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# What About Rural Health?

*Army and Navy Records, and the Recent Epidemic Show Legislation Is Needed—"No Smoking Allowed"*

By Charles Dillon

WITH THE big appropriation bills ready for final action or already out of the way the legislature can do no more important things than in turning its attention promptly and energetically to the question of rural health. It is a peculiar fact, but nevertheless a fact, that this subject frequently is neglected in our Western legislatures, until the final sessions, and then receives but scanty attention. After recent experiences one wonders whether the members' minds have not been turned a little to the very serious aspects of the subject.

The need for a more extensive and efficient public health service that will reach farm homes is apparent to every thoughtful person. The strongest possible argument for such service is to be found in recent conditions brought about by the epidemic of influenza. The situation in some localities was deplorable. The few doctors available for rural calls were overworked. In some families there were scarcely enough well members to take care of those that were ill. Neighbors would have helped gladly but were afraid to venture in because of the danger of contagion. Nurses and doctors were needed, not so much to give the patients medicine but to give them and those in charge common sense advice about their care, their food, sanitation, ventilation, and the dangers both before and after being confined with the disease. The percentage of illness and deaths in the country is said to have been nearly if not quite equal to that of cities. Yet life in the cities is far more favorable to the spread of the disease. But the people of the cities have available every aid in sanitation and health, and a very large per cent of disease is prevented or checked in its early stages.

The best of hospitals, doctors of every kind, nurses, free clinics, health lectures, and every other safeguard for health and sanitation are at the constant service of the city population. Very few of these advantages are available to farm people, unless they go to the cities for them. Life in the open, free air of the country, with its fresh and wholesome foods, should be by far the most healthful, but it is not. Statistics show that the disease and death rate of cities is smaller than that of the country. Why is it that the state fair board found it necessary a few years ago to make separate classes in the "better babies contest" for children from the farms and cities? The town babies took all the prizes, and with the two classes as at present the rural babies always show the lowest average grades.

The suggestion made recently that nurses returning from the war and from the American camps be used precisely as county advisers are used seems filled with the largest degree of common sense. Every precaution is taken by the government to prevent the spread of hog cholera or other diseases to which livestock are subject, but scarcely any attention is given to definite, sustained, preventive measures to safeguard human life. This is old. It has been said a thousand times, but its truth seems never to sink into the hearts of men whose votes might change such conditions into impossibilities.

I wonder, sometimes, whether our legislators ever will grasp the truth of this thing. All the resentment in the world won't alter the deplorable fact that in the war with Spain, and in the war which we hope is ended now the medical examiners always find the physical defects in largest numbers among our farm boys. It was no surprise to those who were informed when these examiners reported to the draft boards an alarming disproportion of rejections among young men from the farms. The exact contrary should have been the rule. During the influenza epidemic, still in force, a very great majority of the deaths in the army and navy were among farm boys.

The public health committees of the house and senate have devoted a great deal of work in the consideration of health matters and have introduced bills that vitally affect the health and welfare of Kansas people and which should be enacted into laws at once, for the relief, not alone of the people of the cities and towns, but also of the people of rural communities.

It is a matter of regret that so many members assume the attitude that these measures are for the towns and cities. The proportion of increase of disease in rural communities has assumed such proportions that the government has made large appropriations for the states to assist them in better work in these communities.

With a prophetic mind the great English statesman, Benjamin Disraeli declared, many years ago, "The first duty of a statesman is the care of the public health."

Abolishment of tax rebates was nearly a reality when this report was written. The house has passed a tax rebate measure and the senate committee on assessment and taxation has agreed on a measure which does away with the rebate,

altho the changes it provides are not so radical as those by the house.

There has come to be strenuous objection to the rebate because the counties collect all the taxes and the city in collecting its share of the levy received its proportion whether the county has paid out rebates or not. Thus, if Shawnee county levied \$100,000 of which Topeka city had for its share, 60 per cent, Topeka would get \$60,000. Even if the county collected only \$97,500 because of the rebate.

The bill as agreed by the senate committee provides that half the taxes be paid before December 20 and half before June 20, with no rebate allowed for early payment. If taxes are not paid on time, penalties of 5 per cent are added, with continued non-payment resulting in the usual tax sales.

Next to taxes in point of interest, apparently, is the demand of one element for a law to forbid smoking in public dining rooms. An amendment excepting drug stores in which luncheon is served was accepted.

The proposed law gives opportunity to say something on the eternal question of cigarets. There is no doubt, certainly not in the minds of observant persons, that the war has done more than any other one influence, more than "blind" policemen, to undo all that has been done against this especial form of vice. If my own views may be injected here for a moment let me say that when our boys were in France I contributed money to buy cigarets for them. I'm sorry that the situation could not have been handled as well with pipes because fewer men would have come back smoking who never smoked before. But cigarets provided a short smoke and that was what the men seemed to think they needed. I would have given them anything—anything—if I could, those men who were fighting for me and mine. I don't believe the smoking harmed any mature grown man.

But this is the point: When the boys at home, schoolboys, knew the Y. M. C. A. and the churches and the government were buying cigarets by the millions and approving them, those boys, not old enough to reason carefully, began smoking. There is no doubt that cigarets are used now by thousands of boys who might never have smoked if it had not been for this war and its influence.

Whither am I drifting? Instead of working their heads off to interfere with cigar smoking I suggest that these zealots lend their power toward enforcing the laws we have against cigarets. I am more concerned about the rising generation than about the old crows who smoke "outdoor cigars" in dining rooms. I seldom encounter smoking in eating places where it is forbidden.

Another thing: Some women whose husbands smoke until they go to bed every night smelling like cuspidors, will grow faint immediately if they see a man smoking in a dining room or street car vestibule—that is, some women. I can stand poor cigar smoke better any time than I can stand affectation. Men and women who use the same towel for a week at home will yell themselves black and blue if they don't get three clean ones every day in a hotel. Same way with smoking. But I'm for their law. I'd carry it farther. I'd forbid smoking at dinners or banquets—public affairs—whether women are present or only men. It's the worst nuisance in American life. Gas masks are necessary at most of these functions.

There's a lot of drool just now about the smoking habit. Why not enforce the present law in Kansas, or make it more drastic? Why not forbid tobacco chewing? There's something to kill if the purists are short of work.

It seems to me that Mrs. Grinstead arrogates for herself rather broad authority in declaring in the house, according to the papers, that she represented 11 million working women "who want a few minutes of lunch time without the noxious fumes of nicotine." Maybe she does, but that's a pretty large constituency. She seems to miss the right viewpoint, tho, when she says "a very distinguished man" in Washington, known everywhere, smoked a cigaret in the dining room. If I were in her place I should never call such a man very distinguished. I shouldn't let the boys believe such a man could be very distinguished. Such examples are harmful. The suggestion is dangerous to the boys. General Grant caused many a boy to become a smoker.

Collins of Graham, whose home is in Penoke, made one of the most effective speeches for the anti-smoking bill. Collins was one of the members who drafted the anti-cigarett law, passed by the last session. He believes that the law and the proposed legislation this year are the most important

steps taken in the fight on tobacco.

Geddes of Butler; Showalter of Thomas; Samson of Gove, and Railsbach of Decatur, were the only members who made much of a fight against the bill.

As the bill finally was recommended by the committee of the whole, there were but few votes against it. When this paper closed the bill seemed certain of passage.

A committee from the house and senate was in conference with Governor Henry J. Allen endeavoring to formulate a bill that will help solve the farm tenancy problem without requiring an amendment to the constitution. One of the plans considered is to ask the legislature to appropriate 1/4 million dollars which will be used as a revolving fund thru which loans will be made up to 75 per cent of the value of small farms with interest at 6 per cent. Thus the man with small capital who desires to buy a small farm will be able to get it. The plan will be similar to that used by loan associations, whereby the borrower will be enabled to repay the loan in monthly or semi-yearly payments.

Organization of rural high schools in counties with several such schools, under the supervision of an elected board of education is the chief provision of a measure introduced by Senator Anderson of Saline, which is backed by county superintendents of Kansas.

This county board of education will consist of three electors from outside cities of the first and second class. These will serve for six-year terms, one being elected at each election. The members are to receive \$3 a day while on duty. The county superintendent of schools is specified as clerk of the board. Powers of the county superintendent in supervising rural high schools are taken over by this board, which will hire lecturers and special teachers, and will make rules for the operation of the rural high schools under the direction of the state board of education.

The board will certify to the county clerk annually a tax levy to be used for maintenance of rural high schools. The levy is limited to enough to pay \$75 a month for each high school teacher and \$10 annually for each pupil below high school grades.

Rural high schools are defined to include all grades above the sixth or what is known as the junior high school. Tuition in any rural high school shall be free to all pupils in the county, but consent of county board of education must be secured in making any changes from a resident district. State support of 25 per cent of the amount required for the schools is provided.

In order for a district to secure a rural high school, a petition signed by 25 per cent of electors in the district is necessary for an election.

The unification plan has an addition in the form of an instruction to the governor to appoint a committee of five to continue and enlarge the rural school organization and present findings to the governor before the legislature of 1921.

Much quiet work is being done in the legislature in the interest of the Torrens land registration bill, which now is being considered in committees. This effort has succeeded in arousing active opposition among abstracters, who think that the Torrens system of land registration would injure their business.

The Torrens land registration bill provides practically for the elimination of an abstract of title and greatly shortens the wording of instruments used in the conveyance of lands, as well as land mortgages. The measure, however, makes it optional whether the Torrens system is used or the old abstract system is used. Twelve states have adopted similar laws.

Saving on clerk hire and labor is an important advantage Senator Ansbaugh and Representative Shidler, who are fathering the bill, claim for it. As a substitute for the abstract, there is a general warranty deed form, containing the name of the grantor, the name of the grantee, the consideration and a description of the real estate. When properly signed, dated and acknowledged, this instrument will constitute a conveyance in fee simple, and will show that the real estate is free from all incumbrances, except as thereon noted, and that the grantor will warrant and defend it against all claims.

The instruments for recording the mortgage on land also will be brief, giving the name of the mortgagor, mortgagee, a description of the land, and the consideration for which it is security, and date for payment. Such a mortgage will give the mortgagee all the rights of foreclosure now enjoyed, it is claimed; all the rights to force the repairing and insuring of buildings, and the same

(Continued on Page 51.)



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## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

### Abolish West Point

THE astounding testimony of Brigadier General Ansell of the regular army before the Senate Committee on military affairs is the most damning indictment of our military system that ever was published. It shows that our army discipline is more tyrannical than that of any other nation with the exception of Germany and it is doubtful if even the Prussian system had it beaten for official harshness and punishments out of all proportion to the offense committed. Let it be said to the credit of General Ansell, who acted as Judge Advocate General and therefore knew what he was talking about, that he most strongly and even bitterly condemned the harshness shown in many instances which he cited.

Here are some of them. A snip of a second lieutenant found one of the privates who had been detailed for kitchen duty, smoking a cigaret while on duty. He ordered the private to throw away his cigaret and then ordered him to hand over the other cigarets he had. The private refused. There were words between the lieutenant and the private, who finally told the lieutenant to go to hell. For this disrespect shown to an officer the boy was tried and sentenced by the court martial to 40 years in Federal Prison. Think of it! For telling a snip of a lieutenant who probably never had amounted to anything prior to the time he was invested with a little autocratic authority, to go to the place where he properly belonged, the lad was sentenced to spend the rest of his natural life within prison walls.

In another instance a lad doing sentinel duty down near the Mexican border more than 3,000 miles from the battle front went to sleep. Because it was war time and because under harsh military rule sleeping on post during war is punishable with death, the boy was sentenced to be shot. If military law cannot accommodate itself to circumstances; if there is to be no difference in the punishment of the lad who sleeps on duty when his failure to keep awake may endanger the lives of all the men in the command, when it might mean a surprise attack and victory for the enemy; and the boy who goes to sleep while on picket duty 3,000 miles from the firing line, where there can be no serious results from his offense, then military law ought to be radically altered or abolished.

In another instance a boy had been in the trenches for five days and nights practically without rest or sleep. He fell asleep at his post and was condemned to death. Any system which would first require a man to go on until nature is exhausted and then kill him because he yielded to uncontrollable weariness, is I may say literally, a "hell of a system." The foregoing instances cited in the testimony of General Ansell are perhaps extreme, but the instances where harsh and unnecessary punishments have been inflicted are numbered by the thousands.

What is the remedy? Abolish the damnable system. It was instituted in the beginning by a Prussian general, Von Steuben, who came to this country to fight with the colonists in the Revolutionary war. He had been trained in a system inaugurated by the father of Frederick the Great and carried to greater perfection by the brilliant and conscienceless founder of the greater Prussia. It is built on the theory that there should be an aristocratic official military class and that the only duty of a private soldier is immediate, unquestioning obedience to the commands of his officer. It is built on the theory that there is a great and impassable social gulf fixed between the commissioned officer and the private. Its center is West Point, where boys enter filled with democratic ideas and come out military snobs unless their inborn Americanism is too strong to be eradicated or spoiled by training. At a cost of \$20,000 a man the government educates the young men and sends them to military posts to lead lives of idleness in a social atmosphere saturated with petty intrigue and slander.

We have read with feelings of horror of the summary executions ordered by the Bolsheviks in Russia, where with scant investigation and with scarcely the mockery of a pretended trial hundreds of men have been put to death for no other reason than that they opposed the Bolshevik rule. The testimony of General Ansell shows that under military law in the armies of the United States cruelty has been practiced which leaves us no ground for

lifting our hands in holy horror as we read of the acts of the Russian Bolsheviks. Abolish West Point. It is an excrescence on the body politic and a disgrace to the republic. Abolish West Point. It has wasted hundreds of millions of public funds to create a military aristocracy! In the battles in France it is true that there were some West Pointers at the front, right where the fighting was going on, but 40 per cent of them saw no fighting and smelled no burning powder except that from blank cartridges, fired in safe and harmless practice. Reserve and national guard officers and men stood the brunt of the fighting and then the officers were too often robbed of the credit they deserved.

It is the professional military men who want to fasten on this country universal compulsory service. I confess that it is hard for me to discuss the matter calmly and listen quietly to the idiotic reasons given by some citizens who ought to have better sense, for supporting it. The professional military men know what they want and why, but they have camouflaged the real purpose with a lot of talk about the great physical benefits of military training and in the case of many people who manage to create the impression that their skulls are filled with brains instead of mush, these professional military men have put this over. All the possible benefits in a physical way that can possibly be derived from military training can of course be derived from proper exercise that is in no way connected with military training.

I have heard fathers of boys stupidly assert that aside from this supposed physical benefit they want to see the young men of the country taught discipline and trained to obedience. Not one of them would apply military discipline to his own boy at home, or if he would he is not fit to be a father of an American boy.

I have seen some children of tyrannical fathers who insisted on the military rule of blind, unreasoning obedience to the paternal command. I never have seen a case of that kind where the boy so raised turned out to be a good man filled with love and reverence and respect for his father. As a matter of fact the children of such tyrants generally become bullies or sneaks. Secretly they hate the father they are compelled to obey. They grow up lopsided and with affections stunted and ready to deal out to those who may happen to come under their authority, the same sort of petty tyranny they suffered from themselves.

### What Will Cure the Disease?

"After reading your 'How about the Bolshevik?' 'Why Stay in Russia?' and Mr. Capper's farewell address," writes an Oklahoma subscriber, "I am impressed with the idea that the principal problem before the peace table is how best to swat the symptom; for all seem agreed that Bolshevism is the symptom and financial oppression the disease."

There is universal agreement as to the disease but disagreement as to whether Socialism will cure it. The only remedy suggested by Mr. Capper and others is less profiteering; less oppression; not quite all-the-traffic-will-bear policy. Some years ago a well known author wrote the following on the subject of financing war. "When by some intrigue of international character a nation is involved in war, it is obliged to provide the means of war and to this end a system of ways and means must be provided. Whoever has common sense and common patriotism must discover the true method of providing war revenue. A currency must be provided to meet the emergency and fulfill all the conditions of money. Of a certainty all metallic money will disappear. Of a certainty it will not come back until the day of piping peace shall return and the stock exchange is again efflorescent. So the nation at war must say 'Fiat pecunia.' A new money is created, and if it were not for the invisible empire the new money would remain forever the medium of exchange in that country."

This was written when the nations of the earth were groaning under the burden of but 20 billions of war bonds. What will be the condition of humanity from now unto the end of time if a league of nations is formed to make it irremediable?

In most of the warring nations the people now hold the new bonds which they will also have to

pay. Why cannot the government buy all the bonds back, paying them with full legal tender paper money and make that new currency the medium of exchange forever? Could any legitimate business suffer if our government reenters the banking business and retires the banks from the government business?

While I do not believe that there is a necessity for the so-called metallic base for money, and while the need for money at all is simply as a medium of exchange, it is also essential that currency should represent real values. People must have faith that their currency really does that. If the volume of currency became so enormous that in the minds of the people it no longer represented the values it is supposed to represent, faith would be lost and the people would be unwilling to part with things of real value in exchange for this currency except at enormous discount. This would likely result to the disadvantage of the laboring people, who work for wages, for the reason that in all probability wages would not rise in proportion to the loss of purchasing value of the currency.

### Favors a Graduated Tax

Writing from Mayfield, Kan., S. A. Ramsey suggests the adoption of a graduated tax as a substitute for our present system. He would exempt from taxation \$2,000 for each man, woman and child, then a small rate up to \$10,000 and then gradually increase the rate in proportion to the amount of property owned. The primary object of Mr. Ramsey's plan is to place the burdens of government on those best able to bear them. A secondary object would be to limit the accumulation of fortunes and encourage the acquisition of small properties. His observation has led him to the conclusion that the rich are getting richer and the poor are becoming poorer in this country, which, if true, is a bad condition.

The ideal condition for a democracy is to have all the citizens enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity and the wealth of the nation very evenly distributed. Of course under our present state constitution Mr. Ramsey's plan could not be put into operation. I think his idea is a good one, but would not agree with his initial exemption. Under his rule a family of six persons would be entitled to \$12,000 absolutely exempt from taxation which is more than should be exempted. It would also exempt men without families and with no dependents to the extent of \$2,000. Such persons should not have any exemptions.

This suggestion emphasizes the need of a change in our constitution. Several years ago an amendment to the constitution was submitted, which would have permitted a classification of property for taxation and would have permitted the legislature to pass a law along the lines suggested by Mr. Ramsey. The amendment was defeated at the polls, I believe because the voters did not understand it. A great many simply saw that it proposed to change the system of taxation and jumped to the conclusion that it was some scheme to increase taxes. If there had been a full discussion of the proposed amendment I fully believe that it would have been adopted.

### Go to It John

John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer, believes in breaking away from the old established lines of conducting a farm paper. He thinks that the farmers want to read about something else than how to raise the best hogs, cattle or crops, altho knowledge along those lines is of prime importance. But it is just as necessary that the farmer should be posted on matters not directly connected with the farm as for any other citizen. Even more, because the farmer conducts the most important business on earth. Without him governments would crumble, banks would break and every great financial institution in the land would go into bankruptcy and ruin.

There is an immense amount of talk about the farmer. Nearly every politician talks as if he was lying awake nights thinking about how he can



better the farmer's condition and yet when you get right down to brass tacks the farmers have mighty little to say about shaping the policies of the country.

The reason for this is not because farmers as a rule lack natural ability or intelligence. I think the average of intelligence and for that matter of general information is higher among the farmers than among the people of the towns. But somehow or other the farmers never have been able to get themselves organized in a way to produce the greatest possible effect. The farmer is an individualist. He doesn't take kindly to organization. He likes to run his own business according to his own notions. I admire his independence but in these days organization is necessary to accomplish anything in a public way.

But speaking of agricultural papers, John Fields is right both from the standpoint of doing good to the farmers and also from the standpoint of the paper, for my experience is that farmers like to read about things that are not connected with the raising of crops or stock. I receive in the neighborhood of 300 personal letters a month from subscribers. Mighty few of them deal with strictly farm matters. They write about nearly every subject on earth—religion, socialism, militarism, education, and social betterment—but scarcely ever a letter telling how to grow turnips, or increase the flow of milk from the cow with the crumpled horn. If I had about 10 pages at my command every week I would like to publish a few hundred of these letters.

### Recommends Cremation

J. A. Gifford of Filer, Idaho, says that his reading of my articles favoring cremation has caused him to give the subject thought and consideration. He has talked to a good many people and has been surprised to find so many who approve it. He suggests that cremation clubs be formed pledged to put it into operation so far as the club members are concerned and help along with popular education in favor of this method of disposing of the bodies of the dead. That strikes me as a good suggestion. Why not form cremation clubs? There is no valid argument against cremation. It is the sanitary way of disposing of the bodies of the dead; it is the economical way, and last but not least it has, to my mind, less of horror and repulsiveness than any other method of disposing of the dead.

### The Bolsheviki

"I have read your comment on 'How About the Bolsheviki,'" writes J. F. Rambo, of Sioux City, Ia., and continues:

I think as near as possible you are about right. I have read several histories of Russia, one during the last year by Rambaud, a Frenchman, who tries to be plain, and gives as good an account of the government and people as possible, but when we consider the motley horde of people who came into Russia, Turkey, Austria and the Balkan states from Asia about the Twelfth century, A. D., how can we expect to see much good come out? The only wonder to me is that they know and do as well as they do. Peter the Great tried to do them good and failed. Catherine II with the aid of Voltaire tried to help them, but her life was too brief. Maria Theresa of Austria tried to civilize them, but they do not seem to be susceptible of improvement. What can we expect of a people who have been taught religious superstition and a great degree of paganism so long? The surprise to my mind is that they do as well as they do. See what "kultur," taught the Germans, who are an intelligent people, did for them; how they imbibed so many errors and for four long, bloody years raised hell.

See what our own people have stood for the last 18 months. In that time our people have been ruled by force, arrogance and aristocracy as much as the people of the countries of Europe. \* \* \* Mr. Wilson has not done the fair thing by the people. C. D. Swain to the contrary, notwithstanding. Everyone knows that Wilson was elected on the slogan, "Vote for Wilson; he will keep us out of war," when he knew we were going to be forced into war and thereby he knowingly acted a falsehood. Had Wilson come out with what he intended to do after the election, Hughes would now be the President of the United States, and everyone knows it. The last election did one thing of which the political leaders are taking cognizance; the Councils of Defense and the espionage laws are going out of date, altho they have not been repealed. I see that Senators Kenyon, Borah, and others are against the League to Enforce Peace, and I think with good reason. Our armies are now fighting Russians, altho we have not declared war on Russia. Why not let the Russians settle their troubles themselves as they have done many times before? We have just as much right to send our noble army down to Argentina to settle the troubles there. They talk about a treaty that will insure a lasting peace. I hope so, but when I see a treaty that will be kept, then and not till then, will I believe it. We need more LaFollettes, Kenyons, Borahs, Cappers, and Norrises in the Senate. By the way, I should like to see Capper our next President. I am tired seeing a man nominated by the money autocrats, and the nomination ratified by a delegate convention.

### Mr. Johnson Tells His Story

I most emphatically object to your assumption that I hold that profits, in the sense you use the word, are derived only by taking from some or many a part of their earnings by the person or persons getting the profit. If you, in a spirit of fairness, will take the trouble to again glance at the quotation from my letter you will see that I say that endeavor is discouraged in those from whom prospective profits are to be taken. If prospective profit is to be taken from no one, and no one wronged, it is clear and I think all will admit

that there can be no discouragement of endeavor on that score. In my humble judgment your use of the word, like your use of the word legitimate, is confusing to say the least. To me, what our laws and customs sanction, uphold and permit is legal, altho much of it may be morally wrong and therefore by law should be made illegal. I am and have been the greater part of my life a farmer and stock raiser in a small way, altho I have had a great variety of experience in other lines of endeavor. In my younger days I worked at assaying for mining companies, and the great incentive, the driving force to my endeavors when I struck out for myself, was the prospect of being able to own and enjoy the results of my own efforts; the prospect of preventing profit from the result of my efforts being taken and enjoyed by others.

My first venture was in reclaiming some 1,400 acres of arid land located on upper Green River in what is now Lincoln county, Wyoming. So instead of taking your illustration, built up to fit your argument, suppose we take my actual experience as I worked it out in practice. It was necessary for me to have a certain amount of credit or financial resources in order to carry on the undertaking, which extended over a period of several years. As I did nearly all the physical and mental work myself and our civilization, so far as I was able to discover, had made no provision for financially aiding those struggling to relieve themselves of the burden of producing profit for others, I was obliged to and did enter into a contract to divide the net proceeds of my efforts, two-thirds to go to the man who was in position to control this credit; one third to myself. Out of every \$3 realized I got \$1 for my time, labor and effort; the other man, who performed no function aside from giving the credit, got \$2. While I received in the \$1 what was equal to fair wages in the mining industry, the other man in the \$2 received many times more than the credit extended with interest. Did I make a profit, legitimate or illegitimate? Or was it reward for labor efforts, mental and physical, put forth? Did the other man receive a profit, legitimate or otherwise? Did he receive a part of the result of my efforts for which I got no value? If so, how much?

I bought some Liberty Bonds that are drawing 4½ per cent interest. In order to harvest my crop and pay bills until I could begin to get returns I was obliged to borrow money from the bank, give ample security, and pay 16 per cent interest. Is there any profit here legitimate or illegitimate? If so, who got it and how much? Did anyone get part of the result of my efforts without compensation in return? If so, how much? You see, Mr. Editor, when you drop your theoretical illustrations and examine actual concrete cases it is not so easy to draw the line and make the vital distinction between legitimate and illegitimate profits. To conclude, if in my younger life always voting the Democratic ticket straight and in later years for those men on either the Republican or Democratic tickets whom I thought would best serve the interests of the common people in their struggle for equal rights and privileges; if advocating Arthur for President; if holding that it is morally wrong for our civilization to take by law any part of the result of human endeavor without full compensation; if this makes me a Socialist, I am one, and proud of it. D. H. JOHNSON. Clayton, N. M.

I publish Mr. Johnson's story because it is rather full of human interest, but I cannot see that there is any ground for disagreement with what I said. It is perfectly clear to me that in the instances mentioned the person who furnished the credit and the bank that lent him the money took illegitimate profits. Possibly I might not be able right off hand to say just how much the man who provided the credit necessary to develop the arid land was entitled to, but certainly he was not entitled to more than Mr. Johnson, who did the work. Capital is supposed to represent stored labor altho I will admit that it frequently does not. It often represents unearned increment which I do not believe is really legitimate capital. I will venture to say that the amount of credit or capital provided by the man who helped in developing the land did not equal what would be a fair valuation of Mr. Johnson's time as the manager of the enterprise. Mr. Johnson was entitled to capitalize himself at the amount his earnings would pay interest upon, and unless the other man put in a greater amount than that he certainly was not entitled to more than half of the net earnings of the enterprise. Indeed I think that the man who provides the labor should always have a greater share of the earnings than the man who provides nothing but capital.

Let me say that the bank's 16 per cent is outrageous usury, and of course was illegitimate even if there was no penalty in the law for collecting such interest. So I see no particular ground for controversy between Mr. Johnson and myself. In the former article I had no intent to misquote him or to misconstrue his language.

I am still of the opinion that there are profits legitimate and illegitimate. It may be difficult at times to draw the line between the two just as it is difficult at times to draw the line between justice and injustice; but this does not alter the fact that there is such a thing as justice and also such a thing as injustice.

### Opposed to Militarism

"I read your article on the danger of militarism, and with great interest," writes B. S. Head, of Hewins, Kan. He goes on:

You express my exact views. I only wish every citizen in the United States could read the editorial. This military bee has been buzzing long in the hats of quite a number interested in military aristocracy. A free people are a powerful people because they have something to fight for, but a militarily-dominated people are stupid. They have nothing to lose and nothing to fight for. It has been proved that American boys with only a few months' training are superior as fighters to the long trained and militarily-dominated German soldiers. If there is anything I look on with contempt it is universal compulsory military service in time of peace. In the words of Patrick Henry, "I know not what course others may pursue, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

## Germanizing Our Army

### Officers Should Come Up From the Ranks

One thing we must learn in this country is, not to blink at facts, but to face them as they are.

Our war experience has shown us that we have a miniature Potsdam at West Point teaching Prussian ideals. And class feeling is increasing fast enough in America without conducting a huge school for snobs at the expense of the nation. This army school bends all its energies to creating an officer class. It is Germanizing the American army. Its chief product is intensely autocratic military snobbery at \$20,000 a snob. That amount is what it costs the nation to graduate a single officer from West Point.

We are paying this extravagant price to foster an influence which is foreign to every American ideal and principle of democracy. Undoubtedly this military school is the most persistent and active source of class feeling and snobbery in America, and as at present conducted should be abolished. Its teaching staff is a great admirer and a close imitator of German methods. As a result, wherever our regular army comes in touch with civilian life, more or less class feeling and flunkiness abound. This is the Prussian military spirit.

While frankly criticizing this pernicious and un-American system, I do not wish to be understood as saying all West Pointers are snobs, or Prussians. Many of them are fine, sincere, studious men, but the only reason they are not snobs is because it was impossible to make them snobs. Many men of high character have come and do come from West Point, but the plan is wrong. It is undemocratic. It is creating a military aristocracy in this country and it frowns on and deadens initiative which does not come from the top. Officers in our army should come up from the ranks instead of thru political preferment.

It was the Prussian spirit which permeates our regular army and which in its worship of Germany's autocratic militarism of subordinating everything, whether military or not, to the tyranny of the official next above, that kept the father of Private Hestwood from his bedside and from ministering to his son as he lay dying parched with thirst in a camp hospital, virtually unattended, under conditions of such inhumanity and neglect as even German prison camps have seldom surpassed. As the height of cruelty the father finally was permitted to gaze thru a window at his dying son a bitter cold day and see the boy lying there in semi-delirium with a thin night shirt drawn up about his body, no cover on the bed and no pillow, his bed in such a state as to show long neglect.

On a par with these cases, is the reported cold-blooded neglect and non-delivery of 10 carloads of letters from home, written to the soldiers in the trenches. Many of these American boys realizing they might never see home or kindred again, were in the throes of a homesickness so overpowering that the merest message from home would have been a boon to them as great as life could hold.

After the 35th Division of Kansas and Missouri troops had fought continuously for six days and five nights against stupendous odds in the Argonne forest the greatest battle of the war, the wounded and exhausted survivors were met while returning from the front by a lieutenant colonel of regulars. He lined them up for inspection and curtly and severely criticized and ridiculed them for "dirty uniforms," "laxity in saluting" and "undue familiarity of the officers with their men."

This Prussian overbearance and lack of human sympathy even took the form, it now is said, of a formal order forbidding the Red Cross to send correct casualty reports to relatives of soldiers.

Such instances may easily be multiplied.

The American Bar Association recently went on record in condemning the severe sentences illegally imposed in army courts martial. One case was cited wherein the commanding officer forced a verdict of guilty.

Whether we increase our regular army or not, we should either abolish West Point or abolish its Prussianism. We want no such un-Americanism in this country, and probably the best way if not the only way to stop it will be to abolish this school.

Let such army officers as are necessary come up thru and from the ranks instead of by the appointment of some Congressman which probably has been dictated more or less by political reasons. The war has proved the army itself and the National Guard can be relied on to develop fine officer ability, and this practical training supplemented by technical education in our schools and colleges and in army service schools will serve as well if not far better than West Point.

It is a great question whether if West Point methods continue to prevail in the army, we shall be able to get men to enlist voluntarily and fill the ranks. Undoubtedly this is one of the objects if not the chief object of the efforts of the general staff to enforce compulsory universal military training in this country. It will give the professional military class an army.

As the backbone of military Prussianism in this country is West Point, this military academy as now conducted should be abolished.

*Arthur Capper*



# Power Machinery for Farm Profits

*Farmers Show How Motor Trucks and Good Tractors Help Them in Raising and Marketing Their Crops*

By Harley Hatch

And Other Successful Kansas Farmers

**O**UR EXPERIENCE with the motor truck on Jayhawker Farm during the past year leads us to conclude that it will pay the farmer who lives some distance from town better cash dividends than either the motor car or tractor. This is also the opinion of many farmers with whom we have talked and who also own trucks. I do not mean to say that it will take the place of the motor car as a pleasure vehicle but I do mean to say that it will pay the average owner a profit in dollars and cents and that, I think, cannot be said of the average motor car.

Our truck has for motive power a Studebaker 4-cylinder engine, front gears and transmission. This car was in good condition and has excellent power, but in a wreck the body and rear parts were so badly damaged that repairs were not profitable. On what was left of this car a combination body and truck attachment was placed. This attachment is geared back so that it takes an ordinary 3,000 pound load over the average country road at the rate of 12 miles an hour with perfect ease. The original car was geared back 4 to 1 but with the truck attachment it is now geared back eight to one thus giving twice the power and of course, at the expense of speed. But great speed is not needed on a truck; if one can make 10 miles an hour with a load he is going fast enough. It is not a good plan, either, to run much faster than 12 miles an hour when not loaded or the engine may heat. So you will understand then that with a motor truck you get power at the expense of speed.

## Hogs Enjoy Truck Rides

This truck cost us \$850 and with it we have hauled almost every product of the Kansas farm except live cattle. I never have seen anything equal to a truck for hauling hogs, especially in hot weather. No matter how hot the day may be, hogs can be hauled in comfort in this truck when the body is converted into a hog rack. The body holds 12 225-pound hogs and they can be taken to market from our farm, 8 miles from one town and 12 miles from another, without any shrink in weight. We have hauled a number of loads of hogs from this farm with the truck in the last six months and each load was weighed carefully at the farm before starting and again at the stockyards. In no case was there ever a variation in weight of more than 10 pounds to

ear corn or oats. The full capacity of the bed is 70 bushels of wheat but we never load to capacity; our usual load when the roads are good is 60 bushels of wheat; when the roads are spongy we load only 50 bushels. When loaded to capacity with ear corn it will hold 40 bushels of such corn as we have been raising here during the last two years. With sound, solid corn, a few more bushels, by weight, could be loaded. Our usual load of baled hay is 46 bales because that number loads the body out just right. This makes a load, in weight ranging from 3,000 to 3,500 pounds, depending on the weight of the bales.

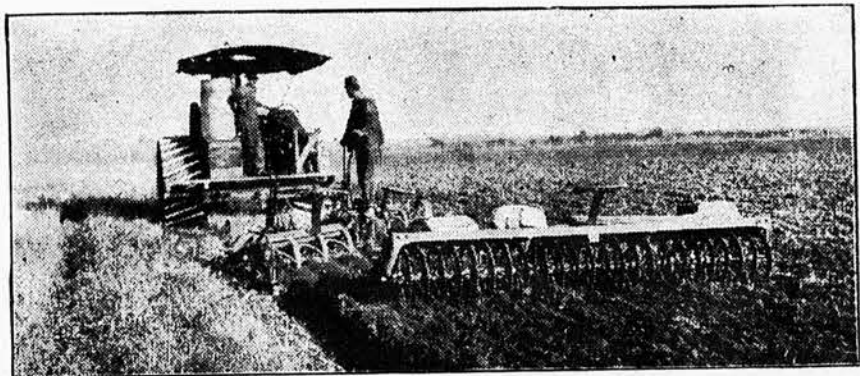
## Saves Useless Horse Labor

At least two loads can be hauled with the truck to one with horses; often three loads can be hauled in the same time. When hauling hay last fall the man with the truck could make two loads and do all the farm chores, while the man hauling with horses could make but one load. The truck is a greater saver of horses than either the motor car or tractor for every farmer knows there is no work so dragging on a team as heavy hauling over our country roads, especially in warm weather. Work on the farm, such as plowing or harvesting, is not so hard on horses as hauling on the road. That most of our farm horses are much longer lived than they used to be I believe is due directly to the labor the motor truck relieves them of doing. Formerly when a horse was 12 years old he was thought to be of no further service, but now he is not counted out until he is 20 or more. The road work that the horses of former years did wore them out much faster than their farm work. And now comes the truck to save them an even harder job than pulling the buggy or spring wagon—the heavy hauling on the road. Whatever we may think of the motor car and truck we cannot deny that both have been life saving to the horse tribe.

We are not yet prepared to state the cost of running a truck as we do not yet know what to estimate depreciation costs. I do not think they will amount to more than that of motor car. To pull a load of 3,000 pounds to town takes an average of about twice as much gasoline as would run the motor

the gas engine wherever you may find it, should not be run long at full capacity. It is all right to have that capacity ready to pull out of a hard place but it never should be pulled that way the full length of the road. On this farm we have three gas engines, one mounted 6-horse for sawing wood, grinding feed and such farm work as we wish to do with it, one engine in the 6-cylinder motor car and the engine in the motor truck. They all have the same merits and failings. All

as England, France, Italy and other countries has been practically annihilated thru constant use. It is of the utmost importance to facilitate the reconstruction work 'over there,' which means an unlimited supply of freight cars. These countries will no doubt be supplied with rolling stock as soon as possible. In fact, recently one of the big freight car manufacturers has accepted over 30 million dollars of export orders, calling for thousands of freight cars for Italy and other countries. This undoubtedly will make it necessary for the American railroads to continue the use of old stock as long as possible, which, as experience has proved, is not equal to the transportation require-



Thru the Use of the Tractor Horses May be Relieved of Much Unnecessary Hard Work in Tillage and Seeding and Other Farm Operations.

will pull at full capacity for a short time but should not be kept up to that mark long or overheating will result. Because of this it never pays to overload; it would be much better to make an extra trip than to do that.

In buying a motor truck it is well to consider that the average country road is often a little heavy and that the average farm load is often not far from one ton. In fact, more often ton loads are to be hauled than heavier ones. For this reason the average farm should have one of the lighter trucks rather than a heavy one. They cost much less and the cost of running them a mile is less. One would not care to take a heavy truck to haul a light load of 1 or 1½ tons and that is what the average farm load will weigh, especially that hauled from town. The trucks will take care of their rated capacity with ease. In fact, most trucks are shamefully overloaded at times with no apparent bad effects. For these reasons I would advise the purchase of the 1 or 1½-ton size truck for the average farm situated on the average country road.

## About Farm Tractors

I have had no experience with the farm tractor; two of our neighbors, George Beyer and George Dornes, bought tractors last summer and did an immense amount of heavy plowing with them. Our soil here is very heavy and the tractor that will pull three plows in other localities will find two plows a load here. For this reason I think one should follow just the opposite course in buying tractors to that in buying trucks; one should buy larger than what the work calls for. I note that our neighbor, George Beyer, after giving his first tractor a grilling trial in deep plowing, soon exchanged it for one of larger size.

## Big Help to Railroads

That the motor truck will continue to help relieve the railroads transporting goods, merchandise and freight for some time to come, is indicated by the big corporations manufacturing railroad freight cars accepting orders from different countries abroad. Without a doubt the American railroads easily could use the total output of American freight car manufacturers to replenish their freight-carrying equipment. After we entered the war our freight rolling stock saw strenuous use. Thru the scarcity of labor they have undoubtedly not had the customary inspection and repair attention as in normal times.

The rolling stock of such countries

ments of the country. Hence the motor truck will be called upon to make up the difference.

While the motor truck has thus proved a godsend to the railroads, it must be remembered that the business and industrial world can use every truck that is available and more. There is a shortage right now in all lines of manufacturing, not mentioning the thousands of tons of agricultural produce that depends on the motor truck for transportation to market.

The improvement and construction work that will reach mammoth proportions next summer will require motor trucks by the thousands. And so it goes in all lines.

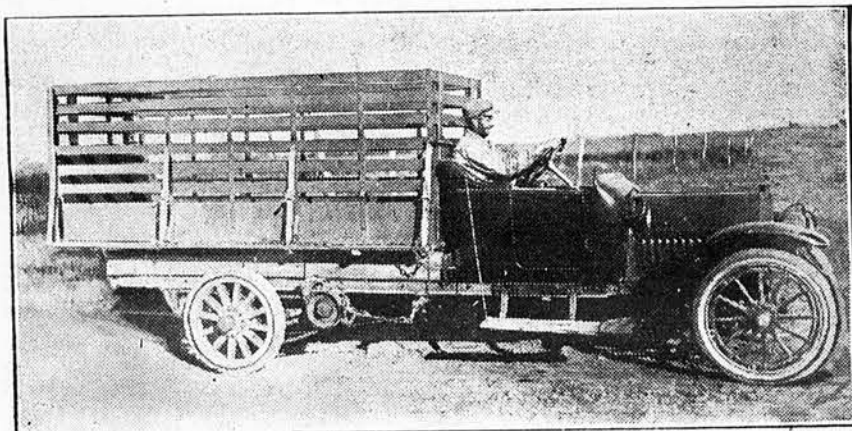
## Motor Trucks Save Time

As I have had many years of experience with motor trucks, I will give my experience as best I can.

Every farmer who can afford to keep three teams of horses, should have a truck. If I could talk personally to every farmer, I know that he would buy a truck, because I have had experience with them and heard other farmers praise them in every way. I have used a motor-truck for hauling wheat to the elevator, hauling hogs and chickens, going to town in a jiffy to get groceries and feed, and hauling corn to the elevator, and in addition to the things I have mentioned, the truck can be used as a motor car, if you haven't one. It can stand work of any kind, and will haul your junk, while your horses rest. Just think of all the work your horses would have to do, if you didn't have your motor truck. Just think of the hard work your horses had to do and the time saved by using a motor truck. By means of a truck you can haul your garden stuff to market. You can get an attachment for spreading manure and put it on your truck and save time by its use. While your horses are at work in the spring, you cannot afford to lose a day or so, to go to town with your horses, because you need them to pull the lister or plow. These things I have mentioned save many precious hours of time and labor.

The cost of operation is very small, as it is only for the gas and oil you use. With a truck, a farmer can get just the same mileage out of a gallon of gasoline as with the average car, and the oil that a truck uses is scarcely worth mentioning. The cost of repairs is low, according to the work you get out of the truck. Just think of it and you will

(Continued on Page 29.)



The Body of This Truck Can be Made Quickly into Four Different Forms, for Hauling Livestock, Baled Hay, for Shelled Grain, or Corn in the Ear.

the load, thus showing that our livestock buyers give honest weight and also showing that there is no shrink on hogs hauled in a truck. The average shrink to the hog when they are hauled in wagons from 8 to 12 miles is seldom less than 5 pounds and often it is more. So we estimate that in shrink alone we save the cost of hauling a load of hogs to market, especially in these days when hogs bring more than \$16 a hundred.

The body on our truck is convertible and can be made quickly into four different forms, one for livestock hauling, one for hauling baled hay, one for hauling shelled corn or wheat and one for

car the same distance. Our truck has two solid rubber tires behind while in front are the two wheels of the original motor car. We have run the truck almost a year and the two front tires are still good, while the solid tires show almost no signs of wear. The tire cost, I think, is not going to count up any faster than on an ordinary car. On the whole, if we count the average mileage cost of the motor car as 7½ cents it would be safe to put the truck cost a little, if any, above 10 cents a mile. Time may compel a revision of this estimate but that is the way it appears to me today.

The engine in the motor truck, like



# American Farmers Have a Big Task

*Kansans Must Help the Nation to Produce Food for 325 Million Hungry Persons During the Present Year*

By Carroll E. Johnson

And Other Persons with Practical Experience

**I**N ADDITION to the 100 million people in this country depending upon the farmers for food, there are 225 million people on the other side of the Atlantic that the farmers of this country must help to feed and clothe. I say clothe as well as feed, because cotton and wool in the raw state are also products of the farm. What a gigantic task for the American farmer. Also what an opportunity to place the farm upon the same time-saving, quantity-producing basis on which a successful factory is operated. After all the farm is a factory and the farmer a manufacturer.

## The Farm is a Factory

We might compare the fields of a farm to the building or structure that houses a factory organization. The seed that is planted in the fields might be compared to the raw materials that come into a factory to be converted into the finished product.

The factory that was supplied with a building, raw materials, and the necessary help wouldn't be a factory in the true sense of the word. Without the necessary machinery on every floor and in every department it would not be a very productive or profitable factory. In a modern factory it is the time-and-labor-saving machinery that make it profitable for its owner.

With the manufacturer a machine that will save time or decrease the labor cost is a good investment. It will pay for itself by the saving it makes. Furthermore, the manufacturer reasons that he will pay for such improved machine (without getting benefit from it) thru the loss he incurs by sticking to the old expensive way of completing that particular operation. Inasmuch as he is compelled to pay for the machine either way, why not invest in it and get immediate benefit? Every day's delay means that he is just paying so much towards a machine he doesn't own.

## Modern Machinery Essential

So it is with the farm. It may consist of fertile fields, the seed may be in readiness and the help available, but without time and labor-saving machinery the farm is about as useless as the factory building without its most essential machinery.

The time and money-saving qualities of some of the older farm implements like drills, corn planters, harvesters, threshers, are so obvious and well established that further comment is unnecessary. It is some of the later

time and the yield would have been 100 per cent thruout. Perhaps the loss amounted to several hundred dollars, which the farmer could have saved and applied on the purchase of a tractor. Hence the farmer is really paying for the privilege of not owning a tractor thru the loss incurred.

## Value of a Motor Truck

An Iowa farmer had 6,000 bushels of oats to market. He did not have the teams or men available to market it promptly. His neighbor owned a motor truck which tirelessly hauled the neighbor's crop to market—early and late until the job was completed. His neighbor received 80 cents a bushel. When the farmer without a motor truck got around to market with his crop he received 60 cents a bushel, a loss of 20 cents a bushel or \$1,200 on his crop. The \$1,200 would have gone a long way toward the purchase of a good motor truck and he would have had it to use for years and years to come—saving time and labor for him almost every day in the year. As it was, he purchased a motor truck after the loss was incurred, and made the vow that he would never be caught napping again when it came to the question of investing in the best modern farm equipment.

The experience of this man, which is only typical of thousands of others, should offer sufficient food for considerable thought on the part of farmers who are putting off purchasing modern equipment which they realize they should possess.

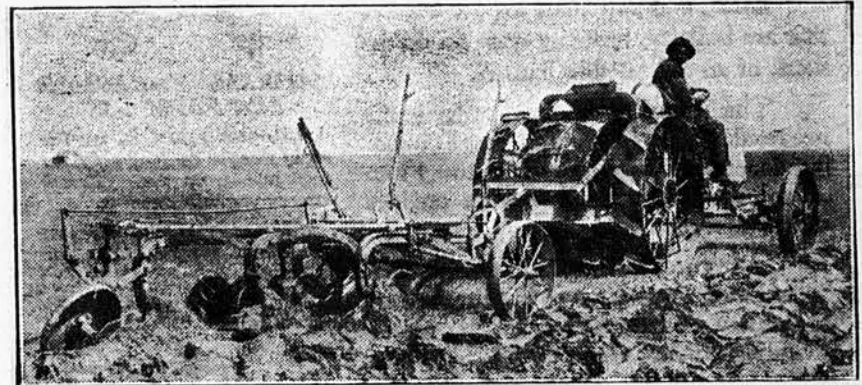
## Increased Profits

The farm is a factory, and the farmer that turns to modern farm equipment to help him accomplish more and increase his production is the man who will be of the greatest use in helping to feed and clothe that 225 million over there. He will also reap his reward in increased profits and the satisfaction of knowing that he has become a bigger man in his own estimation and that of his neighbors.

## How I Bought a Truck

I cannot give exact estimates as to the difference between horse-drawn vehicles and the truck, in dollars and cents, but I do know I had two teams,

exclusively for hauling purposes. Instead, I let my neighbor talk me into buying a small truck like his. Now, instead of owning and having to feed six teams that it would take to run both farms and do the hauling both to and from town, I use only four teams. The truck does the same work that the two extra teams would do and requires only one man instead of two. Also, the upkeep of the truck has not been a penny more than one team would be. Besides, the truck is capable



This is a View of the Nilsen Tractor Owned by P. E. Crabtree, of Scott City, Kan. This Machine Has Done Very Satisfactory Work for Him.

of doing still more, with but very little more expense. Again the truck cost me less than would the purchase of extra teams, wagon and harness.

From my observation I have concluded that nowhere else has the motor truck proved itself of more real worth than on the farm. One good motor truck on the farm will replace four or more horses and from one to three men, and that means much when labor is scarce. A motor truck will easily carry twice the load of a horse-drawn wagon in half the time. One motor truck releases just so many horses, which in turn releases just so much land, now used exclusively to raise feed for horses, for agricultural purposes.

One motor truck on a farm will make it a more enjoyable place to live, for it will do much to make farming easier and far more profitable. I know, for I have tried it.

To my mind, the motor truck has proved its right to a place on every farm, where speedy, dependable and economical transportation is needed. Of course, trucks are higher now than when I bought mine, but despite this fact they are more than worth the price. And for that reason, I would not sell my own truck today for what I paid for it. J. R. Henderson. Box 124, Miami, Okla.

## Likes the Header

After a residence in Kansas for 40 years, the "Header" is the most successful and most profitable machine on my farm. Wheat was the most profitable crop on our farm last year, the yield being 14½ bushels an acre. I save all my manure and straw and keep both scattered on the land.

I want to ask the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze if they can give me any information regarding straw spreading. I want a good spreader and one that will unload itself. Anyone knowing of such a spreader will do me a favor by letting me know of it. C. L. Williams. Castleton, Kan.

## Likes Small Tractor Best

My tractor is a 30-60 Rumely Oil Pull, which I purchased March 6, 1917. A tractor of this size is most serviceable for plowing and threshing, but it is too big for a handy machine on a farm. The 14-28 is a better all purpose machine to have on a farm than a 30-60.

As I can afford to own only one machine, I would buy exactly the same kind. If I could afford two tractors

I would add the "Oil Pull" 14-28, which I will do if I get a wheat crop this year that proves a profitable one.

I have had several kinds of gas tractors on this farm, but I find the one we have is superior to the others on several points. It is economical in fuel, burning less kerosene than the others. When other engines doing a given amount of work would require new rings and a thoro overhauling my tractor goes right ahead without such expense.

My tractor goes right along and is not eternally stopping, and puffing, and snorting around, defying my ability to discover what is wrong with it.

My machine uses oil in the radiator

instead of water, so you do not have to remember to empty the radiator in freezing weather.

My objections to the 30-60 tractor are: First, you have too many places to oil and look after, yet it is not as bad in this respect as some; second, you have an exposed gear which in my opinion is a very serious fault, as the cog-wheels and pinions soon wear out and are expensive to replace.

Spearville, Kan. A. L. Hull.

## The Jayhawk Stacker

I'm an interested reader and I will say one very important farm implement is, "the Jayhawk Stacker."

The care of hay is being overlooked. It needs a reform. The hay which is adapted to each location is the best hay to use and the cheapest but it must be taken care of properly. Good hay answers for half the grain no matter to what you feed it. The loss of work horses each year from over eating moldy hay is serious and the lack of strength horses have from eating poor hay and the cost of feeding higher-priced grain to all stock because of poor hay, would run into millions of dollars. On the other hand right here in Lane County, Kansas, there are thousands of acres of hay not put up simply because it is too much of a job. If the hay is put up at all it is put in small piles where it soon decays and when a drouth hits them the stock is sold for a small price and thus some more millions of dollars added to the bad hay.

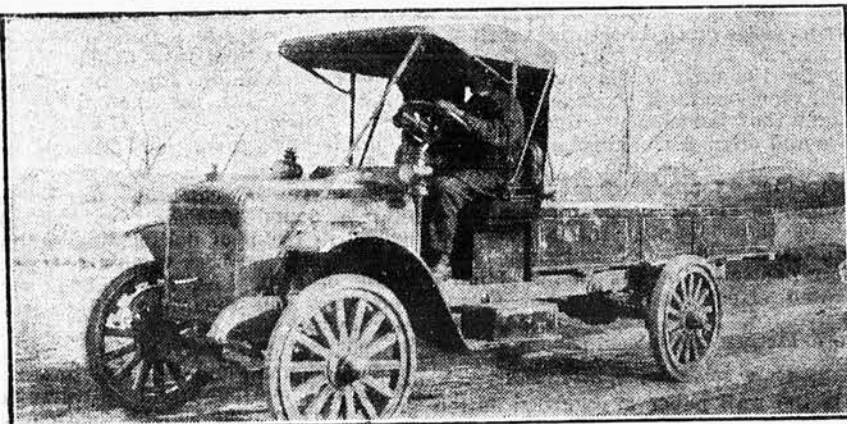
Thru the use of the Jayhawk Stacker hay can be put up with less time and help and can be put in stacks that will keep three to six years. On the other hand I have no interest in the Jayhawk. I used one while I lived in Eastern Kansas, and I expect to have one this year. Good night. Alamota, Kan. G. A. Erhardt.

## Praises the Nilsen and Titan

My son and I have used a Nilsen tractor for two years, and both of us like it very well. In fact, we do not think we could make headway at farming without a tractor.

Last year I also hired a quarter-section plowed with a Titan tractor near Leoti, in Wichita county. Mr. Walk, of Leoti, did a very excellent piece of work for me there. I hired Mr. Bieker, of Maranthall, Kan., to operate the cornplanter for me. He pulled the cornplanter with a Ford attachment and did an excellent piece of work. Both

(Continued on Page 46.)



This Man Hauls Sand and Oats to Market on a Motor Truck. He Received 20 Cents More a Bushel for His Oats than His Neighbor thru Rapid Delivery.

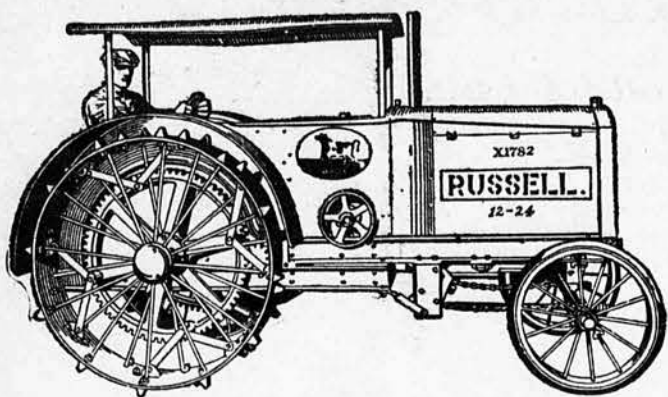
developments like hay loaders, corn pickers, manure spreaders, tractors and motor trucks that deserve the careful consideration of every farmer to determine if he is not paying for some of them without getting the benefit of their use.

For example, if a farmer has a certain acreage to plow within a certain time—with horses it is impossible to complete the job within the time limit on account of bad weather or other unfavorable conditions. The part of the crop that gets in time is good, the part that was slighted returns only a 75 per cent yield. With a tractor the work could have been done on

and with these I managed to tend the fields and was able to plow and harrow them. However, when vegetables were to be taken to town, grain to be hauled, hogs and chickens to be brought from town, right then I was sadly "short"—I had either to delay other important work, or hire a rig from a neighbor.

Then one of my neighbors purchased a truck. I was a bit doubtful as to his wisdom in doing this, but soon changed my mind after I had seen the work the truck actually performed. As I had just bought another piece of land, I was planning to buy two more teams,





## RUSSELL TRACTORS

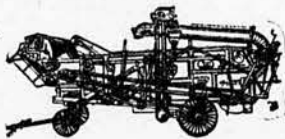
RELIABLE—FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS

**Y**OU wouldn't put a driving horse to do the heavy work of a draft horse; and you can't expect tractors that are built the ordinary way to do the work of an old reliable Russell.

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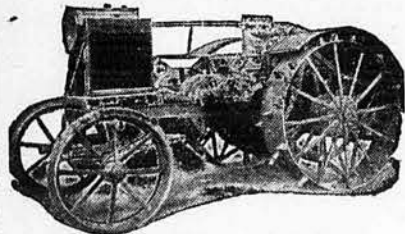
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## Clean House This Spring

Whitewash and Wall Paper Hide Many Defects

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

**C**LEANLINESS is next to Godliness is a statement that is accepted everywhere without question. The busy farm woman thru the winter months often finds herself so burdened with household duties that many parts of the home have to be neglected until conditions are more favorable and she has more time to undertake the work. The cold disagreeable weather makes it necessary to burn coal or wood during the winter months and the stove or furnace causes additional dirt and dust to accumulate thruout the house that eventually must be removed. The carpets or the rugs catch a great deal of this and much of it cannot be removed by dusting and sweeping. The smoke and dust from the stove also darken and discolor the walls and curtains so that they have to be recleaned and put in order. By the time spring arrives the whole house needs cleaning and renovating.

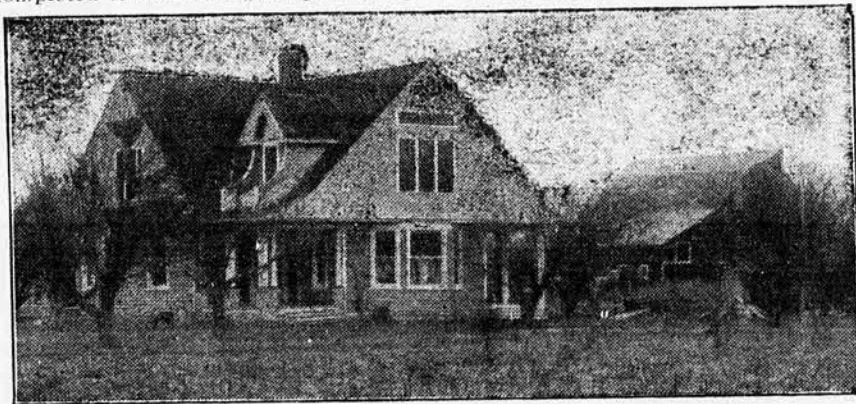
### Rugs and Floor Stains

Rugs of medium size are handled more easily than carpets which cover the whole room. Most women prefer rugs not larger than 9 by 12 feet and paint or stain the floor around the edges of the rug. Nearly all paint and wall paper companies, drug stores, and hardware stores carry a good assortment of floor stains. Every spring when the job of housecleaning has been completed it will be a good plan to ap-

Mix the last two preparations and then pour the resulting mixture into the first mixture prepared in the barrel. Then stir until all the ingredients are thoroly mixed. This whitewash is recommended by insurance companies and is used in many of the large implement factories.

For weather-proof whitewash to be used on fences, barns and outbuildings slake 1 bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water. Dissolve 2 pounds of common table salt and 1 pound of zinc sulfate in 2 gallons of boiling water. Pour this mixture into the barrel containing the quicklime and water and stir thoroly. Then add 2 gallons of skim milk and stir the contents of the barrel thoroly. If 1 ounce of alum is added to each gallon of whitewash it will prevent the mixture from washing off. Flour paste answers the same purpose, but needs zinc sulfate as a preservative. If silicate of soda solution is added in the proportion of 1 to 10 the whitewash will act as a fire-proof cement. A pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water and added to approximately 5 gallons of thick whitewash will give the mixture a gloss like oil paint. A wide whitewash brush should be used to apply the mixture. It should be spread on rather lightly, no attempt being made to brush it in as we do with an oil paint.

When whitewash is not desired very



No Job of House Cleaning is Complete Unless All Dingy Walls and Smoke-Stained Surfaces Have Been Renovated by Whitewashing or Papering.

ply a new coat of floor stain to the floor in order to keep it looking neat and attractive. These stains are inexpensive and can be applied by anyone and with but little difficulty.

The walls and ceilings present a somewhat more difficult task. Both should be thoroly cleaned and brushed and if badly colored and smoke stained it will be best to cover the surface with whitewash, calcimine, paint, wall paper, grass cloth, burlap or fabrikona as may be preferred. In selecting colors for the rugs, walls and ceiling of each room one must be careful to select colors that harmonize with the furniture and other furnishings of the room. Most of the large paint manufacturing companies publish free books or pamphlets giving suggestions covering all of these points. In general the ceilings should be of a lighter color than the walls of the room. Highly figured effects in wall paper should be avoided. Solid colors will be found more lasting and pleasing.

### How to Make Whitewash

If the wall paper is regarded as too expensive the next best plan would be to use a good whitewash or calcimine for covering the surface of the walls and the ceiling of each room. For the kitchen, the cellar or basement, and the hen house whitewash will be very satisfactory if properly made and applied. A good whitewash for the interior of the house can be made by slaking 1 bushel or 62 pounds of quicklime in 15 gallons of water. Mix these ingredients in a barrel and keep the barrel covered until steam stops rising. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. Next beat up 2½ pounds of rye flour in ½ gallon of cold water, then add 2 gallons of boiling water. Common wheat flour may be used but it is not so satisfactory as the rye flour. Also dissolve 2½ pounds of rock salt in 2½ gallons of hot water.

good effects can be obtained with calcimines or cold water paints which have as their basis whiting or carbonate of lime instead of caustic lime. This material does not adhere without the addition of glue or some other binder. To make the ordinary white calcimine stir and mix 16 pounds of whiting with 1 gallon of boiling water. Stir the mixture until it is free of all lumps. Also soak ½ pound of sizing glue for 4 hours in a pint of cold water. Dissolve this in a double cooker, pour this solution into the whiting mixture and stir the contents of the vessel thoroly. After the preparation has stood about half an hour it is ready for use.

To make the calcimine damp-proof add ¼ pound phosphate of soda dissolved in 1 pint of boiling water. However, it will be best to mix the phosphate of soda with the whiting first and then add the glue. When tints are desired use coloring matter that is not affected by lime. Yellow ochers, sienna, umbers, Venetian red, Para red, maroon oxid, ultramarine blue, ultramarine green, chromium oxid, and bone-black may be used according to the color desired. When lamp-black is used it will be best to stir it well in hot water containing a little soap or in cold water containing a little borax in order to overcome the greasy nature of this coloring matter.

### Ready Made Mixtures

Sometimes the various calcimine tints can be purchased at drug stores and paint shops, and when this can be done much of the preliminary labor in calcimining can be saved. Better results also will probably be obtained in the tinting. A few hours' time spent in calcimining old dingy walls will brighten up the appearance of a room wonderfully.

(Continued on Page 37.)



# The Rural Motor Express

## New Plan Found for Freighting Farm Products

BY HUGH McVEY

**M**OTOR truck development shows a very significant phase in the growth of regular freight service, by which farmers can hire their produce taken by motor truck directly from the farm to a distant market and thus avoid both the wagon haul and the shipment by railroad or boat. This is becoming popularly known as the rural motor express system and in Kansas, as well as other states, is being encouraged under government direction.

Today the weakest part of the transportation of farm products to the consumer is at the first end of the line, between the farmer and his home town or shipping point. It costs as much on an average today to haul the products of the farm to the shipping point as it does to ship freight to the general market. The prices obtained for many classes of products by the farmer depend to a large extent upon his ability to place them on the market in good condition at the right time. The ordinary methods of marketing farm products do not take promptness into consideration. Great quantities of food are wasted because farmers cannot profitably get their products to market. This is a situation that must be overcome and the motor truck express seems to be the most satisfactory means of bringing this about.

### Relieves Labor Shortage

Many farmers have been inclined to decrease the production of perishable foodstuffs, owing to the time required for hauling to markets. Small lots of fruit, vegetables and other produce which could ordinarily be marketed have been left on the farm because of the labor shortage. Rural motor express gathers up such produce and delivers it to market promptly, thereby operating to increase the local food supply of perishables and to aid in the campaign to save staple foodstuffs.

The movement to utilize motor trucks on rural express lines has received the endorsement of a number of state food administrators. The highways transport committee of the national council of national defense has received a very general and prompt response to its suggestion that motor trucks be utilized to facilitate the movement of perishable food products to shipping and consuming centers.

An interesting plan has been developed in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., whereby motor truck loads of fruit and vegetables for canning will be delivered direct from the producers to canning club centers in the city, and sold wholesale to members of these clubs for canning in the home. This more direct system of marketing will assure an increase in home canning, and facilitate the movement of perishable foods. The adoption of motor truck hauling in sections not served by short-line railroads is another important development, particularly in the Southwest. The food administrators of several western states report that there are many outlying but fruitful valleys, which are inaccessible to easy rail shipments, where motor trucks could easily be used to bring quantities of perishables to market that otherwise might be wasted.

The rural motor express is in actual

operation in a number of locations, and in almost every instance, once it is started, it is so popular and successful that there is no thought of its discontinuance. In several western states fast motor truck express routes have been operating for several years with great success. Persons living along the route have only to telephone to the dealer for their requirements, and the same day the goods, whether it be a gallon of vinegar or a grand piano, are delivered to their doors.

Probably the most comprehensive project for the use of the motor truck is being planned at Oklahoma City, where routes radiating for a distance of 100 miles are being scheduled.

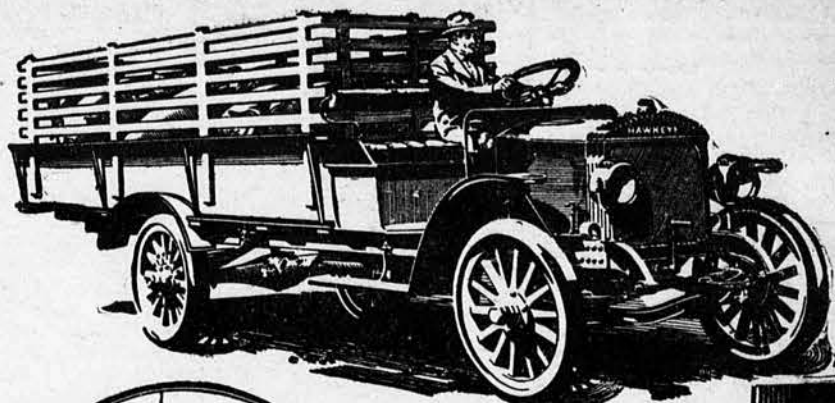
Freight, passenger and express service will be instituted. It is planned to put on a special type of motor truck capable of developing a speed of 40 miles an hour for passenger and express service. The freight carrying trucks will be of heavier design and slower in movement.

The Kansas Highway commission is vigorously promoting a rural motor express plan for its state, claiming the following economic advantages for it: First, food production is stimulated, since the right outlet to market encourages many farmers to expand production which they would not be justified in doing if they were obliged to do the transporting also. Second, shortage of labor is greatly offset from the fact that this system leaves the farmer on the farm and his time and that of his family is not consumed by trips to market. Third, there is immediate improvement in the efficiency of the farm, since supplies and machinery and repairs can be secured from the city distributors.

### To Supplant Freight Cars

Even in the most densely populated parts of the country, motor trucks, no doubt, will soon supplant freight trains where hauls are short. But, "There is," says a leading authority on motor trucks, "nothing new about highway transport lines. Motor truck transportation companies have been in operation in different parts of the country for years. The only thing new about this method of transportation is its development in such a short time into a nation-wide service. Early transportation companies started because of the lack of railroads in certain parts of the country. The recently established transport lines have started as a result of freight congestion and the practical refusal of express companies and the railroads to handle short haul business. The greatest promise of these lines for the future is that they are being established by companies organized to handle motor truck delivery from a commercial standpoint and make it pay. These lines are succeeding today and if they are successful under present circumstances, there is no reason why highway transport lines should not continue and become a permanent addition to the transportation system of the country. The railroads and express companies cannot profitably handle short haul business anyway, even under normal circumstances, and when merchants and buyers once become used to the speed and

(Continued on Page 27.)



## In Buying Any Truck Keep This in Mind—

However well made it may be, some time service or repairs will be required.

Accidents will happen to the most careful drivers; even the best of parts will eventually need replacement.

When service or repairs are needed, notice how quickly our factory at Sioux City can serve the truck owner in this western country.

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are made in the heart of this western farming country for western farm conditions. The Hawkeye is a real farm truck—built lower to the ground to load easily, yet with ample clearance for road or field—with springs heavy enough to carry load down low—painting all done by hand, not sprayed or dipped—powerful and compact, built to carry its full capacity at a speed of 15 miles per hour.

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1½ Ton \$1900  
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## Good Trees for the Farm

### Landscape Effects Help to Advertise a Place

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT

MUCH has been said about the value of trees for shade, protection, and ornamentation, but very little ever has been said or written of their value as an advertising feature of a farm, except to use the name of a tree in giving the farm a name. Such names as Oak Grove, Cedar Bluff, Maple Dell, are familiar enough, and the strange thing about it is that very often there is not an oak, cedar or maple within sight of the farms so named. The broadleaved trees are valuable as a shade tree and they enhance the beauty of the landscape.

### Value of Evergreens

However, it remains for the evergreen to be of special value as an advertising feature. This is because evergreen trees are not as common in this section of the country as the broadleaved trees. The fact that they carry their foliage thruout the year makes them a distinctive feature of the landscape. A farm with a clump of evergreen trees about the house, or a row serving as a wind break or even a single tree in the yard is known thruout the community by that one particular feature. Evergreen trees attract attention as quickly as a group of well bred animals. Such outstanding feature serves to call attention to the rest of the farm. This is of great value if the farm in question has pure-bred stock or high grade products of any kind for sale.

A few hundred evergreen trees growing along the north side of the farmstead serve the double purpose of advertising the farm and giving the home and the stock a world of protection as a windbreak in the winter time.

Some of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have asked me for suggestions in regard to the kind of trees to plant in parks in order to get the best and most satisfactory effect. To get the best results in a park a great many kinds of trees should be planted.

### Trees for Parks

Variety in trees in a park adds a touch of interest that is entirely lacking if they are all one species. A variety of trees gives an additional beauty to the landscape that is always desirable in a park. In this connection do not overlook the value of a few evergreens planted in groups in the corners, the angles of the walks, in circles, or for screens shutting out undesirable views.

The species that I would suggest suitable for your location are:

White elm, hackberry, silver maple, sycamore, Russian wild olive, black cherry, red bud, Kentucky coffee tree, green ash, basswood.

These are hardy broadleaved species that are easily obtainable and that should grow well in your particular soil. The evergreens suitable for your section of the state are:

Austrian pine, Scotch pine, Swiss mountain pine, red cedar, Colorado blue spruce, Chinese arbor vitae.

Of the broadleaved species, trees 8 to 10 feet in height are the most desirable size to plant, when economy in cost of the trees and the cost of the necessary labor to plant them are concerned. Larger trees will grow as successfully if the season is favorable but the loss will be greater among the larger trees if the weather is unfavorable.

Evergreens from 3 to 4 feet in height are a very satisfactory size to use. In handling evergreen trees be sure that you do not expose their roots to the sun or air, such exposure, for but a moment is fatal to them.

Send me a plat of your home grounds or your park grounds and I will gladly assist you by marking the locations for your trees and indicating the kind to be planted in each location.

### Plant Some Cherry Trees

My father was a very enthusiastic orchardist and he was quite successful with all kinds of fruit trees and especially with cherry trees. His favorite cherry was the Early May, a sour variety which was very hardy and prolific. He always had them grafted on

some hardy root stock or he would select young trees that sprouted voluntarily from the roots of the parent tree. This kind seemed to be the most hardy of all, and did not need to be grafted again, as they would bear the same kind of fruit as the parent tree bore. He would plant early in the spring, and cultivate, and keep a mulch of coarse manure or partly rotted straw around each tree, probably about 10 forkfuls to each tree. Never throw the mulch against the tree—this would blight them. He would keep this form of cultivation up until the trees would begin to bear, they will bear within a few years if well taken care of. After this he would simply keep the sod from forming around the base of the tree, and keep the weeds down in general.

Plant in any well drained ground with good porous subsoil. There is always a good remunerative market for cherries, especially the sour varieties; but even if one did not care to raise cherries for the market, every farm ought to have a few trees for home use, as there is no better fruit for the table than cherries. We never have sprayed our trees, but I suppose it would pay, still it does not seem to be as essential to spray cherry trees as it is to spray apple trees. Urge your readers to plant a few cherry trees in their back yards, also in their chicken yards. They seem to thrive wonderfully when planted in that way.

Cherry trees do well nearly everywhere in the Middle Western states and more of them should be planted. They often produce a crop when apples and peaches fail. No other fruit tree is more dependable or profitable than the cherry tree. Cyrus F. Bigler, Sigel, Ill.

### Plant a Garden

BY J. H. PROST

There should be a garden for every family. Children can help in town and country. Growing vegetables is the most healthful, most useful, most profitable play in which children can engage.

Raise both early and late varieties, of vegetables, and plant at frequent intervals, so that you will have a continuous supply thruout the season.

When we grow fruits and vegetables we will save food. A garden will provide about one-third of the supplies for the table.

Make a diagram and planting plan to guide and direct your work thruout the season. Draw the plans on paper and study them.

With a plan you will make fewer mistakes and get better results. In making your plans consider the following points:

1. Plan your planting rows lengthwise and long. Cultivate with a horse if possible. Have no cross paths and only one path running lengthwise along the border or edge of garden.

2. If you must do hand cultivating, plan your garden in squares, with paths running crosswise if desired. Plant your vegetables closer in the rows and rows nearer together.

3. Locate your permanent crops, such as asparagus, rhubarb, berries, where they will not be interfered with.

4. Locate a hotbed on north or west line of garden—give it a south or southeastern exposure—this gives the best sunlight.

5. Locate the compost, garbage, or rubbish pile back of your hotbed, out of sight.

6. Plan for planting your celery, onions, and late cucumbers in low places, and early vegetables in the high, warm, and dry soil.

7. Plan for a succession of crops—do not follow with a second planting of the same vegetable. Follow early peas with celery and late peas. Follow early cabbage or potatoes with late beans or corn.

8. Consider appearance—plant the highest growing vegetables like corn at the rear of the garden, and the lower growing plants in front.

9. Drainage is always very important. Leave no depressions and pockets

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where water can stand. Form planting beds with convex surface; this gives surface drainage. Heavy clay soils need tile draining. Sandy soils may be sufficiently drained with side or border ditches. A deep trench or ditch filled with rock, broken crockery, or glass, running along lowest level of garden will act as a suitable drain for small gardens. The average city lot can be well drained with the ditch drainage system.

10. A good soil must contain nitrogen, potash, phosphorus and lime. For vegetable growing these plant foods should be applied to the soil each season.

### New Spraying Schedule

A new spraying schedule for the control of San Jose scale, designed to eliminate the expense of one spraying by combining the dormant and first summer sprays in apple orchards, is announced by T. J. Talbert of the University of Missouri.

The dormant or San Jose scale spray consisting of commercial lime-sulfur, testing 33 degrees Baume, may be applied to apple trees at a dilution of 1 to 7 or 1 to 8 after growth starts and may be continued until the cluster buds separate and the pink petals of the flower buds begin to show, without material injury to the leaves or flower buds. If this strong spray is applied after the leaves are out and when the buds begin to show their petals, it takes the place of the so-called cluster-bud or first summer spray. It therefore eliminates the cost of labor and materials for one summer application in apple orchards infected with San Jose scale.

Mr. Talbert admits that this recommendation is not in harmony with established spraying schedules for the control of San Jose scale. Most authorities advise that this concentrated spray be used only during the dormant period of the apple tree. A few later publications state, however, that the fruit grower should wait until the buds swell or growth starts in order to obtain the best results. Mr. Talbert states, however, that the so-called dormant spray for the control of San Jose scale may be applied to apple trees at a later stage of development, without severe injury. In fact it has been the general opinion of entomologists and horticulturists that this strong lime-sulfur solution could not be applied just before the fruit blooms appear without danger of serious injury to the leaves and flower buds.

The fact that the lime sulfur spray for the control of San Jose scale can be used after growth begins and up until the first blossoms appear, should be of great value to fruit growers who for any reason have neglected to apply the spray during the dormant season.

Since it is necessary that the work be done carefully to insure against unfavorable results, Mr. Talbert suggests that the grower try the new schedule on a small block of trees this spring. If he finds he has done the work properly the schedule can then be adopted for practice over the orchard generally next year. The strong spray applied at the time recommended is very effective in killing San Jose scale. The late concentrated spray has also been found to be of great value in controlling aphids or plant lice, oyster-shell scale, surly scale, Forbes' scale, spring canker worm, bud moth and other sap sucking and leaf eating insects. This strong solution is also effective in controlling apple scab and it is believed to be an important application against other fungous diseases such as Illinois canker, and black rot.

### Dynamite for Tree Holes

BY R. EDA

I am manager of the Rosemont nursery at Satsuma, Alabama, also have a nursery of my own at the same place and another at Calvert, Alabama.

These nurseries were all located on cut-over land where extensive lumbering operations have been conducted. A number of log roads had been constructed thru the various tracts and the traffic over these had packed the ground down so hard that it would not grow anything and could not be cultivated.

Having heard of using dynamite for

subsoiling, I decided to try it on these hard strips. I put down the bore holes to a depth of about 3 feet and spaced them from 4 to 6 feet apart in sections. Each hole was loaded with a charge of  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of a low grade dynamite which was well tamped. After this work had been completed, it was possible to prepare the ground for planting and since then, these strips have yielded heavier crops than any other portions of the properties.

This convinced me there was something in the idea of using dynamite for blasting tree holes and I tried it on my own places and on orchards owned by some of my nursery customers. My first experiment was upon two pecan orchards, in one of which was planted 500 trees and in the other 2,000 trees. A quarter pound of the low grade dynamite was used in bore holes about 30 inches deep. In preparing these holes, I was so well satisfied with the results from these tests that I now recommend blasting for preparing tree holes to all who have soil conditions that warrant its use. Of course, it isn't necessary in the loose or open soil types. In the clayey formations its use is not always satisfactory on account of the jug-like pockets that may be formed.

### Prune Fruit Trees Now

Now, while the weather is warm, is a good time to get out and prune the farm orchard, says the horticultural extension man of Iowa State College at Ames. As long as it is warm enough to get out and work, it is warm enough to prune.

Pay especial attention to dead wood and crossed branches. Watch for diseases and cut them out. In all cases, disinfect the tools after each cut, using a little kerosene, which has been found to be just as effective as more uncommon poisons.

All the tools necessary are a saw and hand shears. The saw, with an extra blade, and the shears cost only \$4.10. The saw is partly like a meat saw, but it has a swivel blade, enabling the operator to get into tight places to make better cuts.

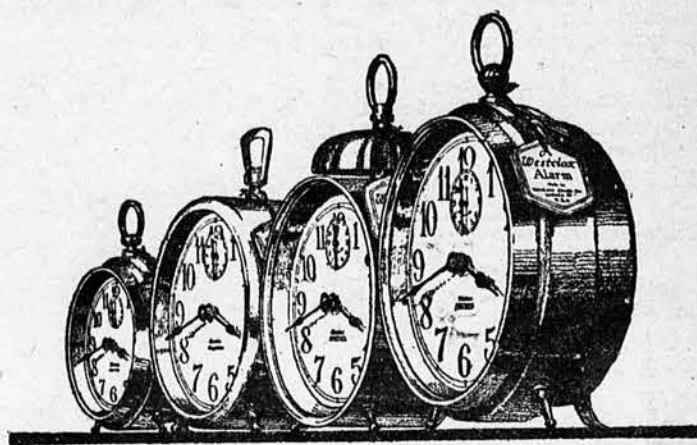
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**Low cost of production?** Farmers are as a rule, in this country, the most contented of any class, yet the most abused.

There is no other industry or occupation, which has the prices set on both what the proprietors buy and sell that submit without complaining. Even the day laborers are getting their increased salaries and deserve it without any risks and the farmer, the biggest gambler of them all, takes what is offered or lets his stuff spoil. If the government can take over the railroads and run them, agreeing to give 8 per cent profit on an enormous watered stock and pay off its deficits, why can't it maintain its promise to the farmers? There are times when any product is produced at a loss. On a majority of farms the cost of production varies with many reasons for it, but there is no use of a certain bunch of speculators getting all the profit out of the farmer's labor and let him run all the risk. Consider the hog deal, now the dairy and poultry business then if the guaranteed price on wheat doesn't hold good after such a recent advance in mill feeds and by-products, there will not be many returning soldiers and sailors who will care to risk farming. This means that there will be no need of developing and improving farms and farm homes for them. Frank Wilson.

Lyons, Kan.

#### Produce Only Good Cream

Farmers of Kansas suffer a tremendous loss every year because of poor cream.

Production of all second-grade cream can be stopped if the following simple suggestions are heeded.

1. The cows must be kept clean so that little or no dirt can get into the milk during milking. The milker must also be clean, and should wash his hands well before milking.
2. All pails, strainers, cans and separator parts should be washed clean and scalded with boiling water just before using.
3. The separator must be washed every time it is used.
4. The cream must be kept as cold as possible at all times and kept stirred at least twice a day.
5. All cream should be delivered to the cream station or creamery before it gets very sour, too old, or stale. This means delivery twice a week, except during the coldest months.

#### Milking Machines

"Are milking machines a success? Will they milk the cows as well as by hand?" asks a subscriber.

Milking machines are successfully used on thousands of farms. A milking machine saves labor which usually is dreaded on many farms. Farm hands do not like to milk.

In using milking machines we must remember the following things:

1. A milking machine is not human. It requires watching by a careful attendant.
2. Nearly all cows will adapt themselves to milking machines.
3. Machine milking will not affect the udders of cows more than hand-milking if the machine is operated properly.
4. Milking machines need careful cleaning like all other dairy utensils.
5. Thirty cows make a good unit for machine milking. As few as 10 cows

can be milked economically by machine on many farms where it is difficult to secure competent labor.

#### Turn Cold Into Gold

All dairy farmers should save loss from sour milk. Cool milk and cream below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Make special efforts in spring, summer, and fall, but cool thruout the year.

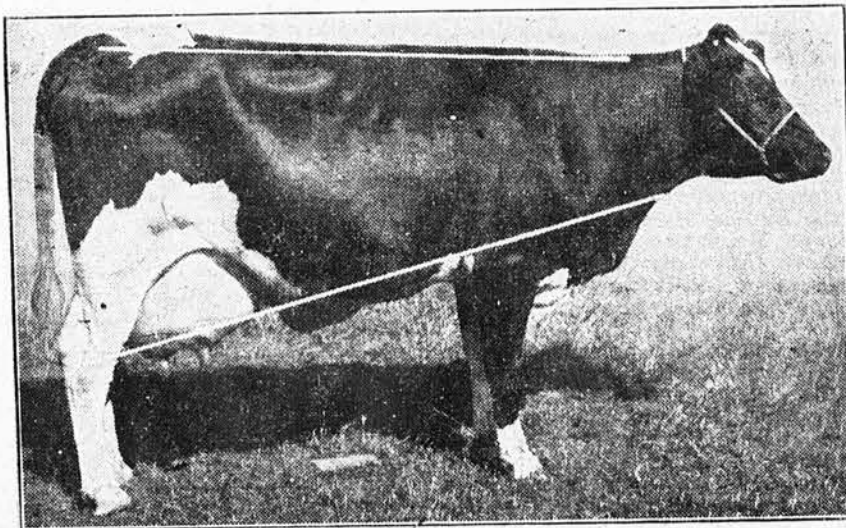
Milk and cream should be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower. To do this ice is nearly always necessary. If you cannot possibly get ice, use the coldest water available. Don't use water that has been warmed by running over the ground or by standing in tanks. Use water direct from the well or spring unless a colder source is available. If ice is not obtainable, arrange for running water in the milk storage tank. If this is impossible, arrange the equipment so that all water pumped for farm stock passes first thru the cooling tank. A surface cooler saves time and ice.

#### Cutting Milk Delivery Costs

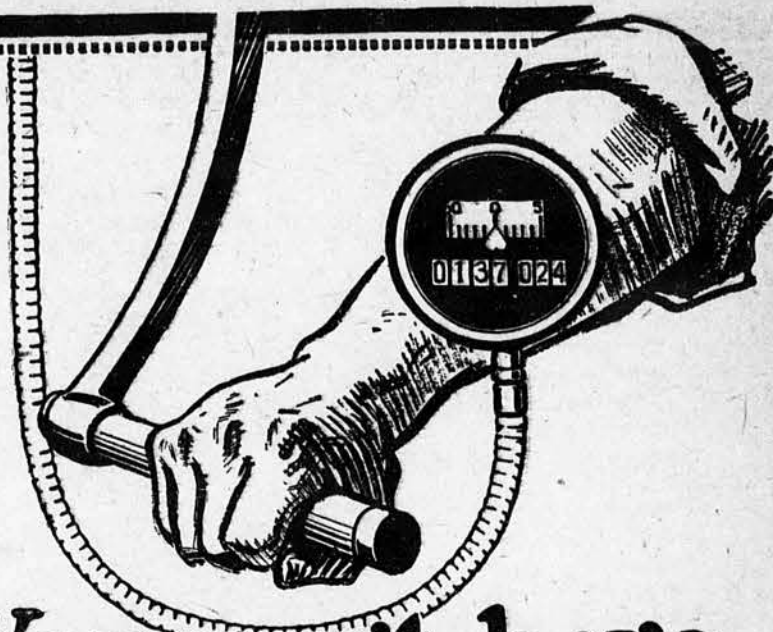
Investigating the system of handling dairy products in Hampton county, Mass., the farm bureau found it uneconomical because of the time consumed in the delivery of milk. The assistance of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture was obtained and a survey was made. It was learned in the town of Westfield, where 13 dealers travel 190 miles to deliver 4,630 quarts of milk, that the establishment of a central milk plant would save to the dairying of that community more than \$30,000 annually. A similar survey was conducted in the town of Springfield, and plans are being developed for the erection of co-operative milk plants in both towns.

#### Value of Dairying

1. The sale of dairy products provides a steady income thruout the year. The farmer who depends upon crop sales for his income usually makes the bulk of his sales during one or two months of the year, while during the rest of the year he has no cash income. Such a system requires long credits in the community.
2. The market for dairy products fluctuates very little year by year as compared with other farm products.
3. Thru the return of manure to the land the fertility and physical condition of the soil may be maintained at a high level and crops increased. Even after many years a properly maintained dairy farm has constantly increasing crop yields instead of decreasing ones.
4. In dairying, labor may be utilized at a more uniform rate thruout the year than in nearly any other farm business. The grain grower, for example, may have to employ much additional labor at harvest time, but so far as the dairy is concerned the dairyman has about the same duties to perform every month of the year. Thus, less help is required seasonally and permanent employees may be kept.
5. Thru the dairy cow many unsalable roughages may be transformed into products from which cash may be realized. Grass, hay, corn fodder, and other roughage which may not have a ready sale are economically utilized by the dairy cow. Land which is not suitable for cultivation can be utilized for pasturage for dairy cows.



The Ideal Dairy Cow is Wedge Shaped. Jerseys and Holsteins Make the Best Milk Cows, but Many Farmers Get Good Results with Shorthorns.



## You can't have a Speedometer on your arm

Even if you could, it would not make you turn at a certain speed every time you used a separator. Own a separator that you do not have to coddle by turning at a fixed speed or by using speedometers and other contraptions. Do the sensible, practical thing and buy a Sharples.

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American ingenuity has perfected a principle in the Sharples that enables you to turn the handle fast, slow or "as you like it." You can loaf along, or speed it up—and you do not lose a cent's worth of butterfat nor change the thickness of your cream. From a straight, money-making standpoint alone, the Sharples is the only separator you can afford to buy.

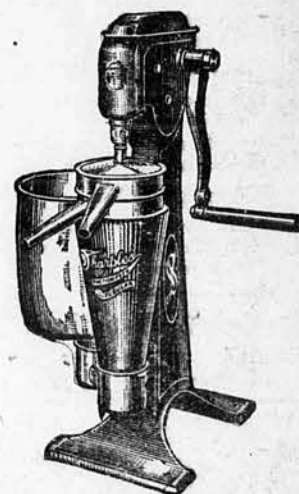
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## Burying the Hatchet

Food Producers and Food Consumers Have Fought Long Enough. Let's Stop It!

Food is essential. Consumers must eat. But millions of them feel that present high prices are due to farmer profiteering. So, since high prices cannot come down, it is vital that you show the city man that these prices are due, not to profiteering, but to the increased cost of growing the crops. If you can show your production costs, plus a reasonable profit, you can get these necessary higher prices. To do it you must keep cost records, standardize your growing and marketing so there will be fewer food-gluts here and fewer scarcities there. Read the strong article on "A Just Settlement of the Food War" in

the Big March Number

# The Farm Journal

The Big National Farm Paper

### "Curing a Farm of Consumption"

By Dr. W. J. SPILLMAN

Is your farm "wasting away?" Ninety percent of the farms in the country suffer from this malady. Spring freshets—frost—heavy rainfall—timber cutting—all are common causes. Dr. Spillman shows how to cure and prevent this disease.

### Will The Old Mills Come Back?

More local flour mills would make it impossible for big millers to dictate the price for wheat. They would mean fairer prices to consumers for flour, and fairer profits to wheat-growers.

### The Farm Loan Act Means Better Stores

If there were better stores in your section, wouldn't it mean a better community, better living conditions? Get the facts, see how you are personally affected.

### Don't Miss the 124 Pages of Good Things in March

This is a "How-To" number—how to repair and rebuild; how to save labor through clever devices; how to use new machinery, new improvements, etc. Also the picture-pages of photographs of curious events and happenings; household and boys and girls sections; home doctor and veterinarian depts.; new stories—all the features that make The Farm Journal the one farm-home magazine with over a million subscribers.

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## Capper Poultry Club

All Leaders Will Boost Their County Clubs

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT  
Club Secretary

ONE MEANING of the word leader is "a person who shows the way." In that sense a leader becomes a public servant. Had you ever thought of it in this way—that leaders and servants must have qualifications of the same sort? Both must be able to please. Being permitted to give service is a great privilege. The girls whom I have appointed county leaders realize this. They want to "show the way" to the other members of their county clubs.

If misunderstandings arise true leaders bring about harmony. Have you heard the story of the three brothers who came to their father to ask him to settle their disagreement? Gathering some sticks, the old man bound them tightly together and handed them to his sons, asking them to break them. Each tried but each was unsuccessful. Taking the bundle, the father untied the cord, and then broke each stick separately. The sons understood the lesson. If their efforts were united they would succeed in whatever they undertook but if they let petty disagreements come up, their power would be lessened. The same rule holds good in the work of the county clubs. Working in harmony will put your county in line for prizes.

Here are the county leaders for 1919: Atchison, Lillian Brun, R. 1, Muscotah; Clay, Lenore Rosiska, R. 1, Miltonvale; Cloud, Laree Rolph, R. 6, Concordia; Coffey, Ruth Wheeler, R. 2, Hartford; Crawford, Letha Emery, R. 6, Girard; Dickinson, Hazel Patton, R. 1, Solomon; Douglas, Lillian Milburn, R. 1, Eudora; Ford, Wilma McNeel, Bellefont; Greenwood, Anna Greenwood, R. 1, Madison; Hodgeman, Vangie McClure, R. A., Jetmore; Jefferson, Gladys Johnson, R. 1, Meriden; Johnson, Helen, Andrew, R. 2, Olathe; Linn, Hazel Horton, R. 2, Blue Mound; Logan, Bernice Huddleston, R. 2, Monument; Marshall, Luceal Jellison, R. 1, Vliets; Osage, Edith Ingersoll, R. 3, Overbrook; Pratt, Christine Grossardt, R. 1, Preston; Rawlins, Gladys Briney, R. 2, Atwood; Reno, Roena Love, R. 2, Partridge; Rice, Marjorie Smith, R. 1, Lyons; Riley, Alta Fagan, Zeandale; Shawnee, Gwendolyn White, R. 4, North Topeka; Stafford, Naoma Moore, R. 3, Stafford; Wilson, Gail Gardner, R. 2, Fredonia; Jackson, Vera Brown, R. 3, Soldier.

Every girl in the club should send her monthly report of her contest chickens to her county leader as early in the month as possible for the preceding month. The county leader will then send them to the secretary. If they arrive by the tenth of the month, they are marked "prompt," otherwise they are considered late. Notice that according to the rules 10 points will be given for promptness in sending reports.

Every girl who expects to excel as a producer of poultry should read poultry bulletins. State and government bulletins will be provided free to anyone who writes for them. Write to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., for state bulletins and to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for government bulletins on poultry.

Grown folks take as much interest in the Capper Poultry club department as the girls themselves do. One certainly must come to this conclusion when such fine prize offers as these are made. Mrs. W. A. Andrew of R. 2, Olathe, will give a cockerel, valued at \$10, to the girl making the second best record with Single Comb White Leghorns. The cockerel which Mrs. Andrew will award is of the Tom Bar-

ron strain English Single Comb White Leghorns.

And here's something to make the members of the Buff Plymouth Rock breed club happy. C. R. Baker of Abilene, Kan., will give a pair of Buff Plymouth Rocks, valued at \$10, to the girl making the best record with chickens of this variety.

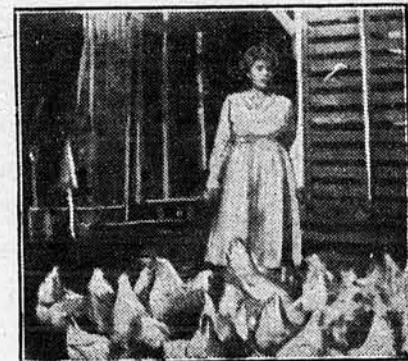
Hazel Horton, leader of the Linn county club, is always a booster for her team mates. Here is a part of an article that Hazel had put in the local paper of her vicinity: "The poultry club girls are getting interested in their work as spring approaches, and orders begin coming in for eggs. At present we believe Nellie Powls heads the list with five orders at \$5 a sitting from her pen of Rhode Island Reds. Wilma Rogers and Gladys Gorrill are also raising Rhode Island Reds. Elva Howerton has a pen of fine Buff Orpingtons and Hazel Horton has Light Brahmas. Hazel's pen is headed with a bird that won first prize at Burlington, Ia., Springfield and Lewistown, Ill., and Topeka and Iola, Kan., the last season. If interested in any of the three breeds see the girls about eggs and baby chicks."

### Ethel Agnew's Contest Story

Getting an early start in the contest last year increased Ethel Agnew's profits. She won third place in the open contest. Here is her story:

"I penned my contest pullets and cockerel February 1, 1918. I had a small henhouse built with nests for the hens to lay in.

"I fed my chickens corn in the evening and oats in the morning. I also fed



them green grass and alfalfa leaves. I would dig fish worms and give these to them. They always had plenty of water or milk to drink.

"My hens soon began laying. I got from three to four eggs a day and some days I got seven eggs. Soon I had a sitting of eggs. I set the first eggs in February and in March I had 14 little chickens. I did not give them anything to eat for 48 hours. I then fed them meal, slightly dampened, eggs boiled until mealy and mashed, and sometimes chick feed and oatmeal. I gave them buttermilk to drink.

"I kept the little chicks up for two or three days until they were used to their mother's call. I then built a small coop and put them in it. I fed them every three or four hours, and they were so big in a week's time that I scarcely knew them.

"In a few weeks I had 30 more chickens hatched. This made 44 but I lost several of these. I fed them as I did the others. As all of my chickens grew older I gathered alfalfa leaves and grass for them. I also fed them corn in the evening and oats in the morning. I always kept milk or water in the pans. At the end of the year I had 115 chickens, but 20 of these died or the rats caught them, so I had only 95 left. A few days ago I had an offer for eight pullets and a cockerel. I answered the inquiry and sold the chickens."

Meet Mrs. Agnew and Ethel Agnew of Johnson county thru the pictures this week.

Write us about your experience in handling tractors and state how satisfactory you have found these machines for heavy work on the farm.



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Overland cars have the reputation of making close friends. In fact, Overland cars are conspicuous everywhere there are up-to-date farms with modern equipment. What stronger recommendation could be asked for, than the fact that more than 115,000 owners vouch for the complete satisfaction of Overland Model 90 cars? The steadily growing public appreciation of Overland is evidenced in the demand of this season. See the Willys-Overland dealer now.

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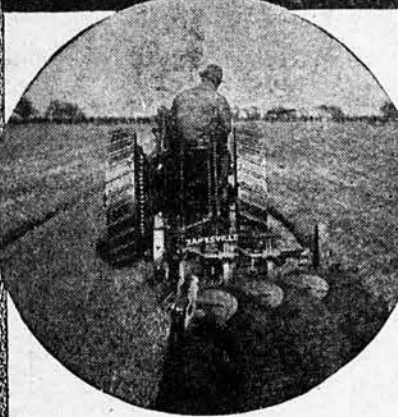
Model Ninety

Five passenger Touring Car

\$985 f.o.b. Toledo



## "That's My Kind of Tractor Plowing"



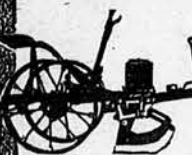
THAT'S what the owner of this field said, and he had good reason for his pride; it was the finest plowing in the neighborhood.

"I did that pretty job of turning with the

### JANESVILLE Tractor Plow

"You cannot beat the famous Janesville Auger-Twist Moldboard. You look back and see all your furrows gliding over just as smooth and pretty as shavings. You see the plows scouring in any kind of ground. And flexible! Why the plows find their way as if they were wise to all the hard and soft places. No pinch, and a big saving of gas." Two or three 14-in. bottoms, adjustable to 12- or 13-inch furrows; power lift; universal hitch; 2 levers, one for depth, the other for plow level. Get the facts about Janesville tractor-plow satisfaction.

### Send for FREE Janesville Book

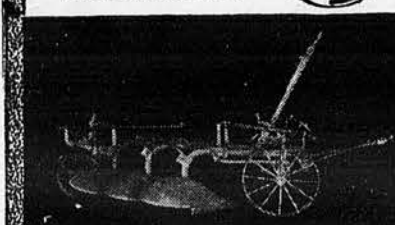


Janesville Corn Planter  
Shaft Drive, free from chains, sprockets, springs, breakages and needless repair bills.



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Meets all the varying conditions of corn cultivation—in low, wet places, dry places, sod, roots or vines, sand and clay or old land.

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Earn \$90 to \$300 A Month!  
Big demand now for trained men in private business and U. S. Army Service. We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks by practical experience with tools on real automobiles and tractors. Tuition reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma given. Largest and best equipped auto school in the Southwest. Write for free book "The Way to a Better Job." It explains everything.

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## Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

The Rural Motor Express. Highway Transportation Day. Freightling in Rural Districts. Colorado Has 100 Rural Lines. Quick Hauling of Dairy Products. New Impetus to Good Roads. Questions and Answers.

THE RURAL motor express movement which is of prime importance to rural districts will undoubtedly be one of the main methods of transportation of foods of the nation in the future. A number of states have taken up the idea with great eagerness and already the results achieved are beginning to assume considerable importance.

One of the states which is recognizing the seriousness of the proposition is Colorado. Last fall, October 30 was proclaimed as the Official Highway Transportation Day and thruout the state great efforts were made to arouse the people to an appreciation of what motor transportation might mean to them. In Denver 500 trucks engaged in express service to rural points rolled past in a long parade followed by floats, regiments of troops and other contingents to make the occasion lively and interesting. The first two trucks carried the governor of the state, the mayor of Denver and the leading city and state officials. The remaining trucks were loaded to capacity with all kinds of products coming into the express transportation category.

One of the things that especially was emphasized was the flexibility of motor transportation in rural districts. The farmer isolated as he is on a rural highway even in rather populated districts is not directly served either by land or by water. As Secretary Redfield states, "You might build up the railroads until they are 10 tracks wide and fill rivers and lakes with steamers and still the farmers would not be served." In order that the farmer may have the transportation which he deserves and which he should have in order to attain the maximum efficiency, the service must reach his door and carry his products directly to the consumer.

Six months ago the motor express service in Colorado was in its infancy. There were at that time three inter-city truck lines and 35 rural express motor lines operating in the city. Now there are over 40 city lines and over 100 rural express lines each of which operate from one to five trucks. The early attempts were more or less successful because they were operated at a loss thru lack of understanding of truck cost. All of the lines have now been put on a paying basis. The state has been organized to develop the work and districts and sub-districts have been made so that every county is being canvassed. Exhaustive information is being collected on operating costs, road conditions, crops and every other phase of transportation so that all future development will be projected on a sound basis.

The farmers of the state have become thoroly aroused to the idea and are meeting it with a great deal of enthusiasm. Thousands of tons of cereal foods and vegetables and other supplies have been handled during the past six

months which would otherwise have been very difficult to handle. The farmers have also been able to get better prices for the products because they could be delivered in better condition. Several transportation companies have already incorporated and are making regular schedule trips daily between towns situated from 30 to 60 miles apart.

One of the most recent incorporations is that of a group of dairy men, 32 miles from Denver. They have several trucks which make regular trips to the state capital carrying to the metropolis big-loads of dairy products and returning with miscellaneous merchandise to be distributed to farmers and small towns along the way.

The development of motor transportation has given a new impetus to the good roads agitation and Colorado will undoubtedly take up this proposition with great activity. With sufficient trucks, able to move rapidly over good roads, the farmer's product will find a speedy way to the market no matter what is produced.

### The Pit Silo

How wide and how deep should a person build a pit silo for 20 head of cattle? What should be the dimensions for one for a herd of 30 head? C. E. F.

Deerfield, Kan.  
In removing ensilage from a silo it has been found by experience that approximately 2 inches of ensilage should be removed each day if the material at the top of the pile is to keep from rotting and spoiling. Of course it depends upon the weather somewhat for in cold weather the tendency to spoil is not quite so great as it is in warm weather, and it may be that 1½ inches removed daily in winter will be sufficient to keep the ensilage sweet.

With this, basing our estimates on the daily consumption of 40 pounds of ensilage a head; and on the assumption that you are going to feed for 180 days we should have for a dairy herd of 20 cows a silo with a diameter of 10 feet and a height of approximately 42 feet. For 30 head of cattle the silo should be increased in diameter to 12 feet. If our feeding period is 240 days instead of 180 a silo large enough to satisfy the requirements of a 20 head herd should be 12 feet in diameter by 40 feet high; for a 30 head herd, 14 by 42 feet.

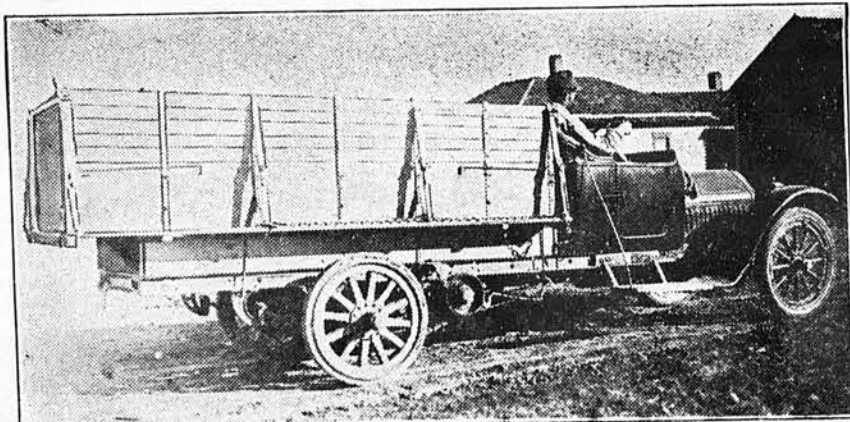
### Motor Car Trouble

We have a 1915 Maxwell car equipped with a Simms High Tension magneto. It has run about 12,000 miles, never has given any trouble worth mentioning until within the last few weeks.

There is a current but it does not seem strong enough to jump the gap. When the terminal of the cable is held against the engine it will give a weak spark but will not jump any. Is this due to weak current and what could be the cause? I have cleaned the timer and other parts. Could this damp cold weather affect it? Peabody, Kan. L. P. L.

Just from the description which you have given us of your trouble it would be pretty hard to diagnose it very accurately. It may be that as the result of some moisture condensation in cold weather a short circuit has been made in the magneto winding so that a full current across the proper terminal is not developed. If this is the trouble it should disappear when the moisture has become thoroly dried out. It is also possible that the insulation of your sec-

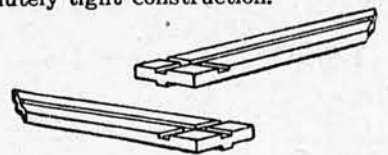
(Continued on Page 35.)



This is Henry Hatch of Gridley, Kan., Who Says That the Motor Truck Has Proved to be One of His Best Investments in Farm Machinery.

## An End To Silo Uncertainty

A LADDER, hammer and nails, and a saw are all you need to build a silo if you use the Tung-Lok system. Just lay one Tung-Lok upon the other. They fit exactly and the result is absolutely tight construction.



The grooves make it tight.

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Horses of Allied armies were clipped regularly. Army veterinarians knew that clipped horses were much less liable to sickness—did better work and gave longer service. The machine adopted was the Stewart Ball Bearing No. 1. The Stewart lasts a lifetime and costs only \$9.75. Send \$2.00—pay balance on arrival. Or write for new 1919 catalog.

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## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Planting Time for Oats.  
Pasture Prices are High.  
More About English Bluegrass.  
Methods of Planting Grass Seed.  
How to Get a Seed Crop.  
Careful Harvesting Required.  
The Farm Repair Shop Needed.**

HERE it is February 8 and the wheat is in prime condition. If it is damaged by freezing the freeze must come soon for real bitter weather seldom hits us here in Kansas after February 15 or February 20 at the latest. Farm plans now include the sowing of oats at any time after February 20 the ground is fit. To insure early sowing here we do not need any more moisture; even the normal rainfall would delay sowing. All prospective oat fields are in good condition, being entirely free from the weed and grass growth which usually hinder the quick drying of the ground. The corn acreage will be the smallest in years as the wheat crop this season will occupy the usual area planted to corn and the oats acreage as planned is a large one. But it will give our corn weary soil a rest and that is what it needs badly.

Prospective pasture prices are the highest ever known and those who wish to rent prairie meadows are having to pay up in proportion. For average prairie grass land, located not too far from a shipping point, an average price of \$2.50 an acre is being paid. Such land usually rents by the 80 or 160 acre tracts and I know of a number of quarter sections which have already been rented for \$400 for the grass crop alone. If we could know what the hay market was to be this fall we could judge better as to the wisdom of these prices; it scarcely seems possible that we will get \$20 to \$22 a ton locally next fall for prairie hay.

In our neighboring county of Greenwood as high as \$18 a head is being paid for pasture for mature cattle for the coming season. This looks extremely high but owners of large steers are counting on a 300-pound gain and if they get this they may come out all right. One Greenwood county farmer is feeding his cattle and will ship them all and rent his pastures for \$18 a head. He thinks that is safer and surer than to go on the old plan. Time alone will tell. Cattle-men say that 3-year-olds will come more nearly making a profit on these pasture prices than younger stock. They count a 300-pound gain on 3-year-olds and allow but 225 pounds as gain on cattle one year younger.

I have received two inquiries this week from Bourbon county regarding English bluegrass. Both ask about the same questions and as I judge there is considerable interest in this grass, especially in southeast Kansas, I am answering the questions fully. Now that the war is over there is a demand for something that can be used for a rotation in building up worn soil. In the way of grass there is nothing much better for Eastern and Southeastern Kansas conditions than what is known as English bluegrass but of which the right name is Meadow Fescue. No other true grass will meet our conditions like this bluegrass. In the past it has been a good money crop here. On this farm we have in years past received as high as \$25 an acre for seed alone when at the time the land itself would not sell for much more. Our best seed yield was 22 bushels to the acre in 1914 and for this we received 7 1/4 cents a pound or \$1.60 a bushel of 22 pounds. Our lightest yield was a little more than 4 bushels to the acre; the lowest price we ever received for the seed was 5 cents a pound; the highest, 13 cents a pound. As our main seed market was in Europe the war cut off all the demand and for several years the price of the seed had been very low but it is going higher now.

I do not think a stand of English bluegrass could be had by sowing on top of the ground in grain. The seed should be covered and there is nothing better with which to sow it than the

press drill. The best method of sowing we have found is to summer plow the ground and work it down as if for wheat and then about September 1 sow with a press drill at the rate of 12 pounds to the acre if a seed crop is desired, and 15 pounds if it is desired for pasture. If the season is at all favorable a stand is about as sure as of wheat. If sown in the spring with grain the seed should go into the drill with the oats or flax; it may cover it a little deep but it usually comes thru all right. If sown in the fall it should not be covered quite so deep as wheat, or about 3/4 inch. With our drill we set it at the flax mark to sow bluegrass and if the seed is clean it sows about the same amount; if it is not clean the seed will scarcely work out of the drill.

For pasture English bluegrass has the virtues and faults of Kentucky bluegrass. It makes good early and late pasture but lies dormant during July and August if those months are dry, as they usually are. If a seed crop is wanted it should never be pastured in the spring. A top dressing of manure in the fall often will double the seed yield the next spring. After the grass has been sown about 3 years it begins to slow up on seed production. It should then be plowed up, but if you do not want to do that a top dressing of manure will often renew it for two years more. It would not do to sow in fall in the corn with a one-horse drill; the land should be plowed but not very deep; this grass does not need a deep seed bed; 3 inches is deep enough to plow. While it is mainly a seed and pasture grass it will make a fair hay crop when there is enough rain. In 1914 we cut a seed crop in June of 22 bushels to the acre and in September cut more than a ton of good hay but that was a favorable season. Ordinarily if a seed crop is taken there will be no further crop of hay. In fact, it damages the grass greatly to cut a crop off in the fall and it is not best to do it unless you are ready to plow the grass up.

The seed crop is cut with a grain binder but it is very difficult to handle. The binder canvas should be in good condition and tight and the team should walk at a good gait; even then there will be some trouble and along with good twine and a good binder a man should have plenty of patience; a strip lying along the platform to carry the stalks past the gap between binder and elevator canvas is most necessary. In threshing the machine must be run at a low rate of speed and the grass fed in slowly; a man who does not understand threshing this crop can easily put more than half the seed into the straw. The straw has a high feeding value. The sod should always be plowed the fall before and disked down in the spring. If the following season is favorable you will raise corn for a year or two years equal to new land. A rotation of one year for seed, one year for pasture, one year for corn and one year for wheat or oats and then sow the next fall back to bluegrass again would be a very good one. A little clover seed sown with it the next spring will not harm the seed crop and will make better pasture and help the land still more. We have sown clover with this grass at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre and at the end of 4 years it was about all clover as the clover made a seed crop each year which was not cut or pastured. What the future seed market will be cannot be told at this writing.

I am in receipt of a letter from a blacksmith at Viola who takes exception to the article in our issue of February 1, entitled "The Farm Repair Shop." Our friend says that such shops are going to drive the country blacksmith out of business; that even now there cannot be found a young man or boy in the state learning the trade. There is a great deal of truth in this but it is not the small farm repair shops which are the cause. Every young fellow with a bent toward

(Continued on Page 35.)

### Powerful on Soft Ground

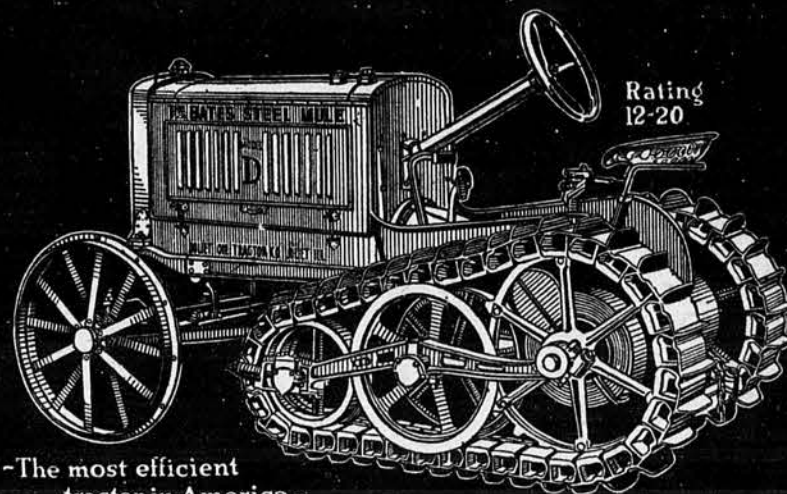
The twin crawlers of the Bates Steel Mule lay a firm runway on the soft ground which runway is held from slipping by twenty-four cleats. This runway has a ground pressure of less than 3 1/4 pounds per square inch and being geared to it, the tractor pulls as big a load on soft ground as it can on firm footing.

The absence of slipping is one of the many factors that go to make the Bates Steel Mule unusually economical in fuel. This feature, combined with the unit construction; Timken roller bearings; hardened cut gears running in oil; and heavy-duty valve-in-head kerosene motor, contributes to the great efficiency of this tractor.

Unfortunately we cannot take on all the good dealers that ask us. If the nearest dealer near you has not yet been appointed, write us for name of nearest accepted dealer and full illustrated details.

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

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Hundreds of progressive farmers have written that "the Nisco Spreader pays for itself every year"—"the most profitable investment on the farm"—"it doubles the yield"—"saves its cost"—"couldn't farm without it"—and other such statements. These letters mean much to the man who is farming for profit. They are conclusive evidence to any farmer willing to consider the facts. They prove the statements of Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges. They prove that you should own a

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See your "Nisco" dealer. He is pretty busy and may not get around to you. Call him up and when you go in, insist on the "Nisco"—the machine you are sure of. If you don't know him, we'll send you his name and a free copy of "Helping Mother Nature," a splendid book on soil fertility.

**NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.**  
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The "NISCO" One-Man Strap Spreader Attachment—2 Machines in 1.



## Capper Pig Club News

### Have You Planned Your Hog Pasture Yet?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Club Manager

THERE'S no doubt that every Capper Pig club member wants to produce pork as cheaply as possible. The only question is the method to use. Rations will be different in various sections of the state, but the one item that should not be neglected is pasture for the pigs.

It isn't a bit too early to begin planning for a system of pasture that will keep the pigs supplied all thru the summer. Alfalfa usually is regarded as one of the best sources of green feed, but when you haven't that it's up to you to supply something else. Rape has been found to be a most profitable pasture in some parts of Kansas, and many club members would find it profitable to provide a patch for their pigs.

"Here's the way I intend to have my pasture this year," says Floyd Herman of Barber county. "I have some rye pasture which I will use for my pigs until about June 15. Then I plan to put them on Sudan grass and cane pasture which I hope will keep them going until rye pasture comes on again. Some of the boys out here say they haven't as good a chance as the Eastern Kansas boys because we don't raise much alfalfa, but I believe my pasture will work out." I have an idea Floyd is right, too, for three of the four members of the Barber county club in 1918 reported and showed excellent records. Indeed, but for the lateness of one report, a prize probably would have gone to that county.

Another club member in the Western part of the state who is planning a system of pasture is Waldo McBurney of Rice county. "I am planning to fence off part of the alfalfa, and have another small field for annual crops such as rape, oats and cane," writes Waldo. "I'll use the orchard for sowing a mixture of rape and oats, and a little ground out in the open for cane."

### Study Up on This Subject

There isn't room in our department to tell much about pasture methods, but the editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze assures me there will be some good articles printed in other departments of the paper. Club members should read these carefully, and excellent bulletins on suitable hog pasture may be obtained from the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

When a boy first enrolls in the Capper Pig club his first idea usually is that the most important part of the work is record keeping, pork producing and profit making. If things go wrong at the beginning, he is likely to become discouraged and to feel there is no use going ahead. He forgets he has given his word to the club manager and to other members in the county that he will stay with the game, regardless of his luck. Right there is the time he should find that club work also means making and holding friends. And he will learn this

if the county club has a meeting and he becomes acquainted with the live fellows who are lined up with him.

Two counties—Reno and Johnson—already have had meetings and formed plans for the year's work. "We held our first county meeting February 8," writes Ray Taylor, leader of Reno county in 1918. "There were nine members present and we certainly had a fine time even if we did have to go in a snowstorm. We met at Earl Kiger's home, and Mrs. Kiger sure is a fine cook. I tried to eat a little of everything, but couldn't begin to do it. We elected officers for this year—president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and two reporters, one to send news of meetings to all county papers, the other to report to the local paper. We are going to have a big banner made, with 'Reno County Capper Pig Club' on it. We are planning on having a hog sale next fall, as we can advertise our hogs better that way than if the members sell separately. We also voted to make a drive to get our dads into the father and son contest. We sure have a peppy bunch this year, and Reno is going to make a big fight for the pep trophy." That's some start, isn't it? Just imagine a member of the club in that county dropping out after such a beginning. I'll wager every one of them will be on the job to the end.

### Johnson County Starts Early, Too

Johnson county held its first meeting January 25, at the home of Fred Rausch. Here's the report given by Merlyn Andrew, the leader last year: "We met at Fred Rausch's home and organized our club for 1919. The poultry club met and organized at the same time, as we always hold our meetings together. We voted to get rules of order so that we might learn the right way to conduct our business meetings. We also voted for a club song for 1919—'Keep the Home Fires Burning.' After the election of officers, we had a short program, then Mrs. Rousch served some delicious refreshments of fruit salad and four kinds of cake. Eight pig club members were at the meeting, and altogether 43 persons were present. Of course, everyone had a fine time."

If your county hasn't met or isn't planning a meeting, sit right down and write to the other boys and see if you can get together. If you don't know the names of your teammates, just ask the club manager and he'll be more than glad to tell you.

Take another look at the rules for the father and son department. Remember, the farm herd doesn't have to be purebred to be entered in this contest. All club members must enter purebred sows and have purebred litters, but this does not apply to the fathers. Record keeping on the farm herd begins March 1.

The cleanly dairyman keeps the dirt out of the milk rather than to strain it out after it gets in.

## Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club)  
I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed ..... Age .....

Approved ..... Parent or Guardian.

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....  
Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.



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The great war now passed has left its mark in many fields. With relentless clarity it has revealed the true character of nations, of men, and of industries.

In the tractor field the light of war's super-demands has placed merit where merit belongs.

When the world's great need for American food-stuffs urged the American farmer to almost superhuman effort, Wallis Tractors met the test of service with ease.

No changes were necessary in Wallis design to make this foremost quality tractor fit to meet the tests of war. No reinforcements were required to enable it to absorb the added strain.

The Wallis of peace-time, due to advanced type of construction, was adequate to meet the rigors of war-time service. Thousands of them worked day after day on the farms of America with faithful precision. The famous "U" frame construction — the enclosed gears and rear axle drive — and many other Wallis conceptions, proved their reliability.

Today the Wallis is more unmistakably than ever America's Foremost Tractor. It occupies a prominent page not only in Agricultural Implement history but in America's Diary of Progress.

See the Wallis — America's Foremost Tractor at the Tractor Show, Kansas City, February 24th to March 1st, 1919.

### J. I. Case Tractor Plows

Worthy companions for the Wallis or any good tractor are J. I. Case Tractor Plows.

Nearly half a century of specialized plow building experience is symbolized in these modern implements.

Strength to withstand the heartless pull of the tractor, combined with light draft which insures economy of operation, have been perfected in these plows.

In the four war years just past, J. I. Case Tractor Plows have again justified their right to America's implicit faith. For deep, clean plowing — for easy draft and dependable service they have no rivals. They stand as a monument to the economy of quality.

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—A moderate priced baking Powder of greatest merit. Honestly made. Honestly sold. A full money's worth.

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TIME WHEN YOU  
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Highest  
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Dept. 7  
Topeka, Kansas

## With the Home Makers

The "In and Of the World" Club is Organized

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"NO MAN LIVETH to himself alone," mused Mrs. Daly, thoughtfully. That was what the minister had said, and even as he said it, the whimsical thought had come unbidden to Mrs. Daly's mind that if man couldn't live apart from his fellows, the women almost did right here in Clear Creek Valley.

There wasn't much mingling among the neighbors for a fact. With cars such common possessions nowadays, everybody goes to town, to church, on business, and to entertainments.

"Why," Mrs. Daly went on to herself, "unless I chance to meet them in town, I scarcely see the people who live here in our own community twice a year. And they are really fine people, and we ought to be more attractive to one another than people in town are, because we have the same interests."

Thinking a little longer, Mrs. Daly had an inspiration. She made it a point to see a few of the nearest neighbors and 'phoned to others—in fact the 'phone line was quite busy for several days—and then on the next Thursday afternoon practically every woman in the neighborhood gathered at Mrs. Daly's home to organize a neighborhood club. The members were to be both "in and of the world"—that was decided early—so they adopted that as name and motto.

"I can't help to amount to anything," Mrs. Jones warned them. "I'm not a bit intellectual, you know."

"Most of us do not lay great claims along that line, but we can at least be sociable, and if we get together and talk over the things which interest us, and study and think a little in preparing our parts for the programs as we are asked to do, who knows, perhaps we shall brush away the cobwebs from our brains and become really highbrow?"

"I just couldn't do it—I wouldn't know how," Mrs. Allen protested, when she was nominated for the presidency.

"I don't feel at all certain of myself," the acting president answered. "I suspect it would be wise for us to provide ourselves with a copy of 'Robert's Rules of Order.' It wouldn't make so much difference when there were no guests present, whether we were strictly parliamentary or not, but it will give us more assurance if we know just what is the correct thing to do."

After the officers had been elected for six months, the president appointed the program committee.

"What in the world shall we ask the members to discuss or write about?" Molly Alder, the chairman, demanded.

At first no one had any suggestions to offer, then everyone wished to tell hers at once and the air was full of ideas. The committee decided that each program should consist of a musical number, roll call responded to with some special recipe, an anecdote, current events, and so forth, this to be followed by a paper by some member, perhaps a discussion by the members, a reading or another bit of music and then adjournment.

"And then we shall just talk and visit and really get acquainted with one another," the chairman said.

"And exchange recipes," someone added.

"And talk over school affairs without malicious mention of the teacher," someone else said.

"And air our political views."

"In fact we shall talk of many, many things," said Mrs. Enlow as she rose to go. "Like the old nursery rhyme, 'Of sealing wax, and cabbages, and kings.' And remember the next meeting will be at my home—I shall hope to see all of you then."

"We shall make a desperate effort to be with you," was the unanimous reply.

### Iodine Relieves Chilblains

I had suffered with chilblains and frost-bitten feet since childhood and had almost given up in despair when an English woman told me to use iodine. Soak the feet for several minutes in hot water, wipe and immediate-

ly apply the iodine to the affected parts. In severe cases the treatment will have to be repeated. It will also take the soreness out of corns altho not removing them.

Mrs. Leo Priddle.

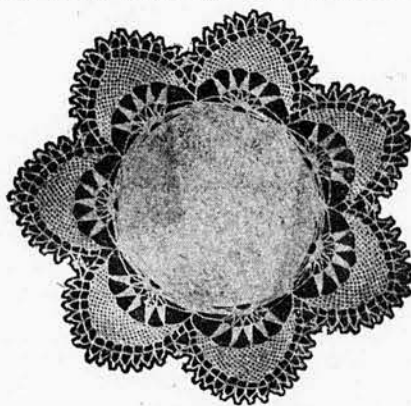
Harvey Co., Kansas.

### New Crescent Edge for Doily

[Prize Design]

This doily took first prize at our county fair last fall. It measures 12 inches across, the linen center being 6 inches and the lace at the widest point 3 inches. Cut the cloth the desired size and single crochet (sc) around the edge.

1st row—13 sc in 13 sc of preceding row, chain (ch) 11, sc in 10th sc, ch



The Completed Doily.

11, sc in 7th sc, ch 11 and repeat around doily.

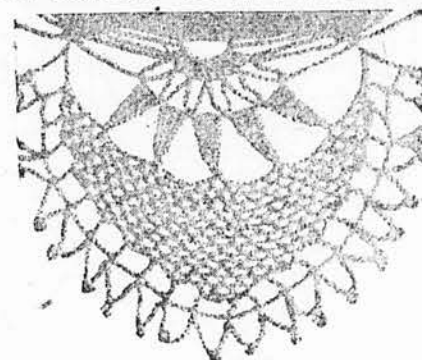
2nd row—Skip to 3rd sc, 9 sc, ch 10, 13 double crochet (dc)—thread over hook once) in the loop of 11 ch, ch 10, and continue around.

3rd row—Skip to 3rd sc, 5 sc in sc, ch 13, (sc in 1st dc, ch 13, skip 1 dc, sc in next dc) 6 times, fastening in last dc, ch 13, and repeat around doily.

4th row—Skip to 3rd sc, 3 sc, ch 13, sc in center of loop of ch 13 [ch 11, turn, skip 1 st of ch, 2 sc in ch, 4 dc, 3 treble crochet (tr)—thread over hook twice) sc in center of next loop] 5 times, ch 13, repeat around.

5th row—Skip to 2nd sc, ch 14, sc in center of point, (ch 10, fasten in next point) 4 times, ch 14, 1 sc in 2nd sc, repeat around.

For the crescent, sc half way along 14 ch, (ch 3, skip 1 st of ch, sc in next st) 24 times, (ch 1, dc on ch) to make an end loop, turn. (Ch 3, sc in next small loop) 22 times, make an end loop, turn. (Ch 3, sc in next small



One of the Scallops.

loop) 20 times, make an end loop, turn. Continue in this way until only 3 small loops remain at the bottom of the crescent, break thread. Make crescents over all the scallops in this manner.

For the edge over the crescent, fasten the thread at the beginning of any crescent, ch 9, 1 tr c in 2nd small loop, ch 5, 1 tr c in 4th small loop, continue until there are 20 large spaces, 1 tr c in end of next crescent, and continue around doily. Fasten thread in 3rd tr c from end of last crescent, ch 4, picot of 5 ch, ch 4, sc in 3rd tr c on next crescent, ch 7, picot of 5 ch, ch 7, sc in next tr c, continue until there are loops over 16 spaces of last row, ch 4, picot of 5 ch, ch 4, sc in 3rd tr c of next crescent, ch 7, sc in base of picot of last loop on last crescent, picot, ch 7, sc in next tr c, continue around and join.

Ethelyn Weaverling.

Rooks Co., Kansas.



## Good Morning

Good morning, Brother Sunshine;  
Good morning, Sister Song.  
I beg your humble pardon  
If you've waited very long  
I thought I heard you rapping;  
To shut you out were sin.  
My heart is standing open;  
Won't you walk right in?

Good morning, Brother Gladness;  
Good morning, Sister Smile.  
They told me you were coming.  
So I waited on a while.  
I'm lonesome here without you;  
A weary while it's been.  
My heart is standing open;  
Won't you walk right in?

Good morning, Brother Kindness;  
Good morning, Sister Cheer,  
I heard you were out calling,  
So I waited for you here.  
Some way I keep forgetting  
I have to toil and spin.  
When you are my companions;  
Won't you walk right in?

—Farmer's Guide.

## What Shall I Do?

We wish to organize a club in this neighborhood, but do not know just how to go about it. Will you please give us this information and send rules?—A Reader.

Invite the future members of your club to your home some afternoon, decide upon the kind of a club you wish to organize and its purpose and elect a president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. Decide upon a definite day each month or every two weeks for your meeting and let the different members take turns entertaining the club. See that the refreshments are kept simple. Then every few months plan an evening entertainment for the husbands and families.

Have a definite program for the club meetings. There are many lines of work from which to choose, such as domestic science, current events, civics, history, music and the like. If you do not care to devote the entire meeting to study, have one paper and a general discussion and then give the remainder of the afternoon over to visiting and fancywork. The extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan furnishes outlines for the study of domestic science and art that many farm women's clubs throughout the state are using. Club outlines from which to make out a year's program are also sent out by the extension division of the University of Kansas at Lawrence. These outlines are merely lent and must be returned within a stated time with the postage paid by the clubs.

Women's clubs can well interest themselves in matters of concern to the community such as good roads, a rest room in the town where the members do their trading, a community nurse, the public schools and clean food. The little country town grocery often is in need of a general clean-up if the food supplied is to be pure and wholesome. There are state laws requiring certain standards of cleanliness and sanitation and women's clubs can greatly assist the authorities who see that the laws are enforced. Definite work on some line of community interest is the best way to keep a club alive and active.

The following important rules may help you in conducting the business of your club:

- 1—All remarks should be addressed to the president.
- 2—When several members rise to speak the president should recognize the one who rose first, if possible.
- 3—There should be no talking among the members except when the president suggests it.
- 4—Even when the vote "aye" seems unanimous, the president should never neglect to ask for the negative vote; this is necessary in order to do things in a fair and correct manner.
- 5—When there is an equal number of ayes and noes, the president casts the deciding vote.
- 6—If a member is not pleased with a motion which is made she can move to amend or change the motion, or she can move to substitute a motion of her own on the same subject for the first motion.
- 7—A motion to adjourn can be made at any time.

I suggest that you get a copy of "Robert's Rules of Order," to help you in points of parliamentary law. If you will send me a stamped return envelope, I shall send you a suggestion for a model constitution and by-laws for your club.—S. G. N.

I have a fair complexion, blue eyes and dark hair. What colors may I wear best?—A. M. W., Fairview, Kan.

You may wear cream and ivory white, golden brown and golden tan, all shades of blue, all shades of gray and blue gray, dark red, mustard yel-

low or amber, shell pink and black. The more subdued shades are better for your type than the strong colors.—S. G. N.

In answer to a reader's inquiry about the amount of flour to use in light bread and whether or not air bubbles on the dough indicate that the bread is spoiled, will say that I use 1 quart of flour to 1 quart of water in making yeast and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of flour to 1 of water in stiffening the dough.

Air bubbles are very likely to appear on the dough when it is very light and they cause no harmful results.

This is my recipe for light bread: Boil 2 medium-sized potatoes in 1 quart of water until tender, in the evening, mash until free from lumps and add enough water to make a quart. Soak 1 cake of yeast in the potato water until it falls to pieces. Have the water warm and add 2 tablespoons of sugar and 1 quart of flour. Mix well and set in a warm place overnight. Put 4 quarts of flour in a mixing pan in the morning and add 2 tablespoons of salt, the yeast and 1 quart of warm water. Knead until the dough is smooth, grease well and set in a warm place to rise until twice its size. Knead and let rise again until light, mold into loaves and let rise until twice their size. Bake 1 hour in a moderate oven. I let the bread rise 2 hours the first time,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours the second and 1 hour the last.—Mrs. E. L. Morris, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

## Dishes Made on the Farm

Readers are invited to send in their favorite recipes. A prize of 50 cents is awarded each week for the best recipe received. Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

**Old-Fashioned Cookies (Prize Recipe)**—Cream 3 cups of sugar and 1 cup of lard, then add 1 cup of sweet milk, 6 well-beaten eggs, 5 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 level teaspoon of soda, a little salt and vanilla and enough flour to mix as soft as can be rolled out. This recipe makes almost 3 gallons of cookies and calls for no more ingredients than one cake.—Mrs. Jerry Howard, Sumner Co., Kansas.

**Bean Salad**—Mix well together 1 large can of baked beans, 2 cups of chopped cabbage, 2 hard-boiled eggs, and 3 tablespoons of chopped sweet pickles. Add a little salad dressing.—Mrs. Lottie Fraser, Cloud Co., Kansas.

**Fruit Pudding**—Our family has enjoyed this recipe more than anything I have found for a long time. It is economical and much more healthful than pie. Put about 2 cups of cooked apple sauce, cherries, peaches or any fruit into a pudding pan, sweeten and set on the stove to heat. Over this pour a plain cake batter made of the following ingredients: 1 tablespoon of butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar, 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of flour, 3 level teaspoons of baking powder, and any flavoring desired. Steam or bake.—Mrs. Nina Beatty, Hitchcock, Russell Co., Kansas.

**Salmon Loaf**—Mix well together 1 can of salmon picked fine with a fork, 4 eggs, 4 tablespoons of butter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of bread or cracker crumbs, and salt and pepper to taste. Steam 1 hour in a quart bowl and serve with a white sauce made as follows: Put 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, stir until melted and bubbling, add 2 tablespoons of flour, a little salt and pepper and stir until well mixed, then add 1 cup of milk and stir and cook until smooth.—Mrs. Joseph Evans, Colorado.

**Pigs in the Blanket**—Make a dough of 2 cups of flour, 3 teaspoons of baking powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of butter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk; roll out and cut into 3-inch squares. Put in a link sausage or a wiener that has been boiled 5 minutes, roll up, pinch the ends together and bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes.—Mrs. Carl Dettweiler, Harvey Co., Kansas.

**Digestible Suet Pudding**—To 1 egg lightly beaten add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup each of sugar and molasses. Mix well, then add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of suet which has been run thru the food chopper, 1 cup of bread crumbs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of soda dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sour milk, 1 teaspoon of baking powder sifted with 2 scant cups of flour, and 1 cup each of raisins and figs chopped and floured. Mix all together and steam in a well greased and floured steamer 1 hour. Serve

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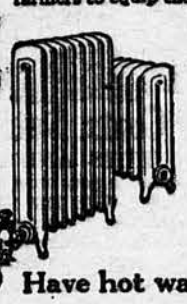
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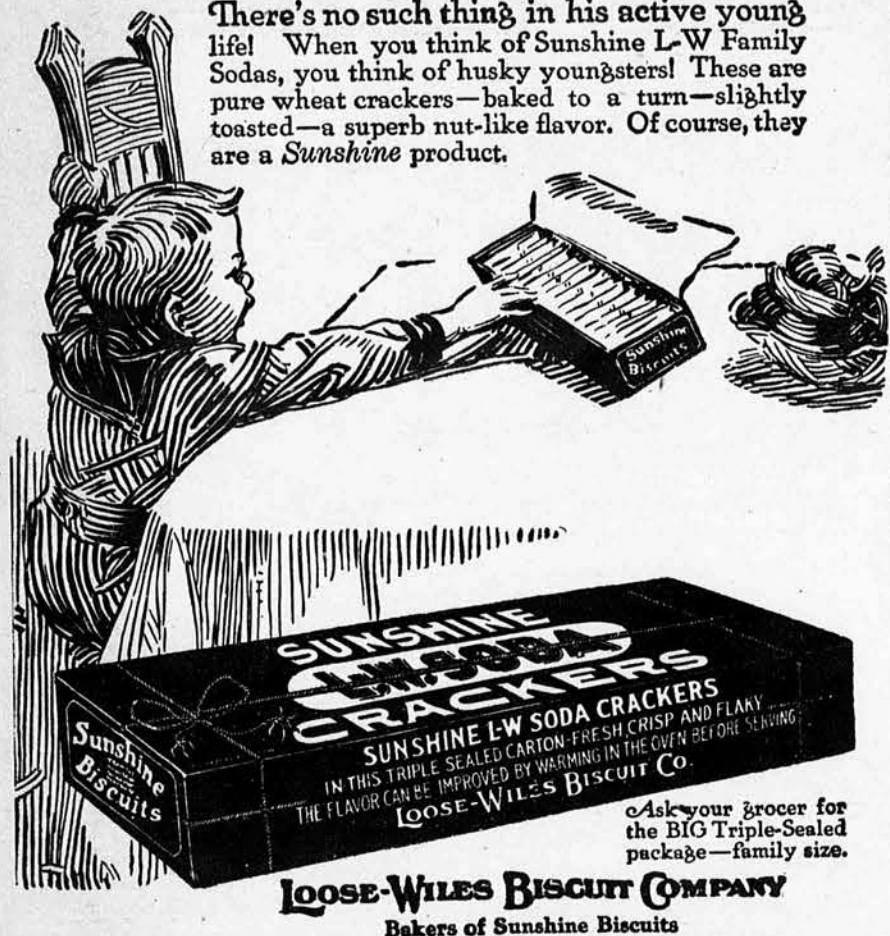
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hot with the following hot sauce: Place in a saucepan 2 cups of boiling water to which add a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Mix thoroughly  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of corn starch and add slowly to the water. Stir rapidly to prevent lumps forming. Remove from the fire when clear and add a few drops of any desired flavoring. This pudding is delicious.—Mrs. Carrie Hansen, Marion Co., Kansas.

### Our Achievement Day Program

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

February 8 was the date set for our Achievement Day program. It was a windy, snowy day but there were many who did not let it prevent them from attending the meeting. Officers were elected, second year achievement pins bestowed, county prizes awarded, a new program outlined and work begun for another year.

Our county club leader had brought Miss Faubian from the State Agricultural college to talk on the subject of "Milk and Its Uses." Miss Faubian had been a Jefferson county girl so she felt quite at home in our part of the state. It will be remembered by many that about a year ago there were single representatives from each state sent to Washington for special instructions in the uses of milk, especially in the making of cottage cheese. We were fortunate in having our state's representative with us.

Our speaker prefaced her remarks about cheese with a discussion of the value of milk, especially to the growing child. She showed how milk contained all the elements needed for bodily growth. Lacking milk for food, a child may seem normal but it will be found that his teeth are in poor condition or his eyes sore, or some other defect present. In the Chinese people one effect of the lack of milk is a disease called bara-bara, I think. Our speaker showed that even with milk at 15 cents a quart, it was cheaper than meat in so far as food value is concerned. The food value of skim milk was especially emphasized. It was remarked that much of this is wasted. We farm women took exception to this, thinking that as a drink for chickens and pigs, it is not wasted. Figures were given to show that a hog raiser will not pay more than 60 cents a hundred pounds for skim milk. From it he could not expect to produce more than 4 and a fraction pounds of pork or about 75 cents worth at market value. Made into cottage cheese, at 15 cents a pound, the 100 pounds of milk would produce more than \$2 worth. It is the writer's opinion that a regular hog raiser might consider 4 pounds of growth in young pigs as worth more than 4 pounds of pork at market value. The comparison in value of milk would still be in favor of making it into cheese if a market could be found for large amounts of such a product.

Miss Faubian described two ways of making cottage cheese known as the hot method and the cold method. She stated that most failures in making cheese could be easily traced to too great heat. Many persons say they cannot make good cheese from separated milk. It was rather a reflection on our usual methods of handling milk to have this trouble explained on the ground of cleanliness. Many impurities are removed in a separator. Some of these would probably hasten the process of souring if they had been left in the milk.

In making cheese by the hot method, we were advised to add  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 cup of sour milk to each gallon of milk used. This should be well mixed and kept at a temperature of about 75 degrees for 10 or 12 hours. By that time the milk should be well clabbered. It should be cut into small cubes to help release the whey and set in a pan of water kept at 100 degrees for 25 to 30 minutes. That is very little above body heat; the water should not feel hot to the finger. A dairy thermometer is the best tester. At the end of the half hour the cheese should be hung up to drain. If left too long it will be dry. It should be taken down and salted while still moist. A teaspoon of salt to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of cheese is given as the correct amount. Some who follow this heating method prefer to pour hot water into the thick milk and others set the pan in the oven instead of setting it in a pan of hot water.

In the cold method, the milk is mixed with sour milk as in the hot method. At the same time,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a junket tablet, dissolved in cold water is added to each gallon of milk used. The milk is then kept at 75 degrees for about 10 or 12 hours. It should then be carefully shifted from the pan to closely woven muslin cloth and pressed, with considerable pressure to remove the whey. This is said to make a much better product, one of finer grain, than the hot method does.

It has been proved to us that good food will work miracles in making beef even in the worst looking animals. Our partner in the big pasture had an "ornery" looking calf that he called a Holstein. Had it been on the premises of a breeder of purebred Holsteins when buyers came, I am confident he would have pushed it in the hay mow and covered it up. It had a thin, stunted look. When he took it home, he fed it well on silage, alfalfa and corn and, presto change, the creature took on fat. The meat was fat and tender as one could wish. We assisted in canning the animal. Leaving out some rib roasts and steak from three quarters, we canned 62 quarts in one day. This meant the best use of two stoves and two hot water canners. We also helped a neighbor can a Jersey. Good feed had made excellent beef of this non-beef breed. There would be several more than the 54 cans that we put up during school hours. There is a chance for a professional canner in a farm community to make good wages and keep busy.

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A.—It is reliable.

Q.—What makes it reliable?

A.—The chassis was designed five years ago to be extremely simple. Then we kept on making and making Maxwells all alike on this chassis year after year until now we have made 300,000 of them. Our policy is to do one thing well and thus obtain perfection.

Q.—Have you changed the original design any?

A.—Not in any single fundamental. We have added an improvement here and there from time to time—but no changes from our original program.

Q.—Have there been any great chassis improvements in the last 5 years?

A.—We believe not. There have been multi-cylinder cars and multi-valve cars; but in a car under \$1000 we do not believe them to be practical.

Q.—How much of the Maxwell car do you build?

A.—We believe that we manufacture more of the parts that go into our car than any other manufacturer.

Q.—Why do you do this—can you

not buy parts from others cheaper than you can build them?

A.—In some cases yes; but not so good as we can build them. In other cases no, for we operate 8 great plants, have an investment that runs into many millions of dollars, carry a tremendous inventory, have a rapid "turn-over" and a large one. Besides, we make parts for cars other than our own including some that cost in excess of \$4000.

Q.—Has the Maxwell every modern equipment?

A.—Yes, even including the carrying of the gas tank in the rear.

Q.—Have you improved the appearance of the Maxwell any?

A.—Yes. We have made a vast improvement in the last few months—so much so that many persons thought we produced a new model. Note the illustration. This is drawn from a photograph without the slightest exaggeration.

Q.—How about parts?

A.—There are \$5,000,000 in parts carried by 2500 Maxwell dealers all over the United States.

Q.—Will you reduce the present price if I buy a Maxwell now?

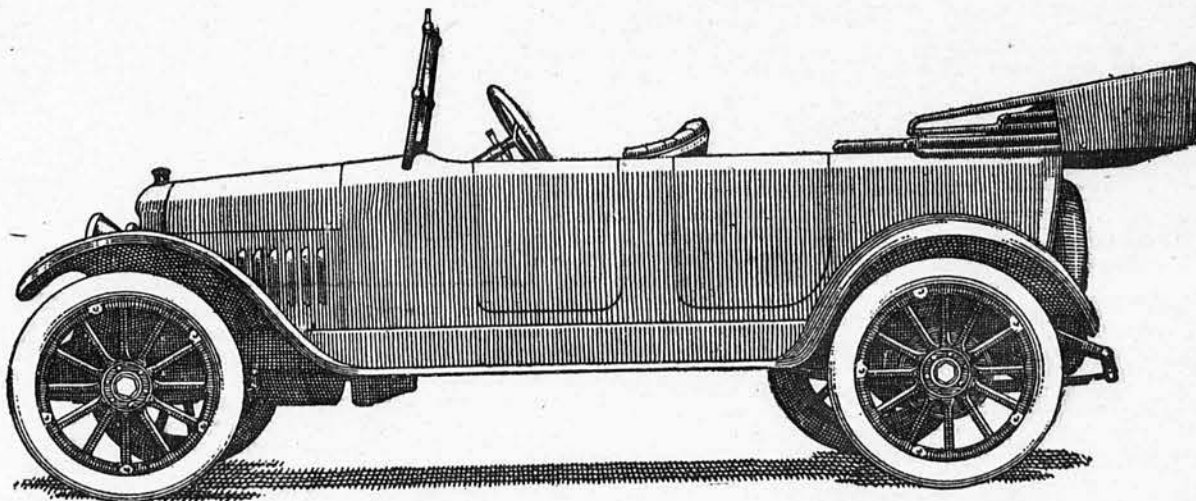
A.—No. The present price is guaranteed until July.

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MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., DETROIT



More miles per gallon  
More miles on tires





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—the fence that has become so popular with farmers everywhere because it lasts longest, looks best and always stands tight and trim. When you buy fencing be sure to

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is a factor that makes for strength, that ought never be overlooked by those with tender lungs or who perchance through frailty must needs utilize every means to keep up vitality and maintain body-weight.

Scott's is concentrated, easily assimilable nourishment that builds strength.

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993 North 21st Street LINCOLN, NEB.

## For Our Young Readers

### Two Boys Learn How to Mount Animal Skins

BY MRS. ANNIE M. NUNN

AS A SIDE LINE for boys on the farm, there is nothing more desirable than amateur taxidermy, offering as it does so many opportunities for profit as well as pleasure.

Farm boys are generally in position to do more or less trapping and hunting. And who of them would not be fascinated with the work of collecting and preserving their trophies?

This article was suggested to me by the enterprise of two of my young friends, Cleo Hubbard and Joe Stanton, who are deeply interested in this kind of work and who are making a tremendous success of it, too. It all came about in this way.

A taxidermist was employed for several days on a buffalo ranch, near the homes of these boys, to mount a buffalo. Naturally, my friends were absorbed in watching the process from start to finish. They became eager to try their hands at the art. Thus when sometime later, they discovered an advertisement offering a correspondence course in taxidermy, they replied to it with enthusiasm.

Together they paid for the course and the lessons began. From the first the boys were delighted with them, es-

christened, probably by the negro groom, Peter, was a large animal. According to measurements taken on the porch at Mount Vernon, he was 15 hands high, and his body and limbs were large in proportion to his height; his ears were 14 inches long, and his vocal cords were powerful. He was, however, a sluggish beast, and the sea voyage had affected him so unfavorably that for some time he was of little use. In letters to Lafayette and others, Washington commented facetiously upon the beast's failure to appreciate "Republican enjoyment." Ultimately, however, Royal Gift recovered his strength and ambition, and proved a valuable piece of property. He was presently sent on a tour of the South, and while in South Carolina was in the charge of Col. William Washington, a hero of the Cowpens and other battles. The profits from the tour amounted to \$678.64, yet Royal Gift seems to have experienced some rough usage on the way, for he arrived home lame and thin and in a generally debilitated condition. The general wrote to the colonel about it thus:

"From accounts which I have received from some gentlemen in Virginia, he was most abominably treated on the journey by the man to whom he was entrusted, for, instead of moving him slowly and steadily along as he ought, he was prancing (with the Jack) from one public meeting or place to another in a gait which could but prove injurious to an animal that had hardly ever been out of a walk before—and afterward, I presume (in order to recover lost time), rushed him beyond what he was able to bear the remainder of the journey."

No doubt the beast aroused great curiosity along the way among folks who had never before set eyes upon such a creature. We can well believe that the cry, "General Washington's jackass is coming!" was always sufficient to attract a gaping crowd. And many would be the sage comments upon the animal's voice and appearance.

### It's a Musical Instrument

What musical instrument is represented in this picture? 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



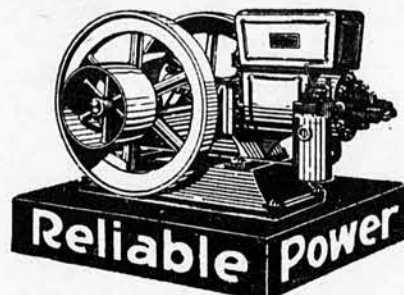
### Washington's Mules

Few persons know that George Washington, according to his own account, was the first American to try to raise mules. Soon after the Revolution, says Paul Leland Haworth in "George Washington: Farmer," he asked our representative in Spain to ascertain whether it would be possible "to get permission to extract a Jack ass of the best breed." At that time the exportation of those animals from Spain was forbidden by law, but Senor Florida Blanca, the Spanish minister of state, brought the matter to the attention of the king, who, in a fit of generosity, sent to the American hero two jacks and two jennets. One of the jacks died on the way over; but the other animals, in charge of a Spanish caretaker, reached Boston, and Washington dispatched an overseer to escort them to Mount Vernon, where they arrived December 5, 1785. An interpreter, named Captain Sullivan, was brought down from Alexandria, and thru him the general propounded to the caretaker many grave inquiries regarding the care of the beasts, and set down the answers carefully in writing. Royal Gift, as the ass was duly

## LOW PRICES NOW ON KEROSENE ENGINES

Through the genius and efforts of the Ottawa Mfg. Co., at Ottawa, Kan., kerosene oil is now absolutely dependable for reliable engine power. A gallon of cheap kerosene oil now gives more power than a gallon of high-priced gasoline.

Six years ago that company foresaw the need of a simple kerosene engine—an engine that would burn kerosene oil or gasoline—either fuel, at any time,



In the same engine, without making any change in the engine—one that the average farmer and shop man could easily understand and operate. And, above all, one that could be sold for a low price and be durable and dependable for all work, at all times of the year.

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This company's new book, printed in three colors, shows the construction and easy operation of these kerosene oil and gasoline engines. It gives full information of the entire line of sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 22 H.P., and styles in Stationary, Portable and Saw-rig outfits. Every intending engine user should by all means read this exceptional book and note the low prices before arranging to try any engine. This book is sent free, simply by writing for it to the Ottawa Mfg. Co., 552 King Street, Ottawa, Kan.

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Kansas City, Missouri.



## More Silos Needed in Kansas

Start a Crop Savings Bank on Your Farm

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS farmers are planning to build a great many silos this year, because they have learned the value of such equipment in the bitter school of experience. The silo is the best crop insurance a farmer can have and it often will pay for itself in the first season it is used. Kansas has a larger area of fertile soil within its domain than any other state in the Middle West. It has a climate much milder than that of any of the Northern or Eastern states and it grows a greater variety of crops than any other state in the West. Many states must depend on corn largely for their principal supply of grain feed, but Kansas not only grows corn but also kafir, milo, feterita, Freed's sorghum, cane, Sudan grass, cowpeas, soybeans, and many other crops that can be utilized for silage.

When dry seasons come here as they do everywhere else, the silo enables the farmer to save his crop that otherwise might be a total loss. In wet seasons when corn or the sorghum crops have been put into shocks or ricks and left in the field the fodder often gets damp, becomes moldy and much of it may spoil. This was true last fall in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. There was a great deal of rain and snow which caused much valuable feed to spoil so that it was unfit for use.

### When Pastures Fail

Many farmers in these states for several years have been growing large acreages of wheat upon which they have depended for pasture and succulent feed for their livestock, but the same rains that spoiled the fodder made the wheat fields too soft to pasture so that the cattle and other stock were deprived of this grazing. Later when the weather got colder several heavy snows came which kept the wheat fields covered all winter. Farmers who had no silos suddenly found themselves deprived of a large part of the feed they thought they had. Those who tried to buy grain and mill feeds found that these feeds could be obtained only at prices that were practically prohibitive. For a long time farmers who were willing to pay such prices could get only a few sacks of mill feeds at a time and those who lived a long distance from town found this a very impracticable and unsatisfactory arrangement.

As a result of this feed shortage many farmers had to sell off their stock at a considerable sacrifice. This has resulted in a shortage of livestock this year that it will take some time to overcome. The only remedy is to protect ourselves against a possible recurrence of a feed shortage. The best crop insurance a man can have is a good silo, whether it be brick, wood, stone, metal or concrete. The man who has had a block silo for a number of years believes in it because his experience has been confined to it. The same is true with the man who has used a wood, brick, tile, metal or concrete silo.

In deciding upon the kind of silo the

farmer should remember that as the economy of feeding silage depends in part upon the efficiency of the silo it is necessary that the silo be airtight, waterproof, ratproof, windproof, fireproof, and permanent. Many farmers find stave silos fit into their program best because of the simple and easy construction required. The arrangement also is such that they can be built of almost any size or required height.

The most important point to consider in building any silo is permanence. Cement stave silos are permanent. Many of them built 12 years ago are in as perfect condition today as when they were first built. Concrete grows stronger and tougher with age. There is practically no outlay for upkeep and repairs, no painting, no mortar joints to fill and no holes to patch. A cement stave silo on your farm will make large returns yearly for many years to come.

Another strong point in favor of the cement stave silo is the ease and speed with which it can be built. Four men are usually required to do the work—two above, one to set the staves, and the other to follow and plumb them, while two men below hoist the staves and help with scaffolding. Common types of cement silo staves are 28 to 30 inches long, 10 to 12 inches wide, and 2½ to 3 inches thick. There is of course some variation of method prevailing among the different stave manufacturers in making the staves so that they may be joined together properly, but as all of these methods are being used with reasonable satisfaction, the slight differences are not of great consequence, and occasionally give an intending purchaser the opportunity to select a type which most appeals to his personal fancy.

### The Cement Stave Silo

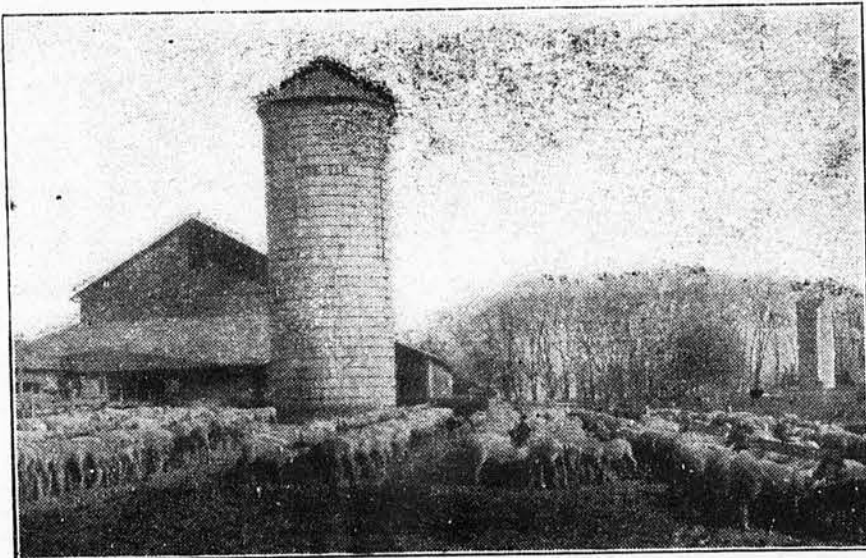
No doubt the most important requirement is that the silo be airtight. Silage spoils owing to bacterial action, which cannot take place unless air is present. Cement stave silos are so built that it is impossible for air to reach the silage thru the walls.

It also is necessary that the walls of a silo be watertight not only to prevent entrance of water from the outside, but to prevent silage juices from escaping. The individual staves of which the cement stave silo is made are watertight and when laid up the joints between them are sealed in such a manner that there is no leakage. Cement staves have been successfully used for building water tanks of moderate height.

Rats and mice will gnaw their way into some silos, if possible, to nest in the silage. The holes which they make permit air to enter and result in considerable silage being spoiled. Rats and mice cannot gnaw thru concrete.

Cement stave silos are windproof. They have withstood tornadoes which have leveled other silos and all surrounding structures. The weight of the cement stave silo is a great point

(Continued on Page 59.)



A Good Cement Stave Silo Never Fails to Increase the Yearly Income and the Land Value of Any Well Arranged Farm.

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**C. G. PHILLIPS**  
The Corona Man

**How To Treat Hoofs Wounds Sores etc**

is unlike anything you ever tried or used. Don't confuse it with salves which contain grease and blister compounds. This remedy has no equal. It is not a grease but the fatty secretions extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep. It is readily absorbed by skin and hoof, penetrates to the inflamed inner tissues and

**Heals Without Leaving a Scar**

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After considerable experimental work we now have a perfect stropping attachment, with which anyone can put all four cutting edges in shape in a minute. We have found that at least one hundred perfect haircuts can be obtained by using this stropper. Cut out this ad and send it to us with only \$1.00 TODAY and we will send you the stropper ABSOLUTELY FREE. Both DUPLEX HAIR CUTTER AND STROPPER, the Big \$2.00 outfit for ONLY \$1.00. This wonderful half price offer will not be repeated. Send TODAY.

**PATENTED OCT. 8, 1918**

**PRICE TO INTRODUCE ONLY \$1.00**

**WORTH \$5.00 COSTS \$1.00**



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You do not need any experience or practice to use the DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER. It comes to you ready for instant use, and five minutes after you receive it you can have your hair cut better than it was ever cut before.

The DUPLEX will cut as closely or trim as long as you wish it to. No clippers or scissors are needed with the DUPLEX; it finishes the work completely. It cuts the front hair long and the back hair short. Trims around the ears, etc.

Inside of a very short time you will have to pay \$2.00 for the DUPLEX. The price today is \$2.00, but while our present stock lasts we will accept this advertisement the same as \$1.00 Cash. Cut it out and send it with ONLY \$1.00 and we will send you the \$2.00 DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER AND STROPPER ready for instant use, postage paid, to any address. Agents wanted.

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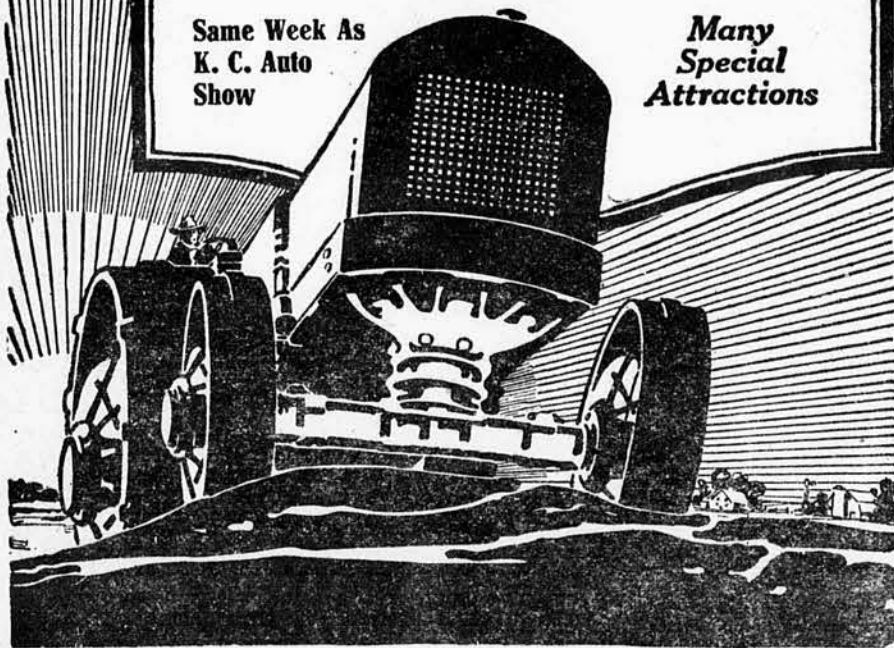
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**Sweeney Trained 5,000 Soldier Mechanics for the Government.** The big Sweeney Army School with its immense equipment, and its corps of master instructors has been added to the regular Sweeney Auto School. The same wonderful organization will train you to win the battles of life.

**Write Today, Now.** for my 72-page illustrated book. It tells the whole story of the Sweeney System and how you can find real opportunity. It is absolutely FREE. Write to

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that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing; add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing

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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim

## Try Sudan Grass for Forage

Farmers Should Grow Dependable Hay Crops

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM  
Specialist in Farm Crops

**S**UDAN grass is a valuable crop for hay and pasture. Its use for these purposes is gradually increasing in Kansas. In 1917, over 26,000 acres of Sudan grass was grown, while in 1915 this sorghum was not considered of sufficient importance to include among the crops reported by the Kansas state board of agriculture. It has been grown in almost every county in the state and is no doubt familiar to the majority of Kansas farmers.

Sudan grass is an annual. It differs from other sorghums in that the stems and leaves are comparatively fine and the plants stool abundantly. Johnson grass and Sudan grass resemble each other closely but the Sudan grass does not have the fleshy root stalks characteristic of Johnson grass and will not grow from the roots after the first season. When seeded broadcast or in close drills, Sudan grass grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet and from 6 to 9 feet high when planted in rows.

### Where the Crop Originated

Sudan grass was obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture from Sudan, Africa, a hot, dry country bordering on the Sahara Desert. Like other members of the sorghum family, Sudan grass is adapted to growing under comparatively warm, dry conditions. Hence, it thrives well in most of Kansas. It is adapted especially to Central Kansas, but does well in the other parts of the state. It can be grown successfully on all soils adapted to the production of corn and sorghum. Sudan grass is susceptible to wet conditions and poor results have been obtained where this crop was planted on heavy, poorly drained land. It makes its maximum development on well drained loam and sandy loam soils. Like other sorghums, Sudan grass develops an extensive vigorous root system and does comparatively well on poor, thin soils.

Sudan grass is of greatest value when utilized as a combined hay and pasture crop, altho it can be grown to an advantage for either of these purposes only. When properly handled, it produces an excellent quality of hay that is fully equal to and often superior to prairie hay. Yields of 4 tons an acre often are obtained, and as much as 8 tons an acre have been obtained on good soil in favorable seasons. Where summer pasture is lacking, Sudan grass can be used to a good advantage for this purpose after the first cutting of hay has been obtained. Since the second cutting of hay comes on during the latter part of July or first of August, it is available at a time when other pasture is likely to be short. Sudan grass often is grown for pasture alone, and is pastured thruout the entire growing season. It is greatly relished by livestock both in the green and cured states. From 200 to 600 pounds of seed an acre usually are produced. Since seed sells from 10 to 15 cents a pound, as a rule, Sudan

grass often can be profitably grown for seed production.

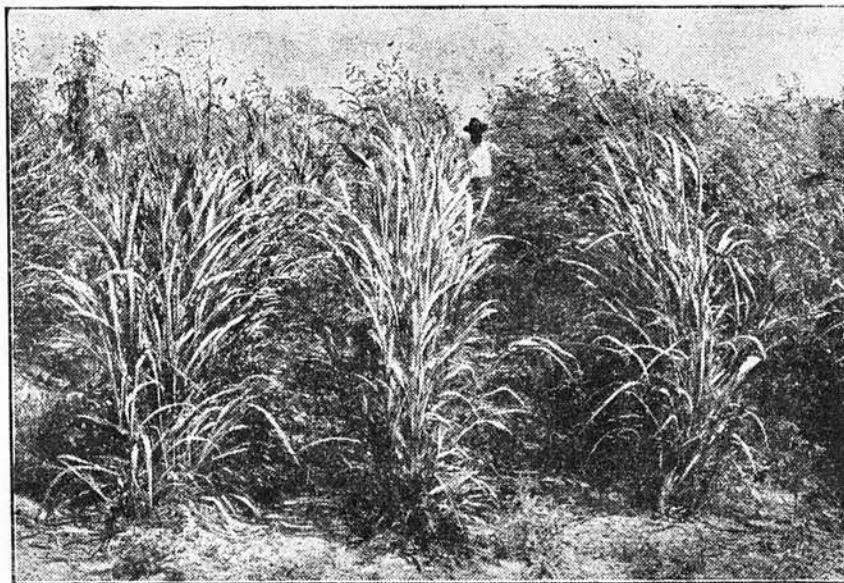
Like corn and sorghum, Sudan grass responds to good seedbed preparation. Where this crop is grown in rows for seed production, the method of seedbed preparation that gives best results for corn or sorghum should be utilized in preparing the ground for Sudan grass. In Eastern Kansas where sorghums are surface planted, fall or winter plowing gives best results on the lighter types of soils, while on heavy clay soils, spring plowing is preferable to fall plowing. Heavy soils are likely to become too compactly settled before seeding time when fall plowed. It usually is necessary to disk both fall and spring plowed land just preceding seeding time in order to put the ground in condition to plant. In Central and Western Kansas where the lister method of planting rowed crops usually is practiced, blank listing in the fall is a very satisfactory method of preparing ground for Sudan grass. The furrows catch and hold the snow and prevent the blowing of the soil. Spring disking ground not fall listed, usually is a good practice since it kills weeds, cuts up the stubble and trash, and works it into the soil. It is always advisable to kill as many weeds as possible before Sudan grass is planted. Where weeds start along with the young Sudan grass plants, they are difficult to control. Where Sudan grass is broadcasted or grown in close drills—seeded with a grain drill—the land should be prepared in the same way as for small grain, millet, or broadcasted sorghum. A good seedbed for any of these crops is also a good seedbed for Sudan grass.

### The Rowed Planting Method

Rowed Sudan grass is planted in the same way as corn or sorghum, while that broadcasted or close drilled—seeded with a grain drill—is grown in the same manner as sowed or drilled sorghum. For Eastern Kansas the surface method of planting should be preferred, while listing is the most practical method for Western Kansas. In the former territory the furrow opener method of planting is a preferable one where Sudan grass is grown in rows. It consists of planting in shallow furrows made by two disks set on either side of the planter shoe of the ordinary corn planter. The shallow furrows facilitate controlling the weeds in that they can be covered more readily by early cultivations. When planted by the furrow method double rowed—rows one-half the ordinary width made by planting a second time straddling every other row of the first planting—Sudan grass can be cultivated once or twice with a spike tooth harrow without injury to the young plants. This is important in that weeds which otherwise could not be controlled are easily prevented from obtaining a start.

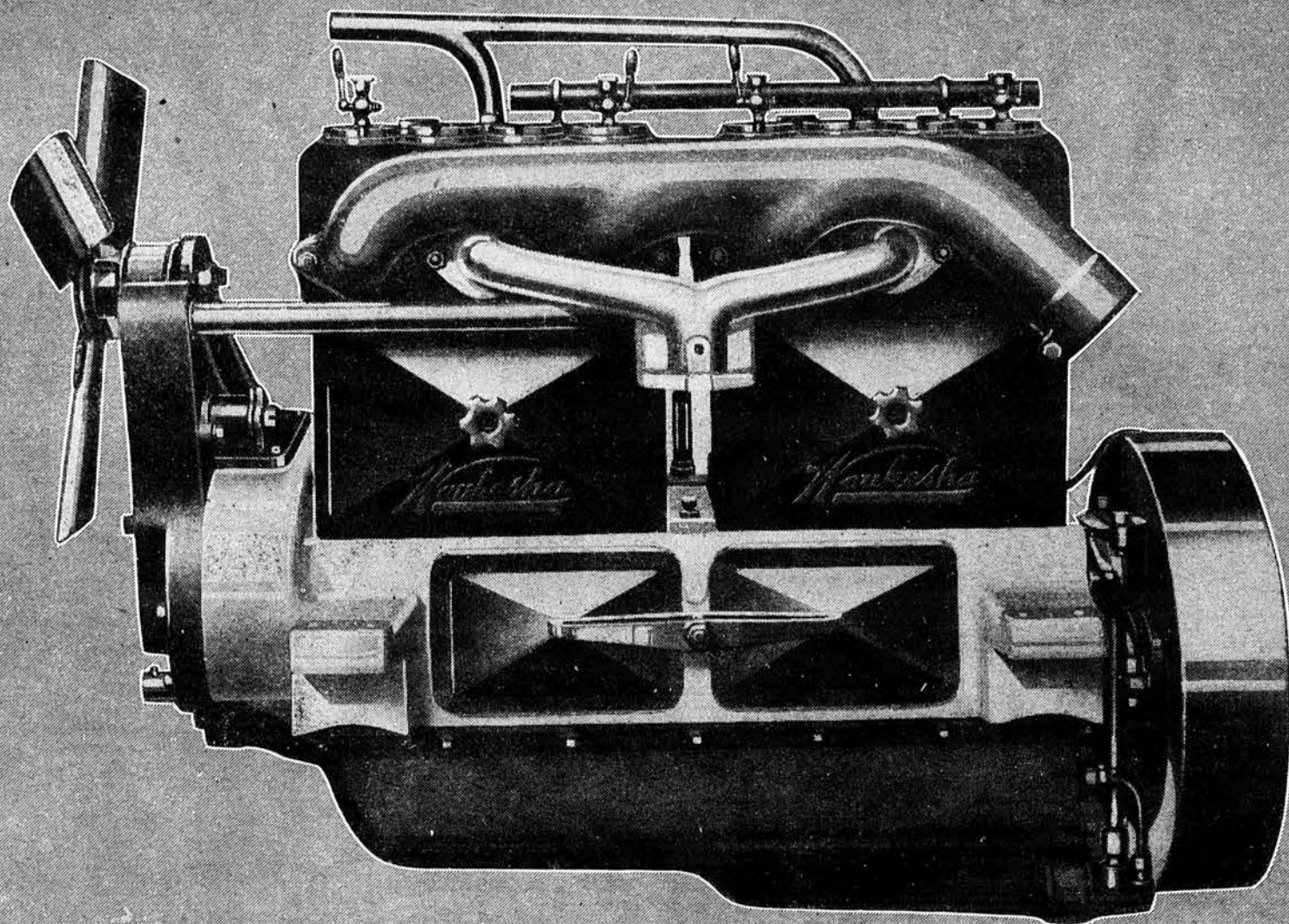
Sudan grass is a warm weather crop and should not be planted until the

(Continued on Page 47.)



Sudan Grass in Gray County, an Important Crop for the New Agriculture that is Being Established in Western Kansas.





## Back in the Fields and Highways

Government requirements have been fulfilled—facilities have been greatly expanded—designs have been refined and construction improved—now the full force of this great organization is focused on but one object: to meet with all possible dispatch, the ever broadening demand for

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**WAUKESHA MOTOR CO., Waukesha, Wis.**

*World's Largest Builders of Truck and Tractor Motors Exclusively*



# Best Wood Preservatives

## Tar, Creosote and Zinc Chlorid Stop Decay

BY KURT C. BARTH  
American Society of Agricultural Engineers

**W**OOD PRESERVATION is primarily a conservation measure and an economy of far reaching importance. Altho but a minor detail of structural engineering it is comparable, perhaps, with the axiom "take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves." Popularization of the practice of wood preservation is most desirable, but it is to be achieved only by education. The desire for thrift and economy is an indication of intelligence based on the conception of values, and that must be taught. Ignorance is wasteful. Colleges and experiment stations have done valuable work in connection with the preservation of fence posts. These investigations should be continued and augmented, but there is a larger and more important field, namely, structural wood for general building purposes and farm equipment.

The standard methods that have proved satisfactory under conditions

where their employment is warranted are divided into two groups—First, pressure processes—Second, non-pressure processes. These are again divided into methods which, tho similar, vary in procedure, which conforms to the operating conditions involved.

The pressure processes consist of the following: (a) Full cell treatment; (b) Empty cell treatment. In the former the timber is impregnated with a predetermined quantity of preservative a cubic foot—the wood cells remaining filled, and in the latter a predetermined quantity of preservative is also injected, but the surplus oil is recovered from the wood cells, leaving merely a coating on the cell walls. Treatment in both cases is applied in large cylinders or retorts under heavy artificial pressure, and commercial coal-tar, creosote oil as well as zinc chlorid, or a solution of zinc creosote are the standard preservatives.

Non-pressure processes are divided

into: (a) Open tank processes; (b) Surface treatments. The former is strictly an impregnation process, as under proper conditions the timber is impregnated in practically the same manner, excepting that no artificial means other than the heating of the oil is resorted to. Even control is possible with reasonable care. The treatment consists of complete submersion for varying periods in alternate hot and cold baths of refined coal-tar creosote oil. No other preservative is really suitable for this process.

Briefly, impregnation of wood is obtained by the aid of atmospheric pressure, gravity of the preservative, and a slight vacuum resulting from expansion and contraction of air and moisture in the wood cells caused by the difference in temperature between the hot and cold treatments.

Surface treatments mean any practical method of applying refined coal-tar creosote oil to the surface of wood, surrounding it with an intact film of the preservative. The special feature is entirely and thoroly to coat the portion, or surface, which it is intended to protect, and to accomplish this it is usually necessary to make two or three successive applications. Surface treatments are distinct from the regular creosoting processes, namely,

pressure and open tank treatments. Thus, we are confronted, perhaps, with a considerable selection that, judging from experience, is confusing to many, but each and every method has definite limitations, and is fit particularly for certain purposes, so that determination of these effectively eliminates those treatments not suitable to the conditions encountered. As far as the agricultural industry is concerned, we may immediately eliminate pressure treatments as unavailable. The exception where farmers are so located as to be able to purchase pressure treated material from commercial creosoting plants, simply proves the rule. Of the 100 odd pressure treating plants in the United States but very few are so situated that it is possible for them to supply the general trade. Over 80 per cent are contract plants, whose entire production is sold to large industrials such as railroads, for dock, wharf and harbor improvements and for paving blocks. In the future it may be possible that a number of additional commercial plants will be established, and that these will produce creosoted material ready for the general market, but it is not practicable to count thereon at least for a considerable time to come. Consequently, we find that the average consumer—especially the farmer and land owner—must avail himself of non-pressure processes of treatment if he desires to benefit from the practice of wood preservation.

### Open Tank Process

The open tank process may be employed by anyone who is in a position to supply the necessary tanks, and means of heating the preservative. In some cases such simple apparatus will cost \$50, in other instances \$200, \$100, and even perhaps up to \$1,000. Thus, the availability of this method is largely dependent upon the quantity of lumber to be treated at one time, or within a reasonably short period. The farmer is again excluded from employing this method largely because he has not sufficient work at one time to warrant the expense of the necessary equipment, but eventually it must be our object to induce the progressive land owner so to equip himself that he can creosote lumber by the open tank process whenever the occasion therefor arises. He naturally will not do this at first, but after having used the more simple methods and having experienced satisfactory results therefrom he is more likely to consider favorably the permanent installation required, viewing it in the same spirit with which he, perhaps, builds a smoke house, or some other equipment that is also only used occasionally during the year.

Primarily the introduction of preservative treatments on the American farm is dependent upon the promotion of surface treatments, that is, the application of the preservative with a paint brush, in the same manner as paint, or application of one or more coats with spraying machines, or dipping of the lumber and timbers into creosote for short periods, and without heating during favorable weather.

In the final analysis the entire problem devolves itself into educating the farmer to understand the cause and effect of decay, and to realize the loss to himself in dollars and cents of permitting the development of decay, and likewise the saving in dollars and cents resulting from the elimination of this loss by the practice of wood preservation.

### Kansas Farm Council

Plans for the organization of a state agricultural council were perfected at a recent meeting of farmers and stock raisers in the office of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. Under plans for the organization, some of the most extensive farming and stock raising interests of the state will be consolidated.

At the meeting in Topeka the state board of agriculture, Farmers' union, Grange, Co-operative Grain Dealers' association, Kansas Livestock association and the State Teachers' association were represented. The purpose of the organization is to further the interests of agriculture in this state. Dr. O. O. Wolff of Ottawa was named as president of the new organization.

Write us about your experience in raising and marketing hogs in 1918. We can use a number of such letters to good advantage.

# LaCrosse TRACTOR

**I**N buying your tractor think not only of today but also of tomorrow. The value of your tractor tomorrow depends upon whether or not it is standard today. This is the day of standardization.

The new La Crosse Tractor is the standard three plow tractor. It contains every feature which has made the La Crosse Happy Farmer Tractor so successful. It is the tractor which is up to date in every respect.

The tractor situation today is much like the automobile situation a year ago. The man who bought a standard automobile a year ago, can sell it today for more than he paid for it. To purchase a standard La Crosse Tractor today is to purchase a tractor which is not only the most practical type of farm machine but which is in addition a good financial investment.

## 12-24 Horsepower for \$1250

The new La Crosse Tractor at its minimum rating offers you 12-24 horsepower for \$1250, or practically one drawbar horsepower for every \$100 invested. In the La Crosse Tractor you secure full three plow capacity under all ordinary conditions, with a guaranteed drawbar pull of 2000 pounds.

In buying a La Crosse Tractor you profit directly by the size and strength of this Company. Our immense buying and manufacturing power make it possible for us to offer you maximum power for the minimum price at which a successful tractor can be built.

The La Crosse is the real one-man tractor. You can run it, together with La Crosse Tractor Implements,

single-handed. You can reach every working part of its engine from the driver's seat.

The La Crosse is the tractor which is self-guiding in the furrow and which turns in its tracks to right or left within a radius of nine feet. With its wide tread and perfect balance you can't upset it. Either front wheel will clear an obstruction 23 inches in height. Its double brake differential makes it especially fitted for hillside work.

The La Crosse Tractor is the perfect kerosene-burning tractor. It is exceptionally economical on fuel, holding the year's lowest average record for fuel consumption; does not overheat and is in every way reliable.

## La Crosse Tractor Implements

The right implements are important. With your La Crosse Tractor, use La Crosse Tractor Plows, Disk Harrows and Power-Lift Grain Drills. All of them

can be handled by the use of a rope from the driver's seat on the tractor. Ask your dealer to show you these well-made implements.

## Write for Dealer's Name

The La Crosse Tractor means a Happy Farmer. It solves the worst of the labor problem, and makes farming easier, pleasanter and more profitable.

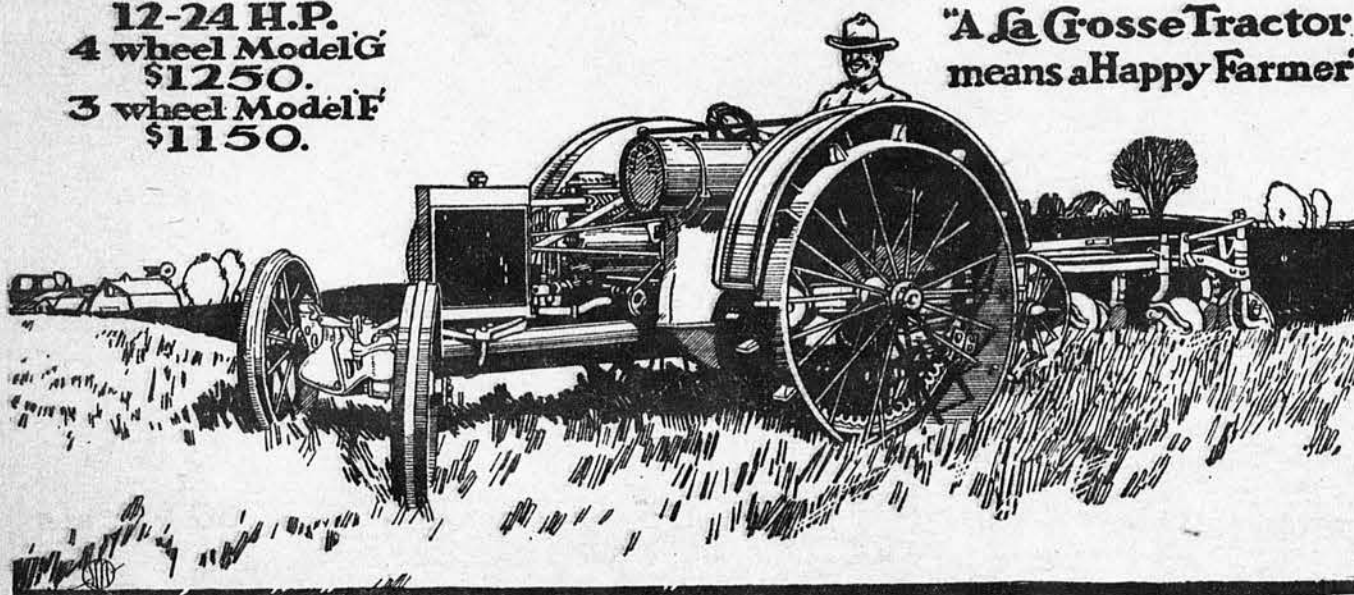
Write us today for the name of your La Crosse

Dealer. You cannot see him too soon if you hope to own a La Crosse Tractor this season, as the demand for the La Crosse Tractor is greater than the supply. Write now.

LA CROSSE TRACTOR COMPANY  
DEPARTMENT 992 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

**12-24 H.P.**  
**4 wheel Model G**  
**\$1250.**  
**3 wheel Model F**  
**\$1150.**

**"A La Crosse Tractor  
means a Happy Farmer"**





**Power Machinery for Profits**

(Continued from Page 6.)

see that the repairs are not worth mentioning. Any farmer that buys a truck doesn't need to spend a cent for repairs for from six months to two years. I have heard farmers say that they didn't spend any money for repairs worth mentioning since they have had their trucks and that is the truth. I have not spent very much according to the work I have done with it. I urge every farmer to buy a truck for if he does, he will never regret it as it will solve his farm work problem.

**My Experience with Tractors**

I selected a tractor that I thought had proved satisfactory in actual use, as it was manufactured by an old and well established company and was capable of pulling a three bottom plow, and also could run the ensilage cutter and small grain separator.

I found that it took time to care for the tractor, as well as to curry and feed the horses. I also found that the right amount of the best oil obtainable was the cheapest. My tractor being made to burn kerosene did it well, but here again I found it paid to select high test kerosene. The fuel and oil recommended by some tractor companies are not always the best and unless they are willing to guarantee the oil, I can see no advantage in using any special brand.

I plowed 100 acres without even cleaning a spark plug. Here is another important matter, burn plenty of water with the kerosene and you will keep your cylinders and spark plugs free from carbon. My first trouble was with my high tension magneto and spark plugs. The spark plug points burned off so as to make them out of adjustment with the breaker point in the magneto. This is a very simple trouble but it is very important to have the breaker point "gaps" and the "gap" in the spark plugs the same. This "gap" should be 1-64 inch for the K. W. high tension magneto. My next trouble was poor compression, loss of power and smoke in the exhaust. There seemed to be an excess of gas rushing out of the breather at each explosion. This was easily remedied by fitting new piston rings. Altho I have not tried them yet, I believe that the leak-proof continuous circle rings are much better than the common ring. In fitting my rings I also tightened the connecting rod bearings as they had necessarily been taken apart. I pulled a 20 by 36-inch separator with good results, clearing \$15 a day and having the usual delays that accompany a threshing outfit. The chief trouble with a small separator is over-feeding. I plowed 40 acres for wheat at odd times. I found the tractor a much more suitable plow horse in the hot sun and plowing hard dry ground. As near as I can estimate my expenses, my plowing cost about 35 cents an acre, not counting any wear on the machinery.

With the knives in good shape and the cutting bar sharp, I had no trouble pulling a 19-inch ensilage cutter and blowing the ensilage over a 40-foot silo. I filled four silos with but very little trouble. I have had some trouble with my transmission gears sticking. All that I have done to remedy this is to fill the transmission case above the oil level with oil.

The tractor makes a good engine for grinding and other odd jobs. Altho my tractor is only a two-cylinder, I believe a four-cylinder would give steadier power and better results. I like for the belt pulley to come straight from the crank shaft, so as not to engage any gears, as this loses power, oil and fuel. I believe a tractor that will develop 15-30 horsepower to be a farmer's best size, as it has plenty of power for everything and is not heavy enough to pack the soil when plowing.

Without question, I believe a well-made tractor to be a worth while investment to any farmer who really farms.

Richmond, Kan.

Every farmers' club can be, and should be, a center of action in behalf of better schools, roads, banking service, marketing—of each as a part of the general scheme of better living.

Be sure that the seed you buy for alfalfa and Sweet clover is free from weed seeds and other dangerous impurities.

# "The Only Answer is—Bushels"

Upon the efficiency with which the seed bed is prepared depends the size of the harvest.

And upon the size of the harvest depends the entire compensation of the farm owner—his reward for all his months of labor in plowing, disk-ing, seeding, cultivating, reaping, to say nothing of his money investment in land, implements, seed, etc.

The only answer to the entire year's effort is—bushels.

The best preparation, as a matter of course, depends upon using the best farm implements.

Farm owners using Oliver Tractor Implements get the greatest possible yield per acre. A single, actual instance—one out of thousands of similar cases—may be cited.

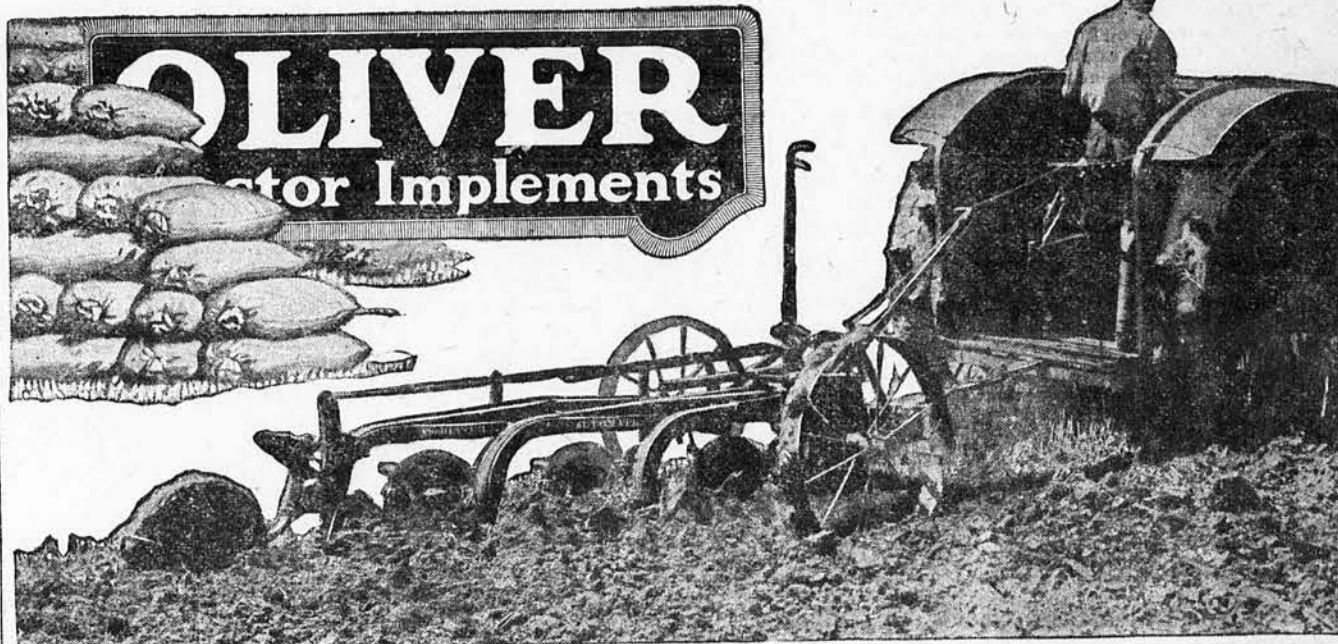
In the fall of 1917, J. B. Grinnell, Secretary of the Nebraska Farmers' Congress, plowed twenty acres of dry hard ground for winter wheat with Oliver plows. This is what he says in regard to their performance:—

"This field of wheat made an average of 35 bushels per acre. Neighboring fields, turned with other plows, averaged only from 15 to 25 bushels. When I saw this large yield I was convinced beyond a doubt of Oliver's superiority. The Oliver plows had paid for themselves several times over on this one crop of wheat."

Thousands of other farm owners—all Oliver users—have had the same results from Oliver tools. Oliver plowed lands give farm owners their answer in bushels—more bushels per acre.

**Oliver Chilled Plow Works**

South Bend, Indiana



"Oliver Plowed Fields Bring Greatest Yields"

Send for Catalog **FARM WAGONS**  
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.  
Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

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

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Save 30 to 50%. We Prepay Freight.  
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**H. & M. HARNESS SHOP** Dept. 101, Stock Yards ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI



## Good Pastures for Sheep

There are Many Profitable Grazing Crops

BY R. J. H. DE LOACH  
Specialist in Animal Industry



Every Permanent Pasture Should Have a Few Good Shade Trees to Shelter the Sheep from the Sun in Hot Weather. Plenty of Water Also is Needed.

THE luxuriance of the pastures of a farm is a measure of its fertility. Pastures often are neglected as factors in agricultural prosperity. They should be regarded as a crop, the same as wheat or corn, and made to yield abundantly.

"I cannot spare the space for sheep raising," says one farmer. "I need all my land for money crops." In the first place, land devoted to pastures, if it is made to yield abundantly, is not "spared." It constitutes a valuable crop which yields a profit-

able return on the investment, and if it is in leguminous forage, it is contributing, at the same time, to the necessary fertility for future crops. Furthermore, the animals grazing upon it, also contribute to the maintenance of soil fertility.

The reader will no doubt remember the apostrophe of John J. Ingalls to grass, in which he says:

"Should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

The truth of this statement, once impressed upon us, forces us to respect the economic importance of this lowly herb.

What Senator Ingalls really meant was that our livestock could not exist without grass and that we could not exist without the livestock.

Poor pastures should not, and need not be tolerated, but this form of inefficiency is far too common. Losses thru poor pastures are very likely to be ascribed to the sheep or other livestock which cannot thrive upon them. Unless sufficient fertility is maintained in the soil to nourish grasses, and the grasses actually raised, sheep cannot be expected to prosper any more than any other crop.

Sheep are naturally grazing animals, and unless they have adequate pastures they will not thrive. We have said before that they eat 90 per cent

of all the species of weeds commonly found on the farm. Furthermore, they will clean up the hedgerows and the fence lines. But this should not be taken to imply that they can as well do without better pastures. Sheep deserve and need the best pastures we can make and will thrive in proportion to the quality of forage they get from the pasture.

For sheep, grass should not be permitted to grow too high, however. Sheep need short sweet grasses. Wing says that the wild pasture grasses are best, and should be developed as much as possible. He also says that there are many kinds of pasture plants we can use to advantage, some of which are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Rye is a sweet succulent pasture and is easily grown. It is not rich in food value but is very wholesome; and, because of the ease with which it can be grown, is popular in all parts of the country. If the spring grain fields are put into winter rye, this will provide good feeding for the flock until time for planting the spring grain crop. Rye can be planted in any kind of waste place with good effect and will always pay for the trouble and cost.

### Vetch and Rye

If the land is suitable, hairy vetch can be sown with the rye and the two will make a good food combination in spring. This will make a longer season for grazing and a better food, but cannot be so closely grazed in winter. A good plan will be to put part of the land into rye, and part into vetch and rye, and have a movable fence for a partition.

For late spring and early summer grazing, oats and alfalfa are good. Sow these crops on good soil and fertilize well if you would get good results. Sow them early and use liberal quantities of seed, about 2 bushels of oats and 15 to 20 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre.

To graze these crops successfully, let the sheep run on them until eaten down close, then turn into other pastures or rotate with movable fences until a growth of oats and alfalfa gets started again. This can be repeated as often as the pasture is suitable for grazing.

The clovers are among the best pasture crops, first because they are rich in food value for sheep and second, because they enrich the soil they grow on. Sheep that have these for the annual pasture are also less troubled with diseases. They nibble off the upper leaves, and get cleaner food.

These plants, however, are rich in protein and would be too rich if grazed alone. When sown for pasture, orchard grass should be mixed with them. If grasses are to be had the animals will not overeat the richer foods.

### Be Careful With Clover

Wing observes that pasturing on clover is never absolutely safe, but the observance of a few simple rules will go far to insure safety. Do not graze young clover plants. Wait until they are almost to the blossoming stage. Do not graze hungry sheep on clover. Allow them to get almost filled up on other feeds before putting them into the cloverfield. Give them salt as soon as they are put upon pasture.

Rape belongs to the cabbage family, all branches of which fit well into the diet of sheep. It yields well in food value compared with other plants, but must be eaten green. Rape is usually better for autumn, and will afford good pasturage after other pastures are gone. Sheep fattened on rape will require some grain to finish them solid. Dwarf Essex is the most popular variety.

Cabbage makes a good feed, and where it can be grown successfully proves to be a cheap feed. Supplemented with a small amount of grain it will be found useful in getting breeders ready for market.

Every permanent pasture should have a few good shade trees in it for shelter from the sun in hot weather. Few breeders realize how much this means of the flock. Plenty of cool, clean water is also important in the pasture.

Remember the tractor is an iron horse and requires care the same as does his flesh-and-blood brother. But there is a difference between care and tinkering.

# The "Direct-Drive" Tractor Transmission

THERE are just two things you want a tractor to do for you—to furnish you with traction and belt power. How much of the power of the motor you get at the drawbar and the belt pulley depends upon the efficiency of the transmission.

The Patented Sliding Frame Transmission in Avery Tractors gives you a "Direct-Drive" in either high, low, reverse or in the belt.

### The Most Efficient Transmission System

The Avery "Direct-Drive" Transmission gives you the greatest amount of power at the drawbar because: It has only three shafts, only three gear contacts, and only six gears between the motor and the drawbar. All intermediate gears, shafts and bearings are eliminated. Furthermore, all Avery gears are straight spur gears; all are located outside of the frame, easily accessible and yet well protected; all are made of steel and semi-steel, which means that they are able to stand up under the hard strains of tractor work.

The Avery "Direct-Drive" Transmission gives you all the power of the motor at the belt. The belt pulley is located right on the end of the crankshaft. No power is lost through extra bearings or by turning corners

through bevel gears. Because the motor runs at low speed, we are able to use a larger belt pulley, which grips the belt better.

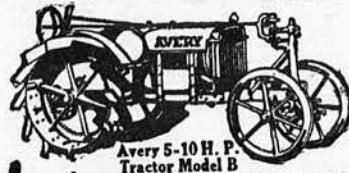
### The Tractor with the "Draft-Horse" Motor

Avery's are also the tractors with the "Draft-Horse" Motor—the Perfection Opposed Motor that is designed especially for tractor work and only for Avery Tractors, the motor with exclusive and protected features, such as the Renewable Inner Cylinder Walls, Adjustable Crankshaft Boxes, Duplex Kerosene and Distillate Gasifiers.

Avery Tractors are successfully used by farmers in all 48 States and 61 Foreign Countries. They are built complete in Avery Factories and are backed by branch houses and distributors covering every State in the Union.

### Write for the New 1919 Avery Catalog

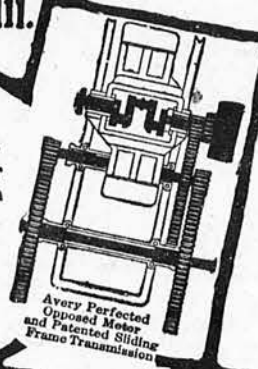
showing Avery Tractors built in sizes for every size farm, with the smallest size tractor selling at only \$550.00 f.o.b. Peoria; the Avery Motor Cultivator, which cultivates corn, cotton, etc.; and Avery Grain-Saving Threshers and Plovers for every size tractor. Also ask for FREE Avery Tractor Correspondence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



**\$550**  
F.O.B. Peoria, Ill.

There's a Size Avery Tractor for Every Size Farm

Five Sizes—the Same Design. Standardized



AVERY COMPANY, 7525 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.

# AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery



# To Keep the Land Fertile

## Methods in Farm Practice Must Be Improved

BY L. E. CALL

**F**ARMING methods practiced by many in the state have not maintained the fertility of the land. The plant food removed from Kansas soil during the past 55 years in the wheat crops alone has been worth about 700 million dollars, or more than the farmers of Kansas received for all the wheat grown during the last five years. As this wheat has been largely milled outside the state, and as the bran and shorts, as well as the flour, have been fed outside the state, this fertility has nearly all been taken away, to the permanent injury of Kansas soils. Even the wheat straw, worth more than 12 million dollars for the plant food it contains, has been largely burned or otherwise wasted. The result of such a system of farm practice can be foretold easily.

The reports of the state board of agriculture show by comparing the yields of crops during the past 25 years with the yield of the same crop during the first 25 years of a 50-year period that the acre yield of wheat has declined over 17 per cent; the acre yield of oats over 32 per cent and the acre yield of corn over 40 per cent. This is despite the fact that the soil has been much better tilled and farming operations generally better done during the latter period.

### Cause of Unproductiveness

The practices which have been largely responsible for the decreased productivity are the following: (1) Erosion, or the washing away of the surface soil by heavy rains; (2) the depletion of the organic matter of the soil; (3) lack of a rotation, or growing the same crop continuously; (4) the failure to grow a sufficient acreage of leguminous crops in rotation with other crops to maintain the nitrogen content of the soil; and (5) the depletion of the supply of the mineral elements of plant food.

If the fertility of the soil is to be maintained in the future, farming methods must be so changed that these poor practices will be corrected so that the losses of organic matter and plant food will either be prevented or additional supplies added to the soil.

### How to Prevent Erosion

In some parts of Kansas, especially on the rolling soils in the eastern part of the state, a large quantity of plant food has been lost thru erosion. On many of these soils the loss by this means has been much more rapid than the gain from the agents of weathering. Since the most fertile part of the soil is in the few inches of the upper layer, it is necessary to keep this part in place.

Since erosion is caused by running water, any practice which increases the water-holding power of the soil will decrease erosion. Deep plowing, adding organic matter, and working the ground at right angles to the slope of the land are all effective methods of checking the wash, and therefore assist in preventing soil erosion. Steep slopes in a field should be kept in grass or hay instead of cultivated crops. The grass provides a protection to the surface of the ground while the roots bind the soil particles together and hold them in place. If it is necessary to plow or list sloping fields, they should be worked parallel to the slope of the land instead of being worked up and down hill. Fields worked on the contour hold water for a longer time after a rain, which in turn gives the soil greater opportunity to absorb it, thus decreasing the quantity draining from the field as well as decreasing the rate of flow of the run off water. When the furrow is up and down the slope, it forms a natural drainage channel which soon becomes deeper and thus carries away large quantities of the most fertile part of the soil.

If the fertility of the soils of Kansas is to be maintained not only must erosion be more completely controlled, but better rotations practiced and every source of material used to supply organic matter to the soil.

What have you to suggest to prevent profiteering at the expense of farmers?

Do you pay too much for shoes, hats and other articles of clothing? Do you pay too much for meats and groceries? If so what suggestions have you to offer for controlling these prices? Write the "Legislative Editor," care of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, about any legislation you think is needed. Also write your representatives in the legislature and your congressmen about these matters. It will be the surest way to get results.

### Letter from a Farmer Friend

In the last issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you requested the readers to suggest new features that would make the Farmers Mail and Breeze a better paper, but I am not

sure that this can be done by any one. I take the following farm papers: The Farmers Mail and Breeze, the Country Gentleman, the Farmer and Stockman, the Kansas Farmer, the Missouri Farmer, Farm and Home, Successful Farming, and the Kansas City Weekly Star. If I were to get copies of all of these at the same time, the Farmers Mail and Breeze would be the first one that I would read. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is the farm paper that is different from other farm papers. Just keep trying to make it different from other papers and you will succeed in making it a great farm paper. I always like to read Tom McNeal's Passing Comment and then I take up the articles in your various departments that are of interest to me.

One strong feature of your farm paper is the department you give to farm letters. There is not much published that interests a farmer as much as what other farmers think or say. I am always interested in the county crop reports and so are other farmers in this locality. Nearly every farmer

in my neighborhood takes and reads the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I am also interested in the letters sent to Tom McNeal for publication in the pages given to "Passing Comment." Some of these letters may seem a little simple and foolish, but some of the most foolish ones are more interesting than the most learned treatise on the same subject would be. Even your advertisements are interesting and I read every one of them. I can say without the least desire to flatter the publishers that the Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper published in the state. John Megaffin, Cairo, Kan.

### Up-to-Date

"Mrs. Bing's new baby is just in the fashion."

"How do you mean?"

"It is such a red cross affair."—Baltimore American.

Don't put all your eggs into one basket.

## "Old Number One" Still on the Job

**I**T was F. Gasperich, owner of OilPull No. 314, one of the first 30-60's built—and also still on the job—that first told us about "Old Number One."

"There is a bit of sentiment attached to the OilPull machine, familiarly called 'Old Number One,'" he wrote. "It has been in our vicinity ever since its purchase in 1910 and is still on the job, running better than many new tractors of other makes. It is owned by Frank Schultz, of Agar, S. Dak., and I don't believe there is a man in this state who has done more plowing and threshing with OilPull machines. Recently I had an opportunity of witnessing the performance of this old OilPull and I will say that it is still a marvel of reliability."

So we asked Frank Schultz to tell us of his experience with the pioneer OilPull, and he writes as follows:

"I have done more work with my 30-60 OilPull tractor than any other engine around this part of the country. I don't know just how many hundreds of acres it has plowed or bushels it has threshed, but she's always been on the job and never lacked for power."

"Some of my neighbors have so-called oil burning engines, but when they get down to a hard pull, they're a lot better on gasoline. Many a time I've had 'Old Number One' running on heavy load all day without a stop and she never overheats. This I don't believe any other tractor owner in this part of the country can say. As far as burning kerosene is concerned, it is the only real kerosene burner that I know of."

"And the OilPull has a lot of reserve power,

which a fellow needs going up steep hills breaking sod in South Dakota. It's the only engine I know that is under-rated."

"The OilPull has more bearing surface and larger shafts than any tractor I've ever seen. I also like the heavy foundation to hold the motor and gearing in place. The carburetor is as simple a mixing device as can be made."

"When you see the OilPull work in the belt you realize the power it develops—how steady the power is and how easily it handles the largest separator."

"In my day I've operated a good many different makes of tractors, but I have yet to see one that will last and stand up like the Rumely OilPull. All the repairs that have been bought for 'Old Number One' would not amount to \$200."

What a tractor can do is best told by what it has done. What "Old Number One" OilPull has done during all these years sets a record for tractor performance that anyone can well use as a standard by which to judge any tractor made.

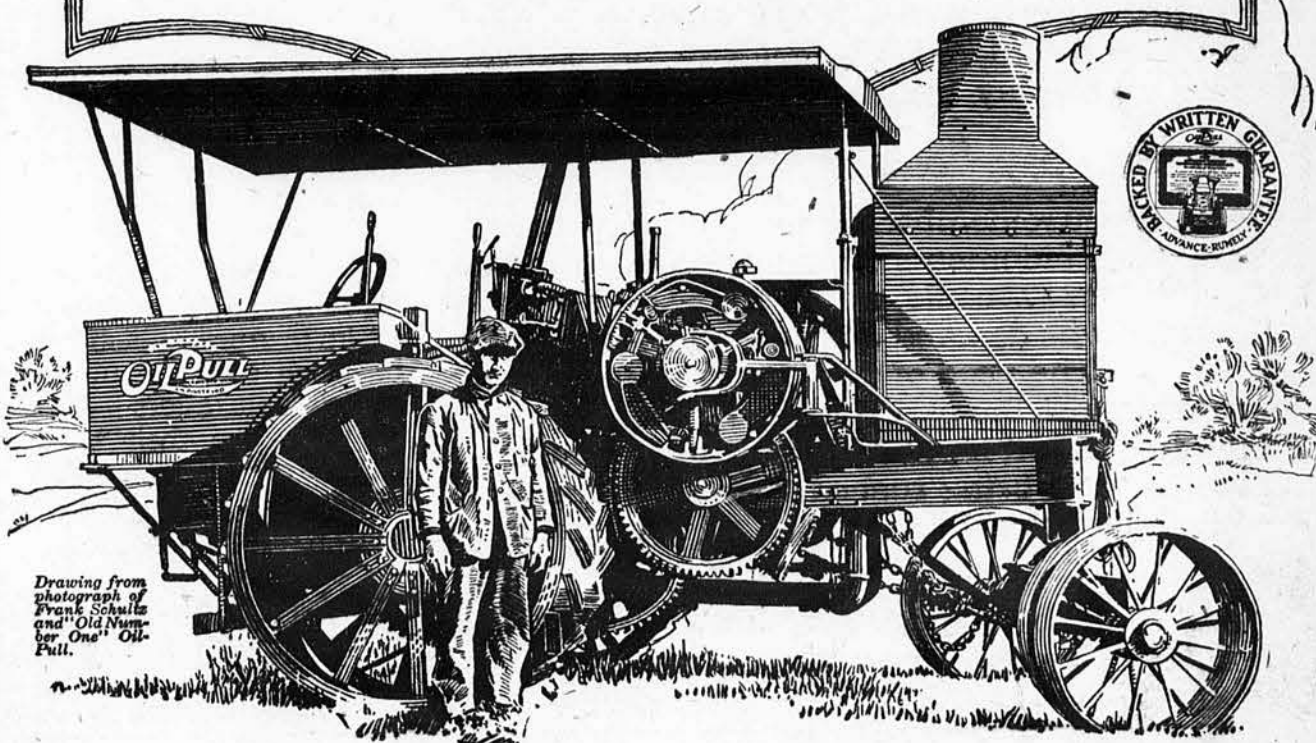
Moreover, into every OilPull is built the same long life, dependability and economy that "Old Number One" has proved out—it's just an example of what OilPull tractors are doing today for over 8,000 owners.

You can get a Rumely OilPull in a size to fit your farm—anywhere from 3 to 10 plows. And Rumely service is within reach of your telephone—no matter where you are—through 26 branch houses, at which are maintained constantly a full stock of machines and repair parts.

Let us send you the OilPull catalog.

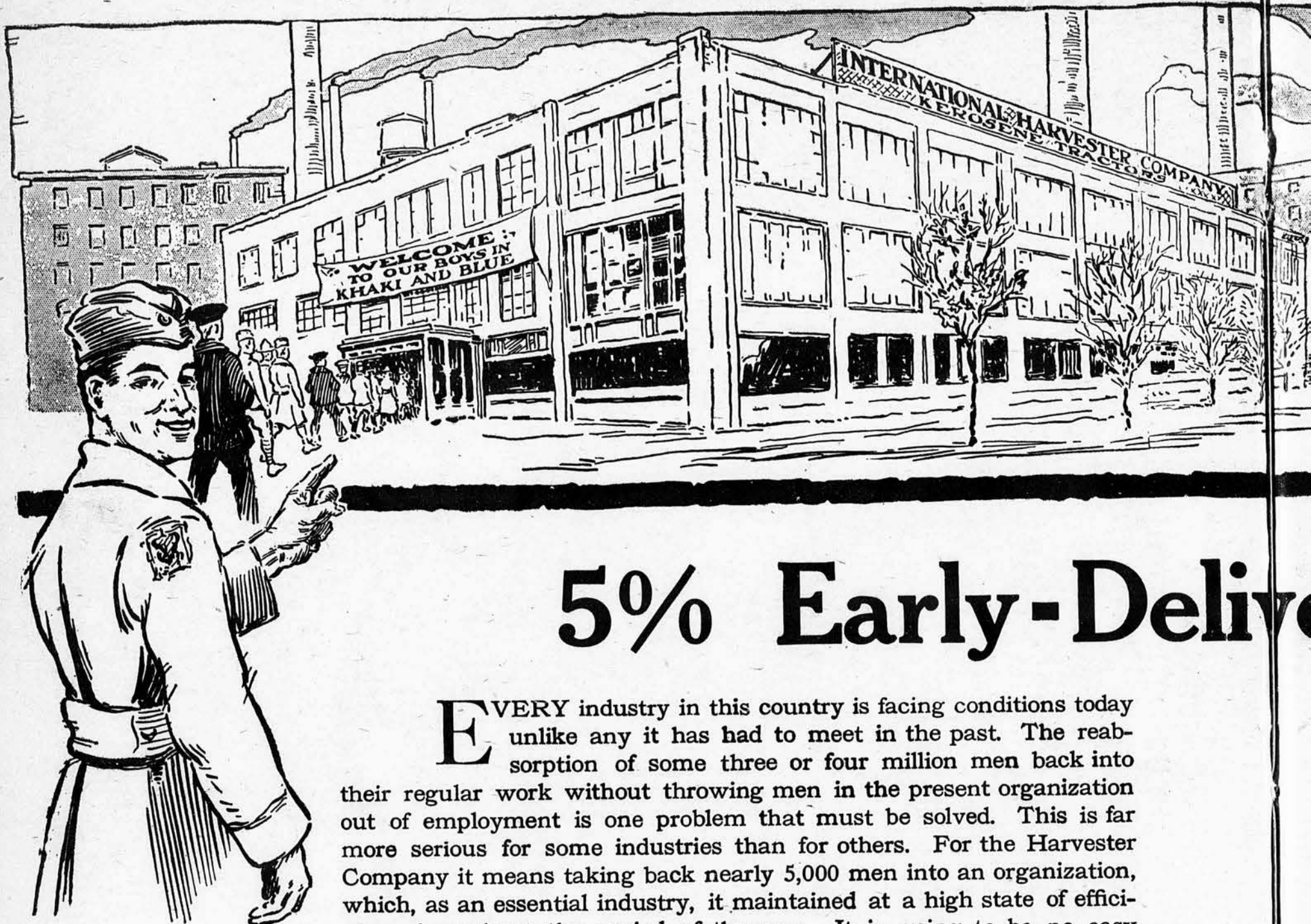
ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, (Inc.)

La Porte, Indiana  
Kansas City, Mo.      Wichita, Kan.



Drawing from photograph of Frank Schultz and "Old Number One" OilPull.





## 5% Early-Delivery

**E**VERY industry in this country is facing conditions today unlike any it has had to meet in the past. The reabsorption of some three or four million men back into their regular work without throwing men in the present organization out of employment is one problem that must be solved. This is far more serious for some industries than for others. For the Harvester Company it means taking back nearly 5,000 men into an organization, which, as an essential industry, it maintained at a high state of efficiency throughout the period of the war. It is going to be no easy matter to do our plain duty by these boys, but we can and will do it. You can help us if you will, and profit by helping.

To assist in providing places for our boys who are now coming back, many of whom left the tractor factories to join the ranks, it will be necessary to bring about an immediate increase in tractor production. The tractors will be needed, but before we can handle any greatly increased number of them, we must move forward to the farms some thousands that have been ordered for delivery at various dates up to May 1st.

### Too Many Say, "Ship My Tractor in April"

Many of you remember the difficulties connected with April shipments of tractors in past years. Do the best we could, we have never been able to supply the demand or make all deliveries as ordered. The need of tractors for Spring work comes at just the period in the year when great quantities of all kinds of Spring tools and implements are being rushed forward. Tractors cannot be moved as readily as implements.

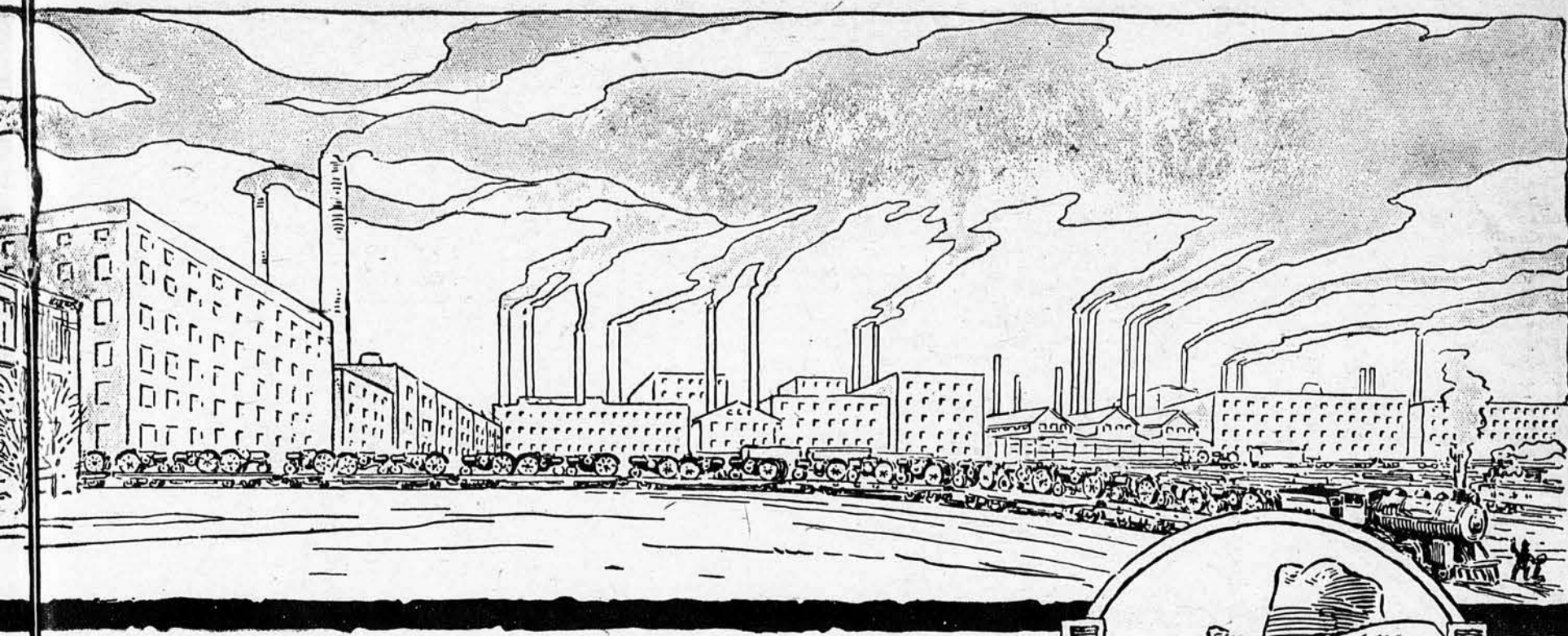
Their size is against quick movement, and there is always more or less delay in securing flat cars. Railroad congestion must also be given serious consideration.

We naturally want to avoid these difficulties and escape the blame which we unjustly earn for being unable to fill late orders of tractors for Spring use. While we have already shipped 170 per cent more tractors this year than at the same time last year, yet the number of orders we are receiving for April shipment is so large that we shall not be able to make deliveries in time unless we can ship a large number of them at an earlier date.

Farmers who cannot take their tractors until later deserve as much consideration as those who must have theirs in April, which is the peak month for the work of spring seed-bed preparation. Many farmers have placed their orders for delivery in April who could just as well take their tractors now, thus avoiding any chance of disappointment in delivery and enabling us to take care of the later orders, which we could not otherwise handle.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER**  
CHICAGO (Incorporated)





# Delivery Discount

## Our Early-Delivery Discount Plan

To you men who have already placed your orders for Mogul or Titan 10-20 tractors and who can accept deliveries immediately—and this applies equally well to those who have not yet ordered — we have the following proposition to make:

If you will take your Mogul or Titan tractor now instead of waiting for your specified delivery date we will reward your co-operation as follows:—

To those who will accept delivery of a Mogul or Titan 10-20 on or before March 8th we will give an Early Delivery Discount of 5 per cent from the price of the tractor. (This amounts to \$61.25 in the case of the Titan 10-20 and \$56.25 on the Mogul 10-20.)

After March 8th the following discounts will be given:

For delivery during week of March 10 to March 15 incl.	4%
" " " " " " 17 " " 22 "	3%
" " " " " " 24 " " 29 "	2%
" " " " " " 31 " April 5 "	1%

*This discount will go a long ways toward paying the fuel bills of your tractor during this season.*

By taking advantage of this Early Delivery Discount, you will not only be helping yourself, but will enable us more easily to put back to work all our boys in khaki and blue without breaking up our present organization.

You will find that you need a few weeks to get acquainted with your new tractor. The man who gets his tractor early can become familiar with it, so that when the first day of good plowing weather dawns he will be able to get in the field without a moment's lost time. In itself we should deem that a sufficient reason for taking early delivery, but when you add to this the early delivery discount authorized above, we are sure you will agree that the man who has placed an order

for a tractor cannot possibly do better than ask for immediate delivery. Likewise, those who are thinking of buying some time this spring can well afford to make up their minds immediately that their tractor is going to be a Mogul or Titan 10-20 and that they are going to have it sent out to their farms at once.

Now that you know the situation, may we hope that you will act upon it at once? We have tried to set it before you in a broad-minded manner; one that would be fair and beneficial to everybody concerned. We await your response confident that you will see the wisdom of accepting this offer.

Go to your dealer and tell him that you will accept immediate delivery of your Mogul or Titan 10-20 h. p. tractor, so he can make up his carload shipments without delay.



TER COMPANY OF AMERICA  
U S A



## Get Your Farm Home from the Canadian Pacific

THE Canadian Pacific Railway offers you the most wonderful opportunity in the world to own a farm in Western Canada. It will sell you land for \$11 to \$30 an acre or \$50 an acre under irrigation.

### 20 Years to Pay

You pay down 10% of the purchase price and have twenty years to pay in full at 6% interest.

### \$2,000 Loan to Farmers

The Canadian Pacific Railway will loan to approved settlers on its irrigated lands up to \$2,000 in improvements with twenty years to pay back the loan at 6% interest.

### Land Under Irrigation

In Southern Alberta, we have developed the largest irrigation undertaking on the Continent. This district consists of some of the best land in Western Canada. An unfailing water supply is administered under direction of the Canadian Government—no conflict of law or authority over its use. This land is offered on same easy-payment terms as other lands. Prices ranging up to \$50 an acre.

### This Is Your Opportunity

To make investigation easy, special railway rates have been arranged. Write for particulars and free illustrated booklets.

M. E. THORNTON  
Supt. of Colonization

Canadian Pacific Railway  
924 First St., E., Calgary, Alberta

**HEIDER EVENERS**  
The best that skill and brains can produce. We make 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horse Plow Eveners, 3-horse Wagon Eveners, Wagon Doubletrees, Singletrees and Backs, 4-horse Straight and Extension Ladders. If your dealer has none in stock, write us and we will tell you where to get them.

**4 HORSE PLOW** **3 HORSE WAGON**

HEIDER MFG. CO.  
CARROLL, IOWA

**MILKOLINE FOR HOGS** **2¢ A GALLON**

Quick fattening at least cost is first consideration of all hog raisers.

Get more nourishment out of your high-priced grains. Keep your hogs' digestive systems toned up so that they assimilate their food properly.

The main objection heretofore to most buttermilk has been the excessive cost, inconvenience and expense of handling, no guaranteed standard and the poor keeping qualities during the different seasons. Overcome all these difficulties by using

### MILKOLINE

the base of which is Pure Modified Buttermilk, with the proper acids and fats added which make it a satisfactory substitute for buttermilk.

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 swirl and feed with your usual grain feeds. It will keep your 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, and at a cost of two cents a gallon or less when mixed as stated above.

Order from Nearest Dealer or Direct from this Ad  
10 Gals. at Creamery.....\$1.25 per gal.  
32 Gals. at Creamery.....1.00 per gal.  
55 Gals. at Creamery......90 per gal.

No extra charge for kegs or barrels. Order today or write for descriptive circular.

Address

**The Milkoline Mfg. Co.**  
106 Creamery Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Manure Improves the Soil

Plant Food Must be Made Easily Available

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

**B**ARNYARD manure is the best form in which to supply organic matter to the soil. It is a form that decays rapidly and stimulates bacterial action. It is not only valuable for the plant food and organic matter that it supplies, but is equally valuable in aiding in the liberation of plant food. The usual idea that manure is valuable only for the plant food it adds to the soil is entirely wrong. At the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station applications of manure have increased the yields of wheat, alfalfa, and corn much more than have applications of commercial fertilizers containing larger quantities of plant food. Kansas farmers need to appreciate more fully the value of manure. Based on the present commercial value of plant food, the estimated value of the manure produced annually in Kansas is worth more than 450 million dollars on the basis of the plant food it contains. It is also estimated that over one-half, or fully 225 million dollars worth of plant food is wasted every year from manure. In addition to the loss of plant food, fully one-half of the organic matter is lost.

At the Kansas Experiment station in the spring of 1915, 1 ton of fresh cow manure was placed in a pile in the open in May and left exposed to the weather for the following seven months. Samples of the manure were analyzed at the beginning and again at the end of the experiment with the following results: The original manure contained 640 pounds of dry matter, 12.91 of nitrogen, 5.12 of phosphorus, and 15.62 of potassium. After leaching for seven months the amount that remained contained 276.5 pounds of dry matter, 4.20 nitrogen, 1.14 phosphorus and 6.53 pounds of potassium. From this it will be seen that there was a loss of 363.5 pounds in dry matter, 8.71 in nitrogen, 3.98 in phosphorus and 9.09 in potassium.

At the end of the period the original ton of manure weighed only 1,070 pounds. The value of the plant food lost was 65 per cent of the original value. The greatest losses in plant food occurred in nitrogen and phosphorus, the elements most deficient in Kansas soils. In addition to the loss of plant food, the loss of organic matter was also great. The dry matter decreased from 640 pounds to 276.1 pounds, or more than 56 per cent.

### Sources of Loss

If the livestock farmer properly saves and utilizes the manure from his livestock he can maintain a high state of productivity of his soil but the livestock man who feeds his cattle in woodlots along the banks of streams, and thus wastes the manure, usually depletes the fertility of his soil more rapidly than the man who produces grain only. The feeding of livestock is of aid in maintaining the fertility of the soil only when the manure produced is properly saved and utilized.

Manure that accumulates in open feedyards loses more of its value than does that which is stored in a shed or manure bin. Manure loses its value in three ways: (1) By the seeping of the liquid excrement; (2) by the leaching due to heavy rains; (3) by

the decay of the manure. Under average feed lot conditions most of the urine voided by the animals is lost. This represents more than one-half of the plant food in the manure, and is the most valuable half because it is the part most readily available. When it is necessary to feed in the open, straw and waste feed should be used to absorb the urine. This is the most economical way of disposing of straw that cannot be utilized as feed.

The loss of plant food from manure due to leaching by rain is also great when the manure is stored in the open. The loss from this source varies with weather conditions, and in our climate is greatest during the spring and summer months.

Manure is of the greatest value when it is spread upon the cultivated fields as fast as it is produced. One of the most practicable methods of handling manure is to feed stock, when weather conditions permit, on the cultivated fields. In this way, if care is taken in feeding, much of the manure may be scattered by the animals themselves and practically all of the plant food voided by the animals will be retained by the soil. When manure cannot be applied while fresh it should be stored in a shed to protect it from rain or in a manure bin with a water tight base to prevent leaching.

### Use the Manure Spreader

The best results from the use of manure are obtained by applying it as a surface dressing on wheat, on ground to be seeded to alfalfa or on fall plowed or listed land that is to be planted to corn or kafir the following spring. The applications should be uniform and not too heavy. A manure spreader will make this an easy task. Ten tons an acre is sufficient for practically all soils of the state. Lighter applications should be made in the western part of the state. If the amount of manure available is limited, the application should be made as light as possible in order that a larger area may be covered.

The value of manure when applied as a top dressing on wheat has been well shown by experiments at the Kansas Experiment station. During the past eight years manure has been applied at the rate of 2.5 tons to the acre annually on ground in wheat continuously.

An increase of 6.4 bushels of wheat was obtained for each application of 2.5 tons of manure. If wheat is given a value of \$2 a bushel, the manure used in this test was worth \$5.12 a ton.

Applications of manure to wheat land in the central part of the state have resulted in increased yields but not to the same extent as in the eastern section.

Winter applications of manure to fall plowed corn land have been very effective in increasing the yields. At the Kansas station annual applications of 2.5 tons of manure an acre to land growing corn continuously has increased the average yield 7 bushels an acre during the last eight years. When corn is grown in rotation with small grains and hay crops the application



Alfalfa Hay Harvested from One-Tenth Acre Plots Having in 1. No Treatment; 2. Manure 2½ Tons an Acre; 3. Manure 5 Tons an Acre.



**TICKER**

Front 2 in.

**ELGIN**

Front 2½ in.

Your tie slides easily because of the exclusive patented features found in all

**SLIDEWELL COLLARS**

Your Tie does not catch on your back collar button because of the *Tie-protecting Shield*. And you can easily adjust your scarf because of the *Graduated Tie-space*. Hall, Hartwell & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

**Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The "Jayhawk"**



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

**I'll Increase Your Crop 20%**

**My Big New Book Tells How**  
Explains why Scientific Seed Selection adds hundreds—yes thousands of dollars to Crop Profits! Tells how planting fine, plump, strong grain and grass seed adds 20% to the crop. Also tells how to end the costly "dockage evil." Contains 84 pages of facts worth small fortunes to any farmer. Write for the book now.

**CHATHAM Seed Grader and Cleaner**  
Runs by gas engine! Cleans, grades, separates rankest mixture of any grain or grass—1000 bushels per day. Also runs easy by hand. Cleans out dust, trash, wicked weed seed—separates poor, sickly, shrunk seed—sacks plump, clean grain for sale or market. Sold on 30 days FREE Trial. Take until next Fall to try. Or 10¢ off for cash. Write for FREE Book and Special Proposition—today.

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**BIGGER CROPS BETTER PROFITS**  
The CAMPBELL System of Seedling Big Crops



of manure should be made previous to planting the corn.

The effect of manure on alfalfa at this station has been even more pronounced than on wheat and corn. The alfalfa experiments were conducted on soil that had been eroded to some extent and was in a low state of fertility when the work was started. Alfalfa has since been grown continuously on manured and unmanured ground. Two different plots of ground have been manured, one plot at the rate of 2.5 tons an acre annually, and another at the rate of 5 tons an acre annually.

The average yield of alfalfa for the past eight years has been 3,242 pounds an acre on the unmanured ground, while ground manured at the rate of 5 tons annually produced an average yield of 6,749 pounds. If alfalfa hay is worth \$20 a ton the manure which was applied at the rate of 5 tons an acre was worth \$7 a ton and that which was applied at the rate of 2.5 tons an acre was worth \$8.82 a ton. Manure is always more valuable when used as a light application than when applied in heavier applications. When the greatest possible returns from manure are desired it should be scattered over as large an area as possible. Heavy applications of manure should be made only when there is an abundance of it, and only in those sections of the state where there is sufficient moisture to rot the manure rapidly.

Many of the farmers in Central and Western Kansas think that manure is not needed on their farms and that there is danger of reducing the yields of crops if it is used. In this section of Kansas it is necessary to use manure with greater caution than in the eastern section of the state. It should be applied in small quantities at a time and usually as a top dressing so that it will not interfere with the moisture supply of the plants. Manure may be safely applied on ground that is to be listed to corn or kafir, or it may be applied as a top dressing on winter wheat in the fall or winter. If wheat can be top dressed in the fall or early winter the manure serves as a protection to the wheat against blowing and severe freezing, and later, when the manure is worked into the soil it increases the supply of organic matter which enables the soil to hold more water.

#### Jayhawker's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 17.)

iron working is in some kind of a garage or is trying to get there. There are many small towns in which it is impossible to get a job of blacksmith work done because there is no one to do it. Former blacksmiths now in the garage business refuse to touch a job of blacksmithing. Now this does not spell ruin for the trade, to my way of thinking, it rather means that in a short time the good smith will pull down better wages than the garage worker for we must have smiths; even the best farm worker of metals is seldom equipped to handle all the jobs that arise. Our blacksmith friend has nothing to fear; if he is a good workman, and I rather think he is, the time will soon be here when he will make more money than any garage worker unless of the most skilled sort.

#### Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 16.)

ondary winding has been injured in some way so that the current is not permitted to pass thru it.

Again there may be a short circuit in your condenser. Another probability is that the magnets of your magneto have lost their magnetism. Sometimes when a magneto has been used for a long while this will occur as a natural consequence.

If you will take your car to a good mechanic, one who has a good working knowledge of electricity and electrical equipment of a motor car he could by making a few very simple tests tell you just where your trouble lies and you could get a quick remedy.

#### Tractors to Pull Listers

I am considering buying a tractor and would like to list and cut down ridges with it. Can this work be done satisfactorily with a tractor and if so what tractor?

Alden, Kan. M. B. S.  
There is no reason why any standard well built tractor should not be able to handle a lister with entire satisfaction. It might be a little trouble-

some in maneuvering around with the tractor when it is necessary to get across the ridges. There are several tractor companies which are manufacturing listers to go with their tractors and if you will write to some of the companies advertising in this paper you can get the information you desire.

#### Using Gas Engine in Barns

I have purchased an alfalfa cutter to reduce the hay to feed it with silage. Would it be safe to use a gas engine or tractor inside of the barn to run the cutter which is installed there?

Sabetha, Kan.  
It is true that there is some danger from fire from a gas engine, but the danger is only slight. Sometimes when a gas engine has an improperly fitted exhaust valve the combustion flame will flash out thru the exhaust pipe and of course if there is anything in-

flammable near it, it might ignite. Sometimes the combustion is so slow that the flame is carried out even if a well seated valve is in use.

We believe that the danger from this source can be reduced to so slight an amount that there will practically be no danger, if the exhaust pipes be made absolutely tight and the exhaust be carried outside of the building to a safe point. Sometimes an exhaust is led into a barrel containing water outside the building. Of course the water may get low and the efficiency of the device may thus be reduced.

There is some danger in having inflammable fuel such as gasoline around the building and great care must be taken that no flame is brought near the engine. The wise farmer never permits smoking in his barn nor the striking of matches for any purpose.

#### Price Adjustment Board

Approval of the proposal to establish a government price adjustment board to stabilize conditions during the post-war period has been cabled by President Wilson to Secretary Redfield.

The organization which is to be known as the Government Price Board, will be constituted immediately. As devised by Secretary Redfield and his commercial advisers the plan calls for an investigation of the costs of production of basic commodities and the determination of prices which the government will pay. Early adjustment of prices will be sought to avoid the period of commercial depression that might intervene if the process is left to the ordinary operation of supply and demand laws.

## See The Tractor With These Points At The Show

February 24 to March 1, Kansas City



Uses Only One Pint of Water Per Day For Cooling

No overheating when you work all day in tough going. That is because the E-B 12-20 Model AA has an unusually large water-jacket space, a gear-driven fan and a high-grade radiator of ample capacity. When other tractors of the same rating become overheated to the point where they have to stop work, the E-B 12-20 Model AA is going ahead.



### One-Half Ton Lighter Than the Average 12-20

An examination of the E-B 12-20 will amaze you. It weighs 1000 pounds less than ordinary tractors of its rated power because it is constructed almost entirely of steel. The exclusive E-B transmission on Hyatt Roller Bearings makes the application of power always smooth and without power waste. Why spend money for fuel to carry excess weight back and forth over your field?

### The Family Can Operate It

If you can operate an automobile, the running of this tractor is simple for you. The E-B 12-20 has auto-type control and its remarkable lightness for the power it carries under its hood makes handling easy.

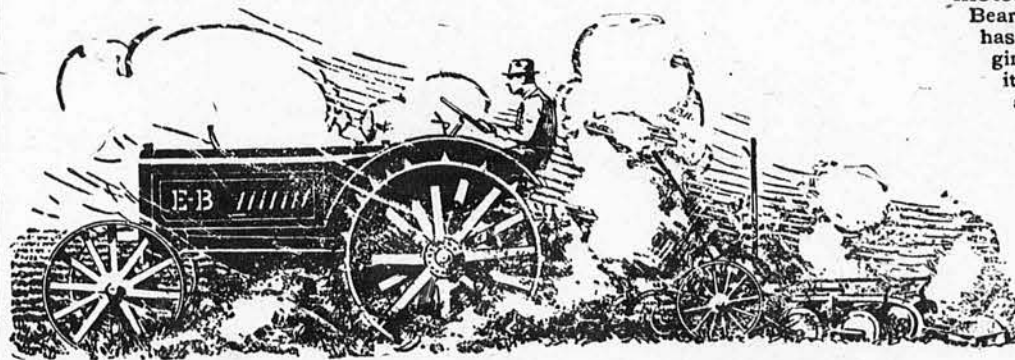
### Dust, Dirt and Sand Can't Hurt It

No tractor could be more perfectly enclosed. All gears, including final drive, are made absolutely dust- and dirt-proof and running in oil. All driving mechanism on the motor is also enclosed.

Bear in mind that the E-B 12-20 has the Society of Automotive Engineers' Rating. That means that it has 25% reserve power for an emergency. Are you going to the show? Do not fail to see this proven tractor with 66 years' manufacturing experience and 12 years' tractor-building experience back of it.

**Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., Inc.**

Established 1852  
1308 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
The Most Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured



# E-B Kerosene Tractor

12-20, S. A. E. Rating, Model AA



## Save Money on Swine Feeds

Well Balanced Rations Will Prove Most Economical

BY R. J. H. D'LOACH  
Specialist in Animal Industry

IT IS NOT our purpose here to enter into a discussion of the basic principles of hog feeding. This most important phase of swine raising is so complex that to treat it even an elementary way would require a treatise too long to be read without discomfort.

The farmer can obtain good advice from his county agricultural agent, if he is so fortunate as to live in a county employing one. Another important source of information for the hog raiser is the agricultural experiment station of his state. Here experts are constantly working on the problem of better and cheaper rations, and as they are in touch with local conditions, of climate and crops, which vary from state to state, their advice should be invaluable.

Every farmer should pay a visit to the experiment station of his state and apply to it freely for advice whenever new problems confront him. Practically all of these experiment stations

have issued bulletins on the subject of hog raising and feeding, and every farmer should have his name on the lists to receive these valuable contributions to the sum total of our knowledge of hog raising. Also, there are the bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture and many good text books on the subject.

Henry and Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" is today considered the standard work on feeding of every class of farm animals. It has been said that a minister could get along without his Bible better than a stockman without his "Feeds and Feeding."

The one phase of swine feeding touched upon in this book is the relation of feeds to finished meat product—feeding as it affects the composition and quality of the carcass as a whole and the several pork products in particular.

Corn is the most extensively used hog feed, and, properly supplemented, will make an ideal carcass. The flesh

of a corn-fed hog is firm, fine grained, and of a good pink color and the fat is hard and white. However, hogs fed on corn alone are far from being ideal in quality. Experiment stations tell us that on corn alone, gains are very slow and expensive.

Hogs fed on corn alone are abnormal as regards the development of the skeleton, the muscles and the internal organs. The muscles are relatively light, and this, of course, means a scarcity of lean meat. The proportion of internal fat is too high, so that the hog is wasteful in dressing. The proportion of fat to lean in the carcass is too great and the bones are small and weak.

However, if a corn ration is properly supplemented with feeds rich in the protein and mineral matter that the corn lacks, such as meat-meal, skim-milk, shorts, middlings, oilmeal and alfalfa, an ideal ration is the result. It has been demonstrated over and over that these rations do induce rapid and economical gains.

In sections where corn cannot be grown successfully, other grains may be substituted. Wheat, barley, rye, kafir, corn, field peas, cowpeas and soybeans, are all valuable swine feeds if properly supplemented. Wheat, while ordinarily too high priced to feed, makes a good carcass.

Barley is used extensively in some sections where corn cannot be grown, and being a little richer in protein and mineral matter produces a good carcass without so much supplementary feeding. Oats do not constitute a satisfactory or economical feed, on account of their high fiber content.

Just as there are feeds to be preferred, so there are other feeds which ought to be wholly avoided. These are the feeds which produce "soft" hogs. As has been explained before, a "soft" carcass is one which will not harden in chilling, cannot be cut up satisfactorily, cannot be cured, and the fresh cuts of which are flabby and undesirable.

Among the feeds that produce soft hogs may be enumerated; rice bran and other by-products of the rice mills, grass and slop when fed exclusively, peanuts and acorns.

### Soft Hogs Undesirable

Cottonseed meal is objectionable from the farmer's standpoint because it is likely to poison the hogs.

More trouble is experienced from the receipt of soft hogs at Southern markets than in the North and when purchased, this is done at a discount. Unfortunately, it is difficult to detect a soft finished hog on the hoof, and this produces a tendency among packers to discriminate against all the hogs from whole districts where it is known that some farmers do use these feeds, unless the shipper gives his word in each case that these undesirable feeds have not been fed. In such cases the hogs are bought on a "guarantee basis." If they finish hard, full price is paid, but a heavy discount is made on carcasses that finish soft.

It is possible to harden the carcasses of hogs fattened on grass and slop unless they have been fed too much, by finishing them from six weeks to two months on a properly supplemented ration of corn or other cereal.

The safest and most business-like course for the farmer is to avoid feeding any of these feeds extensively.

The problem of feeding scarcely presents itself to any two farmers alike. Climate and available feedstuffs are everywhere different. Each individual hog raiser finds it necessary to take the feeds available in his section or on his particular farm and compound a good ration from them, varying the proportions and amounts for the hogs at different ages and according to whether the hogs to be fed are fattening hogs or brood sows.

The best advice we can give is that the farmer should grow his own roughage and the starchy concentrates, and let his purchased feeds be those that are high in protein to balance the ration. As these protein feeds are mostly by-products of some industry they can be bought cheaper, ordinarily than the farmer can raise them for himself.

### Feed Meat Meal

Meat meal, for instance, is a by-product of meat packing. It is made of clean meat offal, cooked in steel tanks for hours at high steam pressure, pressed and dried. It analyzes 60 per cent protein and 6 per cent fat, and contains from 7 to 10 per cent bone phosphate of lime.

For breeding stock meat meal supplies the high protein ration so necessary to the reproductive functions. Larger litters of better sized pigs may be expected from keeping the sow in high condition both before breeding and during pregnancy.

Meat meal fed to growing pigs supplies the food elements necessary for quick and certain development of large, strong bones and muscles.

Treat your hogs kindly. It is not only humane in principle but practical business policy. Beating, kicking, and whipping hogs not only is cruel and unnecessary but the bruises show on the carcass and many otherwise perfect cuts must be ruled out of fancy grade on account of them. Blood scars invisible on the freshly selected ham often come out distinctly in process of smoking and thus make a second grade ham out of what should have been a perfect one.

"So you're going home?" said the old man to the wanderer.  
"Yes; tomorrow."  
"I understand they are preparing the fatted calf for you."  
"Just my luck. The doctor has made me cut out all fat foods."—Yonkers Statesman.

# See That Hitch!

THE Nilson Patented Lever Hitch is the greatest improvement in Tractor Design in recent years.

By hitching the plows to a swinging drawbar attached considerably above the rear axle, the pull of the plows is automatically converted into downward pressure, thus giving the drive wheels "GRIP" or traction, without a pound of useless weight.

It enables us to build a tractor with BIG TRACTION, LIGHT WEIGHT, FUEL ECONOMY.

Found Only On

# The Nilson

Because of the Lever Hitch the Nilson Junior, weighing only 5,000 pounds, has 3,000 pounds drawbar pull at plowing speed, while the Nilson Senior, weighing only 6,400 pounds has 4,000 pounds drawbar pull at plowing speed.

Nilson Tractors employ three driving wheels keyed on the same axle, making in effect a WIDE DRUM DRIVE. They do not pack the soil. They stay ON TOP.

It is the Lever Hitch and Drum Drive that enable the Nilson to easily outclass other tractors—even those equipped with the same Waukesha Motor used in the Nilson.

Nilson Tractors have been thoroughly tried out, and have "made good". See them demonstrated in the field.

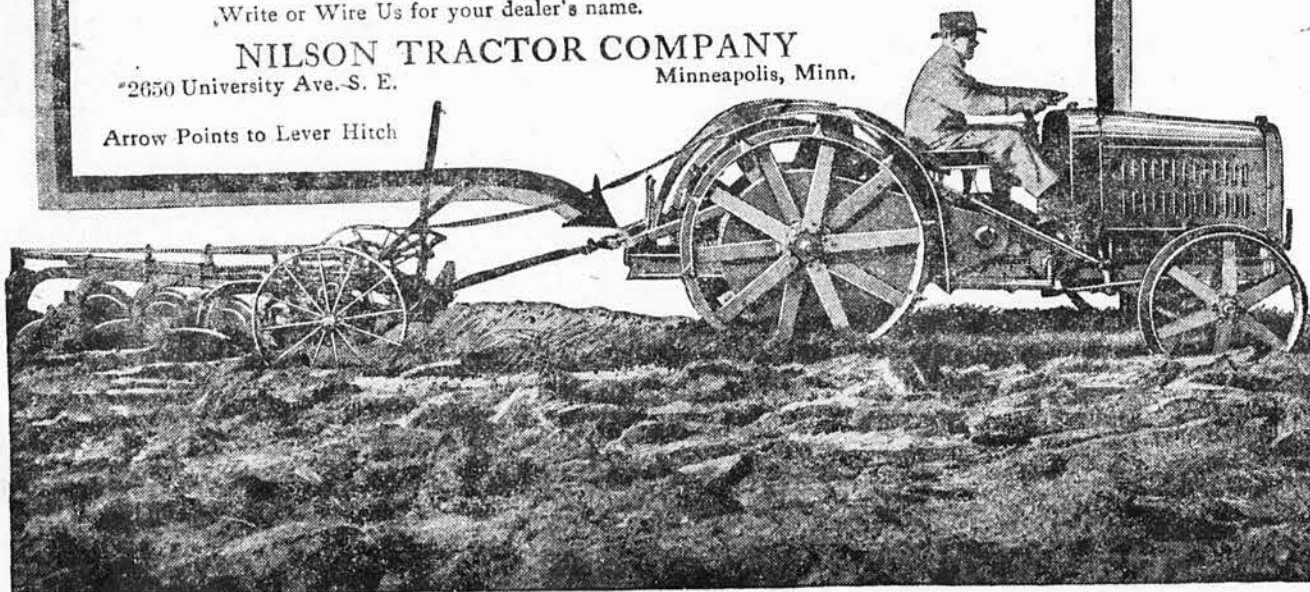
Write or Wire Us for your dealer's name.

**NILSON TRACTOR COMPANY**

2650 University Ave.-S. E.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Arrow Points to Lever Hitch



The Lever Hitch carries the pull of the plows up over the drive wheel. The harder the pull, the better the wheel grips the ground. Note great width of driving wheel surface.



### To Test Fertilizers

The enormous fertilizer consumption in the United States, amounting to more than 100 million dollars prior to the war, has undergone in the last few years a decided change, not so much in volume as in the composition of the fertilizing materials. This has forced a careful study of ratios of essential plant-food constituents on prominent and essential crops.

Accordingly, small field plots for the study of fertilizers have been established by the United States Department of Agriculture on different soils and under different agricultural conditions. The test fields now in operation are at Presque Isle, Me.; State College, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; Florence, S. C.; Pecan City, Ga.; Putney, Ga.; Thomasville, Ga.; Monticello, Fla.; Orlando, Fla.; Ashland, Wis.; and Scottsburg, Ind.

Special field tests have been conducted to determine the smallest quantities of potash which will meet the requirements of the tobacco plant, more especially on the lighter soils of the flue-cured district. Marked responses have been obtained with only 24 pounds, and even as low as 12 pounds, of potash an acre. These applications have been sufficient to prevent the appearance of the characteristic symptoms of potash deficiency which the plant shows when no potash is supplied in the fertilizer. It has been possible also to establish an appreciable difference between the sulfate and the muriate of potash in their action on the plant.

The unusual fertilizer situation has brought forth numerous fertilizer substitutes of more or less doubtful merit for which extravagant claims are made. Companies are organizing to exploit fertilizer materials, concerning the value of which little is known, and a considerable increase in such test work seems necessary. Several such products have been investigated and tested by the department. Many of them are good, but some are practically worthless and others have value entirely out of proportion to prices charged.

### Clean House This Spring

(Continued from Page 8.)

No job of spring cleaning is complete until the walls and ceilings of every room have been dusted, cleaned and put into thoro order. When the surfaces get old and dingy a few dollars spent in whitewashing, papering, painting or calcimining will prove a mighty good investment. Many a place that is offered for sale "goes begging on the market," just because the interior of the house has a dull, dingy, and unattractive appearance. Many a farm boy and many a farm girl has left home because of the unattractive and dismal surroundings in which they were forced to live. House cleaning and "fixing up" the place ought not to be postponed every year until spring, but it should be kept going all thru the year. The house that is cleaned only once a year thoroly is much like a man who takes a bath once a year and thinks that he has done his entire duty toward society as well as himself with just the one effort. Let's spend a little time every day and every week fixing up the home and in a short time we will surprise ourselves with what we have accomplished. Our efforts will inspire others to do likewise, for Neighbor Jones will decide that he wants his house to look neat and attractive too and he will begin to "fix up" his place and by and by the whole neighborhood will get busy. Just a hint and a suggestion is all that is needed. Don't postpone that job of painting or whitewashing another day. Get busy and do it this spring. Do the inside work now, and later when weather conditions are more favorable get busy with the outside work. A small investment in paint, tinting, and wall-papering will bring big returns.

### The Rural Motor Express

(Continued from Page 9.)

economy of motor truck transportation, they will insist that the service be continued."

W. C. Redfield, secretary of the U. S. Department of Commerce, recently stated that "You might build up the railroads until they are 10 tracks wide, and fill the rivers with steam-

ers, and still the farmer would not be served," indicating that the farmer must have a more flexible transporting machine, one which will reach his door and carry his produce to the consumer market.

It has been left for the little inland towns, long denied railway facilities, to demonstrate the great usefulness of the truck. An excellent example is found at Boise City, the county seat of Cimarron county, Oklahoma, a county without a railroad but enjoying a rapid growth due to enterprise made possible by motor transportation. Other towns with insufficient railroad service like Overbrook, Kan., or Cordell, Okla., have been given a new lease on life by the motor truck. Many small hamlets were killed by the automobile, the farmers passing them up when they secured a type of transportation that gave a wider range of travel than was possible with horses.

But many somewhat larger and more important inland towns survived the ordeal and now that motor freight traffic has been added to passenger-carrying by motor, are blossoming into progressive little cities. There is much evidence that motor transportation already has retarded railroad building.

A short line in Central Kansas has been equipped with wheels on which flanges hold the vehicle to the track. On the line between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, in a period of 12 months, motor trucks hauling freight released 31,200 freight cars for long hauls.

When it is realized that the average daily distance traveled by a freight car is only 6 miles, it will be seen that our transportation system will never be perfect unless the highways are

linked up with the railways and waterways.

Responding to a proclamation of the state's governor, a "Highways Transportation Day" was held in Colorado November 15, 1918. Gatherings and demonstrations occurred in many cities and towns of the state. The effect was an immediate establishment of a rural motor express thruout the state. The state has been districted and subdivided with men working in every county of transportation. A new impetus has been given road agitation thru equipments of motor truck travel, and an educational campaign has penetrated into every corner of the state. Thousands of inquiries on transportation showing the interest aroused, are coming to the state highway headquarters. Several transportation companies already have incorporated and are trying out the new idea of making regular trips daily between towns situated from 30 to 50 miles apart. One of the most recent of these is controlled by a group of dairymen from Castle Rock who have combined their business opportunities with the economic distribution of merchandise to farmers. The company has several trucks which make regular trips to Denver, a distance of 32 miles, bringing to the metropolis dairy products and returning with a load of small wares to be dropped at towns along the way.

It is probable that other Mid-Western states may hold "transportation days" in an effort to stimulate the rural motor express.

The bigger the job and the bigger the man who fills it the easier the job appears to the outsider.

### Don't Try Late Trapping

BY GEORGE J. THIESSEN

Late trapping never pays:

It only supplies a certain class of manufacturers with cheap fur when otherwise they would buy prime skins. This season with values higher than ever before, many will imagine they should take every skin they can even if they are worth only a few cents apiece. But far more important to the pelt hunter is the assurance that next season there will be more game to catch and prices even better.

The United States and Canada prohibited spring shooting of ducks and geese. If they had not done so, soon the fowl would have become extinct. With no such law to protect fur bearers, they are rapidly disappearing. Already mink and raccoon are scarce where once they were plentiful. It is up to the pelt hunters themselves not to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

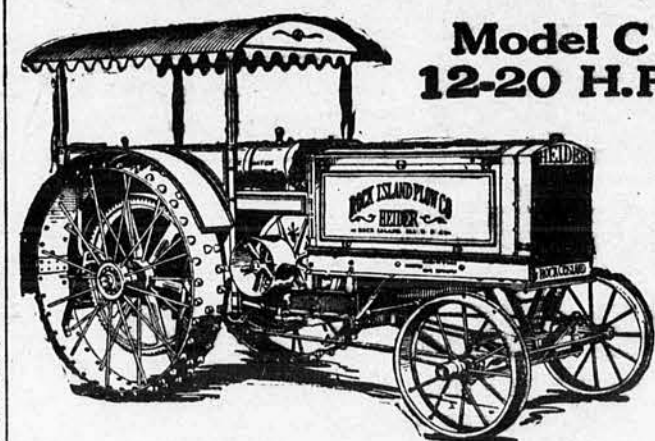
Every trapper must help. Pull up your own sets and induce others to do so. Remember that skunk and civet priming early in fall, shed soonest in spring. Raccoon and opossum soon follow. Muskrat is last.

As soon as warm weather approaches, it is a good idea to study skunk dens with a Franco. If there are a great many loose hairs clinging to the sides and in the interior, then it is time to pull up traps. To get the pelts later is a loss.

Do your part. Next fall you will get big money for the inferior hides taken late in spring.

One benefit of farm bookkeeping: Profitable changes can be made in plans, based on accurate farm figures.

## 11 Years' Success Backs The Friction Drive



Model C  
12-20 H.P.

**POWER** that takes hold and pulls the plow through any soil; the *right* power for *any* job; seven speeds forward and reverse all with one lever for either traction or belt work; *less* gears, *less* expense. These are the advantages you get only in the Heider patented friction transmission. This is one of the main features of the Heider tractor's success for eleven years. America's power farmers *know* because they have used the Heider tractor all these years. *You* make no experiment with the Heider.

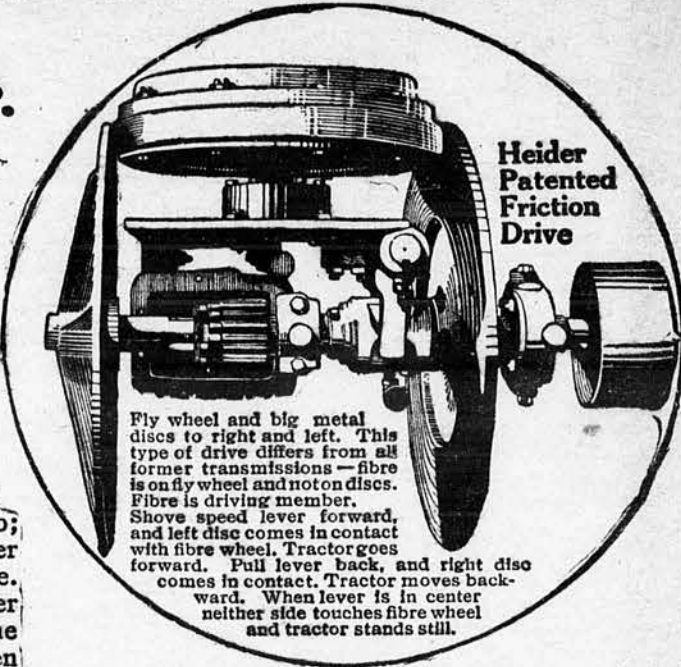
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Model D 9-16  
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plow. Hand operates  
tractor, foot raises or  
lowers plow. Tractor  
sold with or without  
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Fly wheel and big metal discs to right and left. This type of drive differs from all former transmissions—fibre is on fly wheel and not on discs. Fibre is driving member. Shove speed lever forward, and left disc comes in contact with fibre wheel. Tractor goes forward. Pull lever back, and right disc comes in contact. Tractor moves backward. When lever is in center neither side touches fibre wheel and tractor stands still.

Every specification of the Heider insures you the most economical power and the longest tractor life. Standard four-wheel construction, heavy-duty, 4-cylinder Waukesha motor with especially designed manifold to burn either kerosene or gasoline. Highest standard of accessories—Dixie High-Tension Magnet with Impulse Starter, Kingston Carburetor, Perflex Radiator, U. S. Ball Bearings.

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One-Man Tractor  
Disc Harrow

A real tractor harrow. Close-up levers permit one man to operate both tractor and harrow. Extra strong steel construction. Unusual clearance—cannot clog. Two sizes, 8 and 10 ft. Write for circular.







# Wheat Buying is a Problem

To Make the Guaranty Effective Puzzles Barnes

BY FRANK M. CHASE  
Associate Editor

OUT OF THE mass of advice regarding the handling of the wheat crop for 1919, which has been given in the last few months, the statement of Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, before the House Agriculture committee, of February 5, deserves special attention; because Mr. Barnes was able to speak with the authority of the man who has been most active in the handling of this country's wheat production during the last 18 months. But even after having had this experience in handling a nation's grain, Mr. Barnes sees some grave problems of marketing that will be peculiar to the next crop of wheat. "It is unthinkable that Congress, having included a wheat guaranty in the Food Control Bill of August 10, 1917, should in any manner neglect to provide a method for making that guaranty effective in complete good faith," said Mr. Barnes, "but I think I am justified in saying that neither Mr. Hoover nor myself see clearly at this time a definite method to make it fully effective, and our sole desire is to place at your service the result of such study as we have been able to make, so that Congress in legislating may do so on its own responsibility, after reaching as complete an understanding of the problem as possible and to which we can contribute."

## Practically no Carryover

The fear of many persons that there may be difficulty in disposing of a large surplus from the crop produced in 1918 is not supported by the statistics of the wheat trade given by Mr. Barnes, as they indicate that probably there will be no abnormal carryover, if, indeed, there is any at all. After summarizing the production of last year, the amount of it exported and on hand, and the definite and estimated foreign commitments, he said "the Grain Corporation has in its possession the equivalent of 145 million bushels of wheat to meet demands falling upon it for the balance of this crop year estimated to equal 165 million bushels."

From stocks outside of the Grain Corporation holdings he believes that there may be a further marketing of 50 million bushels in excess of American home needs. From this must be supplied any possible deficit in the wheat held for export obligations, possible increases in these obligations, or new demands, such as sustenance for enemy countries, provided the military authorities allow them wheat and if these countries can pay for such food. "At all events," Mr. Barnes said, "it is now quite apparent that the crop of 1918 will undoubtedly liquidate without leaving any burden on the coming crop year."

No disposition to gamble on what nature may do with the next wheat crop was shown by the speaker. Considering the large acreage of winter wheat, the undoubted sentiment in favor of a large additional spring sowing and the last reported high percentage in the condition of the winter wheat, he said there can be calculated a possible yield of wheat in this country exceeding 1,200 million bushels, but acknowledged in the same sentence the ease with which unfavorable weather may cause such crop estimates to shrink. He warned the committee especially against basing irretrievably any policy on prospects only, despite the present excellent outlook.

## Broad Powers are Needed

"I am forced to the conclusion," said Mr. Barnes, "that the only wise legislation possible at present is such extensive preparation that it will meet any possible crop development or combination of influences creating the most unfavorable conditions. That this necessarily means the establishment of powers very broad is inevitable. Also, it is undesirable those powers should be exercised, except in case of need. The need for their exercise can only develop with the growing season; therefore, they should be lodged in some authority whose delegation of them will be limited to the necessities later developed."

Broad public policies on the marketing of wheat, on which Mr. Barnes expected no dispute with the committee were: That surplus wheat should not be sold abroad at a lower price than the price paid by our own consumers in our domestic markets; that a concentrated buying agency, in America or abroad, for the purpose of purchasing our production may almost force a concentrated selling agency for self-protection on our own production; and that the government guaranteed price at various markets is intended primarily for the American producer, and that whatever method of making this effective is used, it must contemplate reflecting from those markets to the producer himself at a fair basis.

"There are other policies as to which there may be some ground for discussion," said Mr. Barnes, "and the decision as to their use may depend on crop progress and world-wide food con-

ditions, so that authority wide enough to put these policies into effect, in case of need, may well be delegated to the discretion of the President.

"For instance, the consuming world undoubtedly will depend on the United States for more than 50 per cent of its meat and fat requirements; it may depend absolutely on the United States for the bulk of its supplies in special grain commodities, such as oats, or conceivably, corn. Shall a buyer be permitted to enter our markets for imperative needs in certain commodities and ignore us in the purchase of other commodities, such as wheat? Or, is a fair and sound public policy to state that a buyer that requires its meat from us, shall take from us a fair percentage of its bread?"

The question raised by Mr. Barnes in the preceding paragraph may become of tremendous importance to the nation, touching as it does the relative prices of certain commodities that are paid by the consuming population and the relative development of certain lines of agricultural production. Foreign purchases of only special products may very soon begin to have a pronounced effect upon our agriculture, and it is not now too early to give thought to forestalling a warped agricultural development in this country.

"I must protest with all the energy I have against the recognition in legislation of the fallacy that, under present conditions, there can be demonstrated 'a world price,'" said Mr. Barnes. "Prior to the war, when the transportation channels of the world were open, when finance was able to care for international exchange, when buyers and sellers were free to supply their demands, on the one hand, and to offer their products, on the other, without the restraint now present as to transport and finance, there was much to be said as to the soundness of a world price. . . . But to deliberately propose that we shall recognize a price made in Liverpool, under present conditions, is national folly. The large markets of the Central Empires are closed at present, and inability to pay may keep them closed to our surplus."

"The natural consumption of all peoples abroad is affected by tonnage restriction which will not be entirely overcome for many months or years. That natural consumption is also affected by governmental policies, which again reflect their international finance needs. The desire of certain peoples for wheat products to eat may be curtailed and influenced by a governmental policy that cannot provide at

(Continued on Page 44.)



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COWS like the Perfection because it milks like their own calves. Its gentle suction, downward squeeze and complete release feel natural to them and that is why they often give more milk.

When a calf milks a cow, whether the cow is a hard or an easy milker, the calf sucks just hard enough.

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We have heard so much about wheat these days that some of us may have forgotten that milk is the most necessary of all foods. For the saving of millions of lives, the farmers of America must keep more cows. With the labor shortage, this would be impossible were it not for the milking machines which are taking the place of thou-

sands of men. One man with a Perfection Milker can easily milk thirty cows in an hour. You can keep more cows and make bigger profits when you have a Perfection. The Perfection is the milker its owner is proud of. It is made to take a permanent place on your farm and to do its work well for years.

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experience of practical dairymen. It's bound to save you mistakes and to help you increase your dairy profits. Write today for your free copy

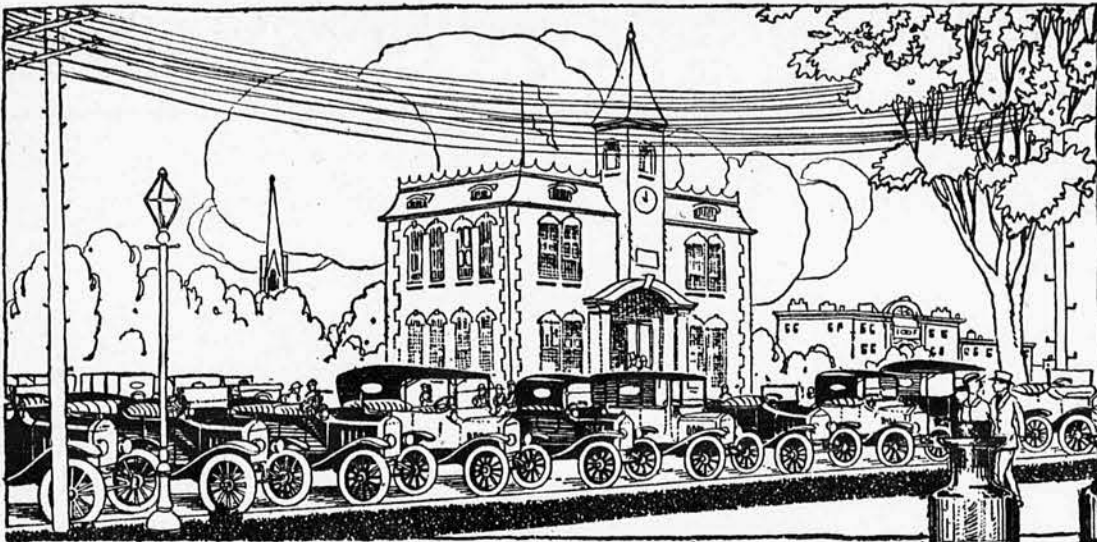
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## New facts about lubrication every Ford owner should know

IN the cities, where some companies use great numbers of Ford cars and results of their use can be easily compared, it has been proved beyond any doubt that attention to lubrication is one factor of operation which will greatly reduce the cost of running a Ford.

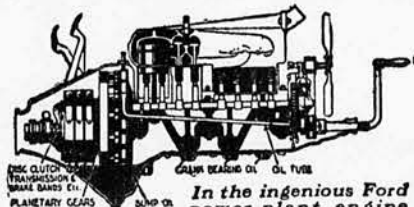
Scientific comparison of the costs of running various cars under similar conditions has proved that:

1. Mileage per gallon of gasoline can be increased.
2. Mileage per quart of oil can be increased.
3. Carbon deposits can be reduced to a minimum.
4. Repairs can be greatly reduced.
5. More power can be made constantly available.
6. Overheating, loose bearings, engine knocks, can all be practically eliminated.

How are these surprising results obtained? By using an oil which resists heat.

### Ordinary oil breaks down

Ordinary oil breaks down quickly under the intense heat of the engine—200° F. to 1000° F.—forming a large proportion of its bulk in black sedi-



In the ingenious Ford power plant, engine transmission gears and clutch are enclosed in one case. One oil must meet the different lubrication requirements.

ment, which has no lubricating value.

Sediment crowds out the good oil on the metal-to-metal surfaces and prevents the oil from efficiently lubricating the fast-moving parts. Loose bearings are almost always the result of

using poor oil. Engine knocks, broken connecting rods, slapping pistons are an inevitable result.

After years of experimentation Veedol engineers evolved a new method of refining by which a lubricant is produced which resists heat. This, the famous Faulkner process, is used exclusively for the production of Veedol, the scientific lubricant.

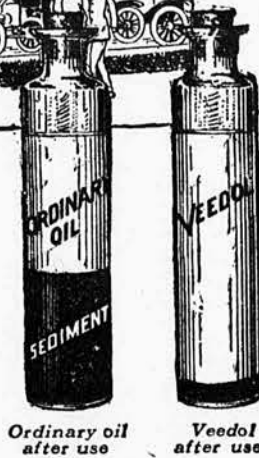
How Veedol, the scientific lubricant, reduces the formation of sediment by 86% is shown by the two bottles illustrated above.

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Your dealer has Veedol or can get it for you. If he cannot supply you, write us for the name of the nearest Veedol dealer. Enclose 10c for copy of the 100-page Veedol book, which describes internal combustion engines and their lubrication. It will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car and tractor running at minimum cost.

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Showing sediment formed after 500 miles of running



## Jefferson County Poultry Club

Thirty-eight poultry club members in Jefferson county finished their 1918 club work by sending in records and stories. These 38 members have raised an average of 14 chickens each and 81 per cent of all they have hatched, making a net profit of 82 cents a chick or a total of \$459.86. Out of this number, four have reported loss and two sent in incomplete reports. Nearly all will go into the club again this year. Geneva Kuchera, of McLouth, raised the largest number of chickens to maturity. She raised 46 Rhode Island Reds. Isla Piplow raised the largest per cent from the number of eggs set, 24 chickens from 30 eggs. One girl has the true club spirit. She had only four ducks to hatch and they all died, yet she sent in a perfect record and wrote a good story.

The poultry clubs of the county had a picnic in Brimes Grove, near Oskaloosa, one day last summer, and Mr. Wiegand, the state poultry club leader took a picture of all the members wearing their bands. Miss Veta Roberts won the silver bronze cup at the picnic for the best club demonstration. Her demonstration was in testing eggs.

Robert Field, of Winchester reported the youngest laying pullet. One of his Anconas laid eggs when only 3 months old. Raymond Buckley raised White Leghorns and culled his flock for layers. He succeeded so well that in October and November, 17 out of his 20 pullets were laying and he marketed several dozen eggs when the eggs were a good price. Frank Potts, of Dunavant, took first prize on his pen of Buff Rocks at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka, in September.

The Lonetree Poultry club made a local exhibit on Saturday, November 9. Every member exhibited chickens. The judges were unable to decide on the best, as four varieties were represented, and called it a draw and divided the premium money equally.

These poultry club members have been good students and have learned a number of lessons that will prove of value to them if they decide to go into the poultry business or even use it as a side line. The instructions came from the Kansas State Agricultural college, and were received very eagerly in many cases. Every member who reported, said that they were glad they had belonged and wanted to join again.

Jessie S. McCafferty.

Oskaloosa, Kan.

## Makes Money With Leghorns

Having checked up for the year 1918, we find that our flock of purebred Single Comb Buff Leghorns netted us a neat sum. I kept strict account of all sales, but was unable to keep tab on the feed consumed. The eggs and meat furnished the family would offset the feed bill to a very great extent. We realized \$642.68 from eggs sold, and \$186.65 from chickens sold, making a total of \$829.33.

We have a very thrifty flock of 325 hens, and seldom a sick bird among them. When any shows signs of illness, we usually kill them, for we find that this is the cheapest in the end. I do not think it very profitable to doctor sick chickens, for they never amount to anything afterwards.

During cold weather, we feed our chickens a warm mash, composed of equal parts of bran, shorts and scalded oats. We also add some beef scraps. They have oyster shell and plenty of water before them at all times.

As for egg producers, a trial will convince anyone that the Buff Leghorns are not to be excelled by any breed. They lay large white eggs, and a great many of them. They are very tame if handled right, and last but not least, are the largest Leghorns known.

Kelley, Kan. Mrs. J. L. Dugman.

## Raising Young Geese

Those who are looking for some easy money in poultry will do well to raise a bunch of geese each year. I started with one pair, and as I didn't think the goose had sense enough to raise goslings, I put the eggs under chicken hens. I only hatched 6 goslings. Some died in the shell, and some I helped out after 2 or 3 days. They were so cuddled and fed so much, that they all died but one, and in the spring I had two geese and one gander. I let them have their own way with their eggs, and oh, such downy nests they made. The old goose laid 11 eggs and the

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Special Offers They provide easy ways to earn extra money. Save time—order now, or write today for my Free Poultry Book "Hatching Facts" It tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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young one just nine. One drizzly rainy morning, my son looked out and said, "Oh, Mamma, the yard is full of geese!" and sure enough it was. The goslings were just as busy paddling around and hunting something to eat as their mothers were. After their 30-day fast, the old goose took those 14 goslings out on the rye pasture and we never fed them or gave them any protection. The old mother goose hovered over them and cared for them just like a chicken hen does her brood. They had fine Sudan grass and bluegrass pasture in which to feed, and when the dry weather dried up the bluegrass they went back to the Sudan grass and rye. In November, I had 14 fine big geese, that brought me \$1.50 a head. Now I didn't make so much, but what I did make, I had clear of work or feed, except what I fed the old geese during the winter months when the snow was on the rye. I am feeding my old geese this spring, and think that perhaps they will lay a larger number of eggs. I should like for some of the ladies who get 41 and 45 eggs from their geese, to tell me how they feed them. I am sure anyone can do as well as I've done.

Mrs. A. W. Powers.

New Albany, Kan.

### Poultry Diseases

By far the best plan is to care for the flock in such a way that disease will not appear. Poultry raisers who wait until disease appears in the flock usually have sad experiences as well as heavy losses. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Give the floors and yards a generous coating of air slacked lime, occasionally. Clean the floors of the hen houses every few days. Don't allow the trash to accumulate. Then the gases from the droppings are very injurious for fowls roosting over them. Spray walls, ceilings and nests as well as roosts with a strong disinfectant, mixed with kerosene. Keep the drinking vessels clean by putting a little lime in the bottom of them twice a week.

Don't forget to give the fowls a little salt, in some form, every day. They like their food seasoned as well as we do, with pepper as well as salt, but remember the amount must be very small. Permanganate of potash is fine to keep away the roup, and also is good for its digesting value. Keep charcoal and grit and shells where the chickens can help themselves.

Don't feed the chickens in a dirty, filthy place. Sometimes when stormy one likes to keep the chickens shut up and feed them in the same building. If you don't have hoppers to feed from, clean a place off on which to throw the feed.

The word roup makes one sit up and pay attention especially one who has had it in his flock. It is the most dreaded of poultry diseases, and the chopping block is about the only and safest cure. It pays to watch the flock closely in the fall, winter and early spring. After the fowls have gone to roost, take a light and look them over. If you see any swollen or ulcered eyes or hear rattling in throats, with opening of mouth or sticking out of neck, remove such fowls at once. Dip their heads in a small can of kerosene, hold them up so that the chicken will swallow some of the oil. Put them in a separate pen and give soft food and water that has permanganate of potash and glycerine in it. In a day or two, it may develop that you have escaped a case of roup, which if it had been neglected, would perhaps have caused serious trouble. Only once in more than 20 years' experience with chickens, have we had roup in our flock. That was several years ago, but that once was enough. We lost several dozen purebred chickens in a few days. That is why I fight to keep the disease away, instead of fighting the disease itself, and so far I have been successful.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Erie, Kan.

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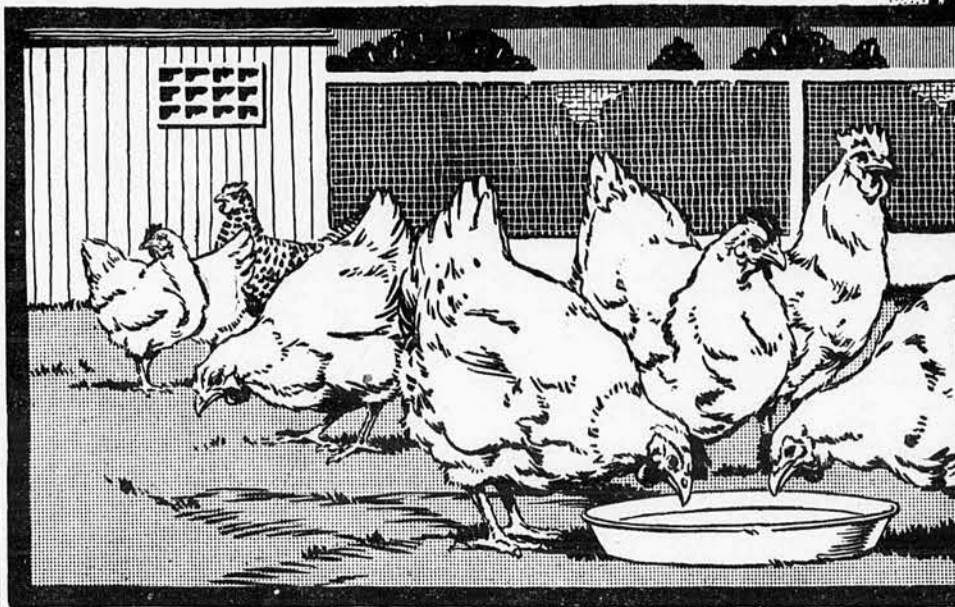
Mating time is here. Now's the time to put your hens and roosters in the pink of condition. If you want chicks that will live and develop rapidly, if you want early broilers, if you want pullets that will develop into early winter layers, then feed the parent stock Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

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## FARM QUESTIONS

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

### Effect of Silage on Milk

Will feeding silage to milk cows make their milk insanitary and unfit for use? An early reply is desired.  
Iola, Kan. M. G.

There is no reason why the feeding of properly made and well preserved silage should be detrimental in any way to the milk supply. Good dairies and good silage go together. However, the smell of silage left in the trough at milking time may impart a disagreeable odor as milk readily absorbs odors when left standing in open buckets. This can be remedied very easily.  
J. W. Wilkinson.

### Sweet Clover and Fertility

I am thinking of planting some Sweet clover this year. Does it enrich the soil and make it better for other crops? Please give directions for planting this crop to get the best results.  
Wellington, Kan. R. S.

Sweet clover is a valuable crop and a great soil improver. It has a strong, deep root system and gathers nitrogen by means of the nodules on its roots or rather by bacteria that form these nodules. The wide spread and depth of the roots loosen up the soil and add materially to its humus content. A story on the planting of Sweet clover is given in this issue of this paper.  
J. W. Wilkinson.

### Grass for Lawns

What kind of grass is best for a lawn and what is the surest way of getting a stand? Would it be a good plan to sow it on top of a snow if we have another snow?  
Waterville, Kan. MRS. J. N.

Any of the reliable seed houses will supply mixtures that usually will be satisfactory. Don't buy the cheapest, but get the best. A mixture of bluegrass and White clover is often used. Directions for planting bluegrass will be found in a short story given in another part of this paper. I would not advise you to plant on the snow as proposed, but I would sow later in the spring. Successive sowings will give you the best results. Sow again in the summer and early in the fall.  
J. W. Wilkinson.

### Wants Darso Seed

Please tell me where I can get Darso seed. How does it compare with other sorghums in feed value? Does it make as good forage?  
Bethune, Colo. L. M. THOMAS.

I am unable to advise you of any growers of Darso who are offering seed for sale. Probably Darso can be secured from any reliable seed house, such as Barteldes Seed Company at Denver, or Ross Brothers at Wichita. No feeding tests have been conducted to determine the relative feeding value of the grain or forage of Darso. The grain contains considerable tannin, and will probably be classed along with cane for feeding purposes. I am confident that it will not equal kafir, milo or other grain sorghums for feed. Darso forage will likely give as good results as kafir or sweet sorghum forage.  
C. C. Cunningham.

### Sweet Clover on Sandy Soil

Can Sweet clover be grown successfully on sandy soil? Can it be sown this spring on top of the growing wheat? What feeding value has it?  
Penalosa, Kan. A. R.

I am sending you herewith our circular No. 44 on Sweet clover. You will note that Sweet clover is successfully grown on sandy soils which are too sandy for most other crops. Whether Sweet clover can be seeded successfully into growing wheat in the spring will depend on seasonal conditions. If the wheat does not make a sufficiently heavy growth to smother the Sweet clover and if the soil contains some moisture at the time the wheat crop is removed a good stand can be obtained. However, if conditions are such that the soil is dry at harvest time and hot dry weather prevails thereafter, the Sweet clover probably will dry out before it becomes well established.  
C. C. Cunningham.

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## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

## Coyote Scalps

Is there a bounty on coyote scalps and if so, how much?  
 The bounty on coyote scalps is \$1. Mon lobo wolves \$5.

## Indorsement of Check

A gives B a check for \$1,500, drawn on a distant bank. B deposited the check and a few days later he cashed a check payable to himself and indorsed by C. Later A's check proves worthless. Is B responsible? When one indorses another check is he entirely responsible?  
 SUBSCRIBER.

B of course is responsible if he indorsed the check. In the case of the second check mentioned which you say was indorsed by C and cashed by B, B would not be responsible unless he indorsed the check as well as C. If he did indorse it he would become jointly responsible as well as C. Your last question seems rather vague. The indorser of a check is either entirely responsible or not at all. If he is in his right mind, and not acting under duress at the time he indorses the check he is responsible.

## Payment of Rent

I rented a house and three acres last year. I paid the rent in full in October, and asked the owners whether I could have the place for next year, offering to pay \$25 additional rent. In about six weeks they wrote saying I could have the place another year. They also wrote other parties to the same effect. No statement or agreement was made as to when the rent was to be paid. Now the owner of the place writes me demanding that one-half of the rent be paid immediately, and the balance on the first of July. I am living on the place and my first year is not up until March 1. If I refuse to pay the first half of the rent before July 1 and the next half November 1 what can they do? They have never given me any notice to leave the place.

C. F. P.

If you are occupying the place under a written lease, no notice to quit would be necessary, but if it was a mere verbal contract or understanding, 30 days' notice would be necessary. It seems that you have a partly verbal and partly written agreement on the part of the owners of the land to rent it to you for another year. I think you have a right to stand on that agreement, and cannot be bound to pay the rent at any particular time and can hold possession under this agreement.

## Pasture Rights

A rents a farm of 100 acres; sows 60 acres to wheat, and plants 40 acres in corn. He cuts the wheat. B then rents the land for wheat and gives his son a half interest in the wheat for putting it in. Now A has been pasturing his stalks in which he has a 3-5 interest for four or five weeks with 20 to 25 head of stock. They do not eat the stalks but eat on the wheat field all the time. I told him to keep off but he won't do it, and when I put up a notice to keep off he tears it down. Now all the money I have is in that wheat. I have tried to put him off in a friendly way but he will not go. Can I bring suit for damage and get it, and keep him off without it costing me any money? I have a family of six and cannot afford to spend any money.

A RENTER.

I have never yet heard of a man going to law without having to spend some money. You can have A enjoined from permitting his stock to pasture on your wheat, and probably can get a judgment for some damages, but you will be obliged to hire an attorney, and pay him for his services. You may be able to get an attorney to take the case for a contingent fee, altho I doubt it; but you would have to stand good for the costs in case they cannot be collected from A.

## Commission for Sale of Land

A advertised a farm for sale. B read the advertisement and went to A and got his terms on which he was willing to sell the land. B then took C to look at the farm and made the sale without consulting A. Is B allowed a commission?  
 SUBSCRIBER.

If you have stated all the facts connected with the transaction, no. If, however, B as a real estate agent went to A and told him he believed he could find a purchaser and A, without entering into a definite contract permitted B to make the sale, he would be bound for the customary commission. If B simply went to A and, without broaching the matter of making or trying to make a sale, asked A his price for the land, then went away, hunted up C and made the sale without consulting A or getting his direct or implied authority, he would not be entitled to commission.

Early hatching means chicks less troubled by lice and disease.

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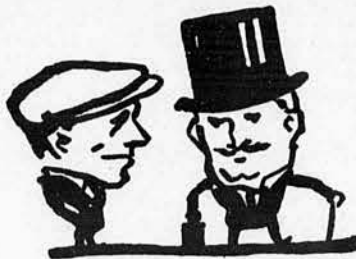
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## Grange Notes

BY ERNEST McCLURE  
Legislative Committee Secretary

The tussle over the house bill which seeks to amend the present road law shows very clearly which way the wind blows regarding road legislation. This bill was introduced by the committee on roads and highways, and was worked out by this committee to strengthen the working plans of the present road law, and to give more power to the engineers, and take more away from the county commissioners. There has been a rumbling like that of distant thunder from a heavy lowering cloud ever since the effects of the present road law have been felt, against the county engineer with his present powers, but your legislative committee was unable to tell just what strength it represented. This is the first time that this legislature had an opportunity to express itself on this question. Last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday a big portion of each day was used in introducing amendments which would not make the hiring of engineers compulsory. Smith L. Jackson of Anderson would allow a county to hire an engineer when necessary and would provide that the county could discharge him when the work was done. Neither this nor any other amendment suits the road powers. They will yield to no compromise.

The commission merchants' law was saved this year by the house agricultural committee. Two years ago Mr. Campbell of Bourbon, assisted in saving this measure, and this time he was "wise to the deal" from the experience

of the past and saw that everybody interested had an opportunity to be heard. As a consequence, the bill was fully explained and the proposed amendment was reported unfavorably by unanimous vote of the committee.

State Master Needham has heroically rescued the bill to strengthen the anti-discrimination measure from oblivion, and at the present writing it looks as if it had a fighting show, or will have a fair hearing at least. This bill was in the hands of the judiciary committee—the undertakers of legislative measures—and the committee was about equally divided on the proposition, but reported it unfavorably. Mr. Needham dug up this bill from the debris, brushed its clothes, fixed its teeth, and it is now considered presentable by the members who have examined it.

The Santa Fe is asking the legislature not to take the rebate from the taxes. This time it is asking the favor that the Federal government may profit by it. Every other session of the legislature this same railroad asked that the rebate provision be not tampered with because of the benefit to the railroad. The railroad heads are improving, however, because they simply ask that the repeal of this act be postponed until next session.

The tax rebate bill will be ironed out in due season. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to method, but it is practically agreed that the rebate should be taken off and no other penalties or provisions made other than the law now provides for. The original bill tacked on a 1 per cent penalty a month on the last

half of tax unless paid by December 20, but this meets with general disapproval.

The Grange is opposed to the raise of the official salaries of both state and county, whether officer, assistant or clerk. The State Grange at Newton saw serious times ahead for agriculture and did not believe that the state should increase salaries—which will be permanent—when a tumble of prices is inevitable. The salaries of many of the state house officers and employees were raised two years ago to meet the conditions existing at that time—that of raising prices. Prices have reached the top and are now descending.

Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead succeeded in getting a bill thru the house in a crippled form, which will prevent an ill-bred dude from puffing tobacco smoke across the dining room table at you in a public eating house. Mothers on the farm teach their children that such things are very rude. Let us hope that this bill passes the senate.

The time set to stop introducing bills, except thru committees is at hand. The result of this is that a big grist is pouring in at the present time. The governor's program is supposed to be coming on soon and the next week or two may develop many interesting things.

## Profits \$72 an Acre

The Garden City Experimental station has obtained some very interesting results from its experiments as to the value of irrigated and unirrigated varieties of sorghum crops. The water

is pumped from a depth of 100 feet and the land is the usual upland in that part of the state, while the pump used is not of the latest type and perhaps better results could be had if a new machine was used.

When given a value of \$1.50 a bushel for grain and \$6 a ton for stover the average value an acre of the eight grain sorghums raised (three varieties of milo and five of kafir) was \$7.14 an acre on unirrigated land and \$78.88 on the irrigated land, leaving a balance of \$71.74 in favor of the irrigated land. The entire cost of irrigation was about \$15 an acre. If the three varieties of milo alone were considered the difference would have been \$96.57 an acre in favor of the irrigated land.

## Wheat Buying is a Problem

(Continued from Page 39.)

the source of supply the finance to make such purchases as the individual peoples may desire to make. Therefore, I repeat that there is no world price level, in the sense of fairly and soundly reflecting the natural play between the law of supply and demand."

The proposal to exclude spring-sown wheat from sale under the governmental guaranty was opposed vigorously by Mr. Barnes, who pointed out the practical difficulties in the way of doing so, saying, too, that "the proposal appears to border too closely on bad faith."

As a summary of his views on the handling of the next wheat crop, he said:

"If I could feel that normal influences could operate so shortly after war's unsettlement; if we could solve international finance so that our merchants could cash their commercial foreign bills; if shipping could be made freely available for private charter, if foreign governments abandoned their control of buying by concentration so that America could bargain fairly for the price of its products, and if any fair and practical way could be found to discharge without gross abuse the obligation of the guarantee to the producer, I should greatly favor the elimination of all governmental interference with the wheat market system and organization, which for many years, I believe, functioned in a sound and efficient manner."

"Until the progress of the time itself and further careful study and consideration, suggests a clearer solution of these factors, I can see no recommendation except in repeating that power wide enough to meet them all should be lodged for use as their necessity is demonstrated."

## Mr. Barnes's Recommendations

The specific powers which Mr. Barnes recommended be delegated to the President are as follows:

1. An appropriation of at least 1 billion dollars. It is considered very essential that the resources behind the enforcement of the guarantee shall be beyond question.
2. Authority to borrow, if necessary, in the regular commercial manner, pledging the credit and property of the agency.
3. Authority to buy and sell wheat and other cereals and their products and other foodstuffs, at home or abroad, for cash or for credit.
4. Import and export embargo power. This is necessary as the basis for any national policy of combined foodstuffs sales, and should include authority over all foodstuffs.
5. Authority to build storage facilities or contract construction with private enterprise, together with authority to requisition storage and prescribe terms of payment.
6. Authority to license dealers, millers and elevators.
7. Authority to control exchange trading.
8. Authority to transport at home or abroad and carry on business anywhere in the world, and to form or use any corporation or agencies necessary.
9. Preferential rail service on American railroads and steamships, and authority to control the transport flow of all cereals or products into any markets or seaports.

The foregoing powers have been included in the bill which the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation had drawn at the request of the House Agriculture committee.

Does ensilage pay? To this 112 farmers answered "yes," two "I don't know." What's the answer?

# Firestone

## Tire Accessories

### Get This Blow-Out Patch

**T**HE Firestone blow-out patch performs both duties, holds the blow-out securely and protects the inner tube while in casing.

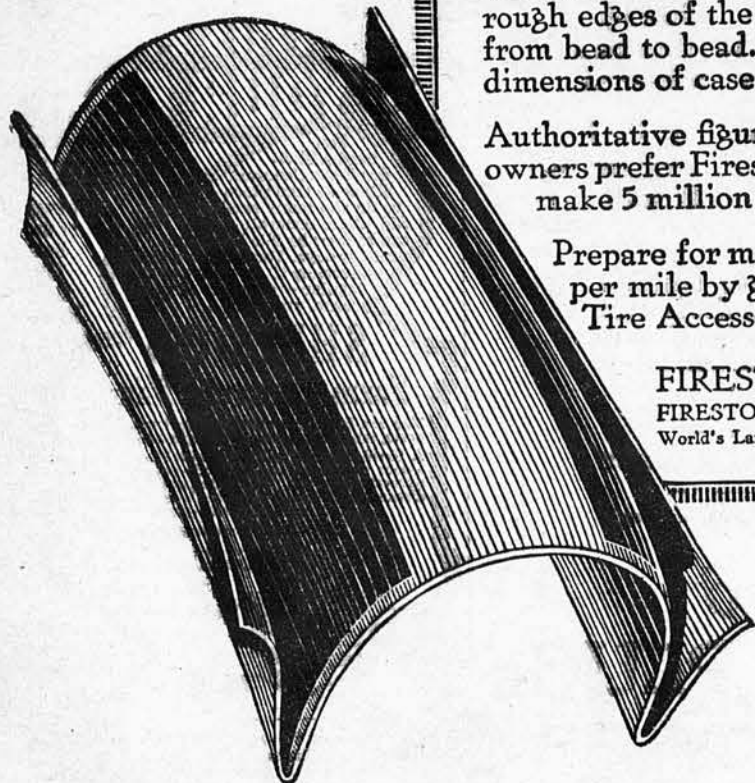
Built of six plies of rubberized fabric, it is flexible and yielding. It is protected at both ends by a molded-in real rubber tip, originated by Firestone, which does not allow the tube to come in contact with the raw, rough edges of the fabric. It is wide enough to extend from bead to bead. It is curved to fit snugly the inside dimensions of case and cannot buckle, see illustration.

Authoritative figures show that one in every four car owners prefer Firestone blow-out patches. Firestone will make 5 million of the 20 million to be sold this year.

Prepare for most miles per dollar and least trouble per mile by getting this patch and other Firestone Tire Accessories from your dealer.

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FIRESTONE PARK  
World's Largest Manufacturers of Tire Accessories and Repair Materials

AKRON, OHIO





**Grind Your Own Feed**

BY CHARLES DILLON

Hundreds, even thousands of farm families, who have lost their all in the Southwest thru two or three seasons of drouth, and because of the profiteering in feed, are soon to pack up a few household belongings in a single wagon and take the road, for better or for worse, in search of work. Besides the privations these families are enduring, it means their places will be taken by other settlers who do not know so well how to farm these parts of the country, and that means an economic loss to the Southwest.

The suffering and hardship that is being endured at this moment in the big drouth area in the Southwest, is unknown to the outside world. Yet, matters such as these, are or should be the concern of a Federal department of agriculture that should be on the job. The National Department of Agriculture must know of these conditions thru its numerous agencies, but neither it nor Congress has taken steps to forestall this calamity.

E. B. Carpenter writes from Haysland, Kan.:

The outlook in Southwestern Kansas is critical regarding the crop of livestock until grass next spring. Farmers are without money to pay the high price for feed. At Bucklin, drove horses and mules have been brought in to sell so poor they had to be killed, and many animals further west are too poor to travel. One cattleman has lost 1,200 head of cattle. It is a common statement that before grass three-fourths of the cattlemen will be broke. Farmers who were forced to mortgage their farms last year can't pay interest. The Federal Farm Loan Bank is serving notice on those in arrears that if interest is not paid, it will be compelled to begin foreclosure proceedings. If the facts were known, legislation or emergency relief surely would be given, especially in extending the interest payments of loans. Wheat prospects are better at this time than ever known. I feel for these stricken farmers and stockmen. If they can be aided over until after harvest 1919, I see a bright future for this section, otherwise a chance for wholesale loss to all classes out here.

C. E. Bedrang writes from Monument, Kan.:

Just a word from the short grass country. Profiteering on every hand is putting the farmers in the hole. Mill feed is out of the question. Prices of cream and eggs are coming down, the only product we have to sell, and all other articles are maintaining a high level. We who have lent the government money must now borrow money to lose money feeding our stock, because we take the other fellow's price both selling and buying.

There's one way out of this dilemma. If a man hasn't enough money to buy a small mill with which to grind his corn he can pool his funds with his neighbor's and buy one. We reported the results of such an enterprise last week. Farmers in Dickinson county are heeding the advice.

Grind your own corn.

**Put Lid on Packers**

Plans for a warm fight in Congress to shear the packers of their powers are being made by Senate and House leaders. Strict licensing of the packing and livestock business is provided in a bill which members of the Senate agricultural committee say they hope soon to report favorably.

A similar measure will be introduced in the House, according to Senator Kenyon. Sentiment in both bodies is growing in favor of stricter regulation of the packers, prodded by evidence from the Federal Trade Commission of enormous war profits and underground control of stock yards. Senator Gore, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, said today he would try to get the bill passed at this session.

As a result of hearings already held, the Senate Agricultural Committee has revised the Kendrick Bill providing for control of the meat business along the most drastic lines. The recommendations include:

Licensing of all packers doing more than 1/2 million dollar business a year; licensing all stock yards; licensing all commission men; prohibiting railroads delivering livestock to any stock yards controlled directly, or even indirectly, by packing interests; taking refrigerator cars out of packers' hands and requiring railroads to operate them under supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to suspend or to revoke licenses in event of discrimination, unfair trading practices, profiteering or pooling activities.

Don't rent a farm that hasn't on it a place to keep the feed you are sure to need.

# MOHAWK TIRES

## VS

# SNOW DRIFTS

Right from the beginning we have built Mohawk tires to meet unusual road conditions, such as snow covered, frozen rut filled roads.

Most any tire today will make a fairly good showing if operated under ideal conditions. But, we believe that very few people operate their cars under ideal conditions all the time. We believe that Mohawk users want to go anywhere they wish regardless of road and weather conditions. So we have held to the policy of building Mohawk tires with the extra strength, the extra quality and quantity of materials and the extra care in building that will enable them to "make good" for everyone everywhere.

And they do. Mohawk tires have proven themselves—so surely, in fact, that 85% of the people who once buy Mohawk tires stand by them from then on, year after year—will buy no others. Our records prove it.

We claim no mysterious qualities or secret processes, or unusual "selling points" for Mohawk Tires.

We simply put into them the purest, highest quality rubber—the best and toughest fabric. They are built in an efficient plant by men who believe in their product and in an organization that is not encumbered with watered stock or bonded indebtedness—so that the money paid for them may buy fine materials and workmanship instead of paying for high interest and inflated profits.

For snow covered, frozen, rutted roads, we particularly recommend the Mohawk Non-skid Tread. It scientifically counteracts skidding and drive slipping and its tread is so tough it will stand the abrasive action of macadam, cement and gravel and the cutting action of sharp rocks, frozen ruts, crushed stone and car tracks.

When you need a new tire you can buy one that actually represents more value for your money if you ask for Mohawk.

Good dealers almost everywhere sell them.

**Mohawk Rubber Company**

Akron, Ohio

New York Boston Chicago Atlanta Kansas City San Francisco

# MOHAWK

"Quality" TIRES



## PAINT

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Make your roof water-proof. Make your Silo, Elevator, Tanks, Bins etc. fire resisting. This scientific paint is made according to a secret formula—

**Carbo-Lastic Paint—Preserves and Beautifies**

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**60¢ a Gal.**

CARBO-LASTIC PAINT CO., Dept. A, 517 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## How to Breed Live Stock

**Free Book**

Get our wonderful free booklet, "How to Breed Live Stock". Reveals valuable information on the breeding and feeding of horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Shows pictures of breeding organs. Also describes our wonderful home-study course in Animal Breeding, Sterility, Disease—Prevention, Contagious Abortion, Artificial Breeding, etc.—all taught in detail. Write today for free booklet and learn how to master scientific breeding at home. We have brought the school to the breeder. Get our free booklet. Write today. Just mail a postcard.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BREEDING, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, Dept. 382.

**GIVEN**

6 HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS given for selling only 30 packs Vegetable Seeds at 10¢ per large pack. Also 31 pc. dinner set given for selling 100 packs of seeds. Send for plan in our big free catalog. Our seeds sell easily. Write at once for big sample lot. WE TRUST YOU with seeds until sold. **AMERICAN SEED CO., Box 8-D Lancaster, Pennsylvania.**

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**DO YOUR OWN CEMENT WORK WITH A LITTLE WHIRLWIND CONCRETE MIXER**

Hand and power, the size you need at a price you'd like. Work done in one-fifth the time. Built of all steel and iron like the \$500 mixers but simpler. The Leader of Little Mixers. Perfect work in any class of mixing. Empties Clean. Batch of about 3 cubic ft. a minute. Only practical mixer for farmer or contractor. Satisfaction guaranteed or Money refunded. Write for circulars or order from this advertisement to avoid delay. **THE LITTLE WHIRLWIND MIXER CO., 424 Gould St., LA CROSSE, WIS.**

**BINDER TWINE**

Guaranteed A1, bug treated, f.o.b. factory near Chicago. Sisal or Standard February car lot price 19¢ c. Small lots 20¢, later ship 5¢ per bale per month more. **Consumers Cordage Co., Minneapolis, Minn.**

**Fashion Book FREE!**

For a limited time we will send our big fashion book illustrating and describing 200 latest styles for ladies and children to all who send us six cents in postage stamps to pay cost of mailing. Address, The Household Pattern Dept. 7, Topeka, Kansas.

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# Big Wheat Crop for Kansas

## A Very Large Grain Acreage Has Been Planted

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

**K**ANSAS AND Missouri will make big crops this year, bigger than ever before, is the statement made by A. C. Clendenning, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, in an interview just given out. "The acreage in all grain crops is greater than it was last year, and the open winter has made the prospect bright. I do not apprehend that there will be any great difficulty with the labor question. There will be plenty of men to harvest and cultivate the crops. Wages are being maintained in these states and they will continue to be maintained until the cost of living falls, and I do not see any prospects for an early reduction in food prices. The outlook for a good crop year in Kansas is exceedingly favorable in Kansas and the ground contains an abundance of moisture. Wheat is in excellent condition and a big yield is expected. Many farmers desire to pasture the wheat to prevent the growth from becoming too rank but the ground is too soft now to permit this.

Kansas farmers are much interested in the proposed appropriation pending in Congress to sustain the wheat guarantee. Much speculation is going on as to what will be the world market price for wheat this year outside of the United States. J. Ralph Pickell, editor of the Rosenbaum Review says the United States government as a wheat merchant, faces the following stocks of grain in various places: The United States, 350 million bushels; Argentina, 175 million bushels; Australia, 250 million bushels; Canada, 50 million bushels; totaling 825 million bushels. The harvesting of wheat in India will be under way in April and May and about June 1 Texas will begin harvesting. The largest amount of wheat in Europe ever imported was 580 million bushels during one year, but the U. S. Agricultural Department estimates that this year's European requirements will be 728 million bushels.

Using this last figure as a basis, it will be perceived there exists sufficient wheat today to supply the maximum yearly requirements of Europe, without calculating the crops of India, United States and Canada, which will be harvested during the coming seven months. The latest Russian information indicates they are raising the largest wheat crop since 1914. In fact, the high prices which have ruled have stimulated wheat production over the entire world. It will be seen that the United States as a wheat merchant and exporter, must compete with United States visible supply of rye, which is 20 million bushels, and which is selling 80 cents a bushel under wheat. Our barley surplus is 100 million bushels and this is selling at \$1.25 under wheat, and our corn is selling \$1 under the wheat price. It is a well known fact that continental Europe always favors substitutes at these differences. In view of these facts it will be interesting to watch the trend of wheat prices outside of the United States. Kansas expects to raise a bigger crop than last year and it also expects to be the largest wheat producing state in the Union. Local conditions over the state are shown in the county reports that follow from our county correspondents.

**Coffey**—Weather is cold and the ground is covered with snow. Wheat still is in excellent condition, but the fields are too soft to pasture. Feed is getting scarce and corn shipped here sells for \$1.55. Stock is doing well. There are not many hogs in the county. Roads are drying up, but still are spongy. Everything sells well at sales. Not

much land for rent. Eggs, 28c.—A. T. Stewart, Feb. 15.

**Atchison**—The ground has another covering of snow, but the wind has blown most of it off the wheat fields. Public sales are being held and livestock brings much better than market prices. Some implements are sold for more than they cost when new.—Alfred Cole, Feb. 15.

**Cowley**—Our snow of February 8 has melted, leaving the roads in bad condition. Wheat is growing nicely, and some plowing for oats has been done. Stock is in fair condition. Eggs, 30c; butter, 35c; potatoes, \$1.50; corn, \$1.65.—L. Thurber, Feb. 15.

**Cowley**—The snow of February 8 has melted, but a strong, cold wind from the northwest continues to blow. The fields are frozen and we are able to haul feed in for the stock. There have been many public sales with good prices for everything. Cream, 40c; eggs, 28c; hogs, 15c to 16c.—Fred Page, Feb. 15.

**Douglas**—Another wheat saving snow has fallen here. The crop shows up well after being covered with snow for more than five weeks. There are not so many signs of the spot leaf rust as early last fall. Feed is scarce, but the prospect of early grass is encouraging.—A. L. Cox, Feb. 15.

**Finney**—We still have a little snow. The wheat is in excellent condition and the prospects for a large crop are good. We have had northwest winds for several days, but the weather is not severely cold. Cattle are wintering well and are on pasture again. Small dairymen are going out of business, as the price of butterfat has decreased too much for profit.—S. A. Altus, Feb. 15.

**Ford**—The roads were blocked again by a heavy snow last week which drifted badly. Feed is becoming short and stock will suffer before grass comes. Ground will be in good condition for spring crops.—John Zurbuchen, Feb. 15.

**Edwards**—We had a blizzard on February 12, which lasted 36 hours. On account of the high wind the snow drifted badly and the roads are almost impassable. Most farmers were prepared for the storm, however, and stock was protected. A few public sales are held, but they do not seem very profitable, especially in the sale of horses.—L. A. Spitze, Feb. 15.

**Labette**—It is too wet for the stock to pasture on wheat fields. Some farmers have sowed oats. Everything brings good prices at sales.—George H. Schuttler, Feb. 15.

**Lyon**—We have had more than enough rain and snow the first two months this year. This makes it difficult to haul feed from the fields and to go to town. Wheat is in excellent condition. Many farms are being sold, and all livestock and implements bring high prices.—E. R. Griffith, Feb. 15.

**Morton**—Wheat has come thru the winter in excellent condition. More oats and barley than usual will be sowed this year, and some spring wheat. Several public sales are held for this month. Butterfat is 36c; eggs, 25c; seed oats, 87c.—E. Rae Stillman, Feb. 13.

**Marshall**—Snow and rains are providing sufficient moisture for our wheat, but many

farmers fear that the freezing and thawing may injure the crop. The ground is too wet and soft for field work at present. Cattle are selling well, but horses are not in demand. Corn, \$1.40; oats, 75c to 85c; shorts, \$2.85; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 30c; hens, 25c; alfalfa hay, \$25.—C. A. Kjellberg, Feb. 15.

**Trego**—Weather in February has been quite cold with a snow and blizzard on the 13th. Feed is scarce. Wheat crop looks good. There still is some wheat to go to market, but the roads are too rough and soft for travel. Alfalfa, \$35; baled hay, \$30; wheat, \$2.10 to \$2.12; bran, \$2.25; shorts, \$2.50; eggs, 30c; corn, \$1.58; butterfat, 46c; oats, 80c; butter, 40c to 45c.—C. C. Cross, Feb. 15.

## Farmers Have a Big Task

(Continued from Page 7.)

of these men made rapid work and good wages.

The Tractor Ranch, of Scott City, operate five tractors regularly. There are many other owners of tractors on the farms around Scott City. Among these might be mentioned the following: Robert Brooks, H. D. Gleason, John Rudolph, J. B. Todd, H. C. Hilton, S. I. Rose, Walter Finkenbinder, L. W. Cretcher, Charlie Somers, R. E. Close, F. Petefish, J. H. Force, F. C. Force, A. B. Daugherty, J. B. Eddingfield, Chris Johnson, H. M. Bainer, J. W. Lough, Charlie Wimer, Earl Newsom, Bond Hale, Charles A. Nelson, C. E. Moore, J. W. Roark, E. F. Wespe, and J. Ed Bilby. There are of course many others that I haven't the space or time to mention. Scott county is reasonably well supplied with tractors and there are probably as many as 10 to 11 different kinds of tractors in use in the county. P. E. Crabtree.

Scott City, Kan.

## Hard Surface Roads

Kansas perhaps has the best natural roads of any state in the Union, and with proper use of grader and drag, should please the worst kicker.

Farmers are satisfied with good dirt roads but the manufacturers of motor trucks and their agents are doing a great deal of worrying about the poor farmer not getting crops to market. They do lots of figuring to show how much we lose by muddy roads in hauling our crops to market. I never have heard a farmer complain about hauling his crops, but I have heard them complain about raising something to haul. The farmer knows hard surface roads would bring a heavy tax on his land, creating an indebtedness which would be continuous from year to year without being beneficial to him in the least unless it makes him better acquainted with the blacksmith by keeping his teams always newly shod. Also by shortening the life of those teams. The life or usefulness of a hack driver's team, is very short, caused by the feet of horses coming in contact with hard paved streets. If our legislature wants to help the farmers, they should leave our state constitution alone, and delve into scientific investigation and create an obstruction to the chinch bug or the hot winds. Then we would think that they were our friends.

Parsons, Kan. J. N. McLane.

## Aid for Disabled Soldiers

There are 14 branch offices of the Federal Board of Vocational Education in as many cities of the country, and each office is making endeavors to locate every war disabled man within its territory. These offices are in Boston, Mass.; New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, and Dallas.

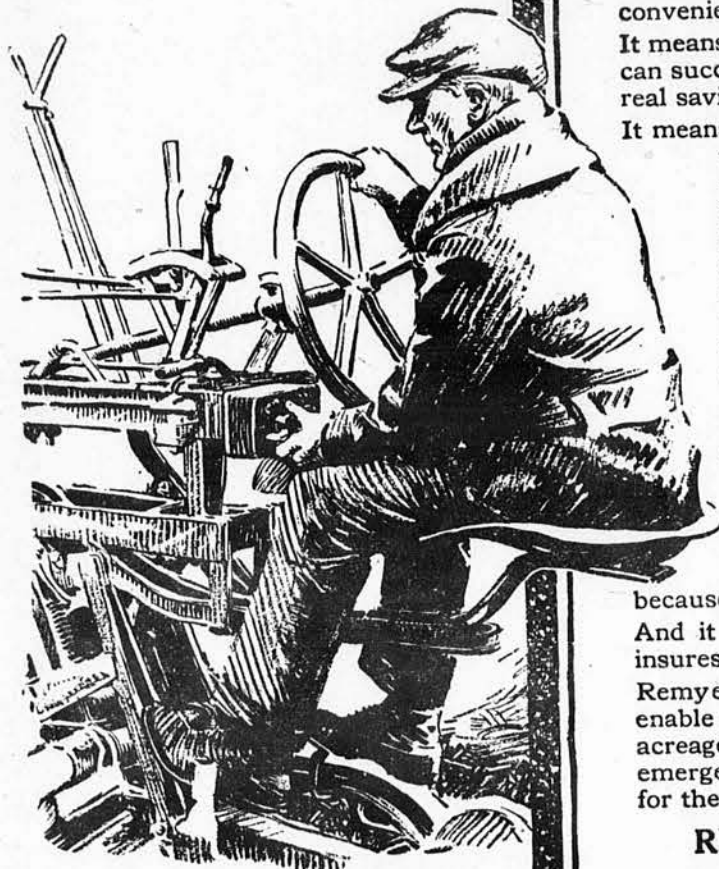
A great many of the men who have suffered impairments and disabilities were discharged from the army without being informed of their rights and without being informed of the fact that free re-education and support while in training, with placement in positions afterwards, was theirs for the mere acceptance.

It is the duty of every patriotic citizen who knows of any war disabled man, whether disabled by wounds or disease, to furnish his name and address to the nearest branch of the federal board, in order that the board may get in touch with him and put him in line for valuable opportunities the government now offers him.

From the way he ran out of Germany we know now why the Kaiserin never called William up at night to look for burglars.—Grand Rapids Press.

# REMY

TRACTOR EQUIPMENT



## Start the Tractor by the Turn of a Switch

—and this means more than the added ease and convenience it first suggests.

It means that boys, women and non-robust labor can successfully operate the tractor. Here is a real saving in farm labor.

It means that you can stop your tractor motor when the tractor is not actually working—when filling the fuel tank or seeder, fixing plows, waiting for grain to come from the fields and on many other occasions when ordinarily the motor is allowed to idle on account of the difficulty and hard work of starting. Here is a distinct saving in operating cost that totals up to \$75 or \$100 a season.

No matter how many good reasons there may be for a self-starter on your car, there are far more practical reasons for a starter on your tractor.

In addition Remy tractor equipment includes electric lighting that doubles the daily working capacity of the tractor—because it makes possible a 24 hour working day. And it includes electric engine governing, that insures steady and economical motor operation. Remy equipment on your tractor this Spring would enable you to do more work, to plant a greater acreage and to be better equipped to take care of emergencies. If you want to know why, write for the extremely interesting Remy booklet.

**REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY**

Tractor Equipment Division  
CHICAGO

Motor Equipment Div., Detroit

Factories: Anderson, Indiana



**Try Sudan Grass for Forage**

(Continued from Page 26.)

ground is thoroly warm. If planted too early, the seed will not germinate well and the young plants will develop so slowly that weeds will likely out-grow them. As a rule, the time to plant Sudan grass is about 10 days or two weeks later than the best time to plant corn. Sudan grass should be planted as soon as conditions are favorable since the highest yields are obtained when the crop has the opportunity to take advantage of the entire growing season.

When planted in rows for seed production, from 3 to 4 pounds of Sudan grass are seeded to the acre in Eastern Kansas, and from 2 to 3 pounds in the western part of the state. If the seed-bed is well prepared and conditions for germination and early growth are favorable, less seed is required than where the crop is planted under poor conditions. Broadcasted or close drilled Sudan grass grown for pasture or hay is seeded at the rate of approximately 20 pounds an acre. Under dry land conditions, the rate of seeding should be reduced to about 15 pounds an acre. The price of the seed is sometimes so high that the cost of seeding Sudan grass broadcast or in close drills is prohibitive. Satisfactory results usually are obtained by seeding much less amounts double rowed with a corn planter or with a grain drill with every other hole stopped up. In the former case, from 6 to 8 pounds of seed are planted, while in the latter, from 10 to 12 pounds are seeded. It is important that land on which Sudan grass is grown, by either of these methods, be clean at planting time in order that the crop will have an opportunity to start ahead of and out-grow the weeds. Sudan grass stools very extensively and a stand that appears to be too thin during the early season will thicken up sufficiently to make a full stand as the season progresses.

Rowed Sudan grass requires practically the same cultivation as other sorghums. Two or three cultivations to control weeds are usually advisable.

**Harvesting Suggestions**

Broadcasted or close drilled Sudan grass grown for hay is cut and handled in the same manner as millet or sweet sorghum when grown for this purpose. It cures readily since the stalks are not juicy like most other sorghums. The best time to cut Sudan grass is when the first heads are well out. When cut at this stage the hay is of better quality and more palatable than if harvested later. Two or three cuttings of hay may be obtained, depending on the season.

Where a seed crop is produced, harvesting should be delayed until the seed from the early heads begins to shatter. As a rule a maximum crop of seed will be obtained when cut at that stage, but occasionally climatic conditions may so effect the crop that cutting later may be advisable. The grower should watch the crop closely and use his own judgment regarding the proper time to cut. Sudan grass should always be promptly harvested, since an over-ripe crop will shatter badly if subjected to a high wind.

Where seed is desired, the first cutting is usually the most profitable one to leave for this purpose. If a cutting of hay is obtained first the second crop may or may not mature, depending on the season. As a rule, conditions are more favorable for seed production during the first part of the season than for the latter portion. A corn-binder is the most practical implement with which to harvest Sudan grass for seed, except where the growth is small. In this instance a grainbinder is more satisfactory, since it handles the small growth to a better advantage and two rows at a time can be cut. The crop should then be shocked and left to cure thoroly before threshing.

**Feeding Value**

Results of a number of feeding tests and experiences of many farmers indicate that Sudan grass hay, when properly cured, compares favorably with sweet sorghum and kafir forage and similar feeds, and that it is not equal to alfalfa. Sudan grass hay is relished greatly by stock. Evidently it is more palatable than most other similar forage crops.

Sudan grass is adapted exceptionally well for pasturing. For this purpose

it should be seeded broadcast or close drilled. It should not be grazed until it becomes about a foot high. Too close pasturing should be avoided, since the crop will not produce a maximum yield if kept too closely grazed. Best results are obtained where two fields are available and are pastured alternately.

In many localities in the state, early season pasture is available but that for the mid-summer is often deficient. Under these conditions a seed or hay crop of Sudan grass can be produced, and the crop utilized for pasture during the remainder of the season.

**The School Book Law**

An effort is being made in the Kansas legislature by the Eastern book concerns to undermine the Kansas textbook law thru changes in regard to the appointment of the textbook commission.

State publication of school books has given Kansas the best textbooks the state has ever had at 40 per cent less than other states are paying. Kansas taxpayers saved enough last year on school books to pay for the entire state

printing plant, building and grounds. In the last 4 years this saving has amounted to not less than 1/2 million dollars.

Write your member immediately that you want no tampering with the textbook law.

**Labor Shortage Coming**

Fears of long continued unemployment were discounted recently in a statement by the training service of the United States Department of Labor, which predicted that when agricultural and industrial concerns get under way in the spring, there will be a shortage of several million men. Manufacturers were urged to begin at once a training program to increase the efficiency of the help they now have in anticipation of the shortage to come later. The statement said that practical cessation of immigration in the last four years had caused a loss of 2 1/2 million new inhabitants and that probably 1 million American workers would be under arms in France for many months. Estimating that farms in the spring would need 2 million workers and that factories and build-

ing operations would require large numbers, officials said there soon would be keen competition between factories and farmers for unskilled labor.

Similar views were expressed before the house appropriations committee by Assistant Secretary of Labor Post, and John B. Densmore, Director General of the Federal Employment Service. They appeared to urge an appropriation of 14 million dollars for the work of the employment service during the next fiscal year and an emergency appropriation of 2 1/2 million dollars for this year.

**Idaho Breeders Buy Here**

Leland Bros., Wendell, Ida., and prominent breeders of Shorthorn cattle at that place were formerly Pottawatomie county, Kansas, boys. Last week they were in Kansas buying Shorthorns for their big herd in Idaho. Of Tomson Bros., Kansas breeders they purchased a splendid yearling bull for \$1,000. They have one or two other big deals on hand which they expect to close before returning home.

## Why There Is a Scarcity of Hudson Super-Sixes

### No Open Cars to Be Built for Months—Hudson Closed Car Demand Exceeds Production

No automobiles were to have been built after January 1st.

Then, all of a sudden, the ban was lifted.

It produced a confusion the trade had never experienced. For months all makers had been turning out all the cars they could, regardless of the immediate market for them. By spring it was believed automobiles would be so scarce that buyers would accept less wanted makes if they could not get the car of their choice.

Then cars that had not sold freely during the summer and fall would have a ready market when the more desirable makes were out of the way. For one thing—

**There Would Be No Hudsons Then**

That was one of the expected conditions. Super-Six sales all season, just as they have for three years, absorbed the factory output. Hudson dealers were not able to get cars for future needs. It looked as though they either would have to close up shop or take on one of the less wanted lines.

But withdrawal of manufacturing restrictions assured a limited quantity of Hudsons. Less wanted cars after all, would have to meet Super-Six competition.

Hudson production is now concentrated on closed models, for which there is an excess demand. Some dealers have a limited number of open models—though not enough to meet early spring requirements.

You either must take one of the open cars they now have or wait until late spring if you get a Super-Six Phaeton.

**Note Why Hudson Is so Popular**

For three years the Super-Six has held undisputed leadership among fine cars.

Remember how it first established itself on the speedway and in countless endurance tests. Rivals refused to admit Hudson had developed a new type motor with greater power and endurance.

Yet those amazing records were made commonplace by later Super-Sixes. Thousands of owners made just as wonderful demonstrations with their own cars, when you consider the conditions, as were those under official test. Every car made converts to the Super-Six. Today 60,000 are in service.

**It Created Styles that Others Followed**

Hudson created the Sedan and the Touring Limousine. Now more expensive cars have followed and cheaper cars, too, are effecting models of Hudson type.

The seven- and the four-passenger Phaetons are pattern cars for so many other makes, that if it were not that the Super-Six is always a year or more in advance of others, one might be confused in recognizing the true arbiter. Two new types are now ready—the Coupe—a four-passenger—and the Cabriolet for three.

**Why Delivery Is Possible Just Now**

The Super-Sixes now available in open car types are all that can be had for several months. It will be June before full factory production can be resumed.

With the first promise of spring open cars become the favorite type. If you delay, and an open Super-Six is your choice, you will probably find all have been sold. Then you may have to wait until late spring.

The demand for all closed model Super-Sixes is so great that you must speak promptly to assure delivery. With some models this may mean quite a while.

## Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

*Its White Triangle and Price are Two of Motordom's Most Distinctive Marks of Value. The Seven-Passenger Phaeton sells at \$2200*



### The Hired Man Writes

I am a reader of your paper and think it contains a great deal of valuable information. I notice considerable inquiry in regard to farm help. I was struck with the comparison of wages in Kansas and Colorado, if the statements in your paper can be a fair estimate of Kansas wages.

I work in the first-named state on a ranch at \$50 a month and board—at winter work, such as feeding stock and sorting spuds. The married man on the ranch gets \$75, house, potatoes and milk supplied. This is about the "run" of wages for this section and ranchers are now contracting for their married help for the coming season at from \$75 to \$85 a month.

We are all "down on" Bolshevism and the government says nothing will cause it to spread more than the reducing of wages, before the necessities of life are reduced. Has anything come down as yet? Doesn't it cost just as much to live in February at \$30 a month as in June at \$50?

When the late Roosevelt announced his square deal for everybody, didn't that also include the farm hand? I don't blame the farmer for not wanting to give it all to the farm hand, as some claim they do, but even these manage to ride in new cars and occasionally buy a piano or graphophone. Now the real experienced farm hand—not the hobo or profane kind—can very often command better wages in some other line. And in these times, he is aware of this fact and if he does not get a comfortable house in which to live with his family, respectable treatment from his employer, fair wages and reasonable working hours—I say if he does not get all of these—farm life then and there quits appealing to him and into some other line of work he goes.

It is hard to get the other man's viewpoint, but in some sections the farmers are getting it and acting accordingly. Thank God the days are past, not only in the great U. S. A. but all over the world, when it was thought necessary to curse and bully

men in order to get work out of them. We want to see but one flag wave in this country and that the Stars and Stripes, and the best way to keep it waving is for all of us to remember the golden rule along with the motto, "Live and let live." When the people awake to the fact that it is necessary to elect such men to Congress as Senator-elect Capper, then, and only then, will the I. W. W.'s, Bolsheviks and red flags be things of the past. Success to him.

Greeley, Colo.

W. L. Kemick.

### Honey Plants for Bees

H. B. PARKS

On account of an aroused interest in bee culture, the question is being asked by many: "What shall I plant for the bees?" No one can expect to raise flowers enough in a front yard to feed a stand of bees. However, if many in a town or city will plant nectar bearing plants in yards and gardens the nectar produced will add much to the stores of the nearby hives.

It is to be remembered that plants important in one section of the United States as honey producers may not produce nectar at all in another part. Alfalfa and Buck wheat belong to this class. Buck wheat is but little grown in Kansas. The list given here includes only the more common cultivated nectar bearing plants. Any observer may add many species to this list.

Among the vegetables may be mentioned beans and peas. All varieties, especially the bunch Limas are valuable to bees.

Among the cucurbits are watermelons, muskmelons, cucumbers, squash and pumpkin that are valuable nectar bearing plants.

Herbs such as Anise, sweet basil, borage, caraway, catnip, horehound and sage also provide a great deal of nectar.

Among the ornamental plants providing nectar may be mentioned Alyssum, all varieties, Aster, all varieties, Candytuft, all varieties, Hollyhock, single variety, Marigolds, all varieties, Sunflowers, Verbena, Balloon Vine, Cornflower and the Gaillardia. Other valuable nectar bearing plants are the Clematis, Panicleata or Virgins Bower, Canterbury Bells, or Campanula Myosotis, or Forget-me-not, Pentstemon, or Hound's Tongue, Lily of the Valley, Mignonette, Castor beans, Arabis alba, Fox Glove, Robinson's Beauty Vine, or Antigonon, Leptopus.

Tamarisk, Privet, Snowberry, White, Brush, Valley Sage, Agrireta, Youpon, Black Locust are also valuable plants for bees.

For planting in waste places, White Sweet clover.

For waste places and road sides plant Sweet clover. Plant this seed along road sides, and on unsightly gravel and clay piles. Grow a honey plant that has a pleasing odor and appearance where rag weed, cockle burs and nettles now cumber the soil.

### Wattles's Poems Printed

Many Kansas people who have enjoyed reading the little ballads of Camp Funston, from the pen of Willard Wattles, which have appeared in the newspapers from time to time, will be glad to know that these poems have been printed in book form by N. A. Crawford, head of the department of industrial journalism in the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. The University Daily Kansan contains the following announcement of the book:

Willard Wattles, instructor in rhetoric in the school of engineering, has published a booklet of poems, written while he served as a private in the United States army. The booklet is called "The Funston Double Track," and is dedicated to Maj. Gen. Leonard A. Wood.

The proceeds of the sale of this booklet will be used as a Kansas poetry prize, competition for which will be open to all native Kansans.

### Duroc Breeders Re-elect Officers

The Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders association held its annual meeting and banquet at Manhattan, Kan., following the association sale of bred sows at the college. The old officers were elected for the ensuing year. The members felt that the association had prospered under their efficient management and that it would be a mistake to elect new officers because the old ones would profit by the experience gained during the past year. R. J. Pfander, secretary of the National Duroc Jersey record association was present as was also R. J. Evans, secretary of the American record association. Both made speeches.

### Legislation For Farmers

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have its readers write letters immediately stating what legislation they desire to have passed this winter by the Kansas legislature. If farmers are to obtain laws needed to protect their interests they will have to make known to the lawmakers what they desire. Don't delay this matter but write today. Address all letters to the Legislative Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## Hog Talk With Hog Growers

EVERY farmer knows that many big claims have been made for hog remedies. It has never been made perfectly clear, however, that there is a wide difference between an honestly made simple conditioner for hogs and a so-called cure-all. A prejudice exists, therefore, that is every day cutting the profits of many hog raisers.

The object in growing hogs for the market is to produce the most pork and profit in the shortest time. The hog is a short-lived, quick-maturing animal. He is not fed as are your work animals, and because he is speeded up he is sensitive to disease.

## MoorMan's Hog Remedy Hog Powder

has never made a pretense of being a food or a cure-all. It performs no wonders.

What it does with remarkable certainty is to keep the hog in prime condition.

MoorMan's Hog Powder supplies the minerals necessary for the development of the hog. It contains the mild sodas and charcoal which are a great aid to the digestion during the heavy feeding season; sulphur for purifying the blood, the sulphate of iron necessary for building the red corpuscles in the blood, and the bone phosphate for building the bone.

MoorMan's Hog Worm Expeller, which is furnished with each shipment, should be used to expel any worms that may exist in the animal previous to the use of MoorMan's Hog Powder. This product is safe, and is a sure remover of worms, freeing the animal's system of these destructive and dangerous pests, and putting it in prime order to produce the best results from the use of MoorMan's Hog Powder as a conditioner.

MoorMan's Hog Powder and MoorMan's Hog Worm Expeller, when results are considered, will do the work at a negligible cost.

**MoorMan's Service** MoorMan resident representatives are more than mere salesmen. They are carefully selected and trained to serve you in the best possible way in connection with any MoorMan product. Give our representative in your county a few moments of your time when he calls. It will pay you.

Use  
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Hog Powder**



If there is not a MoorMan representative in your locality, write us, Dept. K.

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### Investigate Quality of Seed

Nearly 17,000 samples of seed were received for test last year at the seed-testing laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, and 11,349 samples at the five branch laboratories maintained in co-operation with state institutions. All of these samples were examined to determine the quality of the seed and the presence of adulterants. The enforcement of the seed-importation act has served to prevent many shipments of imported seed, unfit for seeding purposes, from being distributed in their original condition. Among these shipments over 675,000 pounds of Red clover seed were prohibited entry on account of the presence of weed seeds and dead seed. Approximately one-half of this was reclaimed in bond—the weed seeds and other refuse removed being destroyed, while the seed of good quality was allowed to go into the seed trade. The other half of the prohibited Red clover shipments was rejected because it contained so much dead seed as to be of practically no value for seeding purposes. Three shipments, aggregating enough seed to sow 16,000 acres at a normal rate of seeding, contained no seed which could be expected to grow in the field. Because of the difficulties of trans-Atlantic shipment, imports of almost all kinds of seed have fallen off, Canada bluegrass from Canada and winter rape from Japan being the only two items of imports which have exceeded those of the previous year.

### Give the Boys More Pay

A bonus of \$60 pay for men discharged from the military service, is provided by one of the riders of the War Revenue Bill. It is spoken of as a pittance in Congress.

It is common knowledge that almost every young chap who pledged his life for his board and clothes in Uncle Sam's service last year, has, or will, come out of the army poorer than he went into the service. On top of that many have lost their jobs, many more have had no pay at all for eight months, nor have their families received the stipulated allotments, thousands have been crippled for life, and, as the law now stands, every soldier must turn in his uniform at the end of three months, altho these are the only clothes a majority of the men have to their backs.

Recently in a movie theater a pictured plea for a six months' bonus to returning soldiers was flashed on the screen. The spectators applauded vigorously and generally, indicating how the people who pay the bills feel about doing full justice to these men.

### Livestock Meet

Francis J. Heney will be one of the speakers at the sixth annual convention of the Kansas Livestock association, which is in session this week at Hutchinson. C. E. Yancey, a member of the United States Food Administration, will present problems of that organization to the stockmen while the packers will be represented by Tom Wilson of Chicago, president of Wilson & Co.

Many other prominent speakers of state and national reputation are on the program. Among them are Governor Stuart, of Virginia, who represented the producers on the meat price-fixing committee; Dr. W. M. Jardine, Manhattan, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college; W. B. Tagg, Omaha, president of the National Livestock exchange; H. A. Wallace, Des Moines, editor of Wallace's Farmer; Ed. Houx, Kansas City, president of the Kansas City Livestock exchange.

George T. Donaldson, Greensburg, is president, and J. H. Mercer, Topeka, secretary of the association.

### Food Crops Grow 43 Per Cent

As a result of the food-production campaign carried on by the experiment station and co-operating agencies in Porto Rico, it is reported that the area devoted to food crops was increased 43 per cent during the fiscal year 1918. Large areas usually devoted to a second tobacco crop were planted to corn and beans. During the year Porto Rico became an exporter of beans instead of a heavy importer. It is estimated that more than 25,000 domestic gardens were planted during the year. Co-operative work in rice growing was

begun in different parts of the island to determine the possibility of developing this industry. Porto Rico imports about 5 million dollars worth of rice annually, and it is believed that at least half of this amount could be produced at home.

### Price of Clover Seed

The price of clover seed, received by producers, has more than doubled in two years. In Ohio, an important producing state, farmers were receiving \$9.25 a bushel November 15, 1916, \$13.30 a year later, and \$20.50 in the same month in 1918.

### What Diseases Cost State

The sum of 11 million dollars is a fair pinch of change at the least. That amount is what preventable diseases cost the state of Kansas last year, according to Dr. J. J. Sippy, epidemiologist for the Kansas state board of health. The diseases that caused this sum to be spent are typhoid, tuberculo-

sis, smallpox, scarlet fever and diptheria. Lax and underpaid county health officers are more or less responsible for the high percentage of contagious diseases, it is said. Now the board of health hopes to convince the legislature that it should divide the state into 40 health districts that may be supervised by competent officials, who will be able to devote their entire time to their work.

### High Bushel Weights in 1918

Investigation by the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicates an average weight of 58.8 pounds a bushel for the wheat crop of this country in 1918. The average for 1917 was 58.5 pounds, and the 10-year average ending with 1917 was 58.1 pounds. The oats crop of the United States in 1918 had an average weight of 33.2 pounds a bushel and for the preceding 10 years 32 pounds. An average weight of 46.9 pounds a bushel is reported for the 1918 barley crop, compared to 46.4 pounds for the previous eight crops.

### Carry It Back Again

Diner—"What do you call this stuff?"

Waiter—"Mock turtle soup, sir."

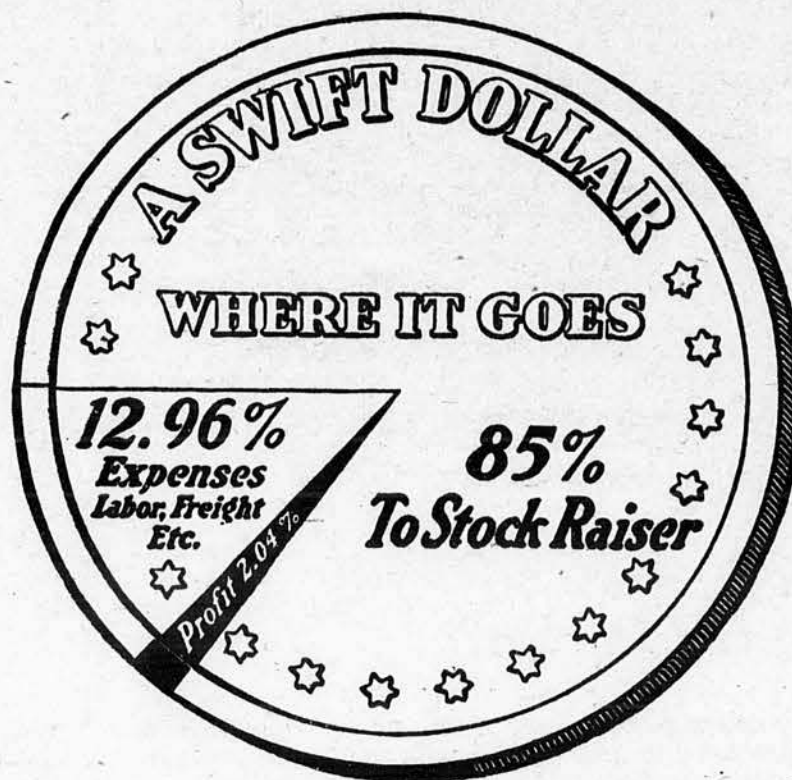
Diner—"Well, tell the chef he has carried his mockery too far."—Tit-Bits

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Make sure that the hogs will have plenty of pasture thruout the spring and summer.

# The Swift Dollar for 1918



The above diagram shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918.

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# Corn Reserves are Reduced

## Southwestern Feeders are Now Fair Buyers of Oats

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

**I**NQUIRIES by market interests into the quantities of corn still in the hands of farmers have brought an important modification in sentiment as to prices of the cereal. The changed views favor the owners of the grain. A general survey of the supply situation has convinced many grain dealers that farmers have been selling corn sparingly in the large producing states not only because of their opposition to the severe declines recently effected by speculators, but on account of the fact that their actual holdings have been sharply reduced.

Many grain men believe that never before has there been such a great reduction in farm reserves of corn between the harvest period and the latter half of February as on the present crop. One investigation of the supply

situation on farms indicates total reserves of approximately 30 per cent of the 1918 harvest. If this estimate is correct, it means that farmers have already consumed and sold 70 per cent of the crop of last year.

The United States Department of Agriculture will make a report on the farm stocks of corn in two weeks. A year ago figures of the Department of Agriculture showed reserves on March 1 aggregating 1,292,905,000 bushels, or 40.9 per cent of the yield of 3,159,494,000 bushels harvested in the fall of the preceding year. In 1917, only 30.6 per cent of a crop of 2,566,927,000 bushels remained in producers' hands on March 1; in 1916, the reserves were 37.3 per cent; in 1915, the reserves amounted to 34.1 per cent; in 1914, following a harvest slightly smaller than last year,

the March farm reserve report showed 35.4 per cent in producers' hands. The smallest reserves reported in March in the last score of years was in 1902, when only 29.1 per cent of the crop remained on farms. However, the crop preceding March, 1902, amounted only to 1,522,520,000 bushels, compared with the 1918 harvest of 2,532,814,000 bushels.

The latest trade figures indicate that in Kansas 86 per cent of the crop harvested in 1918 has been consumed or sold, leaving only 14 per cent still remaining in the Sunflower state. Kansas would have consumed her entire 1918 yield long ago except for heavy purchases from outside states. Only 10 per cent of the crop is reported in farmers' hands in Oklahoma, and in Missouri only 19 per cent is left. In the states with large yields of corn from the last crop, reserves are also low. Iowa, with her 375 million bushels of corn from the 1918 harvest, is credited with having marketed or consumed 70 per cent of the crop; Illinois is said to have marketed 47 per cent, making her reserves 53 per cent; Ohio has dis-

posed of 58 per cent; Indiana, 80 per cent; Minnesota, 70; South Dakota, 50; North Dakota, 85 per cent, and Nebraska has sold and consumed 50 per cent of the 1918 yield.

Further evidence of the heavy absorption of corn on the 1918 crop is to be found in the visible supply points of the country. Stocks of corn in the elevators of these markets are at a low ebb, demand having been of a volume which prevented accumulations at terminal centers. The visible supply of corn in the United States amounts to 4,200,000 bushels, compared with 4,841,000 a year ago and 8,357,000 bushels at the same time in 1917.

Feeding of corn to an enormous number of hogs in the surplus states accounts for a large quantity of the grain. Terminal markets have not at any time on the crop received excessive receipts of corn, but it is known that there has been a large movement direct to feeders from producing regions. Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and other states of the Southwest have been large buyers of corn in Iowa and other Eastern and Central states.

### Another Bullish Influence

The change in weather conditions proved another bullish influence in the trade. Besides the effect of the weather in stimulating increased consumption of corn and other feedstuffs, the movement is expected to decline in volume. Receipts of corn in Kansas City, as well as at other primary markets, continue limited, with country demand as a whole light. Cash corn closed in Kansas City last week at \$1.30 to \$1.39, against \$1.15 to \$1.38 a week ago. The May future displayed the greatest activity in the deferred delivery market, narrowing its discount under the February option to 3 cents, compared with 10 cents a bushel a week ago. On the July delivery, the discount under February narrowed from 14 cents, prevailing a week ago, to less than 8 cents.

A comparatively firmer tone prevailed in the oats market than in corn, tho the course of prices on the latter grain brought sympathetic response by the minor cereal. Oats closed the past week at 58 to 62 cents a bushel in Kansas City, compared with 57 to 60 cents the preceding week. A further reduction in the country movement has been witnessed. Southwestern feeders were fair buyers of oats, outbidding Chicago in the territory of the Central states and thereby strengthening the market. Some export business has developed in the grain, but no extensive foreign demand is expected until private exporters become adjusted to the new conditions in Europe and arrangements are being made for effecting payments on the purchases. Primary receipts of oats since August 1, 1918, amount to 191,546,000 bushels, compared with 185,496,000 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago. Oats are selling closer to the pre-war basis than any other cereal.

### Bran and Shorts

No halt in the declining tendency of the bran and shorts market has been witnessed; in fact, the belief prevails in trade circles that further recessions will be recorded as the season progresses. Bran is selling down to \$38 a ton, and shorts around \$40 to \$44 a ton, about \$2 to \$3 a ton lower than a week ago in Kansas City. The Food Administration Grain Corporation bought one-half million barrels of flour for export late last week, which should stimulate trade in flour and increase production of the mill offal. The purchase of one-half million barrels of flour means a total output of 17,000 tons of offal feed which will soon become available for American consumers. Weekly flour purchases by the Grain Corporation will add considerably to the supply of bran and shorts.

Under the pressure of enormous receipts, an average of more than 200 cars daily, a weak tone continues in the market for hay in Kansas City. Following storms in the West and North, eager buying of alfalfa and other varieties of hay developed temporarily on the theory that railroads would be unable to continue to make heavy deliveries and that a sharp reduction in receipts is probable, but no one purchased heavy quantities.

Texas attracted unusual attention in the hay market. The state, parts of which are still enjoying discounts of 50 per cent in freight rates on feed on account of the drouth of the last few



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years, made offers of new crop hay for delivery in Kansas City early in May. Texas expects new prairie and new alfalfa by that time, and her pasturage situation has improved so rapidly that her feed dealers want to make shipments to Kansas City, instead of buying large quantities from that market and from interior points in Kansas, as they have been doing for the past three years. Texas offers and continued large supplies from the Northwest naturally serve as a brake upon any upward trend in hay prices.

### What About Rural Health?

(Continued from Page 3.)

right to pay taxes on the buildings now given under the existing law.

Opponents of the measure assert that eastern lenders will not accept a Torrens title as security.

### What Farmers Want

I should like to have a bill passed, known as "The Mad-dog Tax law," all dogs to be taxed and money to go into a fund to pay for damage done by mad dogs. I lost a Percheron mare last June, worth \$250, because of a mad dog bite, and just now one passed thru my Purebred Spotted Poland China pen, and bit several hogs. I think those who keep dogs should be taxed to pay this kind of a loss.

Latham, Kan. C. C. HUFFINGTON.

I should like to see our legislature place on the statutes a law under which any proper number of farmers could engage in the banking business, under a co-operative plan. A plan I have in mind would be quite similar to the one known as the Rochdale co-operative plan, such as the Farmers Union of Kansas now generally follows, in establishing and operating various business enterprises thruout the state. The results obtained by the stockholders of such co-operative associations have been most satisfactory. Banking could be carried on under the co-operative plan, just as successfully as running a store, creamery, elevator or any other business enterprise.

I should like the privileges of engaging in this kind of banking extended to the farmers of Kansas. They should be allowed to become the owners of all capital stock if they so desired, and such stock should draw a fixed rate of interest only. At the end of every year's business, after meeting all operating expenses, a sum should be set aside as a reserve fund, after which the net profits of the concern should be prorated to the stockholders. Usually in co-operative enterprises each stockholder has but one vote and that feature, I think, should be included in this.

Wayne, Kan. J. A. BEECHER.

If your legislature would pass a bill, granting free range for livestock, in the west third part of your state, people with means would become interested in that part of your state and in a short time the taxes on the livestock would exceed that on the land. This kind of a law has made the land in Eastern Colorado valuable and her people prosperous. What free range has done for Eastern Colorado, it would do for Western Kansas, if made applicable to that section of country.

Holyoke, Colo. S. C. EVANS.

I think the legislature should repeal the Russian thistle law and the feed sack law. Modify the Johnson Grass law to permit a man to increase his acreage where he has a field, and to plant a field by permission of board of county commissioners by first advertising that he will apply for such permission. Make a law something like the ones "down South" pertaining to cotton that will control the handling of broomcorn. At least compel the grower to put his name and address on each bale. It would be well to compel the grower to put his name and address on each package of farm produce as far as possible.

If the seed-grower's name was on his seed sacks and the potato grower was compelled to put his name on the bag they would be more careful as to the contents. I know it would be difficult to get this law up correctly so as not to be too burdensome.

Give us a law bonding auctioneers to make them responsible for misstatements as to chattels they are selling. Often the auctioneer misstates the facts and as the person holding the sale generally is preparing to leave the state, the buyer has no recourse.

Lakin, Kan. A. H. BURG.

I have just finished reading your very worthy article concerning the appropriations for our state schools, and to say I am interested is putting it mildly. I am ignorant regarding our legislation doings to such an extent that I do not know the names of the men on this ways and means committee; but I feel it is time to act, and to do so intelligently. I am writing you for information; the names of the men to write to, and any other suggestions you may offer.

My wife and I have been planning for years that our children should attend our agricultural college at Manhattan, and soon will we hope realization from part of our efforts, as two of our older children are nearly ready to enter.

I have no feelings against the other schools. They are worthy of our best efforts, but the agricultural college is the one nearest the hearts of a majority of Kansas people. Its needs I should suppose, would be far greater than are the needs of the other schools, owing to the larger attendance, its greater variety of subjects taught, necessity of experiments and equipments. Discrimination in the appropriation should not be tolerated for a minute if possible to avoid it.

If the university, the school of mines, or the normal need their appropriations for their best interests, and our lawmakers believe it justifiable, give it to them, but in no way cut down on the agricultural appropriation. I should say to double or triple the amount suggested in your article, enough so the most competent teachers can be retained; sufficient for all necessary equip-

ment, up-keep of properties and a safe amount for incidentals.

The Kansas schools and the agricultural college, perhaps, at the head of the list, are the safest and best paying investments we can have, as we are primarily and almost exclusively agricultural in our vocations. I do not know very well the feelings of the people of Enterprise and vicinity, but I feel they are loyal to the old school, and if you think a petition would accomplish good, draw up one and send to me, and I believe I can return it in a few days with 100 or more signers.

F. E. STEWART  
Enterprise, Kan.

Place a road tax of a hundred on the first cost of any and all cars and trucks, and use it in county where collected, for permanent road work. Remember, a road is no better than the poorest place in it. What good would a hard surfaced road be to a poor man, living 10 miles from it, trying to save every dollar to pay for a small home? Let the people say by direct vote in every county, how much and where they want these roads.

Bring up our dirt roads so the average farmer can get to market without cracking his eggs and churning his cream. Keep all east and west roads clean on both sides of

hedges and brush and weeds to the ground, so snow will not drift. Ornamental trees and shade trees and posts to be not closer than one rod each. These views are obtained from every day life on the farm.

New Albany, Kan. GEO. A. EBY.

### National Tractor Show

The stage is set for the fourth annual National Tractor show. One of the most historical acts of the tractor industry, says the Implement and Tractor Trade Journal, is ready to be played in Kansas City the week of February 24. Appreciating the hugeness of the great exhibition is only to exclaim, "Such a stage and such a cast!"

The fourth National Tractor show will not only take its place in the roster of shows as the greatest exhibition of tractors, tractor accessories

and tractor implements and machinery, but also as the world's largest automotive show.

More than 300 exhibitors are moving their products into the monster temporary building that will house the show during its life of a week. Of that number more than 70 are manufacturers of tractors, a few more than 35 are builders of tractor-drawn implements and tractor-driven machinery, while 210 exhibitors have been listed in the accessory class.

Make your plans to attend. You cannot afford to miss this tractor show.

Tell your neighbor the kinds and varieties of garden vegetables which did the best for you last year. Perhaps he can profit from your experience.

# See the Best Built Tractor in America—

# THE NATIONAL TRACTOR

at the

## National Tractor Show at Kansas City

## February 24 to March 1 inclusive

## Space No. 2, Left of Entrance



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## TABLE OF RATES

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

## POULTRY.

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**PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$3. H. F. Erdsek, Nekoma, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50** and \$3. Mrs. N. J. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

**YES, I AM STILL SELLING SILVER** Wyandottes. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$2 and \$3. Chas. Elliott, Haviland, Kan.

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** good ones, \$3. H. C. Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50;** pullets, \$1.75. Fine layers. James Enlow, Alma, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR** sale, \$4. Mrs. Barnes Inskeep, R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE STOCK AND EGGS.** Also Fox Terrier males. Ginetie & Ginetie, Florence, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 UP** to \$5. Eggs, \$5 per 100; \$1 per 15. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kan.

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN,** \$1.75; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

**ROSE COMBED SILVER LACED WYAN-** dotte cockerels, good ones, \$2.50. Henry Blasing, Zeandale, Kan.

**PRIZE WINNER PARTRIDGE WYAN-** dottes, \$1.50 per 15 eggs net. E. N. Montgomery, Dennis, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$2, \$3, \$5. Pullets, \$2. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$2; 50,** \$5.50; 100, \$8. Baby chicks. Berry & Senne, Rt. 27, Topeka, Kan.

**LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE** cocks and cockerels, pure white, \$3 to \$5. Eggs. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** from extra good winter layers, \$6 per hundred. O. R. Eby, New Albany, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.** Breeding for eggs. Eggs, \$7 100; \$1.50 15 prepaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, GOOD LAY-** ers. Eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$8. Baby chicks. Berry & Senne, Rt. 27, Topeka, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FOR** hatching from prize winning stock, \$3 to \$5 per setting of 15. L. A. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.

**QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dottes, Martin-Keeler's strain. Great winter layers. 15 eggs, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Satisfaction, safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

**25 CHOICE BRONZE TOMS, R. L. PAR-**rott, Osborne, Kan.

**EXTRA FINE NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$8.** F. C. Sackhoff, Downs, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8; HENS, \$5.** Mrs. H. Passmore, Wayne, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 23-26 LBS.,** \$10. Laura Ulom, Lamar, Colo.

**QUALITY BOURBON RED TOMS, HENS.** Mrs. Lewis Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

**THOROBRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8;** hens, \$5. Ralph Keyser, Dorrance, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, 7** dollars; hens, \$4.50. Henry Binard, Burlington, Colo.

**PRIZE-WINNING MAMMOTH BRONZE,** extra fine toms, \$10; young hens, \$5. Mrs. A. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6.** Average 22. Hens, \$4. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

**FULL BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS.** Goldbank strain. Cheap if taken soon. E. Gaughan, Earleton, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE, GOLD STANDARD** strain, prize winning stock. Toms only, weights 20 to 26. For quick sale, \$8-\$10. W. H. Streeter, Dighton, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

**1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES, FREE** book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb.

**SPECKLED SUSSEX AND ANCONA EGGS.** Chix hatched to order. Clara McPheeters, Baldwin, Kan.

**HATCHING EGGS, GET FREE CIRCULAR.** Write today. Twenty best varieties. Modlins Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS AND WHITE** Rocks, great laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Minnie Otey, Winfield, Kan.

**FINE BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS,** White Leghorns, Cockerels, geese, ducks, guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

**CLAY COUNTY POULTRY AND PET** Stock association, all breeds and varieties. Catalog free. Secy R. A. Byrkit, Clay Center, Neb.

**WHITE ROCK HENS, BUFF WYANDOTTE** cockerels, Rufus Red Belgian Hares. For bargain prices write at once. J. W. McVey, Stafford, Kan.

**SHOW WINNERS, SINGLE COMB BUFF** Orpington, Blue Andalusian cockerels, Rose Comb Reds, Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Single Comb Buff Rocks, \$3, \$5, \$7. Toulouse geese and ganders. Mrs. Viola Branle, Netawaka, Kan.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, THOROBRED** Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns. 11 varieties; sent postpaid for \$7 per 100; \$4 per 50; \$2.75 per 30; \$1.50 per 15. 80 per cent fertility guaranteed. If desired, I will assort 100 egg orders to suit. George Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

**RUNNER DUCKS WANTED, EMMA AHL-** stedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

**WE BUY POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT** from producers. Have satisfied more than 2,000 Kansas farmers. Try us. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

## TOBACCO HABIT.

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

## POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS.

**SLIGHTLY USED X RAY INCUBATOR, \$12.** 140 eggs. Mrs. Joe Bailey, Minneola, Kan.

**FOR SALE—INCUBATOR, 200 EGG,** water heat. A. J. Krig, 1000 Colo St., Manhattan, Kan.

**FOR SALE—3 HOT AIR INCUBATORS,** slightly used, 220, 300, 600 egg, \$25, \$35, \$45; 5 rolls poultry wire, new; 5 brooders, used. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

## HONEY AND CHEESE.

**HONEY FOR SALE—FINEST. SAMPLE,** ten cents. Henry Allen, Cozad, Neb.

**DELICIOUS EXTRACTED HONEY; TWO** 60-pound cans, \$29.75. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

**HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY 1918** crop. Also Green county's famous brick cheese. Write for prices. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wisconsin.

**PURE STRAINED HONEY IN 60 LB.** cans, 27 1/2 cts.; 30 lb. or 12 lb. cans, 30 cts. per lb. here. Supplies for beekeepers. Roy Burger, Eskridge, Kan.

**PURE NO. 1 WHITE EXTRACTED CLOVER** honey. The highest grade of honey produced. 60-lb. cans, 27c pound. Case lots, 26 1/2c—two cans to case, f. o. b. Oklahoma City. Kool Kola Co., Oklahoma City.

## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA** posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

**GOOD 8-16 TRACTOR, \$175. OTHER** sizes priced right. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

**FOR SALE—CATALPA FENCE POSTS IN** car lots, six cents each. Forest J. Erhart, Nlotaze, Kan.

**CASE ENGINE GANG, 3 BOTTOM POWER** lift nearly new. Harry Fitzpatrick, Arkansas City, Kan.

**FOUR BOTTOM CASE RACINE SELF LIFT** engine plow, good as new, \$250. R. Merriess, Doby Springs, Okla.

**FOR SALE—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, IN** good running order. Also black Percheron stallion, coming three, weight 1900. H. M. Kingsley, Ellis, Kan.

**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.

**FOR SALE—TWO QUARTERS LAND NEAR** center Morton county. Nine miles from railroad. 80 acres cultivated. Good improvements. Immediate possession. Owner, Fred G. Glenn, Richfield, Kan.

**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.

**BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,** lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

**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.

**TRACTOR FOR SALE, BARGAIN. BRAND** new Model J Sandusky 10-20 kerosene tractor with three 14 inch mold board tractor plow complete. Have gone out of business and will sacrifice high grade outfit complete for \$1,200. Cash or bankable paper. Write F. H. Stout Tractor Co., Box 374, Marion, Kan.

## LANDS.

**80 ACRES, IRRIGATED, GOOD BUILD-** ings, orchard, shade trees, 40 acres alfalfa, bargain. \$160 per acre. Detrick, Wiley, Colo.

**THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA HAS** some unsettled, low priced lands open to purchase with school, telephone, mail, market and a state loan if needed. Ask for bulletins. Department of Immigration, Chas. McCaffree, Commissioner, Capitol Q-72, Pierre, S. D.

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**POSSESSION AT ONCE—960 WHEAT** farm and ranch. 125 growing wheat, horses, cattle, chickens, implements, good bldgs., fenced and cross fenced, close in, main road, living water, only \$22,000. Real bargain. Long time on half at 6%. All goes with sale. No trades. Box 141, Utica, Kan.

**FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OF-** ficial 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

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**AIREDALES—THOROBRED PUPPIES,** both sexes, something different, broad muzzles, courageous, upstanding, bewhiskered fellows, right age to make excellent home or automobile companions. Healthy. Vigorous. W. A. Critchlow, Perry, Kan.

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

## PATENTS.

**WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE** patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

**SUDAN GRASS SEED, 14c LB. J. Thexton,** Colony, Kan.

**SEED CORN. LAPTAID STOCK FARM,** Lawrence, Kan.

**WANTED—NINETY BU. ALFALFA SEED.** E. Raasch, Norfolk, Neb.

**SUDAN SEED, 15c PER HUNDRED. R. C.** Obrecht, Rt. 28, Topeka, Kan.

**SCHROCK KAFIR SEED FOR SALE, \$2 A** bushel. Otto Kettner, Olpe, Kan.

**SWEET POTATO SEED, YELLOW JER-** sey. H. C. Hays, Manhattan, Kan.

**ORANGE CANE SEED, \$5 PER CWT. F. O.** B. Joseph Nixon, Belle Plaine, Kan.

**SUDAN GRASS SEED, 15 CENTS PER LB.** Karl Zeller, R. F. D. 6, Marion, Kan.

**BLACK EYED BEANS FOR SALE, \$4.50** per bu. Ray Shaffer, Bunkerhill, Kan.

**SHAWNEE WHITE AND REID'S YELLOW** Dent seed corn. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

**SUDAN SEED, 15 CENTS A POUND MY** station. Herman Schultz, R. 3, Sedgwick, Kan.

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER. GOOD SEED** at a low price. M. M. Maxton, Emporia, Kan.

**ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM CHOICE** white sweet clover seed. Alex. Spong, Chanute, Kan.

**SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR** prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

**ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM CHOICE** white sweet clover seed. Alex. Spong, Chanute, Kan.

**DWARF MAIZE, BLACK AMBER CANE,** \$4 hundred. Send sacks. Joe Smith, Montezuma, Kan.

**RED AND BLACK AMBER CANE SEED** at \$4 per hundred, sacks free. F. E. Eakins, Oberlin, Kan.

**BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN, \$4** per bu. Sacks furnished. F. O. B. F. W. Miller, Yates Center, Kan.

**KLECKLEYS SWEETS AND TOM WATSON** melon seeds, 70 cts. lb. Freepald. A. J. Hammond, Grower, Harlan, Kan.

**SEED CORN, VERY SELECT, THE 90** bushel kind. While it lasts, bushel, \$3. Rates to dealers. Whitte, Rulo, Neb.

**SEED CORN, GUARANTEED, REID'S** Yellow Dent and Johnson County White, \$4 per bushel. George Manville, Faucett, Mo.

**MONEY IN PLANTS. HOT BED, EXPERT** French method. Pull crop of plants twice each week. Full details 50c. Charley Clemmons, Rusk, Tex.

**FANCY RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, \$15** per hundred f. o. b. Burlap sacks free, grain sacks 70c extra. John Otte, R. 3, Cawker City, Kan.

**CHERRY TREES—6 EARLY RICHMOND,** 4 Montmorency, 5 to 6 feet high, bearing size, extra fine stock, \$3.50. Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.

**ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTH KANSAS,** 99% pure, good germination, \$8.50 per bu. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**FOR SALE—WHITE SILVER SKIN BOT-** tom onion sets. Run 1,000 to bushel. \$4.75 F. O. B. G. C. Curtis, Hutchinson, Kan. Reference, Citizens Bank.

**HOME GROWN SEEDS. UNHULLED** White Blossom sweet clover alfalfa. Cane and Black Eye cow peas. Prices on application. Uniontown Elevator, Uniontown, Kan.

**SUDAN SEED—RECLEANED, 100 POUNDS** sacked, \$14; 50 pounds, \$



## ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

## AGENTS WANTED

**BIG PROPOSITION—AGENTS WANTED.** Something new in portraits. Deal with factory direct. Write for catalog. Southern Art Co., Oak Park, Ill.

**RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED.** \$1100 year. Examinations everywhere March 15. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 16, Rochester, N. Y.

**STRAIGHT SALARY \$35 PER WEEK AND** expenses to man or woman with rig to introduce Eureka Egg Producer. Eureka Mfg. Co., Dept. 23, East St. Louis, Ill.

**AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS** and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ABORTION PREVENTED BY R. HAROLD,** Manhattan, Kan.

**200 EGG MANDY LEE INCUBATOR.** Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

**WANTED—GOOD THRESHING RIG.** Would buy lone engine. Geo. Cowan, Hepler, Kan.

**ONE 26 H. TWIN MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE** and 36-60 Gaar Scott separator. Joe H. Larson, Lindsborg, Kan.

**KODAKERS—ANY SIZE ROLL FILM** developed and six prints made for 25 cents. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, 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.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN AND SON TO** run general farm. Give experience, reference and wages expected in first letter. W 492, care Capital.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GENERAL** farm work. Must be experienced. Furnish reference and state wages expected. F. E. Fisher, Wilcox, Kan.

**EXPERIENCED DAIRY FARMER, GRADUATE** Kansas Agricultural college, wishes to lease equipped dairy farm on shares. W. B. T., care Mail and Breeze.

**WANTED—WOMAN HOUSEKEEPER FOR** man, wife, four boys, youngest 11 years. Run dairy. Have no time for housekeeping. Come to stay six months. Mrs. L. Snodgrass, R. 4, Augusta, Kan.

**POULTRY RAISERS—IF IN NEED OF** stock or eggs get a copy of Southwest's largest illustrated monthly poultry journal. Sample free. Whole year 25c. "OK" Poultry Journal, Box M, Mounds, Okla.

**WHEN ALL AROUND WERE LOSING** hogs ours were healthy and growing by using a simple formula. Prevents cholera and cures thumps. Copy for 50c money order. Mrs. Martha McConnell, R. 2, Cabool, Mo.

**FARM STATIONERY—YOUR OWN DIS-** tinctive farm stationery 250 letter heads, 150 envelopes, bond paper unruled, printed and delivered anywhere postpaid, \$2.50. Write plainly, cash with order. Stuckert & Stanley, No. Topeka, 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.

**FARMERS WITH FORDS CAN MAKE** extra money until plowing season selling the Ford Ketch-A-Kick (anti-kicking device which prevents breaking arm when cranking). Retail at \$1.50. Discount will be allowed you. Write at once. Automotive Exchange, Hippodrome Annex, Cleveland, O.

**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 5c 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. 8 1/2 pound trial order sack, 75c parcels post prepaid. The Brooks Company, Dept. MB, Ft. Scott, Kan.

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Our Motto "THE BEST which is always the cheapest." Pure White Kherson Seed Oats, excellent quality, free from barley, smut and all impurities.

Also Poland Chinas, New Book now ready. Write today.

**Plainview Hog & Seed Farm** Frank J. Rist, Prop. Humboldt, Neb.

## Stock Hogs are in Demand

## Kansans Make Heavy Purchases of Feeder Cattle

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

**K**ANSAS is buying stock hogs on the Kansas City market despite her shortage of corn and other feeds. This buying, together with the increasing average weights of the hogs coming to Kansas City from Kansas, reflects greater confidence than the farmers of that state and of other large producing districts have displayed in months in the trade. Time alone will tell whether the confidence of Kansas hog growers is misplaced, but many of the commission interests on the Kansas City yards believe it is warranted by current market conditions.

B. R. Bridgeford, who is chairman of the hog price stabilization and control committee on the Kansas City market, and who is the representative of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange and of producing interests on that body, believes the confidence of Kansans in hogs is not misplaced.

"I have no information as to whether or not the minimum of \$17.10 as the average for hogs in Kansas City will be continued thru the month of March," Mr. Bridgeford said, "but if the market is not protected by that guarantee, I am of the opinion that prices will continue as now. Demand and supply conditions warrant expectations that Kansas City and other hog markets will have as high a summer price level this year as in 1918.

## Embargoes Removed

"The peak of the winter hog movement has been witnessed. In Kansas City, for example, the national price stabilization and control committee decided runs should be limited to 120,000 hogs weekly on the yards and 30,000 head direct to packers. For a time the permit system was used to hold runs down to that volume, but now no restrictions are being employed. Still, the free movement is not giving and will not give again this winter or next spring and summer the maximum hog run, because supplies have been too closely marketed. It is significant that the embargoes on stockyards of the East, including Indianapolis, have been removed as in Kansas City, and that Chicago is now the only market actually operating under the hog permit system. After March 1, I look for a gradual decrease in receipts. If the minimum guarantee on prices is not continued, there may be a rush to sell by anxious holders for a week or two, and this may temporarily break prices, but underlying conditions in the trade point to higher returns. Europe needs great quantities of pork, and America is the only nation in the world which can supply this meat."

The largest purchase of stock hogs in Kansas City last week was made by Kansans of Washington county. H. C. Nelson and William Fagan, of Greenleaf, and John Wright of Barnes, took out nearly 500 head averaging around 100 pounds which cost \$17 a hundredweight. This price was paid for immune porkers, which are the only class permitted to leave the yards for any state for feeding purposes. The three buyers finish about 4,000 hogs a year.

"I hope to add 2 pounds gain a day to these stock hogs, and to market them weighing around 300 pounds," said Mr. Nelson, one of the three Washington county buyers. "I will use a ration of corn, which costs me \$1.55 a bushel, tankage and alfalfa. I use a self feeder. At current market prices, these hogs will pay out on this ration when finished. I estimate that the daily feed will be equal in cost to the value of 1 1/4 pounds of gain on each hog. I hope to earn as my profit the value of 1/2 to 3/4 pound daily gain provided the market holds up. If it advances, we will be more liberally rewarded, while sharp declines will mean losses. We will use alfalfa pasture in finishing these hogs. A month ago, when stock hogs were cheaper, I purchased a load of the Southern type, which are not so good in quality, averaging 92 pounds, at \$14.75."

Mr. Nelson sold hogs as high as \$20.80 a hundredweight in Kansas City last July, despite the fact that the open market top there for the year was only \$20.65. He obtained a premium of 40 cents over the regular market top by selling his hogs, which were immunized,

to a serum plant instead of to packers. He is now feeding one load of immune porkers for which a serum maker has contracted to pay a premium of 25 cents over the general market top.

A better tone was apparent in the hog market the past week than at any other time this year. A strong shipping demand developed from the East, reflecting reduced local supplies in that territory. A top of \$18 was paid in Kansas City, the highest price of the year, compared with \$17.70 the preceding week and \$16.25 a year ago. There was improvement in both heavy and light hogs, with the finished offerings continuing in best demand. The range on pigs was from \$13.50 to \$16, these prices being for non-immunized offerings. According to one trade estimate which received attention as a market influence, Kansas has only 70 per cent as many hogs in preparation for market as a year ago.

Packers opposed strongly efforts to advance the fat cattle market, and with increased receipts, they forced prices of fed steers down about 25 cents last week in Kansas City. On butcher stock and stockers and feeders, a strong tone prevailed. Many butcher cattle sold 25 cents to 50 cents higher. The top on fed steers was \$17.50, against \$18.50 the preceding week and \$13 a year ago. Fair to good fed steers were quoted in Kansas City at \$13.50 to \$16.50. Fed heifers were quoted at \$8 to \$14.25, and cows, including canners, from \$6.25 to \$14. Between February and July a year ago the best fed cattle rose from a top of \$13.75 to \$18.50, but no rise of this character is expected in coming months, current quotations already being at a record level.

Demand for stocker and feeder cattle is broadening, and this trade continues to show the strongest tone in Kansas City. Kansans are prominent buyers in anticipation of the grazing season, and such distant points as Wyoming and South Dakota, which are among the extensive range areas short of cattle, are buyers. Feeder cattle are quoted at \$10 to \$16, and stockers \$8.50 to \$15. Stock calves ruled between \$8 and \$13, and stock cows at \$7 to \$8.50. The current top on stockers compares with \$11.85 a year ago. In March, 1918, stockers sold up to \$12.25 in Kansas City, and in April, 1918, at \$14.50. Demand this season promises to exceed the supply, but no sharp advances are expected. Stocker and feeder buyers never paid more for cattle than for their purchases made thus far this month.

## The Fat Cattle Market

Kansas City commission men see no increase in offerings of fat cattle from Kansas until grassers are ready. No other section contributing to the supply of fed cattle is counted upon to provide more than scant supplies. A. E. McGregor, of Washington County, Kansas, is feeding 184 steers. C. B. Cox, of Lawrence, Kan., has 300 head on full feed, one of the largest bunches in any feedlot in the state. J. C. Carson and his son, B. W. Carson, are short feeding 200 head at Broughton, Kan.

"We bought every pound of feed we are using on the 200 head and they are making a fair profit on the short feed," said J. C. Carson after selling 40 head of the string, weighing 1,080 pounds, for \$15.50 in Kansas City. "We are paying \$1.50 to \$1.60 for corn, \$27 to \$30 for alfalfa; \$27 for prairie, and more than \$2 for ground barley. The cattle receive two-thirds ground corn and one-third ground barley twice a day. We use one-fourth prairie and three-fourths alfalfa as roughage. The cattle cost about \$10 early in October. We will market all of them by May 1, and hope to average 300-pound gains a head."

An instance of the quick turns which Kansas feeders are making on cattle was noted the past week in Kansas City in the sale of 20 steers weighing 920 pounds at \$14.40 by R. W. Young, of Gridley. Mr. Young bought the load on the same market January 1 at \$12.50, when they weighed 778 pounds. They were very thin then. He fed corn, alfalfa and cottonseed cake, and expressed satisfaction over the returns

(Continued on Page 59.)

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**More money for every acre** if you spread straw. Thousands of "Eagle" Spreaders users now getting more out of their land. BIGGER YIELDS ARE SURE. Straw is better fertilizer than manure. Actual cash value is \$6 per ton.

Stop wheat and other crops from freezing out—stop soil blowing—put a mulch on your fields—add fertility to the soil—by spreading straw with the **EAGLE STRAW SPREADER**. Attaches to any wagon—a boy can run it—covers 20 acres a day.

Write for **FREE BOOK**. Tell how to get more out of every acre. Learn about this wonderful original **EAGLE STRAW SPREADER**.

Kramer Rotary Harrow Co. Morton - Ill. Dept. 27

## BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

## 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, Imml. Agts., Mtn. Home, Ark.**

## TEXAS.

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

**T. C. SPEARMAN,** Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange,

## 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.**

## 147-Acre Farm, \$1,800, With 3 Cows and

Pair horses, harness, wagons, tools, machinery, hay, oats, corn and potatoes; 2 miles town, stores, churches, creamery, mills, etc. Cuts 50 tons hay, machine worked fields, 18-cow pasture, estimated 800 cords hardwood selling \$8 cord, timber, fruit, 10-room house, basement barn, wagon house, etc. Owner's other business forces quick sale, \$1,800 takes all, part cash. Details page 3 bargain catalog 17 states, mailed free. Dept. 3133 Strout Farm Agency, Finance 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.

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

240 ACRES, well improved, \$35 per acre. Owner, F. W. Miller, Yates Center, Kan.

240 ACRES, well improved, \$35 per acre. Owner, F. W. Miller, Yates Center, Kan.

110 ACRES, 5 mi. from Garnett, well improved. Price, \$3,500. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

FINE 240 A., improved, 2 1/2 mi. town, only \$65 per a. Pos. Mch. 1st. Also other farms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two well improved stock and grain farms. Give terms if needed. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

TWO 160 ACRE FARMS, 40 acres in wheat on each gose. Possession March 1st. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

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

GRAZING AND FARM LANDS at \$40 to \$85 per a. Write for description and terms. Higberger & Polre, Westphalia, Anderson Co., Kansas.

FOR SALE—A well stocked 840 acre ranch in Osage county. House, barns and mill. Must sell because of old age. For particulars write to Box Y, care of Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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

290 ACRES, one mile of shipping point; 10 room house; basement barn, 40x88. Other buildings; 100 acres wheat. \$125 per acre. Other farms for sale. C. O. Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY FARMS If you want possession this spring come to us, we can supply you with what you want; any size at bargain prices. Woodford & Gifford, Burlington, 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 Development Co., Onaga, Kan.

LANE COUNTY FARMS If you want land from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, write for our list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

WHEAT LAND—480 a., six miles of Grainfield, all tillable, 380 a. now in wheat, looks fine, \$4,000 worth of good improvements. \$25 per acre. Address M. W. Cave, Salina, Kansas.

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.

FOR SALE Well improved wheat and stock ranch. 250 acres in wheat; 1/2 of wheat goes to purchaser if taken soon. A. C. BAILEY, Kinsley, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY—640 acres, all smooth, good improvements, six miles from good market, 200 acres wheat, balance grass, fenced. Good terms. \$23 per acre. C. E. TROMPETER, Levant, Kan.

320 ACRES, half first bottom, 100 acres of wheat, 30 alfalfa, 130 grass, good improvements, all for \$27,200. 160 acres, good improvements, half grass, only \$9,000. F. L. McCOY, Eskridge, Wabausee Co., 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; \$8,500, \$2,500 cash. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

147 ACRES adjoining town, all fine tillable soil, highly improved town school, everlasting water, 70 acres fine wheat, all goes, possession March 1st. Price \$16,000. Reasonable terms. On Santa Fe Trail. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

GOOD 320 ACRE FARM 3 miles from Olpe, Kansas, for sale. Nice house and barn, 140 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of which is in wheat, bal. of farm in pasture. Can give possession March 1st, if sold at once. Bradfield & Hathaway, Olpe, Kan.

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.

A GOOD FARM of 320 acres, 14 miles from Emporia, 1 mile shipping point, near school, 160 plow, 30 in alfalfa, 70 wheat, 160 fine pasture, large 8-room house, tenant house, 2 large barns, 2 silos. Price \$75 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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.

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.

50 ACRE ORCHARD FOR SALE 80 acres, 50 in orchard, 20 in wheat, 10 a. in timber and pasture; 28 miles from K. C., 2 1/2 mi. Linwood, 4 1/2 from Eudora, 6 miles from Tonganoxie and 10 miles from Lawrence. 1/4 mile from interurban which ships local freight or by car load and hourly passenger service. Good improvements. A. A. Quinlan, Linwood, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS Possession March 1st 55 acres, improved, creek bottom land. Price \$3,575; \$575 cash, balance 5 to 20 years at 6%. 40 acres, nicely improved, \$3,400; \$1,000 cash, balance 5 to 20 years at 6%. 70 acres improved, \$3,600; \$500 cash, balance 1 to 15 years. 160 acres, 9-room house, good barn, on good road, close to school and church at \$67.50 an acre; \$1,500 cash, balance 3 to 20 years at 6%. These are all bargains; all good farms. Why rent? Own a home of your own. Send full information and arrange to come and see at once. THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest List by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Conn. for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Conn.

**320 A. Harper Co.** Possession March First N. 1/2—Sec. 32-33-8W. One-half pasture, one-half cultivation; good 5-room house, fair stable, good water and orchard. Price \$10,000. Terms, \$2,000 cash, balance to suit; or will rent for \$640 cash.

**ANDREW MILLER** 617 Beacon, Wichita, Kan.

**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.

**HOMESEEKERS** Get in the game. Buy a farm in western Kansas or eastern Colorado, where one crop will pay for the land. Start now while you can if only 10, 20, 40 or 80 acres. Best of terms. \$1.00 or more cash per acre, balance on installments, with provisions should you die, deed will be issued fully paid up. This land is increasing in value fast, your dollars will do likewise should you get next to our proposition. Can use some town property and merchandise as part payment. Address C. G. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas.

**A Quality Farm** 320 acres, three miles from Caldwell, in the richest and most prosperous portion of Sumner county, where wheat is as certain to make a crop as corn is in Illinois. 90 acres in pasture, 10 acres alfalfa, all of 175 acres fine wheat goes, the kind that has made Sumner county famous. Entire half section lays perfect and the very best of dark sandy loam soil. New \$6,000 ten-room house, other improvements. Possession this spring, act quick for this. Price only \$100 per acre. For sale by WM. HEMBROW, THE LAND MAN, Caldwell, Kan.

**FOR SALE** 310 a., 2 mi. of high school town, about 1/2 is first bottom, 80 a. in wheat, 18 a. alfalfa. Abundance of water, balance of land blue-stem pasture. Eight roomed house, large barn, on main road. Possession can be given March first. Price \$75 per acre. 120 a., 1/2 first bottom, balance upland, about 80 a. farmed. Good 4 roomed house, good barn, 25 a. wheat. Abundance of water. Four mi. town. Price \$60 a. 80 a., 2 mi. of town, 1/2 farmed, balance mow land. Can all be farmed. Extra good 6-room house, good barn, 20 acres wheat. Price \$45 acre. J. W. Sturgeon, Eureka, Kansas.

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210 ACRES WHEAT, CORN and alfalfa land; 60 acres bottom, 1/2 fenced hog tight; living water; 30 acres pasture, small orchard, 8 roomed house, large barn, 240 ton silo, 6 bin granary, machine shed, chicken house, smoke house, water system, sidewalks to outbuildings; 4 miles from town; 1/2 down, 6 per cent on balance. Write or call E. O. Haskins, Argonia, Kansas.

### OKLAHOMA

KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands. C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

FOR TRADE—Splendid 320 acre bottom farm in west center Okla. Want merchandise. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

320 A. HIGHLY IMP. Near Enid. 280 cult. 200 in wheat, 1/2 goes. 40 pasture. \$100 a. Terms. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 Randolph, Enid, Okla.

320 A., 2 mi. R. R. town, this county. All dry, black bottom land. All tillable. Two sets imp. 160 a. cult. 50 meadow. Balance pasture. \$45 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.

160 ACRES WASHITA BOTTOM, highly improved. Fenced hog tight; 3 miles from Chickasha. 15,000 inhabitants. 100 acres alfalfa. Ideal stock farm. \$20,500; \$5,000 cash; balance easy terms. We have other farms. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

WHEAT, CORN AND ALFALFA LAND For sale by owner, 1,080 a. choice level land, twenty-five miles southwest of Oklahoma City, Okla. Lays in a body. 900 a. sown to wheat. All fenced, 2,000 rods of woven fence. Abundance good water. Good improvements. Will sell all or part. Lock Box 295, Enid, Okla.

320 ACRES FARM BARGAIN, 3 miles from Medford, Okla. Good 7-room house, good stock barn and well. 60 acres in pasture. 220 acres in wheat. This land is rented until August 15th. The purchaser will receive rent from the land this season. The land is fenced and cross fenced. Is of the best sandy soil. For further information write to I. H. Ruth & Co., Medford, Okla.

### MISSOURI

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

BATES AND CASS CO., MO., improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

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

LISTEN, improved 200 acre fruit and stock farm, \$3,500; \$500 down, \$200 year. Others. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Kellers, Flemington, 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.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in corn, clover, alfalfa and pasture lands in beautiful Ozarks; free lists. J. P. Roberts, farm loans, Cabool, 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.

280 ACRES, 1 mile of R. R. town, dark, smooth land. All in cultivation; in wheat, grass and pasture. Fairly well improved. Two houses; on good road. Owner too old to farm. Bargain at \$85 per acre. J. O. HAMMONS, Fairview, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. 334 acres, smooth, no waste, alfalfa land, highly improved, close to town, school and church; 35 miles to Kansas City an attractive home and one of the best farms in the state, for \$140 per acre. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

### CANADA

WHEAT FARMS in Alberta. Write today to The Land Exchange, Box 122, Drumheller, Alberta.

### COLORADO

FOR SALE—Good smooth half section, eastern Colorado. Good soil. Fine climate. Bargain. A. P. Hagen, Minturn, Colo.

COME TO NORTHEASTERN COLORADO where they never fail on any kind of crop. Write for free price list. E. Wyatt, Eckley, Colo.

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 per acre. \$500 cash, balance crop payment, 6% interest. Gulsinger Bros., R. 1, Hurdett, Colo.

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.

A FINE 240 ACRE FARM With 70 a. best creek bottom and about 125 in cult. 55 a. alfalfa, 32 wheat, balance blue stem grass. Permanent water, good improvements, 5 miles from shipping, good location. \$70 per a. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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.

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.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM 1/2 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.

80 ACRES, 2 miles pavement Ottawa, main road. Good improvements, all level, no breaks. 41 acres wheat, 1/2 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.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND 480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. F. LOHNS, Ness City, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER \$3,200. Terms, \$1,000 cash, and \$500 annually, 6%. Level, fine soil, 80 acres cultivated. House, barn, well, cave, fenced; 1 1/2 miles northeast Liberal. Come see it. No trades. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

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.

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; 1/2 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.

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 covered 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.

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—125 desirable city lots in Fredonia, Kansas. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

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.

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.

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**LIVESTOCK SERVICE**

Of the Copper Farm Papers

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Director and Livestock Editor**TERRITORY MANAGERS**

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**PUREBRED STOCK SALES.****Percheron Horses.**

Mch. 1—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Mch. 12—Woods County Improved Breeders' Ass'n, Alva, Okla.

**Draft Horses**

Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

**Jack Stock and Trotting Horses.**

Mch. 1—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

**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. 12—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo.  
Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**

Feb. 26—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
March 5—South West Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McKillip, Mgr.

Mar. 6—O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.; sale at Wichita.

March 11—J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kan.

Mch. 14—Woods County Improved Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Alva, Okla.

Mch. 19—Reuben Harsbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.

Mch. 26—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Mar. 28—Mitchell County Percheron Breeders' Will Myers, manager; Beloit, Kan.

Ass'n, Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.

Apr. 8—A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla.

Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Klen, Franklin, Neb.

Apr. 16—Mitchell County Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.; Will Myers, manager.

Apr. 17—Andrews and Shellenberger, Cambridge, Neb.

**Hereford Cattle.**

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Mch. 4, 5 and 6—American Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Sale at Kansas City; R. J. Kinzer, Sec'y.

Mch. 14—Woods County Improved Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Alva, Okla.

March 20—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Sale, Alva, Kan., E. D. George, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle.**

Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Mch. 12—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.

Mch. 26—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Mch. 28—A. B. Wilcox & Sons, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.

Apr. 6—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.

May 1—Nebraska Holstein breeders, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.

May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle.**

Feb. 26—H. L. Knisely, Talmage, Kan.

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Mar. 5—Association Sale at Omaha, Neb.; Chas. Gray, secretary, 317 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

**Galloway Cattle.**

Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

**Guernsey Cattle.**

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

**Jersey Cattle.**

Feb. 26—Geo. Palmer, Ft. Scott, Kan.

Feb. 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

**Polled Durham Cattle**

Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

**Poland China Hogs.**

Feb. 26—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mch. 20—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Mar. 21—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.

Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs.**

Feb. 27—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs**

Feb. 26—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Feb. 26—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 27—W. W. Oley & Son, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 27—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Feb. 28—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.

Mar. 1—Flood Bros., Stanley, Kan.

Mch. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

March 4—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.

Mar. 4—W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.

March 5—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Mar. 5—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Mch. 7—J. A. Beckenstette, Fairview, Kan.

Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs.**

Feb. 28—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Nebraska City, Neb.

**Sheep.**

Feb. 25—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Mar. 6—H. D. Eddingfield, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

**Sale Reports.****Fig Club Entries in Barnett Sale.**

48 sows and gilts averaged.....\$72.60

J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., sold 48

Poland China bred sows and gilts at Denison last Wednesday for an average of \$72.60.

The offering was one of the best ever made in Jackson county. The 27 spring gilts were simply great and the tried sows were useful brood sows with lots of size and quality. The fall gilts were equally as good. Burr Hawkins, of Denison, bought 11 head. B. Walter, of Effingham, bought several. N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., bought one or

two as did Herman Groninger, Benda. T. J. Meisner, Sabetha. A small son of R. G. Haas, a neighbor of Mr. Barnett, sold four gilts in the sale, the dam having been bought of Mr. Barnett by young Haas and entered in the Missouri Valley Pig club comprising 13 states. These gilts sold for an average of \$73.50, which reflected equal credit on Mr. Barnett, who raised and bred the sow, and young Haas, who fed and conditioned the litter so successfully.

**Huber's Shorthorns Average \$158.**

In spite of almost impassable roads, the Shorthorn sale of H. E. Huber, of Meriden, Kansas, February 14, was carried thru as per program. The 51 head were sold at an average of \$158 in a sale accessible for the evenness of prices. A choice heifer sold for \$300, which was the top, and a yearling bull for \$265, the top of that section.

**The Shirley Shorthorn Dispersion.**

The Shorthorn sale held by Wallace Shirley, of Hamburg, Iowa, was well attended. While no extreme high prices were paid, the cattle sold at good strong prices. The bull trade was extremely good. The twenty bulls that went thru the ring met with ready sale and good prices were realized. The strong buyers on females were Geo. Larimer, of Bartlett, and Roy C. Laird, of Tabor, Iowa.

**Good Sale for Poland.**

Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan., sold Duroc Jersey bred sows in the sale barn at that place last Thursday, under very unfavorable conditions. It rained all day and it was largely a local crowd that did the buying, with a few breeders that had braved the inclement weather to be at the sale. The offering was good and the average of \$91.70 for the entire offering of 28 head was very good considering the conditions.

**Magee Holsteins Dispersed.**

46 head averaged.....\$250  
In James W. Magee's sale of Holstein cattle, held recently at Chanute, Kan., 47 head sold for more than \$10,000. The top price was \$520 for a 3-year-old cow, bought by James Hamann, of Humboldt, Kan. Her daughter, 3 weeks old, was bought by W. A. Marshall, of Colony, Kan., for \$300. Four cows and their calves brought a total slightly more than \$3,000. Dairymen from all parts of Southeastern Kansas and every state in the Southwest attended. Mr. Magee has been engaged in dairying at Chanute five years. He disposed of his herd because of taking a partnership interest and the position as resident manager of a big Holstein farm in New York.

**Fair Poland Sale at Holton.**

43 head averaged.....\$74.30  
O. B. Clementson's annual sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts was held in the sale barn at Holton, Kan., last Tuesday. Forty-three head averaged \$74.30. It was a pretty good sale as sales have been going the past two weeks. The offering was one of the best Mr. Clementson has ever offered and those who know what he has been doing in Poland China game knows that would mean this offering was one of the best made in Kansas this winter. A. B. Bollin and Aaron Cross, well known Poland China breeders of Leavenworth county, were good buyers. N. E. Copeland, Waterville; Herman Groninger, Mr. Hall, of Hoyt, and W. H. Cooley, of Goff, Kan., were among the prominent buyers. W. J. Adams, of Everest, and several others from the vicinity of Holton were heavy buyers.

**Nearly \$20,000 for Herd Bulls.**

A better measure of success than generally was expected attended the special bull sale of H. C. Lookabaugh, at Watonga, Oklahoma, February 10. Resulting from the character of cows in his breeding herd and the occasional purchase of a similar class of females from other breeders, Mr. Lookabaugh had an accumulation of herd bull material which does not often fall to the lot of one breeder. In planning a way to cash these, he decided to advertise a public sale offering made up exclusively of Shorthorn herd bull material. Only 26 head were cataloged and of this number, twenty-two head were sold at auction on the day set. Prices ranged from \$4,000 down to \$200. The \$4,000 price was paid by Park Salter, of Wichita, Kan., for Pleasant Look Sultan, a yearling son of Fair Acres Sultan, out of a Cruickshank Jealousy cow sired by Violet's Searchlight. At \$2,000 A. B. Campbell, of Geary, Okla., bought Jealous Sultan 2d, a young bull of the same family and by the same sire. At \$1,975 Donald Gurn, Comanche, Okla., bought the white, three-year-old Pleasant Dale Choice, winner of senior championship at the last Oklahoma State Fair. The 26 head sold averaged \$875. Other representative transactions were as follows:

Jealous Sultan, 2 years, E. A. Plumer, Sayre, Okla. ....	\$1,000
Lavender Sultan, 2 years, R. N. Britton, Waukomis, Okla. ....	975
Genesee Sultan, 1 year, L. P. Brotherton & Son, Dallas, Tex. ....	1,500
Sunray Sultan, 1 year, Lawrence D. Rush, Goldsboro, N. C. ....	725
Pleasant Sultan, 1 year, Chas. McDonald, Watonga, Okla. ....	525
Pleasant Headlight, 1 year, Hughes & Caruth, Dallas, Tex. ....	500
Jealous Searchlight, 1 year, J. H. Johnston, Norman, Okla. ....	875
Pleasant Rosedale, 1 year, P. H. Cheset, Pocomasset, Okla. ....	325
Radiance, 1 year, T. C. Bossart, Kremlin, Okla. ....	450
Royal Cumberland, 1 year, W. D. Whittemire, Hunter, Okla. ....	350
Choice Butterfly, 1 year, Floyd Hurt, Guthrie, Okla. ....	200
Sultan's Lad, 1 year, G. B. Neeley, Greenfield, Okla. ....	225
Village Clunney, 1 year, John Coughlan, Kiel, Okla. ....	300

**Whisler Shorthorn Dispersion.**

8 bulls averaged.....\$1,405.00  
48 females averaged.....560.00  
56 head averaged.....680.50  
The J. R. Whisler Shorthorns, dispersed at auction, February 11, averaged \$680.50. The sale brought to Mr. Whisler's farm at Watonga, Okla., one of the season's largest gatherings of Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas Shorthorn breeders. From \$5,050 and \$4,600, paid for the two herd bulls, prices ranged down to \$150. A number of old cows, selling from the bottom price up to near the average, had paid for themselves many times over. Choice female lots nearly in their prime, sold up to \$4,000, at which price Colonel Suppes, of Tulsa, Okla., got a two-year-old heifer. Pleasant son of Fair Acres Sultan. Only two other females sold in four figures. Considering the fact that the cattle carried no breeding guarantee, and were sold rather thin, and strictly in the rough (the sale of Mr. Whisler's herd

**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.****Big Missouri Jack Sale**

Savannah, Mo., March 13

24—Big Registered Black Jacks—24  
12—Good Big Jennets—12  
5—Extra Fine Percheron Stallions—5

Herd established 1884. This is the best offering we have ever made. Stallions weighing 2100. Jacks extra large and good quality. Write for catalog.

**G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo.**

C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. P. M. Gross, Auct. Sale held in Savannah. Interurban cars to St. Joseph.

**HOME OF THE GIANTS**

PUBLIC SALE OF 50 JACKS AND A FEW JENNETS, MARCH 10. The biggest jacks in Missouri and Missouri is the home of the biggest jacks in the world. Write for fine illustrated catalog.

**BRADLEY BROS., WARRENSBURG, MO.**

65 miles east of Kansas City on main line of Missouri Pacific.

**PERCHERONS, JACKS, JENNETS and HOLSTEINS**

Six Percheron stallions. Our imported 2100-pound herd horse, Ibn (\$2881) \$2231, 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

**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.

**Stallion and Jack For Sale or Trade**

1 Belgian horse, Prefared 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

**Shire Stud Colts For Sale**

Two coming yearlings, bay; one coming 3, dark bay; one coming 4, brown. All sired by Hero III, grandson of International winner. One also great grandson of Vulcan, champion of England. They are good but thin. Priced low. J. B. BROWN RIGG, Mont Ida, Kansas.

**IMPORTED REGISTERED PERCHERON**

stallion; foaled March 5, 1902; bay brown; 1850 pounds. Also jack, registered, Mammoth breeding; foaled July 29, 1911; black with white points; 1150 pounds. Priced for quick sale. Write for particulars. CHAMPAGNE BROS., OKETO, KANSAS

**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.

**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

**Three Good Registered Percheron Stallions**

One fine saddle stallion. All have state licenses. Eight first class jacks. Ready performers, and two good jennets, sure in foal for sale. Am retiring because of advancing age. WM. DOUGLAS, MARSHFIELD, MO.

**Jack and Stallion For Sale**

Jack, 15½ hands high; 1100 pounds; coal black white points. Stallion, black, 1500 pounds. Both 5-year-olds and sound. J. C. GORDON, Westmoreland, Kansas.

**For Cash or Kansas Land**

Three extra large coming 2-year-old registered Percheron stallions and small herd of registered Hereford cattle. J. F. RHODES, TAMPA, KANSAS.

**Registered Percheron Stallion for sale**

Black, grade Hambletonian stallion, dark brown; three mammoth jacks reg., black with white points. Western Kansas Land preferred. Theo. Schuette, Linn, Kan.

**PERCHERON Stallion, 21 months old**

For sale, priced for quick sale. Write for particulars. T. P. Teagarden, Manhattan, Kan.



**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE**  
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

**Every Horse Goes**

As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming two, 20 coming three, a few coming four 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.

**PERCHERON MARES AND FILLIES**

2 mares in foal, black, well mated, sound, \$300 each. 3 fillies coming 3 years old. 2 coming 2 years old; also a few choice young stallions, coming 1 and 2 years old, with size, bone and quality. Mares in foal and colts sired by the noted Forfall 46560. All black, sound, and registered in P. S. A. Will sell at a bargain. A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS Marshall County

**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 AT BARGAIN PRICES**

One coming 4 year old stallion, black, purebred. Licens., sound, weight 1,900 pounds. \$700. One coming 2 yr. old, will make herd horse. Black, price \$400. 3 coming yearling stud colts all black, will make ton horses. \$150 and \$200 each. One pair of aged brood mares, black. Regular breeders. Extra good pair, \$400 takes them. One coming yearling filly, first prize winner, weight 1,050 pounds. Black grey, \$175. One extra good jack, weight 1,100 pounds, 10 years old. Thick and blocky. \$500. This stuff is all reg. sound and as described. C. H. WEMPE, SENECA, Nemaha County, KANSAS

**Dispersion Sale**

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

**J. P. & M. H. Malone**

CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

**Percherons—Belgians—Shires**

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.





having precipitated the sale) it was a good auction, and put a lot of highly bred real working cattle out where their fields of usefulness will be even broader. The prices paid for the young herd bulls were a tribute to Mr. Whisler's judgment in selecting them, for this was a case of selling them as they stood. The eight bulls averaged \$1,405 and the 48 females, \$560. The following sales will be of interest:

**BULLS**  
Choice Goods (herd bull), 3 years, Dr. W. M. Cott, Okmulgee, Okla., \$5,050  
Lookatonga Sultan (herd bull), 2 years, Scott & Woolsey, Watonga, Okla., 4,600  
Double Goods, 1 year, Roy Rutland, Okemah, Okla., 450  
Ardmore's Choice, 7 years, L. Calavan, Omega, Okla., 300  
Red Sultan, 1 year, M. P. Lichty, Granton, Okla., 185

**FEMALES**  
Pleasant Avere, 2 years, Col. C. E. Suppes, Tulsa, Okla., 4,000  
Max Walton Clara, 6 years, Roy Rutland, 1,100  
Sultan's Mildred, 5 years, Dr. W. M. Cott, 515  
Champion Lady, 11 years, C. D. McDonald, Watonga, Okla., 300  
Champion Lady 3d, 5 years, W. H. Bidwell, Waukomis, Okla., 500  
Lady Champion, 3 years, W. K. Donnell, Lindsay, Okla., 750  
Alden Butterfly, 2d, 9 years, Hoor Bros., Carrier, Okla., 500  
Lavender Lovely, 4 years, Dr. W. M. Cott, 950  
Choice Beauty, 12 years, H. W. B. Dunlap, Kingfisher, Okla., 225  
Choice Beauty 4th, 1 year, H. W. B. Dunlap, 675  
Fair Maid, 1 year, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., 760  
Countess 8th, 4 years, W. M. Hawkins, Loyal, Okla., 350  
Miss Lady Bell, 4 years, Nicholas Redding, Oklahoma City, 250  
Lady Bell 8th, 7 years, Owen C. Klugh, Hunter, Okla., 750  
Fancy's Choice, 7 years, Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla., 725  
Narcissus Gem, 4 years, Col. C. E. Suppes, 1,425  
Alexandrian 10th, 4 years, C. T. Scott, Watonga, Okla., 750  
Maud Alexandra 2d, 6 years, Park Salter, Wichita, Kan., 525  
Avere 4th, 7 years, J. H. Johnston, Oklahoma City, 800  
Lavender Augusta, 3 years, Parker Bros., Seward, Okla., 400  
Lavender Augusta 8th, 1 year, John B. Siess, Elk City, Okla., 700  
Cedar Lawn Princess, 8 years, Perry Carlisle, 725  
Homewood Violet, 3 years, S. A. Woolsey, Watonga, Okla., 510  
Lavender Bell, 4 years, A. J. Wade, Douglas, Okla., 500  
Avon's Miss, 2 years, D. W. Hoskins, Pond Creek, Okla., 500

### Field Notes.

BY A. B. HUNTER

#### Here Is Something Real.

Anyone who wants Shorthorns and wants them good should act early on the advertisement of H. H. Stephenson, of Clements, Kansas. Mr. Stephenson is advertising about 65 head for sale. They are all good and the bunch of heifers included in the herd are remarkably so. Write Mr. Stephenson for prices, etc., and be sure to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze, but do not delay getting to his farm if you want cattle of that kind.—Advertisement.

#### Marion County Hereford Sale.

In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze appears the advertisement of the Marion County Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale to be held at Marion, Kan., Saturday, March 1. Seventy-five head, 21 bulls and 54 females, will be offered. These cattle are of the best blood lines of the breed and should prove valuable additions to their purchasers, the breeders or farmers. For catalog and further information concerning this sale address, J. H. Siebert, Sec'y, Marion, Kansas.—Advertisement.

#### Five Sales at Alva, Okla.

The Woods County Oklahoma Improved Breeders' association hold their annual big show and sale at Alva, Okla., March 12, 13 and 14. The purebred breeding animals to be sold in the two days of the sales include good offerings of Percheron horses, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs. In addition there will be small offerings of dairy cattle and jack stock. For full information and catalog address John Strothers, Sale Mgr., Alva, Okla.—Advertisement.

#### Shorthorn Dispersion at Wichita.

For full particulars concerning the dispersion of the O. E. Torrey herd of Shorthorn cattle refer to the large sale advertisement in this issue and write Mr. Torrey for catalog. To make the offering all the more attractive, Mr. Torrey has secured a consignment from the herd of his neighbor, J. C. Robison. A combined sale offering from these two Towanda herds will be sold in the forum, Wichita, Kansas, March 6. Address O. E. Torrey for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

#### Important Sale Postponed.

The big Duroc Jersey sale of W. W. Zink, of Turon, Kan., came on the day of the big storm last week and a postponement was necessary. The new date is March 4, and on that day the valuable offering of 50 bred sows and gilts will be sold just as originally planned. Fifteen of the best of these will be well along in pig to Uneed's High Orion, unquestionably one of the best Duroc boars in the West. This boar has the high back without losing the desirable depth of hind-quarter. He has the good spring of rib without too much weight in the shoulder. He has both depth and evenness of sides. He has the strong bone and good feet characteristic of the best modern Durocs. There is a wealth of other values in this offering but if there were nothing but the fifteen selected sows and gilts bred to this young boar the sale would justify a long trip. The catalog is yours for the asking, but go whether yours has been received or not.—Advertisement.

#### The Wichita Shorthorn Sale.

The offering of Shorthorns to be sold in connection with the livestock show at Wichita, Wednesday, Feb. 26, has been increased from fifty head as originally planned to approximately seventy head and the offering strengthened also as to quality. The cattle

with very few exceptions were personally selected by W. A. Cochel, of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, with a view to making up an offering of decided usefulness and especially suited to the needs of farmers and breeders in the Southwest. The bulls are of strong ages and weights, practically all ready for immediate service. And let it not be forgotten that the Shorthorn bull will add 200 pounds to the weight of every steer they sire. The females that are old enough are all bred or have calves at foot. Many of them are close to calving. In all respects it is a useful offering and will be sold in useful form without undue fitting. There are a number of lots bred along fashionable lines that will prove particularly attractive to discriminating breeders. Every man who is interested in Shorthorns or who is growing beef cattle and wants the quality and weight which the Shorthorn provides should be out in this sale. The catalog is being put out by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, Chicago, and the cattle will be sold under the usual restrictions and protection of this association. The sale will occur in the show pavilion regardless of weather conditions.—Advertisement.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

If in the market for double standard Polled Durham bulls, yearling and full, write R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Muskato, Kan.—Advertisement.

M. G. Bigham, Ozawie, Kan., has an advertisement in this issue describing the dozen or so desirable Percheron stallions and mammoth jacks which he is offering for sale. Read the advertisement and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze while writing or calling on Mr. Bigham.—Advertisement.

The Mitchell county Percheron horse sale will be held March 28, at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan. Will Myers, who is promoting this sale, would like to hear right away from anyone who wants to put something good in this sale. Write him at once as the time is short.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the H. L. Knisely & Son dispersion sale of their Angus cattle at Talmage, Kan., which is a small town on the Superior-Strong City branch of the Santa Fe. It is in Dickinson county and you can go either to Talmage or Abilene and they will call for you. It is a complete clean up of their entire herd.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the Henry Murr Chester White sale which will be held in Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, next Thursday, February 27. Forty bred sows and gilts will be sold and it is an offering worthy of your consideration if you want the best in Chester Whites. Remember the sale is next Thursday.—Advertisement.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., has claimed April 16 for his combination Shorthorn sale at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan. While it is expected to give the breeders in Mitchell county the first chance to consign it is also expected that breeders in adjoining counties will want to put something in this sale. Anyone interested should write Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., at once.—Advertisement.

W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan., Smith county, offers Shorthorn bulls from eight to 20 months old. All are reds and priced very reasonably. Most of them are by King Archer 513786, sired by Victorious King, a 2600 pound bull, owned at one time by Chris Wilson, of Glasco, Kan. These bulls are big fellows and will make big bulls. Write Mr. Hammond at once.—Advertisement.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., offers at private sale some choice bred sows and gilts. Also some nice fall boar pigs. The Kansas herd of Chester Whites is one of the largest and strongest in the West. The breeding is right and they are the big kind that you will be pleased with. Look up advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Jay B. Bennett, Holton, Kan., breeds Holstein-Friesian cattle, and while he has not been in the business with a very large herd it is one of good quality, and he is planning to keep it up to its present high standard and increase it in size and quality. He starts an advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and offers a promising bull calf out of one of his best 2-year-old heifers.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for R. E. Mather's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at his farm near that place next Friday, February 28. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and the offering is one of great merit, in breeding and in a big well grown lot of sows sired by a splendid Pathfinder boar. That is, the spring gilts are, and they are a fine lot, and the tried sows are bred to this good Pathfinder. Come if you possibly can if you want good bred sows.—Advertisement.

H. S. Anderson, Holton, Kan., is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze seven young bulls from 7 to 18 months old. They are big rugged fellows, solid reds in color and with plenty of bone and all the making of big bulls. Sunlight 455282 is 4 years old and a big bull that will weigh 2500 pounds in good flesh. He is for sale as Mr. Johnson can't use him longer. He is red and Mr. Anderson will be pleased to have you write concerning him. The seven young bulls are to be seen at the same place. Write at once if you want more information about them. Address H. S. Anderson, Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan., was not able to sell his Holstein-Friesians as advertised for last Saturday, February 15. The sale was postponed until Friday, February 28, when he will sell the entire offering as advertised recently in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Many of the cows will have calves at foot by this time which should strengthen the offering. Keep your catalog and bring it with you to the sale. Look up the advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze in the issues of February 1 and 8. If you have not already received it write for the catalog at once. This is the last call for this postponed sale and it will be held next Friday, February 28, at the farm joining Downs, Kan.—Advertisement.

#### A Great Bred Sow Sale.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., are selling an offering of 50 Duroc Jersey bred sows in Horton, Wednesday, Feb. 26. Their half page announcement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and any breeder that wants to buy a few more sows or gilts should be at this sale. Sensation King by Great Sensation, to whom most of the offering is bred, is the making of a half ton hog and one of the real herd boars

### HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

**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.

**PERCHERON STALLIONS** For sale: Two, registered, one is 17 months, one 5 years. Extra good. W. L. Bailey, Rush Center, Kansas

**REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON** Stallion, excellent individual, 5 years old. 2-year-old jack, good fellow. Price \$200. Thos. F. Jeffries, South Haven, Kansas

**FOR SALE, TWO BEAUTIFUL,** spotted Shetland pony mares, two and five years old, sound, \$50 and \$75 respectively. Greensward Farm, Fredonia, Kansas

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,** 5 yrs. old, fine individual, good disposition, sure breeder. Priced to sell. Chas. H. Daugherty, Bushton, Kansas

**REGISTERED FRENCH DRAFT STALLION** for sale or trade. WEIGHT, 1800; black; 7 years, sound, good disposition. George Raetz, R. R. 4, Junction City, Kan.

**REGISTERED MORGAN STALLION** Six years old for sale, young stock on hand. Fred Skinner, Meade, Kansas.

**TWO REGISTERED Percheron stallions,** blacks, coming two and three years. Extra good. Priced to sell. "Stewarts," Tampa, Kan.

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,** mare, three colts for sale. Percy Lili, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

**PERCHERON STALLION** For sale. Black, three years old, Reg. Percheron stallion. J. F. Fulk, Lebo, Kansas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE:** one 3 year old black registered Percheron stallion. BERT DONLEY, OXFORD, KANSAS.

**PERCHERON STALLION; SHORTHORN BULLS** for sale. For prices, etc., address EDWARD COOKE & SON, Freeport, Kan.

**Reg. Black Percheron stallion** coming 3 yrs. Priced right. Harland Kroth, Soldier, Kan.

**THREE JACKS FOR SALE OR TRADE.** G. H. Reid, Lebo, Kansas

### SHEEP AND GOATS.

## ANGORA GOATS FOR PROFIT

Raise Angora Goats for mohair, mutton (Angora Venison) and natural increase.



We will supply you with from three to a car load of these hardy, profitable animals. Nearly every farm can profitably handle Angora Goats. Write for full particulars, photographs of our herds, prices, etc.

**Riker Live Stock Colony**  
834 Flat Iron Bldg., San Francisco



### FOR SALE

A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

**3,000 Choice Large Rambouillet** ewes for sale. Good condition, shear eleven pounds. Bred to Hampshire bucks for April and May. Sherman & Taylor, Hartman, Colo.

**Fifty Good Full Mouth Ewes** bred to registered Hampshire rams to lamb in April. Price \$12.50. L. M. SHIVES, IUKA, KANSAS.

**Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes** bred to high qualified imported sires. Also yearling rams. Prices reasonable. E. S. LEONARD, Corning, Ia.

### SHEEP AND GOATS.

## Registered Shropshire Ewes

We have a few three, four and five-year-old registered Shropshire ewes at \$35; start to lamb 25th of January; also 80 grade Shropshire ewes, 1 and 2 years old, \$25; 30 head of short mouth ewes, \$16.50, and 45 ewe lambs at \$16 per head. Come and see them. J. R. TURNER & SON, Harveyville, Kansas

**A FEW MILCH GOATS** for sale. J. R. DAVIS, COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

### 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.

G. F. Keesecker, Washington, Kan., has several bred gilts for sale, bred to Big Pathfinder, pronounced by several of the best breeders to be the greatest Pathfinder boar in northern Kan. At the Manhattan combination sale on the 7th of Feb., in a class of 26 gilts, consigned by 26 breeders of Kan., and 10 of the best left in the ring to be judged, won on 5 out of the 10. His own breeding and fitting selling for an average of \$135 on the 5 consigned. Write him for prices. G. F. Keesecker, Washington, Kan.

## Bancroft's Durocs

Choice Sept. boars and gilts. Not akin. Price \$25 each. 5 tried sows, guaranteed safe in pig, \$75. All stock recorded and guaranteed immunized.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KAN.

## 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 Polenta Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

## Bellvue Farm Durocs

Choice spring boars sired by Show Me, Illustration's Colonel and Crimson Wonder 2nd, priced to move. Write or come see my herd. W. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kansas

## 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.

## CHOICE SPRING BOARS

I have a few good ones for sale. Keep in mind my Bred Sow Sale, January 23, Sabbath, Kansas. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

## MUELLER'S DUROCS

Special prices on bred gilts, bred to King Colonel Again Jr. for April litters. Also on pigs 3 months old for the next 30 days. Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas

## JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

My annual March sale will be held in Clay Center, Kan., Wednesday, March 5. 50 bred sows and gilts. Catalog ready. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, 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

### 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. Immunized and priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

**Garrett's Durocs** 35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts bred to registered sires at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

**DUROC JERSEY BOAR FOR SALE.** Immunized. Prize winner, 11 mo., 300 pounds. Melvin Jung, Lyons, Kansas.

**CHOICE DUROC GILTS** bred to farrow May 1st. \$50.00. Wm. Banta, Overbrook, Kansas.

## Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

33 HEAD—Consisting of tried sows, fall—33 HEAD yearlings, spring gilts.

at the farm three miles south and two west of

**Coldwater, Kan., Wednesday, March 5, 1919**

Four boars will be sold. My catalog is ready to mail For one address

**Roy German, Coldwater, Kansas**



## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

**HOMER T. RULE**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Express, 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. Car-genter, President, 516 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

**L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.**

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

**WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.**

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

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

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

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS**

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sows 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

**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.

**Poland China Bargains**

We must reduce our herd, and offer 15 tried sows, 12 fall yearlings, and 80 spring gilts. They are bred to Wiebe's Big Timm, son of the champion, Big Timm; Mammoth Giant, son of the \$6,000 Gerstale Jones and the \$3,300 record price sow, Mammoth Giantess 13th; Wiebe's Big Bob, and Wiebe's Big Orange. All vaccinated and guaranteed in farrow. Five topny spring sows for sale also. We ship on approval, or C. O. D. boars for sale also.

G. A. WIEBE & SON, R. 4, BOX M, BEATRICE, NEB.

**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

**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**

(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.

**Poland China Hogs, Weanling**

Pigs \$15. Spring boars \$40. E. CASS, Collyer, Kan. 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.

**POLAND CHINA GILTS**

of big type, bred to King Jr. 94367. A. JOHNSTON, BREWSTER, KANSAS.

**POLAND CHINA PIGS**

September and October pigs, both sexes; papers furnished. Davis Bros., Tescott, Kan.

## 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.

of the breed to be found in Kansas sired by the famous Great Sensation. The 30 big spring gilts in the sale are mostly by Cherry King and King's Col. Jr. Write for the catalog at once. It is interesting. They can hurry the catalog to you but don't wait for it if you want the right kind of sows. The sale is next Wednesday at Horton. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

## Sand Springs Holstein-Friesians

E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan., will hold their seventh public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle at that place March 12. One hundred and 10 head will be sold that have been selected from their two herds. The offering consists of 30 registered purebreds, including 10 good young cows, some with seven-day and semi-official year or 10 months' records. There will be a nice lot of registered heifers from A. R. O. dams. Also a choice lot of young bulls from dams up to 22 pounds. The Engles are well known Dickinson county Holstein breeders and dairymen. The surplus sold in their public sales is always of the kind that proves satisfactory and in fact they guarantee everything to be right and will be found willing at all times to do the fair thing. The sale will be held 1½ miles from Abilene and the catalogs are ready to mail and you should write today for it. Every animal is tuberculin tested. Get the catalog, which gives complete information about the 110 to be sold. The advertisement appears in this issue.—Advertisement.

## Coad's Popular Duroc Jerseys.

Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, will sell Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in Glen Elder, Tuesday, March 4. Forty head go in the sale, six tried sows, real producers, and 34 spring gilts. The breeding of this lot of sows and gilts is certainly up to date. And they are bred to two boars that are of as popular breeding as can be found in the west. Coad's Orion Cherry King was sired by Orion Cherry King and his dam was sired by Joe Orion 2nd. Can you beat that? And Double Illustrater is a line bred Illustrater 2nd boar. Both are good individuals and litters by either of them will prove attractive in any herd this coming fall. A number of the best prospects in the sale will be intensely bred Orion Cherry King litters. Others will be intensely Illustrater 2nd breeding. The breeding of the sows and gilts represent such boars as Defender, Proud Col., Illustrater and Illustrater 2nd, Proud Advance, Great Wonder, Orion Cherry King, Sensation Wonder 2nd and other boars of note. Everything is immunized and sold on its merits. It is the only Duroc Jersey bred sow sale to be made in that section this spring. You will find Lester Coad a fine young man to do business with and his herd is certainly right. Write for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

## F. J. Moser's Big March Sale.

Duroc Jersey breeders in Kansas all know Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan., and all of them should be interested in the 40 sows and gilts he will sell March 5, in Sabetha, bred to The Reaper, by the world's famous "Scissors," and the rest mostly to Gold-finder, a splendid son of the mighty Pathfinder, and out of the great sow, Big Liz, that Mr. Moser sold \$395 for last winter, which was at that time the highest priced sow ever sold bred to Pathfinder. She was sired by Proud Col. and has made Moser several times what he paid for her. The Reaper by "Scissors" is out of a Pathfinder dam. Others are bred to Golden Wonder, a high priced son of Great Wonder I Am. Others are bred to great boars but the three mentioned are the Moser boars that represent the greatest line of breeding to be found in the world. Mr. Moser is buying the best that money will secure for him. His herd is the home of famous dams and the sons and daughters of famous sires and dams. Your opportunity to secure this kind of breeding and individuals is in this March sale. Mr. Moser has the confidence and good will of every breeder in the West that knows him. He is trying to build up the strongest herd in Kansas and at the same time a market for the kind of Duroc Jerseys he is raising. Come to the sale and buy if you need more sows. You will find them right in every instance. You will be patronizing a man of high ideals in his chosen business. You will get a square deal as well as the best breeding and individuals the breed affords. Write for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

## WILLIAM LAUER

For choice large Rambouillet ewes, address G. W. Sherman, Hartman, Colo.—Advertisement.

Frank J. Rist, of Humboldt, Nebraska, changes his advertisement in this issue to Poland China fall boars and a few bred sows and gilts for sale privately. See the ad for further particulars. Mr. Rist also sells seed oats and seed corn.—Advertisement.

Buyers for Poland China bred sows or gilts, who have not been able to get out to the public sales, may do well by getting in touch with G. A. Wiebe & Son, Route 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb. They have over 50 bred sows and gilts and unbred fall gilts for sale. Also a few reserved spring boars. For particulars see the advertisement or write as above.—Advertisement.

## To Start a Registered Herd.

There is a simple and inexpensive way to get started into the business of breeding registered cattle suggested by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. It is to buy two or three females and keep the female increase. This will soon accumulate a considerable and valuable herd at small cost. A good plan is to sell from the surplus of the grades and of course the surplus bulls from the registered females. The plan involves the keeping of a good bull, which means a better standard in both the grade and the full blood increase. This is a plan that any farmer can follow and gradually grow into the purebred business where larger profits are assured. It doesn't involve any radical change from the established methods; but it will have a tendency to improve the appearance not only of the herd but the farm and improve the practices involved in its management. In these days when hay and corn and all of the items of feed and investment have increased it becomes necessary for the farmer to grow a class of livestock that will insure a satisfactory return. A small number of registered cattle of the right type will make a considerable reduction in the carrying cost and show a better net income than a larger number of grades. This is a good time for the farmer to turn his grades and put in a few registered females. It is the better standards that will take care of these higher costs of maintenance. Our readers will do

## 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.

**A. R. O. BULLS**

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schnieder, Nortonville, Kan.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. backing. H. N. Holdman, Meade, Kansas

## REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

2 to 13 months old recorded and transferred \$40.00 to \$85.00 delivered in Kansas. V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kansas

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES, 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

## 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)

**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 & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

**Foster's Red Polled Cattle**

15 Young Bulls 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

## CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

**Kansas Herd Chester Whites**

For sale: Bred sows and gilts, good ones and some choice fall boar pigs. Address, Arthur Mosse, R. D. 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, 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.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE**

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.

**The Boulder's Herd Offers**

At attractive prices: 4 three month boar pigs, 2 young breeding boars, 20 gilts, bred or ready, 10 three-months gilts. All by the grand champion Boulder's Laddie. A. B. PIERCE, Ironton, Mo.

**MESSINGER BOY BREED**

Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**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. Goffaday, 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).

**Sultana Jersey Lad**

and Owl breeding. 14 months old bull for sale. Address, D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kansas.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75**

Sultan breeding. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

**Jersey Cattle Sale**

I will sell at my farm two miles south of Ft. Scott, Kan., Wednesday, February 26, twenty head of heavy producing grade Jersey cows. Sound in every way and bred to my registered Jersey bull of the very best producing blood lines, and weighing about 1500 pounds, which will also be sold in this sale. He is a fine upstanding individual which I bought from the Kansas State Agricultural College as a calf. These cows are my own raising and are the result of years of breeding. No better bunch of grade cows ever went into a public sale.

Geo. Palmer, Ft. Scott, Kansas

**IS HE THE BEST IN KANSAS?**

Superba Sir Rag Apple, our herd sire, We think so. He is a son of Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th. Each of his two nearest dams gave ten gallons of milk per day and averaged 33.71 pounds of butter in seven days. His 6 nearest dams averaged 30.66 pounds butter in 7 days. His first calves are just coming and they are beauties from heifers sired by our last herd sire whose dam gave 106 pounds milk per day. We have some bulls for sale but no heifers until our sale in March when we will offer a fine bunch. A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KAN.

**ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS**

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

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

**Holstein 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.

**A.R.O. Holsteins**

A bull calf born December 12, 1918, nine-tenths white, sired by a 24 pound bull, dam is a 17 pound 3-year-old. The first check for \$125.00 takes him.

**PINEDALE STOCK FARM**

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

**SUNFLOWER HERD Holsteins**

offers bulls, both serviceable ages and calves from A. R. O. dams. No scrubs. Address F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

We offer cows and heifers due to freshen soon. Also calves. All bred for production. Write—W. C. KENYON & SONS, Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

**Registered Holstein Friesian**

bulls ready for service; from 25 to 28 pound dams; also some cheaper ones from untested cows. World record blood lines. G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

**CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS**

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

**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**

Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service. 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.

**HOLSTEINS**

For fresh cows and springers, write W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

**CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS**

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**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.



## 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 or 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



## Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

## 30 Fancy, young black Angus

cows, 20 fancy 2-year-old black Angus heifers, 1 purebred Angus bull, for sale, at a bargain. J. H. ORR, Box 165, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

## ANGUS CATTLE

Nine large well developed yearling bulls and ten three- and four-year-old cows all with calf for sale at reasonable prices. These cattle have the breeding and individuality. Come or write.

W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS

## ALFAFADELL 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.

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

## POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



## 16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS

at \$200 to \$500 each. Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

## 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 Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

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, Dominator, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

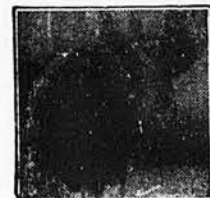
## HEREFORDS FOR SALE

10 head, registered cows and heifers of Polled and horned breeding, some with calves at foot. Also a few good bulls of Polled breeding. P. A. DREVETS, Saline Co., SMOLAN, KAN.

Ocean Wave Ranch—Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding. A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Use a SHORTHORN Bull



AND ADD 200 POUNDS to every steer you raise. A load of Shorthorn yearlings sold for \$20.75 at Denver in January, the record price for feeders. Four loads of Shorthorn steers brought \$224, \$361, \$358, and \$349 per head at Chicago in December. Why not start a Shorthorn herd by putting in two or three registered females and keeping the female increase? You would soon have a valuable herd at small cost. Pure-breds pay the best.

American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n  
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## SHORTHORNS

6 registered bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Good ones. Reds and roans. CHARLES HOTHAN & SON, Seranton, Kan.

4 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS For sale, ten to fifteen months old. Maxton Bros., Rydal, Kansas

well to give a little thought to this matter and shape their plans to meet the situation. —Advertisement.

BY C. H. HAY

Possibly the biggest sheep sale of the season will be held at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, March 6, by H. D. Eddingfield, the noted breeder of Shropshire sheep of that place. Write Mr. Eddingfield at once for catalog of this big sale, which will include 150 registered ewes and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing. —Advertisement.

## Jack Sale at Kansas City.

The Platt County Feeding and Grazing Co., who operate a big farm north of Kansas City, Mo., will sell a draft of 32 Jacks at the fine stock pavilion in Kansas City, March 12. Most of these Jacks are 3 and 4 year olds. They are all black excepting three. The sale will start promptly at ten o'clock. If you want a good Jack look up their ad in this issue and write for catalog. —Advertisement.

## Flook's Duroc Sale.

This is the last call for the Flook Bros. Duroc sale slated for March 1, at Stanley, Kan. For some time the Flook Bros. have been attending some of the best sales that I have been connected with and have bought liberally of the better lots. For the coming sale they have selected and bred a bunch of gilts that you are sure to like when you see them. They are bred right, have been grown right and are bred to the right kind of boars. A few good boars will be sold. They are grandsons of the noted Pathfinder. Here is a good place to get some high class breeding stock. Come and send bids to C. H. Hay, in care of Flook Bros. —Advertisement.

BY G. F. ANDERSON.

## 106 Angus Bulls at Omaha.

Thirty-one breeders, big and little, owning world renowned and unheard-of herds, are contributors to the annual show and sale of Aberdeen Angus bulls, to be held at the stock yards, South Omaha, March 5. In announcing his eighth annual series of bull shows and sales, Secretary Charles Gray, of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association, states that for the Omaha event he has gathered the greatest bunch of registered "Doddie" bulls that were ever offered in one ring west of the Missouri river. "Whether the buyer wants a carload or a single animal, a car of range bulls to turn loose with his herd or a show bull to fit for the fairs this fall, a plainbred one or an aristocrat in the eyes of pedigree judges, he can get what he wants at Omaha this year," says Mr. Gray. "We have attempted to give the territory draining into the great Omaha market the best beef bull auction mart it has ever had. Send at once for catalog, to Chas. Gray, Sec'y, 817 M. B. Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. —Advertisement.

## More Silos Needed in Kansas

(Continued from Page 25.)

in its favor. There is no need to tighten or loosen hoops. It is unnecessary to attach guy wires to keep it from blowing over. Once properly erected, the cement stave silo is up for all time.

On the average farm there are few means of fighting fire, therefore a silo should be fireproof. Cement stave silos have successfully withstood very severe fires. If they are built with a concrete chute, not a pound of silage need be lost thru exposure to fire. A cement stave silo will protect the store of winter feed against such happenings. After a dry season when other feeds are very expensive and the farmer has nothing that can be substituted for his silage, its loss means far more than its ordinary actual value.

## Quick Erection

A cement silo can be built in less time than any other type of masonry silo. An average size is usually built complete in three days, altho in many instances where all conditions have been favorable they have been built in two days. The staves may be hauled by the farmer any time when he is not busy. The silo crew is on the farm only a short time and does not interfere with the regular farm routine.

Any farmer can afford a cement stave silo. There is no upkeep expense such as painting and repairs. There is thoro protection against wind, rot, rats and fire. A good silo makes a farm more salable and marks the owner as a progressive farmer. A cement stave silo never fails to increase the income, and land value of the farm.

## Stock Hogs are in Demand

(Continued from Page 54.)

from the steers, which he owned just 44 days. The Cudahy Packing Company bought the load, but ordinarily they would have been returned to the company for further finish. Now, however, packers are taking many cattle normally classed as feeders.

Moderate receipts strengthened the market for fed lambs and sheep, and further advances seem probable on feedlot offerings. Fed lambs sold up to \$17.10 in Kansas City last week, showing an advance of 35 cents over the preceding week.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## 1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

## VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS DOVER, KAN.  
(Ry. Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (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.

## 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

## Meuser &amp; Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.

WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

## Shorthorn Bulls

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)

## Springdale Shorthorns

10 Scotch Topped bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Reds and roans. All big husky fellows that will make ton bulls or better. Sired by Crown Prince (412356), a 2,200-pound bull. Can also spare a few young cows and heifer calves.

A. A. TENNYSON,  
Ottawa County, LAMAR, KANSAS

## 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.

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.

## SUNFLOWER

## SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Maxwalton Rosedale. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. J. A. FRINGLE, Eckridge, Kansas, R. R. Station, Harveyville, 25 Mi. S. W. Topeka.

## SHORTHORNS

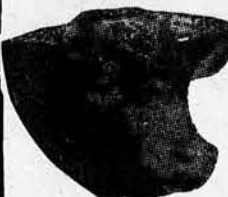
One young Scotch bull (a herd header) and 8 young Scotch topped bulls for sale.

H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

## 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.

## Park Place Shorthorns



Bapton Corporal, for sale now.

PARK E. SALTER,

Phone Mkt. 2087

Wichita, Kansas

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)

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.

## 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)

## Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS,  
14 to 18 months old.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.  
(Dickinson County)

## SIX SCOTCH BULLS, 8 TO 21 MONTHS

My Scotch herd bull 2,200 and better for sale.

J. THORNE, Kinsley, Kansas

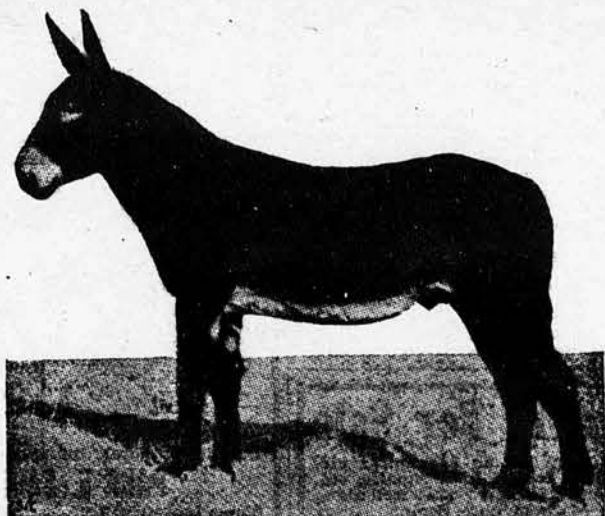


FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE  
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR  
LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS



# BIG JACK SALE

**Fine Stock Pavilion  
Kansas City, Mo., March 12**



## 32—SERVICEABLE JACKS—32

All black with white points excepting 3 grays. All 4 year olds and under excepting 1-7 year old and 1-6 year old. This will be one of the largest jack sales in Missouri this spring. Here is your chance to get the kind of jacks that sire the good mules. The sale will be held in the fine stock pavilion at Kansas City starting at 10 o'clock. Write for catalog.

## PLATTE COUNTY FEEDING & GRAZING CO.

Box 11, Stockyards, K. C., Mo.

C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.

## Woods County Improved Breeders' Association Show and Sale

**Alva, Okla., March 12-13-14, 1919**

**HORSES SELL MARCH 13, 1919. 1:00 P. M.**

31 Percheron Stallions and Mares consisting of 15 stallions and 16 mares. Stallions by the Champion Casino and Glacis are included in this sale; Alexis 75863 a good son of the Champion Glacis 55860 (71473) one of the best show and breeding stallions in the southwest; a two year old grandson of Castillon out of a Casino mare; a yearling by a son of Casino and out of an Imported mare.

In this sale are offered mares heavy in foal that are sired by Carnot and Introuvable 41334 (56490) and fillies of like breeding. One span of mares offered weigh more than two ton. Several of the mares are bred to the Grand Champion of the Kansas State Fair in 1913 and winner of three Gold Medals, Vincent 85804.

7 Jacks and 5 Jennets of excellent breeding and good individuals.

**HOGS SELL MARCH 14, 1919. 10:00 A. M.**

Poland China: 18 head, all of excellent breeding—the kind you ought to buy. Duroc Jersey: 10 head, all of the best breeding—they'll make money.

**CATTLE SELL MARCH 14, 1919. 1:00 P. M.**

25 Shorthorns: 10 bulls and 15 cows and heifers. Some of these Shorthorns are bred from Baron Avondale by Avondale by Whitehall Sultan. Others of good Scotch Top breeding.

35 Herefords: 21 bulls, 14 cows and heifers. All of excellent breeding—the kind to head and start herds. Some of these cattle are polled.

15 Jerseys: 1 bull, 14 cows and heifers. Bred like you want them for milk and butterfat.

Auctioneers: Col. John D. Snyder, Col. H. L. Burgess, Col. E. Walters, Col. Bob Kirkbride, Col. W. W. Campbell, Col. C. H. Ward and C. W. Ashton.

A Tractor Show and Demonstration will be held March 12 and in the morning of March 13. For further information and Catalog write

**JOHN STROTHER, Sales Manager, Alva, Okla.**

## It's Worth Your While

To take the time and make the arrangements necessary to  
**Be At Wichita, February 24 to March 1**

Think What It Means; No Other State Event in Its Class.

**750 Registered Breeding Animals Brought Together for  
Exposition and Sale**

You must come to Wichita to see this; the bargain place for buyers; the meeting place for mixers; the best barometer of the livestock situation.

**Shows and Sales in Wichita's Famous Fireproof Forum.**

## Announcing the 8th Annual Spring Bull Shows and Sales

**300 Bulls—100 Head at  
Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., March 5**

Matured, two-year-olds and yearlings ready for farm or range service. You can buy one or a carload at your own price from the pick of the Aberdeen-Angus herds of America; many show prospects.



Other association bull sales; March 25, Sioux City, Iowa; April 1, East St. Louis, Ill.; April 2, Chicago, Ill. For further information and catalogs write. You can buy through your Live-stock Commission Man, County Agent or the

**American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n.**

817 M.B. Exchange Ave., Chicago

## ANNOUNCING

First annual auction by Marion County Hereford Breeders' Association.

**Marion, Kan., Saturday, March 1**

**75 HEAD—21 Bulls, 54 Females—75 HEAD.**

The members of the association are contributing of the best blood of their herds for this, their first annual sale. Our herd bulls are of the very best bloodlines. For catalog address

**J. H. Siebert, Sec'y, Marion, Kansas**

V. O. Johnson, Pres., Aulne, Kan. J. B. Shields, V. P., Lost Springs, Kan.  
Auctioneers: Col. Reppert and Assistants.

## America's Greatest Sheep Sale

will be Eddingfield's fifth annual sale of imported and home bred Shropshire ewes, to be held at

**Mount Pleasant, Iowa, March 6**

This offering consists of 150 registered ewes, all bred to Imported Minton, Bibby and Fanner Rams. 100 listed are imported, and the greatest lot ever sold in an American auction. Write today for catalog.

**H. D. Eddingfield, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.**

Carey M. Jones and Scotty Milne, Auctioneers.



## Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

35 Big Boned Black Mammoth Jacks, good ones, 3, 4 and 5 years old, 15 to 18 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 8 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.**

## Auction Sale

of

## Government Horses and Mules

An additional 1140 horses and mules will be sold at auction to the highest bidder at 8:30 a. m., February 24th and 25th, 1919, at the Camp Travis Remount Depot, Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.

**600 CAVALRY HORSES**

**250 ARTILLERY HORSES (Draft) 1200 to 1500 Lbs.**

**250 DRAFT MULES**

**40 PACK MULES**

These animals are serviceable in every respect and are free from disease. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Cash or certified checks necessary at time of sale.

Stock will be allowed to remain at depot 24 hours after sale.

A halter and shank will be furnished with each animal, free of charge.

Arrangements can be made for shipping the animals from the depot.

Transportation for bidders will be furnished from Travis Park, southwest corner, and from the end of the Alamo Heights car line to sale.

For additional information, address

**Commanding Officer, Auxiliary Remount  
Depot No. 329, Camp Travis, Texas**



# E. S. Engle & Sons Seventh Public Sale

## 110 Head of Choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle—110 Head

will sell, rain or shine, one and a half miles west of Town

### Abilene, Kan., Wednesday, March 12, 1919

These cattle are selected from our two herds and consist of 30 registered pure breeds including 10 good young cows some with seven-day and semi-official year or 10 months' records. 10 registered young heifers from A. R. O. dams, five registered heifer calves and several good young bulls from dams up to 22 pounds.

80 head of grades consisting of 20 fine young tested cows with first and second calves; 40 heavy and near springers in fine condition for spring and summer milkers. Everything Tuberculin tested, and guaranteed to be right; 20 yearling and heifer calves. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

## E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kansas

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch and others. J. W. Johnson, fieldman. W. H. Mott, Pedigree man.

### Chester Whites

### "Tip Top" Chester Whites

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester White Hogs

40—Bred Sows and Gilts—40

All Big Type and the Prolific Kind

Tonganoxie, Kan., Thursday, February 27

20 Head  
Bred to  
Prince  
Tip Top



Prince Tip Top, first prize junior yearling Topeka, 1918.

Others to  
Big Prince

by Prince Big Bone, 1917 Nat'l Swine show champion.

40 sows and gilts that are big enough, prolific enough and good enough to please any breeder in the land. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

**HENRY MURR, Route 3, Tonganoxie, Kan.**

Auctioneers: J. Zack Wells, McCullough & O'Brian, J. W. Johnson, fieldman. Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in my care.

### Big Aberdeen-Angus Dispersion

Comprising the entire herd of H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan. Sale at the farm. Visitors met at either Abilene or Talmage with autos.

Talmage, Kansas, Wednesday, February 26

#### 26 Cows and Heifers

A nice number of them with calves at foot. Others bred to drop calves later.



#### 7 Young Bulls

Yearlings and a few older. All but one by Millvale Prince Albert, the other by Black Cherry F. 196405.

Included in the offering is our herd bull, Millvale Prince Albert 157143, a ton bull and one of the real valuable bulls of the west. A part of the cows and heifers are bred to him and the rest to Elmdale Booster 203818. The entire offering is sold in just "stock condition" and will not be in sale shape. It is a good honest lot of registered cattle and a herd that is well and favorably known all over the west. Come if you want Angus cattle at your price. For catalog address,

**H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kansas**

DICKINSON COUNTY

Auctioneers: Cookson Bros. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

# SHORTHORN SALE

## The Forum, Wichita, Kansas, Thursday, March 6



### East View Stock Farm

O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.

Disperses his herd of 30 head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns.

GOLDEN GOODS 611905. Herd Bull included in sale. Several cows sell bred to this bull.

Six good bulls included in the sale. A rare opportunity to secure a foundation herd. We will offer a grand lot of good useful cows. See our exhibit at the Wichita Livestock Show.

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom, Denry Burgess

### Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Consigns 30 head of the tops from his herd of more than 150 head, of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns.

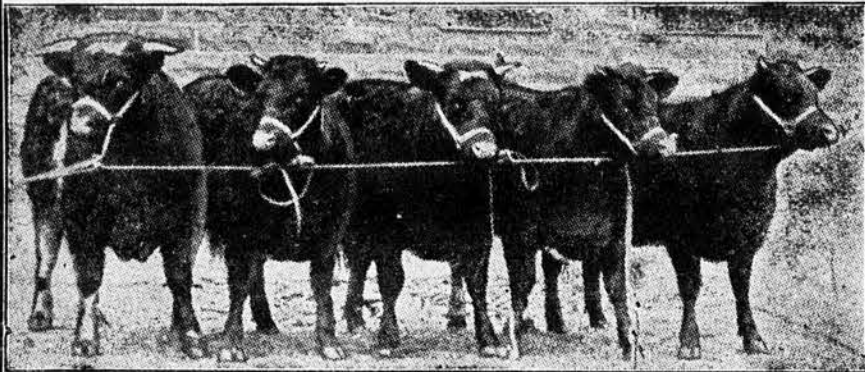
DALE'S RENOWN 387320, by Avondale. Cows bred to above bull included in the sale.

Send for Catalogue to O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS



## Ray's Second Annual Sale OF PURE BRED Shorthorn Cattle

Will Be Held At  
Lewis, Kansas, March 11, 1919



### 30 HEAD 30—25 Bulls and 5 Females

On the above date we will sell what we believe to be the most useful lot of cattle that has ever been sold in this part of Kansas. These bulls are a very strong lot, good color and lots of quality. Mr. Breeder of purebred cattle, if you want a herd bull you can't afford to miss this sale. There are several of these bulls that should go at the head of purebred herds. They are the show ring type and good enough to go in the show ring. Mr. Farmer and cattleman, come to this sale and get GOOD CATTLE at REASONABLE PRICES. I predict that they will not go beyond what you are willing to pay for this class of cattle. Herd bulls, **MALE'S GOODS** and **VICTORIOUS**. Our catalog is now ready to mail. Write for one, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, to

**J. P. Ray & Sons, Lewis, Kansas**

Or Col. P. C. Sims, Auctioneer, Kinsley, Kan.  
L. P. Weaver, Clerk of Sale, Lewis, Kan.

## Lester W. Coad Offers Attractive DUROC JERSEYS

Glen Elder, Kan.,  
Tuesday, March 4th

### 40 Head, All Bred Six Good Tried Sows and 34 Spring Gilts

The offering carries the blood of the most popular strains, such as Defender, Proud Col., Illustrator, Illustrator 2nd, Proud Advance, Great Wonder, Orion Cherry King, Sensation Wonder 2nd and other noted boars.

Bred to our two good herd boars, **Coad's Orion Cherry King**, sired by Orion Cherry King, dam by Joe Orion 2nd, **Double Illustrator**, a line bred Illustrator 2nd. Both boars the right type, good individuals and possess good breeding qualities.

A few of the litters will be intensely line bred **Orion Cherry Kings** and a few very typey gilts will farrow intensely bred **Illustrator 2nd** litters.

Don't forget **Coad's Orion Cherry King** is practically a brother in blood to "Scissors" and also to the \$10,000 Jack's Orion King 2nd. To study his pedigree is to want pigs by him. They will put you in the "King" row. Everything Immunized. For catalog by return mail, address

**Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Will Myers  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman

## Fern J. Moser's Big March Sale Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts Sabetha, Kansas, Wednesday, March 5, 1919

40 head of the kind that will put any breeder on the map. Bred to my herd boars: **The REAPER** by **Scissors**, dam by **PATHFINDER**, and **GOLDFINDER** by **Pathfinder**, dam **BIG LIZZ**, the 800 pound sow that cost \$805.00 bought from Hanks and Bishop; **GOLDEN WONDER**, the high priced son of **Great Wonder I Am**. Several sows bred to other famous sires.

**The REAPER** by **Scissors** is considered one of the best boars in Kansas.

He is a great big boar with size and full of quality, and the kind that sires the great big Durocs. **GOLDFINDER** by **Pathfinder** is another boar that sires those great, big, stretchy fellows.

The kind that will make you money in the future.

Recently I purchased a farm adjoining Sabetha, where my herd of Duroc Jerseys will be maintained in the future. Everybody is invited to come and see us at our new home sale day or in the future.

I am selling in this sale March 5 an offering that I am sure will do much for the breed in Kansas. It is the kind that will build up the breed anywhere. Write for my catalog today.

**F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.**

Auctioneers: W. M. Putman, F. M. Holtsinger.  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

## POSTPONED

On Account of the Big Storm

**W. W. Zink's Duroc Bred Sow Sale**  
Has Been Postponed Until March 4

**Be At Turon, Kansas, That Day**

30 Miles West of Hutchinson, on Rock Island and Missouri Pacific

### 5 Tried Sows, 12 Fall Yearling Gilts, 33 Spring Gilts

Mr. Zink's young herd boar, **Uneeda's High Orion**, is a wonderful show and a herd header prospect. He will very likely cause trouble at the shows next year and the sows and gilts bred to him have license to produce show litters.—A. B. Hunter.

15 of these sows and gilts are bred to **Uneeda's High Orion**, by **High Orion**, Missouri's grand champion 1918, and he is out of **Golden Uneeda**, perhaps the greatest sow of the breed. Three of her litters without a single sensational sale sold for a total of \$17,940.

#### AMONG THE NUMEROUS ATTRACTIONS ARE:

**MAID'S CRITIC**, junior champion sow, Kansas State Fair, 1918, and three of her litter sisters all safe to **Uneeda's High Orion**.

**BIG GIRL LADY 2d**, a gilt that was 1st in futurity at both Topeka and Hutchinson.

**THREE SPRING GILTS** by **King Orion Cherries**, granddaughter of the grand champion, **Prince Defender**.

**PRINCESS CHERRY 5th**, a line bred **Cherry Chief** by **Cherry Chiefton**.

**SIX DAUGHTERS OF THE GRAND CHAMPION NATIONAL COL. II**. No. 2 in the catalog is a tried sow bred to **Uneeda's High Orion**. She is good enough to go to the big shows. The spring gilts in this offering have great size. The fall yearlings are the splendid, big, high arched back kind, and the tried sows are all real attractions.

Those not bred to **Uneeda's High Orion** are in pig to **Crimson Illustration** by **Illustrator 2d Jr.** A few to **Illustrator's Critic 1st**, junior boar pig at Topeka and 1st in futurity at both Topeka and Hutchinson. Send your name today for catalog. Mention Mail and Breeze. Address,

**W. W. Zink, Turon, Kansas**

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder and P. W. McCormack  
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.