington has made it pretty certain that we are to have one during the next year. So I cannot, from personal experience, give any information. From what I have read and what I have been told regarding the county agent I conclude that a good one is a good investment but that a poor one is much worse than none at all.

A very interesting letter from a friend living in Eastern Colorado describes his experience with African kafir and also with the raising and marketing of broomcorn. Our friend's experience with African kafir is the same as ours here in Eastern Kansas. The seed was badly mixed and included almost every hybrid and mixture of cane and kafir known. Among the lot was some kafir which I think could have been developed into a valuable strain and I am informed that in some localities there are strains of this African kafir which have been developed until they are really good. But on the whole, the experience was a failure and we were out the cost of the seed and in addition failed to raise as good a crop as those who stuck to the standard variety of kafir which had been raised in Eastern Kansas for a number of years.

Our Colorado friend notes that a low price is always paid for a poor quality of broomcorn but that one seldom sees brooms sold any cheaper because the brush was bought at a low price. The farmers there have organized and are going to grow the brush and make their own brooms. A big buyer has offered to take all the brooms they can make at $6 a dozen and as it is usually estimated that a ton of brush will make 1,000 brooms our friends are hoping to find a good market for their broomcorn and in addition make a little profit in manufacturing. Our friend says local buyers now offer but 2 to 4 cents a pound for brush, under those conditions it looks as if broom making would pay.

Having made his payments for Liberty bonds, warchest, rent, coal, gas, and groceries, the poor man was "broke." But he needed winter clothes, so he compromised by digging thru a closet and unearthing a heavy vest that belonged to a winter suit he had worn some years ago. He brushed the vest off and felt in the pockets.

Eureka! A discovery!

In the inside pocket of the vest was a roll of bills amounting to $123.

And not one of them was receipted.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Book About Wilson

"To us in England," writes William Archer, the eminent English critic, in his new book, "The Peace President," "the war has brought one inestimable and imperishable joy in the generous comradeship of a reconciled America. Had a pedantic or a pusillanimous President sat in Woodrow Wilson's seat, it might never have been achieved. So far as any one man may be called the author of the great reconcilement, it is beyond all doubt the President who has been so steadfastly and so magnanimously faithful to the great traditions of his race."

This comes as practically the final sentence to Mr. Archer's biography and estimate of Woodrow Wilson, "The Peace President," which has just been brought out in this country by Henry Holt and Company after its very successful publication in England. Of all contemporary attempts to analyze the President's career and place in history, it is perhaps the most interesting, because it comes from an outsider, who is presumably unswayed by the political bias which is apt to operate in the case of an American writing of President Wilson. The book costs a dollar.

How to Improve Pastures

Fertilizing pastures should be looked upon as a permanent investment, in a class with fences and buildings, rather than a reason for expecting full pay and a profit the season they are applied, says a department specialist. No system of farming maintains fertility, once in a soil, as does grazing with beef cattle or sheep. There are many pastures in the blue grass region which have been grazed continuously for from 50 to 100 years and to all appearances are better than ever now.

Lime, phosphates, and stable manure are the materials which give the best and most lasting benefits. They are also the cheapest of fertilizing substances. A liberal use of these at the start is advisable rather than small applications at frequent intervals. The same may be said of reseeding. Scattering a little seed among weeds and brush is usually a waste of time and money. The results obtained are not at all comparable to those where a seed bed with fertilization has been prepared before seeding.

Continue the Hog Price

The present minimum average daily cost of packers' droves of hogs, $17.10 a hundred pounds in Kansas City, $17.50 in Chicago which expired at midnight February 28 will be continued until a decision is made by President Wilson regarding the existing embargoes on pork affecting neutrals and other countries. This statement was made today by officials of the Food Administration.

Frank S. Snyder, head of the meat division, it was said, is prepared to abandon the hog price agreement policy under which a minimum has been maintained from month to month since last October, if the embargoes are lifted.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Hines announces he's going to carry out the policies of McAdoo. Fine. Carry 'em out, and for goodness sake don't bring 'em back.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

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Good to March 25 Only

This Coupon Worth 25 Cents
toward any clubbing combination in this column if used before
March 25, 1919
This coupon to be used the same as 25 cents cash toward any combination listed herewith

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People's Popular Monthly...
Value $1.50
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Home Life .....
Gentlewoman .....
Value $1.55
All for $1.25 or $1.00 cash and the 25c coupon.

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Household .....
People's Popular Monthly...
Gentlewoman .....
Value $1.70
All for $1.40 or $1.15 cash and the 25c coupon.

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Note If you do not find your favorite magazine in clubs listed above, make up your own combination of magazines and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any two or more magazines providing they are clubbed with our publication.

March 25 Last Day

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Enclosed find $ and one 25c coupon for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for the term of one year and a calendar free.

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The Pendant we offer is artistically executed in a filigree design. And the chain is included in our remarkable offer. What could be more attractive for low-neck dresses! The chain is 15 inches long and as dainty as a chain of solid gold.

Special 10-Day Offer: We will send this Chain and Pendant, premium No. 44, to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to the Household at 25 cents each. 50 cents in all.

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

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With the Home Makers

Every Farm Home Should Have Running Water

BY C. A. CAPPS

THERE was a time when I was a girl when water had to be drawn from the cistern with bucket and rope; when even a hand-turned pump was a luxury, and for the well-to-do, only; and when such a thing as running water for farm homes was a thing undreamed of. Those were the days when every kind of labor especially that considered as the woman's part—was done by "main strength." Today, conditions are better. So much better, that when there is money to be spent for machinery or labor saving devices, or conveniences of any kind whatever, the wife and her needs in that line usually come in for a fair share of consideration.

Of the many farm home conveniences that folks of very ordinary means can enjoy, none can compare with that of running water. I speak from experience. I married a farmer and at the beginning, tho my new home was probably above the average in point of comfort, I had no modern conveniences. I did all my work in the old-fashioned "main strength" manner—washing included. I had to pump by hand and carry along a long porch every drop of water I used, besides having to carry off all waste water in order to avoid flies and a sloppy back door. I had always been fond of both reading and music, but with the care of the house, babies, garden and chickens, and so forth, rarely found time for either; I was always tired out, and at times, wretchedly irritable.



I Had to Carry the Water

Things had gone on in this way for six years. By strenuous work and careful saving, we had a few dollars ahead. My husband didn't put this on interest; he didn't invest in more stock, neither did he say "wait until we are more able," when I suggested conveniences. Instead he had a well drilled. Next, a pump, with a two-horse power gasoline engine to run it, was installed. So instead of turning the cistern pump until I was dizzy, I had merely to start the engine and watch the water pour into the bucket.

We excavated a large cellar under the house, and a large supply tank with a capacity of 700 gallons, was placed therein. By pressure of air which is forced into the tank as the water is pumped into it from the well, water is forced thru pipes to mill, poultry yard, washhouse (which was later built over the well) and front lawn, and thru other pipes to bath, sink, and a 40-gallon hot water tank back of the kitchen range. The water in big tank never freezes. All pipes may easily be shut off in freezing weather, if necessary. The water in the hot water tank is heated by its circulation in the water front of the range, and being hot, it never freezes on the coldest night. The fire used in preparing meals, is sufficient to keep plenty of hot water for ordinary needs on tap at sink and bath.

In addition to the convenience of having an abundance of water for ordinary needs, this equipment affords a good fire protection. A hose could be attached to any or all the hydrants, and the air pressure is great enough to throw the water over any of our buildings. The engine and pump could be started instantly, so the water need not give out in such an emergency. Then, too, in very dry seasons, we have more than once, been able to save young trees, gardens and flowers.

We have a good deal of porch on our house. But by use of a hose attached to the nearest hydrant, and one of the little girls to handle it, the once dreaded task of scrubbing is, especially in summer, one of the greatest "larks" the children have. They do enjoy turning the hose on each other. By use of a hose, too, we are able to wash the car when dirty or muddy, with little effort, when once the job required an hour or so of arduous work.

That plea of "not able" so many men use when referring to something that would lift the burden and make life, more pleasant for the overworked wife, is often a mighty poor one. Any man is "able" if he has the will to be, provided, of course he has a little money or an animal or so that can be spared from the place.

For the Saint Patrick Party

Use green shamrock leaves cut from cardboard for the invitations for the Saint Patrick party. Or white paper cut in a three-leaf shape may be used with green ink for the writing.

"Kiss the Blarney Stone" is a good game for this occasion. This is a green piece of paper tacked on the wall. Have each guest blindfolded and give him or her a pencil. Then have them one at a time walk up to the paper and kiss it, marking the imprint of the lips with the pencil. Change the paper each time. The one kissing the exact or nearest to the exact center gets the prize—a box of green candy mints.

Next hide 200 shamrock leaves (more or less, according to the number of guests present), in one or two rooms. The one finding the largest number of these leaves is the winner.

Choose partners for refreshments by cutting shamrock leaves half in two, in odd shapes. Give boys one part and girls the other part. The ones holding pieces that fit eat together.

Serve green fruit punch, lettuce sandwiches and white iced wafers for refreshments, with green fruit mints afterward. Make your green fruit punch like this (the amount here given is for nine couples):

One can of pineapple; 12 lemons, 6 oranges, sugar to taste, 1 bottle of cherries, green fruit coloring. Make a lemonade of the lemons. Cut the pineapple into small pieces and squeeze the juice of the oranges into it. Add enough water to keep it from being too strong, allowing for the ice. Add a teaspoon of green fruit coloring and sugar to taste. Drop in the cherries and serve ice cold.

For lettuce sandwiches use lettuce, nuts, bread and mayonnaise. Between two thin slices of bread place a small lettuce leaf, nuts to cover, then mayonnaise. Press together and trim the rough edges. Keep wrapped in a damp cloth until time to serve.

For the green mints you will need pulverized sugar, white of an egg, green fruit coloring. Mix the sugar and beaten white of egg until it can be easily worked with. Flavor with peppermint. Add 2 or 3 drops of the green fruit coloring. Shape in round flat forms of uniform size.

Mrs. J. C. White.

Cherokee Co., Kansas.

How I Furnished My Home

[Prize Letter.]

We are very happy in our little home. We had $230 with which to buy our furniture after buying our start in cattle, horses, implements and so forth necessary for farming, but we spent only $178.70 for furnishing our four rooms.

The living room is in brown. The two-tone brown matting rug has a conventional border of a darker shade. It is very pretty and inexpensive. The wall is a soft shade of brown with a stenciled border to match the pattern in the rug. I made a cover of matting for

MAR 10 1919 LIBRARY

my sanitary couch and it is a very good substitute for the more expensive reed settees. This cover harmonizes with the rug, also. As my couch makes a comfortable seat, I bought only two fiber reed rockers in the brown finish. My table is of brown reed to match the chairs. Cheesecloth dipped in coffee made my curtains, and side draperies of Japanese figured sateen add a cozy touch to the room.

My two bedrooms were furnished mostly from the second-hand stores. The furniture was cheap in price and quality but a little paint transformed it.

I painted one set a deep ivory and the other a French gray. The floor and woodwork in one room match the ivory furniture. The wall is a more delicate shade, making a two-tone room. Here again I used cheesecloth for curtains dyeing them a pretty yellow to match the walls. Sateen draperies with a yellow rose and blue-bird pattern give the color needed. My bed spread is a sheet dyed a soft yellow to match the curtains and trimmed with the same material as my draperies. I made my runners of muslin dyed and trimmed to match the spread. The Japanese matting rugs are of the same color scheme.

In my gray room the furniture, woodwork and floor are a French gray. The wall is tinted pink. I dyed the cheesecloth curtains a flesh color and draperies of figured sateen harmonize with the room. The rugs are gray matting with a pink border.

My kitchen is the largest room in the house so a large screen incloses one corner for my dining room, shutting out of sight my stove and work table. The wall is tan and the floor stained with boiled oil which is easy to clean and much cheaper than linoleum. I am using a four-hole monkey stove with a removable oven until we can buy a range.

The following is a list of what I bought and the cost:

2 fiber reed rockers $5 and $6 each	$11.00
1 fiber reed table	7.00
1 sanitary couch	8.00
2 matresses $10 each	20.00
2 second-hand beds $5 and $7 each	12.00
2 second-hand commodes $3 and $2 each	5.00
2 second-hand dressing tables $4 and $6 each	10.00
2 second-hand chiffoniers $10 and $12 each	22.00
2 second-hand bedroom chairs $1.50 each	3.00
2 second-hand bedroom rockers $2.50 each	5.00
2 second-hand bed springs $5 each	10.00
1 second-hand dining table and chairs	20.00
1 kitchen table	4.00
1 matting rug 9 by 12 feet	6.50
4 small matting rugs $1.50 each	6.00
1 monkey stove	8.00
1 oven	5.00
30 yards of cheesecloth at 15 cents a yard	4.50
2 sheets for spreads $1.50 each	3.00
3 yards of muslin 40 cents a yard	1.20
15 yards of sateen at 50 cents a yard	7.50
Total	$178.70

Mrs. John H. Schmidt.
Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

What is Your Club Doing?

There was so much visiting among the school girls during vacation when I was a girl that the mothers of the neighborhood decided to make the visiting worth while by organizing a club for girls of all ages. By including all ages this admitted the little folks so the girls who had baby sisters, or brothers, might bring them and help mother in that way.

The club met Wednesday afternoon of each week to sew, study and play games. The object of it was to improve its members in sewing and fancywork and the promotion of their intellectual, social and moral advancement. We elected a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer and met at the different members' homes. There was no attempt at dressing up. We just cleaned up and went with needle, thimble and quilt scraps. Many pleasant afternoons were spent in this way. Girls over 12 sewed blocks for the same quilt; girls under 12 sewed on a quilt by themselves, the older girls helping them. We made a quilt and a cushion for an old people's home. Most of the scraps were supplied from various homes and a small collection was taken up to buy thread and other things necessary to finish a quilt or cushion.

The mothers at each home where we met presided at the club as matron. Refreshments, which consisted of strawberries, peaches, apples, grapes, muskmelon, watermelon or other products of the farm, were served at each meeting. Once during the summer we gave a big afternoon reception, invited company, served a big luncheon and gave a simple program. The club was organized for the pleasure it gave and there was nothing about it so exacting as to try one's nerves or strain the purse. We usually met on a cool porch or under the shade trees, and if necessary to meet in the house, neatness was required of all the girls and the room was straightened up before the club adjourned.

Present day girls could make many improvements on this club. Any kind of sewing or fancywork would do as well as the quilting. After the working period, there might be a study period, and then should come the play period. Discussions on how to conduct one's self, how to dress, the sensible use of face cream and powder and hair dressing would be instructive.

A school girl's club should develop the best there is in the girls. Cheerful, modest girls are a power for good in a community. Miss F. Lincoln Fields.

Coffey Co., Kansas.

Women readers are invited to tell about their clubs. When you have an interesting meeting that you think would give some other club an idea, send a report of it. Address club letters to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Prizes awarded for all letters published.

Keep Food without Ice

Food can be kept in good condition at an even temperature thru the hottest summer days and the coldest days in winter without ice if an iceless refrigerator is used. These refrigerators are now on the market all ready for use at from $36 to $45 according to the size. They consist of a cylinder 14 or 16 inches across by 8 or 10 feet long, inside of which is a carrier 4 feet long containing shelves. The food is placed in the carrier which is operated by means of a windlass.

This refrigerator can be put in a well or simply in a hole in the ground, and less than an hour is required to put it in place. The cylinder is covered with a dust and bug-proof top which opens and closes automatically. Food odors cannot taint the water of a well nor can moisture reach the contents of the refrigerator as the cylinder is water-tight.

New Crocheted Lace

(Prize Design.)

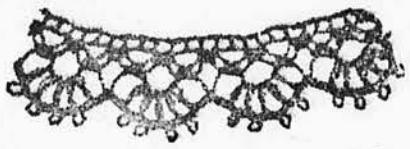
This lace is pretty for trimming underwear or for a towel or scarf edge.

1st row—Using No. 50 crochet thread, make a chain (ch) as long as desired.

2nd row—Ch 5, catch in ch to form a space (sp), ch 2, skip 2 st, double crochet (d c—thread over hook once) in next st, and continue to end of ch.

3rd row—Ch 5, skip 2 sp, 5 single crochet (s c) in next sp, ch 5, skip 2 sp, 5 s c and continue across.

4th row—Ch 4, 3 s c in 5 ch of preceding row, ch 4, skip 1 s c, make 3 s c in 3 s c, skip 1 s c, ch 4, and continue across.



5th row—Ch 8, make 1 s c in 4 ch, 3 s c in 3 s c, 1 s c in 4 ch, ch 8, and continue across.

6th row—* Ch 3, make 2 treble crochet (tr c—thread over hook twice), slip out the hook and put it back of the first tr c and fasten. Repeat from * 5 times which makes one scallop, fasten in 8 ch in preceding row.

7th row—Work over 3 ch around scallop with 6 s c, 1 picot of 5 ch, (4 s c, 1 picot) 3 times, 6 s c and continue across. A. K. A.

Pittsburg, Kan.

Returning Good for Evil

Young Tommy returned from school in tears and nursing a black eye.

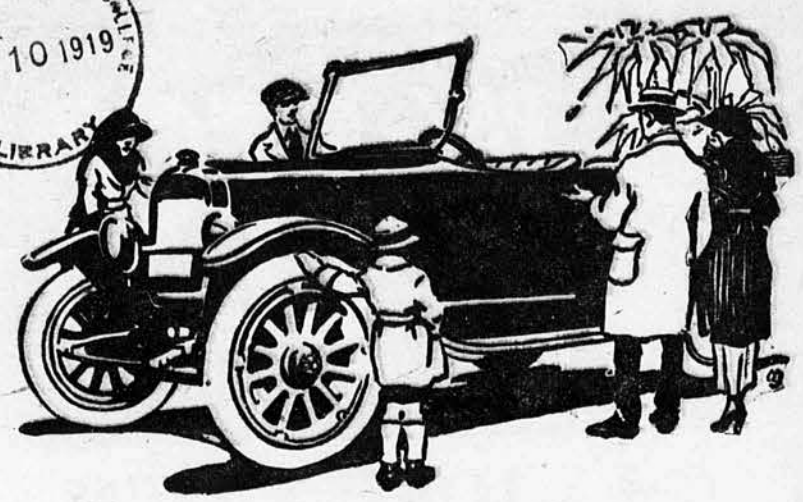
"Betcher I'll pay Billy Bobbs off for this in the morning," he wailed to his mother.

"No, no," she said, "you must return good for evil. I'll make you a nice jam tart and you must take it to Billy and say: 'Mother says I must return good for evil, so here's a tart for you.'"

Tommy demurred but finally consented. The next evening he returned in a worse plight and sobbed:

"I gave Billy the tart and told him what you said. 'N then he blacked my other eye and says to send him another tart tomorrow."

—Ladies' Home Journal.



Let the Whole Family Vote

Nothing pleases us better than to have a chance to show the Briscoe to the whole family at once.

For there's something about it that appeals especially to every member.

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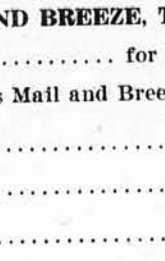


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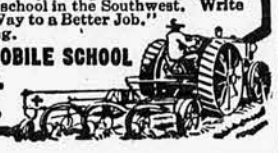
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(No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain. Shipped prepaid on approval. This saving on guaranteed quality will open your eyes. State size tires used.

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Friendship

It is something sweet when the work goes ill,
To know a friend is faithful still,
When tired and worn, and dark the skies,
To feel that one watches with love-lit eyes
That speak the words more dear to me,
Than all the gold of the world could be.

Tho far away, I feel you near,
When comes the care that's hard to bear;
To know when I falter in work divine
There's a trusting heart that beats with mine;
A faithful heart more dear to me,
Than all the gold of the world could be.

To us all, sometimes, the world goes wrong;
For life has sorrow as well as song;
But in your true friendship lies the gifts
That seek the soul and thus uplifts,
And teaches hope in trusts that show,
True friendship on heaven's borders grow.
—Credit Lost.

Heating Baby's Milk at Night

[Prize Letter.]

Perhaps other mothers would be interested to hear how I manage to keep baby's milk warm. I strain the fresh milk into a glass jar, add the required amount of sugar and boiled water and warm it as needed during the day by setting the bottle in the teakettle.

I prepared the night feeding at first the same way, but as that necessitated my being up in the cold 10 or 15 minutes at each feeding, I began to search for a better method. My husband removed the tin top from an old lantern and I found that a pint aluminum cup would set nicely in the framework. I light this lantern and put it on a chair at the head of my bed where I can easily reach it without getting up. Then I prepare the required number of feedings in separate bottles but do not put the nipples in place. These, as well as the aluminum cup and a watch to insure regularity, are set on the chair by the lantern. A few minutes before the feeding hour which at first came at 10 p. m., 2 a. m. and 6 a. m. (I omit the 2 o'clock feeding since baby was 4 months old). I heat the milk in the cup until the outside of the cup feels quite hot, and am always careful to return it to the bottle I had it in and to use a clean nipple each time. I find that if the lantern is kept clean, filled and trimmed each day that it heats the milk almost as quickly as an oil stove.

I also made a thermos bottle by using a tall tin can with a tight lid and a quart Mason jar inside, the space between being packed with crumpled newspapers like a fireles cooker. When I wish to go to town or some place I set the jar of milk in the teakettle and let it heat. When it is almost to the boiling point, I adjust the rubber, screw the lid down as tight as posible, drop it into the tin can and put on the lid. It will be found too hot to use without cooling for the first feeding, 2 hours later, and will be about right for the second feeding.

I have fed our baby entirely from the bottle since she was 6 weeks old and it would be difficult to find a healthier or happier baby. Mrs. L. E. Kern.
Gray Co., Kansas.

Rural Problems were Discussed

"We want you to help make this association an organization worth while. What do you think about the plans of an informal sale of members' products about Easter time? If you have any seeds, bulbs or plants which you might wish to give or exchange with other members, tell us of them; also such things as jellies, preserves, fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs, in short, anything a citizen or farmer would like will be acceptable.

"Why not have a paid secretary whose business it will be to connect up the producer and consumer among our members and provide information of a practical nature? Let us begin now to make the Kansas Woman's Farm and Garden Association a big factor in the agricultural development of America at a time when it is the most important work of mankind."

Those two paragraphs which appeared on the program for the second annual meeting of the Kansas Woman's Farm and Garden Association, held in Topeka, February 25-27, show the practical nature of the work of this organization. It is the phase of farming in which the man and woman in the country most need the co-operation of the city dweller.

"Why isn't a better solution found for the problem of marketing?" asked a practical farm woman, as we sat at the tables at the get-acquainted dinner which preceded the formal sessions of the conference. "Farmers know how to farm. Their greatest need is better marketing facilities. Some plan should be devised whereby the farmer will know how much of a certain crop will be needed in order that the supply may meet the demand and also to guard against glutting the market."

Practical helps for the farm were discussed by Mrs. Minnie Grinstead, of Liberal, Kan. Mrs. Grinstead said that if women on the farm had all of the conveniences which women in the city have, country life would have a far stronger appeal for them than city life. "Men always have water piped to the barn before women have it piped to the house," she said. Installing electric power plants in country homes, she added, would do away with the yearning for the bright lights of the city. The rush to town would cease.

Drawing a picture of the hardships of the woman on the farm and the conveniences of the woman in town, Mrs. Grinstead declared that of all the detestable jobs she had had to do in her girlhood, washing lamp chimneys was the worst. A cream separator she described as a woman killer unless the power of the gasoline engine is applied. While the cost of a dish washer makes its use impossible in most homes, the dish drainer was recommended as the next best substitute. "If more labor savers were installed in the farm home, the energy of the farmer's wife would be conserved for things that are more worth while," Mrs. Grinstead concluded.

Other good talks were by Mrs. Elsie V. Arthur, of Rantoul on "A Summer's Work"; E. F. A. Reinisch, Topeka, on "Shrubs and Trees for Winter Beauty"; Mrs. J. F. Cecil, Topeka, on "Hot Lunches for the Country Schools"; and Miss Lucretia Campbell, Humboldt, on "The Woman of Today and Tomorrow."

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mrs. Theodore Saxon, Topeka, president; Miss M'Edna Corbet, of Topeka, now in Red Cross work in France, vice president; Mrs. Ella Brill Nelson, Topeka, secretary; Miss Louise Krigbaum, Pauline, treasurer; Mrs. A. T. Modlin, Mrs. Charles Luengene, Mrs. Floyd Robinette, Topeka, and Mrs. Cora W. Bullard, Tonganoxie, directors; Mrs. Tom Thompson, Howard; Mrs. Francis Boyd, Phillipsburg; Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson; Mrs. W. P. Lambertson, Fairview; Mrs. David Ferguson, Colby; Miss Lucretia Campbell, Humboldt, and Mrs. Ben Mickel, Soldier, advisory board. Bertha G. Schmidt.

Dyeing Makes Things Like New

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

We have just read a most interesting account of some dyeing work that is being done in a northern town. Much of the work has been prompted by the success of one experienced dyer. The curtains used as side draperies on her windows always harmonize with the wall paper in the room. She has had three changes of paper and so has thrice dyed the side draperies. The first color these draperies had was green. When brown paper was placed on the wall, the curtains were washed and boiled and dyed brown. The family moved and the curtains needed a change. Another boiling and another dyeing ensued, this time a beautiful mulberry shade. One would expect such changes to cause the side draperies to wear out. As a matter of fact they are of the same material as the curtain proper but while the real

Here are the Prize Winners

February prize winners are Isabel Gray, Clay Co., Kansas; Mrs. John H. Schmidt, Sedgwick county; and Mrs. L. E. Kern, Gray county.

Letters on the following subjects will be welcome in March: Helpful housecleaning hints; Labor savers I have found most useful at housecleaning time; Recipes for canning and serving strawberries and rhubarb; How I use cheese in my menus; Our program last year for the last day of school and plans for this year; Can women keep bees successfully? A prize of $1 for each of the three best letters received by March 24. Address Stella G. Nash, Editor Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

curtains are showing slits, the draperies are whole. This may be partly due to the fact that the draperies are not exposed to the direct sunlight.

This experienced dyer made a handbag to match a new, blue silk suit. The bottom of the bag was of the dress material, the top was dyed to match. It had once been a faded, crocheted silk handkerchief bag. Underskirts, linings, laces and even hats are dyed to harmonize with a new suit.

Perhaps the most ambitious venture was the dyeing of a big Axminster rug. In this case two women experimented with their respective floor covers. One had a green rug, badly worn and showing faded spots. This she dyed a dull, dark green with great success. The other had a brown rug with a brilliant flower design that did not suit her fancy. This she toned down by dyeing the whole rug brown.

The essential point to be observed in undertaking such an experiment is to have enough dye made in the beginning to do for the whole rug. These women used a washboiler full of dye—12 packages of their favorite kind. They spread the rugs on the lawn and applied the dye with the whitewash brush. The wet rug was then moved to a fresh place on the grass and left to dry.

These women use prepared dyes. They think they succeed equally well with all but one kind, and so do not attempt to combine the ingredients sometimes used in dyeing.

In this northern town the women of the Red Cross work rooms saved the clippings from their sewing. The lightest colored were dyed in shades of brown, red, blue and yellow. They were then crocheted into rugs and will be sold at their Red Cross socials. These rugs are crocheted with large bone and wooden hooks and shaped in various shapes. The housekeeper who would crochet her own rugs could dye her materials to match the colors in other rugs or papers and crochet the rugs in a form or shape to suit the space on which she intended to place them.

The crocheted rug makes a greater appeal to the thrifty housekeeper now than the woven rug. This is due to the increased cost of weaving somewhat but more to the high price of cotton carpet warp. Six or seven years ago we bought carpet warp for 20 and 22 cents a pound. Today we are asked 90 cents a pound for the same kind of warp.

Mail order catalogs and even filet crochet designs offer suggestions for making rugs. The catalog pictures of woven grass rugs are easily followed. These are usually plain in the center with good border designs.

Farmers' Bulletin 861 treats of the removal of stains from clothing and other textiles. A copy may be obtained free from the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This little book contains a thoro and practical discussion of the subject. The materials suggested for use in the removal of stains are such as any woman might well keep on hand. The fact that different cloths require different treatment is always taken into consideration for each set of suggestions. Almost all sources of stains are discussed and remedies given. Inks, for example, are of different composition according to the use for which each ink is intended. Ordinary school ink may be removed from washable materials by washing. Inks of unknown composition may be removed by simple means occasionally, such as soaking the stain in milk. When such treatment fails, oxalic acid, saturated solution is suggested. Clear directions for preparing and using this are given. For other ink stains, remedies are given and suggestions to prevent the spreading of ink when spilled on carpet or cloth. One simple absorbent is cornmeal. There are few stains from automobile grease to ice cream but what are treated. We suggest that readers might well have a book so easily obtained.

Dishes Made on the Farm

Bread Cake (Prize Recipe)—Mix well 2 cups of light bread sponge, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of shortening, 4 eggs, 1 pound of raisins, 1 teaspoon of ground cloves, 2 teaspoons of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon of soda mixed in the bread sponge, 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder, and flour enough to make a soft cake batter. Ice after baking in a moderate oven. This cake improves with age. Currants, dates, nuts and citron may be added if a real fruit cake is desired.—Mrs. L. L. Chandler, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Pressed Chicken—Boil a chicken until the meat drops to pieces. Pick off the meat, chop fine and put back in the kettle with a little of the liquor. Season well with salt, pepper and butter, put in a dish and press with plate and weight. Slice when cold.—Mrs. Edgar Halsey, Colorado.

Lemon Pudding—Slice 1 lemon in a pudding dish with 1 cup of sugar, 2½ cups of hot water and 1 tablespoon of butter. Set on the stove to keep warm while the batter is prepared. For the batter, mix well 1 cup of sugar, the yolks of 2 eggs, ½ cup of sweet milk, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, and 1½ cups of flour. Spread the batter on the sauce and bake 25 minutes. Make a frosting of the whites of eggs, spread on the pudding and set in the oven to brown. Serve warm.—Mrs. Lester Green, Lyon Co., Kansas.

Mother's Little Helpers

Two of Kansas' best products are shown in this picture. They are Janice and Faye Rock, daughters of Mrs. Irvin C. Rock of Dickinson county. Janice is 9 months old and Faye 21 months. Faye helps her mother feed the chickens and she has many pets among them. Baby Janice will be a helper, too. She already is much interested in the chicken in her sister's lap.



Three New Styles

7161—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse. The sleeves may be made in the long or three-quarter length. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9162—Ladies' One-Piece Dress. The front of the garment is opened below the waistline so that it can be slipped on easily. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

8224—Boys' Russian Suit. The blouse is to be slipped on over the head. Sizes 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.

"Yes, I tried it, but I went back to Royal."

This is the experience of most women who have been tempted to try so-called cheaper baking powders, which almost always contain alum, and often leave a bitter taste in the food.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from Grapes

Royal Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

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than by any other tonic-food. Its particular mission is to help Nature form new, red blood, build up wasted tissue and nourish the tired, thread-worn nerves.

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Every lover of flowers will appreciate this remarkable offer and realize what it means. Each of these Rose bushes is started on its own roots; by no other method can you be assured of getting Roses that are sure to grow and bloom. These Roses are grown for us by the largest and most successful Rose growers in the world. We guarantee that they will reach you safely and in good condition for planting. The collection contains:

COUNTESS CLANWILLIAM — Flowers very large and full, produced in endless abundance; buds long and pointed, opening to large, full, high centered flowers of great beauty and refinement. Color delicate peach-pink.

DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS—Coppery-pink.

HOOSIER BEAUTY, RED—This is the most wonderful of all Red Roses; color glowing velvety crimson-scarlet with shades of garnet.

PRESIDENT TAFT—Shining, intense deep pink.

BRITISH QUEEN—Blush, changing color to pure white.

MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD—Rich deep citron-yellow.

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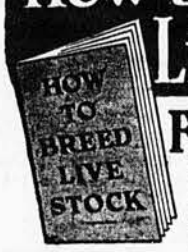
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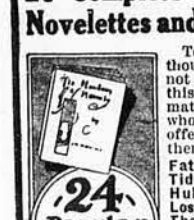


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Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses.

JewelryHouse, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

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For Our Young Readers

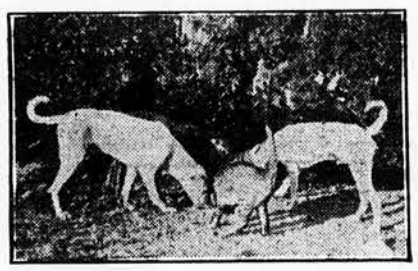
Peters Solves Mystery of Moonlight Guest

BY J. C. WHITESCARVER

THIS IS A true story—strictly true. Not only was it related to me by Lee Peters but it is vouched for by several of his neighbors. Peters lives with his family in a somewhat wild part of Oklahoma. Like his neighbors he raised a fine flock of chickens; also, he had a bunch of fancy pigeons.

Some animal, supposed to be a raccoon or mink, kept catching a chicken or pigeon every night. Traps were ignored by the thief—he was too wise. Finally, Peters saw the animal one moonlight night, and declared it was simply a large house cat or tabby—one that had left its home, if it ever had one, and become wild. He took a shot at it, but missed. Then he got a couple of fine young dogs—brothers—that looked exactly alike. The one they had seemed either too old or too well used to cats, to bother with this one.

The next night, another chicken disappeared—and the dogs had given no alarm. And the same thing happened the following night. And, in addition, next morning the dogs were gone. Calling brought no results, so Peters started out to hunt for them. Coming to a soft, moist place, he found both



Without Ill Feeling.

cat and dog tracks, so he concluded his dogs were trailing the cat. After losing another chicken and a pigeon, he decided to pen them all at night. Of course, they were all there next morning.

Upon feeding his dogs that morning, he was amazed to see each dog grab a piece of meat and, instead of devouring it right there, as was their habit, trot off into the nearby thick woods. He called them in vain—they paid no attention. Following them, sometime later he came to the spot where he had before seen cat and dog tracks. It was literally a mass of tracks—dog and cat—and nearby was one of the bones the dogs had carried away. It was scraped clean of meat. A few feet away was a second bone, also clean of meat. And while he was standing there, wondering, the other bone, a small one, fell to the ground a few feet away from him. Looking up into the thick brush of a tree overhead, he was just in time to see a monster house cat disappear into a still more dense mat of vines and leaves.

Next morning, deciding to solve the mystery, instead of feeding the dogs at the usual place, he filled a plate with meat, secured a gun and a small camera, and calling the dogs, he went straight to the point at which he had found the bone. Placing the plate of meat cut into very small pieces, so it could not be carried away all at once, he walked away. The dogs, he at once noticed, made no attempt to devour the meat, but seemed to be waiting for something.

Peters walked rapidly away, then, when out of sight, circled around and crept back quietly to where he could peep thru some leaves from behind a tree, a short distance away. The dogs were still patiently waiting. In less than 5 minutes, the leaves began to rustle in a brushy tree nearby, and then the huge cat leaped lightly down and walked deliberately up to the two waiting dogs. After nosing, as only friendly dogs would have done, the dogs and the cat began greedily eating the meat. There was not the least growl or indication of ill feeling from either of them.

Peters at once snapped the strange sight with his camera and then tried to get a shot at the cat with his gun. But not once would the cat get to a position where he could shoot it without injuring his dogs. Finally, he called his dogs, but the minute his voice was heard, the cat made one leap for the underbrush and was gone.

And now Peters practically has no dogs, for they never are at home, except at feeding time. And each time they carry part of their meal into the woods, altho they seem to change meeting places every day, for Peters never again has been able to see the cat.

Slightly Different

"A man had 20 sick sheep. One of them died. How many had he left?" Rob looked straight at 6-year-old Jane as he spoke.

Jane wrinkled up her brows and did some silent figuring. "Twenty-five," she announced triumphantly, thinking that he had said 26 sheep, as of course he intended she should.

"You are wrong," announced Rob promptly.

"Nineteen," ventured 13-year-old Ruth, who thought she "saw." "You said sick sheep, didn't you?"

"Right," pronounced Rob and they all laughed.

Jane stood for a moment with a puzzled expression on her face. Then she rushed off to try this trick on Nancy, who was her chum.

"A man had 26 sick sheep and one died and how many did he have left?" she asked.

"Why 25, of course," said Nancy after a moment of deep thinking.

"Wrong," said Jane at once. "Nineteen is the right answer." Then she laughed.

"But one from 26 leaves 25," objected Nancy, who couldn't see the joke.

"O yes, I know it does with most things but these are sheep and they were sick and that is what makes it so funny." Jane went off into another peal of laughter, while Nancy turned and ran home in deep disgust.

A Springtime Puzzle

This is a one-word puzzle, an adjective, describing the way folks and animals feel in the spring when they are full of pep. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and



Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct solutions. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter.

Solution February 22 puzzle—A musical instrument: clarinet. The prize winners: Alice Ward, Washington, Kan.; Alberta Harper, Coats, Kan.; Ida Ebersoll, Garfield, Kan.; Lowell McColm, Jamestown, Kan.; Joe Mikulecky, Black Wolf, Kan.; Roy Richard Nail, Mayfield, Kan.

A Good Parlor Trick

Sometime when there is a lull in the games at party which you attend, try this simple "mind-reading" trick. You can do it with a pencil and a watch. Ask your victim to think of one of the numerals on the watch dial, and for every time that you tap the crystal with the pencil to add one to his chosen number. At the tap that brings the amount in his mind to 20 your pencil will rest over the hour number that he selected.

The trick is very simple. For the first seven taps strike at random any of the numbers on the dial, but at the eighth tap strike 12; at the ninth, 11; at the tenth, 10, and so on round, backward, until the other person announces that he has reached 20 in his count.

If he has followed instructions, the pencil will then rest upon the chosen number, because, if he chose 12—the highest number that he could take—eight taps will bring it to 20, and your pencil, according to instructions, will then be on 12, and any other number selected on the dial will be less than 12 by just the amount that, when the chooser reaches 20, will cause the pencil taps to shift backward from 12 to the number the other person chose.

The Birthday

Wee Dorothy's having a birthday,
Who'd think 'twas three years today
Since the dear little blue-eyed baby
First came to our house to stay?
No wonder that grandma, astonished,
Says, "Bless me! how time has flown!
It seems it was only a fortnight
Since first she could stand alone."

Yes, gayly the years, with their sunshine,
Seem flown on the wings of a dream,
Since Dorothy came, like a sovereign,
To reign in our hearts supreme.
And the wonderful cake, with its candles,
Has a light for each golden year
That has covered her path with roses,
With never a thorn to fear.

Oh, fearless and true on life's voyage,
May her skiff go sailing along,
With never a shadow to banish
The cheer from her merry song.
And radiant ever her birthdays,
Like beacons along the way,
Is my prayer for the innocent girlie
Who is three years old today.

—Selected.

A Wonderful Invention

If we could invent some machine which would destroy the grasshoppers automatically, that is, without any attention on our part—without oiling or fuel or repairs—we would feel that we had made the discovery of the age.

However, such a machine is already in existence. By those who understand how, one can be obtained free merely for its protection.

The machine is more than a machine in intelligence. In fact it is more than a machine.

The meadow lark eats enough insects in cold, dreary March to make up 73 per cent of its diet. The meadow lark is almost unrivalled as a farmer's friend because it destroys harmful insects even in winter. Grasshoppers in season are considered a particularly tasteful article of diet by these birds.

Meadow larks will stay over winter in the warmer parts of the United States and are usually back quite early in Kansas.

Interest some of these great insect and weed destroyers in staying on your farm. All they require is to be let alone.

Give Railroads Cash

Enactment before adjournment by Congress of the House bill giving the railroad administration 750 million dollars for its revolving fund was vigorously urged today before the senate appropriations committee by Director General Hines and Secretary Glass.

They said great disturbance in the transportation, commerce and general business would follow failure of the measure. Director General Hines, it was stated, advised the committee that of the 750 million dollars asked, he would need 700 million dollars not later than May 1 to meet maturing obligations of railroads under federal control whose financial needs otherwise would not be met.

We Expect to Hear From You

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

Household, Topeka, Kan.

Feed Silage to Dairy Cows

Sorghum Crops Give Better Results Than Corn

BY J. B. FITCH

FEEDING trials by the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college have shown very favorable results in favor of sorghum crops as compared with corn for silage when fed to dairy cattle.

In more than half of the counties of Kansas a greater yield of cane or kafir can be obtained with greater certainty than when corn is used. It was a common sight during the summer of 1918 to see field after field of corn completely dried up in contrast with the green appearance of fields of cane and kafir. The sorghums are more drouth resistant and while their yield is cut down, they have the faculty of living thru dry periods and continuing their growth when rain does come.

A 27 acre field of corn which was the best prospect for a crop we ever had had on the dairy department farm up to July 15 of last summer produced 97 tons of silage when put into the silo the middle of August. This is a yield of 3.6 tons an acre. An adjoining field of Kansas Orange cane put into the silo late in September produced 10 tons of silage an acre. Covering a period of four years on the agronomy farm at the college, the average yield of silage crop was 11.88 tons of corn an acre, 11.8 tons of kafir and cane 18 tons an acre.

Feeding Trials

In feeding trials with dairy cattle covering three years it was found that corn silage was 5 per cent more valuable than kafir silage, and kafir silage was 10 per cent more valuable than cane silage for milk production. When the amount of milk produced an acre was considered, however, the cane silage led the corn and kafir on account of the greater yield. Using the average yields given above for corn, cane and kafir, an acre of cane would produce 30,000 pounds of milk when fed in a dairy ration, an acre of corn 22,000 pounds of milk and an acre of kafir 21,670 pounds of milk. While corn is our greatest silage crop, cane and kafir have proved to be only slightly less valuable for feeding dairy animals and can be raised with greater certainty in most of the counties in Kansas and in the Southwest. With the above facts in mind it would seem advisable for dairy farmers at least to plant a part of their acreage to sorghums for silage.

One factor which has a great influence on the value of cane and kafir for silage is the time at which the crop is cut for silage. It often happens that immature cane and kafir are put into the silo when the corn is ready to cut. The sorghums should not be put into the silo until practically mature. When the grains are so hard they cannot be crushed between the thumb and finger the crop will be sufficiently mature that a good sweet silage will result. Green immature sorghums will make acid silage which is less palatable. In many seasons the crop may not have matured sufficiently when the danger of frost is reached. It is best to run the risk of a frost rather than to put the crop in when green. After a frost, however, it is best to put the crop into the silo at once.

Separator Losses

There is much butterfat lost in the skimmilk during separation on some farms due to carelessness and poor methods of separation. The old methods of creaming, such as the water dilution, shallow pan and deep setting, are practically obsolete and have been replaced by the hand separator. Some farmers who are milking but a small number of cows are still using some of the above methods but with only three or four cows a farmer can lose enough butter fat by these methods to pay for a separator. In comparing the above methods of creaming with the hand separator at the Indiana Experiment station some surprising results were obtained. It was found that the water dilution method of separation, where water was added to the milk to facilitate separation, caused a loss of 40 pounds of butter in a year in the milk from one cow producing 6,000 pounds of milk. The shallow pan method of skimming the cream from the top of crocks and pans of milk caused a loss of 26 pounds of butter from the same amount of milk. The deep setting method, which consists of a deep, narrow can surrounded by cool water, caused the cream to separate quite well but 10 pounds of butter was lost from the above amount of milk. In separating the same amount of milk with a hand separator but 1.2 pounds of butter was lost. In addition to the more efficient separation by the hand separator the skimmed milk from this source was far superior in feeding value to that of the other methods used. It would not take a farmer milking three or four cows many years to pay for a separator with the money from the loss of any of the above methods.

In the use of the hand separator butter fat can be lost in the skimmed milk in several ways. The directions in regard to speed should be followed and the milk should be separated while it is still warm, or it should be heated to 85 or 90 degrees F. to get best results. A dirty separator bowl not only affects the quality of the cream produced but will affect the skimming efficiency of the machine. Separators should be firmly fastened to the floor. Unbalanced bowls not only do not do good work but may be dangerous. The efficiency and lasting quality of a hand separator depends upon the care the machine receives.

Needs a Dog Trainer

"Old Subscriber" has written several times for information about caring for a dog. These inquiries were sent to dog trainers, but not a bark has been heard from one. Can any reader of this paper tell us how to train a hound to hunt skunks, coons or 'possum? And how is Old Subscriber to break his hound from chasing every rabbit it sees?

"Would you step on a cockroach—or would you refrain from staining the floor?"—*Roosevelt*

THE "ethics" of business call for courtesy between competitors—and the "ethics" of advertising also demand "truth in advertising." After observing the former, we find it absolutely necessary to "step on" some of the false claims and untrue propaganda of several separator manufacturers in an attempt to preserve a semblance of "truth" in their advertising.

We owe it to the dairy people of this country to present the real facts regarding cream separators. Propaganda based on the falsest of claims has been spread in an attempt to mislead American farmers. In presenting these facts, we stand ready to prove every assertion; they are based on actual records of dairy history.

Official records show that the first cream separator was invented by the French, and that patent No. 105,716 was granted to the company of Fives-Lille, of France, November 19, 1874, for a "system of continuous centrifugal separation." A little later the Danes developed the cream separator and were the first to introduce cream separators into America. Four years later, in 1878, a Swedish concern took advantage of the French invention and built a cream separator.

Looking for American business, this concern contracted with Mr. P. M. Sharples, an inventive genius of West Chester, Pa., to manufacture, install, and repair their machines in America. The first machines were decidedly impractical and unfitted for efficient use in American dairies and creameries.

Mr. Sharples attempted for a few years to make of this foreign machine a satisfactory separator, and during this time invented all the great improvements that have since been used by this type of machine. Among his invented improvements were the discs in the bowl, the splash oiling system, the detached spindle, the lowering of the supply can, and the concave bottom bowl, which permitted a *part* of the weight of the bowl to be suspended below the bearing. The complication of the machine, however, soon caused him to give up this manufacturing contract entirely, and, with true American ingenuity, he built a real American separator, adapted to American dairy needs and entirely different in that it was a most simple and efficient machine.

The Sharples factories are the oldest and largest separator factories in America. They have always been entirely American-owned. During the thirty-eight years of its existence, The Sharples Separator Company has manufactured more separators than any other factory in America, and the output of the Sharples factory today exceeds that of any other separator factory in the world. More Sharples machines are being sold than any other, and a much larger percentage of those sold are today in actual use.

Every American dairyman should know these facts, and has the right to, and should, on buying a machine, ask the following questions of any separator manufacturer:

"Will your separator skim clean and deliver a cream of even density at any speed at which it may be turned? Is the bowl free from troublesome discs or blades? Has the separator an entirely automatic oiling system and do you guarantee your separator for durability to the extent that you guarantee a repair expense not to exceed $2.00 per year?

"Is your separator built in American factories, by American manufacturers, by American labor, of American material, and entirely owned by Americans? Is it truly an American separator, encumbered by no suspicion of taint of Hun propaganda?

It is due to Mr. Sharples' untiring efforts during the thirty-eight years of his separator manufacturing experience—not to any foreign makers or inventors—that the American farmer owes the modern efficient cream separator. The Sharples Suction-feed Separator is the perfected machine; all other separators are today where Sharples left off years ago—old style, bucket bowl, fixed feed machines.

We say, without fear of contradiction, that the modern Sharples Suction-feed Separator

—is the *only* separator in the world that skims clean and delivers a cream of even density at widely varying speeds;

—is the *only* separator in the world with a controlled varying capacity;

—is the *only* separator in the world with a knee-low supply can, easy to fill;

—is the *only* separator in the world with a perfect automatic splash oiling system, not a single oil cup;

—is the *only* separator in the world with a hollow tubular bowl—no discs to wash.

Write today for the complete Sharples catalog on cream separators. Address Dept. 15.

The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

BRANCHES: CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO

Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in daily use

TC-3

Planning the Farm Garden

(Continued from Page 11)

to conserve moisture than the spring plowed gardens. Disk, harrow and float the soil in preparation for seeding. The finer the top soil is pulverized the better the seedbed. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for the proper depth to plant seeds. Lettuce, radishes and other fine seeds require only a shallow covering while peas, corn and beans are covered with from 2 to 6 inches of soil.

Rotation and Companion Cropping

The usual methods of crop rotation may be followed with garden vegetables. Crops requiring the same elements of plant food for their best growth should not be grown in the same location year after year. On account of insect pests and disease it is often imperative to change a vegetable from one side of the plot to the other side and in some instances it will be advisable to discontinue the culture of a certain plant for a few years. Plan to include a leguminous crop in the rotation as it will tend to increase the fertility of the soil. Follow root and fruit crops with a foliage crop and shift the different plots every year or two.

Succession cropping is using the ground one or more times for a crop after the first one has been harvested. The ground should be as carefully prepared for the succeeding crops as for the first. Space that has been used for early crops such as lettuce and radish may be used for celery, tomatoes, egg plants and peppers, and turnips will fill in fine after early potatoes and cabbage. Where the season will permit vegetables may be planted to succeed themselves as radishes following radishes and a second crop of lettuce to follow the first. Many other successions may be worked out to suit special localities.

Companion cropping is the growing of more than one kind of crop on the same space at the same time.

In companion cropping two or more crops occupy the space together, for example, lettuce between cabbage plants. Their seasons of maturing should be different so that the short season crop will be out of the way before the slower maturing crop requires all the space. Plant onion sets, lettuce and radish with early cabbage; lettuce between cabbage and tomato plants; pole beans with corn; squash with corn; carrots, beets and parsnips with radishes drilled in the row, and parsnips between staked peas.

Lettuce, radishes, peppergrass, turnips, beets, onions and smooth seeded peas may be sown as early as the ground may be worked. The loose leaf varieties of lettuce are most grown in Western gardens but the superior quality of the head lettuce should prompt many growers to make a trial of one or more varieties in the early spring. The old standard Boston Market is a good head lettuce as is the Tennis Ball. Of the loose leaf varieties, Grand Rapids and Black Seeded Curled Simpson are standard sorts and of the radishes the little round turnip varieties are popular. Crimson Giant, White Strassburg and Icicle are also satisfactory varieties of radish.

For spinach, Victoria and Prickly Seeded are early varieties. Peppergrass or upland cress is a welcome substitute for water cress where water cress is not grown. If early onions are wanted the sets should be planted, the color being a matter of choice. The main crop of onions is grown chiefly from seed and standard varieties are Globe Danvers, Red Wethersfield, Prizetaker and Silver King. In home gardens the top set onions have the advantage of producing sets alternate seasons but the quality is somewhat inferior to the best seed onions.

The smooth seeded peas will stand considerable frost and it is well to plant them liberally. Alaska and Earliest-of-all and Prosperity are three of the best of the early varieties. For a later crop, the wrinkled peas produce more heavily and are better quality. Of these, American Wonder, Nott's Excelsior, Abundance and Senator are the best medium and later varieties are Telephone and Strategem. Beets should be planted early and better quality will be secured by planting in succession. Early Egyptian and Eclipse are among the earliest and for later use, Crimson Globe and Blood Red are good varieties. Turnips for the garden should include Extra Early White Milan and Early White Egg. They mature quickly and are of good quality. For the root crops a short row of carrots will furnish an abundance for the family, but any surplus may be readily disposed of to the guinea pig farmer. The Chantenay and Danvers Half Long are standard varieties. The parsnip list should include Guernsey and Hollow Crown. Salsify or vegetable oyster may well have a place in every garden and while not so productive as carrots and parsnips it is of higher quality. Two good varieties are Long White and Sandwich Island.

Other Good Crops

Seed for the plants of early cabbage should be sown as soon as the hotbed can be prepared in the spring. Early Jersey Wakefield is one of the earliest, Early Copenhagen is good and Henderson's Succession is a splendid variety. For later stock Danish Ball Head and Flat Dutch are two of the best. For anyone wishing red cabbage, Red Rock has been generally successful. Cauliflower may be planted at the same time as cabbage, and early Snow-ball, Early Erfurt and Dry Weather are some of the more successful varieties. For tomato plants, a good succession of varieties is desirable; Chalks Early Jewell, John Baer, Bonnie Best, My Maryland, Dwarf Stone and Dwarf Champion make up a list of splendid varieties. If a yellow variety is wanted Golden Queen is one of the best. While planting the hotbed, some egg plant and peppers may be grown with practically the same care as tomatoes. For egg plant Long Purple and Long Pekin have been successful varieties. Of the large peppers Large Bell and Bull Nose and Sweet Spanish are least likely to acquire an excess of flavor. Chinese Giant bears larger peppers but not so many, and for pickling peppers, Long Cayenne is a favorite.

With the warm weather, cucumbers and summer squash may be planted. White Spine, Cool and Crisp, Long Green and Klondike are good slicing varieties of cucumbers. For pickling use Green Prolific or Nichol's Medium Green. For early summer squash, Early White Bush, Giant Crookneck and Vegetable Marrow are planted and for later sorts, Hubbard, Boston Marrow, Marblehead, Warted Hubbard and Winter Crookneck are still standard sorts. Beans should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Stringless Green Pod, Red Valentine and the various varieties of wax beans are leaders but fair success may be expected with the bush lima beans. The extra early varieties of sweet corn bear, for the most part small ears and are not so good in quality as the later sorts. Peep-O-Day and Golden Bantam are good early varieties and fairly desirable until Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentlemen, two of the most popular and very successful varieties, are ready for use.

Like any other crop the vegetable garden will pay for the amount of attention paid to it. Combat insects and diseases and give thoro and frequent cultivation and finally if the farmer wishes to get the very best results it will pay to build a hot-bed as an adjunct to the farm-garden. Easy of construction, costing little beside labor and not very much labor, the hot-bed will permit of early vegetables for the home table and will give plants like tomatoes and cabbage a start that will go far towards making them a paying investment.

The Value of Trees

Trees are and have been intimately associated with human life. Ruskin called them a link between earth and man, wonderful in their adaptation to his needs, desires and discipline. It was in "The Friendly Trees" that Dr. Henry Van Dyke wrote:

He that planteth a tree is the servant of God.
He hath provided a kindness for many generations,
And faces that he hath never seen shall bless him.

Probably the most highly prized tree in the world is the avocado pear tree in California, which returns an annual income of $3,000, and was once insured for $30,000. As to trees in general, immediate money returns supersede, in most minds, sentiment or natural beauty.

A "landscape robbery" which caused the "robbers" no compunctions was the cutting of a splendid yellow poplar which for several generations had been a landmark among the Cumberland hills. The forest monarch yielded over 7,000 feet of first class lumber, valued at $11,000. There was no one to cry, "Woodman, spare that tree," whose protest counted against its destruction. The countryside has lost a natural beauty never to be restored; the owner has money in his pocket. As Joyce Kilmer wrote, "Only God can make a tree."—Detroit Free Press.

Plan to test all the seed you use for your field crops this year. Send samples to the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan for this purpose.

A bit of caustic, applied to the button of the horn when the calf is a few days old, dehorns with the least possible pain.

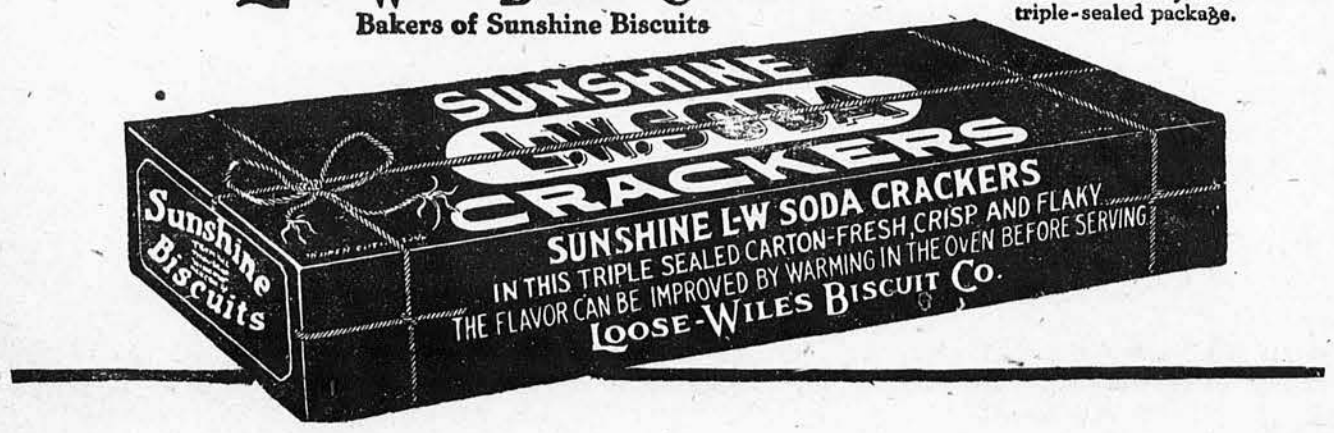


Mother *Knows*
What They Like!

Fresh, wholesome Sunshine L-W Soda Crackers! On some she spreads peanut butter. On some—jam. And sonny puts a stack in his pocket for good measure! L-W Family Sodas taste good any time o'day—specially at lunch time.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Ask your grocer for the BIG Family Size triple-sealed package.



Don't Forget Income Tax

March 15 Will Be the Limit, and Here are the Latest Directions for Making Your Payment

BETWEEN now and March 15—remember the date—every unmarried man or woman who earned $1,000 or more in the calendar year 1918 and every married person whose income amounted to $2,000 or more, must make a detailed report of his income to the federal revenue collector of his district. On or before March 15 the first installment of the income tax must be paid, one-fourth of the entire amount due, or all of it if the taxpayer chooses.

First get a tax return form from the revenue collector's office or from a bank. There are many kinds of these forms. If a person's income was below $5,000, he should ask for the form especially intended for the smaller incomes. It might be advisable to get two or three of these forms, since one may be spoiled in the preparation. The form is a six-page printed sheet, with detailed instructions for reporting various items of income and for calculating the tax due. By following this form closely even an inexperienced person probably will have little difficulty.

Average Rate 6 Per Cent

The tax rate for most individuals is 6 per cent. For a single person this is imposed on the difference between the total net income for the year and $1,000, the so-called exempted amount. For a married man, or for the head of a family, the exemption is $2,000, and the 6 per cent tax is imposed on the difference between that and the total income. There is provision for an additional exemption of $200 for each child or other dependent person, less than 18 years old, or incapable of self-support. To illustrate the calculation of tax:

A single man with a net income last year of $2,000 will be taxed $60; income of $3,000, tax $120; income of $4,000, tax $180; income $5,000, tax $240.

A married man without children and with an income of $2,500 last year will pay a tax of $30; income of $3,000, tax $60; income of $4,000, tax $120; income of $5,000, tax $180.

The regular or normal tax is 12 per cent on incomes of more than $5,000 in case of unmarried persons and more than $6,000 in the case of married persons without children. In other words, the tax is doubled on incomes of $4,000 more than the specific exemption. In addition, so-called surtaxes superimposed on the regular or normal tax are assessed on net incomes of more than $5,000, the additional rate being 1 per cent for the first $1,000 above that sum, 2 per cent for the next $2,000, 3 per cent for the next $2,000 and 1 per cent increase for each additional $2,000. Both the 12 per cent rate and the surtaxes may be ignored by persons with incomes of less than $5,000.

After the tax is figured, a person must count on paying at least one-fourth of the sum by March 15. The second installment of one-fourth is due June 15; the third quarter, September 15, and the last installment, December 15. Penalties are provided for failure to file on time or to pay the tax promptly, and tax officials welcome returns and payments before March 15. Payment in full by March 15 also will be welcomed on the ground that the government needs the money.

Must List All Earnings

A husband and wife whose combined net income for 1918 amounted to $2,000 or more must file a return either separately or jointly. If separate returns are filed, either may claim the personal exemption of $2,000, or this exemption may be divided. Earnings of dependent children must be included as part of the income of the head of the family. If an unmarried person supports, either partially or wholly, a parent or some other relative or friend, not living in the same household, this person is not considered the head of a family and is therefore entitled only to the $1,000 exemption. If the parent is wholly dependent, however, and lives in the taxpayer's household, this makes the unmarried person the "head of the family."

If, because of the special exemptions for children and dependents, or because of the exemption of soldiers' and sailors' pay, an unmarried person's income of more than $1,000, or a married person's income of more than $2,000, is found not to be taxable, this condition does not free the individual from filing a return. Thus, many persons who do not have to pay a tax must file returns.

In figuring net income, deductions may not be made for personal, family or living expenses. Here are some deductions you are allowed to make:

Expenses paid or incurred during 1918 in carrying on any trade or business, including rentals and a reasonable allowance for salaries.

Interest paid or accrued in 1918, except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of tax-exempt stocks or bonds.

Taxes paid or accrued, except income, war profits and excess-profits taxes and those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to improve the value of the property.

Losses in business or trade, if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Losses in any transaction entered into for profit in some sideline of business.

Losses Are Counted

Losses of property not connected with the taxpayer's regular business if arising from fires, storms or other casualties, if not covered by insurance.

Worthless debts charged off during the year.

A reasonable allowance for depreciation of property used in business or trade.

A reasonable allowance for depletion as well as depreciation of property in the case of mines, oil and gas wells and other natural deposits.

Contributions to concerns operated exclusively for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, not in excess of 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income.

Amortization on buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities constructed or acquired for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the war.

The preceding items must be reported in the return and deducted according to the method set forth in the return blank form.

The following items are exempt from taxation and need not be included in the returns:

Proceeds of life insurance policies; returns of premium on life endowment and annuity policies; gifts, bequests or inheritances (income from gifts is taxable, however); interest on bonds of any state, county or municipality; interest on farm loan bonds; interest on $5,000 or less of liberty bonds, and on larger amounts in certain cases provided by the bond act; payments on account of accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts.

To detect inaccuracies or fraud in returns, the internal revenue bureau has instituted a system of checking returns with other reports required from all persons or interests which paid out $1,000 or more to any individual during the year. The latter reports constitute the tax collecting machinery's "information at the source," which proved so valuable last year in preventing tax dodging.



Copyright 1919, G.-D. Co.

When your friends drop in they'll enjoy dancing to your Gulbransen

Put on a lively fox-trot, kick the rugs aside, push the furniture against the wall—and you'll start something.

Watch the party brighten up. The Gulbransen never fails to "break the ice." Cheers up the stupid. Gives the live ones a real time.

You can get all the latest music in player-rolls. Brilliant jazz and rag tunes that just make the piano talk. The Gulbransen makes ideal music for home dancing. Wonderful tone and smooth rhythm.

Here are the latest song dances—words printed on the player-rolls. Ask the Gulbransen dealer for these rolls:

Come On, Papa—One Step
Ja-Da—Fox Trot
Italian Nights—Waltz
I'll Say She Does—Fox Trot
Smiles—Fox Trot
Beautiful Ohio—Waltz
Ching-Chong—One-Step
Tell Me—Fox Trot
Mary—One Step
Dreamy Hawaiian Moon—Waltz
Singapore—Fox Trot
Mammy's Lullaby—Waltz
Bluin' the Blues—Fox Trot
Navy Waltz
I Am Always Chasing Rainbows
Don't Cry Little Girl, Don't Cry—One-Step
When the Old Boat Heads for Home—One-Step
Everybody Shimmies Now—Fox Trot

Everybody wants a turn at the Gulbransen

It's so easy to play. Pedals without effort. Responds so delightfully. It's half the fun to take a turn at the Gulbransen.

You can be breathless from dancing—all tired out—yet find it rests you to play this remarkable instrument. You have never tried a player-piano that required so little effort.

Try the Gulbransen at our dealer's store. Play it yourself, don't merely listen to it. You will find it's great fun—simple and easy. The Gulbransen is so easy to play that a creeping baby did play it as shown in the picture, and gave us the idea for our trade mark.

The Gulbransen dealer near you displays this baby at the pedals in his store window and newspaper advertising. If you do not know him, write us for his address and our catalog.

Gulbransen-Dickinson Co., 808 No. Sawyer Ave., Chicago

Nationally Priced

Four models, all playable by hand and by roll. Sold at the same pirces to everybody, everywhere in the United States.

White House Model	$600
Country Seat Model	535
Town House Model	485
Suburban Model	450



Gulbransen Trade Mark

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

GULBRANSEN Player-Piano

All Farmers are Optimistic

Wheat Crop is in Excellent Condition

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

KANSAS CROP conditions still continue very favorable. Wheat is making satisfactory growth and is well rooted so that little damage is expected from late freezes that may come in March. Alternate freezing and thawing followed by high winds often will cause severe damage to wheat when the plants have shallow roots, but this year farmers are not apprehensive on that score. The ground is still very moist, but a few days of clear dry weather will put it in excellent condition for spring cultivation. A great deal of the fruit has been injured by the severe freezes that came in January and February. In some counties it is thought that the entire peach crop has been killed. A good crop of apples, cherries, pears and plums is expected. Feed is scarce and very high, and many farmers are selling off their livestock in order to reduce expenses from that source.

Farmers in Kansas and other states in the grain belt are much interested in crop reports from other parts of the world. Of course the price of wheat is regarded as fixed so far as wheat growers are concerned, since Congress has appropriated 1,000 million dollars to maintain the price guaranteed by the United States Food Administration for all yields from wheat sowed in 1918.

Argentina—Weather good. Recent rains beneficial for corn and reports confirm generally satisfactory condition for crop. Excellent prospect for the new crop is stimulating holders to offer their old crop more freely. Some improvement in demand for oats has strengthened market.

France—The position of crops is generally favorable. Snowfall has improved the outlook for Winter crops. Coldness has tended to check premature growth and also has assisted in relieving land of insects and other pests.

Italy—Condition of crops remains favorable. Fair weather has permitted the sowing of wheat, but the acreage nevertheless, is expected to be much under that of last year.

North Africa—Reports from all farm crops are generally favorable.

Roumania—A food official says the country is practically starving for necessaries of life. Both foodstuffs and seed are urgently needed.

Russia—Authentic news regarding crops is scarce. It is known that conditions in the South are somewhat improved. Supplies in and near cities are very small and starvation in parts of country is common.

Spain—Latest reports are to the effect that the favorable condition of new seedings is maintained. Unofficial estimate places the probable yield of wheat at 106,400,000 bushels. This compares with official estimate of 136 million bushels. Weather is very satisfactory.

United Kingdom—Seedings are generally favorable, altho a little backward. Weather is somewhat better and farm work has made satisfactory progress. Supplies of wheat can be considered liberal.

Brown—Roads are in a worse condition than they have been for many years. Feed is high, but plentiful. Stock sells well at sales. Wheat, $2; corn, $1.25; oats, 70c; cream, 40c; eggs, 30c; hogs, $16.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, Feb. 27.

Butler—Some wheat fields are dry enough to pasture again. We have had cold north winds for two weeks. Livestock brings good prices at sales, especially heavy horses. Eggs, 28c; butter 40c; shorts, $2.35.—Mrs. Charles Geer, March 1.

Harvey—Roads are nearly impassable. Wheat fields are still in perfect condition. Ground is too muddy for grazing. Corn, $1.40; wheat, $1.20; butter, 40c; eggs ,32c; chickens, 20c.—H. W. Prouty, Feb. 28.

Chautauqua—A light snow fell February 28. Most of the fruit was killed thru February. Not many public sales have been held. Fat cattle and milk cows bring good prices. Stock cattle are hard to sell at a low price. There are few hogs in the county. Considerable oats being sowed. Hogs, $16; hay, $25; corn, $1.60; shorts, $3; bran, $2.75; butter, 30c; eggs, 30c.—A. A. Nance, March 1.

Cowley—Roads are drying up. We have not sowed oats yet, but the fields soon will be dry enough to work. Wheat has come thru the winter in excellent condition. Feed is scarce, but stock looks well. Cream, 50c; eggs, 30c; hens, 23c.—Fred Page, March 1.

Coffey—A blizzard on February 28 drifted badly. Farmers will be ready to sow oats as soon as the ground is dry enough. The corn acreage will be small this year, on account of increased amount of wheat and oats sowed. Stockmen are engaging pasture at $10 to $15 a head.—A. T. Stewart, March 1.

Finney—We have had 2 inches of rain and 10 inches of snow since February 21. A few cattle losses were reported during the cold spell of February 21. No farm work has been done, as the ground is still covered with snow. Eggs, 35c; butterfat, 44c.—S. A. Altus, March 1.

Franklin—Wheat is nearly 100 per cent. Oats sowing time is here, and farmers are preparing to sow as soon as the ground dries enough to permit us to get into the fields. Public sales are held daily. Eggs, 30c; butter, 40c.—G. D. Elmer, Feb. 28.

Grant—We still have a great deal of snow. Feed is scarce. Nearly every one is feeding oil cake. Wheat under the snow looks well. Roads are very muddy and sloppy on account of melting snow.—C. W. Mahan, Feb. 22.

Jackson—A heavy wind and snow storm invaded this county February 27, accompanied by a 40-degree drop in temperature in 10 hours. All the snow was blown off the wheat fields, which may injure the crop as the ground was very wet and soft. Stock is suffering considerably on account of sudden and severe changes in weather. Many farmers are moving. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 54c; bran, $2.40; shorts, $2.75; corn, $1.75; hens, 27c.—Virgil Taylor, Feb. 28.

Jewell—Wheat is in excellent condition. The soil is wet clear thru to China. This is an ideal spring to sow oats. Roads are almost impassable. Consequently public sales have had very poor attendance. Alfalfa hay sold yesterday here at $20 a ton. Cattle and all livestock are in excellent condition.—U. S. Goulding, Feb. 22.

Johnson—An abundance of moisture is in the ground. We had a 3-inch snow last week. Wheat is in excellent condition. Roads are very muddy, but some public sales are to be held anyway. Hay and feed bring high prices.—L. E. Douglas, Feb. 26.

Lincoln—The blizzard of February 13 and 14 was the worst in 20 years. Feed is scarce, and the ground is too wet to pasture the wheat fields. Wheat shows good prospects. Cattle sells for good prices.—Frank Sigle, Feb. 27.

Logan—Farmers are short of feed. Cattle are thin, and if we have cold rains this spring the loss will be great. Hay sells for $30 to $32 and is very hard to get. Corn, $1.50; oats, 85c; barley seed $1; butterfat, 46c; butter, 40c; eggs, 35c.—T. J. Daw, Feb. 27.

Marion—Roads have been very bad in February, but are drying up now. Sales are well attended and good prices are paid. Wheat still is in perfect condition, and farmers are pasturing their fields. Prices for seed corn are $3 to $4 a bushel; oats, 60c; eggs, 28; butterfat, 46c; hogs, 16c.—Jacob H. Dyck, Feb. 28.

Meade—Wheat is small but showing green. A large spring crop will be put out as soon as the weather is favorable. All available ground will be put in barley, oats and sorghums. We have enough home-grown sorghum seed for our spring sowing. Barley, $2.80; oats, $2.56.—W. A. Harvey, Feb. 28.

Miami—Freezing and thawing doesn't seem to effect the wheat crop, and it is in excellent condition. A heavy snow storm today is very hard on livestock. Milk cows are in demand. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 46c; potatoes, $1.15.—F. J. Haefele, Feb. 28.

Morton—Most wheat fields still are too wet to pasture. Many public sales are held and horses sell high, also implements. Lots of maize and sorghum threshing to be done. Seed cane, $2.—E. Rae Stillman, Feb. 28.

Nemaha—We had a severe freeze February 24, which was hard on the wheat as the ground was thoroly soaked. Roads are in very bad condition. There is no demand for horses, but cattle sell well. Feed is very scarce. Corn $1.40; eggs, 33c; butter, 50c; cream, 45c.—W. E. Geren, March 1.

Osage—Wheat prospects are encouraging. Feed is scarce and high. Cattle have wintered well, but feed has not been plentiful. Stock cattle and horses bring 25 per cent less than last summer. Considerable hay was shipped out of the county, but lots of corn brought in. Cream, 46c; butter, 44c; eggs, 29c.—H. L. Ferris, Feb. 28.

Osborne—Roads are very muddy and traffic is blocked. The snow of February 13 drifted badly, and was from 5 to 10 feet deep in places. Wheat has wintered well. There will be lots of barley and oats sowed this spring.—W. F. Arnold, Feb. 28.

Pawnee—The weather is cold and the wind is very disagreeable. Cattle feeders are expecting losses among their stock. Feed is scarce and high. Farm sales are numerous. The soil is too wet to sow oats or do much farm work. Cream, 44c; butter, 40c; eggs, 28c; hens, 21c; turkeys, 28c; corn, $1.35; oats, 90; wheat, $2.20.—C. E. Chesterman, March 1.

Phillips—Many public sales are scheduled for March. Young calves show better breeding than last year. Livestock is wintering nicely. Poultry and dairy products are greatly reduced in price.—A. D. Sutley, March 1.

Rawlins—The ground has been covered with snow nearly all month. Thermometer showed 5 degrees below zero this morning. Feed is scarce.—J. S. Skolant, Feb. 28.

Reno—We are enjoying ideal winter weather. Sales are numerous and everything sells well. Feed is high and scarce. Farmers have not sowed their oats crop yet. The ground is too wet to haul feed. There will not be a large corn acreage planted this year, as most of the land was given to wheat. Corn, $1.50.—Engelhart, Feb. 28.

Stevens—Before the snow of December 23 had melted we had another storm. There are 4 inches of snow on the ground today. The roads are almost impassable for cars, and threshing has been delayed. Stock is thin and feed is becoming very scarce and high. Farmers will put out a large acreage of spring wheat.—Monroe Traver, March 1.

For Army of 538,000

With provision restored for an army of 538,000 officers and men during the next fiscal year the army appropriation bill has been approved by the Senate Military Committee. The War Department asked for this provision but the bill as it passed the house allowed for only 175,000 men.

If you can't set an incubator, set 10 hens.

How Mohawks Ride on Clay Roads

Mohawk, Keaton or Non-Skid treads are excellent clay road tires.

Their big sturdy projections have the faculty of digging down into the slipperiest kind of a road, holding the car safe.

Right from the beginning we have built Mohawk tires, both the treads that show and the parts underneath that don't show, so that they will give the right sort of service, on clay roads, rocky roads, paved roads, or any other kind of roads, and give a lot of it.

We don't believe that Mohawk users want to pick their roads or spend any great amount of time babying their tires.

We have held to the idea that to give Mohawk users the kind of service they want, we must build a tire that is so extra strong it will always give good big mileage and mighty little trouble no matter where the user may choose to drive.

There is nothing mysterious about the way we accomplish it—just the sensible method of using the finest grade of rubber and fabric in the world, building a reasonable quantity of tires so that we can watch each one carefully, allowing the builders plenty of time to do their work right.

We have kept our company on a very efficient basis—haven't a dollar's worth of watered stock or bonded indebtedness and we are satisfied with a reasonable profit. In this way, we have been able to use these expensive materials—more of them than the average tire maker seems to think he can, and have still been able to sell Mohawks at competitive prices.

That's all there is to it.

As far as we know, almost any maker could have done the same thing if he had been organized the same way we have—had the same ideals and had been able to keep away from the temptation of making bigger profits by using cheaper materials and methods.

The point is that most of them haven't done so.

And that is why Mohawks have stood out from among the great variety of tires on the market and have gained such a reputation for consistent high quality.

The best proof of this is that our records prove that 85% of car owners who buy their first Mohawk tires become permanent Mohawk users.

MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Branches at:
New York Boston Chicago Atlanta Kansas City San Francisco

MOHAWK "Quality" TIRES



Mohawk Tires—either Mohawk, Keaton or Non-Skid treads—hold a car safe on clay roads. But there are altogether too many of these bad roads in this country. It is estimated that 20 per cent of our roads carry from 80 to 90 per cent of our traffic. In other words, while we have over 2,000,000 miles of roads, if 400,000 miles were permanently and properly constructed in the right place, they would practically complete our necessary highways.

Sorghums Sell Above Corn

A Premium of 20 Cents May Not Continue

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

DEALERS in Kansas City are looking forward to a readjustment in the relation between the sorghum grains and the market for corn. Since last fall, the sorghums have sold at a higher price, pound for pound, than corn. Now, however, it is doubted whether the premium, which prevails in the face of the fact that corn is of somewhat greater feeding value, will continue the remainder of this crop year. Dealers usually figure kafir worth about 5 cents a hundredweight less than corn, but on the Kansas City market there is now a premium of as much as 20 cents for the drouth-resistant grain.

Kafir for feeding purposes closed last week in Kansas City at a range of $2.42 to $2.50 a hundredweight, and milo at $2.35 to $2.50. Figuring the price of corn at $1.30 for a 56-pound bushel, the value of that grain amounts to $2.32 a hundredweight. This reflects the stronger position of the sorghum grains as compared with corn. But corn fluctuations wield a tremendous influence on kafir and milo, these grains usually following a sympathetic course.

Owing to the comparative high level at which kafir and milo are selling, demand for the grains has slackened considerably thruout the country. Poultry feed manufacturers of the East, the so-called scratch feed manufacturers or mixers, are the principal buyers of kafir and milo. Since the sorghums reached a comparatively higher level than corn on the Kansas City market, and with the leading coarse cereal in the East available at a relatively lower figure than in the Southwestern markets, the poultry feed manufacturers have turned to the cheaper cereals, particularly corn.

Kafir for Seed

A feature of the demand situation in the sorghum grains is the eager buying of kafir for seed purposes. Sales have been made as high as $2.85 a hundredweight for choice seed kafir, or 40 to 50 cents above the level commanded by kafir sold for feeding. Eastern and Central Kansas and Nebraska are among the territories buying seed in Kansas City. Nebraska is normally not a large producer of kafir or milo. Oklahoma and Texas also are buying seed kafir, but in small quantities. There is little demand for milo as seed, as stocks of this sorghum grain are reported generally sufficient to meet the requirements of growers.

Receipts of kafir and milo in Kansas City are unusually light. The movement to Kansas City in February amounted to 161 cars, compared with 139 cars in January and 350 in February, a year ago. Receipts thus far this year, 300 cars, show a decrease of 472 cars from the same time in 1918. Advices from interior points as to holdings of kafirs vary, but dealers who are in close touch with the supply situation describe stocks in producers' hands as low. The Panhandle of Texas, a large producer, has either disposed of or consumed practically its entire harvest of sorghum grains grown in 1918, while in both Kansas and Oklahoma holdings are light. Unfavorable weather, which has retarded the market movement, also has hampered producers in Kansas and Oklahoma in preparing considerable unthreshed kafir and milo for sale. Stocks of kafir and milo in Kansas City amount to 45,605 bushels, compared with 269,075 bushels a year ago and 87,661 bushels at this date in 1917. Total receipts of kafirs in Kansas City in 1918 were 1,981 cars, compared with 930 cars in 1917 and 4,781 cars in 1916.

Corn Movement is Light

The present price of kafir compares with $3.30 to $3.95 a hundredweight at this time in 1918. Corn, a year ago, was worth $1.83 to $1.90 a bushel. The highest price paid in 1918 for the sorghum grains on the Kansas City market was $4. The highest price ever recorded was paid in August, 1917, when the market reached $4.65 a hundredweight. Kafirs sold in March, 1917, at $2.46 to $2.80 a hundredweight, at 87 cents to 96 cents in 1916 and at $1.24 to $1.32 in March, 1915.

The movement of corn to Kansas City, and other terminals as well, continues extremely light. The East has been a light buyer of corn for weeks. Stocks in that territory are light compared with usual holdings at this season. Producers in surplus states are inclined to the belief that Easterners must soon enter the market for supplies. Evidently, the farm holders believe that time is a bullish consideration, and that they can hold much longer than the consumer in the East who has withheld purchases not because of sufficient supplies on hand, but because of hope for a declining market. Prices in Kansas City closed last week 1 cent to 2 cents higher than the preceding week, at $1.25 to $1.39. Stocks on this market amount to 1,056,909 bushels, compared with 1,703,754 bushels a year ago. Buying by Southwestern feeders continues light.

Producers of oats are as reluctant to part with their stocks as are the owners of surplus corn. While the oats movement is light, only limited buying is evident. The market closed at 60 cents to 63½ cents a bushel, showing practically no change from the preceding week. Some European export demand is expected to develop within the immediate future, particularly by importers in the United Kingdom. Oats have held up comparatively better than corn or other feeds. For this reason, some trade interests fear that the recent declines in feedstuffs may affect the demand for oats, owing to the possibility that many consumers who have been substituting the grain on a large scale may return to other commodities.

Millers of Kansas have not reached a point in their flour business which means an increase in offerings of millfeed. Dullness continues the rule in flour trade with millers of the state, and this means continued light production of offal. But there is hope for betterment in demand for flour. Sales of bran in Kansas City the last week were at $35 to $38 a ton, and shorts sold at $41 to $42.

Molasses feed broke $3 to $4 a ton the last week. Mixers have been forced recently to shade their prices to send market quotations to a level in line with corn and other straight grain feeds. Demand for molasses feeds in Kansas, as well as in the East and Southeast, is extremely slack. Feeders, seeing the possibility of early pasturage, are hesitant about purchasing mixed feeds. Prices in Kansas City ranged from $44 to $50 a ton for the grain molasses alfalfa feed and $37 to $41 for the straight molasses mixture. Molasses prices are receding. Mixers are optimistic over the future of their business because of the probability of cheap molasses, which will enable them to offer mixed feeds at lower figures.

Wheat Market Weak

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City are nearing the 9 million-bushel total, against the recent maximum of more than 15 million bushels, shipments on sales made to mills by the United States Grain Corporation reducing the elevator holdings. Despite light receipts, the market displays no strength. The highest grades, which are becoming scarce, are selling at practically the maximum price announced by the government wheat agency on its stocks, or $2.30 a bushel. Kansas City elevators held less than 1 million bushels of wheat a year ago.

The wheat trade feels relieved by the passage of the 1919 wheat guarantee bill at Washington, but will not feel any stimulus from that legislation until a decision is reached as to the methods which will be employed in carrying out its provisions.



You Can Always Make An Avery Tractor New Again

"THE tractor that never will die," is what you might call an Avery, because it can always be made to run as well as when new. Here is why: The inner cylinder wall, which gets the hardest wear of any part in a tractor motor, is quickly and easily renewable.

It is cast separately from the main cylinder. It can be readily taken out and replaced with a new one by yourself right at home or out in the field if necessary.

Being cast separately, we are able to make it out of harder material and more perfectly round. It wears longer which means more power and economy. You can remove the cylinder head and turn the cylinder wall part way round from time to time to equalize any wear that might take place. And you can clean off the scale which collects on the outside of the cylinder wall from the water and retards the cooling of the motor. Then after years of service you can take out the old cylinder wall, put in a new one and with new pistons and rings your motor will be as efficient as when new.

Avery Tractors Have Almost No Wear-Out to Them

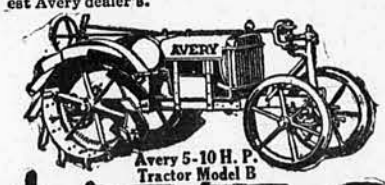
All easily broken parts, such as fan, pumps, belts and chains, are eliminated. All main parts, such as motor shell, crankshaft, frame and wheels, will last indefinitely. All wearing parts, such as inner cylinder walls and gears, are extra long lived, but if they do wear can always be renewed.

Averys are the tractors with the "Draft-Horse" Tractor Motor—the Perfected Opposed Motor that is designed *especially* for tractor work and *only* for Avery Tractors and the Patented Sliding Frame Transmission System that gives you "Direct-Drive" in either high, low, reverse or in the belt. They have practically unbreakable crankshafts, instantly adjustable main bearings, gasifiers that turn kerosene or distillate into gas and burn it all, five-ring pistons, valves in head and many other exclusive protected features.

Avery Tractors are successfully used in every state in the Union and 61 foreign countries.

Write For The New 1919 Avery Catalog

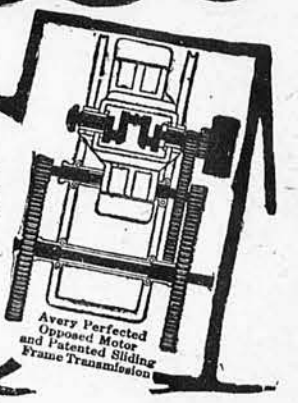
showing Avery Tractors built in sizes for every size farm, with the smallest size tractor selling for only $550.00 f. o. b. Peoria; the Avery Motor Cultivator, which cultivates corn, cotton, etc.; and the Avery Grain-Saving Threshers and Plows for every size tractor. Also ask for FREE Avery Tractor Correspondence Course and "100 Questions and Answers to Tractor Troubles." See Avery samples at the nearest Avery dealer's.



Avery 5-10 H. P. Tractor Model B

$550

F. O. B. Peoria



There's a Size Avery Tractor for Every Size Farm

Five Sizes—the Same Design. Standardized

Avery Perfected Opposed Motor and Patented Sliding Frame Transmission

AVERY COMPANY, 7526 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.

AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery

Heavy Casualties in Allen Camp

(Continued from Page 3.)

Mail and Breeze reaches its readers, and the senate may have taken a view of them. As the bills now appear increases amounting to $918,240 are allowed the state educational institutions. The grand total allowed is $4,977,920. Here is the list.

University of Kansas—Allowed $1,794,230, compared to $1,524,000.
State Agricultural College—Allowed $1,596,250, compared to $1,357,630.
Hays Experiment Station—Allowed $31,500, compared to $20,000.
Garden City Experiment Station—Allowed $13,200, compared to $10,000.
Colby Experiment Station—Allowed $5,000, compared to $5,000.
Tribune Experiment Station—Allowed $5,000, compared to $5,000.
Emporia Normal School—Allowed $567,610, compared to $338,338.
Pittsburg Normal School—Allowed $489,580, compared to $452,090.
Hays Normal School—Allowed $210,700, compared to $144,620.
School for Blind—Allowed $101,000, compared to $72,000.
School for Deaf—Allowed $170,850, compared to $131,000.

The larger proportion of the increase is for maintenance and salaries. The general percentage allowed is 25 per cent. Because of the high cost of material and labor, very little building, except that absolutely essential is allowed. The university requires a heating plant. The state agricultural college is allowed a needed engineering building, $50,000 of the $160,000 allowed being reappropriation of money not used on an appropriation two years ago. Another bill allows reappropriation of fees collected by the state institutions. The amounts agreed upon by the senate ways and means committee are below the requests and the amounts recommended by the state auditor. For example, the university request was for $2,691,606, and the auditor's estimate was for $1,955,230.

Some Salary Increases

Approximately 300 state house and state executive employes are affected by a general wage increase, drafted into a bill introduced by the fees and salaries committees into both houses of the legislature. The increases will average 15 per cent. This is 10 per cent less than the increase requested by State Auditor Knapp.

The increases average 15 per cent of the state house employes. Practically all holders of small-pay jobs will receive raises in their checks from the state, while comparatively few of the higher-paid positions will be changed. No elective positions are considered in the bill.

The bill containing the pay schedules was prepared by a sub-committee of both senate and house fees and salary committees.

The sub-committee has worked industriously since the start of the session. There have been frequent hearings. The inside workings of every state department have been investigated. There has been no effort to make a general increase on a percentage basis.

"We considered each department separately," said Senator Anspaugh. "The increases are largely for the stenographers, clerks, chief clerks and assistants — the lower-salaried positions.

"The committee has not taken the attitude that salaries should be increased because living is high at present. That is not being considered particularly. However, the pay of most of the state employes has not been increased for years, and the scale for Kansas is below that of other states."

In the Senate and House

It may be a source of comfort for the people to know that altho the common herd is obliged to make out a full and comprehensive report of its income for the government, none of the state officers will have to neglect their duties to do the same. The government cannot touch the salary of these fortunate persons. The attorney general of the state, R. J. Hopkins, says so. Income returns must be made by all state, county or city employes, but money received for service for the state, county or city is exempt from Federal tax. Isn't it beautiful?

Eight appropriation bills and four miscellaneous measures were passed finally by the senate late in the week. These were:

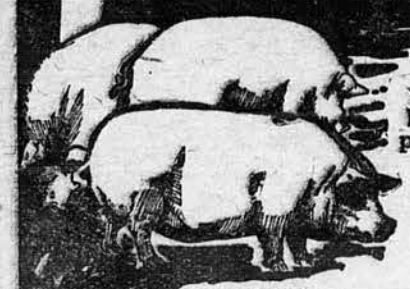
Appropriating $93,000 for industrial department of Western university, Quindaro.
Appropriating $47,102 for deficiency salaries Kansas university, and $19,676 for state agricultural college. This money is due teachers who did not receive pay, due to a ruling of the state auditor, based on a technicality. The money due to the teachers reverted to the state treasury.
Appropriating $110,000 to the Hutchinson fair.
Appropriating $30,000 to Kansas Free fair, at Topeka.
Appropriating $702,400 to Kansas penitentiary.
Appropriating $105,000 to duplicate amount furnished by federal government for aid to schools.
Increasing salaries of minor county officials.
Making amendments in present bridge laws, one of which allows Shawnee county, and counties of 60,000 population, with a city of the first class, or two cities of the second class, to build $50,000 bridge, instead of $25,000, without resorting to special election for issue of bonds.

Two roads committee bills were introduced in the senate the last of the week, the most important enabling petitioners for hard-surface roads to force action for road building from obstreperous county commissioners. This would be done by amending the present hard-surface road law so that the county commissioners are required to act on petitions for roads within 60 days and make their action a matter of record. Petitioners may appeal from an adverse decision in case they have the required names, to the district court.

Another change requires that all injunctions against road building be made within 30 days after the order for the road is made.

Another committee bill places dams and bridges on navigable streams under the control of the state highway commission instead of the public utilities commission.

FATTEN 'EM UP



Make Big, Quick Profits on This Thirty Day Offer

Bigger pigs, fatter hogs, less feed cost! Make your hogs grow faster at far less cost! Prove at my risk and expense that Milkoline is the surest farm money maker known.

I will ship you ten gallons, half a barrel, or a barrel today. Feed half to your stock. If not *absolutely* satisfied, ship the balance back to me, and I will refund *every cent* you paid me—no charge for the half you have used in testing. *A big State bank* will back up this guarantee, tell you we do just as we say! Order today, any quantity, send check or money order with coupon and Milkoline will be shipped immediately. The base of Milkoline is pure modified buttermilk to which essential fats and acids are added. MILKOLINE comes in a condensed form. It will keep indefinitely in any climate and will not mold, rot or sour. For feeding, mix one part MILKOLINE with 50 parts water or swill and feed with your usual grain feed. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and make more pork per bushel of grain.

Stop buying "Buttermilk" of uncertain quality. Use MILKOLINE and you will always be sure of an even, uniform acidity, when mixed as stated above, and at a cost of TWO CENTS A GALLON OR LESS.

PRICES

10 Gals.....per gal. $1.25
32 Gals., ½ bbls.....per gal. 1.00
55 Gals.....per gal. .90
F. O. B. Creamery
Order Direct From This Ad:

2¢ Per Gallon

MILKOLINE

Buttermilk Made Better for Feeding

FOR POULTRY AND HOGS: Milkoline is not only a fattener but keeps the digestive organs toned up and the animal healthy. Has no equal for poultry. Read what Grant Bros. say: "Enclosed please find our check for two hundred twenty-five ($225) dollars, payment for the five barrels of Milkoline which we received some time ago. You may enter our order for five (5) more barrels as we are perfectly satisfied that Milkoline has reduced the amount of our dead chickens ninety (90) per cent which alone is a great advantage in our feeding station."

Order today—see prices. Ten gallons at creamery $2.50; Half a barrel $32.00. Fifty-five gallon barrel $49.50. Pay the freight charges! Use half at our risk; remember on your say so your money is refunded, and whatever you have used has cost you nothing.

AMAZING PROOF:

W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes: I fed one car of hogs on ear corn and tankage, gave them slop at noon, one part shorts, one part oil meal mixed with water. On 60 day feeding they gained 2 lbs. a day starting at about 125 lbs. average. The next lead, same kind of hogs, starting same weight and fed in same way, only having about 1-2 gallon MILKOLINE added in slop at noon gained about 2 1-2 lbs. per day. I got 40 lbs. more gain on 80 hogs every day for 1-2 gallon Milkoline. 50c worth of Milkoline produced about $7.00 more of pork each day. 60 days $420.00 worth of pork for about $30.00 worth of Milkoline.

Armour & Company, writes: "Enclosed find our check for $225.00 in payment for the five barrels of Milkoline we just received. As we now have our feeding station full to its capacity, we most certainly want to have Milkoline on hand all of the time as long as we are feeding."

We could quote hundreds of testimonials but the best proof is having you judge for yourself. Accept this free trial offer today.

MILKOLINE MFG. CO., 206 Creamery Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Reference: Southwest Boulevard State Bank, Kansas City, Missouri, and R. G. Dun & Co.

GUARANTEE: Milkoline is guaranteed to be exactly as represented and the manufacturers are so confident of results that a big State bank substantiates this offer.

USE THIS COUPON

Milkoline Mfg. Co.,
206 Creamery Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri.

Ship.....gals. Milkoline for which find enclosed $.....
I agree to use half and if not satisfied will ship balance back to you within 30 days and you agree to refund every cent of this remittance.

Name.....
Shipping Station.....
P. O. .....

We Visit the Motor Show

(Continued from Page 6.)

there are developments every year, just as there used to be in automobiles For one thing, more horsepower is evident. The bodies appear more likely to bear up under excessive strain and hard wear. The side chain seems still to be in favor, and so does the worm internal gear and the bevel gear drives. But several of the large types are using the four wheel drive—that is the power being delivered to all the wheels. Flexibility in drive shafts has been a wonderful thing for trucks in removing the "whip" inevitable in rough travel or falls into ditches. Simplification also is noticeable, and that is a fine thing for popularity. No man wishes to take a course in engineering before driving his own truck. Cabs to protect drivers, what we might call limousines of the truck family, are seen in larger numbers than in former years.

A motor show in Convention hall is a wonderful thing—very wonderful. No farm family ought to miss one. If you own a car such a visit is a positive duty, and if you are merely hoping to own one or are figuring on the idea then you ought to go and inspect the marvels to be seen. If you don't own a car, never expect to, and have some foolish prejudice against such contraptions, you ought to go to Kansas City anyway and visit the great show as a matter of education. You can get a liberal education in this way for 50 cents and the war tax. Until you have seen such an exposition you can have no fair idea of the tremendous advance your country has made in automotive invention.

The thing that impresses me most strongly, in going thru a show like this is the new position the motor car business has assumed in commercial America. We used to think of motor cars as pleasure vehicles only. Nowadays they have become an acknowledged necessity. Why should we not think this way of a conveyance made in so many styles and shapes, and at so many prices that almost anyone may have one? Why should we not declare that anything which makes it possible for a man to take his family quickly from the farm to the town or city for pleasure or business, is absolutely a part of the home equipment? If a machine will get you somewhere and bring you back, without wasting time, why should not the courts call it a necessity? Isn't time the most precious thing we have in this world? Isn't it worth more than money? Aren't you likely to think this way about it as the years go on, and you know you haven't much of it left? You just bet it is.

Will Twin Calves Breed?

The breeding ability of twin calves is a subject that is widely discussed and often misunderstood. Twin bulls are as sure breeders as bulls of single birth and there is no reason to suspect failure to breed when a bull is twinned with another bull, says W. W. Swett, of the University of Missouri. The same thing can be said of heifers that are twinned together. They are as sure to be breeders as any other heifers.

When a heifer and a bull are born together, the heifer is known as a free-martin. The bull, twinned with a heifer, is as certain to be a breeder as a bull of single birth, but the free-martin heifer is almost sure to be sterile. Only a very few free-martins have been known to breed, and the chances are very small that they will ever reproduce. As a rule it is not advisable to raise free-martin heifers as they usually result in failures and are worth no more than their beef value.

Pass Free Fair Bill

An attempt by Senator Sutton to kill the bill giving the Kansas Free Fair state aid, failed in the senate and the upper house passed the measure giving the Topeka institution $15,000 for each of the years 1919 and 1920.

The following senators voted against passage of the bill: Anderson, Malone, Nighswonger, Nixon, Paulen and Sutton. Sutton's attempt to kill the measure came when he tried to strike out a vital clause.

Buy Machinery Now

Farmers should not delay buying necessary farm machinery on the supposition that it will be cheaper later in the season. This would be a bad policy for a number of reasons. "Buy only what you need and buy it now," is the slogan of a movement started by the National Council of Defense. Its purpose is to stabilize the return to normal conditions following the war period. All of us probably are laboring under the delusion that there should be a marked lowering of prices of the things we have to buy in the near future. As a result we simply delay buying what we really need, waiting and hoping for the expected drop in prices that may not come.

It has been announced that steel was lowered $4 a ton January 1, but this reduction did not apply to makers of farm implements. The $5 a ton differential enjoyed by the makers of farming implements during the war has been withdrawn and they are now compelled to buy in the open market and are actually paying one dollar more a ton for steel than while the war was in progress. Labor all over the country is fighting hard to keep up the wartime wage scale and it seems almost certain that there can be no immediate reduction in the price of agricultural machinery. In view of these facts, it is not good business to delay too long in ordering what is needed for handling the work of the farm the coming year. Undoubtedly much farm machinery has been used until it is badly worn out and needs replacing. There is little hope of prices dropping in the near future, and it is poor policy to wait until the last minute before buying the tools required to handle the business efficiently.

New Insect Pest Appears

(Continued from Page 9.)

Congress to appropriate at least 1 million dollars for this work. Massachusetts has appropriated $275,000 to stamp out the pest there and $75,000 has been made immediately available for the work. Had the danger of this pest been made known sooner the Kansas legislature no doubt would have taken action and would have made a generous appropriation to put into immediate effect proper measures to control this pest should it be found in Kansas.

The Market Topping Lambs

(Continued from Page 15.)

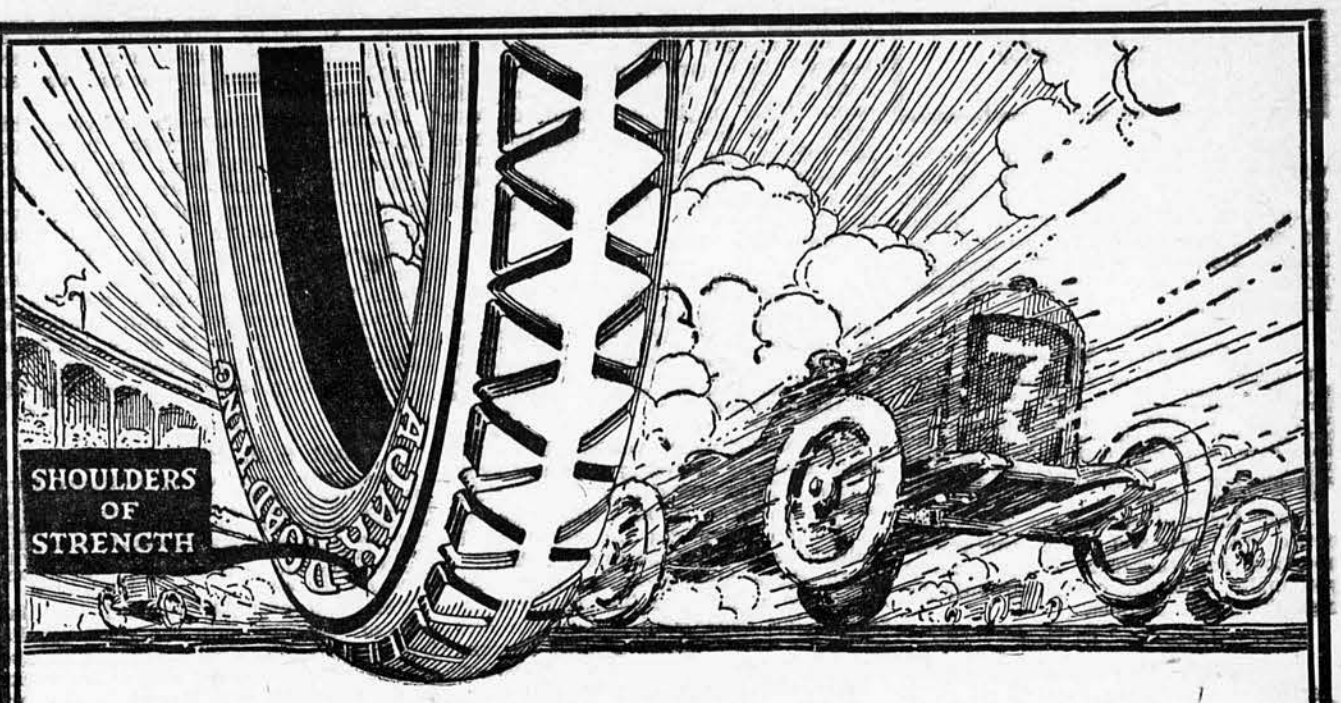
castrate them. This is especially true of lambs marketed late in the summer. By that time, they have had time to become coarse, and have invariably fretted off a considerable portion of their fat. Both the ewe and wether lambs should have their tails docked, also. Not only as a matter of cleanliness, but to give them that blocky compact appearance, so desirable in a lamb. That it does not add to either their quality, or their degree of fat, I will admit, but anything which is pleasing to the eye, attracts the attention at once, and packer buyers are human, the same as the rest of us.

Farmers to Make More Pork

(Continued from Page 16.)

ducts are properly labeled before being offered for interstate shipment.

With sanitation, the proper use of serum, the judicious application of quarantine measures and the co-operation of farmers and others interested in the production of more and better livestock, there is no doubt that hog cholera, which has menaced the swine industry for nearly a century, will be put away with the cattle tick and other detrimental factors to efficient livestock production but the work must go on with renewed energy as we learn more about the disease and as farmers gain more confidence. Inducement must be offered to retain the best veterinarians in the work. A permanent appropriation for this class of activities by Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarians should be regarded as a wise investment. When we consider that the lowest annual loss from hog cholera is sufficient to maintain the work in its present scope for a period of 60 years, it looks as if we have been foolish enough to place a small bet on a sure thing.



AGAIN-
AJAX WINS!

AJAX Tires—for the second consecutive year, are crowned champions of America's dirt tracks. Gruelling, grinding contests at state fairs all over the country again prove why Ajax Tires stand first in favor with the farmer.

58 Championships For Ajax

Nine World's Championships—49 Track Championships, were won in 1918 by demon auto racers using Ajax Tires. Ajax Tires swept the field in many races. They outstripped competition on dirt tracks. They stood up and won under severest service.

Ajax Tires—the same tires that won 58 great championships in 1918—will give you the same good service they give the dirt track racers. Remember this: they win on the roads you drive on. The dirt track is a country road with a fence around it.



AJAX ROAD KING

MORE TREAD ON THE ROAD

Ajax Tires win because of greater inbuilt strength. They alone have Shoulders of Strength. See the shoulder in the picture. Note how it braces the Ajax Road King tread. Shoulders of Strength give the Ajax Road King more tread on the road, more strength where strength is needed.

Buy Ajax Tires at your nearest Ajax Tire Supply Depot.

AJAX TIRES

Factories: Trenton, N. J. Branches in Leading Cities

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.
NEW YORK

Free Booklet, "Ajax Shoulders of Strength" mailed on request

"Giving the men a part of the profits has proved the greatest investment ever made by the Ford company," says its advertising manager. Perhaps it will do no harm to cut this out and show it to the boss.—Boston Globe.

"How did you begin life?"
"I didn't begin it. It was here when I arrived."

FARM ANSWERS

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

Contagious Abortion

I bought a herd of 30 heifers last fall and have been feeding them corn fodder thru the winter. They were also pastured on the wheat field when the soil was not too soft for them to run on the wheat. They have been losing their calves. Is there any way to tell whether they are affected with abortion. H. F. CHRISTIANSEN.
R. 1, Vesper, Kan.

I am inclined to believe that your cattle are affected with contagious abortion and therefore I am sending you under separate cover our bulletin regarding that subject.

R. R. Dykstra.

Early Hog Pasture

Please tell me in the Farmers Mail and Breeze what is good for early pasture.
A SUBSCRIBER.

As the writer of the inquiry does not give his address the suggestions I am offering may not be applicable in his particular locality so I will answer his inquiry for this region.

The pasture crop that might be planted this spring and utilized by hogs at the earliest date, would be oats. This might be followed with rape. The best of all hog pastures for this section of the country would be alfalfa but ordinarily this should be planted in the fall to get the best stand. W. McCampbell.

Manhattan, Kan.

Rabbits With Boils

I get many jack rabbits and nearly all of them have boils of some kind in different parts of the body. We do not use the rabbits that have these boils because we do not know whether they are good. I would like to have you give me such information as you can regarding them. J. A. P.
Bremen, Kan.

The boils of which you speak are the bladder-worms or young stages of tapeworms. They consist of large thin-walled bladders filled with a watery fluid, and have one or more small whitish heads attached to each bladder. When these bladder-worms are swallowed by a dog, the bladders are digested, but each head pushes out and with its small sharp hooks fastens itself to the wall of the dog's intestine, where in a few months it will grow into a tapeworm 2 to 2½ feet in length. From this time on, every week or so parts of the tapeworm containing hundreds of eggs break off and pass with the excrement from the dog to the vegetation where the jack rabbit may feed. It is by swallowing some of these tapeworm eggs that the jack rabbit gets bladder-worms, or so-called "boils."

Experiments have shown that this tapeworm will not develop in people, swine, nor in chickens. In the jack rabbit the bladder-worm may live as long as two years, but it never grows beyond the bladder-worm stage until it is swallowed by a dog. The only means then by which these so-called "boils," or bladder-worms, are transmitted from one jack rabbit to another is the dog. This is more evidence against the stray or useless dog.

Kansas Exp. Station Parasitologist.
J. E. Ackert.

Bull With Bruised Neck

I put a heavy yoke on my registered Durham bull to keep him in the pasture. When he tried to jump the fence the yoke caught on the fence and threw him. The next morning a large lump appeared under his neck, but just a little to the right. Will this develop into lump jaw and is there any remedy I can use? MRS. E. M.

This bull probably bruised the tissues of the neck with the yoke, resulting in an outflow of blood which appeared as a swelling under the neck. In the course of time the liquid portion of the blood is absorbed but a clot remains which makes a more or less hard swelling. At times this clot becomes infected, resulting in pus formation, and then an incision must be made thru the skin so that the clot may be removed. This swelling under ordinary circumstances will not develop into lumpy jaw. For this to develop, the presence of the causative fungus, namely "ray fungus," is necessary. A circular regarding lumpy jaw has been sent you.

R. R. Dykstra.

Cow Has a Cough

About six months ago I bought a cow and she has had a cough all that time. She is in good condition and eats well. What is the cause of this cough and how can it be remedied? I. S.
Riley, Kan.

I believe that it would be advisable to have this cow tuberculin tested by some competent graduate veterinarian, as tuberculosis is frequently the cause of coughing in cattle.

Other diseases that cause coughing include diseases of the windpipe and lungs. In some instances it is due to the presence of fine threadlike worms in the lungs. It would require a careful examination of the animal to state the exact trouble.

R. R. Dykstra.

Pig That Eats Chickens

We have a young pig just beginning to eat chickens. Is there any cure? We have been told that you cannot fatten a pig when it begins to eat chickens. Please answer thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze.
J. R. T.

It is difficult to cure pigs from eating chickens.

One of the old methods which was used especially where brood sows got the habit of eating chickens was to strap a short piece of chain upon one front leg. This usually hindered the hogs' getting around to such an extent that they would not be able to catch chickens very often.

There is no reason why a pig will not fatten after it begins to eat chickens, providing you shut it up in a small pen and feed it enough to fatten it. This is usually the best thing that can be done—get some fat on the hog and dispose of it. E. E. Ferrin.

To Make Whitewash

Please tell me how to make whitewash for interior work and where I can get coloring matter for tinting. What is a good way to clean the nickel plated parts of stoves? Where can I get information about Leghorn chickens? M. E. G.
Kiowa, Kan.

Write Prof. Ross Sherwood at Manhattan, Kan., for information about poultry. You can clean the nickel parts of your stove with special powders and soaps prepared for this purpose. These may be obtained from grocery stores and drug stores.

You can get specially prepared tinting preparations from dealers in wall papers and paints. You can make good whitewash for interior work on walls and ceilings, by proceeding in the following way: Slake about 1 bushel of quick lime with 15 gallons of water in a large barrel. Keep the barrel covered until steam ceases to rise. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. Beat up 2½ pounds of rye flour in ½ gallon of cold water, then add 2 gallons boiling water. Dissolve 2½ pounds of common rock salt in 2½ gallons of hot water. Mix the flour paste and salt water and then pour this mixture into the barrel containing the lime and water. Stir until thoroly mixed. Apply this to the walls with a good whitewash brush. Have the walls thoroly dusted and brushed down well before applying the whitewash. J. W. Wilkinson.

Poison for Prairie Dogs

Please publish best methods for exterminating prairie dogs. J. R. SHIDLER.
Lake City, Kan.

The Kansas State Agricultural college manufactures a poisoned bait ready to be put out which is being used very successfully in killing prairie dogs. The principle of the poison is about the same as that of other poisons manufactured and successfully used during the past several years, except that the bait (oats) is ready for use. The change from sending out the sirup to sending out the prepared bait is due to the fact that so many persons fail to prepare the bait properly. It is sold in the following sized packages, full directions accompanying each one: 2-quart sack 60 cents; 4-quart sack 90 cents; 8-quart sack $1.70; 16-quart sack $3.25.

A quart is sufficient to poison about forty dens. This bait can be used at any time of the year, but is eaten more readily at this time when other food is not so plentiful.

Robert K. Nabours.



Tractor Makers Admit It!

ABOVE are starting instructions which appear on a nationally-known tractor, other tractor makers issue similar instructions. The manufacturers know that starting a tractor is a man's-sized job. The candid ones admit it.

But the back-breaking cranking job is still there. At best it's much harder than spinning an automobile engine—the flywheel is heavier, the cylinders are larger and there is more bearing surface to cause friction.

The only way to permanently and dependably avoid this needless work is to be sure the manufacturer equips the tractor you buy with the

CHRISTENSEN STARTER
CARBURETION PRINCIPLE

No electric wires or batteries to get out of order. A starter built especially for tractors and heavy trucks—it stands the jolts and jars.

The Christensen Starter operates by a new principle—neither electricity nor air. It joins fuel and air in an explosive mixture which it supplies to the cylinders in their regular firing order, under compression sufficient to start the engine turning. The ignition system fires the mixture, giving you a sure start even from a stone-cold engine—with any grade of fuel—in one to four seconds.

Adopted by the fire departments of New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and twenty other large cities for their fire apparatus because of its absolute dependability.

Lauson Tractors for 1919 will be Christensen-Started. Write for free booklet which tells you all you want to know about the Christensen.

Christensen Engineering Company, 822 First National Bank Bldg., Milwaukee

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Government Military Reservation

How many acres are there in the Fort Riley and Camp Funston reservation? A READER.

There are 23,040 acres.

Rental Contract

A rents farm to B, who has no money to go on, and A lends $1,000 to B March 1, 1918 on the crop of 1919. After ground was planted B needed more money and borrowed $1,000 from C, both A and C holding mortgages. Does A's mortgage hold good? J. M. K.

If it was recorded it does.

Rent Wheat

I bought a farm this winter at sheriff's sale. There was a tenant on the farm who had 20 acres of wheat. Nothing reserved in the notice of sale. Who has to buy the wheat? B. P. S.

You will have to settle with the tenant.

Damage by Railroad Company

In case a person brings suit for damages by a railroad company in Kansas does the suit have to be brought in the county where the damage occurred? Does the government pay damages done by railroad companies? A READER.

No. The action may be brought in any county thru which the railroad runs. The company pays the damages.

Marriage Under Age

Can a man 20 years old marry a girl 16 years old legally without her parents' consent and against their wishes? If not what is the penalty? A READER.

The probate judge is not permitted to issue a license to such minors to marry without the parents' consent. If the groom said his prospective bride was of lawful age he might be fined $500, but if the marriage ceremony was performed it would not be annulled because of the false representations in regard to age.

Wants to Build Phonographs

Is it unlawful, or would I have to have a license or patent in order to build and sell phonographs, if I bought all parts already made and just built the cabinet and installed same? READER.

You would not be required to have a license but you should have a competent attorney advise you as to whether you are interfering with any patent rights. It is possible that you cannot assemble the parts without paying a royalty.

Oil and Gas Lease

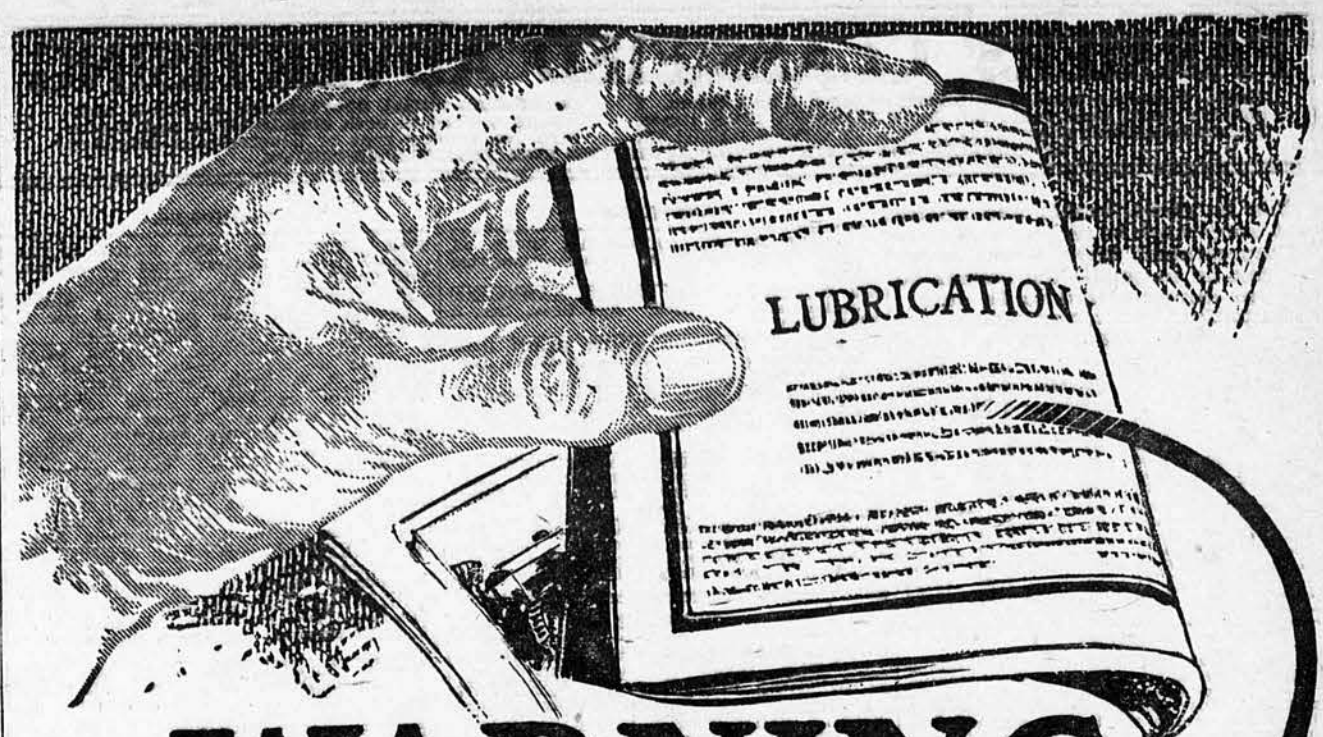
I leased my 120 acres for oil and gas for $1 an acre a year, payable quarterly. The lessees made three payments, but have not paid since last May. My neighbors and I have written to the parties holding the leases but can get no answer. The lease has changed hands three times. One of my neighbors saw a lawyer about it. He said we would have to bring suit to get the release. He said if we published it in the county paper they could bring in a claim the last day, and we would have it all to do over again. I think this is a fraud. G. H. W.

The parties taking the lease have violated its provisions, and in all probability the lease is now void under its own terms. If not now it will be void at the end of the year unless they pay what is due on the lease rental and the first payment for the next year. I would advise that you go to no expense and give yourself no worry about this lease. You would better wait until the end of the year before re-leasing, but unless the parties come across with the rent money by that time you need have no hesitancy in making another lease.

Defective Title

A bought 80 acres in Wayne county, Illinois from B who was a bonded abstractor and had owned the land in question for some years. B gave A an abstract and warranty deed and told her at the time that he supposed there was no question as to the titles being good. A being inexperienced in such matters took his word for it and did not have the abstract examined. A traded the property to C. Before deeds were exchanged C had A's abstract examined and disclosed several serious defects which resulted in breaking off the trade between A and C. A wrote B several times regarding title but received no answer. A's banker wrote B with the same result. A then brought suit to quiet title. This suit is still pending. A says B was aware of the defects at the time of sale, which defects have caused expense and loss to A. Has A any recourse? If so what action should she take? H. S. B. M.

B is bound by his covenants of warranty to defend the title to the extent of the consideration named in the warranty deed. I think it probable that under his deed he can be held to pay the expense necessary to perfect the title. It will be necessary of course for A to employ a lawyer to bring the suit against B.



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17	1.36	4.76	32	2.56	8.96
18	1.44	5.04	33	2.64	9.24
19	1.52	5.32	34	2.72	9.52
20	1.60	5.60	35	2.80	9.80
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So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, $1.50 15; $8 100; prepaid. Mrs. J. Shaffer, Elmont, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1 PER 15; $5 100. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

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

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PURE BRED BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK eggs, $1 per 15; $5 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Fink, Eddy, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS. 15, $1.50; 100, $8. None better. Elsie Hilyard, Severy, Kan.

12 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $5, $7. Mating list free. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS. EGGS, 2 and 3 dollars per setting. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM WINning stock, $3 to $5. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS (MITTENDORF and Park strains) 15, $1.50; 100 $7. Winger, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE cheap if taken soon. Mrs. W. T. Holligan, R. 1, Emmett, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS. EGGS, 15, $3; 100, $7. Cockerels, $5. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

THOMPSON BARRED ROCK SETTING, $2 for 15 eggs. Clay Duncan, 605 West 74th St., Kansas City, Mo.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, $5 PER 100; $1.50 per setting 15 eggs. Mrs. Anna Orf, Pierceville, Kan.

HARTERS QUALITY RINGLET ROCKS. Range, 30, $3.50; $6 100. Prepaid. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $3 EACH. Eggs, $7 per hundred. Mrs. R. A. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $3. Eggs, $2 for 15; $6 for 100. C. R. Harrington, Lecompton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—EIGHT HENS, FIFTEEN pullets and one cock for sale. Good stock. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS. PEN stock, $2 and $3 15. Range, $1. Parcel post paid. R. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Ivory strain. $1.25 per 15; $5.50 per hundred. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Farm raised. Three to five dollars each. Mrs. Emma Conaway, R. 5, McPherson, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock, $1.50 15; $4 50; $7 100. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

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

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS FROM good layers. Cockerels, $2 up. Pullets, $1.50 each. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. OPEN range, vigorous stock. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $8 per 100. A. E. Mendenhall, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS. LAYING strain. First pen, 15 eggs, $3; other pens, 15 eggs, $1.50. Frank Weidman, Talala, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM AI STOCK. Buy the best, utility, $3.00-50, $5.50-100. Pen eggs, $5.00-15. Bradley stock. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, NONE BETTER. GOOD cockerels for sale. Eggs from 1st pen, $5 per 15, $2 from other pens. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Light and dark matings, good layers. Special matings, $5 per 15. Range, $6 per 100. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. HAVE some choice cockerels and pullets for sale at $2 and $4 apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

FEW FINE BIG-BONED RINGLET barred Rock Cockerels $2.50 each. Two extra fine cockerels had reserved for own use $6 each. McKinley, Mullinville, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—STANDARD QUALITY. Cockerels, $3 to $5; pullets, $2. Pens a specialty. Must close out. Satisfaction guaranteed. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Real quality. Both matings. $5 pens, $5 per setting. Utility, $4 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

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

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS AND day old chicks. Utility eggs, $1.50 per 15; 50, $3.50; 100, $6. Prize winning pens, $5 per 15. Mrs. C. N. & Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

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150 ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGlet Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for sale. Both matings, with trap nest egg record of 236 to 268 for 1918, $5, $7.50, $10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

S. C. REDS. EGGS, $2.50. MRS. JOHN Linn, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, $7 HUNDRED. Fred Glass, Fairfield, Neb.

R. C. R. I. WHITE COCKERELS, $3 EACH. Eggs, $6 100. J. M. Beachy, Garnett, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS, $2 PER 16. FERtility guaranteed. Lewis Bauer, Dover, Kan.

R. C. RED COCKERELS FOR SALE, $3 and $5 each. Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED R. I. R. COCKERELS $3 and $4 each. Downie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

PINE CREST ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS, $7 hundred; $4 fifty. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.

DARK EVEN RED R. C. RED EGGS, 15, $1.50; 50, $3.25. Nora Luthye, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

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FINE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, $3 and $5. F. A. Heberling, Ponca City, Okla.

CHOICE ROSE C. R. I. REDS. LARGE bone. Eggs, $2.50 for fifteen. S. H. Lenhert, Abilene, Kan.

THOROBRED ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS for hatching, setting, $1; 100, $5. Mrs. A. Acheson, Palco, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, $1.25 per setting; $6 per 100. J. O. Spencer, Hesston, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS, 15, $1; 100, $5.50. Baby chicks, 15c. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

S. C. REDS. EGGS FROM BLUE RIBBON winners, $2, $3, $5 and $10. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS. LAYING STRAIN. Two to five dollars. Guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kan.

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SEVERAL DANDY S. C. RED COCKERELS for sale at $5, $7.50 and $10. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

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THOROBRED ROSE COMB REDS. DARK, velvety, Bean strain. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $8. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Rt. 3, Erie, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Large excellent layers. Eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $6. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kan.

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THOROBRED S. C. R. I. RED COCKerels, large bone, extra fine utility stock, $2.50, $3.50 and $5. Mrs. L. J. Loux, Scott City, Kan.

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WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $5 PER 100. Chas. Elliott, Haviland, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1.50 15; $6 100. Maude Schul, Grenola, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, $1.50; $7 100. A. A. Niernberger, Ellis, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS AND BABY chicks. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1.50 per 15. O. C. Sharits, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, fifteen, $1.50. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND eggs. Howard Keesling, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $6 hundred. Herman Smith, Lawedon, Kan.

PURE BRED ROYAL WHITE WYANdotte cockerels. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, $1.50; 100, $6. W. F. Hayes, R. 3, Coweta, Okla.

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS $2 FIFteen. Baby chix. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE STOCK AND EGGS. Also Fox Terrier males. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN, $1.75; fifty, $4; hundred, $7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM EXTRA winter layers, 15, $1.25; 100, $5; 200, $9. Parcel post, $1.50 15. Stewart's, Tampa, Kan.

SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, LAYing strain headed by $25 cockerels, $3 per setting, $10 per hundred. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHing, $1.50 per 15; $6.50 per 100. Book orders now for March delivery. Henry Binard, Burlington, Colo.

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WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, $6. MRS. G. W. Combs, Fowler, Colo.

WHITE MAMMOTH TOMS, $7. MRS. O. R. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS EIGHT DOLLARS. Mrs. H. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 23-26 LBS., $10. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS. UNRELATED trios. Mrs. Lewis Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

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FARM TRACTOR—ONE NEW 13-30 TRACtor for sale at a bargain. F. D. Sperry, Ellsworth, Kan.

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FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE AND OIL business in good town. Snap for good rustler. Terms on part if needed. Box K, care Mail and Breeze.

ONE 15-30 TITAN ENGINE, ONE 14-28 Rumely engine and separator, in good condition. Have been used only year. Write C. W. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

OIL LAND FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN Vernon oil field. Woodson Co., Kan. $100 per acre, cash. Growing crops reserved. Inquire S, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—ONE BATES STEEL MULE tractor, 16 horse draw bar, 30 belt. Pulls four 12 inch plows nicely. Nearly new in first class mechanical condition. For quick sale, $750. C. W. Griffin, Chanute, Kan.

A GOOD GROCERY BUSINESS DOING BEtween $6,000 to $7,000 in a month. Will take invoice. Rent $85.00. Write me. Will give you all the information you want. No trade. A. Steinberg, 6201 Maple St., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—25 H. AULTMAN & TAYLOR engine, platform, tender and cab. Practically good as new. Avery separator 42-64. Hart weigher, blower, feeder with extension. Like new. A. A. Snapp. Milo, Kansas.

FOR SALE—30-60 FLOUR CITY GAS tractor, Case separator 28x50 inches, 20 bar, cyl., Case feeder, wind stacker, Case 6 bottom 14 inch plow, 300 gal. gas tank. Price $2,000. Savage Bros., Florence, Kan.

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

LANDS.

WRITE BEN BACHUS, ABBYVILLE, KAN., for good Eastern Kansas farm.

BEAUTIFUL 80 ACRE HOME. ALTOONA ½ mile. Possession at once. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

HAVE YOU LIVESTOCK, TRACTOR, AUTO or other property that you wish to trade for clear land? Write, G. N. Kysar, Goodland, Kan.

GOOD FARM AT AUCTION, 3 MI. N. E. OF Canton, Kan., March 11. 196 a. 50 a. wheat; 15 a. alfalfa; good barn; silo; fair house. Write for particulars. J. S. Hoover, Canton, Kan.

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

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFficial 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

RANCH—1,280 ACRES, 700 ACRES GRASS, balance splendid farm land, large barn, stone house and silo two miles out. Good terms, six per cent; $42.50 per acre. 640 acres, half cultivated, balance good grass, small improvements. $25 per, $2,000 down balance six per cent. 160 acres, 150 acres in wheat, one-third to purchaser. $40.00 per acre. E. A. Ford, Waldo, Kansas.

KODAK FINISHING.

KODAKERS—FILM DEVELOPED AND SIX prints, 20c. Floyd Sutton, Golden City, Mo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—CANARY BIRDS. Higgs, Office Block, Room 15, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED TO TRADE.

FOR TRADE BY OWNER—6 ROOM HOUSE in Staples, Minnesota. Good R. R. town. Always rented. Cheap western land preferred. Clear for clear. J. C. Harris, Norwich, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

50 FARMERS TO SELL IRRIGATED farms. Liberal commission. Write Geo. R. Hankins, Pueblo, Colo.

BIG PROPOSITION—AGENTS WANTED. Something new in portraits. Deal with factory direct. Write for catalog. Southern Art Co., Oak Park, Ill.

AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits $2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

HISTORY WORLD WAR—INTRODUCTION by General March. Biggest authentic book. Illustrated. Service record. Gilt photograph frame. Prompt shipments. Biggest terms. Outfit free. Historical Book Co., Chicago.

Third Kansas National

(Continued from Page 21.)

N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla.; A. R. Schlickan, Haven, Kan.; W. R. Hukill, Graham, Mo.; Arthur Blake, Oak Hill, Kan.; J. W. Burkdell, Lane, Kan.

Judge—Thomas Clayton, Great Bend, Kan.

Bulls—Aged: 1, Schlickan on Bull Royal; 2, Corzine on Columbus Prize; 3, Drumms on Edgerton. Two-year-olds: 1 and 3, Henn on Fairholm Prince 19th, Bonnie Lad 28th; 2, Largent on Prince Fairfax; 4, Klauss on Beau Onward 52nd; 5, Cummings on Dirge 8th; 6, Heun on Friday 1st; 7, Blake on Mike. Senior yearlings: 1, Largent on Phone Ladd 2nd; 2 and 3, Henn on Prince Oliver and Bocaldo 12th; 4, Schlickan on Royal Bird. Junior yearlings: 1, 3 and 5, Pike on Hero H. Lad Fairfax, Don Hower; 2, Largent on Fairfax Lad 2nd; 6, Benn E. Smith Estate, Ligonier Ind., on Willard Donald; 7, Blake on Laddie 2nd. Senior calves: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, C. M. Largent on Kinzer's Fairfax, Bachelor Fairfax, Prince Lad, Helen's Fairfax and Calla's Lad; 6, Pike on Prince Loader 2nd; 7, Schlickan on Wilton; 8, Drumm on Polled Pride. Junior calves: 1, Largent on Don Fairfax; 2 and 4, Klauss Bros. on Beau Onward 83rd and Beau Onward 89th; 3, Pike on Beau Donald 66th; 5, 6 and 7, Cummings on Dirige 12th, Dirige 9th, Garfield 4th; 8, Corzine on Columbus 23rd.

Cows—Aged: 1, Largent on Rosy Britisher; 2, Klauss on Miss Onward 33rd; 3 and 5, Pike on Lady Hower and Darling; 4, Drumm on Opal Charm. Two-year-olds: 1, Largent on Marcella; 2, 4, and 5, Pike on Baby Briton, Santa Fe and Carnation; 3, Klauss Bros. on Miss Onward 45th. Senior yearlings: 1, Largent on Lad's Juliet; 2, 3 and 4, Pike on Prosperity, Queen Militant and Lady General 8th. Junior yearlings: 1, Klauss Bros. on Miss Onward 53rd; 2, Largent on Rosalie Fairfax; 3, Johnson on Echo Lass 111th; 4, 6 and 8, Pike on Pearl Rayon, Princess Alzada and Lady General 10th; 5 and 7, Drumm on Ella and Viola. Senior calves: 1, Largent on France Lassie; 2, Pike on Verie Fairfax; 3, W. T. Leah, Pawhuska, Okla., on Miss Leah; 4, Johnson on Colone. Junior calves: 1, Largent on Beauty Fairfax; 2, Klauss on Miss Onward 65th; 3, Johnson on Echo Lass; 4 and 8, Drumm on Flora and Lottie; 5, Corzine on Labelle; 6 and 7, Pike on Jerusalem and Ruby 6th.

Senior and grand champion bull—Henn on Fairholm Prince 19th.

Junior champion bull—Pike on Hero H.

Senior champion female—Largent on Rosy Britisher.

Junior and grand champion female—Largent on Beauty Fairfax.

Aberdeen Angus

Exhibitors—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.; J. C. Simpson, Eufaula, Okla., and Geo. E. Porteus, Lawrence, Kan.

Judge—Tom Largent, Merkel, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KODAKERS—ANY SIZE ROLL FILM DEveloped and six prints made for 25 cents. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

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

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST AND catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, Care Mail and Breeze.

SEND ONE DOLLAR FOR PLAN OF chicken hatcher and raise all the chickens you want. Address, S. Schisser, Prairie View, Kan.

ONE NEW FRICK THRESHING RIG COMplete, has run about 30 days, 36-60 separator, 25 H. P. engine, $2,500. Robert P. Campbell, Attica, Kan.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GENeral farm work. Must be experienced. Furnish reference and state wages expected. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED PHOTOGrapher, location in town of one to two thousand in central or western Kansas or Oklahoma. Address Box 237, Burlingame, Kan.

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

LUMBER-LATH-SHINGLES—BUY DIRECT from mill. Save your time and money by sending us your list for freight-paid price. Quality and count guaranteed. Local-Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. Consolidation of Local Lumber Co. and Keystone Lumber Co.

IF YOU KNOW LUMBER AND BUILDING material, are a real salesman, want to connect with a large concern and get somewhere under your own steam, we have a big money proposition open to you. Address F. Lumber Company, 2470 Boyd Street, Omaha, Neb.

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

FOR SALE—TWO AVERY TRACTORS, 12-25 h. p.; two Bull tractors, 3 four bottom 14 inch power lift DeTour plows. Three 2-row listers, 4 iron wheel wagons. Aultman Taylor bean huller, also six bean harvesters with extra knives. Everything almost new. These are in western Kansas. Address Chas. L. Rea, Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, 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.

BROOKS BEST CHICK STARTER IS made out of pure dried buttermilk, meat scraps and pure clean grain products. It is a perfectly balanced milk starting feed for baby chicks, and can be fed dry for the first 8 or 10 weeks. It is the most economical feed, as it is pure and chicks eat only a small amount. It is a much better starting feed than the cheap grain feeds of which many contain weed seeds, dirt and screenings. If your dealer can't supply you, we will ship you direct in 100 pound sacks only, $5 each, or 500 pounds, $23.75 on cars here. 8½ pound trial order sack, 75c parcels post prepaid. The Brooks Company, Dept. MB, Ft. Scott, Kan.

Bulls—Aged: 1 and 2, Simpson on Laddie of Rosamara and Berber. Two-year-olds: 1, Kershaw on Plowman; 2, Hedstrom on Brome Ridge Browser, Lost Springs, Kan.; Porteus Clark on Old Franklin. Senior yearling: 1, Kershaw on Black Royal Eston without competition. Junior yearlings: 1, Kershaw on Ben Hur 2nd of Lone Dell; 2, Simpson on Young Lee; 3, Kershaw on Black Cap Bernard; 4, Porteus on Black Alastair. Senior calves: 1 and 2, Simpson on Eston of Elm Hill and Monarch of Elm Hill; 3, Porteus on Maxton; 4 and 5, Kershaw on G. Black Barron and Muskogee Black Bird. Junior calves: 1, Kershaw on Muskogee 81st; 2, Simpson on Myra Boy; 3, Porteus on Lord Rosyln.

Cows—Aged: 1, Kershaw on Twin Burn Pride; 2, Simpson on Myra of Rosemere. Two-year-olds: 1, Simpson on Myra of Topeka; 2, Kershaw on Muskogee Rose 2nd; 3, Herdstrom on unnamed entry. Senior yearlings: 1 and 3, Kershaw on Muskogee May 6th and Blackbird Maid A; 2, Simpson on Muskogee Erica. Junior heifers: 1 and 2, Kershaw on Heatherdale Blackbird 13th and Muskogee Donna 4th. Senior calves: 1, Simpson on Melba of Elm Hill; 2 and 3, Kershaw on Muskogee May 7th and Black Bird 2nd. Junior calves: 1, 3, 5 and 6, Simpson on Black Bird Naomi, Extra C, Elweta and Black Kenyon Pride; 2, Kershaw on Pride of Muskogee; 4, L. J. Ljhungdahl, Manhattan, Kan., on Bright Queen L 2nd.

Groups—Aged herds: 1, Simpson; 2, Kershaw. Young herd: Kershaw. Calf herds: 1 and 2, Kershaw. Get of sire: 1, Kershaw on get of Black Emerson; 2, Simpson on get of Black Eston 3rd. Produce of cow: 1, Simpson 1st and 3rd; Kershaw 2nd and 4th.

Senior and grand champion bull—Kershaw on Plowman.

Junior champion bull—Simpson on Eston of Elm Hill.

Senior and grand champion cow—Simpson on Myra of Topeka.

Junior and grand champion cow—Simpson on Black Bird Naomi.

SHEEP

Exhibitors—Gilmore & Hauge, Peabody; Sherwood Bros., Shelbyville, Mo.; Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.; Vail McKee, Peabody, Kan.; Earl Bushnell, Coffeyville, Kan.; Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

Judge—Prof. W. L. Blizzard, Stillwater, Okla.

Shropshires

Rams—Aged: 1, Gilmore & Hague; 2, Sherwood Bros.; 3, Homan. Yearlings: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Gilmore & Hague; 3, McKee. Rams: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, McKee.

Ewes—Aged: 1 and 3, Homan; 2, Gilmore & Hague. Yearlings: 1, Gilmore & Hague; 2 and 3, Homan. Lambs: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Homan.

Groups—Pen of four lambs either sex: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Gilmore & Hague; 3, Homan. Get of sire: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2 and 3, Homan. Flock: 1 and 2, Homan.

Champion ram—K. S. A. C.

Champion ewe—Homan & Sons.

Hampshires

Rams—Aged: 1, 2 and 3, Sherwood Bros. Yearlings: 1, Sherwoods; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Sherwoods. Lambs: 1 and 2, Sherwood Bros.; 3, K. S. A. C.

Ewes—Aged: 1, Sherwoods without competition. Yearlings: 1, 2 and 3, Sherwoods. Lambs: 1 and 3, Sherwoods; 2, K. S. A. C.

Groups—Pen of four lambs either sex: 1 and 3, Sherwoods; 2, K. S. A. C. Get of sire: 1 and 3, Sherwoods; 2, K. S. A. C. Flock: 1 and 2, Sherwoods.

Champion ram and champion ewe—Sherwood Bros.

Fat Wethers

All awards went to the Kansas State Agricultural college, which filled all the classes and took all awards without competition on some exceptionally well fitted wethers.

SWINE

There was much interest in the swine show and there were a number of excellent exhibits made.

Duroc-Jerseys

Exhibitors—Wm. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan; Crow & Son, Hutchinson, Kan.; Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.

Judge—C. F. Ferrin, Manhattan, Kan.

Boars—Aged: (1 shown) 1, Crows on Potentate 2nd: Senior Yearlings: (1 shown) Crows on Crow's Orion King. Junior yearlings: (1 shown) Fogo on Burr Oak Defender. Senior pigs: (3 shown) 1 and 3, Crows on National King 2nd and Potentate Orion; 2 Fogo on Fogo's Invincible. Junior pig (3 shown) 1 and 2, Crows Potentate 4th and Crow's King; 3, Homan on Golden Mable. Senior champion, Crow on Crow's Orion King.

Sows—Aged: (3 shown) 1, 2, and 3 Crows on Orion Rose, Big Rose and Model Orion Rose. Yearlings: (3 shown) 1, 2, 3, Crows on W. R's Bell, W. R's Bell 2nd, and Crows Futurity Girl. Junior yearlings: (3 shown) 1. Crows on Crow's Futurity Lady 3rd, 2 and 3, Fogo on Burr Oak Wonder and Critics Ideal. Senior pig (3 shown) 1. Fogo on Gano Lady; 2 and 3, Crows on Lady Crow 9th and Lady Crow 10th. Junior pig (3 shown) 1, 2 and 3, Crows on Corporal Rose, Corporal Rose 2nd and Corporal Rose 3d. Senior and grand champion—Crow on Orion Rose. Junior Champion; Fogo on Gano Lady.

Poland Chinas

Judge—Geo. A. Heyl, Washington Ill.

—Exhibitors—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.; A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan.; Bert Hodson, Ashland, Kan.; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.; Sullivan Bros., Moran, Kan.; L. D. Swain, Geuda Springs, Kan.; F. E. Webb, Protection, Kan.; Lewis Wright, Wichita, Kan.

Boars—Aged: (3 shown) 1, Erharts on Big Sensation; 2, Hodson on McGatha Big Orphan; 3 Sullivan on Colonel Bob; Senior yearling, (2 shown), Sullivan on unnamed; 2, Erharts on Long Bob. Junior yearlings: (3 shown) 1 and 2, Deming on Big Jones and Liberty Jumbo; 3, Wright on Sampson. Senior pigs: (3 shown) 1 and 2, Deming on Fashion Bob and Buddy Bob; 3, Johnson on Over There. Junior pigs: (3 shown) 1, Erhart on Buster Price; 2, Swain on Gracedale George; 3, Webb on Bob Pershing.

Senior and grand champion—Erhart on Big Sensation.

Junior champion—Deming on Fashion Bob.

Sows—Aged: (3 shown) 1, Deming on Durbin Lady; 2, Erhart on Lady Jumbo; 3, Webb on Mayflower Hadley. Senior yearlings: (3 shown) 1, Deming on Futurity Maid; 2, Erhart on Giant Ben's Lady; 3, Webb on Smooth Bessie 25th. Junior yearlings: (3 shown) 1 and 2, Deming on Liberty Orange Maid and Fashion Miss; 3, Erhart on Black Mable. Senior pigs: (3 shown) 1 and 3, Erhart on Chief's Queen and Chief's Choice; 2, Deming on Fashion Girl 5th. Junior pigs: (3 shown) 1 and 2, Deming on Bonnie C and Bonnie B; 3, Erhart on Buster's Pride.

Senior and grand champion—Deming on Liberty Orange Maid.

Junior champion—Erhart on Chief's Queen.

Group—Aged herd: Bred by exhibitor; 1, Erhart; 2, Deming. Young herd: Bred by exhibitor; 1, and 2, Deming. Get of boar: 1, Deming; 2, Erhart. Produce of sow: 1, Deming; 2, Sullivan.

Specials

Boar pig under 6 month—1 and 2, Johnson on Cavalier and Burgomaster; 3, Webb on Colonel Jones.

Sow pig under 6 months—1, 2, and 3, Johnson on Madam Sherry, Arabelle and Sarah Padden.

HORSES

Many good horses were shown at Wichita and there were well known exhibitors present from several states. Considerable interest is now shown in draft animals.

Percherons

Exhibitors—W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ills.; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.; J. A. Cowdrey, Lyons, Kan.; A. D. Cuthier, Homestead, Okla.; W. E. Lee, Dawn, Tex.; Gossard Breeding Estate, Turon, Kan.; H. C. Hereman, Newton, Kan.; H. S. Eschelman, Sedgwick, Kan.; W. L. McElroy, Louisiana, Mo.; W. E. Dustin, Topeka, Kan.; William Branson, Overbrook, Kan.; F. M. Long, Kiel, Okla.; Elra Rusk, Wellington, Kan.; C. F. Melson, Newton, Kan.; H. N. Holderman, Meade, Kan.; O. A. Hyman, Peabody, Kan.; F. C. Miles, Conway Springs, Kan.; W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan.

Judges—George A. Heyl, Washington, Ill., and Prof. W. L. Blizzard, Stillwater, Okla.

Stallions—Aged; Outhier on Hublot Jr.; Robison on Kerrick; Cowdrey on Tainter. Two year olds: Corsa on Carvicter; 2, Robison on Wood Row; 3, Robison on Caseman. Yearlings: 1, Rusk on Carmette; 2, Corsa on Carion; Long on Dangela. Stallion foals; 1, Robison on Masterpiece; 2, Bramson on Canton; 3, Melzen on Carson.

Mares— Aged: 1, Robison on Jacette; 2, Outhier on Magdeline; 3, Corsa on Empress; 4, Outhier on Roseland; 5, Robison on Instante; 6 and 8, Homan on Marquette and Coquette; 7, Branson on Maude. Two year olds: 1, Outhier on Crescent; 2 and 3, Molzen on Hazel and Alice. Mares 1 year and under 2: 1, Corsa on Corona; 2, Robison on Incesta; 3, 4 and 5, Molzen on Marcella Maude Hector and Carline. Filly foals: 1, Miles on Midway; 2, Outhier on Sweet Maddeline.

Groups—Produce of mare: 1 and 3, Outhier on Helen Blazes and Queen; 2, Robison on Instante. Get of sire: 1, Corsa on get of Carnot; 2, Robison on get of Casino; 3, Outhier on get of Enos: 4, Molzen on get of Carlite. Best stallion and three mares: 1, Corsa: 2, Outhier; 3, Robison; 4, Molzen. Four animals owned by exhibitor: 1, Corsa 2, Outhier; 3, Robison; 4, Molzen.

Senior and grand champion stallion—Corsa on Carvictor.

Junior champion stallion—Rusk on Carmette.

Senior and grand champion mare—Robison on imported Javotte.

Junior champion mare—Corsa on Carona.

One dusky citizen was in uniform. The other clung to his civilian garb and railed against the draft. "I ain't a goin'," he asserted, "and no-one is goin' to make me."

"Niggah," replied the other, earnestly, if Mr. Woodrow Wilson wants you, you go! That man just took an hour of daylight from God Almighty. Then he took all the railroads away from white folks and give 'em to his son-in-law. What chance has you got?"—Successful Farming.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CANADA

WHEAT FARMS in Alberta. Write today to **The Land Exchange, Box 122, Drumheller, Alberta.**

MEXICO

IF YOU are looking for a home in the west where the climate is ideal, where land can be bought for ten to twelve dollars per acre, where crops never fail, write **E. G. Cooper, Sofia, N. Mexico.**

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. **John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.**

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.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 320 acre relinquishment, all level, 25 a. in cultivation, 80 a. fenced, half dug-out and barn. School house on corner of place. Close to store and mail route. Will give terms on part. Write to **J. M. BEAGLE, Amity, Colo.**

320 ACRES in Miami county, Kansas. Fairly well improved. 45 miles from Kansas City. Just across line. Good farm. Has three producing oil wells, pumping daily. All of it has oil at depth of 600 to 800 feet. Price $200 per acre. Will consider $15,000 to $20,000 in trade. Balance cash and carry mortgage back on farm. **Rio Grande Valley Land Corp., 317 Ry. Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

640 ACRES in Johnson county, Kansas, all land can be cultivated. Highly improved. On Santa Fe Trail. 45 miles from Kansas City. Large cattle barn. Magnificent residence. Ideal livestock and grain farm. Price $150 per acre. Will consider trade up to $25,000. Balance part cash and part time. **RIO GRANDE VALLEY LAND CORP., 317 Ry. Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

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 to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.*

KANSAS

145 A., 3 miles out, well imp. Possession.
Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

125 beautiful resident lots in Fredonia, Kan.
John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

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

110 ACRES, 5 mi. from Garnett, well improved. Price, $8,500.
Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

KANSAS LAND—A few good pieces in Gove county, with a share of growing wheat.
F. D. Sperry, Ellsworth, Kansas.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want.
Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

TWO 160 ACRE FARMS, 40 acres in wheat on each goes. Possession March 1st.
Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

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

200 ACRES, imp.; 50 wheat, goes. $55 acre.
Highberger & Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—119 acres, three miles north of Grantville, 9 miles northeast of Topeka. Address **C. J. Alvey, 3312 Strong Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.**

TO THE FARMER BOY: We can give you an opportunity to make some money, write us. **Niquette & Bosworth, Garden City, Kansas.**

THOMAS COUNTY—320 acres, all smooth, all in wheat, 7 miles market. Buyer gets all wheat; $23 per acre.
C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED ACRES improved wheat farms. Tracts to suit purchaser. Easy terms.
Hoover & Ruppenthal, Russell, 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.

1,600 A. farm and ranch, 400 a. broke, 300 a. in wheat—good prospect. Well fenced, well watered pasture—river with plenty shade. $25 a. Good terms.
Rob't P. Campbell, Attica, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acres near Sublette, Kan., eighty acres in wheat; terms; could use good car.
C. E. BEYMER, Sublette, Kansas.

LANE COUNTY FARMS
If you want land from $12.50 to $25 per acre, write for our list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches.
W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
72 acres; snap; Montgomery Co.; all good black, limestone land; 52 acres wheat, other crops, all go; good improvements; near market. $65 per acre.
Foster Land Co., Independence, Kansas.

RANCHES FOR SALE
Ranches from 600 to 5,000 acres at from $12.50 to $15 per acre, with terms. Write for list.
McKINLEY & ELY, Ashland, Kansas.

320 A. improved, Gove Co., land, 12 mi. of railroad, 1½ mi. of postoffice, school and church services. Good community. Bargain at $3,600. Buy direct from owner and save commission.
H. L. McFALL, Sawyer, Kansas.

WANT MERCHANDISE
Western land and stock ranches for sale or exchange from owners, at once. Let's start something.
C. G. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

320 ACRES near Collyer, Kan., good house, granary, stable; 240 acres under cultivation, 150 acres wheat in best condition, ½ to purchaser. Price $50 per acre.
P. B. GALLAGHER,
4833 No. Paulma St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A splendid farm 120 a. well improved running water, close to school and church. A bargain. Owner leaving state. 2½ miles from city. No trade.
B. A. ROSENQUIST, Enterprise, Kansas.

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

120 ACRES FOR $2,500
Near Wellington; sandy loam; 60 wheat and rye, 60 pasture; good 5-room house, new barn, good water, fruit; possession; $6,500, $2,500 cash.
R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

800 A. SCOTT Co., Kan. Fine water, soil, grass; 250 a. fine wheat. Two sets cheap improvements. Lots of fence. $17.50 per a.; ½ down.
J. L. SMITH,
420 Shawnee Ave., Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM
½ mile of railroad town, Allen county, Kansas. All fine laying land, all fenced with woven wire; 6-room house; barn; lots of outbuildings; close to high school. Price $70 per acre. $2,500 cash, rest time at 6%. Pos. Mch. 1. **Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.**

POSSESSION MARCH 1ST; 240 a. 3 mi. from Altoona, Wilson Co., Kan. 35 a. alfalfa; 17 a. wheat and rye; 20 a. meadow; 80 a. pasture; bal. plow land; dark loam soil; good imp. A real snap at $60 per a. Reasonable terms.
Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARM—240 acres four and a half miles from town on the main line of the Rock Island in Thomas county, Kansas. 350 in cultivation, 200 acres in wheat—one-fourth goes with the place. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Price, $25 per acre.
Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE
160 acres creek bottom farm, 120 acres under cultivation, 40 a. pasture, good improvements, close to school, 3½ miles from town, farm is rented for 1919. Owner wants cheaper land.
J. C. Murphy, Clyde, Kansas.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM—240 a., 4 mi. from Hartford, Lyon Co.; fine level farm land; no overflow; 70 tame pasture; 30 alfalfa; 90 wheat; 50 for corn; 2 story sq. house, 9 r.; large barn and outbuildings; school ¾ mi. Price $100. Possession if sold very soon.
Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, 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 150 ACRE improved Chase county farm, 3 miles R. R. town on new Santa Fe Trail, close to school. 36 acres wheat, 23 acres alfalfa, 55 acres plow land, balance pasture. Good water, a fine little home. Price $75 per acre.
C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 A. with house, barns, sheds, corrals, 20-H. P. mill, and plenty of good water. 80 a. of this in wheat, balance plow land. Also 160 a. choice level pasture cornering on barn; 320 a. choice rolling pasture; 80 a. in wheat and timothy. Will sell all or any part.
ASHER ADAMS, Osage City, Kansas.

50 ACRES, 2 miles pavement Ottawa, main road. Good improvements, all level, no breaks. 41 acres wheat, ⅔ goes. $110.00. 610 acres, 3 miles Franklin county town. Two sets improvements. Excellent stock ranch. $50.00. Write for descriptive list of other farms.
Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

240 A. STOCK AND GRAIN FARM
ELK CO., KAN.
100 a. good farm land, balance pasture and meadow, 90% tillable, good 6-r. house, 3 good barns, never failing water, 1 mile station, near oil development. $60, good terms.
Martin, 213 Hoyt, Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND
480 acres located 5½ miles from Ness City, All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, $30 per acre. Write for list and county map.
GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 A. ½ first bottom, bal. blue stem grass. 80a. in wheat, 18 a. in alfalfa, 8-roomed house, large barn, 2 mi. of good town, $75 a.
470 a. bluestem grass 4 mi. of R. R. $32 a.
80 a. 2 mi. of good high school town, 20 a. in alfalfa, 15 a. wheat, 30 a spring crop, bal. pasture, 5-roomed new house, large barn, $52.50, 100 a.
I have all sized ranches and farms. Write your wants.
J. W. STURGEON, Eureka, Kansas.

Want Western Kansas Land

Give full description, legal numbers, lowest price with terms in first letter. Address
J. B. WOOD, Seneca, Kansas.

Another Bargain

FOR QUICK ACTION
80 acres, 4½ mi. of good town of 500 people, on main line Mo. Pac. R. R. 20 rods to school, good 8-room house, small barn, corn crib and granary 28x28 ft., with driveway, good hen house, plenty of everlasting water, some fine bearing fruit trees, 20 acres timothy and clover meadow, 25 acres good pasture, 30 acres for spring crops of which a part is fall plowing. This farm lays fine and is good soil, is nicely located in good neighborhood with rural mail and telephone, possession can be had this spring if sold at once, or in the next two weeks.
Price $5500. Terms, $1500 down, balance long time at 6% interest. If interested better come at once. Write for list.
GEO. M. REYNOLDS, Waverly, Kansas.

FOR SALE A Cattle Ranch

Located on Wild Horse creek, Trego Co., Kan. Contains 1,120 acres. Fenced in three fields. Good fences. Good water. Two irrigation sites. A cottonwood grove. A few apple trees. 25 acres seeded to rye. Phone and rural route. The owner wishes to relinquish in favor of a younger man. Write for terms to
C. M. Bell, Utica, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER
$3,200. Terms, $1,000 cash, and $500 annually, 6%. Level, fine soil, 80 acres cultivated. House, barn, well, cave, fenced; 11½ miles northeast Liberal. Come see it. No trades.
GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

140 A., 5 mi. Lawrence, fine imp. 40 a. alfalfa; 70 wheat goes. $140 a. 320 a., fine imp., 27 mi. K. C., 6 mi. town, oil road, 175 a. wheat goes. $115 a. 120 bottom no overflow, good imp., 116 wheat goes. $150 a. We have large and small farms at big bargains. **Wilson & Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.**

200 ACRES, Osage county, Kan., improved, creek bottom, alfalfa and wheat, $85 per acre. 160 acres, improved, creek bottom, 70 acres wheat, $100 per acre. 268 acres, improved, alfalfa and wheat, $60 per a. 120 acres, improved, some wheat, $60 per acre. Possession up to April 1st. Write for particulars.
The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles town; 10 wheat, 10 alfalfa; 60 pasture, 40 tame grass; remainder cultivation; 2-story, 8-room house; two barns; granary; stock shed; fine water; ½ mile school, church. Price $60 per acre. Special bargain. Come at once. Choice list to select from; 40 acres up to a section or more. Ask for free description booklet.
Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

240 ACRES, all bottom land; fair improvements, 20 producing oil wells, no oil wells on tillable land. Seven miles from town of 7,000 inhabitants. $17,000.
Choice wheat land, all in wheat, priced from $30 to $50 per acre.
Choice western quarters, $10 to $12 per acre. For further information write
John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

IMPROVED
60 acres, $4,000.
80 acres, $50 per acre.
120 choice farm, $75 per acre.
240 acres, $60 per acre.
300 acres, $55 per acre.
453 acre grain and stock farm, $50 per a.
All well located to town and school. Possession March. Terms.
P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE
to come and see this. 200 a., 3 mi. town, 1 mi. school, 32 a. wheat, 34 a. alfalfa, clover and timothy, 25 a. bluegrass and alsike clover pasture, creek bottom, 90 a. cultivation, 22 a. prairie pasture, 18 a. prairie meadow; 3 large barns with concreted bins, hog houses, heneries, workshops, garage, 2 fine 7 and 8 room houses with all modern improvements, large cellars, furnaces, acetylene gas plant; wells and cisterns, good feed lots, shelter and shade, mostly fenced with 5 foot woven and hog wire. $110 per acre, terms to suit purchaser. No agents. No trades.
CHAS. F. NEWMAN. Lebo, Coffey Co., Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands.
C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

320 A. HIGHLY IMP. Near Enid. 280 cult. 200 in wheat, ⅛ goes. 40 pasture. $100 a. Terms.
E. M. Dempsey, 124½ Randolph, Enid, Okla.

80 A., 8 M. McAlester. 20 acres bottom, 30 acres upland cult. Bal. pasture. Rented $250 cash. $26.50 per a. Terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

80 ACRES, Washita bottom, extra fine alfalfa land. Subject to high overflow only. Some timber. Three miles from station. $30 per acre. Will give terms.
Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

CHOICE 80 A. Price $3,000, $500 down, balance like rent. 100 other farms at bargain prices. Write for list.
THE G. L. ROMANS LAND & LOAN CO., Mountain View, Okla.

160 ACRES, highly improved, Washita Valley. Alfalfa land, 60 acres alfalfa, balance all good tillable land, will grow alfalfa. $100 a. Terms, part cash, balance time. Located three miles from Anadarko.
C. J. Scheetz, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

1,000 ACRES good prairie land, ½ mile from small R. R. town, 12 miles from Chickasha, 30 miles from Oklahoma City, fenced and well watered. 75% tillable. No sand, timber or rocks. Choice stock farm. $20 per acre. **Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.**

168 ACRES bargain, of creek bottom land, two miles from Medford, the county seat of Grant county, Okla. On the main line of the Rock Island railroad, and on the branch road of the Santa Fe. Also on the through auto road from Winnipeg to Galveston, which preparations are now being made for a hard surface road. 90 acres of the farm is in cultivation. 15 acres in alfalfa. 65 acres in pasture, and enough of timber in the pasture to make plenty of shade. 35 acres of wheat. The farm is fenced and crossed fenced. About 20 acres with hog fence. 5-room house, combined granary and garage, two chicken houses. The barn is 34x54 with shed attached 20x54. The buildings are about 60 rods from school house. This farm has been improved for a home, but owing to the owners health, he will be compelled to leave the farm, and for this reason this farm is offered for sale at $80.00 per acre. For further information write to
I. H. RUTH & CO., Medford, Okla.

ATTENTION FARMERS

We have 200 choice farms running from 80 to 400 acres, located in the very best counties in northeastern Oklahoma, which we will sell at low prices, and on easy terms. Parties wishing to buy land for a home or investment will find it to their interest to answer this advertisement. Write
VIRGIL CHRANE, Claremore, Oklahoma.

MISSOURI

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

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

HURRY—80 acres, level; improved; 15 acres wheat. Only $1,500. Terms.
Crain, Houston, Missouri.

LISTEN, improved 200 acre fruit and stock farm, $3,500; $500 down, $200 year. Others.
McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

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

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. **Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write
J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

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

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

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price $7,500. Terms. Write **Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.**

FARM ANY SIZE in Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties, Mo. The home of the dairy cow, hog, clover, blue grass and corn. Fine water. See me before you buy.
P. J. Yennie, Strasburg, Mo.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—80 a. good water right, small payment. **Geo. R. Hankins, Pueblo, Colo.**

320 A. WELL improved, 160 a. in wheat; price $35 acre. Other bargains.
Crum and Lipton, Century Bldg., Denver, Colo.

SEVERAL SECTIONS in body or 40 acre blocks. Abundance water to irrigate 10-50 ft. Good improvements on part of land. Soil, climate best possible for fruits, vegetables, grains, alfalfa. See invalid owner on land. **Route A, 52, Haswell, Colo.**

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES
I have a few of the Best-Cheapest farms and ranches in east Colorado for sale right. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, and people. You can never buy them cheaper; write for the truth and a list.
R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

TO YOU, MR. RENTER, A BARGAIN
1920 acre ranch and farm. Good improvements; 530 a. in cultivation, 350 winter wheat on sod, 1,400 a. tillable. All good pasture. School joining. $30.00 per a. $5.00 cash, balance crop payment 6% interest.
Guisinger Bros., R. 1, Burdett, Colo.

TEXAS.

DO NOT FREEZE IN WINTER
Live in southwest Texas. For sale, 40 acres irrigated land laying 6 miles north of San Benito, Texas, ¼ mile from Boulevard. Interurban road in front of door. ½ cash, balance on good time. Address
J. W. Elder, Plains, Kansas.

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

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.

SEND FOR 40 page illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Greatest inducements ever for stock raising. Lands will grow practically everything. Fine business chances. No swamps. Fine climate. Best of health. Pure water. Lowest priced productive lands left in the U. S. Now is the time to buy. **Loba & Seward, Immi. Agts., Mtn. Home, Ark.**

FARM LANDS.

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

200 Acres Sacrificed Less than Value of Buildings, with

Pr. horses, 5 cows, 3 heifers, 2 calves, poultry, complete farming & dairy implements, hay, silage, potatoes; on main road, mile creamery, etc., 2½ miles R R town. Dark-loam machine-worked fields, clay subsoil, wire-fenced pasture, valuable wood, fruit, estimated 200,000 ft. timber. 12-room furnace-heated house, large basement barn, silo, poultry, ice, carriage houses, garage, etc., all A 1 condition. Aged owner sells quick buyer everything $6,600, easy terms. Details page 3 Catalog Bargains 17 states, copy free.
STROUT FARM AGENCY, DEPT 104 E. Finance Bldg., Kansas City.

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

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

Feeder Cows More Popular

The Margin on Steers Changes Buyers' Plans

BY SAMUEL SANDERS

COMPARATIVELY heavy buying of cows for short feeding by Kansans on the Kansas City livestock market reflects increased popularity of this class of stock for a quick turn in feedlots. One Kansas City commission man declares the volume of cows being taken is the largest on record. Inspectors for the Kansas state livestock commissioner report an unusually heavy gain in the outgo of cows from that market for feeding in Kansas. The inspectors watch the movement of cows to insure that all entering the state for breeding purposes are tested for tuberculosis, permitting the animals for feeding to go to Kansas without a test.

A broader margin between thin and fat cows, and the lower first cost of this stock, with the narrowing margin between stocker and feeder steers and the finished cattle, are stimulating the heavy Kansas buying of cows. In the last week cows 3 to 5 years old, weighing around 800 pounds, sold in Kansas City at $7.50 to $8.50 a hundredweight, while those around 900 pounds were obtainable from $8 to $8.50. At the same time, cows showing a gain of 150 pounds or more in weight over these offerings were taken by packers and order buyers representing butchers at fully $11 for slaughter. A month ago the fleshy cows sold as high as $12 to $13. The top on fed cows for the year thus far is $14. The Kansas feeders say they will earn a fair profit if they obtain $11 after a 60 or 70-day feed.

James A. Davis, of La Harpe, Allen county, who has 200 tons of corn silage on hand, bought cows the past week in Kansas City for a short feed of the silage, alfalfa, 8 pounds of corn and 5 pounds of cottonseed cake daily. He expects to obtain a gain of 150 pounds in 50 days. "McPherson county's transactions in Kansas City helped me to decide on cows," said Mr. Davis. "While here, a shipment of shortfed steers from McPherson sold in the yards at $15, and the same day a feeder from that district paid $14 for steers to take back for feeding. This instance, and others on steers with not so close a margin, encouraged me to take the cows."

He Preferred Cows

A string of 125 cows was purchased the last week by C. C. Nielsen, of Vesper, Kan., for a feed of 60 days. Of this string, 60 head were Herefords weighing 739 pounds and costing $8.50. Thirty-five head were Shorthorns weighing 762 pounds and costing $8.25. Twenty-nine head were Shorthorns from Oregon that averaged 889 pounds, and cost $8.60. One Shorthorn cow weighing 890 pounds, also from Oregon, cost $8. The cheapest cows of this string were the Oregon Shorthorns, which, while costing the most, were gaunt after their long trip to the Kansas City yards. The commission man who bought them for Mr. Nielsen estimated that the Oregon load was 50 cents a hundredweight cheaper than the other 95 head from nearby points because of its greater shrinkage.

"These cows cost me just half of the market value of feeding steers," said Mr. Nielsen while in Kansas City. "By May I hope to have 150 pounds gain to the head, and I see now a margin of $2.50 to $3 on these cows when fed as compared with $1 to $2 on the steers which interested me. I am going to feed these cows cottonseed cake and silage which contains a little corn. I shall start with about 3 pounds of cake a day, and in the last month of the feeding period, I shall feed three times daily and allow as much as 7 pounds of cake a day."

Cows going to feedlots at this season usually require more handling than steers. Notwithstanding the care exercised by buyers to obtain cows not bred, it is estimated that about 10 per cent drop calves.

Some dealers say reduced competition from Iowa for cows for feeding purposes is proving an advantage to Kansas buyers. Iowa adopted a rule last December requiring all cows moving into its borders, except those intended for immediate slaughter, to undergo the tuberculin test. Iowa buyers of cows for feeding, who are averse to the delay and expense incident to this test, are turning to other stock in many cases. Iowa's rule is the most rigid of any state competing for cows for feeding purposes at the Kansas City yards.

Despite storms and declines in fed cattle, Kansas continues the largest stocker and feeder cattle buyer in Kansas City. Besides, plans for filling the Flint Hills pastures with shipments direct from ranges are progressing. Orders already have been filed for cars to begin moving cattle to Kansas pastures from Glazier, Tex., April 21; from Channing, Tex., April 28; from Amarillo, Tex., April 25, and from Weleetka, Okla., April 20. The first order for cars to carry cattle from Western Kansas to the Flint Hills grass is credited to Englewood, from which point shipments will start April 16.

Beef Demand Inactive

Complaints from packers of a poor demand for beef in the East and increased receipts depressed the Kansas City cattle market last week. It is plain now that shippers lost money who sent cattle to the yards last week to avoid the March assessors' count or to save paying passenger fares to attend the tractor and automobile shows, which influences accounted in part for the larger supply. Stormy weather also helped to increase receipts. Kansas City had 55,000 cattle, 13,000 more than in the preceding week and 11,000 more than a year ago. The Western markets as a whole had reduced supplies, but this did not prevent recessions of 25 and 50 cents, with extreme instances of $1 declines on plain grades. With quality averaging low, the top sale in Kansas City was $16.60 on steers, against $18 the preceding week and $11.50 a year ago. The top cattle weighed only 1,091 pounds, coming from Riley county, Kansas. At Chicago 1,471-pound steers from South Dakota topped the market at $19.65, and it was asserted that they were equal in quality to the cattle which sold there at $20.10 a month ago. But these cattle are exceptions, and not representative of the general market, which shows wider declines.

At the Kansas City yards medium to good steers are good from $14.50 to $15.50 and the better grades at $16 to $18 in sales to packers. Many 1,050 to 1,200-pound steers sold last week at $15.50 to $16. Feeders sell from $11 to $15, according to quality. Stockers are quoted from $9 to $12.50, with choice lots at $14. Fed cows range from $9 to $12.50, and canners are down to $5.75. Best veal calves closed last week at $12 to $13.

Hog trade experienced great uncertainty the last week, but producing interests had the pleasure of hearing forecasts of the possibility of the necessity of declaring an embargo to prevent Europe from taking excessive quantities of pork from the United States. Enormous foreign buying continued, but packers purchased droves at the yards at lower prices, taking advantage of increased receipts. The character of the foreign demand warrants expectations of a profitable market for producers. The Kansas City top, $17.80 last week, was 20 cents lower than in the preceding week and 20 cents higher than a year ago.

Lambs Up to $18.65

Sheep interests were gratified over the course of their market. Sheep and lambs rose 50 to 75 cents, to a new high level for this season. Receipts were moderate. Lambs sold as high as $18.65 in Kansas City last week, a rise of 65 cents for the week and $2.05 higher than at the opening of this year. The top at this time in 1918 was $17.50. Colorado offerings carried off the best prices. On Kansas sales the top was $18.25, which T. H. Morton, of Shady Bend, received for 107 Hampshire ewe lambs weighing 81 pounds, from a Missouri buyer. Feeding lambs closed the week at $11.75 to $12, with medium grades at $9.75 to $10.75. Yearlings are quoted from $16 to $16.75; wethers, $12.50 to $13.25. Holders of breeding ewes display more confidence, and the market shows a better tone, with the best young offerings at $16.30. Short-mouthed Western ewes are quoted down to $8. Fat Angoras are quoted nominally up to $8, and thin goats at $6 to $7.

European Livestock Facts

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

The following items concerning the livestock conditions in Europe are interesting to the American farmer and have an added value as they come from an army man who has had the chance to see the actual conditions and check them up.

The shortage of hogs is apparent in all of the warring countries but actual data is available for only two of the countries. England and Scotland have only two-thirds of a normal supply. This loss in numbers has been due largely to a lack of concentrates, which has necessitated cutting down the number of hogs kept about 809,000 head. France has half its normal supply of hogs, or about 3 million head.

A combination of troubles has shortened the supply of sheep in England and Scotland until now it is about 946,000 below normal. These troubles include a shortage of labor, the high prices which have prevailed for fat ewes, and the loss in the storm of April 17, 1917. For practically the same reasons France is short about 6 million sheep.

The horse shortage of all the countries is great. Of course in Belgium practically all of the cattle, sheep and hogs have been cleaned out. Today there are in Belgium only about 15 per cent of the original number of horses. What value these will have to the breeding world is not known at the present time as it is not known as yet in what condition the Germans left the records. Germany is known to be about 1 million horses short of the number normally needed for agricultural and transportation needs.

England and Scotland are short about 47,000 horses, but the scarcity is relatively greater because of the increased acreage under cultivation. Farm horses which originally cost from $250 to $350 are now costing $500 to $750. Extra good heavy geldings are bringing from $1,000 to $1,650 for city dray use. Purebreds are practically double their pre-war price.

In France the number of horses has been reduced by about 1 million head. Good geldings are bringing from $1,000 to $1,200. Purebred stallions of the draft breeds are ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 while weanling purebreds are bringing $600 to $800. During the war it was necessary for our government to purchase many horses for army use in France. These horses were very poor as compared with the horses available in the United States but cost an average of $700 a head.

As Europe is about 5 millions of horses short and the horses demobilized from the various armies will fill only a small amount of this shortage, it is the opinion of the men who have been on the ground that the United States will have to supply in a large measure the animals which are to fill this shortage. Army men say that a large number of the horses which are demobilized will be slaughtered immediately and used in lieu of beef. It is their opinion that the time when shipments of horses to Europe for agricultural and draft purposes will begin depends on these three factors:

First, when it is definitely known how many horses actually will be demobilized from the various armies; second, when transportation is available; third, when feed is available abroad.

In connection with this last point the following list of comparative feed prices is of interest:

Commodity Before the War	Now
Oats $2.20 a hundred	$ 4.20
Hay $18.00 a ton	80.00
Straw $8.00 a ton	22.00
4 horse's shoes, small, 80 cents	2.00
4 horse's shoes, large, 80 cents	3.20

Regarding the future business in purebred draft horses the following statement was made: The Belgian governmental commission states that 2,000 purebred registered Belgian mares will be purchased abroad. A committee is coming from England in 1919 to purchase Percherons. In France the government is permitting purebred Percheron fillies and mares of any age to be sold; only stallions over 3 years old may be sold.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE
Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.

Mch. 13—Woods County Improved Breeders' Ass'n, Alva, Okla.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mch. 10—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mch. 12—Platt County Feeding and Grazing Co., Box 11, Kansas City, Mo. Sale in fine stock pavilion at Kansas City, Mo.
Mch. 13—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo.
Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 11—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.
Mch. 14—Woods County Improved Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Alva, Okla.
Mch. 19—Reuben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
Mch. 26-27—Highline Shorthorn Breeders'
Mar. 28—Mitchell County Percheron Breeders; Will Myers, manager; Beloit, Kan.
Ass'n, Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.
Mar 31—Apr. 1—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
Apr. 8—A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla.
Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.
Apr. 16—Mitchell County Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.; Will Myers, manager.
Apr. 17—Andrews and Shellenberger, Cambridge, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

May 12—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Draft sale at Manhattan, C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kansas, Mgr.
Mch. 14—Woods County Improved Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Alva, Okla.
Apr. 1—John McConnell, Holbrook, Neb. Sale at Cambridge, Neb., R. D. Mousel.

Holstein Cattle.

Mch. 12—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan
Mch. 25—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Mch. 26—A. B. Wilcox & Sons, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
Apr. 8—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.
May 1—Nebraska Holstein breeders, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

Polled Durhams.

Apr. 2—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Mch. 14—Woods County Improved Breeders' Ass'n, Alva, Okla.
Mar. 21—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.
Mch. 27—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

March 14—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.
Mch. 14—Woods County Improved Breeders' Ass'n, Alva, Okla.
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Good Durocs Beat the Mud.

44 Sows and gilts averaged.....$115

The Gordon & Hamilton sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows at Horton, Kan., February 26 was a big success in spite of the fearful condition of the roads. Horton is a railroad center and has a number of trains and every train brought buyers. A few got in from the country in wagons. But it was a buying crowd and they certainly

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

HOMER T. RULE
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.
REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.
HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

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

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



FRANK GETTLE
Purebred Livestock Auctioneer.
Reference furnished on request.
Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska

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

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.
Secure your dates early. Address as above.

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

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

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons and Shorthorns

Studs headed by Merries 106640 (106084).
50—STALLIONS and MARES—50
Priced to Sell.

100—Scotch and Scotch Topped Cattle—100
Herd headed by VILLAGE KNIGHT 398231.
Bulls ready for service. Priced right
See us before you buy.

EWING BROS., PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.

Percherons, Shorthorns

For Sale:—One herd stallion, dapple gray, 2120 pounds, sound and extra good breeder, coming six years old; will consider good grade. Stallion coming 3 years, weight 1850; also younger ones.
In Shorthorns 7 coming one year old bulls, reds and roans, $125 to $175 and a few heifers.

Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kan.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires



Registered mares heavy in foal; weanling and yearling fillies. Ton mature stallions, also colts. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

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

Kentucky Jacks and Horses

Big bone Kentucky Mammoth jacks, easy riding saddle horses, stallions, mares and geldings. We guarantee safe delivery. Write us describing your wants.
THE COOK FARMS, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BREEDING BARN FOR SALE

consisting of 3 stallions and 2 jacks of the late Clyde T. Clark must be disposed of at once. Will sell at a sacrifice. For information write or call on
MRS. SUSAN R. CLARK, LABETTE, KAN.

Stallion and Jack For Sale or Trade

1 Belgian horse, Prefarede Thien 2421 (30204). 1 good four-year-old black Mammoth jack, mare broke. Both excellently made animals.
A. H. Lull, R. 4, Box 69, Haddam, Kansas

For Sale Jacks and Jennets

the right kind from two to nine years old. Correspondence solicited. JNO. C. SCOTT, Napton, Mo.

Registered Percheron Stallion Four Years Old

1850 lbs. Dark brown, excellent individual. Cash or Liberty Bonds. H. R. Baird, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

FOR SALE, 3 Mammoth Jacks, large,

big boned; also 5 jennets. Jas. Welch, Moline, Kan.

Jacks or Stallions For Sale or Trade

A bargain. H. W. MORRIS, Altamont, Kan.

REGISTERED FRENCH DRAFT STALLION for sale or trade. WEIGHT, 1800; black; 7 years, sound, good disposition.
George Raetz, R. R. 4, Junction City, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD BIG JACK
for sale; registered; guaranteed for jennets or mares. W. T. Broughton, Opolis, Kansas.

PRICED TO SELL ONE BLACK registered Percheron stallion coming five; also good mule jack. Dennis Viles, Lecompton, Kan.

TWO FINE REGISTERED Percheron stallions, grey, coming two and five.
Charles Breuninger, Frankfort, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE or trade.
Hugh Hopping, Neodesha, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRES

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

Hampshires on Approval

Won highest honors Kan. state fair 1918. Tried sows for sale. Also gilts weighing 275 lbs. All bred to a champion. Fall pigs, either sex, pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines.
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall County.

MESSENGER BOY BREED

Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

bad something worthy. Only two or three sold under $100. The top was $177.50 paid by Fred Taves of Beloit, Wis., for Mrs. R. J. Burge of that place. Mr. Taves bought a number for friends of his in the vicinity of Beloit, Wis. It is doubtful if there has been a better offering of Duroc Jerseys sold in Kansas this winter than the offering Gordon & Hamilton sold last Wednesday. The spring gilts were well grown and of fashionable breeding and showing up nicely to the service of Sensation King, the boar that was a big factor in making the sale a success. Both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Gordon expressed themselves as well pleased with the sale.

Dean's Average Was Low

50 head averaged.....$103

Impassable roads and a sudden drop in temperature worked great hardships on the Clarence Dean Poland China sow sale held at Dearborn, Mo., February 25. E. C. Lamare of Weston, Mo., topped the sale at $255. Two others were sold to W. F. Allen of DeKalb at $215 each. These three were all that sold at $200 or over. Some sold as low as $75. Several head went to Kansas, but most of the offering was bought locally.

Petford Durocs Average $110.

Jno. W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan., whose first bred sow sale was February 26, sold 45 sows and gilts for a total of $4,955 or an average of $110. The sow King's Lena, by King's Col., bred to Illustrator's Orion 3d, topped the sale at $245, going to Broadway Farms, La Porte, Ind. The local support was good. Twenty-five head went to farmers and neighbors. The others were taken by breeders. Prices were low compared with the same breeding and quality in Northern and Eastern sales but for the first sale it was satisfactory to Mr. Petford. —Advertisement.

Murr's Successful Chester Sale.

36 sows and gilts averaged.....$103

Henry Murr's sale of Chester White bred sows at Tonganoxie, Kan., last Thursday resulted in the above average which was highly satisfactory to Mr. Murr. The offering was one of real merit and was presented in good form but not loaded with fat. The prices received ranged very even with a $165 top paid by M. A. Youngbird of Essex, Ia., for number 10, a fine two year old sow bred to Prince Tip Top. Among the prominent buyers was Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., J. L. Darst, Huron, Kan., F. H. Erdley, Holton, Kan., T. B. Fundis, Leroy, Kan., Wm. Buhler, Sterling, Neb., M. A. Youngbird, Essick, Ia., F. E. Bowhay, Axtell, Kan., Hugh Garrett, Steele City, Neb., F. A. McConnell, Bonner Springs and others.

The Schroeder Hampshire Sale.

One of the big disappointments in Hampshire circles was the sale held by Carl Schroeder of Avoca, Neb., who sold at Nebraska City on Friday, February 28. The local demand was certainly limited and about six hogs were all that stayed in the immediate territory. The breeders that attended the sale had purchased their quota in previous auctions and they only came to see. The sale was conducted by Cols. Deem and Russell and they are to be complimented for their efforts. Below are some of the more important purchases:

Lot.		
1	Kotrba, Mitchell, S. D.	$300.00
2	W. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb.	590.00
3	F. J. Thoman & Son, Fairfax, Ia.	400.00
4	A. E. Cory, Holland, Ia.	100.00
6	E. E. Johnson, Genoa, Neb.	150.00
9	D. K. Robertson, Madison	105.00
10	U. S. Exp. Farm, Beltville, Md.	150.00
11	T. C. Henrich, Diller	100.00
12		100.00
13	L. F. Newbold, Minden	107.50
19	F. J. Tromas, No. Bend	100.00
20	C. I. Ward, Cameron, Mo.	115.00

Pollard's Record Hampshire Sale.

53 bred sows averaged.....$317.

Raymond C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb., broke all records for Hampshire sales in his auction held on Thursday, February 27. A draft of sows from his famous "Cornshucker herd" were shipped to all sections of the country, and the men that bought are real breed promoters and were willing to pay long prices for the extreme big kind. Bidding was spirited. The breeders present wanted the best. H. N. Wheeler, Gilmore City, Ia., topped the sale on the good spring gilt, Lady Luna. She was farrowed March 30, and was bred to one of the biggest boars of the breed, Nehawka Lad. The price paid

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.



More Weight in the Collar

Means Better Crops, Less Hired Help and Shorter Hours. Get the Weight Thru Purebreds and Have the Kind That Always Sells Well.



HORSES AND JACK STOCK.



REGISTERED KENTUCKY JACKS

I have shipped from my home, Flemingsburg, Ky., 18 head of jacks to Newton, Kan., and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from three to seven years old, height from 14½ hands to 16 hands standard and good performers. I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879, and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load. Any one wanting a good jack call and see me at Johnsen's Barn, two blocks from Santa Fe and Interurban depots. Come and see me.

This is the third time I have shipped to this place.

Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Kansas



Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

35 Big Boned Black Mammoth Jacks, good ones, 3, 4 and 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands; guaranteed breeders and performers. Percheron stallions, blacks and grays, 2 years old, weight 1800, 4 and 5 year olds 1800 to 2400. Extra quality, highly bred. 30 mares from weanlings to 6 year olds. Location 40 miles west of K. C. on Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Interurban R. R.
AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

PERCHERONS, JACKS, JENNETS and HOLSTEINS



Six Percheron stallions. Our imported 2100-pound herd horse, Ibn (82881) 82281, and two coming 3-year-old 1800-pound horses, 3 weanling horse colts, and a few mares. All registered in P. S. A. Five big black jacks, extra good. Our herd jack, John L., 15½ hands. Two 3-year-old jacks, 15 and 15½ hands. Two extra good 2-year-old jacks. Fifteen or 20 large well bred jennets. Four registered Holstein bulls 8 months old. One 2-year-old bull. Bed rock prices. Twenty Miles N. E. Topeka.
M. G. BIGHAM & SONS, OZAWKIE, KANSAS



JACKS and JENNETS



15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Two Percheron stallions. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER
Moline, Elk County, Kansas



Jacks-Stallions

50 head of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; big boned and registered; from 15 to 16 hands high.
Also Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions.

M. T. BERNARD,
Grand Island, Nebraska

Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. Malone
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Percheron Stallions

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by Algarve, a 2300 pound sire, and by Bosquet, an international grand champion. Priced to sell.
D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Every Horse Goes



As we are platting for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains.
WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.
Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

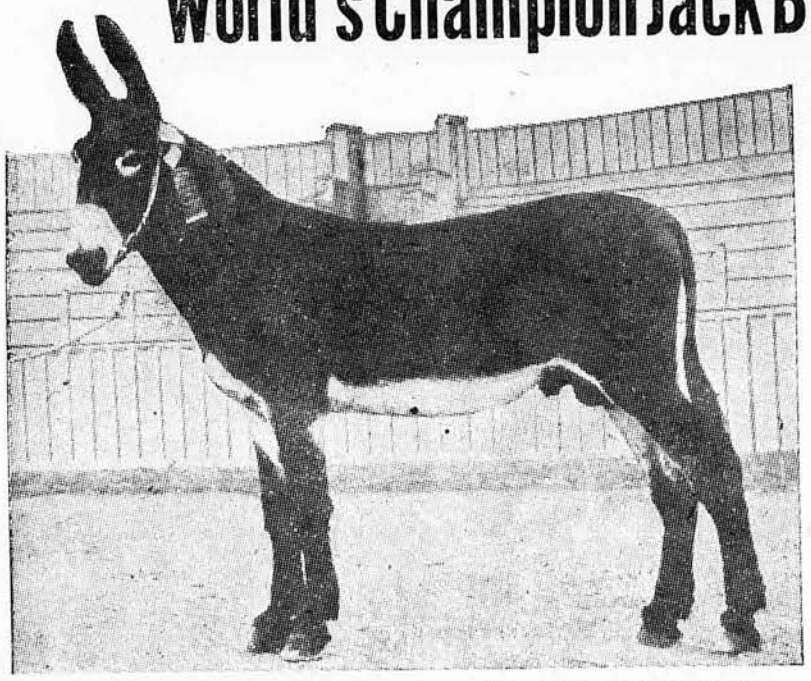
FOR SALE
REGISTERED PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

One gray stallion, 5 years old and sound; one span large mares, in foal; several young bulls, 9 to 21 months old, reds, roans and whites, a good lot.
EDWARD COOKE & SON,
Freeport, Harper Co., Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, mare, three colts for sale.
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Shetland Pony Stallion. Black spotted and registered. Henry Tangeman, Newton, Kansas.

World's Champion Jack Blood at Auction, Tuesday, March 25



Kansas Chief, Our World's Fair Champion and The Biggest Jack of Champion Form and Quality In the Land. From Photo Taken at San Francisco.

Jacks and Jennets of the Improving Kind

These are the big, heavy-boned, heavy-bodied jacks that get the big mules.

Most of the young jacks are the blood of Kansas Chief, 9194, our world's Grand Champion Jack at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, and of Pharoah, champion at Tennessee State Fair, 1910, and in Kansas, 1913.

The mature jacks are tried breeders including:

Superior, a 15:3 five-year-old, the big heavy-boned, drafty kind.

Royal Deacon, a four-year-old, 15:2.

Buck and others, that are tried and good breeders.

10 jacks three year olds coming four, and 10 jacks two years old coming three, the big, drafty kind up to 16 hands, including:

Big Ike, a 16-hand two-year-old by Pharoah.

Reliable, a 15:2 two-year-old by Pharoah.

Electioneer, a two-year-old by the world's Grand Champion, Kansas Chief and a first prize winner at Kansas State Fair, 1918.

Silver King, a 15:1 two-year-old by Kansas Chief.

Success, a yearling by Kansas Chief, the making of a 1,200-lb. jack.

Pharoah's Day Star, second prize jack colt at the Kansas State Fair in 1918, by Pharoah and out of a Kansas Chief first prize winning jennet.

Also including a number of other good, big, well-bred, registered Jacks.

All jennets old enough are bred to Kansas Chief, the World's Grand Champion jack. They include the Kansas State Fair Champion jennet in 1918, Fannie Long, by Dr. Long, by Dr. McCord. She is now heavy in foal to Kansas Chief. Fannie Long was also a first prize jennet at the Missouri State Fair as a three-year-old.

Margaret, one of our best bred jennets and a first prize winner at the Kansas State Fair. Heavy in foal to Kansas Chief.

Queen, a very large, drafty jennet, mother of Buck, one of our World's Fair prize winning jacks. Now showing in foal.

Pharoah jennets with Kansas Chief jack and jennet colts by their sides, and again safe in foal to Kansas Chief.

A number of other good, big, young jennets and a splendid lot of young jennets by Kansas Chief.

Sale will be held in sale pavilion at the farm three and one-half miles south and one mile east of Dighton, Kan., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

Trains will be met at Shields on the main line of the Missouri Pacific and at Dighton on the A. T. & S. F. Dighton is on the Kansas-Colorado boulevard, a good auto road, 40 miles south of Grainfield on the U. P. and 40 miles north of Cimarron on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. with a good auto road from each place.

Catalogs ready March 10, giving full description of each jack to be sold. Write for one, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. John Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan., Col. F. M. Holtsinger, Moberly, Mo., Col. Boyd Newcomb, Wichita, Kan., Col. McCormick, St. John, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

20 splendid September boars sired by **Don Keokuk**, champion Kansas Fairs 1917. I ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.
Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Big Stretchy Chester White

Summer and fall boars. Sows bred to Prince Tip Top, first prize junior yearling, Topeka, 1918, **at Public Auction, Feb. 27. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.**

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

Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Priced reasonable. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.**

SUNFLOWER HERD CHESTER WHITES.
Large type boars ready for service. Pigs.
Lloyd Cole, N. Topeka, Kansas.

O. I. C. OPEN GILTS AND SOME NOV. male pigs. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

M. L. Harris and H. C. Lookabaugh

Watonga, Okla.

Wednesday, March 19

50 Head of Tried Sows and Gilts.
Three Spring Boars and One Fall Boar.

15 Tried Sows—Among them are sows sired by such noted boars as **A's Mastedon, Big Bone Wonder, Big Orange Equal, Long Big Bone, Wonder King, Long Wonder Joe, Long King 2nd, The Wonder, Big Expansion, and Belmont Jumbo**, one of the greatest sow sires of the breed. 12 of the above sows are bred to the **First Prize Aged Boar at the 1918 Oklahoma** State Fair, **LONG WONDER JOE, Our Herd Boar.** Six are bred to **Mastodon's Renown**, a brother to Model Mastodon, the Grand Champion of Illinois, by A's Mastodon. One is bred to Bob's Long Bob by Caldwell's big Bob.

18 Fall Gilts—By **Long Wonder Joe**, Our herd boar. They have the high backs, the good feet, bone and quality for which their sire is noted. Long Wonder Joe is one of the large smooth boars of the breed and to these gilts he has imparted his remarkable easy keeping and feeding qualities. The dams of these splendid gilts are all by Belmont Jumbo, the boar so noted for the size and quality of the sows he has sired. 14 of these gilts are bred to **Mastodon Renown**, the great son of A's Mastodon. This boar has the bone, the size and the quality and he imparts it to his get. You can't help liking him; you are sure to like his pigs out of these upstanding gilts.

SPECIAL SOW ATTRACTIONS—**Bob's Long Wonder 682506** by **Big Bob Wonder**, dam by **Long King's Best**. She is a full sister to the Grand Champion boar of Mont and was 1st prize Junior yearling at the Southwest Live Stock Show in 1918. Bob's Giant Wonder, her litter mate, also goes in this sale. **Big Orange Lady**, by Big Orange Equal. This wonderful matron is the dam of Big Orange Lady 2nd, the 1918 prize winning sow at Ind., and the dam of Giant Buster Again, now at the head of Harry C. Blake's herd. **Pansy Look by Long King 2d.** Pansy Look is one of the six sows whose pictures hang in the Hall of Fame by reason of their prolificacy, she having farrowed 18 living pigs. No other sow in Oklahoma has produced so many prize winning pigs as Pansy Look.

For catalog address either—
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. **M. L. Harris, Watonga, Okla.**

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sow pigs. Herd headed by RIST'S LONG MODEL, first prize senior yearling boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1918.
Seed oats and seed corn.
PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real herd boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immuned and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me.
ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

20 Head of Big, Smooth Fall

yearlings, spring gilts and a few tried sows that have had one litter. Also a few spring boars sired by Big Tecumseh, priced to sell.
E. M. Wayde, Rte. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to
THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(PIONEER HERD)
Serviceable boars, a few tried sows and choice fall pigs, pairs and trios.
THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Good breeding. December pigs, both sex. Weight about 40 pounds. The kind that make good breeding stock. For quick sale, $30.00 each. **LLOYD & BRANIC. Some Nook Farm, Council Grove, Kansas.**

POLAND CHINAS
One big type herd sow for sale. A bargain at $65. **Samuel Jarboe, Collyer, Kansas.**

BIG BONE POLANDS
bred to Mars Chief 96072 for April and May farrow. **AUG. CERVENY, ADA, KANSAS.**

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

was $1,075. The 53 sows brought $16,805 and averaged $317. The sale was conducted by Cols. Deem and Russell.

Below is a list of the sow sales:

Lot.	Name.	Amt.
1	Garland Ranch, Jonesburg, Mo.	$1,000
2	Toney Rathe, Mattoon, Ill.	460
3	Lytle Chilcott, Pender, Neb.	560
4	Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.	305
5	Willie Essig, Tipton, Ind.	350
6	Peter Doan, Rockwell City, Ia.	370
7	C. M. Merkeley, Sac City, Ia.	390
8	Grant Mackrell, Griswold, Ia.	330
9	H. N. Wheeler, Gilmore City, Ia.	1,075
10	I. L. Spence, Stanton, Neb.	1,000
11	A. H. Burbank, Filley, Neb.	375
13	O. R. Taylor, Mitchell, So. Dak.	310
14	Peter Doan.	140
15	R. H. Harris, Lynch, Neb.	240
16	Pollard Bros., Nehawka, Neb.	260
17	W. M. Shimon, Pocahontas, Ia.	1,050
19	Depew Head, Marion, Ohio.	260
20	M. E. Bopp, Sidney, Iowa.	500
22	Pollard Bros.	225
23	Clare Rhoades, Pine Village, Ind.	300
24	Lytle Chilcott.	325
25	C. P. Paulson, Nora, Neb.	200
26	E. D. Armstrong, Martelle, Ia.	266
28	U. S. Exp. Farm, Beltville, Md.	110
29	R. W. Harris.	100
30	Grant Mackrell.	220
31	Finnell & Son, Hamburg, Ia.	250
32	N. A. Vanderham, Spencer, So. Dak.	140
33	Grant Mackrell.	180
34	A. J. Vanderham, Spencer, So. Dak.	220
35	W. N. Nider, Jansen, Neb.	200
36	C. R. Detweiler, Manilla, Ia.	235
37	C. J. Gustafson, Aberdeen, S. D.	180
38	Pollard Bros.	160
39	Mrs. E. E. Wilcox, Rolfe, Ia.	200
40	C. P. Paulson.	300
41	M. B. West, Vermillion, S. D.	150
42	A. H. Burbank.	535
43	Lytle Chilcott.	160
44	M. E. Bopp.	140
45	Grant Mackrell.	235
46	Grant Mackrell.	165
47	Scott Schaner, Maxwell, Neb.	130
48	Depew Head.	400
49	H. N. Wheeler.	175
50	F. J. Hromas, No. Bend, Neb.	300
51	Finnell & Son.	170
52	I. J. Martin, Kahoka, Mo.	240
53	Lytle Chilcott.	145
54	Frank Beatty, Loomis.	210
55	J. Schlade, Cordelia, Ga.	410
56	C. M. Merkley.	120
57	C. J. Gustafson, Aberdeen, S. D.	410

The Shorthorn Congress Sale.

92 bulls averaged.....$773
162 females averaged.....800
254 head averaged.....785

The sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Chicago February 18-20 in connection with the Shorthorn Congress was a greater success than even the most optimistic had hoped for. Coming as it did the week following the big sale at Galesburg when nearly 400 head were sold to stay in the surrounding territory, Shorthorn men were anxious as to whether or not the 254 head that were to be offered at Chicago would be readily absorbed.

When the auctioneer was ready to start the sale, however, the seats were full. As the sale progressed and the bidding remained spirited hopes began to rise and it was noticed that the cattle were not being absorbed into a local territory but were going far and wide thruout the breeding territory of the country. When the sale was finished it was found that cattle had gone east to the mountains, west to the Pacific, south to Louisiana and north to the Canadian border. This in addition to purchases to go to South America.

Three head of high-class individuals, one female and two males, were purchased by Senor Madelle to go to Uruguay. Secretary Harding, of the American Shorthorn Association, bid off seven head, three females and four males, to go to Argentine under the name of the Shorthorn Exporting Company. All of the animals picked to go to our southern fellow-breeders are the good kind that will bring trade back to this country.

The bidders did not exactly agree with the judges of the show when it came to the point of buying cattle. The top price of the sale was $5,000 paid for the first prize yearling bull Hercules Diamond. The grand champion of the sale went to his new home at a price of $2,500. Hercules Topsey topped the female end of the offering bringing $2,650.

The following sales were made into the territory of the Capper Farm Papers:

Evangeline 5th, 223064, to C. S. Supple, Falkton, S. D.....$1,000
Pride, 211203, to Rhynas' Sons and Wells, Stockport, Ia. 525
Lady Broadhooks, 132774, to Cranford & Son, Clarinda, Ia. 1,400
Belle of Waterloo, 700964, to McCone Bros., Redfield, S. D. 1,000
Patricia Queen, 535845, to Jos. Einstein, Arapahoe, Neb. 550
Gretchen 3rd, 650445, to Chas. E. McCone, Camden, S. D. 1,450
Champions Rose, 508289, to Heberling and Scofield, Ponca City, Okla. 700
Mount Victoria Leaf, 587617, to E. Ogden & Sons, Maryville, Mo. 1,225
Sittyton Princess 2nd, 734599, to Bert Otteker, Belmond, Ia. 575
Richland Gipsey 3rd, 653185, to S. Emmons & Sons, Mexico, Mo. 775
Violet Belle, 738822, to W. H. Hood, Greene, Ia. 425
Villager's May, 679494, to Dubes & Ohlsen, Aurelia, Ia. 1,675
Hercules Topsey, 605964, to H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb. 2,650
Model Queen, 576153, to Harvey P. Hansen, Beresford, S. D. 750
Fleda 2nd, 737180, to W. E. Pritchard & Son, Walnut, Ia. 500
Cottonwood Sultan 2nd, 557663, J. M. Lemmen, Hartington, Neb. 450
Towie Knight, 632572, Flannigan & Lanning, Shelby, S. D. 625
Sunny Dale, 606067, A. M. Lyders, Ellsworth, Ia. 1,200
Mt. Victoria Favorite, 599153, S. A. Hunter, Iowa City, Ia. 600
Landlord, 621408, J. E. Goodenow, Maquoketa, Ia. 1,000
Morning Light, 613956, Bacon & Dorner, Waterloo, Ia. 1,275
Brandsby's Star, 644259, Ned Smith, Tama, Ia. 1,000
Cumberland Marshal 10th, 702644, C. V. Burleson, Maquoketa, Ia. 650
Villager's True Stamp 2nd, 724772, Chas. Lamm, St. Ansgar, Ia. 900
Urban Goods, 442629, Elmer Willand, Luray, Mo. 750
Hercules Diamond, 704670, John R. Jones, Williamsville, Ill. 5,000
Marquis of Linwood 2nd, 718904, H. P. Hansen, Cresbard, S. D. 1,000
Hercules Knight, 704671, Chas. Plageman, Eckley, Colo. 1,500
Bapton Royalist, 678062, E. R. Thomas, Audubon, Ia. 1,500

Uhlig & Culley Shorthorn Sale

40 head average.....$143.75

The sale of Uhlig & Culley, of Falls City, Neb., was not well attended on account of

Schrader's Big Poland Chinas

Choice tried sows of richest breeding.
Choice spring gilts, the big stretchy kind.
All bred for March and April farrow. June and July gilts sold open with a breeding privilege to my herd boar, **Kansas Model.**

Clay Center, Kan., Friday, March 21, 1919



Three June gilts, daughters of **Big Bob Wonder.** Breeding privilege to **Kansas Model.**

Sows by Big Bob Wonder, Black Orange, Long Chief, Kansas Model, Blue Valley Timm, Big Masterpiece.

This offering is one of real merit. It has been well grown and represents the best big type Poland China families in the country. Catalogs are ready to mail as soon as you send me your name and address. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in my care, Clay Center, Kan. For catalog address

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Karlson's Big Poland Chinas

At Auction

On the farm near

Rising City, Neb., March 10, 1919

50 head of sows and gilts that embrace the blood of some of the most noted individuals of the breed. They trace to such boars as Wade's Spot's Wonder, the grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair in 1917, Long Prospect, Ferguson's Big Bone and Smooth Bob Wonder. A grand offering and in the prime of condition.

Write or 'phone your bids to G. F. Anderson, who will represent this paper. Write in my care.

Carl P. Karlson, Rising City, Neb.

Hartman's March Poland China Sale

50 HEAD—50 HEAD

Consisting of five yearling sows and 35 spring gilts, all bred for April and May farrow. 10 fall boars, the actual tops of my big fall crop of boars. At the farm,

Elmo, Kan., Thursday, March 27

The 35 spring gilts are the strictly big kind and many of them will weigh 350 sale day. They are by **Elmo Valley Giant, A. Big Wonder, Gerstdale Monster, Elmo Valley,** and other noted sires. They are bred to my herd boars for April and May farrow. I promise you extra size and big litters. Everything immunized by an expert. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kansas

W. C. Curphey, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Note: I will also sell on the same day 40 high grade Shorthorn cows. They are young cows with calves at foot.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

The get of these great sires: Our Big Knox, Blue Valley Timm, Walter's Jumbo Timm, and Gathsdale Jones. Gilts reserved for our bred sow sale.
Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

ELMO VALLEY HERD POLANDS

20 head summer boars, ready for service; good ones that will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds sired by the great boar, Eve's Giant and Long A Wonder, at bargain prices. These boars are all immuned and of the best of breeding. Address
J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KANSAS.

CAPTAIN BOB

Have forty sows and gilts for sale, most of which are bred to this good son of the World's grand champion. Boars of all ages always for sale.
FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. D. No. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Sept. and Oct. boars and gilts not related. Nicely spotted. Descriptions guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. Write for prices and description. **Carl F. Smith, Riley Kan.**

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

BIG STUFF IN

DUROCS

Good bred gilts for less money.
Special prices for one or a car load.
Write us.

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

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

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

Duroc Bred Gilts

Big, growthy, size and quality kind of the best blood lines. Bred to our great show boar, Reed's Gano, first at Kan. and Okla. state fairs, and to Potentate Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL, KANS

Bred Sows $60.00. Bred Gilts $50.00. January pigs $15.00 each for immediate shipment.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan

MUELLER'S DUROCS

Bred gilts and tried sows bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for spring litters, a nice lot of pigs. Registered and delivered free for $25. **Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.**

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immune to extent of purchase price. Choice Sept. boars, gilts, $30 each. Few tried sows, $75. All stock recorded.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Wednesday, March 5

Is the date of my annual March Sale

40 sows and gilts. Nothing better. Come and see. **F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KAN.**

DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immunized Spring Boars, best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

ROYAL GRAND WONDER

is the great Duroc Jersey boar in service at Royal Herd Farm, assisted by Royal Pathfinder and Royal Sensation. Bred sow sale February 20 in McPherson.

B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

Write for the catalog of my annual March sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts. Sale in Clay Center, February 14.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Bred gilts, tried sows, and a few extra good spring boars, sows and gilts bred to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel. These are big, with quality, and represent the best in Durocs. Immuned and priced to sell. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

Garrett's Durocs 35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and trios not related. **R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.**

REGISTERED DUROC BOAR of national prize taking stock for sale.

Mac Neil Lockwood, Baldwin, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY BOAR FOR SALE. Immuned. Prize winner, 11 mo., 300 pounds.

Melvin Jung, Lyons, Kansas.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

TWO AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, Finlayston breeding. Very promising, $125 and $250. **Rob't P. Campbell, Attica, Kansas.**

JERSEY CATTLE.

VALUABLE JERSEY BULL CALF

For sale, a grandson of Financial Countess Lad 86253 and Sultana's Jersey Lad 55391, dropped May 15, 1918. Solid color, black tongue, and switch. Sired by Countess Lad's Foxhall 125007 that has a long line of great producing cows back of him. Countess Lad's Foxhall was sired by Financial Countess Lad 86252.

Dam, Dora's Silver Bell 375821. Sired by Forfarshire's Love 124334. Dora's Silver Bell is a half sister to Mermaid's Fancy Wax 359256, the champion butterfat cow of Nebraska. Record 844 pounds fat in 365 days. The dam of this calf and also granddam milked 40 and 45 pounds of milk a day.

This calf combines the richest of Island blood with good individuality. Price $90.00 f. o. b.

H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA

FOR SALE

Two registered Guernsey bulls, three registered Jersey bulls, three high-grade Guernsey cows, three high-grade Jersey cows. Also some high-grade Guernsey and Jersey heifers and a few high-grade Guernsey bull calves from weanling age to 15 months old. For particulars write

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

Purebred Registered Jerseys

20 head, 1 to 5 years old. Some of the best blood lines in the state. All to be fresh in next 60 days. At grade prices. Call or write at once.

J. H. Myers, R. F. D. 5, Washington, Kan.

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.**

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

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

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

the snow storm. The cattle could have brought more money and still have been good investments. The calves by LeBoyne Rex were good examples of his worth as a herd bull. Below is a list of sales:

Lot	Name	Amt.
1	Paul Greenwald, Falls City, Neb.	$130
3	Phil Becker, Falls City, Neb.	200
5	Luke Lyle, Tecumseh, Neb.	210
7	L. Murphy, Rulo, Neb.	125
8	Harry Heinke, Dunbar, Neb.	125
10	Geo. Gerhardt, Falls City, Neb.	165
11	Geo. Zimmerman, Rulo, Neb.	85
14	Geo. Zimmerman, Rulo, Neb.	200
15	Clarence Wiltse, Falls City.	200
16	John Myers, Falls City, Neb.	165
17	Wm. Scheitel, Falls City, Neb.	190
18	L. Heilman, Falls City, Neb.	190
19	A. T. Hurman, Falls City, Neb.	225
20	Martin Kanaley, Falls City, Neb.	150
21	I. E. Williamson, Sabetha, Kan.	155
22	J. W. Leeper, Auburn, Neb.	145
23	H. W. Smith, Reserve, Kan.	145
24	J. D. Bailey, Landon, Mo.	85
28	Henry Kasbohm, Dunbar, Neb.	175
29	Andrew Burger, Falls City, Neb.	155
33	Henry Brecht, Falls City, Neb.	155
34	Harry Heinke, Dunbar, Neb.	210
39	Herman Fuhrman, Lancaster, Kan.	185
42	Henry Kasbohm, Dunbar, Neb.	155
43	D. W. Griffith, Verdon, Neb.	185
44	Luke Lyle, Tecumseh, Neb.	190

Field Notes.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Hugh Hopping, Neodesha, Kan., advertises jacks and jennets for sale or trade.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn bulls and Percheron stallions are for sale by Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kan. For description and prices see the advertisement or write as above.

Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts at attractive prices and January pigs when weaned at very low prices, everything registered, are advertised for sale by Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Percherons and Shorthorns are advertised for sale by Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kansas. Most of the stock offered is stallions and bulls, but a few heifers will be spared from the Shorthorn herd and a good trade might be considered on one of the stallions. It is best to refer to the advertisement in this issue and then write the advertiser.—Advertisement.

The Elmo Valley Herd Poland Chinas, J. J. Hartman, Proprietor, offers for sale at bargain prices, twenty summer boars. These boars will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds, and are sired by such boars as Eve's Giant and Long A Wonder. They are all immuned and priced for quick sale. If in the market for a good boar, address J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The importance of the Hereford cattle business of Lee Bros. & Cook can be inferred from their consignments to leading public sales, as well as their frequent private sales. Of the big sales this season their consignments are, or will be, features in the "Roundup Sale" at Kansas City, the Kansas association sale at Alma, Kan., and the consignment sale at the Kansas Agricultural college.

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kan., starts his Spotted Poland China advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He offers September and October boars and gilts in pairs or singly at very reasonable prices. They are well spotted and of popular breeding. Sired by such boars as Spotted Romain and Spotted Jumbo. Mr. Smith will guarantee his descriptions to be correct and is pricing these boars and gilts very reasonably. Write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan., Pottawatomie county, starts his Shorthorn advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering seven young Scotch topped bulls, roans and reds, sired by Cumberland's Knight and out of good big cows. He will be pleased to meet prospective buyers at Wamego and take them out to his farm to see the herd and return them to Wamego. Write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Engle's Holsteins Wednesday.

E. S. Engle & Sons' big Holstein-Friesian sale is next Wednesday at Abilene, Kan. One hundred and ten head go in this sale, 30 pure-bred cattle and the rest are high grade. The sale is composed of drafts from two herds and it is a fine opportunity to buy cows that are fresh and others that are near freshening. Of the 80 grades, 20 are young tested cows with their first and second calves; 40 are near springers that will make fine spring and summer milkers. The 30 registered cattle will prove very attractive to those who want to secure something choice from very reliable breeders. If you expect to buy Holsteins this spring don't hesitate to come to this sale. You will be pleased with the entire offering. The sale will be held in the edge of Abilene and Abilene has plenty of railroad trains on the Rock Island, Union Pacific and Santa Fe. Remember the sale is next Wednesday.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Sale at Concordia, March 13.

R. B. Donham of Talmo, Kansas, and M. L. Gould of Jamestown, Kansas, will sell at auction Thursday, March 13, a draft of registered Shorthorn cattle, including 36 head, 19 young cows, most of them with calves at foot, 7 yearling heifers, 9 yearling bulls and one pure Scotch herd bull. These cattle are a useful lot and the best to go thru a sale ring this season. They are not pampered, but in good condition to make money for their future owners. The nine yearling bulls which sell are of the good, stocky kind with lots of quality and good colors. They are suitable to head the best of herds. They are sired by Searchlight and Gloster bred bulls. The sale will be held at Concordia, Kansas, on the Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads. The catalogs are now ready to mail. Address either R. B. Donham, Talmo, or M. L. Gould of Jamestown, and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Remember the date is March 13, and the sale will be held at Concordia.—Advertisement.

Hartman's Sale March 27.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, will hold his March sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts at his farm near Elmo and about 10 miles south of Abilene, Thursday, March 27. He will call at Abilene

Jones' March Sale

Duroc-Jerseys

A major portion of the offering sired by **King's Col. 6th.** Sale in Chestnut's Sale Barn,

Clay Center, Kan.

Friday, March 14, 1919

43 HEAD—Consisting of 28 tried sows and gilts that will farrow this spring or with litters, two young herd boars and 13 fall boars and gilts.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., consigns two sows, one by Humes Sensation Wonder and the other by **Joe Orion 5th.** Both bred to **Monarch Disturber.**

J. B. Sherwood, Talmo, Kan., consigns two gilts sired by **Gold Certificate** and bred to **Orion Lady's King.** Catalog by return mail. Address

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Note: The evening of the sale a meeting of Kansas Duroc Breeders' association will be held for the purpose of making plans to assist with the futurity shows this fall.

Bargain Duroc Bred Gilts

25 head good fall yearling and spring gilts for early farrow, bred to the Mighty Sire, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, and Orion Cherry King 29th. Price, 10 at $50 each, 10 at $60, 5 at $75. SEND Check for choice. Guarantee satisfaction. **W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS at $200 to $500 each

Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at $100 to $200.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 1602 Pratt, Kansas

3 Polled Durham Bulls For Sale

two red yearlings and one roan, two in April. Good individuals. **A. I. MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS.**

Polled Durham Bull and Mammoth Jack

Both tried. Jack extra good breeder. Bull double registered, good breeder.

J. A. MILLER, QUINTER, KANSAS

Double Standard Polled Durham Bulls

—several good ones, year old in April, color red.

R. T. VANDEVENTER & SON, MANKATO, KAN.

3 Polled Durham Bull Calves

for sale, 8 to 10 months old. Also old bull, straight reds. **JOHN BERNEKING, ISABEL, KANSAS.**

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

Sutton Angus Farms

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages.

SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL, KANS

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

Twenty cows and heifers, two yearling bulls.

Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas

BROM RIDGE ANGUS—8 bulls and 10 heifers for sale. (Marion county).

Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan.

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

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

LAST SON OF CREMO

23061

This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers. Address,

Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kansas

(Riley County)

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see

E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Registered Milking Red Polls

Strongest combination milk and beef of any breed, many yearly records above 700 to 1,000 pounds butter. We have some young stock of this breeding to spare. **20th CENTURY STOCK FARM, Quinter, Kan.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

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

Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. **C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.**

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE

8 coming twos and yearlings; registered.

T. P. McKelvy, Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL. W. C. Winder, R. 1, Waldo, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS.



FOR SALE

A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams.

Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa

For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire

ewes with lambs by side $27.50 each.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

100 NATIVE EWES WITH LAMBS

Ewes are yearlings and up, with 110 January lambs at side. **W. J. Robinson, Viola, Kan.**

A FEW MILCH GOATS for sale.

J. R. DAVIS, COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Registered 8 to 20 mo. old, all reds, priced from $100 to $150. Write or better come and see them. **W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kansas.**

Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS, 14 to 18 months old.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.
(Dickinson County)

SHORTHORNS

6 registered bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Good ones. Reds and roans.

CHARLES HOTHAN & SON, Scranton, Kan.

SHORTHORNS

One young Scotch bull (a herd header) and 8 young Scotch topped bulls for sale.

H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls

16 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, got by two splendid Scotch bulls and out of Scotch topped cows of good scale. Not highly conditioned; sure to do well in your hands. Prices very reasonable. Address,

V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KAN.
(Farm in Mitchell county)

VALLEY VIEW SHORTHORNS

6 Good Bulls

Five red, one roan, 10 and 12 mo. old. Some out of show cows.

15 Young Cows and Heifers

The cows have calves at foot and all are real values.

These cattle are all Scotch topped and in splendid breeding condition.

Good R. R. connections via Belleville or Concordia. Write for information.

R. B. DONHAM, Talmo, Kansas
(Republic County)

SUNLIGHT 455282

is a four-year-old grandson of Avondale that will weigh 2500 pounds. Deep red. A splendid bargain. Also seven young Scotch topped bulls from seven to 18 months old. Big rugged fellows, lots of bone and size and ready for business. For prices, etc., address,

H. S. ANDERSON, HOLTON, KANSAS

Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

STUNKEL'S SHORTHORNS

For sale now: 20 bulls 12 to 18 months old, reds and roans, most all sired by CUMBERLAND DIAMOND out of cows by VICTOR ORANGE and STAR GOODS. Some herd bull material among them. Prices $125 to $300. Come and see them. Can ship over Rock Island and Santa Fe.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

SALT CREEK VALLEY
SHORTHORN CATTLE

PIONEER REPUBLIC COUNTY HERD
Established in 1878

For sale: 15 bulls from 10 to 20 mo. old. These are good, rugged, heavy boned, and ready for service. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.

E. A. CORY & SON, TALMO, KANSAS

Scotch and Scotch Tops

Bulls 9 to 16 mo. old. The best lot of bulls we have offered for some time. Priced to sell. Address,

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Rural Route 7.

Eight Shorthorn Bulls

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot. Reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you.

J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego.

W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

SUNFLOWER
SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Maxwalton Rosedale. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. **J. A. PRINGLE, Eskridge, Kansas, R. R. Station, Harveyville, 25 Mi. S. W. Topeka.**

Chase County Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.

can supply carload of young bulls. The serviceable kind—also some cows. Address Frank H. Yeager, Sec'y, or inquire at Farm Bureau office at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Seven Scotch Top Bulls, reds and roans, one-year-old in February and March. Good growthy, fellows, priced to sell quickly. Can ship Rock Island or Santa Fe.

J. R. ELY, MARION, KANSAS.

for anyone who comes there to attend his sale. Just call him up when you get in and he will come for you. Fifty head go in this sale and 35 of this number are big fine spring gilts bred to farrow in April and May. Five are young sows that have raised litters. Ten fall boars that have been picked from a much larger number go in the sale and it is surely the place to be if you need a herd boar this spring. You are familiar with this herd of Mr. Hartman's if you have watched Poland China affairs during the past few years. His big sale at Abilene in January was one of the good sales of the season. In this sale he is selling practically the same breeding and just as good individuals but they will be bred later. Mr. Hartman raises lots of hogs and he is making this selection from over 300 head now on his farm. Write him immediately for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Jones at Clay Center March 14.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., will hold his annual March sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows at that place Friday, March 14, which is next Friday. Forty-three head will be sold. L. L. Humes, of Glen Elder, Kan., will consign two sows and one of them is by Humes Sensation Wonder and the other is by Joe Orion 5th, a great Nebraska boar owned by Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb. Both are bred to Monarch Disturber. J. B. Sherwood, Talmo, Kan., is consigning two spring gilts sired by Gold Certificate and bred to Orion Lady's King. Most of the offering is by King's Col. 6th, a great breeding boar owned by Mr. Jones. There will be 28 sows and gilts, a few of them with litters by their sides and the rest to farrow this spring. Thirteen are fall boars and gilts of the best breeding. There will also be two young herd boars that will interest you if you have not got the boar question settled. The sale will be held in Chestnut's sale barn. The meeting of the association will be held the evening of the sale and you are invited to come. Write quick for the catalog. But come anyway and get the catalog after you get there.—Advertisement.

Good Polands March 21.

C .B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., Washington county, is a young man who has been intensely interested in the best in Poland Chinas for several years. He has been one of the best buyers in sales he has patronized and bought the good ones or none at all. He is in the business to make a success of it and a reputation as a breeder of the best in Poland Chinas. Friday, March 21, he will sell a draft of bred sows and gilts at Clay Center, Kan. In this sale he is selling a nice lot of tried sows that are in their prime as producers and a string of spring gilts that any breeder or farmer can be proud to own. Also a number of June and July gilts that will be sold open with a breeding privilege to his great herd boar, Kansas Model. Three of these June gilts are daughters of Big Bob Wonder. He is keeping for use in his own herd a litter brother to these three fine gilts by the great Big Bob Wonder. Breeders and farmers should be at this sale. It is the first sale he has held at Clay Center but he expects to make regular bred sow sales at that place in the future because of the good railroad facilities and other conveniences. Write at once for the catalog. Address, C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Jackson's "Prime Herefords."

Fred S. Jackson, Topeka, Kan., breeder of "Prime Herefords," starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In his special 30 days' private sale he is offering 25 cows and heifers that have calves at foot or that will calve soon. They are all bred to Anxiety March On and his present herd bull, Don Perfection, a great 5-year-old bull weighing 2,500 pounds and bred like Ardmore. This bull is conceded to be as well bred as any bull in Kansas. He is a splendid breeder and Mr. Jackson is keeping a splendid string of his heifers and most of the breeding cows he is keeping are bred to him and he feels that for that reason he is not justified in keeping him longer. He will be priced with the cows to anyone wanting him. He is also offering eight splendid young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. They are the big, rugged kind with nice colors and with plenty of bone. Farmers Mail and Breeze readers know Mr. Jackson as a Hereford breeder who has built up one of the real good small herds of Herefords. He prefers to deal direct with each buyer privately rather than the expense of a public sale. His prices are very reasonable. The cows and heifers he is offering are an exceptionally desirable lot of good producers with a few with their first calves. Mr. Jackson's facilities for handling Herefords is limited and he feels forced to reduce his herd. If you can use a few cows and heifers and a young bull you better write immediately. If you are a beginner you should get prices on a string of these splendid females and the great herd bull, Don Perfection.—Advertisement.

The Main Kansas Holstein Event.

Annually at Topeka, Kan., the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas holds its state meeting and combination sale. This year the date for the meeting is the afternoon of March 24, and in the evening of March 24, the Chamber of Commerce of Topeka will give a banquet to the visiting breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle. On the following day, March 25, the big sale will be held. Without any question this sale will include the best offering of Holsteins ever put up in the state. As explained in the advertisement in this issue, cattle offered for this sale had to pass the inspection of an expert from the Dairy Department of the Kansas Agricultural College. Everything had to be desirable, not only as to form and quality, but also as to breeding, actual production and age. The reason for this is perfectly plain. The sale is part of a two days' event, intended to justify the time and attention of every breeder of Holsteins in the state and only such cattle as every breeder would be glad to own can properly be offered to them for appraisement. In the list of contributors to the sale will be found the names of many of the foremost western breeders. In the paragraphs of sale particulars preceding this list, will be found facts sufficient to more than sustain the claims we are making for this sale. The complete information will be found in the catalog and it is especially requested by the management that every interested party send for this catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is sales manager and all catalog inquiries should be addressed to him.—Advertisement.

Where the Best Chesters Grow.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., breeds the best in Chester White hogs and is the owner of the well-known Kansas herd of

R. B. Donham of Talmo & M. L. Gould of Jamestown will sell a draft of 36 Registered Shorthorns from their two good herds at Concordia, Kan., Thurs., March 13

19 of these cattle are young cows, most of them having calves at foot, 7 yearling heifers, 9 yearling bulls and one pure SCOTCH HERD BULL.

We believe this to be as useful a lot as will go thru a sale ring this season. These cows are a useful kind for the breeder or farmer, are not pampered, but just in nice condition to go on and make money for the man that buys them.

The bulls are the good thick kind with lots of quality, nice colors, fit to head good registered herds. Sired by Searchlight and Gloster bred herd bulls.

We cordially invite you to be with us on sale day. Write for catalog that are now ready to mail. Address, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

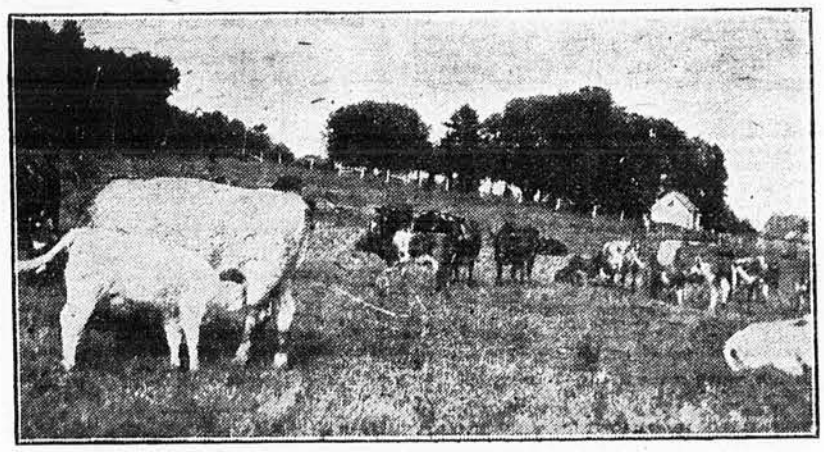
M. L. Gould at Jamestown or R. B. Donham at Talmo, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. Jas. McCulloch, Clay Center. Col. D. F. Perkins, Concordia. Col. Will Myers, Beloit. Clerk: Geo. McConehay; Fieldman, John W. Johnson, fieldman for Mail and Breeze.

R. Harshbarger & Son Sale of 45 Scotch Shorthorns

Will Be Held in Comfortable Quarters at

Humboldt, Neb., Wed., March 19



There will be 15 head of Scotch Bulls, many prospects for real herd headers, including our herd bull, SUPREME CERTIFICATE, by Sultan Supreme; dam by Best of Goods, one of the tops in Bellows Bros. sale in 1917. The young bulls are by VILLAGE SUPREME, Collynie Goods, and Supreme Certificate. Females are of the best of Scotch families, such as Broadhooks, Golden Wreath, Marr-Butterfly, and Roan Lady Miss Ramsden, Duchess of Gloster and Secret families. These females are sired by bulls of note, as Collynie Goods, Victor Sultan, Sir Charming 10th, Colossus Goods, Orange Dale (by White Rosedale).

From the standpoint of bloodlines and individual excellence this is the greatest lot of Shorthorns that has ever been offered in one sale in this part of the country. The cows and heifers of breeding age will have calves at foot or will be bred to Supreme Certificate, and calves sired by him in this sale will be ample evidence of his value as a sire.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAUER.

The catalog will interest you. Write for it today, mentioning this paper, to—

Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.

Auctioneers, H. S. Duncan and H. Ernst. Wm. Lauer, Fieldman.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PARK PLACE SHORTHORNS

Headed by Imp. Bapton Corporal, bred by J. Dean Willis, and Imp. British Emblem 656540, 1st prize Sr. yearling, American Royal, 1918. A few cows and heifers with calves, and bred to. these bulls; also two outstanding sons of Imp. Bapton Corporal, for sale now.



Imp. Bapton Corporal

PARK E. SALTER, Phone Mkt 2087 WICHITA, KAN.

Why Not Try It?



Any farmer who raises grades would realize larger profits if he raised purebred Shorthorns. They don't require any more room, nor any more feed nor any better care than the grades should have. But they sell for more money. A Kansas farmer produced 94 head from one registered Shorthorn cow in 12 years. Two brothers in Wisconsin produced 119 head from one in 14 years. The value counts up when you're breeding purebreds.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

New Buttergask Shorthorns

For sale: A choice bunch of Scotch and Scotch topped bulls. Also herd bull, a good red grandson of Avondale and Lavender Viscount. We are also offering 18 good Scotch topped heifers, all bred. Write for prices and description.

MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.
(Mitchell County)

DOYLE SPRING STOCK FARM

Offers choice Scotch and Scotchtop Shorthorn bulls. White and roans, large growthy fellows, ready for service.

F. P. WILSON, PEABODY, KAN.

Meuser & Co s Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 mi. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.

WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans by

Auburn Dale 569935

A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money.

WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN.
(Osborne county)

4 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS
For sale, ten to fifteen months old.
Maxton Bros., Rydal, Kansas

Chester Whites. His advertisement can be found the year round in the Chester White column of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He changes his copy this week and offers 20 September boars sired by Don Keokuk, the champion of the Kansas fairs in 1917. They are a splendid lot weighing upwards of 200 pounds each and out of big mature sows in the Mosse herd. Arthur Mosse is attracting attention because of the great herd of Chester Whites he owns on his farm near Leavenworth and because of the good ones he buys each year to further strengthen his herd with. This winter has been no exception along this line as he was at most of the leading eastern sales during the winter and bought several good ones and was a liberal bidder on the good ones in every sale he attended. A young boar that he recently purchased and that will be seen at the fairs this fall is named Model Big Bone and he is a litter brother to the junior champion at the Nebraska state fair in 1918 and he is also a litter brother to another brother that won the same honors at the Missouri state fair the same year. Mr. Mosse holds regular annual bred sow sales at Leavenworth every winter and his February 11 sale was by far the best offering he has ever made and competent breeders of Chester White hogs and others competent to judge pronounced it the best offering ever made in the state. Mr. Mosse has always contended for more size and that he has accomplished what he is after is fully demonstrated in his herd at the present time. If you are in the market for a herd boar write for descriptions and prices on these fall boars he is offering. He will ship you one on approval which is the surest evidence that he knows he has the boars that will please you.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Bargains in high class Duroc bred gilts are advertised by W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan. We said bargains. Read his prices. The Otey Durocs stand high. Act quickly.

A Great Assortment of Jacks

Saunders & Maggard, Flemingsburg, Ky., have recently shipped to Newton, Kansas, a car load of jacks which they will sell privately. Mr. E. P. Maggard of this firm, was at Newton last year with a car load of jacks and this makes the third year they have sold jacks at Newton. This is one of, if not the best, lot of jacks they have ever brought to Kansas and they have been coming to Kansas with jacks ever since 1879. Here you will have a good chance to select a jack just suited to your wants, and priced right and by a man whose judgment can be relied upon. Write or call mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

World's Champion Jack Blood.

Once annually since the year after the last great World's fair at San Francisco, jack buyers of the West have had a chance to buy young jack stock sired by, and jennets in foal to, a world's grand champion jack, Kansas Chief. This remarkable jack, then and still owned by H. T. Hineman & Sons of Dighton, Kansas, won against what has been conceded the strongest competition ever offered in a jack show. The men who took jack stock to San Francisco that year had canvassed the great jack producing sections and went prepared to win. Heretofore, Kansas had not been a contender in such shows and it was the unexpected which happened when out of Kansas came the biggest and most powerful jack of championship form and quality which ever had been led into a show ring. Since that winning in 1915, the jennet herd of Hine-

"MAIL AND BREEZE THE BEST."

Please find enclosed $21 for advertising in Mail and Breeze. Must say that results from above ad justifies me in saying that the Mail and Breeze is the best advertising medium known to me.—Coleman & Crum, Breeders of Chester White Hogs. Danville, Kansas, December 11, 1918.

MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED.

Enclosed find check for $63.70 for Shorthorn ad in Mail and Breeze. We have had ads in different papers, but have had more results from six months in the Mail and Breeze than all the others combined.—Meuser & Co., Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Anson, Kansas, December 7, 1918.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. (Ry. Station., Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) **TOMSON BROTHERS** DOVER, KAN. (Ry. Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

STEPHENSON SHORTHORNS



Because of continued ill health I shall offer for sale my entire herd of registered Shorthorns consisting of 35 cows in calf or calf at side.
14 splendid two-year-old heifers.
9 splendid yearling heifers.
3 yr. bulls—1 roan, 2 reds.
2 herd bulls—grandsons of Gallant Knight and Avondale, 1 roan and 1 red.
These are well bred cattle in good flesh and will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser at bargain prices. Come early and make your selections. All visitors met at the station on notice.

H. C. STEPHENSON, CLEMENTS, KANSAS
Main line A. T. & S. F., 35 miles west of Emporia.

If You Want to Raise Something Better Than Ordinary Cattle

Attend the Sale of Shorthorns and Polled Durhams

Hebron, Neb., March 24

60 Head Are Listed, Including 55 Females and 5 Bulls

The females are a very good lot, including cows with calves at foot, heavy in calf, bred cows, young heifers, bred and open heifers.

They carry the blood of such noted sires as Nonpariel, Sultan Goods, Snow King, Village Victor, Diamond Star and many other good ones.

The bulls are mostly young in age; 10 to 20 months old. Among them are real prospects and they will be in good shape.

These cattle have been selected and nothing but high class breeding stock will be in this sale. It has been their aim to sell a better lot of cattle and you will find good useful breeding stock in this sale.

LIST OF CONSIGNORS—ALL NEBRASKA

Livingston & Mendenhall, Alexandria
A. E. Hilmer, Byron
Fred von Deylen, Byron
Elmer Throne, Chester
J. K. Bailey, Hebron
Hudson Bros., Hebron
F. E. Church, Hebron
Fred Hobelmann, Deshler
M. G. Corliss, Hebron
Martin Corliss, Hebron
A. N. Corliss, Hebron
W. A. Birkholz, Hebron
Frank Ehlers, Hebron
H. H. Beisner, Hebron

Write for catalog at once, as it gives complete information. Address (mentioning this paper)—

Hebron Sales Pavilion Co., Hebron, Neb.

J. H. BARR, SALES MGR.
Aucts.: H. S. Duncan, J. H. Barr.
William Lauer, Nebraska Farm Journal Representative.

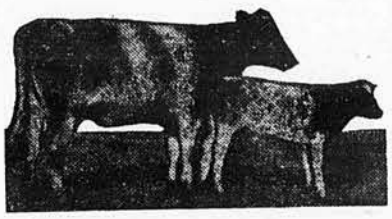
HIGHLINE SHORTHORN BREEDERS

9th Annual Association Sale, Sale Pavilion

Farnam, Nebraska, Wednesday and Thursday, March 26 and 27

44 FEMALES

56 BULLS



All have been selected by one of the Committee. The best lot ever offered by the Association.

100 REAL SHORTHORNS

Consigned by: H. W. Bick, Curtis, E. W. Crossgrove & Sons; Farnam; I. W. Chapple, Kearney; V. C. Donnalson, Farnam; E. F. Gehley, Orleans; J. L. Hicks, Farnam; M. E. Hyde, Gothenburg; F. B. Kerr, Farnam; W. W. Kibben, Curtis; Frank Litchenwalter, Farnam; E. O. Messersmith, Farnam; Neb., School of Agri., Curtis; Reed & Lindsey, Stockville; Fowland & Hicks, Farnam; Geo. B. Scott & Son, Brady; J. M. Souder, Moorefield; Frank Stevens, Orafino; H. N. Stilley, Farnam; Wm. Umberger & Sons, Elwood; W. A. Walthers, Moorefield; W. E. Harton, Farnam; J. W. Wilkins, Curtis; James Wilson, Moorefield; William Schmidt, Elwood.

Of the 100 head listed—44 are females, amongst them are cows that will have calves at foot and bred again. Heifers heavy in calf and some that are open. The cows that are bred will be bred to good Scotch bulls, and there will be plenty of Scotch cattle to start a young man if he prefers them. Among the great lot of bulls that are listed are six tried bulls that have showed us their worth, and the rest range in ages from 12 months to 20 months, a chance for the ranchman or farmer to buy his herd bull, as they have been grown to go out and do good for their future owner. A clean bill of health goes with every one, and they are all insured for their selling value and the policy all paid up. It is an offering of strictly good quality cattle. Send now for catalog. Address, mentioning this paper

J. L. Hicks, Secretary, Farnam, Nebraska

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. William Lauer, Fieldman, The Capper Farm Papers.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAR 10 1919 LIBRARY

man & Sons has steadily been strengthened, and each year the output of young stock from this herd is better than it was the year before. Each annual auction brings forward an offering of improved size, bone and quality and this improvement is directly due to the use of Kansas Chief, and the frequent addition of such jennets as are suitable for mating with a sire of his pronounced superiority. The patronage of these sales has not come largely from the professional jack breeding fraternity and for that reason, prices have not ruled particularly high. The success, however, which buyers have had with their purchases has greatly increased the interest and knowledge of jack stock production in the West, and in the big sections which have absorbed most of the Hineman offerings jack stock constantly is becoming better property. This year's sale of the World's championship jack blood, to be held at the farm of Hineman & Sons, March 25, will be more interesting than any in the past as there will be in evidence three successive crops of colts sired by Kansas Chief and there will be many more jack men present who know what is being accomplished thru this line of breeding. The advertisement of the Hineman sale in this issue gives a lot of information about the offering and more complete information can be had by writing at once for the catalog, as per address given in the advertisement.—Advertisement.

WILLIAM LAUER

Shorthorn Sale March 24.

The Hebron Sales Pavilion Co. of Hebron, Neb., will hold their semi-annual sale of Shorthorns at that place on March 24. It should be attended by those who really want to stock their farms with cattle that not only will command top prices at the sales but also will be good investments for the man that raises cattle for the butcher block. These gentlemen have a good lineup this time and it will be the best lot of cattle they have ever listed. They have held a number of good sales and have not an unsatisfied customer and by listing such cattle as are going in this sale they will keep a clean record. There always have been good herd bulls in service in all their herds and they have raised the cattle in the way we like to see them grown and cared for. The catalog will interest you, write for it at once, mentioning this paper, to J. H. Barr, Mgr., Hebron, Neb.—Advertisement.

Beau Mischief—Domino Herefords

On the first day of April at Cambridge, Neb., John McConnel, of Holbrook, Neb., will sell 70 head of select Anxiety 4th Herefords. Mr. McConnel started in the Hereford business a number of years ago and has bought from the best herds of the breeds. At the Mousel Bros. sale he was the heaviest purchaser and took home some of the best ones in the sale. The females will be mostly sired by Beau Mischief and his son, Beau Mischief 40th, and will be bred to Domino Brummel, a bull that has to his credit one of the best lot of calves the writer has ever seen in any herd. Mr. McConnel would not part with this bull but it is necessary for him to disperse his herd on account of not having enough room for such a large herd. Mr. Hereford breeder, you will have the opportunity to get a real herd bull in the bull mentioned above. The cattle will be in nice shape and there will be cows selling with calves and heifers bred that will satisfy the most critical buyer. There will be cows by Beau Mischief and with calves at foot by Domino Brummel that will be good investments at any price. The heifers by Beau Mischief 40th will be great, for this bull is one of the best Beau Mischiefs ever produced and the first bull by him to bring over $1,000. The catalog contains some very rich pedigrees. Write for it today, mentioning this paper, to Mr. McConnel or R. D. Mousel, manager, Cambridge, Neb.—Advertisement.

Ninth Annual Highline Breeders' Sale

The annual event that we all look for with pleasure is the Shorthorn sale the Highline Shorthorn breeders hold. This year they have listed a lot of cattle that have been picked by one of the committee, and he writes that they are the best lot that they have ever listed. This association has always held good sales and have always listed great cattle, and by buying the best blood obtainable they have raised and produced cattle of great merit. This committee has turned down cattle that would go in the ordinary sales of the country but have only entered the best breeding and individuals. This association has the record of the state for selling an American bred Shorthorn bull for $1,500. This bull is still in service in one of the herds and is one of the greatest bulls of that section. The females in this sale will all be Scotch topped or pure Scotch and are all that are of breeding age bred to a real bull. Many have calves at foot, and are rebred. This gives an opportunity to the buyer that wants to build up a herd in a short time. Bulls in this sale will bear inspection, as there are six head of tried bulls that have shown their worth to his owner and will do so for his future owner. Also young bulls go in this sale. Good colors and good conformation are their symbols and the man that attends this sale wanting to buy cattle will never say that the stuff was not there. The catalog is now ready. Write for it at once, mentioning this paper, to Secretary J. L. Hicks, Farnam, Neb.—Advertisement.

Highest Score to a Girl

In the judging contest between teams from various Kansas High schools, which met at the Kansas National Livestock show in Wichita recently, the highest score by any member of the 12 teams competing, was made by Alice Olge, of the Newton High School and Miss Olge's team won the prize for the highest team score in the contest.

SNOW HID GROUND BUT COULDN'T STOP INQUIRIES.

Beg to say that I haven't taken in a dollar in the past 60 days, but have had some money out that I have expected in, and as I have already 600 inquiries from the advertisements in your papers I feel well pleased and feel that this will give me some good business. But as you know we have had deep snows for over two months and I have found it impossible to show the land.—A. H. Wilson, Real Estate Dealer, Sharon Springs, Kansas, February 10, 1919.

Raise the Breed You Like

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

At a reeent meeting of Shorthorn owners one of the speakers in talking about raising Shorthorns made this statement: "If you are to have success raising Shorthorns you must love them. You must enjoy going out and petting the calves and you must care for every animal in the herd as if it were a child."

While this statement was made about Shorthorns, is it not true of any kind of livestock? Go to the farm of any livestock breeder who has raised the good ones and you will find that he loves his animals. It may be that some of the breeders care for their stock simply because it is a good financial point to observe. The real breeders, however, the ones who take the big prizes and bring the big money, care for their animals first because they love them and then because it is profitable.

A few days ago the writer was talking with a farmer who intended to put in a small herd of purebred cows. The first question from the farmer was what breed will I get. The farmer has been a constant attendant at the stock shows and sales ring and knows the different breeds so the writer gave a Yankee answer by asking, "What breed do you like the best?"

The farmer did have a favorite breed and so that is the breed that he should take. True it is not the breed that is enjoying the greatest boom in the cattle business today but it is the breed that he loves. Loving it he has read the history of the breed more thoroly than the histories of any of the other breeds; he is better posted on the good individuals and the good breeders; he is better posted on the market values of the breed and better posted on the breed, type and character.

To sum up he is posted on the breed he loves and is already educated to produce the kind of cattle that will win in the show ring, will bring the high money in the sale ring, and will produce the right kind of beef in their grades and poorer purebreds. If he were to choose one of the other breeds he must needs educate himself over again. He must learn new breed characteristics and he would not put the same heart and care, or love if you would call it that, into the mating and development of his cattle.

The same thing is true of horses. Every breed has its usefulness and every breed has its lovers. All of the different breeds of draft horses are striving to reach the same ideal of draft horse conformation and the man who is handling the breed that he loves will use more care and judgment in the production of his future offering.

Without a true love for livestock and a love for the particular individuals that one is handling no man is likely to make a financial success of the livestock business. First make sure in your own mind which is the breed you can love and then get the good individuals. Give freely of that love and care in raising them and the world will offer a ready market for the produce.

Care of the Breeding Ewe

The lambing season is close at hand. The number of lambs saved means profit or loss for the sheepman, and has been rightly named the "shepherd's harvest season." It is doubly important that the ewes be in a healthy, thrifty condition at this time. In order to have the pregnant ewe in such a condition she needs plenty of exercise and good feed. Too much stress has been made on the fact that sheep are "scavengers."

Remember this animal will respond to good treatment as readily, if not more so, than any other class of livestock. A recommended feed for the pregnant ewe is 2½ pounds alfalfa hay, 2 pounds silage, ½ pound oats and ¼ pound bran. Or 3½ pounds Sudan hay, ½ pound kafir and ¼ pound cottonseed meal. Cane fodder and wheat or oats straw may also be substituted for part of the roughage. The above rations are for each ewe daily. The ewe should have a dry place to sleep. Such quarters need not be expensive, and should be located some distance from the feeding grounds in order that the ewes take the necessary exercise. Little trouble will be experienced at

HEREFORD CATTLE. HEREFORD CATTLE.

PRIME HEREFORDS—Special 30 Days' Sale

25 cows and heifers with calves at foot or to drop calves soon. Popular breeding and bred to the 2,500 pound bull, **Anxiety March On** and the present herd bull, **Don Perfection,** bred like **Ardmore** and conceded one of the best bred bulls in the state. He is five years old and will be priced with the cows if desired. **Eight good young bulls** from 10 to 18 months old. Plenty of size, lots of bone and good colors. Inquiries promptly answered. **Address,**



Fred S. Jackson, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HEREFORDS

Why not buy a few good heifers and start a herd of Herefords. I will sell a few nice registered Hereford heifers and bulls at private sale. Also some good grade heifers.
W. J. BILSON, ROUTE 3, EUREKA, KAN.

Ocean Wave Ranch Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.
A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM
HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good colors, weight 1200 pounds; also some early spring calves, weight 600 pounds. Can spare a few cows and heifers, bred to my herd bull, Domineer, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

"Right Now" Holstein Bargains

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.
The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at $30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the **Hope Holstein Farm.** Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

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

Pietertje Johanna Pontiac De Kol (251009)

Born Feb. 4, 1918, nearly all white—a big rugged fellow and a splendid individual. His dam has a record of 24.15 pounds butter and is by a 30-pound sire. His sire has a 30-pound daughter, two 29-pound daughters, and four daughters with year's records above 750 pounds. Pietertje Johanna Pontiac De Kol combines correct type, popular color, size and 30-pound breeding. He is for sale. The price is $300 f. o. b. Mulvane. We guarantee him right in every way.
STUBBS FARM, Mark Abildgaard, Manager, MULVANE, KANSAS
Several other bulls ready for service are for sale.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

CHOICE, highly bred, beautifully marked. Also cows and heifers. Write us for prices, etc.
W. C. KENYON & SONS,
Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

THE BONACCORD FARM

(Pure Bred Holsteins and Durocs) offers two pure-bred bulls six months old, backed by 25-26 lb. ancestors and outstanding individuals; also one fine purebred Percheron stallion at attractive price.
LOUIS KOENIG, PROP., SOLOMON, KAN.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grandsons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, up to 11 months old.
IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

40 High Grade Holsteins

heifers for sale. Bred to freshen in September and October. F. O. B. Kansas City. For particulars write to **LOUIS BENSON, Randolph, Mo.**

JAY B. BENNETT, HOLTON, KAN.

offers 3 mo. old Holstein-Friesian bull calf out of promising 2-year-old cow on yearly test. Write for picture and pedigree. T. B. tested.

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.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

FASHION PLATE HERD

Registered Galloway cattle. Bulls for sale. Address **V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kansas.**

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. **R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan**

DAIRY CATTLE.

300 Head Choice Quality 1, 2 and 3-yr-old Steers For Sale

These are the best string of steers that I have seen together for several years. Mostly white faces. They are dark reds and most all dehorned. The good wide back, heavy bone kind. Buy some of these good cattle in Iowa and note the difference in the gains than what you get from those light bone cattle from the Southwest. These steers are priced to sell. If interested wire me when to expect you. Cattle located near here.
Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa.

33 POUND Registered Holstein Bull

SIRE: Utility Hengerveld Segis Lad, a 33 lb. bull combining blood of Hengerveld De Kol and King Segis as well as the noted St. Louis fair champion, Sarcastic Lad.
DAM: A. R. O. 15 lbs. butter in 7 days at 24 mos., a granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the greatest bull in the world.
PRICE $175.00
Have some others for $50 up. Individually excellent. Color even. Age 5 months.
VICTOR F. STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

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

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for $30 each. Write for free illustrated catalog about our Holsteins. Address
Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Big Bargains in Serviceable Holstein Bulls

Have cut the prices on these bulls to move them at once. Several from high record cows, buy now while you can buy for less money.
G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

No Bulls For Sale

old enough for service until our sale day, March 26, 1919, at State Fair grounds, following the Kansas Breeders' sale, March 25. BUT we have a few young grandsons of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th to sell. Here is a chance to get a start in the best producing strain of dairy cattle known and have such cows as Rag Apple Korndyke Pontiac 42.45 pounds butter per week at 3½ years and Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.03 pounds, both world's records in your pedigree.
Better write for one or come and see them.
A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KAN.

A. R. O. BULLS

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

The Kansas Holstein-Friesian Assn.

Annual Sale, Tuesday, March 25

Fair Grounds Sales Pavilion, Topeka, Kansas

80—Strictly Choice Representatives of the Breed—80

Every animal in this sale has been passed upon by an expert judge from the Dairy Dept., of our Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, and only cattle that meet his requirement are entered in the sale.

The outstanding offerings of this sale consist of over 30 cows and heifers with A. R. O. records, 20 daughters of 30 pounds bulls, 30 cows and heifers bred to 30 pound bulls, a bull from a 34 pound cow, one from a 27 pound cow and 5 other bulls from dams, whose records run from 23 to 26 pounds. Every bull an excellent individual and the most attractive lot of young herd sires ever offered in any sale ring in this State.

In addition to these attractions—will be daughters of Lakeside King Segis Albin De Kol, daughters of King Walker and of Canary Butter Boy King and grand daughters of King of the Pontiac, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Pontiac Korndyke, Sir Rag Apple Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke The Eighth and Colantha Johanna Ladd.

THE FOLLOWING BREEDERS ARE THE CONSIGNORS:

Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan.
Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kan.
Holston & Son, Topeka, Kan.
W. R. Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kan.
M. W. Crow & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan.
G. Regier, Whitewater, Kan.
Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.
C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kan.
R. E. Steuwe, Alma, Kan.
Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
Frank J. Searle, Lawrence, Kan.
Louis Rohlfing, Lawrence, Kan.
Girod & Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan.
Coleman & Son, Denison, Kan.
A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.
W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Geo. E. Schroeder, Frederick, Kan.
H. D. Burger, Seneca, Kan.
Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.

NOTE:—The annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association will be held at the Commercial Club Rooms at Topeka, Kan., on the afternoon of March the 24th—the Commercial Club of Topeka will give a banquet to all members of the Association and visitors on the evening of the 24th, and an unusual program has been provided for your entertainment.

For catalog of this great sale, write today to **W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.**

On March 26th, A. B. Wilcox & Sons will sell 75 head of Purebred Holsteins at the same place. Arrange to attend both sales.

The management wishes to know the source of all inquiries so kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing. John W. Johnson will represent the Capper Farm Papers at this sale.

lambing time provided the sheep are kept dry, given plenty of feed and exercise, coupled with the proper management.

S. F. Russell.

Stillwater, Okla.

How Breeders Assist in Sales

One of the many advantages which is to be gained by a number of livestock breeders organizing an association for their mutual interests is in building up a reputation for the sale of stock more rapidly than would be possible by each member working separately. This is illustrated by the records which are being made by the three community breeders' associations in Waukesha county, Wis. Buyers who come to this section often ask the local county agent whether or not the owner of stock they intend to buy belongs to one of these organizations. The associations have won the reputation of standing behind all sales made by the members, and buyers know that any animal purchased from an association member will be "as represented." The three organizations are now affiliated in an effort to make their community a tuberculosis-free area by repeatedly making the tuberculin test and disposing of all animals that show signs of disease. The county agent reports steady progress in this clean-up work.

Two German steamers are to be used in taking American officers and men on excursions up and down the Rhine. No wonder the ex-kaiser is reported to show signs of becoming a hopeless lunatic.—Baltimore American.

YES, IT SELLS SHEEP.

Enclosed check for $12.60. Please discontinue advertisement in Mail and Breeze. All sold out.—H. C. Shaw, Breeder of Shropshire Sheep. Harveyville, Kan., Sept. 15.

NOT MERELY A "FAIR WEATHER" HELP.

The Mail and Breeze has done such a good job selling my boars for me this fall when the sale was naturally poor, or rather the demand, and as the other paper did not do a bit of good, I will consider giving you more space for my sale ad.—Arthur Mosse, Breeder of Chester White Hogs. Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas, December 3, 1918.

78 Registered Holstein-Friesians

Will Be Sold at the Fair Grounds Pavilion

Wednesday, March 26, Topeka, Kan.

This herd was bred and developed at the old farm at Abilene, Kansas, during the last 8 years, and from the **best families of the Holstein breed** that we could procure. These cattle are all Kansas bred, and are therefore strong, robust and healthy.

40 cows and heifers bred to Superba-Sir-Rag-Apple, our present herd sire, a splendid son of Rag Apple Korndyke The Eighth. Tis dam and sire's dam average 33.71 pounds of butter and 601.55 pounds of milk in 7 days and his 6 nearest dams average 33.66 pounds of butter and 539.9 pounds of milk in 7 days, —many of these cows will be fresh by sales day.

20 calves, grandsons and granddaughters of Rag Apple Korndyke The Eighth,—one daughter of King Pontiac Konigen, the 37 pound son of King Of The Pontiacs. Two sisters of Niva Kalmuck, the 45 pound Nebraska Champion and their offspring. Nineteen daughters of Prince Woodcrest Green, our senior herd sire, whose dam's record is 29.93 pounds of butter in 7 days and 106 pounds of milk per day. The dam's dam at 10 years of age was excelled by only one cow over 10 years old. **5 young bulls ready for service.**

J. M. Chestnut & Sons of Denison, Kansas, will consign 6 very desirable cows and 2 excellent bulls.

Write today for catalog to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Manager.

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Owners, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

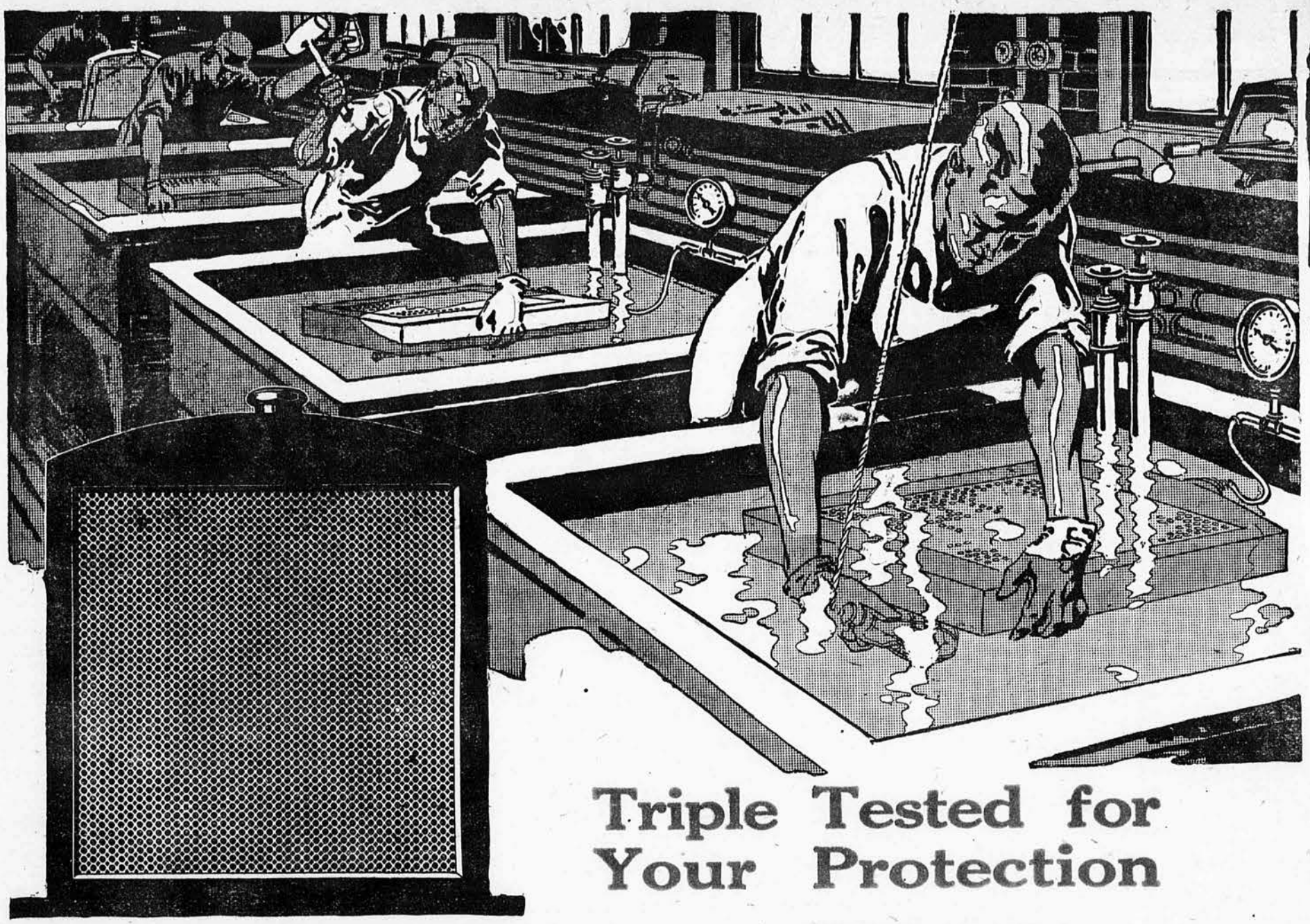
The Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association sale of 80 head of choice Holstein-Friesian cattle, will be held the day before this sale at the same place at Topeka, Kansas. Come prepared to attend both sales.

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS
For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

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

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

SUNFLOWER HERD Holsteins
offers bulls, both serviceable ages and calves from A. R. O. dams. No scrubs. Address F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS



Triple Tested for Your Protection

EVERY PERFEX Radiator is perfect when it leaves the factory. It is triple-tested before having attached to it our final inspector's "Approved" tag.

Three Conclusive Tests

First test is by compressed air and water—to show that the radiator is absolutely leak-proof. Second test is by live, hot steam, under working pressure to duplicate actual service conditions. Third test is by excessive vibration to prove radiator capable of withstanding severe jolts and jars of field work.

Used on 64 Tractor Models

In 8 years of success under the most gruelling service on powerful tractor motors PERFEX has proven so satisfactory that 64 leading tractor models are now using PERFEX as standard equipment.

The verdict of these prominent manufacturers is conclusive. PERFEX is rated the leader of all heavy-duty radiators.

PERFEX Avoids Delays

No matter how finely constructed your tractor may be, otherwise, it isn't worth having if its radiator is faulty.

Loss of power, waste of gas and oil, overheated engine, delays, break-downs, constant expense—these are the things you surely face if you get an inferior radiator.

PERFEX withstands the terrific strains of heaviest field or belt work. Its scientific design and rugged construction are equal to the emergencies of any work or any weather.

Some Perfex Features

Our patented "Elastic Slit" insures greatest possible core flexibility—the biggest feature in a heavy-duty radiator. Half the radiator trouble is caused by rigid cores which crack and break. PERFEX gives under strains and thus resists damage.

Channel plates are of pure copper, with extra large water passages. Air flow is entirely unobstructed. There are no fins or obstructions to clog or collect dirt.

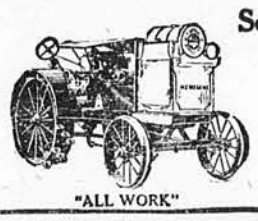
Heavy bonded connections, patented seamless facing—all add to PERFEX cooling efficiency and unusual durability.

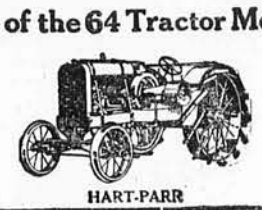
Write us for names of tractors which are equipped with PERFEX Radiator. Select your tractor from this list and you will avoid many troubles and expenses caused by inferior radiation. You can get a PERFEX-equipped tractor at almost any price and in all popular sizes.

Perfex Radiator Company :: **846 Flett Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin**

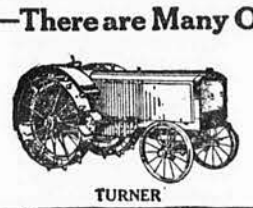
Some of the 64 Tractor Models that are Perfex-Equipped—There are Many Others


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"ALL WORK"


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THE PERFECT RADIATOR