

March 22, 1919

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Special Features

The House Saved the Primary
Charles Dillon

Milk as a Measure of Good Cows
T. W. Morse

Kansas Has Too Many Tenants
W. M. Jardine



"How many miles to the gallon?"

How American farmers are finding the answer:

Correct TRACTOR Lubrication

How to read the Chart

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloids for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used.

	1916 Models		1917 Models		1918 Models		1919 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Albough-Dover (Square Turn)			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Allis-Chalmers	BB	B	BB	B	A	B	A	A
Andrew			B	B	B	A		
All Work			B	B	B	A		
Appleton	BB	B	BB	B	A	B	A	A
Aultman-Taylor	BB	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Avery (18-36)	BB	B	BB	B	A	B	A	A
" (5-10 HP.)			B	A	A	Arc	A	A
" (Louisville)			A	BB	B	BB	BB	A
Bates Steel Mule	B	A	A	B	A	A		
Benn Track Pull	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	A
" (8-16)					B	A	A	A
Big Bull	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
Bower City	B	A	BB	BB	BB	A	A	A
Buckeye (Indiana)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	B
" (Indiana) (Giant Baby)			B	B	B	A		
" (Ohio)			BB	B	A	A	B	B
Case			B	B	B	B		
" (10-20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12-25)	BB	A	BB	B	B	B	B	A
" (20-40)	BB	A	BB	B	B	B	B	A
Chase	BB	A	BB	B	B	B		
Cleveland	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	Arc
Corn Belt	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Crescent	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Emerson-Drummingham (EB)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" " (E.B.)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" " (Big Four)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" " (Heave)	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
Farm Horse	B	A	B	B	A	B	A	A
Flour City	B	A	B	B	A	Arc	A	Arc
" " (Heavy Duty)					B	A		
Galloway	B	A	BB	B	B	A	B	A
Gas Pull (Rumley Co.)	B	A	BB	B	B	A	B	A
Grain Belt	BB	A	BB	B	B	A	A	A
Gray	BB	A	BB	B	B	A	A	A
Happy Farmer					B	A	A	A
" (Model B)	B	A	B	B	A	A		
Hart Parr	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	A
Heider	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Holt Caterpillar	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	A
" (Model 43)	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A		
" (Model 18)	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A		
Huber	BB	A	BB	B	B	A	A	A
Imperial Forty	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
Ingers	BB	A	BB	B	B	A	A	A
Kadon	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	A
K. C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Kinkead	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Lion	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Louis	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	A
Little Giant	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	A
Maytag	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	B	A
Minnesota	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	A
Mogul (1 H. Co.)	B	A	B	B	B	A	A	A
" (8-16) (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	A
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A		
New Age	BB	A	BB	B	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nichols & Shepard	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Nelson	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Oil Pull (Rumley Co.)					B	A		
" (14-28, 10-20, 20-40)					B	A		
" (Rumley Co.)	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Parsons	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Peoria	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Pioneer	B	A	B	B	BB	A	B	A
Plow Boy	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A		
Plow Man	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A		
Pontiac	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Rumley	BB	A						
" (8-16)	BB	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
Russell	BB	A	BB	B	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Little Four)	BB	A	BB	B	A	A		
Sandusky	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Simplex	B	A	B	B	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stearns	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	A
Strain	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Titan (I. H. Co.)	A	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	A
Tom Thumb (4 cyl.)	B	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A
Twin City					B	A	A	A
" (Model 15)	BB	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
" " (Model 10)	BB	A	BB	B	BB	A	A	Arc
Wallis Cab	B	BB	B	BB	A	A	A	Arc
" (Junior)	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
Waterloo Boy	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	A
Winconsin	BB	A	BB	B	A	A		
Yuba	BB	A	BB	B	A	A	A	A

THIS is getting to be one of the most frequently asked questions in America.

Every farmer who operates an automobile or tractor is interested in fuel consumption.

He wants to know, because mileage per gallon, or acreage per gallon, indicates closely what his automobile or tractor is returning on his investment.

When the engine is apparently in good mechanical condition, and still delivers less power per gallon of fuel than some other engine of the same type, size and equipment, look to these points for your answer:

1. Are you using the *spark* correctly?
2. Do you use an engine lubricating oil that forms and maintains a perfect piston-ring seal?
3. Do you, at regular intervals of operation of your car or tractor, drain the used crank-case oil (which invariably is diluted by the fuel) and replenish with new oil of the correct body and character?
4. Are you expecting more of the engine than it was ever designed to do?
5. Doesn't the other engine that gives better service use

the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils, as specified in the Chart of Recommendations?

(Charts for both automobiles and tractors are shown on this page.)

Often the answer lies in Point Five.

The importance of correct lubrication cannot be emphasized too much.

The correct oil for your automobile or tractor engine must meet the lubricating requirements of your engine with scientific exactness. It must be of the correct body and character to withstand the heat of operation, furnish maximum lubrication to all friction surfaces, and maintain at all times a perfect piston-ring seal. It must be distributed readily and freely by the system of lubrication.

There is a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that is correct for *your* engine. This correct grade prevents carbon deposit. It withstands high temperatures, and furnishes maximum lubrication to all friction surfaces. It conserves power by keeping the piston rings tightly sealed—these are the big reasons for "more miles or more acres to the gallon."

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 5-gallon sealed cans, in 15-, 30- and 55-gallon steel drums, and in wood half-barrels and barrels.

Write for our booklet "Correct Lubrication," which contains complete automobile and tractor charts and other valuable data.



Mobil oils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safer to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world

Domestic	New York	Philadelphia	Detroit	Minneapolis	Kansas City, Kan.
Branches:	Boston	Pittsburgh	Chicago	Indianapolis	Des Moines

Correct AUTOMOBILE Lubrication

How to read the Chart

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloids that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloid "A", "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloid Arctic, etc. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

AUTOMOBILES	1912 Models		1917 Models		1918 Models		1919 Models		1914 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott.....	Arc.	Arc.								
Abbott-Detroit.....			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....					A	A	A	A	A	A
Allen.....	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Apperson.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....										
Auburn (4 cyl.).....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(6-35 & 6-30).....			A	A	A	A				
(6-35) (Teeter H.).....	A	Arc.								
Autocat (2 cyl.).....	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
(6-40).....										
Briscoe.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....										
Buick.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Case.....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Chalmers.....	A	A			Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
(6-30).....					A	A				
Chandler Six.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....										
(F A.).....	A	Arc.								
Cole.....	A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....										
Cunningham.....	A	A	A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....					A	A	A	A	A	A
Dart.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
(Mod. C.).....										
(2 & 3 1/2 ton).....	A	A								
Detroit.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Empire (4 cyl.).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(6 cyl.).....										
Federal.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
(Mod. 5-X).....										
(Special).....	Arc.	Arc.								
Fiat.....	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Foran.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hal-Twelve.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Haynes.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
(12 cyl.).....										
Hudson.....					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Super Six.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Com'l.).....			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Kissel Kar.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(12 cyl.).....										
(Mod. 48).....	A	A								
Lexington.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Lippard Stewart.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Mod. M).....										
(Mod. MW).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A				
Locomobile.....	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Madison.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl.).....										
Marmion.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Morris.....	A	A					Arc.	A	A	Arc.
(22-70).....										
Mitchell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....										
Model-Knight.....	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl.).....										
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....										
Oldsmobile.....	A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Overland.....	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.
Packard.....							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(12 cyl.).....			A	A	A	A				
(Com'l.).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A
Paige (4 cyl.).....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
(6-36).....										
(6-36).....					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
(6-38-39).....					A	Arc.				
(6-40).....										
Paterson.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pathfinder.....			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(12 cyl.).....										
Peelless.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Pierce Arrow.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Com'l.).....										
Premier.....	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
(8 cyl.).....										
Renault (French).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Riker.....	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Saxon.....	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Seldin.....	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
(1 1/2 ton).....					A	A				
Simplex.....	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Stearns-Knight.....	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A
(8 cyl.).....										
Stetebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.).....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(2 & 3 1/2 ton).....			A	A						
(12 cyl.).....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Wentz.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White.....	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
(16 valve).....										
Willy-Knight.....	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winston.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

The House Saved the Primary

Democrats in the Senate Repealed the People's Law, But the Lower Body Declined to Agree

By Charles Dillon

THE PRIMARY still lives! The attempt of the Democrats in the senate to kill the law was frustrated by the house late Tuesday night when the senate repealing bill was defeated. The report which follows was prepared before the house voted. It took just five minutes to wipe out the Senate bill.

It would have taken the wisdom of the well-known Solomon to predict, last Monday morning, just what the legislature would do with a number of very important measures. The senate had done all it could to the primary law by voting 25 to 8 to repeal it, but the temper of the house seemed to indicate that it would not permit such an act to get thru. This was shown in the defeat of a bill introduced by Speaker Lambertson, a sort of tinkered primary law. It replaced, partly, the old convention system, providing for the nomination by the party council of the attorney general, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, state printer, and state superintendent of public instruction. These officials the speaker called "secondary" state officials. He asserted that when the primary ballot includes the candidates for these offices, it "strains the intelligence of the people" when they attempt to consider it. Of course the speaker wished to save the people.

Anything that would hit the primary law a good stiff jolt was welcome to Martin, of Reno; Geddes, of Butler, and Mulroy, of Ellis. Indeed Geddes became really impassioned in his advocacy of the speaker's pet measure. "I am for this bill," he said, "or for any other bill that has for its purpose the repeal of the primary law. This bill does that, at least partly. Hundreds of men went to the polls in Kansas at the last election with no conception of how to vote or for whom. From the time this primary law went into effect in this state, the ability of some state offices began to depreciate."

And then what did the house do but kill it—71 to 38! To a pretty large degree this vote indicated what might be the fate of the bill passed a few days previously by the senate taking the government away from the people, and returning it to the bosses and the corporations. Regardless of the house action on this bill, however, it will be just as well to put these senators on record for the folk at home to remember. Here is the vote by which the primary law was killed in the senate:

Anderson, Bergen, Brunner, Crocker, Delaney, Doerr, Ferrell, Getty, Hilkey, Malone, McClain, Metcalf, Milligan, Montee, Myers, Nixon, Plumb, Pomeroy, Price, Satterthwaite, Smith, Snyder, Sparks, Sutton, Thompson—Total, 25.

Senators who remained faithful to the primary and voted against the bill to repeal the law were:

Anspaugh, Carroll, Gulick, Kanavel, Keene, Laing, Paulen, Schoch—Total, 8.

Senators who were absent at the crucial moment, and not voting were:

Coleman, Hart, Kimball, Nighswonger, Whitney, Wilson—Total, 6.

Every Democratic senator present voted to repeal the primary law.

A chance visitor in the senate when the vote was taken, was Former Senator I. D. Young, of Beloit, who in 1908, introduced the primary bill which was enacted into law.

"That law did away with the political bosses," he said. "I suppose they want to get back in power."

Senator Ben S. Paulen, of Fredonia, who opposed the bill, announced his position to the senate. Said he:

"I am not willing to vote for a measure which will take away from the people whom I represent, the individual right to select candidates for office. This unquestionably is an assault with intent to kill. Whenever I am convinced that the Republicans of Neosho and Wilson counties are in favor of abolishing the primary, my vote would be for a measure such as this.

"The demand for the repeal of the primary law does not now nor has it ever come from the people. I vote No."

Senator Getty, of Kansas City, was the most violent of those making attacks on the primary law. A return to the old convention system, he declared, would mean more able men in office, but doubtless he didn't intend this as a reflection on the present senate. So the senate's primary repeal bill went sailing thru. By its terms the August primary would be eliminated. There would be no primary for United States senator, governor, supreme court judges, state officers and congressmen. County

primaries would be held the first Tuesday in May, at which county officers, representatives, state senators and district judges would be nominated, and delegates elected to the congressional and state conventions, to be held on the second and third Tuesdays of May, respectively. When this article was written this bill had about as much chance of winning in the house as an Esquimaux would have in a foot race at Yuma, Ariz., in July.

One Democrat came thru with an explanation showing why he does not favor repealing the primary law—Whitney of Agra. Senator Whitney was absent when the vote was taken in the senate. Here is his opinion:

"I think the repeal of this law is one of the worst blunders that a legislature could make at the present time."

The senator wants it plainly understood that he is one Democrat who is against the primary repeal, even if all the other Democrats favor it. He is also a member of the Farmers' union.

"I am sure I know how this organization stands in regard to changing the primary law," he said. "Whether the members be Democrat or Republican, man or woman. Being just one of the common people, I not only wish to express the thought of the people of my organization, which has at least 75,000 people in Kansas, but my own thought."

Now for the Good Roads

The People are to Have A Chance to Decide the Big Question for Themselves

IF YOU favor good roads for Kansas, built with the aid to be given by the Federal government, your chance to get them will be presented when the amendment to the state constitution, passed by the legislature, is put on the ballot for your consideration at the next general election in 1920.

You will find the resolution elsewhere on this page, but if you require more information you can get it by addressing the highway department at the state house in Topeka. In the meanwhile you will hear many rumors about the amount to be spent. Don't take anyone's word for it. Inquire for yourself, and be certain.

The time will soon be here for this state to have actual highways. We cannot afford to build anything except the best, within our means. The Federal government will allow 7 million dollars for the work in Kansas. If we take advantage of this great opportunity we can have roads that will put the state on the map properly. The state can make no better investment. You cannot afford to favor any makeshifts. In this wonderful time of reconstruction Kansas should lead, but never follow. Every mile of highway of the right kind increases the value of your farm, and makes it just that much better security for a loan. Good roads mean happy people and prosperity. Mud means delay, misery, poor school attendance, dying churches. Vote for good roads.

Senator Whitney declared that the aye votes on the primary repeal were cast from the viewpoint of the politicians, and the no votes were cast from the viewpoint of serving the wishes of the people.

Amendments to the constitution to be submitted to the people at the next general election will have to do with farm tenantry, good roads, and tax classification. That is to say these were the only ones decided upon by the legislature at the end of the week. The original farm tenantry resolution as it came from the senate was amended in the house so as to give preference to returned sailors and soldiers having honorable discharges. This amendment the senate accepted. In the house it had small opposition but it is worth while recording, just the same. This is the vote of members opposed to giving preference to the returned soldiers and sailors:

Caldwell of Ottawa, Campbell of Bourbon, Cox, Geddes, Harris, Hawk, Ireland, Jackson, Jeffrey, Johnson of Nemaha, Joliffe, Kline, Lyons, McKinley, Mulroy, Myers, Newkirk, Nork, Norman, Oldham, Railsback, Shannon of Ellsworth, Showalter, Simpson, Snyder, Stover, Taylor, Tucker, Uplinger—29.

These members voted for the amendment that will help soldiers get farm homes:

Amos, Baker, Bardwell, Barrier, Beard, Bland, Bollinger, Brooks, Brougher, Brown, Burdick, Caldwell of Elk, Campbell of Sedgewick, Carlton, Cellar, Chase, Cloud, Collins, Connolly, Dennis, Disch, Dudley, Edwards, Endres, Evans, Finney, Foster, Fowler, Freas, Freeman, Frizell, Garvin, Gibbons, Gilman, Gorham, Graham, Graves, Grinstead, Harley, Harvey, Hegler, Hill, Howard, Hughes, Iddings, Johnson of Norton, Jones of Lyon, Jones of Osage, Knudson, Lamb, Lauver, Lippert, Lydick, McDermott, McDougall, McIvor, McReynolds, McWharf, Mann, Martin, Miller, Mosher, Noble, Ostertag, Paul, Peterson, Piper, Ridgway, Robbins, Ruth, Samson, Sanders, Sargent, Sawhill, Schmidt, Scott of Rooks,

Scott of Stanton, Shannon of Wilson, Shroeder, Smith, Sullivan, Troup, Uhl, Uhls, Watkins, Weightman, White, Whitman, Williamson, Wilson, Woodward, Yount—92.

These members were absent:

Bruner, Ferrell, Lambertson, Neiswender—4.

As explained several times in these columns, the farm tenantry plan would permit the state to issue bonds to obtain money for farm loans, and thus make it easier for tenants to buy farm homes. The proposed amendment will be voted upon in the general election of 1920.

The good roads resolution as it will appear before the people for adoption or defeat reads:

The state shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvement except to aid in the construction of highways and the reimbursement for the cost of permanent improvements of highways, constructed after March 1, 1919, but such aid and reimbursement shall not be granted in any county for more than 25 per cent of the cost of such road or highway, nor for more than \$10,000 a mile, nor for more than 100 miles in any one county, except, that in counties having an assessed valuation of more than 100 million dollars such aid and reimbursement may be granted for not more than 150 miles of road or highway; and the restrictions and limitations of sections 5 and 6 of article XI of the constitution, relating to debts and internal improvements, shall not be construed to limit the authority retained or conferred by this amendment.

As usual the big appropriation bills were still hanging fire at the last moment of the week, and doubtless were to come up just before final adjournment. Most of the unpleasantness of the closing days—and there was considerable of it—had to do with the state fees and salary bill. The house was actually grouchy in its opposition to this bill as offered by the senate and it grew positively personal when the senate cut \$20,000 from the house appropriation of \$40,000 to entertain returning soldiers, sailors and marines. The house had been happy over its burst of patriotic liberality toward the boys, and it believed, of course, that the senate would be right with the flag when the bill appeared. But the senators weren't feeling very chipper that day, so they clipped the appropriation in two. Then they sent their fees and salaries increase bill over to the house, and the howl could be heard down town when it arrived. "The senate," said Representative Piper, "loads the salary bill for thousands of dollars, but when it comes to a welcome for the boys who fought for their country, the senate is a cheap, penny-ante gang. If I were a soldier I'd tell the Kansas legislature to go where snow never falls." And shortly thereafter the house rejected the conference report on the soldier entertainment bill, and literally threw it out of the house. Metaphorically the house proceeded to show its teeth in reference to the fees and salaries bill which the senate hoped to get thru. There didn't seem to be one chance in a dozen that this bill would ever get thru the house without a lot of unpleasant changes. It appeared to have braced its feet solidly against letting it by.

There appeared to be a chance that the legislature as a whole might agree on a permanent income bill to care for the state educational institutions. Ways and means committees from both houses had agreed, late in the week, to introduce such bills.

The measures will propose a levy of approximately seventy-seven hundredths of a mill on property in the state for maintenance of all educational institutions with an additional levy of ten hundredths of a mill for building purposes, making a total of eighty-seven hundredths of a mill.

This levy according to the present valuation equals the total appropriations practically agreed upon for the institutions in the educational budget bill—approximately \$4,900,000.

The bill has been drawn by the attorney general in accordance with the constitutional amendment ratified at the 1918 general election by a majority of 137,000. This amendment provided for a permanent income for state educational institutions to be made by a levy agreed upon by the state legislature.

As specified in the bill, a levy "for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the salaries, wages, maintenance and repairs of the state educational institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921" would be made. Appropriations for the coming fiscal year would be obtained by the usual general levy.

Institutions which would come under the permanent levy would include the state university, state agricultural college and (Continued on Page 41.)



DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

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DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt
Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Burden of Taxation

HENRY ROCK, of Elk City, writes me asking anxiously how the increasing burdens of taxation are to be carried by the people. He is opposed to hard surfaced roads because he believes they will increase the burden of taxation without corresponding benefit to the farmers. On the whole Mr. Rock is inclined to take a decidedly pessimistic view of the situation, present and future.

I am not inclined to quarrel with men like Mr. Rock. I realize taxes are burdensome, and are likely to increase rather than decrease. Neither am I so optimistic as I should like to be in regard to the future, but I believe that Mr. Rock is wrong in regard to hard surfaced roads. I believe the hard surfaced roads in the future are going to revolutionize transportation, and work to the benefit not only of the farmers, but of the people generally.

The Tenant's Side

A tenant farmer asks to be permitted to tell his side of the story in the controversy between land owners and tenants.

My landowner wants only what is right, so he says. He wants one-third delivered, and I pay his share of the threshing which costs 15 cents a bushel. This makes my share of the wheat cost me 22½ cents a bushel to get it threshed, and it costs the landowner nothing. It is worth 7 cents a bushel to haul the wheat to market, but it costs the landowner nothing to get his share to market. It has cost me, including the cost of hauling the landowner's wheat to market, which is added to the cost of hauling my own, 33 cents a bushel, but I sell my wheat at the same price the landowner gets for his. That isn't all. The landowner watches the market until it suits him, maybe the next March or May or sometimes June, and then wants as many bushels for his share as were threshed last July or August, making the tenant stand his, the landowner's share of the shrinkage. This shrinkage from threshing time till the next April or May is about 10 per cent. That is what the landowner takes out of my pocket and puts into his, just because he holds the title to more land than he can use. He says it is right.

That is not all. He will not permit me to raise any feed or any spring crops at all. He wants all his land in wheat. This makes me buy all my horse feed, which takes all I can make. I have to keep 12 horses to farm the place. If I have an extra calf or colt I have to sell it unless I can hire pasture, and that is difficult to get.

And this is not all. I have to supply repairs, and keep up the place free of charge to the landowner. There is a half section in the place and it is not fenced. I cannot have any wheat pasture unless I provide the posts and wire and put up the fence and then take it down when I am thru. The landowner doesn't want any fencing because that would increase his taxes. Other people's stock runs over the place and gets the good of my wheat pasture. The barn is too small for my horses. There is no mow room and no sheds for shelter. If I want a shed or henhouse, or garden fenced I must build it myself.

Is landownerism a menace? Well, just come to this part of the state, and look around for yourself. Go to the tenants and get their side of the story. There are farms here with "improvements" that are a disgrace. There are houses here on large farms that are not fit for cowsheds. Some of the landowners go to church and tell us how Christlike they are. They are the worst oppressors. Do you wonder at the tenants moving around, going to town? It is enough to make a man move. Is it any wonder there is growing up a bitter feeling between land owners and tenants? And who is causing it? Don't we tenants see our landowners riding in big, fine cars at our expense, educating their children in the high schools while the tenants can scarcely afford to send their children to the common country schools? When we complain we are called cranks and undesirable citizens, while the landowner is called a good man. He is generally in good standing in the church and will tell us of the good things beyond this life, while we live in hell here on earth. Is it any wonder there is Bolshevism, anarchism, Socialism and different kinds of agitators? If there is not something done to check landownerism hell may break loose some day before you suspect it. If Bolshevism ever comes the master class will be to blame.

At the request of the writer of the foregoing, I withhold his name and address. He is no doubt extreme in his views, and probably is inclined to be unreasonable, but if he expresses anything like the general opinion of tenants then the situation is rather serious. If it is true that there is a growing feeling of enmity between landowners and tenants it is bad for both. Without doubt there are many landowners and tenants who get along

together amicably; and perhaps where there is discontent the blame is not all on one side.

But, after saying all that, it seems to me our present rental system is pretty bad. It tends to lower our standards of living. It tends to rob the soil, and therefore saps the greatest source of our national wealth and prosperity. I have a number of times outlined the plan by which I think the situation could be remedied, but I do not know that my plan is growing in favor. As a temporary remedy, however, I have suggested that landowners and tenants form real partnerships in which each supplies an equal amount of capital, and bears equally the expenses of operation, or both bear their respective shares in proportion to the capital invested in the partnership.

Take the case of this tenant farmer. Suppose he and his landowner could get together in a fair partnership. A fair valuation on the land gives the amount of capital the owner invests. The tenant provides 12 head of horses and the necessary farm machinery, wagons, and so on, to till the farm. It ought to be easy to arrive at fair valuation of his stock and implements. He is also the manager of the farm, and his wife, who cares for the house, is just as necessary to the running of that place as he. Let us say, by way of illustration, that their joint labor is reasonably worth \$100 a month. Perhaps that is too low an estimate. It amounts to 6 per cent on \$20,000, and this then would be a fair capitalization of the tenant and his wife. Perhaps the horses and other stock and farm implements supplied by the tenant amount in value, at a reasonable estimate to \$3,000. If so, then the capital provided by the tenant and his wife amounts to \$23,000. Now take the landowner who owns the half-section of land. What is a fair valuation of this land? I do not know, of course, except in a very general way, but would suppose, taking into consideration the location of the land, and the limited improvements on it, that perhaps \$50-an acre would be a fair valuation. If so, then the landowner is putting into the partnership \$16,000 of capital as against \$23,000 put in by the tenant and his wife. The total partnership capital then would be \$39,000, of which the landowner supplies 16-39 and the tenant 23-39. Now, to be fair in a partnership of this kind the landowner should add \$7,000 in the way of improvements on the farm so as to make his capital equal to that of his tenant, or to add say \$2,000 or \$3,000 in the way of better houses or barns, and then buy an interest in the horses and implements necessary to run the place so that he would be an equal partner. Having organized the partnership each partner bears his equal part of the expenses of operating the farm aside, of course, from the care and labor supplied by the tenant and his wife. I do not like the word tenant. I prefer the word partner. If it is necessary to hire help in the way of seeding or harvesting, each bears his half of that. Each also bears his equal share of the expense of threshing the wheat and marketing the same, and each pays his share of the taxes on the partnership property. In short, instead of there being the hateful relation of landowner and tenant there would be substituted a business partnership in which each partner takes an equal share of the risk, bears an equal share of the expense and reaps an equal share of the profits.

Notice I have used the word "landowner" thruout this reply. The word "landlord" has no business in the nomenclature of a free people, and "tenant" is little better. Now, suppose such a relation existed between this renter and the landowner. Both would have equal incentive to improve the farm, to get as much returns as possible out of it. Each would be impelled by self-interest to consult with the other concerning the management of the partnership business. If it was discovered that the partnership relations were not agreeable the partnership could be dissolved just as any other partnership is dissolved, but the probability is that meeting each other on equal terms as they would, there would grow up a mutual respect and confidence and closer relationship which is impossible under present conditions. I believe, also, that both would find the new arrangement more profitable and more agreeable.

Strife, bitterness, mutual recrimination and denunciation will only aggravate the troubles of the renter, and the landowner. Get together as part-

ners, as equals, discussing your problems face to face as friends and business men. Maybe this will meet the eye of the landowner as well as the tenant who writes the letter, and maybe they can get together in a mutual understanding.

What Was the War Fought For?

In reading your last edition of the Mail and Breeze under the title of your editorial "A Lasting Peace," I noticed your comment on "what a trifling reason for plunging the entire world into war." With curious faculty of prophecy Bismarck in his "Plea for Imperial Armament," published in Vol. IX of Library of Oratory (Bowen & Co.), page 54, says: "Bulgaria, the statelet between the Danube and the Balkans, is certainly not of sufficient importance to justify plunging Europe into war from Moscow to the Pyrenees, from the North Sea to Palermo—a war the issue of which no one could foresee, at the end of which no one could tell what the fighting had been about."

At page 41 of the same volume he says: "Since the great war of 1870 was concluded, has there been any year, I ask you, without its alarm of war? Just as we were returning, at the beginning of the 70's, they said: When will we have the next war? When will the revanche be fought? In five years at the latest. They said to us then: 'The question of whether we will have war and of the success with which we shall have it depends today only on Russia. Russia alone has the decision in her hands.'"

Before our entrance into the war the President was unable to get a statement of the issues from the belligerents. Even English statesmen failed in their efforts to get the war aims of their country defined. We were told this war was to make the world safe for democracy. Last week Senator Hale of Maine flatly stated that the American people did not endorse Mr. Wilson's 14 principles, and that this war was not fought for democracy. Are you better able to state what the issue has been?

A PACIFIST.

It may seem like a contradiction to say that both Senator Hale and President Wilson are right in their statements as to what the war was fought for, or rather why the United States entered the war, and yet I think that is true.

This country primarily entered the war to defend our own rights on the seas, which Germany had most ruthlessly and cruelly violated. If Germany had not done this we certainly would not have entered the war and as a result in all probability Germany would have won. Strictly speaking then we certainly did not enter the war for the purpose of making the world safe for democracy. If that had been our purpose we should have protested at the very beginning of the war against the invasion of Belgium and if Germany had not heeded the protest, as she would not have done, we should have gone to war then and proceeded to help knock out the German autocracy.

But while we entered the war because our rights were violated, it was in fact a war of democracy against autocracy and the American people did give the war an earnest, almost unanimous support because they believed that. If they had believed that the old conditions would be resumed in Europe after the war, I am satisfied the government would not have had anything like the popular support it did have.

Now as to the 14 principles enunciated by President Wilson, it is my opinion that they are substantially endorsed by a large majority of the American people. They may be somewhat in doubt concerning the exact meaning of some of these principles. I think that state of mind applies to nearly everybody, but they understand the general purpose of the President to be to bring about such an understanding among the peoples of the various nations, that while future wars may not be impossible, the probability of future wars will be reduced to the minimum. They also understand that it is the purpose of the President if possible to do away with autocratic governments or at least with the power of autocratic governments to declare wars without consulting the people of their respective governments. They understand also that it is his purpose to prevent if possible in the future secret treaties such as have in the past brought so much misery and bloodshed to the world. They understand that he is working for an international agreement, a league of nations in other words which will do away with territory grabbing and the imposition of government on people without their consent. With these purposes a great majority of the people of the United States, in my opinion, are in full accord and sympathy, and so, as we hope and believe, the war was

fought, so far as our people are concerned, in the interest of democracy. But as to the immediate causes for our entering the war, Senator Hale is right.

Doesn't Like the Corporation Farm

I have been reading your "Passing Comment" for the past 10 years and to date, the neighbors never have acted as if they were considering the necessity of calling in a commission to inquire into my sanity; which I think speaks pretty well for the apparent elasticity of my mental equilibrium, as well as establishing an unquestionable alibi for "Passing Comments."

In dealing with all sorts of questions, the way you are constantly called on to do, and commenting on all kinds of conditions and in analyzing a multiplicity of varied situations, I fully realize that you have acquired an unsurpassed area of mind and an elasticity of vocabulary such as would afford anyone sufficient reason to stop and think before they rush into a controversy with the editor of *Passing Comment*; so I do not wish that my few remarks shall be construed as in any way intended as a criticism on anything strange or startling that has come under my observation in the columns mentioned. Also, I wish it to be distinctly understood that my article is exceedingly tender, and that I believe I am conforming with the conditions of the game by not carrying a chip around on my shoulder.

Now, your "Corporation Farm" idea gives me a great big pain and I must be frank with you in saying that I do not believe it will ever succeed. I'll tell you why later. There are two classes of people in this country: those that dwell on the land and those that live in the towns and cities. Either of these two classes would find it impossible to exist for any length of time without the co-operation of the other. All men must eat: all foods, or the foundations of all foodstuffs are raised on the land. Everyone has need of manufactured articles, and these come from the cities.

Any agricultural enterprise that does not recognize the almost criminal fallacy of the age old rigamarole, that competition is the life of trade, or that contemplates deriving its revenues from an oscillating system of prices based on the time worn bugaboo of "supply and demand" will, in my humble opinion, fall short of final success in the changing times that are before us.

When the Heavenly vision announced the blissful condition, that all men are hoping and praying for today as never before, it accompanied the declaration of "Peace on earth" with the qualifying clause, "Good will to man." We can never hope to obtain the first without being willing to comply with the last. Competition is the antithesis of good will.

Prices are based on supply and demand: when a man is over-supplied the price is low. When the supply is exhausted the price rises. What good does this man derive from this? He has no more to sell. Demand is need. When a man needs a thing badly the price is boosted on him; when the demand diminishes, when the need passes, the price drops. What good does this man derive? He does not need it any more.

No, I'm not crazy; listen: I believe that a system of co-operative farms where all classes would have an opportunity to pool their mutual interests for the common good would stand a greater chance of weathering the storms of the future than any other system.

In co-operative farms the manager of each unit, or farm, would run the farm on a percentage basis, making efficient managers imperative. City dwellers, or anyone investing in the land of these farms would receive as remuneration a certain amount of the products of the land minus the maintenance and production costs. Another might wish to invest in some livestock. The city man buys a cow or a few pigs or a small flock of hens; they are raised on the co-operative farm and when finished are marketed, and the proceeds, minus necessary deductions for production, are returned to him; or if he wishes he can have his own eggs from his hens delivered to his door at regular intervals; or his own dairy products. And if he desired he could have his hogs butchered and dressed in the co-operative farm packing plant and delivered to him as sausage and hams and bacon, made to order.

If the farmer wanted a pair of shoes they would be made by a skilled workman whose cow and pigs the farmer was raising for him. The result would be a better pair of shoes at a more equitable scale of prices. Co-operative farms would not be restricted to localities or climate; they would raise every kind of crop that the world produces. They would solve the transportation problem by making the haul from actual point of production to final destination.

Now, I'm just giving the fundamental principles of the idea; the details would have to be worked out in actual practice. You may not think that this plan would amount to much, but I think it would succeed if given a fair trial. And I'm willing to bet you my last year's hat that when co-operative farms are in actual operation all over the country and the wage earners, or the so-called consumer classes in the cities, will have their cattle on a thousand hills and their hogs will root up the fertile soil from New England to the Golden Gate and their hens would join in a cackle chorus that would reverberate from the snow-capped hills of Oregon to Florida's coral strand, everybody would have more to eat and more to wear and prices on everything would be on a more equitable basis and people would be more contented and the proverbial goose would honk higher than he ever did before.

Now, whether my plan will be adopted over yours, I will not undertake to even surmise. Yours, no doubt, might have won priority by being first on the field; or you might have the opinion that the region from which this thesis originated was too thickly infested with bats to make any of its suggestions feasible. But, however that may be, I will have been made cognizant of one fact anyway, that has puzzled me quite a bit ever since I first heard about it. It was an assertion made by an old barber who had been in the business for 20 years. It came up in a conversation over the efficacy of various brands of hair restoratives to perform that function. Now I don't use any of those concoctions myself and I'm only taking the barber's word for it: my own head piece is pretty heavily thatched with—I won't name the color—but I understand that your upper story is—well, just lacking a few hills of what a fellow'd call a good stand—now, this barber said he'd tried 'em all and he'd come to the conclusion that "it took brains to grow hair."

O. E. BECKER.

Now in my opinion that is a mighty readable and interesting letter, but what I cannot understand is why is Mr. Becker jumping upon my corporation co-operative farm plan? If I can understand language and if he is saying what he means there is no vital difference between his plan and mine. He proposes to do exactly what I want done and he proposes to do it by co-operative effort and central-

ized management. That is exactly what I propose. The reason I suggest a corporation is because of all schemes of co-operation, the corporation has been found to be the most convenient and most effective.

Remember this: every corporation is a co-operative organization in principle. True, by getting control of a majority of the stock in most cases a few individuals have managed to gather in the greater share of the profits, but theoretically every share of stock participates equally in the benefits of the corporation. Now I want to see accomplished exactly what Mr. Becker says he wants to see accomplished, and if my corporation plan will not work, neither will his, and for the very same reason; namely, that experience may show that it is impossible to get any considerable number of farmers to work together for their mutual benefit. Of course the capitalists who have built up the big business enterprises of the world have done that and have prospered mightily as a result, but there seems to be an impression among farmers that they will never show the business sense to do what the men who control big business have done. If they are right, then they may as well quit complaining about big business: the trusts and combines, and just frankly own up that the men who till the soil haven't the brains to do anything else but raise hair.

Now personally I do not believe anything of the kind. I believe that it will be possible to form large co-operative communities, incorporated so that their business can be transacted efficiently and economically and that thru these corporations great tracts of land will be made to produce vastly more than they ever can under individual management such as prevails on the average farm. I believe that all kinds of industries can be established in connection with these co-operative corporations, such as packing houses, canning factories, tanneries, woolen and cotton mills; in short, everything necessary to manufacture the raw product into the finished product. Naturally the manufacturing concerns would be established according to the locality. A cotton mill for example would not be established in a locality where no cotton was grown. Now I am not so optimistic as to suppose that such a corporation would start right off without any friction or trouble. I never heard of a new experiment doing that. I know that difficulties would develop of which I have not thought. I know also that it would be impossible to get 1,000 or 5,000 persons together and have no kickers and trouble makers among them. I know too that it would be impossible to get that many persons together and have all of them willing to do their full share. Experience has shown, however, that a large majority of people are honest and reasonable and capable of working in harmony. Now I would base the corporation on that well established theory. The majority would control. A minority of the stockholders could not control, because each stockholder would have one and only one vote regardless of the number of shares of stock he might own. The majority would select the board of directors and the directors would select the general manager who would select his assistants. I would have every resident a stockholder and so far as possible a worker. Wages would be graded according to value of service just as wages are graded now, only I trust with more equity. A kicker would have the right to appeal to the board of directors who would either sustain the manager or reverse his ruling, but when the decision was made the kicker would either abide by it or quit the corporation. Each worker would have the right to dispose of his earnings as he saw fit. He could buy more stock in the corporation or he could invest his surplus earnings outside of the corporation. Mr. Becker and I are not so far apart as he seems to think.

We All Pay

A man who enjoys a very comfortable income, for which, by the way, he renders practically no service, told me a few days ago that only the rich and the property owners paid the taxes on the public debt, and therefore it really made no difference to the wage earners who did not pay income taxes or other government taxes, what the public debt might be. Apparently this gentleman does not understand that wealth must be produced by applying labor to the raw material, and that somewhere along the line labor must pay a large share of the costs of government. The payment is made indirectly, but it is made just the same. There is no greater fallacy than to suppose that only the persons who actually hand over the money to the tax collectors either national, state or local, are taxed. They are generally able to pass the burden along, just as the banker passes the tax on notes on to the borrowers, and the seller of tobacco and cigars adds the revenue tax to the price of tobacco and cigars sold. But the borrower who pays for the revenue stamps on his notes and the purchaser of the cigar may not be able to pass the tax on to somebody else.

The Last Man

When I was a boy, before I had ever seen the great state of Kansas, I heard a good many stories about the high winds. One of them was that the wind blew so hard it was necessary to hold the hair on the head of the Kansas settler in order to keep it from being blown away. That excited my curiosity. The teller of the story who I afterward ascertained was something of an artistic liar, said he knew a family who saved their hair that way.

There was in the family the father and mother, three girls and three boys. He said that Jane, the oldest girl, held her mother's hair on when the wind was blowing hard. "And who," I asked, filled with earnest and childish curiosity, "held Jane's hair on?" "Her sister, Matilda," answered the liar. "And who held Matilda's hair on?" "Her sister, Ann." "And who held Ann's hair on?" I persisted. "Her brother, Jim." I pursued this line of inquiry until the liar had all the family engaged in the hair holding business except the old man, and finally he was busy holding the hair on the head of his son, Pete. "But who held the old man's hair on?" I asked finally.

"My son," replied the liar calmly, "the old man was entirely bald. Hadn't a hair on his head."

This was one case where the last man did not suffer, but he was a shining exception to the general rule.

The Red "Flu" of Bolshevism

The week's news is disquieting. We are learning from the most credible sources that Europe is on the verge of anarchy. The guns of the Huns have shaken authority the world over, and in Europe a sort of shell-shock madness is coming over the hordes of homeless people, needing only further lack of food and clothing to plunge them into the excesses of Bolshevism. A great and a hopeless discontent, which sees no end to the war's miseries, is seizing others. A Kansan in Paris writes that the French capital expects a revolution. Everything, apparently, is ripe in Europe for a red-flag epidemic and Europe may become the same sort of a Bolshevik madhouse that Russia is. But let's hope not.

News from various quarters of our own country this week shows the same poison at work. The government has unearthed a widespread Bolshevik plot with the I. W. W. behind it and supported by more than a dozen English and foreign language publications in as many American cities. Raymond Robins, who recently conferred with the Bolshevik leaders in Russia, informs Washington that every I. W. W. in the United States is spreading this propaganda. It is the mental "flu" of the war, and it is attacking all countries. Luckily, our employment situation is showing decided improvement.

Bolshevism and autocracy are one and the same. Both make might right. The Red-flaggers are no more democratic than the military despots. They are even less democratic. Czars and kaisers rule by military power and oppressive laws. Red-flaggers by riot and murder, and virtually no laws. This is about the only difference between them.

Autocracy consists of a kaiser class that plays the game according to certain rules. The Bolsheviks are dominated by lawless groups led by the biggest ruffian of the bunch.

The Bolsheviks virtually have no rules because they begin by abolishing all forms of ownership and by doing away with home life. Children are taken away from those who beget them. This lowers the marriage standard below that of the beasts of the field, for they care for their young.

Under Bolshevism, anyone may help himself to whatever his neighbor happens to have at the moment, if he is able to take it away from him. If he cannot do that, he can frame up a story on him, or put up a job on him, and the "Boss Red," or the boss group, will have the neighbor executed, if the falsifier stands in with the leaders. Then he can help himself to his neighbor's goods, or take his neighbor's wife, or daughter, as the case may be, if the red-flag leaders do not choose to themselves.

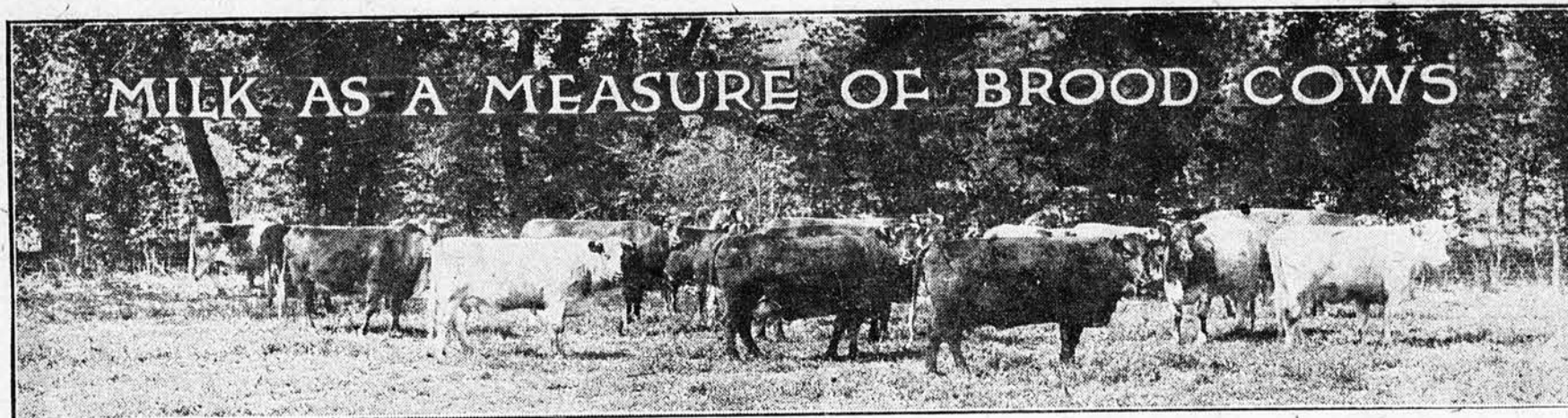
Fugitives reaching Switzerland from Moscow report the population of that great Russian city dying of starvation, rotting in prisons and being wiped out by executions. Fear and famine have brought on an epidemic of insanity, and lunatics and maniacs of all kinds stalk raving thru the streets.

The horrors and the nightmare of Russia's reign of terror—history's most frightful orgy of blood and ruin—testify to the logical result of Bolshevism. It is the same kind of class rule that kaisers have, only much worse because it knows no law, nobody's life nor belongings being safe day or night. It is civilization gradually reverting to savagery.

Because of the present disturbed mental state of the world, psychologists, the scientists who study the action of the mind, are warning the people of all countries against Bolshevism. They say mental crazes, like germ diseases, attack the body and are "catching." And that Bolshevism is a mental disease.

At any rate, the Bolshevism craze is spreading alarmingly in Europe. The best antidote for it in America is American common sense. We should use it against the Bolshevik propaganda just as we take precautions against influenza and small-pox. In this land of one flag, one wife, one country, there is no room for Bolshevism or its red rag.

Arthur Capper.



Remarkable Experience of the Kansas State Agricultural College With A Herd Developed for the Production of Purebred Shorthorn Show Steers

By T. W. Morse, Livestock Editor

THIS MAY not agree with your long-established convictions about dual purpose cattle, but at least it is accurate, and convincing testimony for the receptive mind.

The Kansas State Agricultural college herd of Shorthorn cattle, which has attracted widespread attention by its production of prize-winning steers, is made up largely of heavy milking cows. Six head of good type, selected from the herd to determine how much beef and milk quality belong together in a well balanced Shorthorn, are just completing a test which will show an average yield of 7,750 pounds of milk to the cow for one lactation period. Their breeding is mostly "Scotch."

The dual purpose character of Shorthorn cattle, excepting by those intimately acquainted with the breed, never has been understood rightly. Some of the usual misconceptions would be avoided if it was remembered always that all Shorthorns spring from a common foundation and necessarily, members of strains popularly thought of as quite distinct, really possess in common (tho in varying degrees) the same inherited characteristics.

The extent to which the public generally, for many years, has "muffed" the salient points of this question, is revealed in the oft-repeated inquiry to the various supposed sources of such information, "Where can I buy some Young Marys or Rose of Sharons for a milking Shorthorn herd?" or, "What strains besides the 'Bates strain' produce good dual purpose cattle?" or, again, "I tell my neighbor who is starting a herd of Shorthorns, not to buy the 'Scotch strain' as they are poor milkers. Am I right?" Almost in vain it seems, have the writers and teachers who really knew, explained that "Bates" was not a strain, but that Bates bred cattle included several strains; that "Scotch," as referring to Shorthorns, was an even broader classification, including several history-making herds, each of which developed its various strains; that many of the best strains from Scotch herds drew much of their excellence from the

wisely made selections of Bates-bred animals for foundation stock; and, finally, that ability to give a good and well maintained flow of milk could not be predicated upon anything so remote and vague as the, frequently misapplied, strain or family name handed

If any one still adheres to the myth that milking Shorthorns will be found only in the families predisposed to poverty of flesh, plainness of profile and a general demeanor of discouragement, he needs only a visit to the herd of the Kansas institution at Manhat-

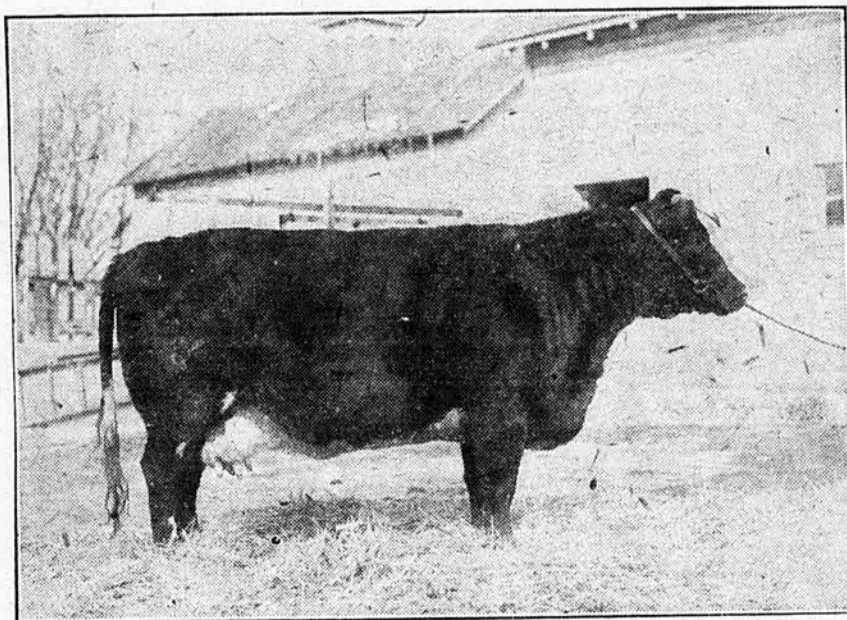
other good deeds and qualities, it is all about us, and does not have to be sought thru devious and difficult ways.

And here are a few specific instances. The Matchless Queen 180093 (see illustration) had, at the time this data was gathered, given 7,408.2 pounds of milk with two and one-half months to go easily will pass 8,000 pounds. She is 31-32nds Scotch in breeding, as such things are figured, on a Bates foundation. Her sire is the college herd bull, Matchless Dale, (by Avondale) that holds the record for the number of prize winning purebred steers he has sired. Back of him, in succession, are Captain Archer, by imported Collynie; Lord Thistle; Bapton Arrow (imported) and Prince Royal 2nd, by a son of Imported Princess Alice. All headed practical Kansas or Missouri herds in which the standard for fleshing qualities was high.

Pride's Bessie 206445 (see illustration) has a record of 8,269 pounds. She was bred by Robbins & Son, of Indiana, and purchased from their herd. Her sire is by a son of the Robbins bred champion of fifteen years ago, The Lad For Me. Her dam is Bessie 47th, an imported cow of the Marr Bessie tribe, all Scotch, the original Bessie, bred by W. S. Marr, being the eighth dam.

Archduchess 9th 121203 (see illustration) has a record of 8,965.9 pounds. She has a right to the distinction of being the high cow as her great, great, great granddam, imported Grand Duchess 47th, is one of the famous "best ten heifers in Great Britain" which James Hill, the railway magnate ordered for his North Oaks herd, and the purchase was to be made regardless of pedigree or price. Archduchess 9th was bought in Virginia of J. T. Cowan, but her breeding is familiar to the West. Her sire, Blood Royal, is of the old time Cruickshank blood that featured the herd of W. A. Harris as well as of William Cummings, who bred him. The next two sires are respectively grandson and son of the champion bull, Cupbearer, hero of

(Continued on Page 42)

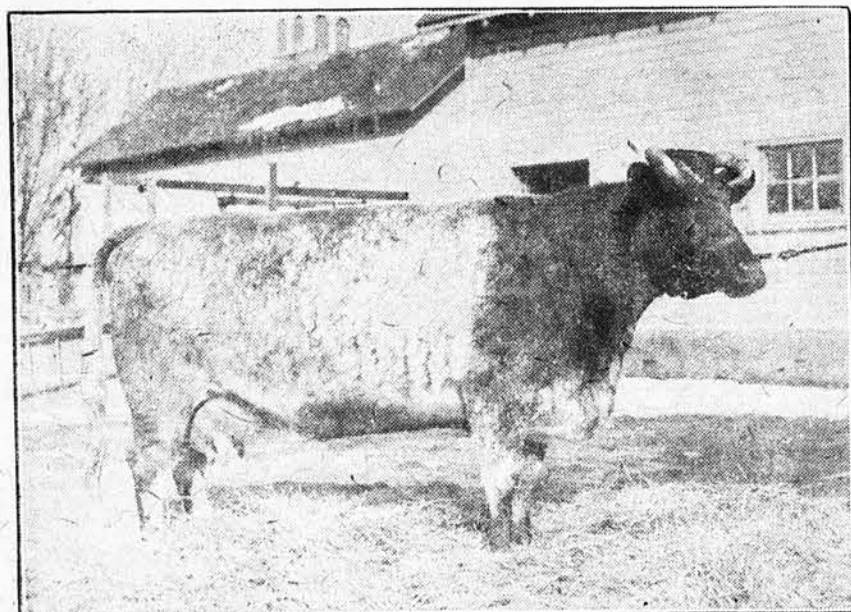


The Matchless Queen 180093; 6 Years; 1,540 Pounds; Milk Record 7408.3 With 2½ Months to Go. Note Her Flesh Covering.

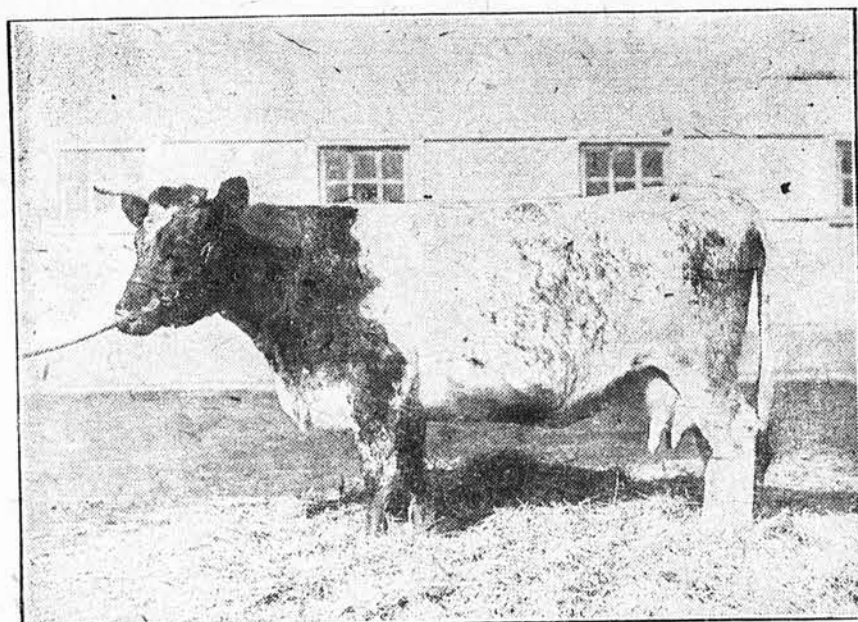
down thru five to fifteen generations, during which possibly not one mating had been made with the special aim of perpetuating dairy qualities.

It is fortunate, therefore, even if the practical herds of the land continue to turn out the usual proportion of good milkers, regardless of all legendary "dope" on the subject, that a public institution of great prestige and fairness comes forward at this time with the facts of an experience which cannot be controverted or misunderstood.

tan to correct his wrong impression. If, granting now that "looks" are not fatal to the lacteal flow, he still doubts the existence of dairying qualities excepting where the popularly so-called "dairy strains" are dominant, he needs only to peruse the pedigrees and performance records which Doctor McCampbell can put before him, to set himself right on that point. He should then be happy. He has discovered that milk in Shorthorns is like happiness in life, it comes as an accompaniment of



Pride's Bessie 206445; Out of an Imported Scotch Cow; 6½ Years; 1,375 Pounds; Milk Record 8,269 Pounds.



Archduchess 9th 121203; 9 Years and 10 Months; 1,250 Pounds; Milk Record 8,965.9 Pounds. Daughter Weighs 1,585 Pounds.

Kansas Should Have Fewer Tenants

Farmers Who Do Not Own Their Land and Who Have Unfavorable Leases Will Not Try To Build Up Soil Fertility

By W. M. Jardine

President Kansas State Agricultural College

UNDER PRESENT conditions of tenancy, no matter how competent a farmer the tenant may be, his chief motive is to get the most out of the land in the quickest time possible, at the least expense. If he tries to build up the fertility of the soil, he receives no credit for it. The tenant farmer is a transient in a community. He is not and cannot be interested in supporting permanent institutions, because he has no assurance that he will live in a community long enough to enjoy its benefits. Neither is the absentee landowner interested in building up the rural community. He and his family live in town where they enjoy every modern convenience, and are taxed heavily to pay for them.

Experiment station studies show tenants keep fewer animals on their farms, have less equipment, and live in poorer homes than farm owners; that their farms exhibit greater erosion from careless methods of cultivation; that they grow grain crops continuously; do not practice rotation, and make little effort to maintain soil fertility—all this in comparison with the farmer who tills his own land. A farmer that does not own his land will not go to the expense of maintaining soil fertility unless he is working according to a plan that eventually will make him the owner of the farm, or otherwise reward him for his expense.

We know a great deal more about farming than we knew 30 years ago; our knowledge of soil culture has increased; we have improved varieties of crops; more intelligent effort is exerted in farming, yet our average crop yields have declined steadily. From 1875 to 1880, the average acre yield of corn in Nemaha county, was 40 bushels. The following table shows how the acre yields have declined:

Year	Bushels
1875-86	40.0
1881-86	35.4
1887-92	33.4
1893-98	31.3
1899-04	30.5
1905-10	26.5

Where Soil Fertility Goes

Studies were made by the Kansas Experiment station of cultivated and uncultivated soils in representative Kansas counties. It was found that soils that had been under cultivation on an average of 30 years had lost from one-fifth to two-fifths of their original store of nitrogen, and from one-fourth to one-half of their organic matter. This is easy to understand when we remember that every bushel of wheat shipped out of the state carries with it nearly 2 pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, taken directly from Kansas soil, and every bushel of corn, nearly 1½ pounds of these elements. If the present favorable climatic conditions continue, Kansas may produce 290 million bushels of wheat in 1919 from the more than 11 million acres. From such a production, not less than 125 million bushels would be shipped out of the state in the form of grain, and would carry with it 120,000 tons of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, worth at present market prices for these fertilizer elements, \$106,450,000. In addition to this, the flour from 50 million bushels would be shipped out of the state, carrying with it a proportionate amount of soil fertility. Then there is the straw! A 200 million-bushel wheat crop means 12 million tons of straw, containing 263,000 tons of the elements named, worth \$141,560,000, at present market prices. Unless this straw is fed to livestock and the manure spread on the land, or the straw incorporated bodily with the soil, all the soil fertility elements contained in it are wasted. While the feeding of straw in connection with silage is increasing, and some straw is plowed under every year, there is an enormous waste of soil fertility from this source in Kansas every year.

Too Much Soil Mining

Kansas farming up to the present has been a process of soil mining. We have lived upon our principal, not our interest. We have been following a policy that will in time kill the goose

that lays the golden egg. Because we have neglected to put back on the land what we have taken from it, we now have, instead of 100 per cent opportunity in soil fertility, a fertility lowered to a point below profitable production in many instances. This situation is as vitally important to the city dweller as to the farmer, for decreased soil fertility means decreased acre yields and increased costs of food-stuffs to the consumer. It should be plain to everyone that if a farmer gets 10 instead of 15 bushels of wheat from an acre, he must have an increased price if he is to have any profit.

Millions of dollars are spent annually for fertilizers in Eastern states such as Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, and we shall be forced to a similar expenditure unless we take hold of the problem of maintaining soil fertility; in fact many Kansas farmers in the Eastern third of the state are now buying fertilizers.

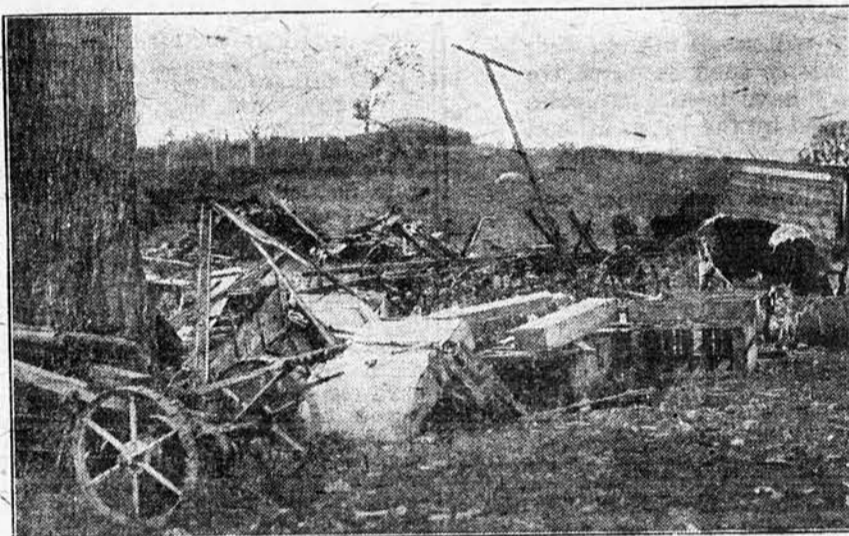
Retards Road Building

To rebuild our soils and to maintain our soil fertility in the future we must plant fewer acres to grain crops and more to forage crops such as kafir, feterita, and sweet sorghums, and to legumes such as alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, and soybeans. We must plow

section where they find farms well kept.

The much-talked of example of the Scullys provides the most striking proof that tenantry, even of a comparatively creditable sort, is undesirable and does not work for the best good of the state. William Scully was shrewd enough to safeguard his principal. He would not permit, and his heirs will not permit, soil mining on the Scully farms. There is always a clause in the Scully lease which compels the farmer to destroy weeds, to rotate crops, and to grow legumes. On the Scully farms soil fertility has been maintained, and that is why there is a waiting list of tenants for those farms. Tenants know they can make money on them. But there is no incentive among Scully tenants to contribute to the improvement of the community. In Marion county, Kansas, the rebuilding of the Santa Fe Trail is being halted because thousands of acres along the trail are not owned by the people who live on the land. It is not likely that a farmer who lives as a tenant on a quarter section of land will tax himself to build a road along the rented farm.

Practically every man living on a farm has an inherent desire to own one—his own home. There can be no farm



Landowners Who Provide No Sheds for Livestock or Machinery Cannot Expect Tenants To Improve the Land or Its Soil Fertility.

under green manuring crops, weeds while green, and straw. More forage crops grown mean more feed for livestock, and livestock will be the source of the cheapest and best fertilizer known—barnyard manure. The thrifty, careful farmer permits no barnyard manure to go to waste. Needless to say, whether these measures of soil conservation are practiced thruout Kansas depends upon what we do about the tenant problem.

Wherever the good roads movement attempts to penetrate it will be delayed by the snag of farm tenantry. Good roads are an important requisite to an improved agriculture. They enhance the value of farm property, and make country life worth living. Good roads, like paved city streets, provide the greatest incentive to adjacent property owners to improve their property. Build a 365-day road and farmers voluntarily and immediately will set about making their places harmonize with the road. Fences will be straightened, and a lawn mower be added to the farm equipment; paint will be used; weeds and rubbish and old farm machinery will be relegated to the background; trees and shrubbery will be planted and kept pruned. Very soon the farmsteads along the road will be transformed and make a striking contrast to those along an unimproved road. The farms along the good road will increase greatly in value and will be in demand for permanent farm homes. Prospective settlers in the state will be attracted to the

tradition, no healthy and desirable sentiment for the old farm home, unless the operator cherishes it as his own. Many tenant farmers have saved up \$1,000 or \$1,500, they own horses and machinery. If means were devised whereby they could obtain long time loans at easy rates of interest, many would seize the opportunity immediately to become farm owners.

The Returned Soldiers

Much is being said now about settling returning soldiers on the land. Kansas contributed not fewer than 80,000 young men to active war service, approximately 60,000 of whom, or one man to each three farms in the state, came from the farms. It should be possible for us easily to reabsorb these farm boys. I believe we should make it possible for 100 per cent of the farm boys who left Kansas farms to return to them if they wish it. Most of them will wish it. Many of them will return to farms of their own or to their fathers' farms. Some of them will have sufficient money to make a first payment on a farm. Others will have little if any money. Those who have some collateral should be enabled to become farm owners immediately, and the others should be established as tenants with definite prospects of becoming farm owners eventually.

The national government has a plan for settling soldiers on land thru the creation of more farms. The farms would be created by reclaiming arid

lands, swamp lands, and cut-over lands. Large reclamation projects would be established which would provide work immediately for the returned soldiers and enable them to save toward the first payment on one of the tracts into which reclaimed areas would be divided. A bill was brought before Congress asking an appropriation of 100 million dollars to carry out this program of the government. The plan has some merit but it would not assist us very much in Kansas, as we have no swamp lands, no cut-over lands, and no need for a large irrigation project.

The government is also encouraging the states to enact legislation providing for co-operation between the national and state governments in settling soldiers on land. The general idea is that the states will provide the land and the government the funds for improvements, buildings and purchase of livestock.

Experience of Other Countries

The Australian states have worked out a plan for co-operation with the Australian government in settling men on land. Australia has had experience since 1901 in land settlement with government aid. Between 1901 and 1914, the six Australian states purchased and subdivided 3,056,957 acres. Settlers were also assisted to build homes and to make needed improvements. Between 1909 and 1914, \$68,029,500 was lent for improvements. The commonwealth government alone will advance 10 million dollars to settlers in 1918-19. Since the farmers pay a higher rate of interest than that paid by the state, land settlement has not been an added burden to the Australian taxpayers. The Canadian provinces also are preparing to co-operate with their national government in settling soldiers on land. The dominion government will lend soldiers a maximum amount of \$2,500 for purchasing or improving land, for buildings or livestock. Twenty years are allowed for payment of interest and principal, the rate of interest being 5 per cent.

Tenant farming in Kansas has been outgrowing rapidly increases both in total population and in rural population. In 1910, Kansas had 170 citizens to every hundred citizens in 1880; 134 persons living on farms to every hundred persons on farms in 1880; and 290 tenants for every hundred tenants in 1880. In short the total population of Kansas increased 70 per cent, the farm population, 34 per cent, and the tenants 190 per cent in 30 years from 1880 to 1910.

Are More Farmers Needed?

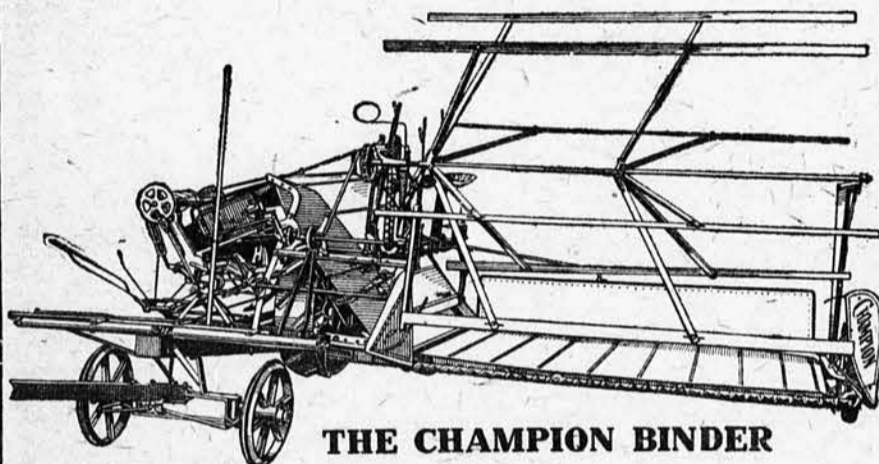
There seems to be a widespread sentiment in this country that the number of farmers should be increased. I am not one of those that believe the food supply of this nation or those depending upon us will be jeopardized if we do not increase considerably our agricultural population. We demonstrated clearly during the past two years that we can produce almost an unlimited amount of foodstuffs, even with the farm population greatly reduced. I do believe we should receive back into the business of farming in Kansas 100 per cent of the boys who left Kansas farms or an equivalent number from other states. While the nation's arid, swamp, and cut-over lands need to be reclaimed, there is no need for excitement regarding this matter. It is work that should go on gradually. The problem demanding our attention is that of farming more effectively, and in a way that will provide a permanent agriculture for the land already under cultivation. We shall not have an efficient and permanent agriculture assured for Kansas until we have tenantry on the decrease rather than on the increase.

The fact that this country has before it the problem of reabsorbing into industry the thousands of young Americans returning from the war, has brought forward the question of how farm ownership may be financed better than is now possible. The urgency of this problem is evident to every one.

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If you have used Champion machines in the past, you know their good points. If you have not used them, it will pay you to investigate before buying. If there is no Champion dealer in your town, write

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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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Try Sweet Clover for Bees

Kansans Will Find Honey Production Profitable

BY J. H. MERRILL

ONE OF the most valuable and dependable honey plants is Sweet clover. This plant not only is found growing wild in waste places, but also is cultivated extensively as a forage crop. The White Sweet clover probably is the best known, but the beekeepers should not neglect by any means the Yellow Sweet clover, especially the biennial variety. The White Sweet clover blooms profusely and blooms thru a long period during the summer months, but the great advantage of the Yellow Sweet clover is that it blooms about three weeks earlier than the White Sweet clover, and these three weeks come at a time when there are almost no other nectar-yielding plants in bloom.

Early Flowering Crops

In the spring the bees are able by means of the fruit bloom, and other early flowers, to begin brood rearing on an extensive scale. After this period however, there comes a dearth of bloom, and it is just at this period that the Yellow Sweet clover is necessary. Altho Sweet clover formerly was considered to be a noxious weed, and laws ordering its eradication are to be found on the statute books of many of our states, it is very doubtful whether anyone ever will attempt to enforce them, as the beekeepers and stockmen probably would oppose any such move.

Sweet clover not only owes much of its popularity to the fact that it has so many uses, but also to the fact that it adapts itself to so many varying conditions. It is found from sea-level up to the timber line, growing where no other honey plants could live. It grows especially well along roadsides, killing out less desirable plants and provides a great deal of food for bees. Its value as a forage crop is becoming more and more recognized and it is at present one of the most widely cultivated crops of the world. Its long tap-roots penetrate the soil and make way for the roots of other plants.

Sweet clover will grow in soils where there is no humus but the continual growth and decay of these plants adds this valuable material to the soil. While it is principally for these reasons that Sweet clover is being so widely planted, yet the man who plants it does not always reap the fullest benefit from it because he fails to take advantage of the nectar which it yields. Bees are no respecters of fences or other boundaries and will visit fields of Sweet clover to gather the nectar which is there in abundance, so unless the man who planted the Sweet clover also owns bees he is not getting all that is possible from his Sweet clover.

The Best Honey Plants

Altho White clover today is considered to be the best honey plant in America, it probably will be forced from this position by Sweet clover. The honey from Sweet clover is of excellent quality, light in color, and of an excellent flavor. It is one of the most popular honeys on the market.

Frank Coverdale of Iowa, who is both a farmer and a bee-keeper, has done much to popularize this plant in that state. His first efforts to introduce this plant were greeted with pro-

test and ridicule. However, he planted nearly 200 acres on his farm and on this pastured cattle, hogs, and other stock. He operated a home apiary and rather than overstock his immediate neighborhood with bees, he at first maintained several apiaries away from home. However, when Sweet clover began to be planted more extensively, he moved all of his bees to his home farm, as there was sufficient food for all of them. In 1913, he produced more than a carload of fine comb honey, valued at more than \$2,000.

Frank C. Pellett, formerly state apiarist of Iowa, in 1917, experimented with a plot of a little more than an acre of Sweet clover. After the hay was cut he permitted the plants to get a good start before pasturing it for the remainder of the season with two cows and a horse. In addition to providing pasturage for the three animals, 15 bags of seed were obtained. He allowed \$15 a ton for the hay, \$1 a month a head for pasture, and \$3 a bag for the seed, which made a total return of \$96 an acre. He says that this estimate is very conservative, as he knows many farmers who have received over \$100 an acre. Altho it is not possible to estimate the amount of nectar which this plot yielded, it is safe to say that the yearly return would greatly have exceeded these figures.

Poison for Japanese Beetles

The Japanese beetle, a small insect that attacks a great variety of plants, has become established over an area of approximately 10,000 acres near Riverton, N. J. The United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture is waging a campaign of eradication, or if eradication is impossible, of such control as to hold the insect within a limited territory.

The mature beetle feeds on the leaves of orchard trees and ornamental plants as well as a number of annual plants. It shows a fondness for flowering plants, and is particularly destructive to roses. However, it is not fastidious in its tastes. It feeds voraciously on the foliage of smart weed.

In the control campaign poison belts have been established, one immediately outside the infested area and others at places farther back, somewhat like a defensive system of trenches in human warfare. The foliage of all vegetation in these belts is poisoned. Hand picking is resorted to, and the insects are collected by bushels.

The larva is a white grub that feeds on the roots of living plants and to some extent on decaying vegetation. The destruction of larvae in the soil is undertaken by the use of insecticides and by plowing operations.

The great danger of the spread of the insect is in shipments of sweet corn. The beetle burrows into the ear and detection is difficult. All sweet corn shipped out of the infested area must undergo inspection, and any that is infected cannot be shipped but must be canned or handled in some other way.

Plant a Victory garden this year.



Let's Keep More Bees. The Work is Interesting and Can be Carried on Easily With Other Lines of Farming in Kansas.

Keep the Farm Credit Good

No Conscientious Banker Desires a Past Due Note

BY JOHN MEGAFFIN

IS YOUR credit good at the bank, if not, why not? If you have lived any length of time in your present location, and have not established a good credit, you have likely not conducted your business on good business principles. Do you meet your obligations promptly? No good banker wants a past due note.

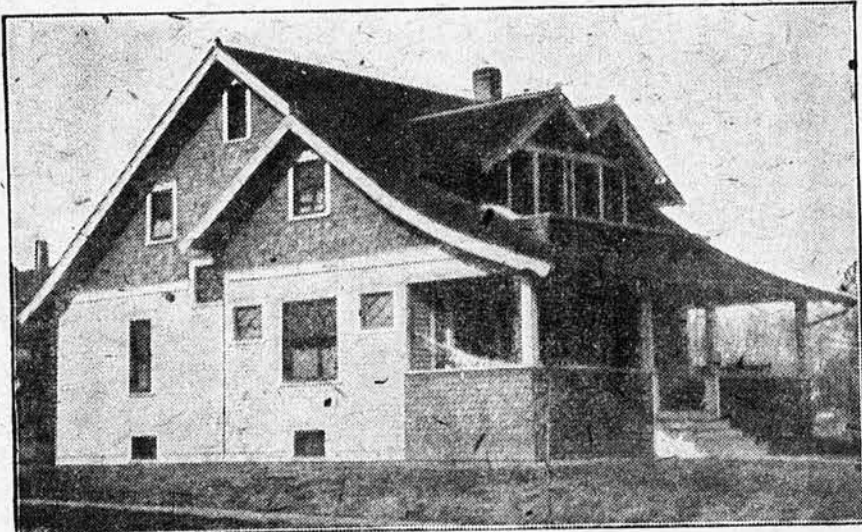
If you find that it will not suit you to pay a note when due, see your banker and ask for an extension of time, and do this before the note is due not after the due date. Be prompt, promptness is the sum total of a good credit, and will mean the difference between success and failure. Promptness should be taught in the schools, taught in the home both by precept and example, until it becomes the rule by which every act of the child's life is measured. If so taught it would benefit the man or woman long after he or she has forgotten Greek, Latin, algebra, and many other things that are taught in our schools with so much labor. Be prompt, procrastination is the thief of credit as well as the thief of time.

Do not over-draw your account, if your banker would pay your overdraft he would lend you the money, and would a great deal rather do so,

goods to cover these costs and losses amounts to nearly one-half of the retail price. This is especially true of farm machinery.

While this is written by a farmer in the hope that it will benefit other farmers, and especially the young farmer just starting in business for himself, the principles laid down here will apply with just as much force to people in other lines of business as it will to the farmer. There are altogether too many people who owe a great many small debts, so many that they seldom know just how much they owe. I once asked a banker about the credit of a man who owed me and got this answer: He does not owe any one very much but he owes everybody a little and he is like a cow's tail, always behind, so his credit is no good. This man has since gone into bankruptcy.

The most contemptible "cuss" in the world is the man who gets into debt to almost everybody and then dodges into a store, a back alley, or around a corner to keep from meeting his creditors. I wish I could impress the importance of good credit, and promptness in business, on the mind of every reader of this paper. Without these you cannot become a successful farmer.



The Man Who is Thrifty and Keeps His Credit Good Can Own a Comfortable Home Like This, and Live a Life That is Worth While.

as an overdraft is almost the worst possible banking asset. If the bank refuses to pay your overdraft, no one who learns of the fact will want to take your check, and your credit will be greatly damaged. Do not use your credit too much. If your boat is small keep it near the shore, that is do not take chances that would bring ruin on yourself, and loss to your creditors in case of loss. Do a safe business.

I believe that the common practice of buying on credit is the cause of a great deal of the "high cost of living" that we hear so much talk about, and is also a very poor business method. We believe that a better way is to borrow money enough for your needs from your banker or some one who has money to lend, and owe all your debt in one place.

Pay As You Go

Pay as you go instead of owing your grocer, baker, butcher, blacksmith, dry goods merchant, and almost every one else with whom you do business, the interest on these debts must be paid and will be paid, and you might just as well pay it to the banker as to pay it to the merchant and let him pass it on to the banker. The merchant of necessity will add something to it for his trouble and risk. This item of interest, added to the cost of goods is a very large item, because these accounts ran a long time. Some are paid promptly in 30 days, some in 90 days, some in a year, some in three years or "after the war."

Some pay only when payment is forced and a great many never are paid by the person contracting the debt. The merchant must collect enough in extra profits, from those who pay, to cover this loss in interest, bad debts, and cost of collection. The amount added to some lines of

or a good citizen. Keep out of the motley crowd of time buyers, pay your debts promptly and according to agreement, and you will respect yourself and others will respect and honor you at all times.

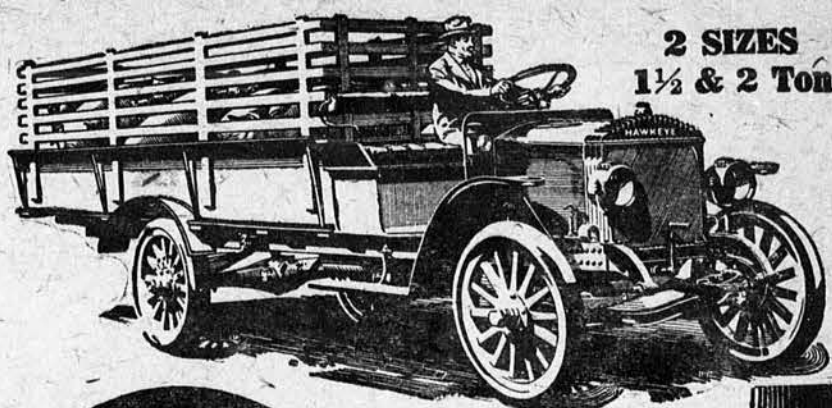
Order Lime and Fertilizers Now

There seems to be a disposition on the part of farmers, for some reason to delay ordering fertilizers and lime. The Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that, unless lime is ordered early, farmers may have much difficulty in getting their orders filled, both because of the fact that lime plants are unable to store up supplies and because of the strain on transportation.

Somewhat the same situation exists as to fertilizers. The regional director of railways for the Southeastern district recently called attention to the fact that fertilizer movements are greatly delayed. Ordinarily, 40 per cent of the whole fertilizer tonnage, he says, has been shipped by February 10, but this year less than 15 per cent had moved by that date. The normal yearly movement is about 160,000 carloads and, at the date of the director's appeal, it was 50,000 cars short of what it should have been. "It is easy," he continues, "for you to see what I fear. A flood of business at the last moment cannot be moved to the satisfaction of our patrons and complaints will follow."

It is apparent, therefore, that delay in ordering either fertilizers or lime may have serious results.

William Hohenzollern, we are told, has recovered from his recent illness, but he is not out of danger.—Boston Globe.



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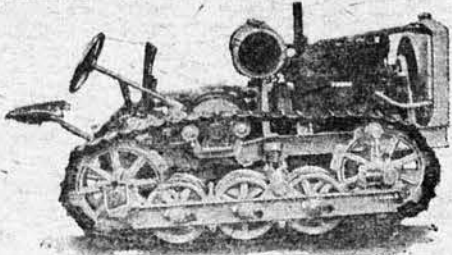
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SPARK PLUGS



Why Beef Prices Advance

Land, Labor, and Feeds Increase Meat Costs

BY FRANK D. TOMSON

THE LAND that was free, or practically free, so very recently in Kansas now ranges in value from \$50 to \$250 an acre and even higher. The corn that used to provide fuel for those who lived on the Kansas prairies may never again be had for less than 75 cents, certainly not less than 50 cents a bushel. The cost of having a ton of hay or straw is higher now than the hay used to cost delivered. Pasture for the season is about \$15 a head, but we used to regard \$1.50 as a fair rate. These comparative figures bring to your attention the advances in costs all along the line. Every item that enters into the making of a pound of beef is higher than it used to be and yet beef must be produced—it will be produced on a basis that will make adequate profits. I recall a significant remark made by the late Senator Harris of Kansas. It was this, "The day of cheap beef is over." I wondered at the time how he could reach this conclusion, but it seems evident now that the day of cheap beef is over. The profit in its production lies in the type produced—it is a question of standard. Nor will the day ever come that the thick-fleshed steer with broad loins, full quarters, short legs, compactly built and furry coated will fail to do his part in the making of profits to the producer.

There is another angle; and it is the increasing financial strength of our people. How many of your neighbors are there today who are driving motor cars that cost more than the entire holdings of these neighbors were worth 25 years ago? Yet their cars are paid for and their farm improvements are in harmony with the car. They are in position to command what they need, and as they reach this fortunate—this enviable—position, they incline always to better standards.

Demand Will Increase

There is still another angle: Statistics reveal that in the year 1800 in the United States one family in 30 lived in cities of 10,000 or more population. In 1850 the percentage had advanced to one family in 43. In 1900 one family in three, or exactly one-third of the population resided in cities of 10,000 or more. In 1916 the record shows one-half of the families residing in cities above the size indicated. The continuous trend of the grouping of the population in congested centers suggests to the man on the farm engaged in the producing of food that his market is assured. Just in proportion as the tendency of the population is toward the city, so the advantages incline countryward.

We have noted the upward trend of values, and we have no reason to doubt their continued advance. You will be interested in results obtained in an investigation made down in Indiana by the Animal Husbandry Department of Purdue University when Prof. W. A. Coehel, whom all Kansas stockmen are now proud to claim as a resident, was connected with that institution. The investigation embraced the entire state and it was found that on those farms where beef production was carried on that the producing power of the land

on the average was nearly double that of the farms where beef production was not conducted. It was found too that the value of these farms was almost 100 per cent higher than that of the farms where beef making was not a part of the program. So striking were these results that it occurred to the investigators that the beef makers had selected the best lands in the state, and so the investigation was carefully reviewed and it was found that the conclusions held good and applied similarly to every congressional district and every county within the state.

Efficient Methods Needed

There is today more than ever before an inclination to discard the inferior standards and even well-bred grades and substitute therefor purebreds. In so doing, the consumption of feed is materially reduced for lesser numbers could be maintained, because of the larger returns the individual purebred yields, not in quality alone, but in added weight also, as compared with the maximum returns available from the grades. This is a tendency that will continue and its continuance offers further assurance of the permanency of the beef making industry.

All along the line in agriculture we are adopting more efficient methods and better standards. We are encouraged to do so for the reason that our incomes are increased or diminished in proportion to this efficiency. The stockman has available the means to increase the productiveness and value of his acres. It is well for him to apply them to this purpose. It amounts to the placing of his accumulations in a secure depository where not only safety, but further earnings are guaranteed.

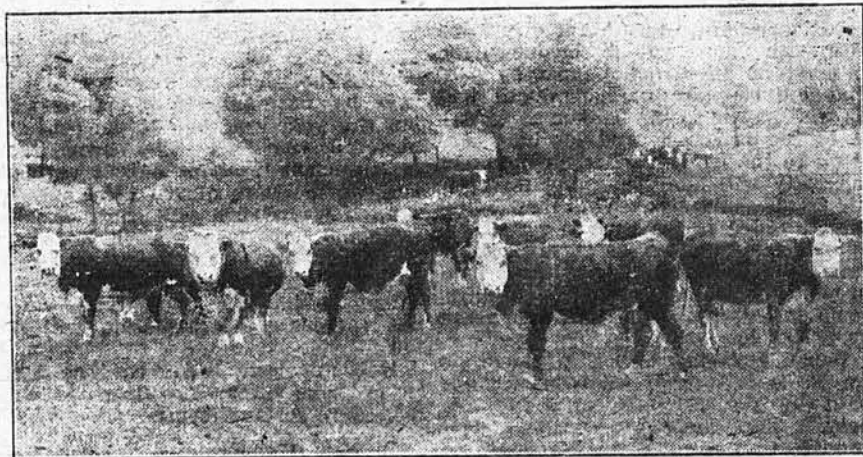
We have witnessed the transition from the days when the land was farmed and the stock carried thru the varying seasons to make a living for the owner, to the time when farming and stock raising—meat making especially—has become a substantial business conducted for profit—a business of more than local contact and import.

Better Marketing Necessary

May I not suggest to you the probability of better marketing arrangements—of closer and more harmonious relations—between those who grow the cattle and those who convert them into food for the consumer? Only recently it was announced that the well-known cattle grower, Murdo McKenzie, formerly of Colorado and lately of Brazil, would enter the employ of one of the leading packers in an advisory capacity. The purpose is to effect marketing plans that will be mutually beneficial to all concerned. This, it seems to be, is a most natural move and advantages are certain to accrue alike to the producer, the packer and the consumer. I have no doubt in time that all of the business of growing, finishing and packing the meat supply will incline to a closer co-operation. It is the logical, the sane, course.

I shall not undertake here to discuss the further developments of trade opportunities, domestic and foreign, except to express the opinion that our prospects are most inviting and that

(Continued on Page 11.)



A System of Farming Founded on Livestock is More Profitable than Any Other, and it also Will Build up and Conserve the Soil Fertility.

Purebred Sires are Best

The Bull Must Have Plenty of Character

BY C. W. McCAMPBELL

THE MERE fact that an individual is a purebred is not a sufficient recommendation for his use as a sire. Under present economic conditions a sire must have other qualifications in addition to being a purebred. He must be an individual of good conformation for it is seldom that an ordinary individual proves to be a good sire. He must also be an individual with plenty of character. Character has been defined as the individualism an animal possesses and in the case of a bull it includes an impressive strong masculine head, evidence of vigor and a stately bearing. This is a matter of utmost importance in selecting a herd header.

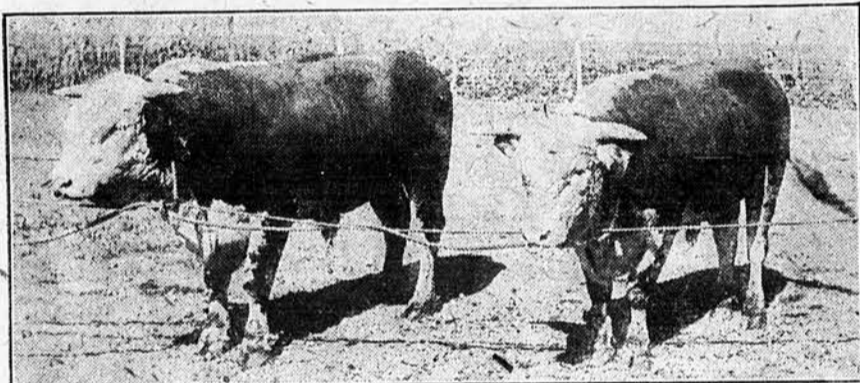
Consider Blood Lines

In arriving at an estimate of the prospective value of a sire one must also take into consideration the family strain or blood lines he represents. Some strains breed well while others do not. A study of the prize winners in the breeding Shorthorn classes at last year's International Livestock Exposition shows the tremendous importance of this consideration. In making this study the best 10 individuals of each of the 12 open classes were included. Sixty, or one-half, of these 120 winners were sired by 32 bulls. They are the sons, grandsons and great grandsons of one great bull, each generation being represented by the following: Nine sons sired 20 prize winners; 18 grandsons, 28; and five great grandsons, 12. To summarize, one may say that the sire that

\$2.10 a hundred less than in the case of the other cattle.

The placing of a value upon a sire with which one expects to head a purebred herd is even more important. More breeders fail in their attempt to raise purebred livestock because they fail to appreciate the need and value of a good sire than from any other cause. Some one has said that the sire is half the herd but truer still is the saying that he is the whole herd if he is a poor sire. Many breeders will pay fair prices for cows with which they hope to establish or maintain a herd but fail to see the necessity of paying more for a bull that will leave his impression upon the whole calf crop than for a cow that leaves her impression upon only one of the year's crop. This is particularly true of the small breeder. Only last week a man visited our herd looking for a bull to head a small herd of purebred Shorthorns. He had decided that \$250 should buy his herd header yet he had been offered \$250 each for his cows. This is not an uncommon experience. There is today an imperative need for a greater appreciation of the value of a good purebred sire.

One often is asked to suggest the amount the breeder may be justified in investing in a sire to head a purebred herd. This is a difficult question to answer yet the answer given by two of the most successful breeders in America may be of interest particularly because they both gave identically the same answer tho they are strangers each to the other. Their



High Quality is the Basis of the Success of This Purebred Hereford Herd, as These Representative Animals Well Demonstrate.

will prove to be of the greatest value will be a well bred purebred with plenty of character that is also a good individual.

The value of a purebred sire may be considered from two points of view: first as the head of a grade herd where he will sire market stuff, and second, as the head of a purebred herd where he will sire breeding stock. In either case his value will depend upon his approach to the standard already described. This fact was impressed rather forcibly upon my mind a few years ago while looking for calves in the Southwest. Two lots in particular were of special interest. One sold for \$38 a head, the other for \$28. Inquiry revealed decided differences of opinion upon the part of the breeders of these two lots regarding the value and qualifications of sires. The man whose calves sold for \$38 apiece paid an average of \$350 each for his sires. The other man made the statement that there wasn't a bull on earth worth more than \$100 to him. Each figured that a bull sired about 35 calves annually. The difference in the price received for one crop of calves paid for the better bull.

The value of the good purebred beef sire was well shown by an experiment conducted a few years ago by the Kansas Experiment station. Yearlings sired by a high class purebred beef bull were compared with calves sired by a bull of less desirable type and breeding. The first lot gained 2 1/2 pounds daily, the second 1 3/4 pounds. The cost of 100 pounds of gain in the first lot was \$8.15 a hundred, in the second lot \$10.25. The progeny of the high class beef bull gained 1/2 pound more each day than the others and 100 pounds of gain were made for

answer was: "One should consider that a herd header may well represent at least 20 per cent of the value of the females that will be bred to him."

Select Beef Breeding Bull Now

It is now time to select the herd bull for breeding purposes during March and April. Those who did not make such provision last fall should not delay longer for best results. As a rule the herd bull should be obtained several weeks previous to the breeding season. If the bull has been running with the breeding herd all winter, he should be given a stall and paddock by himself so that he may be better cared for and fed more liberally. Especially is this true if he is thin in condition. It is essential that the herd bull be in a strong, vigorous condition.

Why Beef Prices Advance

(Continued from Page 10.)

Our interests are being fostered by organized agencies and federal support. In closing permit me to say that I am hopeful of a further systematic improvement in the affairs of our vocation. Our people are not lacking in genius, in energy, in experience nor financial resources. The problems that are yet to be solved will find a solution. The standards that are required to assure maximum results will be adopted and a great and useful industry, on which the very life and welfare of many millions rely, will endure.

When we recognized Poland's independence we didn't mean that she should be too darned independent.—Greenville Piedmont.

Big Fuel Saver

Heats Entire Home With One Register!

No more good, hard earned dollars going up the flues of stoves or grates while you and your family sit and shiver. The Williamson Pipeless Furnace—with one fire, one register—will heat your entire home perfectly at a big saving of fuel, time, labor and annoyance. Easy and inexpensive to install. No tearing up of floors and partitions. No warm air pipes or cold air duct to take up valuable space in basement. Also suitable for stores, halls, churches, schools, etc.

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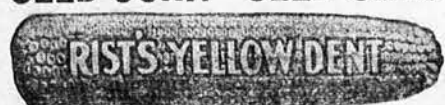
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Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.
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Plant Our Tested Field and Garden Seeds

Standard Kansas grown alfalfa seed, \$9.00 to \$13.00 per bu.
Big Yellow Dent and Silver Mine seed corn fully acclimated to produce best crops in this climate. In ear, \$3.50 bu., tipped, butted, shelled and graded, \$4.00 per bu.; sacks free. This corn is very carefully selected and guaranteed to germinate 95%.

Write at once for our 1919 catalog illustrating and describing field, garden and flower seeds, also, our book on "Making the Garden Pay." Write today.

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Greatest Offer Ever Made
Enclose a dollar bill or check with your address today and send for 100 well-developed hardy Everbearing Strawberry Plants and have delicious berries on your table from Spring till the new ones. We will send to you by prepaid parcel post at proper time for planting. This offer is made to introduce our guaranteed, hardy, Ozark Grown Plants. Send order at once. Ask for FREE copy of our handsome catalog of Fruit, Shrubs, Plants, etc.
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25 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1

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and many other bargains in exceptionally high grade nursery stock. Vigorous, hardy, guaranteed. On request we'll send you our illustrated catalog and a DUE BILL FOR 25c, FREE. Write today.
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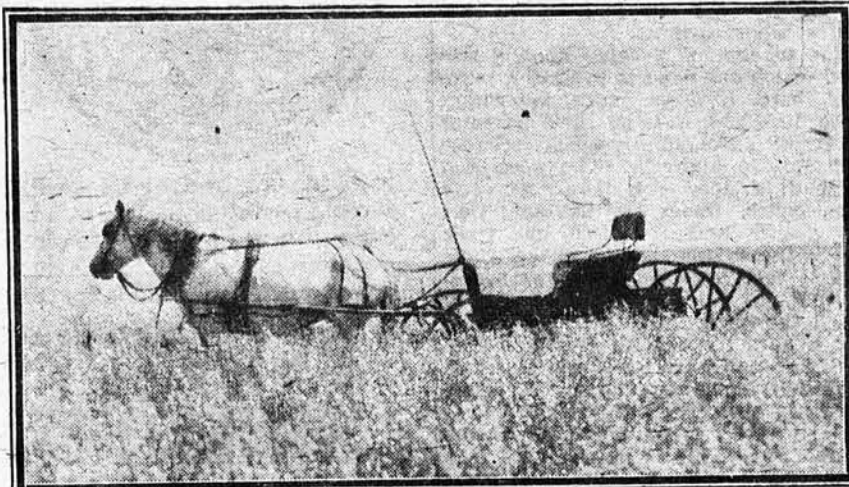
REID'S YELLOW DENT—BOONE COUNTY WHITE.
Every ear butted and tipped, shelled and graded, ready for the planter. Germination almost perfect. \$4.00 per bushel; five bushel and over, \$3.75; ten bushel, \$3.50. Your money back if not satisfied.
Order now direct from the advertisement.
Brown County Seed House, Box 304, Hiawatha, Kan.



Pasture Crops for Kansas

Oats, Clover and Sudan Grass are Satisfactory

BY HARLEY HATCH



The Feed from the Oats Will be Especially Acceptable next June, When Corn May be Very Scarce and the Price Unusually High.

THE PASTURE proposition a few years ago did not concern us here in Kansas. In slang phrase, we had more pasture than anything else and the usual season charge for pasturing mature stock was only \$2 to \$2.50. This year a large amount of the pasture in the Flint Hills section has been engaged at \$18 a head while in the native grass regions of Lyon, Coffey, Anderson and adjoining counties \$14 a head for a pasture season of five months is being paid for mature stock. This means that pasture is becoming scarce; that the demand is greater than the supply or such prices would not be paid. In fact, it is said that the pasture cost of raising cattle is now almost as great as the wintering cost.

It is not always an easy matter to establish good pasture on our upland Kansas prairies—when once the native sod has been destroyed. There never was, and never will be, better pasture than that provided by the native blue-stem of Eastern Kansas and we cannot hope to grow anything that will equal it. But we can grow pasture, and temporary pasture at that, which will make good cattle feed and at the time of doing it we can rest and help our soils which have become worn from 40 year's continuous grain raising.

Oats and Sweet Clover

If pasture is lacking on our average upland Kansas farms the best thing to provide feed for the early part of the season is oats sown thickly at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre. This will make feed until about July 1. Ordinarily if oats were permitted to grow ungrazed they would be ripe by that time but if they are pastured down they will make green pasture until July 1. As this spring is starting off very wet it might be a good plan to sow some Sweet clover with the oats. By using 6 to 8 pounds of Sweet clover seed to the acre and sowing at the same time with the oats there would be a good chance for considerable clover pasture the first year. If Sweet clover is pastured down, stock will eat it well and it seldom causes bloat in cattle.

Something else will be needed to take the place of the oats after July 1 and that crop which can be sown with almost certainty of success in most localities in Kansas is Sudan grass. No one grass nor grain of but one kind will make pasture equal to a variety of grasses. But as we do not have that variety available for Kansas conditions we must sow what will be best and provide the largest amount of feed and that is Sudan grass. While it is related to the cane family there seems little or no danger of forage poisoning in Sudan grass even after a frost or in a dry season.

When to Sow Sudan

Sudan grass, like cane or kafir, is a warm weather plant and the seed should not be planted until the soil is well warmed. This time comes, in most of Kansas, just after corn planting. When you think the ground warm enough for kafir it is time to sow Sudan. For pasture it should be sown

by sowing corn rather thickly about June 1. Let it grow until it begins to brown and then turn in the stock. It makes a very large amount of safe feed for August and September. It should not be pastured until it begins to turn as when green and sappy it has but little value. Stock like it but do not gain on it.

I cannot say just how much stock can be carried on any of the temporary pastures I have named. Rain-fall or lack of rainfall and soil are such large factors that one can only guess. But it may be stated that Sudan grass will make twice the growth of forage that prairie grass will make but it will not have twice the feeding value. If more temporary pasture is wanted next year both for early and late the ground can be plowed early when the oats are pastured off and rye sown the last days of August or the first of September. This will make late fall pasture this year and early spring pasture in 1920.

Sheep Kill Out Weeds

By sowing any of the pasture crops mentioned and feeding them off for two years in succession a rather poor piece of ground can be made to produce one or two good crops. I know of no better way of resting our high, thin upland than by pasturing in the manner I have indicated. It rests the land and permits the fertility to be put into proper condition for the crops to use. If sheep are kept a very foul field also can be cleaned out, for the sheep will eat the weeds which grow as readily as the grass. Permanent pasture from tame grasses seems out of the question in Kansas; from three to four years seems to be the length of life of most of the tame grasses here. Indeed, that is really long enough for if we make pasture out of our cultivated lands a rotation of pasture and crops is far better than permanent pasture and permanent grain fields.

Mercer is Reappointed

J. H. Mercer of Chase county, has been reappointed as state livestock sanitary commissioner, by Governor Allen. Mr. Mercer has served eight years under the Stubbs and Capper administrations. He has served in the legislature and is widely known in Kansas. His reappointment will please all of the stockmen of the state.

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The Original POSTUM CEREAL

Boiled just like coffee
—15 minutes after boiling begins.

Rich in aroma. Pleasing in flavor.
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"There's a Reason"

Get it at grocers. Two sizes 15c & 25c.

Corn Needs A Supplement

Tankage and Skimmilk Make Efficient Feeds

BY JOHN M. EVVARD
Iowa Experiment Station

TANKAGE, skimmilk and butter-milk are the most efficient of all the supplemental feeds that can be used with corn.

Regular feeding tankage, which is really a very high-grade product, is produced now by practically all of our large packing concerns. The 60 per cent protein grade is the most desirable because it provides protein at least cost ordinarily, and furthermore is a quite uniform and efficient product. The high protein meat products have sufficient mineral nutrients for all practical purposes, in truth it would seem that the low protein products run too high in bone ash especially for best returns. Tankage is high in protein of the best quality, being comparatively rich in tryptophane, lysine and all of those amino-acids in which corn is somewhat deficient. Tankage is high in mineral nutrients, containing much of the bone forming calcium phosphate. Tankage has an alkaline or sweetening ash. It is comparatively rich in a fair quality of fat, being excellent in quantity, not necessarily quality, by only one other practical hog supplement, namely soy beans. The animal fat in tankage should be more completely digested than that from vegetable sources, largely because it is not surrounded by cellulose walls. This animal fat also comes more nearly meeting the demands of the organism than does the vegetable fat, which has a combination of fatty acids different from meat fat in its general make-up.

Why Hogs Like Tankage

Hogs relish tankage largely because it is a meat product, all swine being naturally meat eaters. There is very, very little if any carbohydrate in tankage. It is concentrated in character, a hundred pound bag taking up comparatively little space. Tankage added to the corn ration tends to promote a healthy laxative condition much as does oil meal—and a combination of the two is good. The meat protein in high-grade tankage is almost entirely digested, as are most meat proteins. Insofar as digestibility is concerned there is only one hog food that is superior to meat, and that is milk—skim-, butter or whole. Tankage may now be found on the market in practically all of the more important hog raising sections; the price is quite stable and the supply quite steady and large. Our experience at the Iowa station with good quality feeding tankage or meat meal is that it stores well if kept dry. Some of the material has been kept in our station barn for three years and yet is in good condition. If the tankage contains too large a percentage of water, however, it will not keep well.

Hogs like the tankage-and-corn combination, doing most excellently on it; in truth they invariably exceed in their growth and their fattening the feeder's most sanguine expectations. While it is not to be expected that tankage and corn would be superior, physiologically speaking, to the corn-and-milk ration, yet when shots, or larger swine, are being fed, this combination is better than any combination of corn with a lone cereal supplement or grain, such as middlings, linseed oil meal, wheat, or others.

In buying tankage one should insist on getting the feeding grade. Small, "wild cat" concerns that attempt to hoist off on the farmer a fertilizer tankage, oftentimes low grade, should be utterly discouraged, because such ma-

terial is not desirable for feeding purposes. Excessive hair and a preponderance of coarse, unground bone is objectionable. Such stuff should go on the land as a fertilizer, the use for which it was originally intended.

A good, high-grade tankage does not contain pieces of bone as large as one's fist, nor pig rings, nor nails, nor molar teeth, nor wads of hair, nor chunks of hide, nor sharp pieces of deadly cutting glass, and other similar materials. There are some low-grade tankages that do contain these things, and they are a drawback to the trade—a nuisance and a danger. One cannot afford to trust such goods as these. Eyes cannot see everything dangerous. The reliable packers put out a nicely ground product, thoroly cooked, and free entirely from these flagrant abuses.

A Good Feeding Ration

"Just how to improve the combination of corn and tankage for hog feeding purposes is somewhat difficult to see, unless for certain purposes a little more bulk should be added. Of course, corn and the natural animal milk is a superior combination." This remark was made by Dr. E. B. Forbes, chief of the department of Nutrition of the Ohio Experiment station, not long since. Of course, it will be possible to improve upon the corn-tankage combination by the addition of other feeds such as alfalfa pasture, some milk, common salt, charcoal, and so on, but this will be largely a process of "adding to" rather than "subtracting from."

Corn and tankage is a better finishing combination than corn and milk, the hogs rounding out, taking on more bloom and fat. Skimmilk, comparatively speaking, stimulates growth rather than fattening. Range on green forage with growing pigs is always in order even if one has an abundance of corn and tankage, or even of corn and milk.

Grain Inspection Regulation

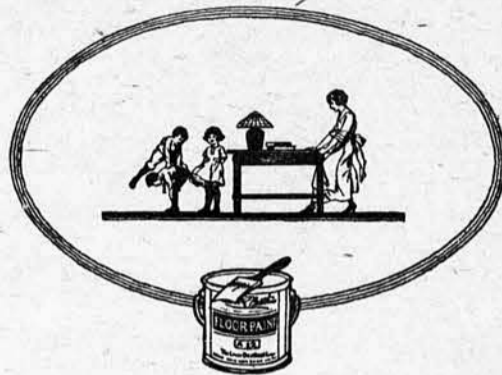
Changes effective immediately in the regulations under the United States Grain Standards Act, announced by the Secretary of Agriculture, provide for direct appeals from district supervisor's grading, and in urgent cases from a licensed inspector's grading, to the final Board of Review at Chicago. They simplify the procedure for taking appeals, and permit telegraphic notification of the grade assigned by the final board to all persons interested in the shipment of the grain.

Appeals now can be entertained by supervisors until the close of the next business day following the day of inspection. "Super-appeals" to the final board may also be taken within the same time following the issuance of the supervisor's grade memorandum. Grain inspectors are prohibited, under the revised regulations, from preventing any person to appeal from the inspection to the Federal supervisor, and they now are required to show in their certificates the reason for grading grain lower than No. 1. It is no longer necessary for shippers to report to the Secretary their shipments of interstate grain not inspected because it moves between points where no inspectors are located. These modifications follow changes made by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets in the organization of Federal Grain Supervision, which include the moving of the inspection-efficiency project from Washington to Chicago.



The Big Pig Had "Hog Sense" Enough to Balance Corn, Middlings and Tankage; the Small One Couldn't Balance Corn Products Alone.

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Stands it, because it's made to stand it. Made of only the things that will stand it, and nothing else.

It comes in eight practical purpose colors.

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Talk this Hard-Drying Floor Paint over with the Lowe dealer in your town. If none, let us know and we'll see there is one.

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AYE BROTHERS, Box 5, BLAIR, NEBR.
SEED CORN CENTER OF THE WORLD

How to Raise Dairy Calves

Proper Feeds and Care are Very Essential

BY A. J. McDOWELL

GOOD dairy cows that are for sale are difficult to find, and when found the price is usually so high that the average dairy farmer feels that he cannot afford to buy them. Therefore, the only sensible way to obtain and keep up a good dairy herd is to raise the heifer calves, especially those from the best cows. In order that these calves may develop into profitable cows, a few things are very important.

The calves should be well bred, in order that a large proportion of them may develop into profit makers. This does not mean that no calves should be raised except those from purebred cows, but it does mean that care should be used to select them from the best cows in the herd and that only purebred bulls should be used. The cows should be well fed and well cared for before the calves are born so that they may come into the world in a strong, vigorous condition. A calf that is a weakling at birth gets a very poor start and is not likely to develop into a profitable cow.

Keep Calves Thrifty

The calves should be kept thrifty and vigorous at all times, as they are not likely to outgrow fully the evil effects of poor care or lack of nutrition.

The heifers should be handled carefully during the first milking period because the habits then formed, whether good or bad, will cling to them more or less closely thru life.

The cow should be in a clean, sanitary place at calving time so there may be no danger of infection. The calf may be taken from the cow at birth or may be permitted to remain with her 12 hours, some preferring one method and some the other. It is advisable to remove the calf while the cow is away so she may not know when or where the calf went. Let her stay where she last saw the calf until she is thoroughly convinced it is gone when she will willingly permit you to remove her to her own quarters. This also prevents her connecting you with the loss of her calf which is greatly to your advantage in bringing the cow to a full flow of milk.

Keep the calf in a clean, comfortable place. If it did not nurse the cow, some of the mother's milk should be drawn and fed to the calf as soon as conditions will allow. If the calf remains with the cow until it has nursed well two or more times it should not be fed for 12 hours or more after being taken from the cow. It will drink much more readily if permitted to get hungry. It should be fed wholly on its mother's milk for several days as nature has made the milk at this particular time just to meet the needs of the young calf and to stimulate its organs to perform their functions.

Kind Treatment

Bear in mind that it is calf nature to resist being forced to do anything, hence teach it to drink by leading rather than driving. Wet the fingers in the warm milk and slip two fingers

into the calf's mouth. When it has begun sucking them vigorously, move the hand slowly into the milk and hold the two fingers slightly apart so milk may be drawn in between them. Do not try to force the calf's nose into the milk. In a very short time the fingers may be slipped gradually out of its mouth, still holding the hand over its nose, and after a few feeds it will be drinking without the fingers.

Use nothing but the mother's milk for the first 10 days and feed whole milk until the calf is 2 to 4 weeks old when it can be changed gradually to skim milk by cutting down about a pint a day on the whole milk and adding an equal amount of skim milk instead.

Balancing the Ration

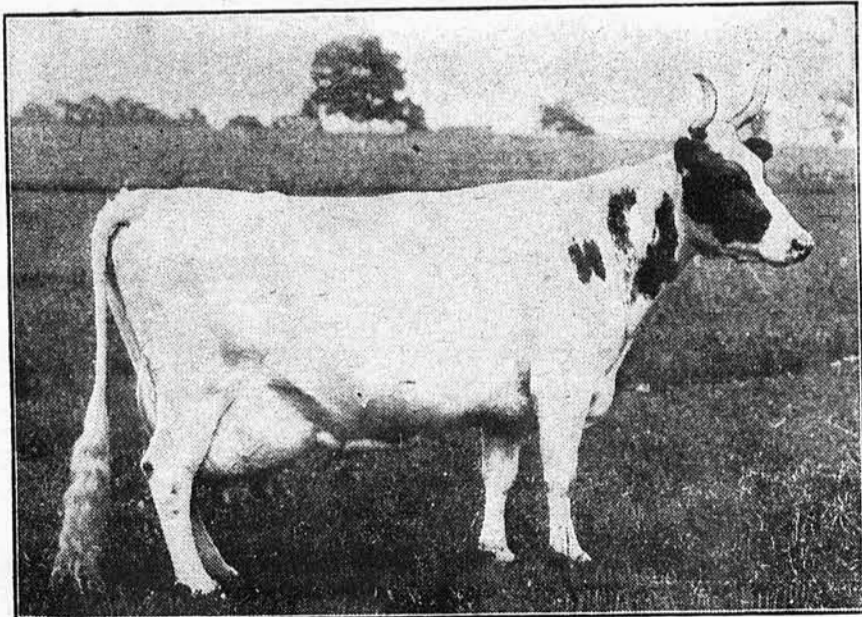
For the first two weeks do not feed more than 8 pounds a day for a small calf and 10 pounds for a large one. As the calf gets older the amount may be increased slowly until at 4 months it may be getting 15 to 20 pounds a day. In some instances the milk from Jersey and Guernsey cows is too rich for the calf. In that case it should be diluted with water.

The skim milk contains all the feeding value of whole milk except the fat, hence do not feed more simply because it has been skimmed. At a month old the calf should be eating some dry feed, both grain and hay. A legume hay is best, but the grain should be cornmeal, ground kafir or something of that kind. A little rubbed on the calf's nose after drinking its milk will usually induce it to begin eating in a short time. It soon will eat the hay if it is within easy reach. If any trouble is had with indigestion and scours, such troubles usually may be overcome by dropping off half the milk and stirring in one or two raw eggs. Boiling water poured over linseed oil meal will convert it into a jelly-like substance and this, in small quantities, is also good, being very nutritious, easily assimilated and excellent for the digestive organs. The milk always should be sweet and about blood heat, but if it must be cold or sour part of the time, have it so all the time. Uniform conditions are very important. Milk will not wholly take the place of water, and calves always should have access to fresh, clean water.

The calves should be kept in good thrifty condition but not too fat. Their feed should be comparatively rich in protein to provide the necessary materials to promote growth. It should be rather bulky so as to develop large digestive organs and never should be musty. The vessels used for feeding the milk should be thoroly scalded and sunned every day to keep them clean.

Good blood, plenty of vigor at birth; clean, comfortable quarters; good, bulky feed; uniform conditions; kind treatment and clean milk vessels are of prime importance.

Comfortable barns keep dairy cows warm far more cheaply than high priced feed.



This is a Good Dairy Type of the Ayrshire Breed. Notice the Splendid Wedge Form and the Capacious Udder of This Excellent Cow.

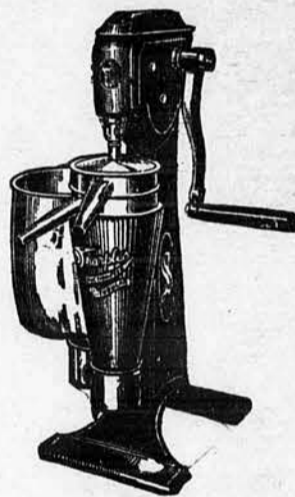


Which Separator did John Brown Buy?

Suppose you were Farmer John Brown and you wanted to buy a separator. You asked several separator manufacturers to send you a *ten-word* telegram, stating in the most convincing way, why their separator was the one you should buy. Sharples would only need *five* words: "Skims clean at any speed," and you would not have to ask for anything further.

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No other separator manufacturer could put into five words or *fifty* words, as convincing an argument as "Skims clean at any speed." They would tell you about the durability of their separator, that it was well-known, that it cost less and everything else *but* the *one* big reason why you need a separator—to get *all* the butterfat out of your milk. Sharples *also* has the exclusive advantage of no discs in the bowl; knee-low tank; once a month oiling system; durable construction and, besides, it is the pioneer American Separator. Write for catalog to nearest office, addressing Dept. 15



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In Uncle Sam's war work he used tractors of the Crawler type because he knew that they have the reliability and pull to get there.

The powerful twin crawlers of the Bates Steel Mule grip any soil with a firm hold so that the heavy duty valve-in-head kerosene motor need not waste an ounce of its power in uncertain traction.

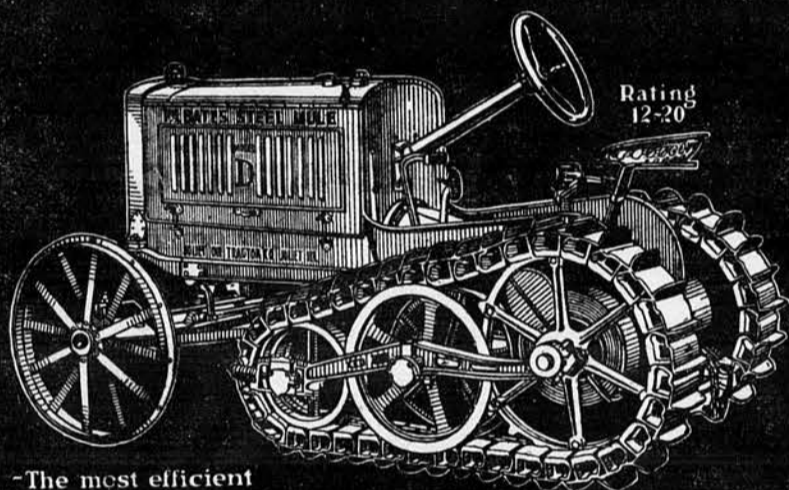
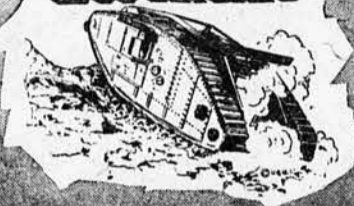
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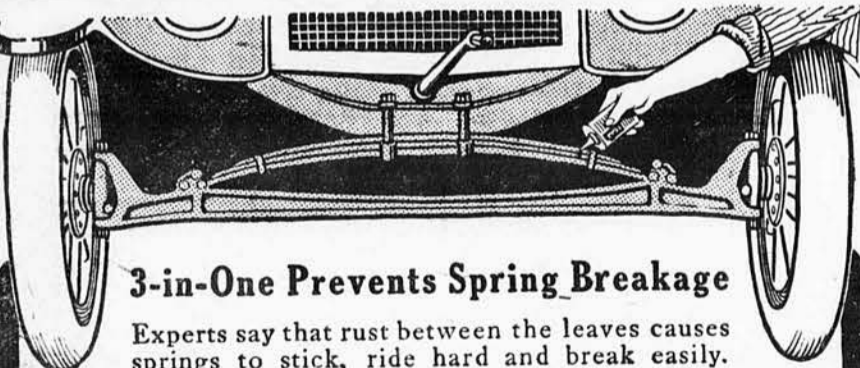
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Experts say that rust between the leaves causes springs to stick, ride hard and break easily.

Prevent spring rust by regularly applying 3-in-One freely along the edges and ends of the spring leaves. Spring clips are always tight because you never have to loosen them. Penetrates quickly; lubricates perfectly; absolutely prevents rust. Makes light cars ride easier.

Oil Ford commutators and the mag-

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The Farm Jester's Column

A Little Nonsense Now and Then Will Help Us To Smile
Enjoy Living and Grow Old Gracefully

ALL READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to contribute to this department. If you find a good joke in some paper that you have read send it to us, but be sure to give the name of the paper from which it is taken. Also write us about any amusing experience you have had yourself. What was the most embarrassing moment in your life? Perhaps it might prove interesting to others. No clippings or letters will be considered that contain more than 50 words. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Keeping the Secret

Stella—"Molly told me you told her that secret I told you not to tell her."

Bella—"It's beastly of her to have told you that! Why, I told her not to!"

Stella—"Well, I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me. So don't tell her I did."—London Tid-Bits.

Fashion Note From the Front

"Where are you going?" asked one rookie of another.

"Going to the blacksmith shop to get my tin hat reblocked."—Pittsburg Sun.

Wouldn't Take a Chance

"Why don't you get out and hustle? Hard work never killed anybody," remarked the philosophical gentleman to whom Rastus applied for a little charity.

"You're mistaken dar, boss," replied Rastus; "I've lost four wives dat way."—People's Home Journal.

Watchful Waiting

Judge (to witness)—Why didn't you go to the help of the defendant in the fight?

Witness—I didn't know which was going to be the defendant.—Boston Transcript.

Scares Off Tramps

"Much bothered with tramps out your way?"

"I was until I tacked up a sign on my gate."

"Ah! 'Beware of the dog.' I suppose."

"Oh, no. Simply 'Farm help wanted.'"

—Boston Transcript.

Details Wanted

While the visitor told how he had ridden 30 thrilling miles on the cow-catcher of a locomotive, 5-year-old Hazel listened attentively. As he concluded she asked: "Did they catch the cow, Mr. Brown?"—St. Paul Dispatch.

Why They Lasted

"I am surprised to see you have such a quantity of preserves left over from last year."

"Nobody could get the lids off," explained the housewife briefly.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fatal Miscalculations

"What has become of the grayhound you had?"

"Killed himself."

"Really?"

"Yes; tried to catch a fly on the small of his back and miscalculated. Bit himself in two."—London Tid Bits.

Blights the Soul

"Here is a preacher who announces that the motor car is a menace to religion."

"Maybe the poor fellow bought a second-hand car."—Charlotte Observer.

No Other Udder

The recently appointed county agricultural agent was visiting the farm of Uncle Rastus Jackson, in Georgia.

"Rastus," he observed, "this cow is

in a shockingly unsanitary condition. I suggest that you thoroughly sterilize the udder before each milking."

"Yassah, yassah," replied the old ducky, scratching his head in perplexity, "but I ain't got no odder—dis beah am de only cow Ise got, sah."—Country Gentleman.

An Unusual Sparrow

The native minister was telling the missionary in charge of his district that a sparrow had built a nest on the roof of his house.

"Is there anything in the nest yet?" asked the missionary.

"Yes," said the Indian brother, proud of his English. "the sparrow has pups."—The World Outlook.

Wasted Energy

"Herbert," said an anxious mother to her boy, "your uncle will be here to dinner today, and you must have your face washed."

"Yes, ma; but s'posen he don't come? What then?"—Edinburgh Scotchman.

One on the Teacher

Boy—Can a person be punished for something he hasn't done?

Teacher—Of course not.

Boy—Well, I haven't done my geometry.—Michigan Business Farmer.

Why it was Improved

Jones—Well, you and I won't be neighbors much longer. I'm going to live in a better locality.

Smith—So am I.

Jones—What—are you going to move too?

Smith—No, I'm going to stay here!—Chicago Herald.

Just Ornamental

Blinkers—What's the idea of a little firm like yours with a massive safe like that?

Chinkers—It helps the morale of our creditors.—Boston Globe.

Why He Could Win

A fellow said to a famous sprinter: "I'll race you and beat you if you'll let me choose the course and give me a yard's start."

"Fifty dollars to one that you don't," said the sprinter, confidently. "Name your course."

"Up a ladder," said the challenger.—Boston Transcript.

The Silver Lining

Heck—So your wife insists on having her own way in everything.

Peck—Yes, but she changes her mind so often it isn't at all monotonous.—Boston Transcript.

Forced to Toil

"You used to hate work."

"I hate it yet," replied Plodding Pete.

"But I'm goin' to keep at it. If you get in the habit o' loafin' now some member of the I. W. W. is likely to step up any minute an' call you 'brother.'"—Washington Star.

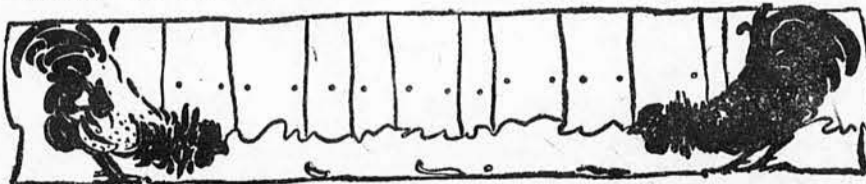
How Could He?

"I'm terribly worried. I wrote Jack in my last letter to forget that I had told him I didn't mean to reconsider my decision not to change my mind, and he seems to have misunderstood me."—Life.

Too Late

"Pa, did you fall in love with ma at first sight?"

"Yes, my dear. But it was a year or so after we were married that the doctors discovered that I should have worn glasses much sooner than I did."—Chicago Herald.



What is the Use of Frowning and Scolding About Every Thing When It is Just as Easy To Smile and Look Pleasant?

Ruled by a Secret Caucus

The Non-Partisan League's Power in North Dakota is Shown in the Recent Legislature

EVERY farmer in Kansas had the time and inclination to read the truth about the tragic happenings in Russia under the Bolshevik rule; if every one of them could see the city of Moscow and the once-proud Petrograd, with their deserted streets, ruined business, starving millions, and every other form of human suffering possible to conceive as a result of the failure of this crazy form of government; if Kansas farmers could only know the truth about these countries of Europe whose people trusted visionaries to create ideal conditions for them, then, perhaps these farmers might see a special significance in the report of the recent sittings of the legislature in North Dakota, ruled by the Non-Partisan League. This report is supplied by the St. Louis Republic.

"It was the most eventful session in the state's history," says the Republic. "The Farmers' Non-Partisan League had a two-thirds majority in each house and enacted into law its entire Socialistic program, and the league controlled governor has approved the bills.

"The novel in many respects, perhaps, the most unique feature of the legislature was the secret caucus held nightly, at which matters coming before the legislature of the following day were discussed and action of the league solons determined on. The caucus regulations provided that every league senator and representative must be present by 8 o'clock each night. No one could gain admittance without a pass. No legislative committee was permitted to report a bill until it had been acted upon by the caucus, and no bill even could be reported to the caucus until the league steering committee had given its consent.

"Every legislator was pledged to vote on the floor of the senate or house in whatever way the caucus dictated. Since two-thirds of the members of the legislature were members of the Non-Partisan League, and therefore pledged to vote as the caucus dictated, the legislature of North Dakota was really held in secret behind locked doors, proceedings in the senate chamber and house of representatives being merely perfunctory and simply ratifying action taken at the secret caucus.

What They Have Ruled

"The principal features of the Non-Partisan League program which have been enacted into law are the following:

"Bill creating the state owned mill, elevator, warehouse and marketing system under which the state can engage in the business of manufacturing and marketing of farm products, and can establish a warehouse, packing plant, elevator and flour mill system, 'under the name of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator association.' The bill gives the state the right to enter the flour making field and endeavor to compete in Eastern markets with the great organizations in the milling sections of the country. The state also can enter the marketing business, and tentative plans for a state marketing system already are being worked out.

"A 5 million dollar bond issue to start this mammoth enterprise thru the state owned bank of North Dakota. The scheme will be financed after the 5 million dollar bond issue has been exhausted.

"The 'State Owned Homebuilding association,' thru which any person can obtain a \$10,000 farm or a \$5,000 town home by making a small payment down, the balance to be amortized by monthly installments covering a period of 25 years. A bond issue of 5 million dollars is being floated for this enterprise and additional funds will be supplied by the state bank of North Dakota.

"A 10 million dollar bond issue to supply funds which the state owned bank will lend to farmers at low rates of interest. An interesting feature of this bill is the provision that, in case of crop failure, the state shall refrain from collecting the interest. Since on an average North Dakota has three poor crop years out of each five, this

provision is, to say the least, novel. The fund available for farm loans is not limited to the 10 million dollars obtained thru this bond issue, as the entire resources of the state owned bank are available if its directors choose to use them for that purpose.

"State owned and operated lignite mines which promise to give the farmer cheap fuel. A large bond issue finances this enterprise.

"A state owned bank which will handle the state school fund and 10 million dollar rural credit fund, act as depository for all state utilities, the building and loan association, and all public funds of the state, counties, cities and districts, and will, in addition, do a general banking business, receiving deposits from and making loans to banks, firms, corporations, associations and individuals. Already estimated resources of 135 million dollars are in sight, all of which can be used to finance the impracticable schemes of A. C. Townley and his Socialist cohorts.

"A new tax code, under which different classes of property will be taxed at different rates. All land, railroad property, public utilities, business blocks and bank stock are to be assessed at 100 per cent; town residences and merchandise stocks will be assessed at 50 per cent, while farm implements, machinery and improvements will be exempt from taxation. The new tax code also provides for a state income tax which levies on incomes of all kinds.

A Paper in Every County

"A bill to create public revenue for a strong Non-partisan League paper in every county. The measure provides for one official paper in every county which shall print all court and public notices and state reports. No other paper can obtain this class of printing. A state printing board, controlled by the Non-partisan League, will designate the official paper in every county, and league members admit that funds of at least \$6,000 yearly will accrue to each county league paper, and that the bill will eventually silence the opposition press by killing at least 200 small weeklies in the state thru depriving them of publication notices.

"Under the so-called 'immigration' bill a fund of \$200,000 is made available for spreading the propaganda of the Non-partisan League in other states.

"At the close of the session a great demonstration was held in the capitol at Bismarck, fittingly to commemorate the success of the Non-partisan League in enacting its entire program into law, and five reels of moving pictures showing Governor Frazier signing the league bills, permit league officials and legislators, were taken, which will be used as propaganda in other states.

"The opponents of the league believe it will take several years to demonstrate the impracticability of the new Socialistic league legislation, they are hopeful that the burden of taxation, which has greatly increased since North Dakota has been under the control of the league will cause widespread dissatisfaction."

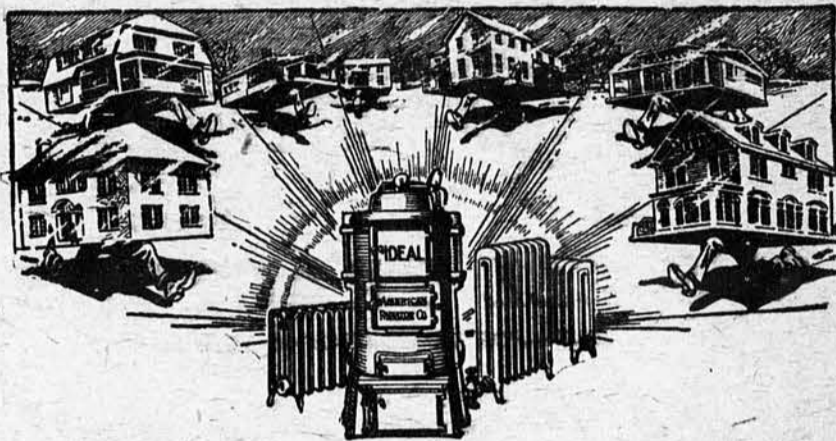
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Bull Brings College \$1,500

Gloster Dale, a 2-year-old Short-horn bull bred and raised by the Kansas State Agricultural college has been sold to a Texas breeder for \$1,500. This bull is a son of Matchless Dale (by Ayondale) that has won a place of note among Shorthorn sires for the number of prize winning steers developed from his calves.

All Farm Houses Want IDEAL HEATING!



Every farm home has the right to be comfortable and clean. The need for comfort on the farm is really greater than in the city for the physical work is harder and the exposure is more severe. The young men returning from demobilized armies will look for modern heating comforts in the farm home. They will be disappointed if they are not there and they will be more anxious to stay on the farm if they are there.

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

IDEAL - AMERICAN Heating attracts the owners of all kinds of dwellings—thousands of farm homes are enjoying winter with IDEAL Heating.



IDEAL Boilers will supply ample heat on one charging of coal for 8 to 24 hours, depending on severity of weather. Every ounce of fuel is made to yield utmost results.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

An IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators can be easily and quickly installed in your farm house without disturbing your present heating arrangements. You will then have a heating outfit that will last longer than the house will stand and give daily, economical, and cleanly service.

Have this great comfort in your farm house

You will say that IDEAL heating is the greatest improvement and necessity that you can put on your farm for it gives you the needed comfort and enjoyment during the long season of zero, chilly, and damp weather.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a cellar or running water in order to operate an IDEAL heating outfit. There is no need to burn high priced fuel because IDEAL Boilers burn any local fuel with great economy and development of heat.

Send for our Free Heating Book

We want you to have a copy of "Ideal Heating." It goes into the subject very completely and tells you things you ought to know about heating your home. Puts you under no obligation to buy.



IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for season. Temperature kept just right by Syphon Regulator. Write for booklet.

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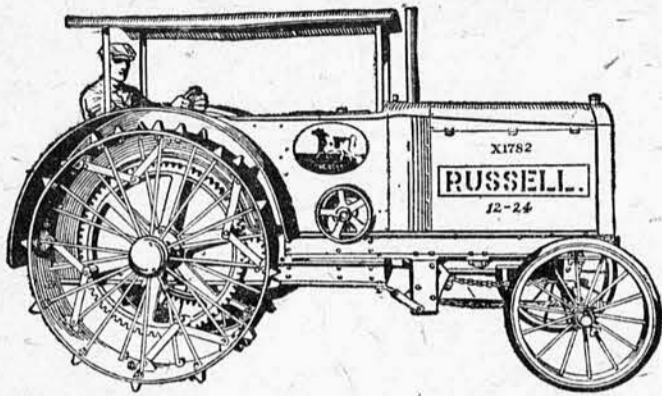
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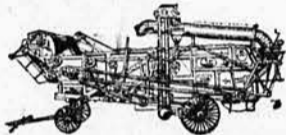
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YOU wouldn't put a driving horse to do the heavy work of a draft horse; and you can't expect tractors that are built the ordinary way to do the work of an old reliable Russell.

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Its features include high-tensile, hot-riveted steel frame; two speeds forward on direct drive; 4 wheels, 4 cylinders, 4 sizes including Russell Giant 40-80, high tension magneto, and impulse starter—all backed up by sturdy, thorough, Russell construction.

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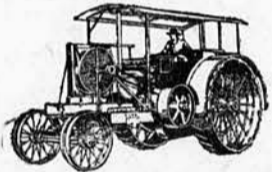


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They always fit snug. No sweat pads needed. Change from one horse to fit another quick as buckling the ordinary collar. Patented. Absolutely guaranteed. Sold by dealers at the prices of ordinary collars of the same grade. Money back if you are not satisfied. If your dealer cannot supply you we will. Write for full description and prices.

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Plants for Winter Beauty

Trees and Shrubs Add to the Value of the Farm Home in A Number of Ways

TREES and shrubs add to the value of the farm home in a number of ways. Compare the farm house with the barren front yard with the one that is made beautiful by trees and shrubbery, planted in artistic arrangement. The one is merely a farm house, the other a farm home. Where the surroundings are unattractive you will find the boys and girls are eager to go to the city while the country home that is made charming with trees appeals to the young folks. Rather than rush away from it they grasp the opportunities which farm life offers and add to the value of the home place.

Provide Attractive Surroundings

The farm that possesses an attractive dwelling as well as substantial barns is far more appealing to the prospective purchaser than one with the barren yard. In planting trees some thought should be given to the effect to be gained in the winter time as well as when the trees are clothed in leaves and blossoms.

"Shrubs and Trees for Winter Beauty" was the subject of a paper read by E. F. A. Reinisch, gardener at Gage Park, Topeka, at the annual meeting of the Kansas Women's Farm and Garden association.

"In preparing plans and planting lists for winter effects," said Mr. Reinisch, "we discover that all our planting is deprived of leaves during the winter, except the evergreens. Therefore these should be employed in every combination we intend to execute. Fortunately there is quite an assortment of trees and shrubs which possess characteristics that make them stand out prominently in the winter landscape. Thus our list of available plants narrows down to the following four classes:

1. Evergreens: pines, spruces, firs, junipers, arbor-vitae and the broad-leaved evergreen mahonia.
2. Trees which possess a unique and distinct form: Globe catalpa, Globe and Weeping willows and Wahoo and, for variety in skyline, Lombardy poplar.
3. Trees and shrubs with colored bark: White birch, Golden, Scarlet, Red and Green willows, kerria, Pasture rose and other trees and shrubs of more or less distinct coloring.
4. Trees, shrubs and vines with showy and persistent fruit: Mountain ash, Scarlet, Washington and Cockspur thorns, Hoota, Regell's and common privet, common and Japan barberries, Floribunda crab, Pasture rose and Japan bittersweet.

Suitable for specimens: All the evergreens except the mahonia, the globe and weeping trees, the birches, Cockspur thorn, Regell's privet, crab apple and barberry.

"To use this planting material exclusively would be folly, as it would deprive us of the most beautiful plants for spring, summer and autumn effects, the lilac, Mock orange, snowball, Rose of Sharon and all the array of beauty in shrubs and trees we so much admire at all seasons of the year. But it will

be sufficient to plant a few of them in the general planting and put these where they will show to best advantage in winter. On an average lot it will be sufficient to use two evergreens, one pine and one spruce with a White birch between them for a background; one privet and two willows for the middle foreground and one plant each of Pasture rose, Japan barberry, kerria and Siberian dogwood in the foreground. This, with an assortment of planting material for general effect, will give us a very pleasing winter picture.

"This is a specific example which can, and should be, varied according to taste and space to be devoted to the planting.

"For low groups we use the lower evergreens: arbor-vitae, Mugho pine, juniper, and other low and dwarf varieties which can be distributed nearer the foreground.

Description of Species

"The pines have a rich green foliage which they retain unchanged all winter, they are large and stately trees with the exception of a few dwarf varieties. The spruces are probably the best known of all the evergreens, the Norway spruce with its long, cylindrical light brown cones, the Hemlock spruce with its slender, graceful branches and soft foliage, and above all, the Colorado Blue spruce with silvery leaves and compact pyramidal habit. The Junipers, whose best known representative is the Red Cedar, provide us with a great variety in size, form and color of leaves; the Irish juniper is narrow and columnar; some varieties have broad heads with spreading branches, some are dwarf and some even creeping. Several varieties have a bluish tint similar to the Blue spruce.

"The Siberian dogwood has the brightest red bark of all the shrubs known in this climate and is brightest during the winter months, but, like the willows it must be cut back every year to bring out the rich coloring of its bark. The Pasture rose has a light brown bark, while the kerria has a bright green effect.

"Of the fruiting trees, the Mountain ash is a perfect gem, the large clusters of white flowers borne on the ends of the leafy branches make it very attractive in summer, while the heavy bunches of scarlet berries adorn the tree thru the autumn and well into the winter. The chokeberry, barberry, Pasture rose and the thorns have red and persistent fruit of great ornamental value. The berries of the privet are bluish black, but borne in such profusion as to bend the branches low with their weight. The Japan bitter-sweet is the climax of ornamental

How About Daylight Saving?

If You are Opposed to This Law, and Wish It Repealed, Sign and Mail This Petition

FEW PERSONS seem to understand that the so-called Daylight Saving plan is already a national enactment. It has been enforced, and it will be enforced again until it is repealed. Farmers everywhere apparently are opposed to this law, declaring it interferes with their work, especially where employees, commonly called "hired hands," insist on going to town while the sun is still several hours high.

If you wish this law repealed cut out this petition, paste it to a sheet of paper, sign it and get your neighbors to sign it. Then send it to United States Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan. Congress may be called in extra session in May. Delay in this matter would be unfortunate.

A Petition Asking the Repeal of the So-Called Daylight Saving Law

We, undersigned farmers, desire to register our protest against the so-called Daylight Saving Law, and urge that you, as our representative, exert every possible influence to bring about its repeal at the next session of Congress.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:

fruits borne on arching branches, persisting well into the winter.

"To give the finishing touches to our landscape picture, let us add a few birds, which we can easily attract by offering them food on the window sill, or better still, on a feeding tray fastened outside of the window. Just imagine a pair, or more of cardinals frequenting your feeding shelf and making their home in the shrubs nearby. The little chickadee and the beautiful bluejay will also come to your window as often as they feel hungry. Then there are the towhee, Harris sparrow, White-throated sparrows and many others that will give life and beauty to our little landscape. The cardinal will eat any small grain, even corn, but prefers sunflower seed to everything else. The chickadee likes beef suet, but also relishes sunflower seed, which it holds with its two little feet, splitting it open with the sharp pointed bill and taking out the kernel flies away to some tree to eat it, soon to come back to get another morsel. The towhee and the sparrows are birds of the ground, where they look for their food, but will readily come to the feeding tray when hungry.

"It takes some perseverance to convince the birds that they are welcome, but after they realize our true friendship they will stay with us and tell others about it. During my first winter in Gage Park, I succeeded in winning the confidence of one pair of cardinals which, by feeding them daily, became regular boarders at the feeding shelf. Their number gradually increased from year to year and during our last snow I counted 11 at one time in the vicinity of the house. They have become so trusting that last summer one pair built their nest and reared their family in a lilac bush near the kitchen door where hundreds of people passed every day.

"This completes our winter landscape of beautiful shrubs, trees and birds."

Destroy This Shade Tree Pest

Just before spring begins is a good time to swat the tussock moth caterpillar, a serious pest of shade trees in New England, Middle Atlantic states, and, in fact, as far west as the Mississippi River, except in the Southern states. The way to get ahead of the pest, according to entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to go over the trees now and destroy the egg masses on them, either by hand gathering and burning or by daubing them with a mixture of creosote and turpentine. Cities badly afflicted often can make successful use of school children in campaigns of gathering these egg masses.

If, instead of burning, the eggs are placed in barrels or boxes snugly covered with wire screen or cloth of a mesh fine enough to retain the caterpillars that come out, many parasitic insects will be released which will help in the control of the pest. Other timely suggestions of the entomologists are: Spray with miscible oils, following manufacturers' directions, trees and bushes infected with scale insects; cut out and burn lilac stalks infested with borers; burn fallen leaves and twigs that suffered during the past summer from leaf-blotch miner and twig girdler; hickory trees infested with hickory barkbeetle should be cut and burned or otherwise disposed of before spring; overhaul spraying apparatus in preparation for the spring and summer work.

Flax a Dry Season Crop

Hundreds of farmers in Wilson, Elk, Montgomery and Chautauqua counties this spring will sow flax for the first time. There is a big demand for flax seed in that section of Kansas since the linseed oil works at Fredonia increased its capacity. Flax matures early enough to insure a good yield even if the summer season is dry. It is said that flax straw has a feeding value of \$45 an acre. Flax also aids in freeing fields from obnoxious weeds.

The ex-kaiser's sudden devotion to literary pursuits looks suspiciously like a belated attempt to write his wrongs. —Manila Bulletin.

One benefit of farm bookkeeping: The farmer knows and doesn't guess he's paid a bill when the question arises.

FATTEN 'EM UP



Make Big, Quick Profits on This Thirty Day Offer

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

I will ship you ten gallons, half a barrel, or a barrel today. Feed half to your stock. If not absolutely satisfied, ship the balance back to me, and I will refund every cent you paid me—no charge for the half you have used in testing. A big State bank will back up this guarantee, tell you we do just as we say! Order today, any quantity, send check or money order with coupon and Milkoline will be shipped immediately. The base of Milkoline

is pure modified buttermilk to which essential fats and acids are added. MILKOLINE comes in a condensed form. It will keep indefinitely in any climate and will not mold, rot or sour. For feeding, mix one part MILKOLINE with 50 parts water or swill and feed with your usual grain feed. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and make more pork per bushel of grain.

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

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FOR POULTRY AND HOGS: Milkoline is not only a fattener but keeps the digestive organs toned up and the animal healthy. Has no equal for poultry. Read what Grant Bros. say: "Enclosed please find our check for two hundred twenty-five (\$225) dollars, payment for the five barrels of Milkoline which we received some time ago. You may enter our order for five (5) more barrels as we are perfectly satisfied that Milkoline has reduced the amount of our feed chickens ninety (90) per cent which alone is a great advantage in our feeding station." Order today—see prices. Ten gallons at creamery \$12.50; Half a barrel \$32.00. Fifty-five gallon barrel \$49.50. Pay the freight charges! Use half at our risk; remember on your say so your money is refunded, and whatever you have used has cost you nothing.

AMAZING PROOF:

W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes: "I fed one car of hogs on our corn and tankage, gave them also at noon, one part shorts, one part oil meal mixed with water. On 60 day feeding they gained 2 lbs. a day starting at about 125 lbs. average. The next load, same kind of hogs, starting same weight and fed in same way, only having about 1-2 gallon MILKOLINE added in alop at noon gained about 21-2 lbs. per day. I got 40 lbs. more

gain on 80 hogs every day for 1-2 gallon Milkoline. Six worth of Milkoline produced about \$1.00 more of pork each day. 60 days \$420.00 worth of pork for about \$80.00 worth of Milkoline. Armour & Company, writes: "Enclosed find our check for \$225.00 in payment for the five barrels of Milkoline we just received. As we now have our feeding station full to its capacity, we most certainly want to have Milkoline on hand all of the time as long as we are feeding."

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

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

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

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



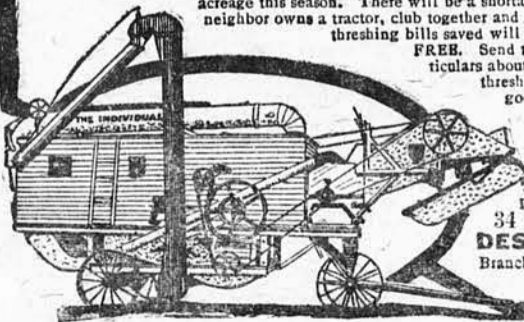
Don't Wait! Thresh Your Own Grain and Save All of It

How much of your small grain wastes because it stands out in the field waiting to be threshed? How much of it goes into the straw stack instead of your grain bin? Thresh your grain when it is ready—before rain does its destructive work—save all of it. Declare your independence of the elements and of waste. Do your own threshing this year with

WOOD BROS INDIVIDUAL THRESHER

Every tractor owner, with 160 acres of land or more, will make money with an Individual, the best grain saver and fastest cleaner in the threshing field.

E. R. Deardorf, Bagley, Iowa, wrote us last fall: "The 20x36 Individual I got in 1917 works the fastest, easiest, smoothest, cleans and saves grain the best of any make of machine I ever saw." Don't wait and take chances on bad weather. Your crop costs too much money to raise to lose any of it. Think this serious problem over now. There is a bigger acreage this season. There will be a shortage of threshing machines. If you or your neighbor owns a tractor, club together and get an Individual. Save your crop, and threshing bills saved will pay for your machine.



FREE. Send today for 1919 catalog and complete particulars about Wood Bros. Individuals, and complete threshing outfits. Let us tell you about other good farmers, who are organizing clubs and owning Individuals together.

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Threshers built by men with 32 years' practical experience as threshermen.
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You need a Sheldon Farm Concrete Mixer on your place to do the many small, odd jobs of concreting that can be done by idle hands on muddy days. You will save time and money if, as a part of the regular equipment of your farm, you have a

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You can build your own feeding floors, fence posts, tanks, foundations, troughs and silos. A Sheldon Mixer will work with 1 man or 10—does work equal to \$300 kind—yet cost only a fraction as much. Has clutch pulley; tilting discharge; and handy dumping lever. Patented. All parts are fully guaranteed.

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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

**Need of Implement Sheds.
Value of Farm Machinery.
Depreciation is about 10 Per Cent.
Length of Efficient Service.
What Good Care Means.
Tractors Require Good Shelter.
Paint, Oil and Grease Essential.**

IMPLEMENT sheds are needed on every farm. A fair indication of the thrift of a farmer is shown in the method he employs in caring for his tools. Shiftlessness, waste, lack of energy, constant buying and heavy burdens of debt will accompany poor care.

In 1900 the value of all farm property in the form of farm implements and machinery was \$749,775,970. In 1910 it amounted to \$1,265,149,783. This represented an increase of 68.7 per cent. In 1900 there was \$1.80 worth of machinery for every acre of improved farm land, and in 1910 this increased to \$2.65.

The average investment in farm machinery is almost exactly \$200 to the farm. This, however, is the average

when every sort of farm is included, and since the United States Census Bureau's definition of a farm is extremely liberal it would not be practical for our purposes. A fair estimate of the average value of farm machinery on a farm is \$1,000. No reliable figures are available to indicate the rate of depreciation of farm machinery; one farmer will take excellent care of his binder and it may do service for 20 or 25 years, while another farmer will leave his binder in the middle of the field where the last stalk of grain was cut, and it would be surprising if his machine could operate satisfactorily for more than five seasons. To take 10 years as the average life of farm machinery is certainly to be considered conservative.

Most farm machines are well and substantially constructed and will render satisfactory and efficient service with slight repairs for a much longer term of years than the average which has just been given. It is entirely safe to assume that the average

length of efficient service can be increased to 15 years providing proper care is given. It is almost equally safe to assume that the average life of uncared-for machinery will not be much more than five years.

The farmer who has a thousand dollars worth of machinery to which he gives no care and attention will then have an annual reduction in value of \$200, besides his interest charge of \$60 on his investment or a total debit of \$260. The farmer who properly houses his machinery will have an annual deduction of \$66.66 for depreciation and the same interest charge of \$60. He will have, in addition, an annual charge of \$25 for interest and depreciation on his building if it cost \$250, or a total of \$151.66, which is \$108.34 less than that of his improvident neighbor. The careful farmer then may consider that he has in his implement house an investment representing over \$1,800 as shown by the saving it brings him; as a simple implement shed can be built for \$250, a net profit of an interest-paying \$1,550 remains. Putting the problem in another way, on many farms the savings on machinery will pay for a shed in two or three years.

In view of the fact that the small tractor is becoming an extremely popular source of farm power, special consideration should be given to its shel-

ter. The tractor is an implement that has a considerable amount of delicate machinery incorporated in its mechanism which would be extremely likely to be injured as a result of its exposure to weather. It is entirely possible that the damage which may be done to this one single machine in one winter's exposure may be sufficient to pay for the cost of a machine shed which will house all the implements on the farm.

So much for the economic side. The figures that have just been given relate only to a very conservative case. On many farms the saving would be a great deal more. Besides this there are other things of which the value cannot be estimated, such as the benefit of having a machine that will operate when it is called upon to do so; the added value a building itself gives to the farm; and the additional prestige which will redound to the owner of the farm.

The careful farmer will, of course, find that criticisms of ill-cared-for machinery do not apply to him; he has a machine shed, and knows the value of paint, oil, and grease in extending the life of implements. His implements always look new, for as rust breaks thru the protecting coat of paint, a new coat is immediately applied; and his plowshares, disks, cultivator shovels, and other bright parts of implements are always given a thorough coating of grease before being put away for the winter. As a result, his implements are ready for business when spring comes and time is valuable.

Food and Americanism

"The most serious and one of the most pressing questions of today is—What is the matter with American agriculture, that it is breaking down at the most critical period in the nation's history?" This paragraph introduces William Stull's new book, *The Food Crisis and Americanism*.

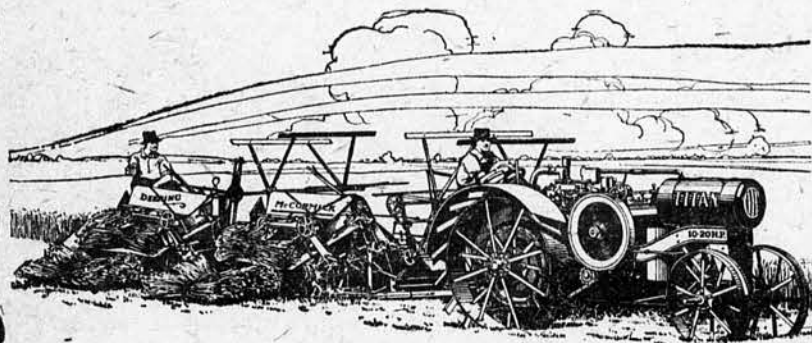
"After 22 years," Mr. Stull continues, "during which time not a single state has suffered a general crop failure, but in the main crops have been unusually abundant, why was it that before a battalion of our troops had reached the firing line, our government was suggesting—and has since made compulsory—a restriction of wholesome food in our homes? Our country has an almost limitless area of fertile soil, with a topography in the highest degree adapted to the use of farm machinery. Climatic conditions are highly favorable to the production of all essential foods. Our farmers are the most intelligent the world has ever known. All this, coupled with the inventive genius of our people, should enable the American farmers to feed the world. Yet there is no civilized country in which, during the 10 years prior to the declaration of war, consumers have paid so much for their food, or where fertile fields have been to such an extent abandoned, neglected or illy tilled, and the farmers received so little for their products."

"That evils exist is obvious; that whatever they may be, they should be speedily remedied, is imperative."

Mr. Stull has been prompted to write because of his conviction that on account of misinformation and ignorance on the part of the general public concerning the fundamental facts pertaining to agriculture, legislation has been illy directed toward that, our greatest and basic industry.

Progress in Control of Tuberculosis

A summary of tuberculosis eradication during January, 1919, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that 982 tuberculosis cattle were slaughtered in that month. The destruction of this number of diseased animals obviously reduces the menace of tuberculosis to the cattle industry of the United States. Altogether 1,321 lots of cattle, aggregating 27,461 head, were tested in January. Those reacting to the tuberculin test numbered 1,280, which averages less than one animal for each lot tested and is less than 5 per cent of the total number undergoing the test. The work of eradicating tuberculosis from domestic livestock is under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry in co-operation with the various states.



You Can Control the Harvest

WHILE you cannot altogether control the size and quality of your grain crop you can control the harvesting no matter what conditions prevail. It is always good business to waste no grain—this year it is especially good business. Grain will command exceedingly good prices in 1919. You can ill afford to lose any of your crop through inefficient harvesting methods. It is extremely important that your binder be equal to its task.

For years you have been cheerfully complying with Government request to save materials by repairing your old machines rather than making replacements. Now that the need for this has passed, would it not be the part of real economy to buy a new machine and be assured of uninterrupted and maximum service at a time when a break-down would mean serious embarrassment and loss.

Deering, McCormick and Milwaukee Harvesting Machines

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Sowing Oats Has Been Delayed. Rough Feeds are Very Scarce. Good Profits on Prairie Hay. Harvest Costs Will be High. Gridley Expects an Oil Boom. Rainy Days Have Bright Side. Give Boys Good Literature. Iowa Farm Tenantry Increases.

NO OATS have been sown yet nor is there any likelihood of sowing any within the next week. The fields are not very wet but during the last week we have had three light rains or snows which makes all land too wet to work. If we can get oats sown this month we will put in the acreage we had planned. If this is not possible we will forget about the oats for this year and plant the land in corn. We need a greater corn acreage, anyway.

Many farmers in this part of the state are getting a little too near out of rough feed to feel very comfortable about it. While rough feed is very high in price, that is not the main thing worrying them; it is whether any at all can be bought. I do not know where a single shock of fodder can be bought now. There is still some hay in the hands of regular dealers but that, of course, is held at high prices. One had better by far pay \$35 for alfalfa hay than \$25 for prairie. Stock cattle have certainly cost their owners a heavy feed bill this winter.

A Coffey county hay buyer bought from a neighbor in the fall of 1917 about 100 tons of fine quality prairie hay for which he paid \$17 a ton. Hay did not reach the high price he thought it would the next winter and he held to the hay. It looked as if he would have to shoulder a big loss but lately he sold nearly all of it delivered on the track 8 1/2 miles distant for \$28 a ton. What was left he has been selling out locally for \$24 a ton so that he made a good profit after all.

Many think that hay and feed of all kinds stand a good show to hit bottom prices within the next year while others say that not enough ground is available to raise feed crops to supply local demands. There is a very large acreage of prairie meadow here which can always be depended on to raise at least a fair crop regardless of season. But the cultivated acreage which usually produces our rough feeds is cut down 100 per cent by the large crop of wheat now growing. If other products remain high in price I cannot see where feed crops can possibly sell very low.

The price paid for putting hay in the bale last summer of \$5 a ton, seemed large but in view of the price received for the hay it was not out of line. The coming crop will have to be made on high priced feed so the cost of harvesting it cannot help being high. Another matter that may help to hold up wages is the oil strike which has been made near Gridley lately. If that proves to be what is expected the hay men cannot afford to compete with the oil men for hands. And the oil strike is right in the center of the big commercial hay fields.

During the last two years a number of oil wells have been drilled in Gridley territory and most of them found some oil but not enough to pay for pumping. Below this light oil sand was found what the drillers said was the "Mississippi limestone" and that seemed to settle the matter for there is supposed to be no oil below that. But some declared that the rock was not Mississippi limestone and it seems they were right for the oil found at Gridley recently was after this rock had been pierced. This has set everyone to thinking that, perhaps, there is oil under all this territory. If the new well holds up there probably will be a lot of drilling done in this territory within the next year. I do not expect that any oil will be found on this farm, at least so long as I have an interest in it. I never had any luck of that kind. If I ever got hold of a dollar I had to work for it and I am not expecting my luck to change this late in the day.

The farmer who lives any great dis-

tance from town should be a reader. One who enjoys reading never is at a loss for entertainment and it is entertainment of the best kind, too. Because of a reading habit formed when I was young I always find something to do and a stormy day, so far from being dismal to me is one of the most enjoyable. I believe in educating your taste until you can enjoy real literature but if you do not care to do that it is better to read almost anything than to sit idle.

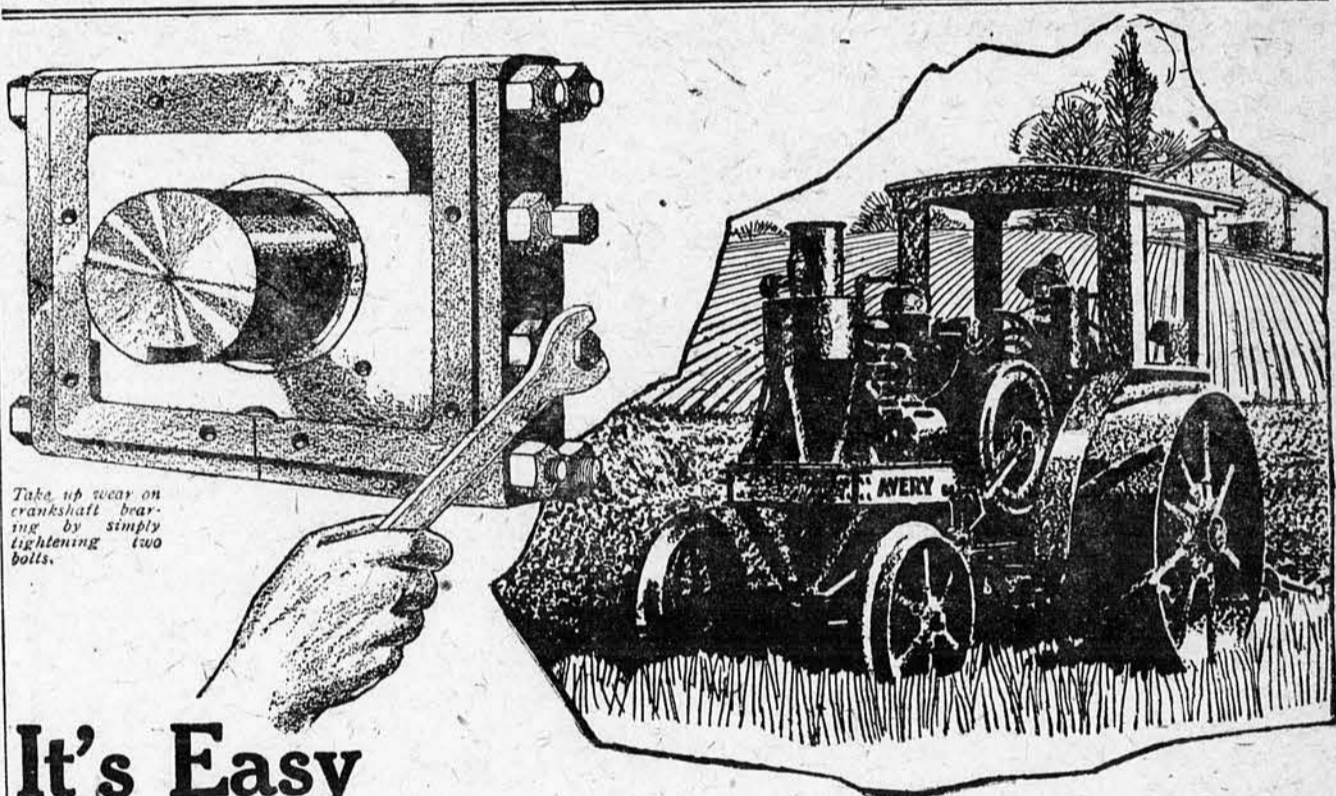
I often have thought that a taste for reading the really good books is formed in much the same way the taste for good music is. For instance, in buying records for the phonograph, something catchy strikes the fancy; you hear it once, think it the "best ever," buy it, play it a few times and then forget about it. You seldom buy good musical records because they do not strike your fancy the first time you hear them. But if by some accident you do become possessor of one you give it a trial occasionally and find that it sounds bet-

ter every time you play it. You wind up by keeping that record for your own especial entertainment when you are alone because you do not care for your ragtime records any longer. In the same way you get into the habit of reading good books. By good books I don't mean the old "dry ones" found on the "5-foot shelf" but the real live literature of Irving, Stevenson, Mark Twain and—let me add—Booth Tarkington. After you have read them it will be time to take up Macaulay, Boswell and Motley. If you are a real lover of the farm by all means get David Grayson's "Adventures in Contentment," "Adventures in Friendship," and "The Friendly Road," Hamlin Garland's "Main Traveled Roads," and "A Son of the Middle Border," are both intensely interesting as well as being good literature and will take prairie dwellers back to early days again.

It is easiest to educate yourself to like good literature if you begin while young and gradually work into something better as you go along. If you start, let us say, with Henty's historical stories for boys—and most boys greatly enjoy them—you can then reach a higher plane by going to such books as "Micah Clarke," "Henry Esmond," and the like. From that it is not difficult to graduate into Macaulay's "History" and then you are fairly started on the life long pleasure

voyage of good literature. A good way to get a boy started on reading the best books is to keep them where they will be handy for him while he is growing up. Needless to say there is no boy's literature equal to "Treasure Island," "Kidnaped," "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," and "Robinson Crusoe."

A friend who recently has paid a visit to his old home in Iowa where crops never fail and where land is worth \$300 an acre tells me that every year shows an increase in the amount of land farmed by tenants. This confirms a belief I have long held which is that a farm good enough to support two families will sooner or later do so—one in town and the other, a tenant family, out on the farm. I am told that many young men raised on the farm in localities where crops are sure do but little work with their own hands even if they nominally carry on the farm. They do not like the hard, hot work of harvesting so they hire that done. They do not like the hurry and hustle of corn husking with its attendant frost nipped fingers so they let that job out to young men who come from localities where crops have not been good. In short, the land will support them without work, either in town or on the farm so by slow but sure degrees they are forgetting how to work.



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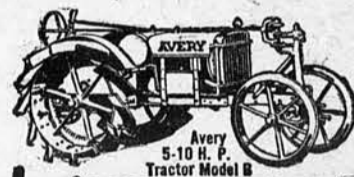
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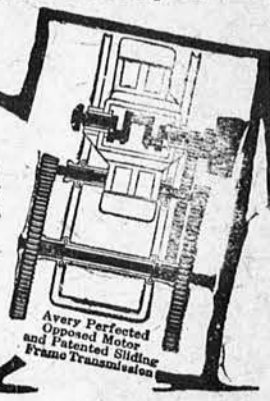


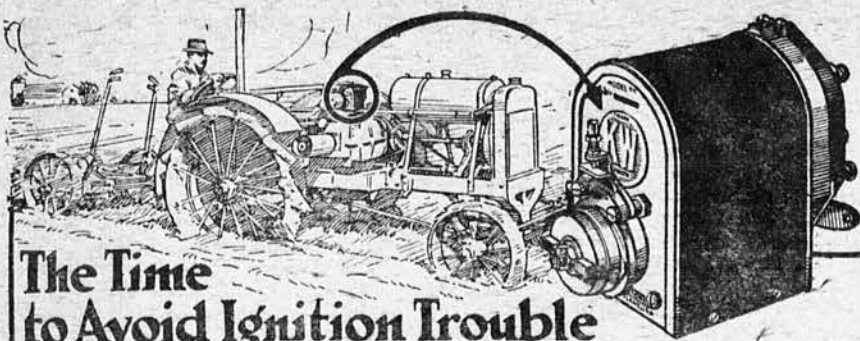
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CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

Capper Pig Club News

What's Doing in Kansas, as Told by the Boys

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

RARIN' TO GO," that's the way one Capper Pig club boy feels about getting down to work this year. Judging from the enthusiasm put into the many letters received by the club manager, the entire club is in the same mood. Notes, contracts, entry blanks, and just friendly letters pour in every day. Reading these letters is a real pleasure, and the only drawback is that I can't tell all the enthusiastic things the boys say. Thinking it over, tho, I decided to give the club story this week to club mem-

sow farrowed. Papa and I stayed up until 12:30, then I went to bed as papa said he would take care of them and I would have to go to school next day. I certainly think I have the best dad in the world. That certainly is a good stunt about letting Capper Pig club boys register pigs for half price. It will encourage the boys to have registered sows and give papers with the pigs they sell.—Floyd Herman, Barber County.

Well, I had a little better luck this time than I had last year. My sow farrowed 11 pigs March 4—seven males and four females. They sure are an even bunch, not a runt among them. I know all but two of the boys in our club, and after our meeting March 16 we'll all be acquainted. That pep trophy sure is a dandy, and it was a big attraction in the window of E. A. Gaston's jewelry store.—Ted Tilson, Cloud County.

The boys and my brother weighed all the hogs on the place last Saturday, March 1, as it was necessary for me to be away that day. We do not have stock scales—just a platform scale, so they had to run everything into a crate to weigh it. It was some job, as we have 6,703 pounds of pork in our farm herd. I will be glad to know just what the hog business is doing for me for a year, and we will try to make just as good a showing as possible.—J. C. Stewart, Lyon County.

I sowed a patch of oats for my sow. She sure is getting along fine, and I am glad I entered the contest. I am having no trouble with my record keeping. I feed barley chops and shorts, and am fixing to put the sow on alfalfa pasture as soon as oats pasture is gone.—Samuel Eberhardt, Harper County.

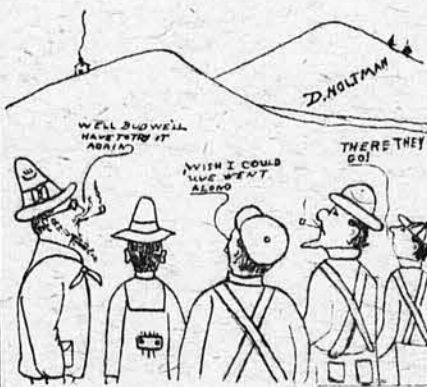
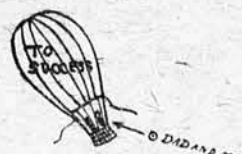
When I sent you the bill of sale for my sow I said that I was so happy over becoming the owner of a sow that I forgot to enclose the note and contract. Well, I have just received my sow and my happiness has increased fourfold. She is sure a dandy—long, has curly, cherry-colored hair, and weighs about 225 pounds. I believe that with the right kind of care I can make her a prize winner. I have received letters from Verne Jones and Orville Chigbrow, and if the other club members are as interested in the club work as they are, Clay county is going to make a showing this year.—William (Bill) Manwarren, Clay County.

Our dads are getting very enthusiastic over helping their boys win and are doing all they can to put old Reno county in the lead this year. Five are entered in the father and son department. In getting the dads into the club, nearly all the family have something to do on club meeting days. The mothers keep busy preparing the meals, and the boys hold their business meetings and play games.—Floyd Warnock, Reno County.

I think establishing the Capper Pig Club Swine Record association is a good idea. I will write a letter of thanks to Mr. Pfander, as he is secretary of the association registering my favorite breed of hogs. I will have a picture taken of my sow and myself and send you one.—Walter Bendure, Linn County.

Jefferson county had a meeting at the home of Elwood Shultz, with five boys present. Mrs. Shultz sure is a good cook. Elwood's brother dressed up his pig while Elwood was gone to the depot to meet us. He put a white rag around her middle, a necktie around her neck and a blue ribbon on her tail. I had my kodak and took a picture of her with all the finery.—Frederick True, Jefferson County.

Take a look at the cartoon. When "Doc" Holtman, of Riley county, learned that he and his dad had won the \$50 prize in the father and son contest, he simply couldn't hold down and had to express his feelings in some way. You'll agree with me that "Doc" deserves to be made official cartoonist for the club.



When Dad and Doc Holtman Won.

bers themselves, so here are extracts from some—only a few—of the good letters I have received this month.

That new record association will be fine, and I am writing Mr. Pfander to thank him for his part in it. I have a new sow to enter this year and she's a "peach." The first meeting of the Riley county club was held March 8 with Arthur Woodruff. All the boys were present. The forenoon was spent trying to get new members, but had tough luck. A big dinner was served by Mrs. Woodruff. Just to show how big it was, I'll say that we ate until we nearly "busted" and then you couldn't see the dinner had been touched. After we got back to "normal" we had our business meeting.—Darlington (Doc) Holtman, Riley County.

I like my sow fine. She is due to farrow March 12. I have a board shed and am going to cover it with straw before the pigs come. I have bought 5 bushels of corn and a sack of shorts, so my sow will have something to eat.—Floyd Blauer, Rooks County.

Received the profit trophy cup and also your letter. Thanks for both. To say I am proud of that cup doesn't express my feelings. I would rather have it than any cash prize, as I might spend the money and forget about it. But I can keep the cup always and it will remind me of the bitter and sweet of 1918. I have taken it to the Farmers' Bank so folks can see. I will have all the boys with me as soon as the roads are better. We'll show you that old Pottawatomie is right up and coming.—Edwin Snyder, Pottawatomie County.

I entered my sow March 2, and the next morning when I went to see how she was, what do you suppose I found? I sure was surprised and tickled when I saw a nest of seven fine pigs. They were sure fine and lively. I wasn't expecting any pigs so soon, as the sow farrowed three days ahead of time. I wish all the other boys as good luck as I have had so far.—Virgil McLaughlin, Atchison County.

I am reporting in this letter nine as fine Duroc Jersey pigs as anyone ever saw. My sow, Miss Illustratress, farrowed March 5, and there isn't a runt in the bunch. The pigs weighed from 2 1/4 to 3 pounds apiece. One can play with them all one likes, and they don't squeal. It was a cold night when the

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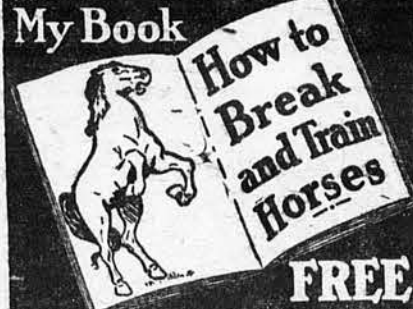
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Capper Poultry Club

Girls Contribute \$43.70 to French Orphan Fund

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

IF IT HADN'T been for the Capper Poultry club, I wouldn't be sitting here on your shoulder, Mrs. Bailey. Fact is, I s'pect I never would have been born if those girls hadn't had the chance to get into the club that Mr. Capper founded for them. Gee! but I'm glad I'm here. Glad all my family's here—my brothers and sisters and cousins. It's some family we've got, too—150 of us, not counting our parents, most of them almost as good looking as I am."

It was thus that "Miss Bertha," one of Ella Bailey's Rose Comb Rhode Island White pullets, conversed with Ella's mother.

"Pretty fine, what you're reading in that copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, isn't it?" she continued. "I mean about those club girls adopting a French orphan. I feel sort of like an

the preference of the club members. Contributions to the fund continue to come and if the amount reaches \$73 we will then adopt two French orphans.

Extracts from Letters

I have named my rooster Arthur for Mr. Capper. He is a fine one. According to the standard he scores perfect.—Pearl Taylor, Turon, Reno county.

We have certainly enjoyed the club and it has caused us to become interested in poultry more than in anything else, both for profit and for pleasure.—Mrs. Nora McCart, Ringo, Crawford county.

I am urging two of my schoolmates to join the club. I hope we can get complete membership for our county.—Anna Rush, Manchester, Dickinson county.

As we all learn by mistakes, each year the club will grow more successful and its members more neat and accurate in their work and records.—Mrs. C. F. Horton, Blue Mound, Linn county.

I am well pleased with the sales I have made from my contest flock. They are far greater than I expected. Mamma says that little catalog tells the story.—Helen Andrew, Olathe, Johnson county.

Good Care Spells Success

You will read the contest story of Ella Bailey of Atchison county with much interest for it gives information which you will find valuable in your club work. Ella won sixth place in the open contest.

"When it was time for me to pen my eight pullets and cockerel, I caught 20 Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites which I had raised last year and selected eight of my strongest, most vigorous and best built pullets and obtained a fine cockerel from Hope Williams of Kanorado, Kan. I penned my contest birds February 1 in a small hen house which had about an inch and a half of deep litter of straw and alfalfa leaves all over the floor. The first thing in the morning a light feed was scattered in the deep litter of straw so that the birds were compelled to work vigorously in scratching it out. At noon a dry mash and green feed was given them, the green feed being sprouted oats or alfalfa leaves, soaked in warm water. About sunset they were given a liberal feed and plenty of milk and clean water was brought to them each time. The contest chickens were penned in the little hen house during February and a part of March, and later they were put in a pen 28 feet by 14 feet.

"Whenever it snowed the chickens were brought back to the little hen house, for I wanted them to make a good egg record. I watched my chickens very carefully so that I could get all of their eggs before they chilled, and when I was in school mamma would gather the eggs. Days went fast and soon mamma had collected enough eggs from the farm flock to set her incubator. Grandma gave us her machine and so I put my contest eggs in grandma's incubator with her purebred Plymouth Rock eggs. The incubators were watched very carefully and the eggs were turned twice a day from the second of the month to the nineteenth. When the eggs hatched I was delighted with the fluffy little white chicks.

"Little chicks should not be fed anything for at least 48 hours after hatching, for the yolk of the egg is taken

(Continued on Page 33.)



Mrs. Bailey and "Miss Bertha"

orphan myself since the members of my family are scattered all over Kansas."

The Atchison county club girls have many reasons to be proud of themselves and exclaim "Good work!" Not only do they head the list for big production of poultry, with Ella Bailey making the highest profit with her contest purebreds, but they rank high in qualities of heart, too. Lillian Brun, the county leader, made the largest contribution to the French orphan fund. Lillian requested me to keep this fact a secret but I finally persuaded her to give me permission to make mention of it for I felt sure other girls would like to know about it. When Lillian asked her mother if she could do anything she wished with the money she won in the contest, Mrs. Brun supposed that she wanted to buy a new dress or some other things that girls prize highly. You can imagine how pleased and surprised Mrs. Brun was when she learned that Lillian would give \$3 for Armenian relief and \$5 for the French orphan fund.

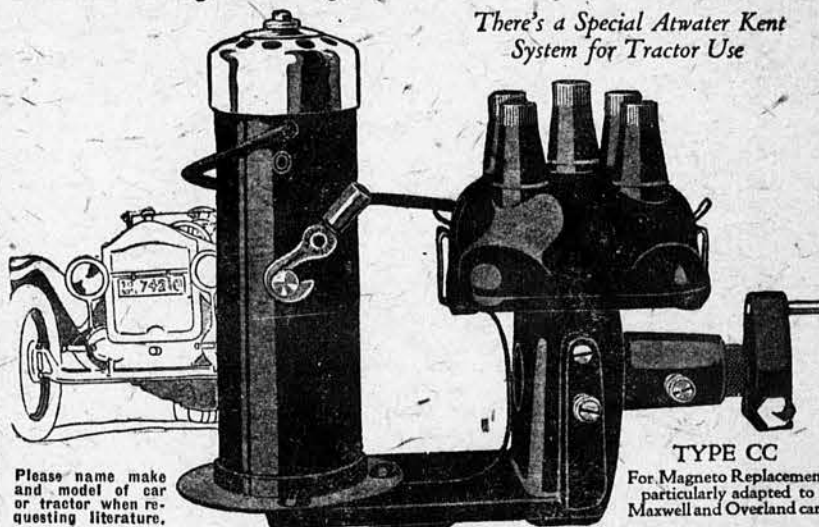
Contributions of Capper Poultry club girls to the orphan fund now amount to \$43.70. This does not include the contribution of Johnson county members which was \$36.50, an amount sufficient to adopt an orphan. These girls have stated their preference for a girl from 4 to 6 years old. I therefore think it would be a good plan for the club as a whole to adopt a boy about 10 years old. I shall be glad to hear

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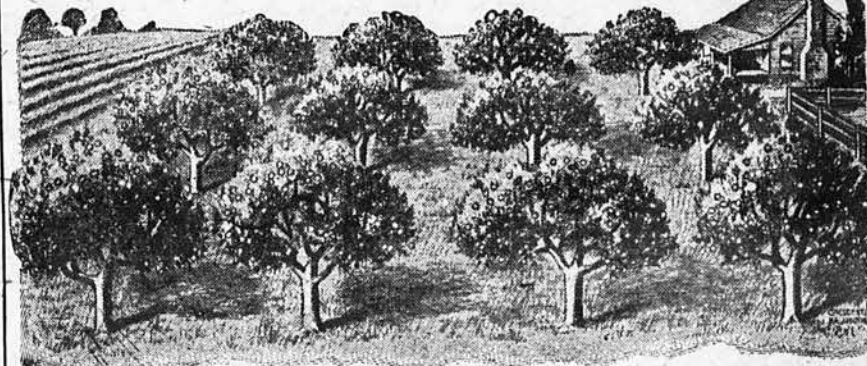
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Beautiful golden yellow with a red blush. Deliciously sweet and spicy. A rapid grower and very productive.

These twelve trees will grow anywhere, giving you an abundance of the best apples. We send simple, but complete instructions for planting, by following which you will soon have a nice orchard like the one shown here. We guarantee the twelve trees to grow to your satisfaction, and will replace, free, any trees that fail to do so.



Our Home Apple Orchard Offer The twelve little "Grafted Apple Trees" in this collection, as explained above, are long-scion apple grafts of the highest quality. We will send this collection, as described, charges prepaid, with a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for \$1.10 or with a three-year subscription at \$2.10.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Enclosed find \$..... for which please enter my subscription for the term of years and send me the twelve apple trees postpaid as per your offer.

Name.....

Address.....

The Capper Poultry Club

Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....county in the Capper 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: 10 to 18.

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Some women, however, do not know that food made with cheaper baking powders, containing alum and phosphate compounds, is often inferior in taste and texture;—many of the highest food authorities have declared alum baking powders to be unwholesome and injurious.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

Royal Contains No Alum—
Leaves No Bitter Taste

Six Roses Free

Can you imagine anything more beautiful than a garden of delightful Roses? Each morning you see them the delight grows more wonderful.

Don't Delay—Order Yours Today



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

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

DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS—Coppery-pink.

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

PRESIDENT TAFT—Shining, intense deep pink.

BRITISH QUEEN—Blush, changing color to pure white.

MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD—Rich deep citron-yellow.

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We will send these six everblooming roses free with a yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription rate of \$1.00 or with a 3-year subscription at \$2.00.

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find \$..... for which send me your paper for the term of years and the six roses free and prepaid.

Name

Address

A PERPLEXING PERIOD

When a child is trying to sustain the demands of growth and likewise keep up under the class-room strain upon mental and nervous energy, nothing more helpful could be suggested than that dependence be placed upon

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Its energizing and nourishing virtues are particularly beneficial to the blood and tend to build up strength and confirm a child in robustness.

A growing child needs Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 18-28

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GUARANTEED

You don't work your horses in poor fitting, galling harness—why work yourself in any but the easiest fitting, most comfortable and best-wearing work clothes—**KEY OVERALLS.**

If they do 't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

BOYS' OVERALLS LIKE MEN'S

Should your dealer be out of you: size, write **LAKIN-McKEY** Ft. Scott, Kansas.

With the Home Makers

In and Of the World Club Has a "Flower" Meeting

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

MRS. ENLAW had asked every member of the newly organized club to make a special effort to be present at the next meeting which was to be held at her home and every woman was in her place at the appointed time. It had required some extra effort on the part of some of them, too, to arrange the household duties so they might leave with a clear conscience.

"I stirred up my sponge for bread at noon yesterday, mixed it stiff last night and baked it early this morning," said Mrs. Jones.

"I had mending which I should have done," Mrs. Streeter rejoined, "but I am so glad I left it and came. I know the meeting will freshen me up and I can accomplish more tomorrow because of this bit of recreation." And she settled back comfortably in her chair.

"Recreation is the greatest need of farm women generally," said Mrs. Arnold.

"I am glad we now have the club to help furnish that; and the next great need," Mrs. Streeter contributed, "is beauty."

"Real or personal, Sadie?" Mrs. Daly asked.

"Real—really truly," Mrs. Streeter replied good naturedly. "I meant beautiful surroundings, especially. And I mean to set you all a good example this year. We've always had just a yard, but this year we intend to have a lawn with our favorite flowers and velvety grass."

"Well, there's no reason why people in the country should not have pretty lawns, but many of us do not. I am afraid we are too practical—we plant peas instead of posies," Mrs. Arnold admitted.

"Yes we let the practical crowd out the beautiful and yet we need the beautiful things almost as much as we do the purely useful. And especially the children need them. If we make up our minds to have flowers, the whole family will be interested and time will be found for them. Why John and the youngsters are quite as much interested in the lawn as I am. John plowed and harrowed the ground and planted a mixture of blue grass and white clover. The ground was in such good condition that we should have a fine stand."

"What flowers are you planning to have?" Mrs. Daly asked interestedly.

"We're planning this year for those that will require little care. To begin with, there was that great old Lilac bush in the back corner of the yard. We left that alone, but John took up the Spirea and Peonies and set them at the outer edge of it. There will be a long hedge of Spirea, white clumps of Peonies, and inside that hedge a long row of Iris. That will be our permanent flower garden, and we shall add to it from time to time. Then we wish some annuals and perennials, first of all I decided upon Poppies—I love these brilliant blossoms and if their mission is to be the addition of brightness into dull lives, what flower is better qualified? And once sown, they will sow their own seed and come up year after year. The Perennial Pinks and hardy Phlox, too, I mean to have. And a

Wisteria vine will run over the porch."

Every woman was interested. "I have such a big lot of Pansy plants in the hot-bed which I shall be glad to share with you at transplanting time, as a reward for arousing our enthusiasm," laughed Mrs. Jones. "I like that little, old-fashioned house down the road, the one almost smothered by Hollyhocks—I mean to plant some, too, altho they do not bloom until the second year."

"Zinnias have been greatly improved of late years, and don't you adore the Mignonette and Verbenas, too?" someone else spoke up.

"I like them all," Mrs. Streeter said, "but I can't begin to plant all of them. But if we plant our favorites, we shall have a great deal of beauty at home and beauty all along the road."

Setting Her Right

Angry Purchaser—Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as 12 eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me?

Poultry Raiser—Yes, ma'am.

Angry Purchaser—Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them, and sometimes not so many, in one day?

Poultry Raiser—I don't know, ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you look for them only once a week I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did.—Exchange.

Tuneful Tonsil Talk

Mary had a little cough,
Its bark was loud and sneezy,
And everywhere that Mary went
That cough was always wheezy.

It went with her to school, of course,
And met the school physician,
Who found her adenoids were large,
According to his mission.

But now those horrid adenoids,
Her cough and tonsils vicious,
Repose upon a doctor's shelf,
And Mary feels delicious.

—Exchange.

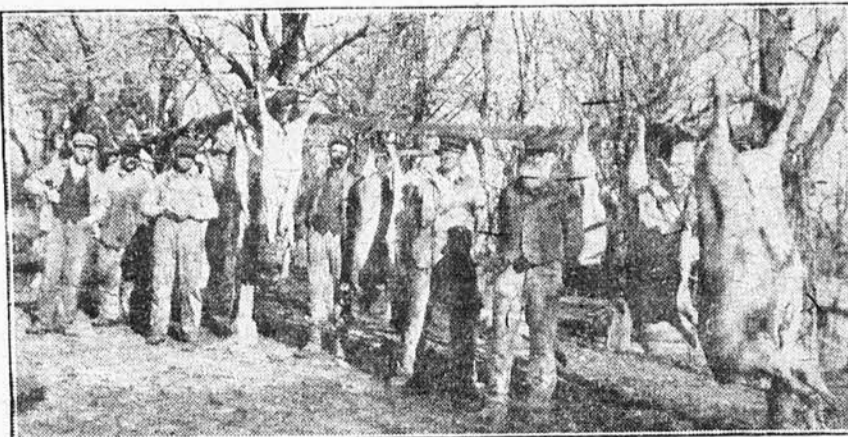
Beating the Packers

We butchered 11 hogs and one beef the day the accompanying photograph was taken. I had four men helping me and it took 3 hours to do the killing.

We scalded the meat in the scalding vat at a temperature of 156 degrees, hung it up for 2 hours, then cut up the heads. We then cut up the hogs and put the meat on the floor of the smokehouse for 48 hours. The meat was ready to cure by that time and after rubbing on the curing mixture, we let it lay 15 days. For curing 1,000 pounds of meat we used 10 quarts of table salt, 6 pounds of brown sugar, 1 pound of black pepper and ½ pound of salt peter. After the meat was cured we put it in the smokehouse for 10 days, then wrapped it in paper and hung it up again.

I have butchered 26 hogs for my neighbors this winter. In this way we are beating the packers out of some of their profits and saving money for ourselves.

Lawson Viers,
Smith Co., Kansas.



Butchering Scene at the Home of Lawson Viers, of Smith county, Kansas, when 11 Hogs and One Beef were Killed in One Day.

For Those Who Crochet

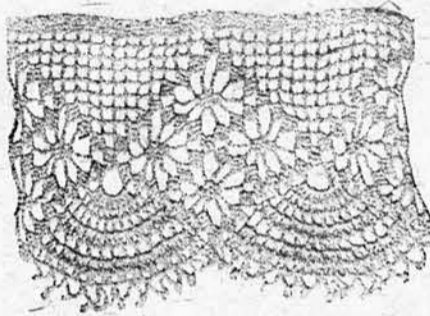
[Prize Design.]

This spider web pattern makes a pretty edge for pillow slips, table runners and so forth. Begin with a chain (ch) of 52 stitches (st), turn.

1st row—3 double crochet (d c) thread over hook once) in next 3 st, (ch 6, skip 6 st, 4 single crochet (s c) in next 4 st, ch 6, skip 6 st, 4 d c in next 4 st) twice, 1 space (sp) 4 d c, turn.

2nd row—4 d c in 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, ch 5, 3 s c over 4 s c, (1 between each 2), ch 5, 4 d c over ch, 1 sp, 4 d c, ch 5, 3 s c, ch 5, 4 d c, turn.

3rd row—Slip stitch (sl st) over 3 d c, ch 3, 3 d c over ch, * ch 4, a treble crochet (tr c) in 2nd s c, ch 4, 4 d c, ch 4, a tr c in sp, ch 4, 4 d c, ch 4, a tr c in 2nd s c, ch 4, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, turn.



4th row—4 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, ch 5, 3 s c over tr c and ch on each side, ch 5, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, turn.

5th row—Like 3rd row to *, * ch 6, 4 s c, ch 6, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, turn.

6th row—4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, ch 5, 3 s c, ch 5, 4 d c, turn.

7th row—Like 3rd to *, ch 4, a tr c in 2nd s c, ch 4, 4 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, turn.

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

9th row—ch 11, skip 3 d c, 4 d c in next 4 st, 9 sp, 4 d c, turn.

10th row—Like 8th row, putting last 3 d c under 11 ch. Do not turn, but ch 3, make 10 d c under same 11 ch, join to corner of next row back, turn.

11th row—(ch 1, d c in d c) 10 times, ch 3, 3 d c under 3 ch and 4 c in d c, ch 4, tr c in sp, ch 4, 4 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, turn.

12th row—Same as 6th row to scallop, the last 3 d c under 3 ch, d c in each d c, and in 3 ch at the end, with 2 ch between each d c, join to next row back, ch 3, join to the corner of next row, turn.

13th row—ch 1, 2 d c under 2 ch, repeat around scallop, ch 1, and 1 d c in last d c, ch 3, 3 d c under 3 ch and d c in d c, work across like 5th row from *, turn.

14th row—Same as 4th row, putting the s c over 4 s c, ch 3, d c in d c, then * ch 3, d c under 1 ch, repeat around scallop, ch 3, d c in top of 3 ch, join to next row back, ch 3, join to next, turn.

15th row—Make 3 d c under each 3 ch, with 1 ch between the groups, ch 1, d c in d c, ch 3, 3 d c under 3 ch, d c in d c, work across like the same as 3rd row from * with tr c in 1st sp, turn.

16th row—Same as 2nd row to scallop, putting the s c in tr c and ch on each side, ch 1, d c in d c, * ch 1, 2 d c with 1 ch between, in 1st and 3rd d c, repeat from * around scallop, ch 1, d c in top of 3 ch, join to corner of 1st row, turn.

17th row—ch 9, fasten back in 5th st for a picot, ch 4, skip 1 ch, fasten under next, repeat around scallop, fasten last in d c, ch 3, 3 d c under 3 ch and d c in d c, (ch 6, 4 s c, ch 6, 4 d c) twice, 1 sp, 4 d c, turn. Repeat from 2nd row.

For the insertion, omit scallop and make both edges alike. Irene Hatch. Coffey Co., Kansas.

Dishes Made on the Farm

Mock Strawberries (Prize Recipe)—Peel and cut rhubarb in small pieces and boil until tender. Drain and add 4 tablespoons of strawberry juice to each pound of rhubarb. Add enough molasses to sweeten and color a pale pink. Serve as cold as possible.—Mrs. B. C. W., Barton Co., Kansas.

Southern Potato Salad—Mix together 2 cups of mashed potatoes, rubbed thru a colander, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of celery, chopped fine, 2 tablespoons of gherkin pickles, chopped fine, and salad dressing. A good way to mix the ingredients so as not to break the potato flakes is to sprinkle the celery, pickles and salad dressing over each layer of potatoes as it comes from the colander. Cabbage

may be substituted for the celery. Make the salad dressing as follows: Beat 1 egg well, add salt, 1 teaspoon of sugar, and 1 teaspoon of flour. Have boiling $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of vinegar and 1 tablespoon of butter and add the egg and flour mixture, stirring while it thickens. If cabbage is used in the salad, add 1 teaspoon of celery salt to the dressing.—Prudence Morris, Otero Co., Colorado.

Sweet Potatoes—Boil and mash sweet potatoes, adding salt, butter and sugar as desired. Place in a baking pan with a layer of marshmallows on top. Brown in the oven. Serve while hot.—Grace Brotemarkle, Phillips Co., Kansas.

A Checkerboard Cake—Divide common cake batter into three equal parts and color each differently. One part may be left white, one part darkened with chocolate and a third colored pink with a reliable fruit coloring. Grease three round cake tins and in them arrange the batter in three divisions. The first tin may have a ring of white batter around the edge, next a ring of pink, with the center filled with the dark batter; the second tin would then have pink around the edge, chocolate next and white in the center; the third tin would have chocolate around the edge, white next and pink in the center. Make each strip of batter as nearly equal as possible. When the three layers have been put together with white icing, a slice from the cake will contain nine squares.—Mrs. E. M. T., Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

Where Brains are Needed

Bridget when asked what was the matter with her cake, replied, "Faith an' oi had no eggs, an' no butter, an' no nuffin to make it out of." In the same way many women dread housecleaning, knowing there can be no new wallpaper, carpet or piece of longed-for furniture to add inspiration to what is always a more or less trying ordeal. My mother always said that the good cook was not the one that could get a good meal when she had everything to do with, but the one that could perform miracles, as it were, with insufficient material and utensils and an old cracked stove. So it is with the housekeeper. She who is really successful "counts her many blessings" and uses her creative faculties. Here are a few suggestions that might help such a one:

If the walls are unpapered, get alabastine, which is very inexpensive and by following the printed directions you can apply it yourself. Then with a stencil of some appropriate design and ordinary school paints, paint a pretty border.

Go over the hardwood floor with the following preparation: $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of boiled linseed oil and 1 heaping tablespoon of burnt umber. Heat the oil hot, stir in the finely powdered umber and apply hot with an old paint brush. A filler which can be secured at a paint store should be used to fill the cracks of the old soft-wood floors, and they should then be painted.

A small-sized bottle of furniture polish will go over all the better furniture. Old furniture can be made very beautiful by removing the old varnish with a remover, and then staining it, or painting it white or enameling it.

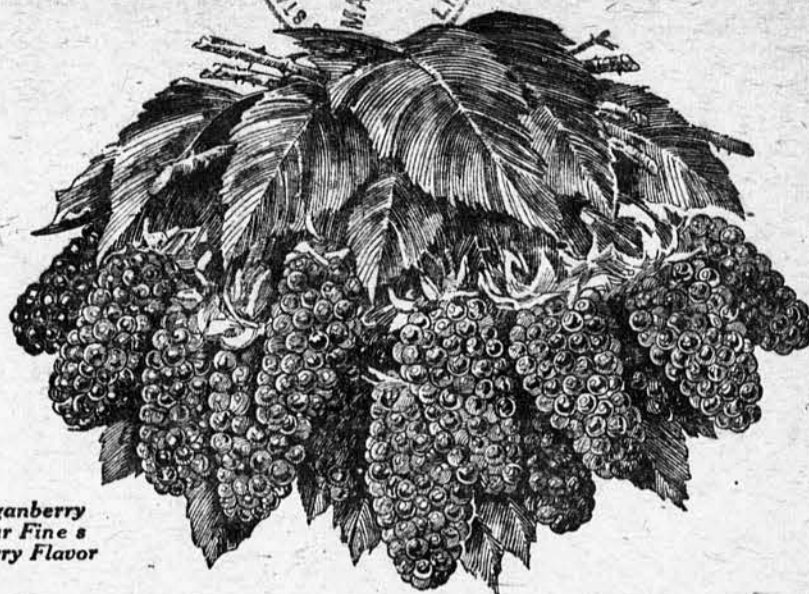
The old broken-down chairs can be patched up, rebottomed and painted brown or gray. The old rocker can be made into an easy chair by removing the rockers, padding the chair and then covering with cretonne or even comfort calico, and using tape and brass-headed tacks.

Take heavy cord or binding twine and fix up the sagging springs of the old lounge and pad it and recover it. Jute feed sacks can be used for this if dyed the desired color. A few cushions can be manufactured from chicken feathers and the old piece bag.

Comfortable window seats can be made from boxes bought at a clothing store and hinges at a 10-cent store. These seats also can be covered with jute sacks dyed. These seats are a never failing source of joy to the housewife, as they can be utilized to hold many, many things.

A bookcase for school books can be fashioned from a box and a curtain made from an old dress skirt, dyeing it the desired color, and this curtain hung on a small brass-rod.

For the curtains, dye and sew flour or feed sacks so as to have a long half-width curtain on each side of the window and a short curtain between them.



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You will find a bottle in each package filled with fruit-juice essence. All fruit flavors are made by condensing the juice of fresh, ripe fruit.

The flavors are abundant. We use half a Pineapple to flavor one Jiffy-Jell dessert. We use 65 big Loganberries to flavor another. So each dessert brings you the healthful delights of much fresh fruit.

12½ Cents Per Dinner

Jiffy-Jell comes ready-sweetened, in proper color and acidulated. You simply add boiling water, let it partly cool, then add the flavor from the vial.

Jiffy-Jell

For Desserts and Salads

ply add boiling water, let it partly cool, then add the flavor from the vial.

One package serves six people in mold form, or twelve if you whip the jelly—all for 12½ cents. That means a rich fruit dainty for less than pies or puddings cost.

Lime-fruit flavor makes a tart, green salad jelly. Serve with your salad or mix the salad in before cooling. Or mix in meat scraps and make a jellied meat loaf.

Mint flavor makes rich mint garnish jelly to serve with roast lamb or cold meats.

Just Compare It

Compare this real-fruit Jiffy-Jell with the old-style gelatine dainties. It costs no more, yet it supplies you true-fruit desserts and salads. Try Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime and Mint. Do this now, and we will pay you by sending aluminum molds, as we offer.



Made with Pint Fruit Salad Mold Style E

Gifts to Users

Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell, then send this coupon to us.

Enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send you three Individual Dessert Molds as pictured, made of pure aluminum.

Or enclose 20c and we will send you six of these molds in assorted styles—enough to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60c per set.

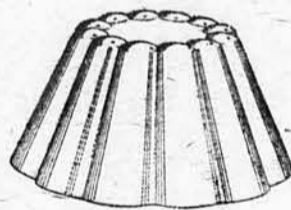
Or enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send your choice of our pint molds as follows. All are pure aluminum, valued at 50c each.

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

Pint Dessert Mold, fluted, like Style 6. Ask for C.

Pint Vegetable Salad Mold. Ask for D.

Pint Fruit Salad Mold. Ask for E.



Style 6



Style 5



Style 4

10 Flavors in Glass Vials

One in Each Package

Mint
For Mint Jell
Lime
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Raspberry
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Also Coffee
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Two Packages
for 25 Cents



Write plainly and
give full address.
Your Name _____

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Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture. This alone has the true-fruit flavors in vials. Mail coupon to

Waukesha Pure Food Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin

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I have today received two packages of Jiffy-Jell from _____

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MAKE ONE BATCH OF DOUGH DO FOR TWO BAKINGS

Make up a batch of dough with Calumet Baking Powder. Use part of it in a baking for your evening meal. Put balance of dough in the ice box—for breakfast biscuits. Fine, flaky, tempting biscuits that fairly "pop" with goodness. The leavening action of

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never begins until the baking is put into the oven—exposed to oven heat. There is no loss of strength in can or in dough. While you are saving minutes with Calumet you are saving money and materials too.

You Save when you buy it—You Save when you use it—You Save materials it is used with

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GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

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

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FENCE**

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TRACTOR!** WRITE FOR SPECIAL PROPOSITION
LIBERAL DISCOUNT and TERRITORY

Victory Tractor Co. 614 Hearst Bldg., Chicago

These should match the room for which they are intended.

All but a very few pieces of the useless bric-a-brac should be relegated to the attic.

The money received from a dozen hens would more than cover the cost of all this and the results will more than justify the outlay. When you get thru rejuvenating, you will have something comfortable and "homey" and will also have the satisfaction of knowing that more brains went into your housecleaning than dollars.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

A Good Word for the Hand Mill

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Some of the sewing bought for fall and winter wear has been crowded into the spring work basket. Among other articles is a plaid, kilted skirt planned for the school girl to wear with a blue middie. We shall still make the skirt but instead of the waist of lining material, we shall use the same goods. The neck is cut low and that and large armholes are finished with bias folds of the plaid. In this way we have a combination of skirt and of dress to wear with light waists. If we did not have a second girl ready to step into the older one's clothes, we should straighten the side seams of some of last summer's kimonos, turn up the bottoms, and make middie blouses of dresses that are too short this season.

Some of the articles advertised in the mail order houses' special sales are real bargains. Occasionally it would seem that the house has contracted for more of some articles than were sold in the sale and succeeding price lists furnish quotations of prices that are less than those given in the special sale. We heard of one man who hurt his conscience by dating his check two days in the past so as to get in on a sale bargain for February. When the March price list came his bargain was quoted at 50 cents less.

We recently bought a hand-mill that is a good example of the price changes we have mentioned. We do not care much that the March price is less than the February. In the month of use, the children have ground quantities of their favorite popcorn, breakfast food, cornmeal sufficient for family use and whole wheat flour as good as any we have ever bought. The mill cost a little more than \$3. It may be regulated to grind flour fine or coarse or to merely crack grain. Its use furnishes children with a good exercise that they seem to enjoy. We expect to grind much of our own chick feed in it.

Usually we have kaffir or feterita for young chickens. This year we have none so we shall have to grind corn into chop. We shall probably not go beyond our usual aim to raise 100 Reds to maturity. The culls usually find the frying pan before they are fully grown.

We should like to try turkeys again but the coyotes are not to be trusted. Unless the turkeys were shut in a house until late in the morning, they would probably make a coyote's breakfast. We knew of one chicken—that tried roosting in an apple tree in the orchard last fall that lost his life. It would seem that coyotes sometimes get bolder than that in Utah. A brother, writing from there, tells of hearing the cat running around the house. Revolver in hand he stepped out to see what was the trouble. To his surprise there was Mr. Coyote looking at him over the porch railing. There was a trap on one of the coyote's front feet and he was dragging another but they did not prevent him from running a swift race after the cat. He was probably half starved—seldom is a coyote so bold. Turkeys are said to do well there—dry climate and lots of grasshoppers. They have coyote enemies and hawk enemies, however.

Games of My Childhood

My childhood games come vividly to mind on long stormy days. In school, spelling games were popular. In railroad spelling one person spelled a word, the next began a word with the last letter of the first word and so forth, as cat, far, robber.

Hood's spelling game is played much like dominoes. Each player has six cardboard letters. One letter is put down by each person, each one trying

to build a word. If letters that begin words are not held by players, as g, k, or w, v, they draw from the reserve until they get a suitable letter.

The best game at home was one mother always enjoyed. It didn't interfere with dishes or ironing. The first player said, "My word begins with 'l' and has four letters." We soon guessed that the word was "lamp," as we always gave objects in the kitchen.

Mrs. B. J. Clark.

Logan Co., Kansas.

For the Home Dressmaker

9197—Ladies' and Misses' Combination. The closing is at the center front, and the drawers are open style. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

9224—Ladies' and Misses' Waist. There are no shoulder seams in this waist as the back and fronts are cut in one. Sizes 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

9207—Girls' Dress. The short sleeves



and straight plaited skirt are joined to an underwaist at the regulation waistline. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9225—Childs' Feeding Apron. The apron is made with long sleeves and fastens at the back. Sizes 1, 3 and 5 years.

9200—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. The closing is at the left side front. The short gathered tunic is attached to the two-piece gathered skirt at the slightly raised waistline. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

His Strong Point

"Is your husband much of a provider, Malindy?"

"He jes ain't nothin' else, ma'am. He gwine to git some new furniture providin' he gits de money; he gwine to git de money providin' he go to work; he go to work providin' de job suits him. I never see such a providin' man in all mah days."—San Francisco Chronicle.

If you have a kodak picture that would be of interest to other folks, send it to Stella G. Nash, Editor Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., with a 3-cent stamp if you wish it returned.

Take what you eat; eat what you take.

For Our Young Readers

Birds Enjoy Games As Much As Young Folks Do

BY HARRIETTE WILBUR

BROTHER GEORGE was tired of playing with his new engine, Jean had finished preparing her lessons for the next day and Ruth's mending was laid aside for another evening.

"Now, it's time for a bird story," suggested mother, with a smile, knowing that Uncle Jim had many observations to relate, made during his long career as a surveyor.

"Yes," agreed the children, "now we want a bird story."

"Did I ever tell you about the Old Squaw pow-wow I once witnessed?" asked Uncle Jim, after a moment's thinking.

"A bird story," insisted George.

"That's what it is—an Old Squaw duck pow-wow. Don't you know the bird? Not that I'd expect you to, for it is one of the ducks which breeds in the far North, visiting the United States only in the late fall and winter. Even experienced hunters know it chiefly as a very swift flier, extremely hard to get—which makes it a tempting mark. Great Lakes fishermen occasionally find one in their nets, for the bird is an expert diver and underwater swimmer, and lives principally on fish and such water food."

"The flock I speak of numbered several dozens, there must have been at least a hundred of them, positively the noisiest ducks that fly. All morning they had been loafing around the river where I was camped. It was quiet there, and neither I nor my men were disturbing them; we'd bagged enough game a few days before to last us for some time, and anyway, the Old Squaw is not good eating."

"At first, tho, I thought the birds were Pintail ducks, for the males had the same long central, pheasant-like tail feathers. But I soon learned their identity from one of the bird books I had with me. The Old Squaw is much more sharply marked in color, being black and white whereas the Pintail is gray-brown and white, and wears horn-rimmed spectacles. The birds made a pretty sight in the water, the males in their long-tailed black and white velvet overcoats, and their wives in bunty brown jackets, and all white vested."

"They gabbled and scolded for several hours there, resting from a long flight and enjoying the wild rice and minnows the river offered them. But along in the afternoon—a clear, calm, bright Indian Summer day, enough to drive any bird into cutting up didoes—our attention was attracted to an unusual commotion in the air above the river. It was a regular whirlwind of Old-Squaws, male and female, milling round and round like the funnels of a cyclone."

"They were all at it, at various times, wheeling round and round high in the air, at such speed the wind whistled and hummed thru their wings. Ever see one of those spiral fire escapes—the children start at the top and slide round and round to the bottom? Well, that was what these birds were doing. The top of their aerial chute was high above the river, almost out of sight, and ended somewhere below the surface of the water."

immense whirling snowflakes. "It seemed to be merely a game, enjoyed for the fun of it, as after the whistling descent and the dive into the water, a bird would dart off for another slide. And they kept it up for hours, until we fairly expected the whole flock to drop dead with weariness."

"Altho these birds had made a journey of thousands of miles from the far Arctic lands where they had nested, this whirling romp was a pleasant diversion after the long trip, and they enjoyed it to the full. It looks as entertaining as an Indian pow-wow and as interesting as some things I've seen civilized human beings do for diversion."

The Twins With Our Pig

This is a picture of my sister's twins. Their names are Ok and Lahoma (Oklahoma)—a boy and a girl. This is our pet pig.

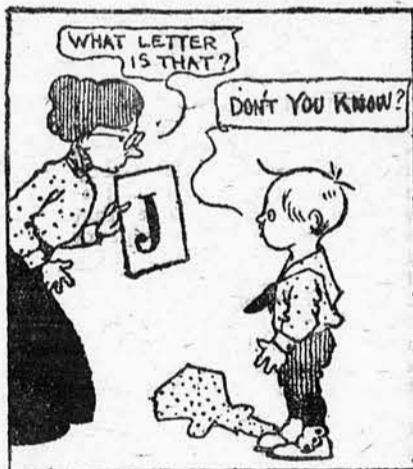


Papa has taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for a number of years. My parents came from Kansas but I was born in Oklahoma.

Anadarko, Okla. Margaret Gordon.

Don't You Know?

This puzzle represents a deity whom you have studied about in mythology. If you can guess the answer send it to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who



send correct solutions. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter. Give your name, age, county and complete address.

Solution March 8 puzzle—a spring-time adjective: Animated. The prize winners: Eugene Shaffer, Milan, Kan.; Albert Eckert, Moline, Kan.; Edgar Morrison, Salina, Kan.; Margaret Higginson, Mulvane, Kan.; Frances Richards, Dighton, Kan.; Leeta Wade, Chan, Colo.

Take No Chances

"This safety-first idea is pretty good stuff," said Pennsylvania Hungry as he sat down in a soft corner of his private boxcar.

"That's right," agreed Hobo Hank. "Every now and then you read about some guy getting drowned in a bathtub."

That Sounds Good!

—when the dinner bell means Sunshine L-W Soda Crackers—and milk—and jam!

Mother has found something that makes every meal taste good! Sunshine L-W Soda Crackers are nourishing. They have that freshly-baked flavor—and just hit the hungry spot!

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Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits



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BIG Family-Size
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WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T.J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS
Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 18c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$6.00 to \$8.00 (as to size) No. 2, \$5.00 to \$7.00
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

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Letters from Farm Folks

Farmers Discuss the Primary Law, Marketing, Roads, Daylight Saving and Care of Brood Sows

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, churches, good roads, politics, rural improvement, war taxes, compulsory military training, government ownership and control of railroads, unsatisfactory livestock shipping service, the League of Nations as a means of obtaining a permanent peace, and dairy farming. Also send us suggestions for best methods of stopping profiteering.

Write us whether you think we have too many farm tenants in Kansas. What plans can you offer for improving the condition of farm tenants? What legislation do you think is needed? Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Indorses the Primary

I see by last week's Topeka Capital that an effort was made to abolish the primary for all state offices. Congressmen and United States Senators. Please publish in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, the names of all senators and representatives who vote for such a change. The people of Kansas do not want their franchise taken from them, neither in whole nor in part. I desire to know the names of those who would attempt to rape our rights as

American citizens. I can scarcely conceive the idea of a legislator who would do so, should he expect ever again to receive the support of his constituents.

Ellsworth, Kan.

Opposes Daylight Plan

I know, and everybody else who is acquainted with farm life knows, that the change in time breaks up the farmer's day for the benefit of the city men, the most of whom I dare say spend the extra hour joy riding or in a similar manner. Now you head your paper the "Farmers" Mail and Breeze so I appeal to you, asking whether there can't be something done to retain our present time. I could give many reasons why a farmer prefers the present time, but I suppose you have troubles of your own, and don't care to hear ours. I know there is a discussion on now in the house in regard to this change, but can't you arrange to give the farmers an opportunity to help a bit also?

Coats, Kan.

Care of the Brood Sow

This has been pig week at Ash Grove Farm. We have given the sows plenty of range pasture thru the winter and access to rye pasture. I'm strong for rye pasture as it supplies green feed the greater part of the winter and the

hogs do not root it up as they do alfalfa.

About three days before they are due to farrow, I put the sows in their farrowing pens, feed them a ration of ground barley, corn and tankage and some alfalfa leaves. I watch them very closely and at farrowing time, I make it a rule to be on hand with my "brooder" as I call it, this brooder being a box large enough to hold a whole litter. It is padded on the bottom and sides with old carpet. I set a jug of hot water wrapped with burlap in it, and place the box out of reach of the sow. Then when I have forceps, teeth nippers, and ear markers handy, I am all ready for business. As the pigs are farrowed, I dry them off on a gunny sack, nip off the little tusks, give them the ear mark, and put them in the brooder where they snuggle up to the hot jug. It is a long night sometimes and a tedious job when the sow is slow, very much like going fishing when the nibbles are slow and far between. But just be patient, there will be a fine catch and you will land the bacon all right.

W. I. Jordan.
Jewell City, Kan.

Says Capper Favors Farmers

I take the liberty of congratulating Senator Capper for his success in politics and wish to thank him for the stand and fight he has waged for the farmers in general, especially the Northern and Western farmers. I only hope he will still keep up the fight for the farmers' cause. The farmers always look to someone to fight their battles for them.

The unfairness of marketing and transportation is the farmer's greatest trouble. I hope Senator Capper will

do all he can for us, otherwise the farming industry may perish on "the rocks." The unfair price-fixing and discrimination of the past two years almost ruined us. Everything we had to buy was "sky high," while what we had to sell was "fixed," so that we could not have a counter-balance.

Craig, Colo.

O. M. Burk.

Urges Good Roads

One live topic right now is good roads. While I am discussing it, let me say the worst difficulty farmers have is caused by the snow drifting into the roads running east and west, especially where the fields and pastures are bare on the north side. Now if a hedge was planted 45 or 50 feet north of the roads in the pastures and a few rows of the crops grown were left standing in the cultivated fields the same distance these would act as do the sheds which the railroads build along their right of way and would keep the snow on field or pastures where it might do some good instead of becoming a public nuisance.

Under the same head I would say in cutting feed or corn fodder do not cut too close to the ground. The stubble will help to catch and hold the snow. Can a man afford to let the snow escape from his fields in Kansas?

Covert, Kan.

J. N.

Theorizing and Farming

Some of the winter work taking care of stock is not as easy as town men, who are telling us to have more stock, often think. We have to see that the stock is fed and pull the feed out from under snow, when it is 10 below zero. This is the time when the horses and cattle are the hungriest, and they eat their food as fast as we can carry it to them. By the time we have fed them all, our hands and feet are almost frozen. Next is chopping ice out of the water tank. The men who are farming on a piece of white paper would not touch this work with their dainty little fingers.

This isn't all, if we would count the price of feed of all kinds at the rate it is selling now, we would see easily that our horses and cattle "had eaten their heads off," and wouldn't bring what they ate up during the winter if we had to sell them. I have good proof of this.

D. Engelhart.

Sterling, Kan.

Likes Farmers Mail and Breeze

We have been readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for several years and would feel very much lost without it. In the last edition we read of Mr. Davis's experience in feeding silage to his cattle. We are silage boosters and have had good success. We would like to learn from Mr. Davis by letter or thru your paper if cattle would make the same gain on that sort of silage and good alfalfa hay instead of the cottonseed meal or why he did not feed hay with the meal and silage? And does he think or know whether kafir or feterita well seeded and matured would make as good silage if put into the silo in the proper kind of condition. Does he think 3-year-old cattle the most profitable to buy? We have been informed that it is necessary to change cattle from the silage to dry feed for several days before shipping in order to prevent scouring. Did he find this to be true? John Vernon Jr.

Simpson, Kan.

Kafir and Fertility

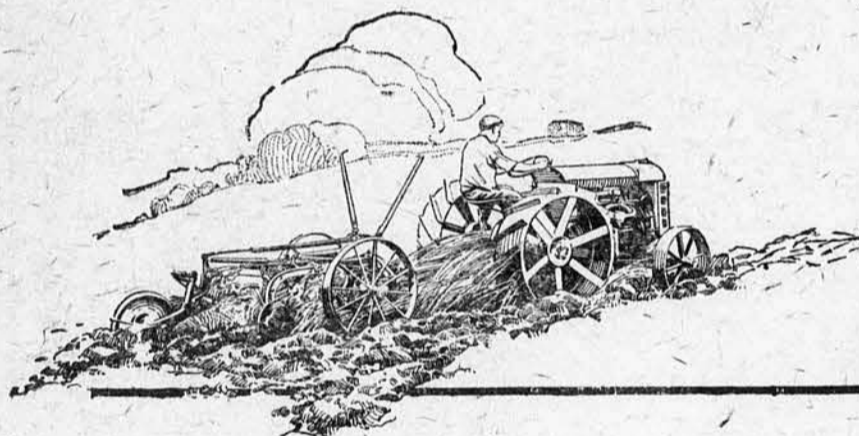
Carl Payne, a farmer living near Fontana, used 90 pounds of phosphate fertilizer to the acre last year on a field of kafir. That field ripened a good crop of seed, while the fields near by which were planted to the same variety matured very little seed.

Last year A. L. Pickrell, of Leon, planted kafir on land which had been in alfalfa for several years. The kafir planted after alfalfa matured well, while neighboring fields that had been planted to kafir several years ripened but little seed.

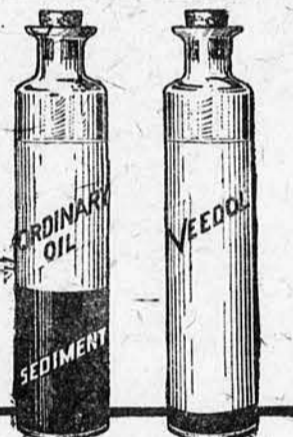
A farmer near Fern, about three miles southeast of Dennis, planted kafir on land which had not been farmed for two years, but had been permitted to go to weeds. On this land, the kafir matured well, while near by fields which had been cropped continuously ripened very little seed.

Do we need new varieties of kafir, or renewed fertility? J. E. Payne.

Parsons, Kan.



Don't let inferior oil stop your tractor



Showing sediment formed after 500 miles of running



Give special care to your truck

The farm truck makes money for the farmer just so long as it runs at minimum cost for repairs and layups. Geared low, the truck engine develops heat less only than that of the tractor.

Inferior oil that breaks down under heat and forms sediment is responsible for almost every difficulty with the truck engine.

Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, reduces sediment formed by 86%.

Because it resists heat, Veedol reduces evaporation 25% to 50%. This means great economy per mile and per gallon as well as protection against ordinary engine troubles.

NINETY per cent of the engine troubles of a tractor are preventable. With proper care and attention there need be no stops or layups for repairs during the months when your tractor is in continuous service.

At harvest, or ploughing time your machine may be worth several hundred dollars a day. If it stops, you not only lose its service but pay repair bills in addition.

Inferior oil is the cause of 90% of tractor engine trouble. Excessive dilution of the oil supply by fuel; loose bearings; overheating; excessive carbon deposits; knocking—all are directly traceable to poor oil.

Solving tractor problems

The special problem of tractor lubrication arises from the fact that a tractor runs at full engine speed for hours at a time. Tremendous heat is developed.

Under this intense heat ordinary oil breaks down very rapidly, forming large quantities of sediment which has no lubricating value.

How Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, prevents the formation of sediment is shown by the two bottles illustrated above.

Veedol is used and approved and recommended by leading tractor manufacturers, and carried in stock and sold by their agents throughout

the United States and Canada. In the official tests at the tractor demonstration at Salina, July 23rd and 24th, 1918, Veedol Special Heavy was used by all the leading tractor manufacturers. It was proven that Veedol Special Heavy was superior to other oils for the automobile type of tractor, as on examination it was found that the crankcase contained a lower percentage of kerosene contamination. Its kerosene content was 25% less than the average tests of the other makes of ordinary tractor oil.

Veedol Special Heavy is recommended particularly by Fordson and International Harvester Company dealers.

Buy Veedol today

Your dealer has Veedol in stock or can get it for you. If he cannot supply you, write us for the name of the nearest Veedol dealer. Enclose 10c for a copy of the 100-page Veedol book describing internal combustion engines. This book will save you many dollars and help you keep your gasoline engines running at minimum cost.

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Farmers are for the League

An International Agreement Wanted That Will Make It Unnecessary to Send Troops to Europe

THE LEAGUE of Nations plan never will be ratified in its present form. Nor should it be expected that the people will shut their eyes and adopt such a document without examination or discussion, especially when there is time for such discussion. That is not the American way of doing business. While doubtless many persons who never have read the plan are expressing themselves freely for or against it, this will lead them in time to inform themselves properly. There is reason to believe that the people as a whole will approve of any reasonably safe plan to put an end to wars.

Bryan declares the League "the greatest step toward peace," but thinks the present plan too indefinite.

The First Test

The first test of the question as a political issue comes from Pennsylvania, where recently a district which has sent a Republican to Congress for nearly 60 years, has just elected a Democrat to fill the vacancy on account of the death of the Republican incumbent. The Democratic candidate made support of the League of Nations his issue. His Republican opponent said he would be guided by his party leaders, and he lost out by nearly 8,000 majority.

It has been said farmers are not for the League plan. There must be some mistake about this, for last week five great organizations telegraphed the President, pledging the support of the organized farmers of America to a League of Nations. Numerous labor organizations have pledged the support of labor. The superintendent's branch of the National Educational association has wired its support. The General Wartime Commission of the Churches has telegraphed its "earnest desire" for the League.

National Farm Congress

The Farmers' National Conference on Reconstruction, held in Washington in January, sent the President a memorandum of its program of national and international reconstruction, and pledged the support of the organized farmers of America to a League of Nations. The memorandum expressed gratification that the proposed constitution of the League covered, in a large measure, the plan for such a League embodied in the program of the Farmers' National Conference. Then went on to say it believed in order to insure the full measure of enthusiastic endorsement by the American people, the constitution of the League of Nations should be amended to provide for the retention by member states of the right to determine laws of immigration. Also, that any nation may withdraw from the League upon giving a year's notice, by an affirmative referendum of the people of such nation. That the constitution shall define in exact terms the liabilities of a mandatory state. That membership in the League should not be conditioned upon the acceptance to serve as a mandatory.

The Farmers' National Conference recommended the creation under the League of an international investment board, an international board of trade, an international commerce commission and an international institute of agriculture in addition to the international labor bureau already provided for. This would constitute machinery for the settlement of international disputes.

The Farmers' National Conference suggested that the executive council provided for in the constitution of the League of Nations will supply the administrative machinery necessary for the adjustment of international disputes. "We, therefore," says the memorandum, "believe the establishment of an international court to be unnecessary and an invasion of the right of sovereignty as member states."

The delegation presenting this memorandum to the President, included the president of the American Society of Equity, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, the president of the National Federation of Gleaners, the managing

director of the Farmers' National Council, the secretary of the National Non-Partisan League, and other officers of these organizations.

Must Be Amended, Says Capper

On his return from Washington, Senator Capper was interviewed by the newspaper correspondents, and made this statement in regard to the League of Nations: "The general opinion in Washington is that the proposed constitution of the League must be amended. It never will be accepted by the Senate in its present form. President Wilson's program has strong opposition, even in his own party. Personally, I am strong for a League of Nations, or some form of international agreement that will lessen the chances for war, and I shall work to that end. But I believe the document that has been submitted should be amended so that it will provide more definitely against the relinquishment of American policies and abridgment of the sovereignty of the United States."

"It should specifically provide that the Monroe doctrine will not be infringed."

"We should contribute our share of the expense necessary to maintain a force sufficient to compel peace, but we want to proceed cautiously when it comes to giving foreign nations by majority vote of their representatives in the League, the power to say when and how this country shall send our boys to European battlefields. I was told at Washington that the changes suggested by Senator Knox and other Republican Senators would be accepted by the European nations."

Corn Borer Quarantine

A hearing to determine what is to be done with regard to quarantine of the territory in Massachusetts and New York infested by the European corn borer was held at the offices of the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, February 26. It previously was determined that the insect may infest, in addition to corn, many herbaceous plants, including such garden or flowering plants as celery, Swiss chard, green or string beans, beet tops, turnip tops, spinach, Dahlias, Gladioli, and Chrysanthemums. A great many truck growers and others who would be affected greatly by the proposed quarantine against interstate shipment of

such plants appeared at this conference.

The state governments of Massachusetts and New York are anxious to do everything possible to eradicate or control the pest. State authorities are now making preparations for handling the situation by state quarantine and otherwise, including the passage of additional legislation deemed necessary. The Department of Agriculture has already established a provisional quarantine with respect to this corn borer in Massachusetts. Additional Federal quarantine action will depend on the extent of co-operation, if any, needed to supplement quarantine and other control operations conducted under state authority. The areas infested, both in Massachusetts and New York, are entirely within the state boundaries, and the efficient control promised by the states may eliminate the necessity for any extended Federal control of interstate traffic.

Professor's Wife—My husband is, as usual, in his laboratory conducting chemical experiments. The professor expects to go down to posterity—(From the laboratory) Br-r-r! Bang!

Caller (startled)—I hope the professor hasn't gone.—Boston Transcript.

A rank growth of weeds becomes an asset when plowed under before they make seed.

Mohawks and Rocky Roads

Less than 222,311 miles of our total of 2,223,117 miles of highways are improved.

We could improve this percentage immensely by spending money on good roads, rather than on new tires that bad roads wear out.

Think it over. Boost good roads.

There's a rocky road, a bumpy road, or a bad strip of roadway of some sort, between you and your market. It's punishing your tires—putting a terrific strain upon them.

Many tires which may give good mileage under easy conditions won't stand up long under this abuse.

The strain may not show on their treads. For those bumps and strains don't hurt the rubber. They pound away at the fabric, sometime breaking one or two plies down underneath. The break may not show for weeks. But it is there. It spreads. Other plies give way. Suddenly, you have a blowout. You wonder why.

Mohawk tires don't give way even under such severe service as this. Most sizes have one more ply of fabric than other makers think it necessary to use. And this extra ply makes all the difference in the world in the strength of the tire.

Of course, Mohawks would give good mileage without this extra ply if they were always used on smooth roads and pavements.

But the Mohawk Company believes that Mohawk users cannot always pick and choose their roads. They have to go where they want to, when they want to.

Because of this we haven't skimped on a single feature. We pay more money for our rubber and fabric than most makers so that we can secure the best.

We use a generous quantity of these materials. Mohawk Tires actually weigh more than other tires because there is more good rubber in them. For example, the Mohawk Cord Tire weighs 8 to 10 pounds more than most other cord tires on the market.

We hire the most experienced workmen we can find and give them plenty of time to put the best they know into every tire.

There is nothing mysterious or secret about such methods. Just a reasonable logical policy of building honest tires so that every tire produced will give the buyer a good big value in mileage.

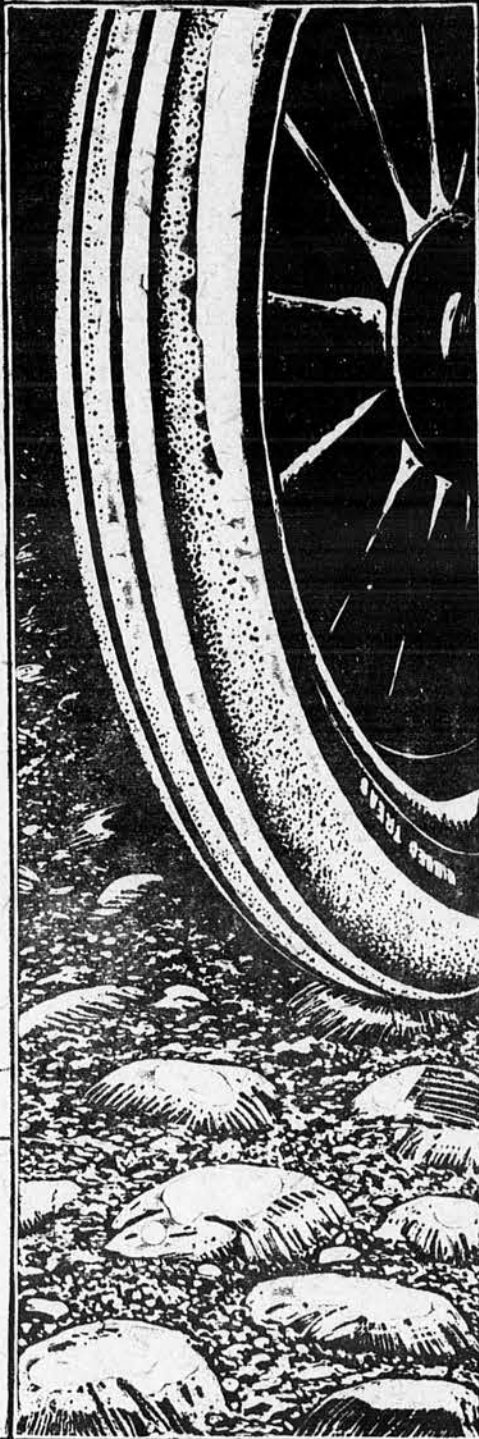
Isn't that the sort of a tire that appeals to you?

Good dealers almost everywhere sell Mohawks.

MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Branches at:
New York Boston Chicago Atlanta Kansas City San Francisco
Write for the Name of Our Nearest Distributor.

MOHAWK
"Quality" TIRES



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.

A Question of Inbreeding

Can a purebred registered sow's pigs be registered if bred by a full brother? Will the pigs be thrifty? M. W. H. Stockton, Kan.

The pigs of a registered sow sired by her full brother can be registered. Ordinarily such close breeding is not practical. If, however, both parents are thrifty and well grown the pigs will probably be quite satisfactory. C. W. McCampbell.

Cows Lose Calves

I have several cows that have lost their calves at from 5 to 7 weeks before they were due. The calves are born alive, but are very weak and soon die. These cows are young, most of them having the second calf prematurely. Can you tell me what to do? ROBERT MURDOCK. Lyndon, Kan.

We are sending you our bulletin on contagious abortion and in it you will find a chapter devoted to the discussion of vaccines for the handling of this disease. If the bulletin does not make things plain to you, I trust that you will not fail to write us again. R. R. Dykstra.

Manhattan, Kan.

When Wheat is Heaving

We have some wheat ground that is cracking and heaving around the roots of the wheat. Is there any danger that will result from this condition? What can we do to remedy this trouble? P. L. JACKSON. Bazine, Kan.

If your ground is very wet and there is some heaving of the wheat, due to the alternate freezing and thawing of

the soil, there is a real danger that the wheat will be injured by the conditions you mentioned. However, this occurs so seldom in your section of the country that I am inclined to believe that no fear of heaving need be entertained. If your ground is dry, there is really nothing that you can do, and probably there is not any real danger of injury to your wheat. If the wheat is partly lifted from the ground by heaving, some of the injury can be prevented by rolling in the spring as early as the ground is sufficiently dry. I would not recommend this, however, unless it is positively necessary, as rolling greatly increases the danger of blowing the soil and this might easily prove more serious than the heaving. S. C. Salmon.

Manger Scabs

Please state what will cure manger scabs on calves. H. F. BARENBERG. Herndon, Kan.

If the calves are affected with mange, which is due to a parasite, either dip them in "lime and sulfur dip" or, in cold weather they may be hand dressed.

The chances are that the calves are affected with ringworm, which produces a scab but in which, contrary to mange, there is but very slight itching. Ringworm may be treated by washing off the scabs with soap and hot water and then painting the diseased surface two or three times a week with tincture of iodine. R. R. Dykstra.

Treatment for Distemper

I have a horse 6 years old. He had distemper last spring and his right nose runs and he coughs some. A READER. Kansas.

I would advise that this horse's teeth be thoroly examined, because a discharge from one nostril only, especially if it is of an offensive odor, usually indicates diseased teeth. This could be effectively treated by extraction of the diseased teeth. If they are sound, the nasal discharge may be a consequence of distemper and many times this may be successfully treated by steaming the animal with about

3 gallons of hot water to which has been added 4 ounces of hog dip. In order to keep the solution warm, a hot brick or piece of iron should be placed in it. The bucket and its contents are then placed in a long grain sack which is set in the feed box, the horse is tied up short and its nose inserted into the end of the grain sack. The steaming should be kept up for 10 to 30 minutes and should be repeated daily.

R. R. Dykstra.

Feeds for Brood Sows

I am wintering near Marshfield, Mo., 35 hogs of which 21 are sows and gilts. I expect to breed them in February. The barrows I am feeding so that I can turn them out in the spring. I can buy feeds at the following prices: Cottonseed, \$3.15; barley, \$3; gluten, \$3.25; shorts, \$2.20; rye shorts, \$3.10; chops, \$2.90; bran, \$1.80, and alfalfa meal, \$2.75. The owner of the mill who is feeding 90 hogs states he is feeding gluten almost exclusively and that it has proved very satisfactory. Besides the feeds mentioned I also have some corn silage. Please advise me what feeds to use. G. I. HARVEY. Muskogee, Okla.

You are particularly interested in gluten feed. Let me direct your attention to the fact that gluten feed is a by-product of corn and that corn and its by-products are very poor feeds upon which to develop brood sows because of the fact that the protein they contain are unbalanced being decidedly lacking in amino acids which are necessary for satisfactory animal growth and development. This applies particularly to the growth of the unborn pig as well as to young sows. Corn is also low in mineral content especially lime. This too is necessary for satisfactory growth.

One of the most satisfactory rations at present prices of feeds for carrying brood sows thru the winter is shorts and tankage fed in a self feeder allowing the sows to help themselves to these two feeds as they see fit. They will not gorge themselves. They have demonstrated their ability to select feeds and balance a ration when given an opportunity to do so. If you are not sufficiently familiar with the free choice self feeder method of feeding

hogs, you can plan to feed a ration consisting of shorts 90 per cent and tankage 10 per cent made into a slop. However dry feeding is much more satisfactory especially during the winter months. C. W. McCampbell.

Remedy for Abortion

I have 15 registered brood sows and they are troubled with abortion. They are running on rye pasture and I am feeding them shelled corn and oats in the morning and a light feed of shorts slop in the evening. I omit the oats in the evening but give them their shelled corn. The corn is fed dry and they have a good dry place to sleep in. Please give me any advice that you think will help me. EARL JONES. Florence, Kan.

It appears to me that your sows are affected with contagious abortion and as this disease is very similar to the condition in cattle, I am sending you, under separate cover, our contagious abortion bulletin. I wish to state, however, that the disease is not transmissible from cattle to pigs.

It seems to me that the best you can do in handling the trouble, is to separate the non-aborting from the aborting animals and to disinfect thoroly the premises. The aborted young, the after-birth, and all genital discharges should be thoroly disinfected or destroyed by burning. Since aborting sows have a genital discharge, they should be kept from the remainder of the herd. R. R. Dykstra.

Manhattan, Kan.

Treating Bruises

I bought two cars of cattle in Kansas City just before the big snow came and they seemed to be doing well until about two months ago. At that time there were several places on their bodies that swelled up and became sore. Please let me know what to do. FRANK WALZ. Hays, Kan.

It seems to me that these cattle may have become more or less injured when shipped, so that parts of the body were bruised and now pus is developing in the bruised area. The only thing to do for a condition of this kind is to clip the hair as short as possible at those places where a pus pocket develops. Then wash the outside with an antiseptic, and with a sterilized, sharp-pointed knife, open the abscess. A liberal incision should be made, otherwise the outside opening will close before the inside of the wound heals. The wound cavity should be carefully washed out with an antiseptic. If any of these pus pockets develop in the vicinity of large blood vessels or nerves, it is better to have a competent graduate veterinarian do this work. R. R. Dykstra.

When to Seed Clover

I am lost and ask you to help me out thru your farm questions in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I have a good upland field of wheat, I want to seed to grass, timothy, Alsike clover and Red clover. Which would be the best time to sow this spring on the wheat, or wait until September, to sow the timothy and Alsike, and then sow the Red Clover the following spring? Will the Alsike stand the winter? LOUISBURG, Kan. JOHN DALRYMPLE.

Timothy and clover can be seeded to the best advantage in the spring where wheat is used as a nurse crop. It is best to choose a time in late February or early March when the ground is honeycombed with frost, and scatter the seed at that time. The freezing and thawing of the soil will cover the seed sufficiently to enable it to germinate.

We prefer to sow a mixture of about 8 pounds of timothy, 5 pounds of Red clover, and 3 pounds of Alsike clover, to the acre.


Where it is possible to do so it is not a bad policy to sow the timothy with the wheat in the fall and the clover the following spring, but where you have not done so, it is possible to get a satisfactory stand of timothy by seeding in the spring with the clover. It would not be safe to seed either Alsike or Red clover late in the fall. In favorable seasons both Alsike and Red Clover will usually survive the winter if sown during the month of August. L. E. Call.

Dipping Eggs

What strength of solution of wood alcohol would you use to wash and disinfect eggs to prevent white diarrhea or any other disease? WILLIAMSTOWN, Kan. READER.

We do not recommend dipping eggs in any disinfectant to prevent white diarrhea. While some of the germs of this disease are on the shell a large number of them are in the yolk of the egg and therefore it would be folly to dip the eggs with the idea of killing the germs within the shell.

We have dipped eggs in 95 per cent grain alcohol to prevent other diseases but have never used wood alcohol for this purpose. ROSS M. SHERWOOD.



ORD. U.S.A.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Travel Pay for Soldiers

Is there any truth in the rumor that the soldiers from Europe after they land in this country must pay their own way home on the railroads? F. G. Alamosa, Colo.

I do not think there is any truth in the rumor.

What is a Cave?

Is a cave made or constructed by humans considered a building? J. F. B. MEMBER M. H. S.

No. If used as a dwelling it may be a home or dwelling place but is not a building unless constructed with stone, lumber, brick or some other kind of building material. If it is merely a hole in the ground it is not a building.

Division of Property

Mr. Hall, a widower with grown children, marries Mrs. Blank, a widow with grown children. Mrs. Blank sells all her property and wills it to her children. Now after marriage will one-half of Mr. Hall's property be her's, and can she will it to her children? J. S. B.

If she survives her husband she is entitled under our law to one-half of his estate, and can then will it to whom she pleases. She has no title to any part of her husband's property while he lives.

Can She Recover Land?

An invalid mother who owns 5 acres of timberland depended on her son to pay the taxes. He neglected to do so, and the land was sold for taxes. It was only three or four years that the taxes were not paid. What can she do about it? Can she get the land back if she pays the taxes? SUBSCRIBER.

If the tax deed actually has been issued and two years have elapsed without redemption the deed becomes final unless there is some defect in the matter of sale. The courts do not look with favor on tax deeds, and they can generally be set aside, but it would be necessary to bring an action to set aside the deed.

Rights of Employer

If A hires B to work for a week and B refuses to do some certain thing and A fires him, can B collect his full week's wages? A. G. S.

That would depend on what A ordered him to do. B was obligated to do such work as A directed him to do so long as the directions were reasonable, but he would not be required to perform labor which exposed him to extraordinary risks or hardships. I should advise on general principles that you pay him for his week and let it go. If he sues you he certainly would make it cost you more than the amount of his wages in any event.

Duties of R. F. D. Carrier

We have a rural free delivery but since the snow storm the carrier has made no effort to come. He made his last trip December 16, before the snow. The farmers are busy and have no time to go after the mail. Should he not be reported to the Postmaster General? If he cannot make the trip every day ought he not to make it at least once a week? If he cannot travel in his car can't he be made to come some other way? A READER.

Of course a rural carrier is not expected to do impossibilities. He is, however, required to make diligent effort to accommodate the patrons along his route. I do not know whether he has been derelict. If you have a complaint file it with the local postmaster.

How About the Straw?

A owns a farm which he rents to B without any contract. B leaves the farm and moves to C's place. Has A any right to one-third of the straw? How long has B a right to his two-thirds of the straw? E. V. S.

If there was no contract the custom of the country would govern. If it is the custom to divide the straw as well as the grain then A would be entitled to his third and B to two-thirds. B would have a reasonable time in which to haul his share of the straw from the place. No particular time is fixed but he should remove it in time so as not to interfere with farming operations by a subsequent tenant or by the land owner.

Renters' Rights

I am a renter whose lease on this farm expires March 1. Last summer some sort of an option was given for the sale of the farm, in which the prospective purchaser put up a forfeit of \$200, one half of which was to go to the owner of the farm and the other half to the agent in case of forfeiture. The purchaser was anxious to have some wheat sowed on the farm and asked me to

consider sowing some for him. I mentioned this to my landlord and was told that the deal would not be closed until September 1. Shortly after this a neighbor told me that he had sold some fodder to the new man so I concluded that the transaction was closed. In a few days the agent for the purchaser came to me with a letter asking that I put in 15 to 20 acres of wheat and deliver 1/2 of wheat raised at market. I agreed to this, disked up 20 acres of corn stubble and drilled 20 acres in wheat. Some time later I learned that the land had gone back to my landlord. Now while I should, perhaps, have inquired further, I was very busy and acted in good faith, supposing that the farm was sold. I believe that my landlord will do the square thing but am anxious to know where I stand legally. My landlord never openly approved or disapproved of my sowing the wheat either before or since the deal fell thru. C. H. B.

Your landlord evidently knew that you were putting in the wheat and gave his tacit consent. He is bound by this tacit agreement. You have a right to your share of the wheat.

Rental Contract

I rented a farm two years ago with the agreement to sow wheat. The landowner rented the land last year to another man, but the wheat was left to me on shares. In my contract it says, "No straw shall be moved from the farm but shall be fed on the place." The farm was sold recently to the renter, and the former landlord also sold him his share of the feed. Now the renter says he bought my share of the straw as I had no right to move it. Does the landowner have a right to sell my straw? Does the straw go with the land? D. R.

Before giving a definite answer I should like to know more about the rental contract. It would seem, however, that under your contract you had only a conditional right to a share in

the straw; that is you were to have the straw provided you fed it on the land. Having left the land you are no longer in position to feed it there, according to contract. As you cannot feed it where it is, and have not the right under your contract to haul it away, it seems to me that unless you can make some arrangement with the present owner of the land you are out.

Rights in Mutual Telephone

A number of farmers organize and build a mutual telephone line, each one sharing equally the expense of building said line and each one owning an equal share. One of the members sold his farm with the verbal agreement that the phone remain on the wall of the house and the purchaser understanding that it should remain attached to the line. Now the seller forbids the new occupant of the farm the use of the line and says he must pay for his share in the line or he will not permit him to use the phone. What use is the phone if he can't use the line? R. G.

Of course the phone is of no use without the use of the telephone line. If you can prove that the man who sold you the land also sold you his interest in the telephone company you can compel the company to give you service. You would of course have to pay your share of the expenses of keeping up the line.

Copyrights

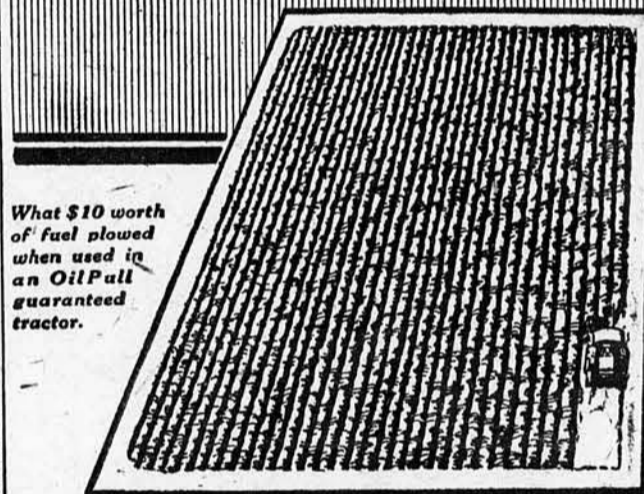
What does it cost to secure a copyright on any printed matter? How many years is a copyright effective? After a man gets a copyright on any printed matter is it just as safe and legal as a deed to any property or land? What royalty do publishers gen-

erally allow the author for the use of copyright matter that is used daily by all classes of people? Would I have any difficulty in getting a publisher who has the equipment and financial backing to print the matter on a royalty basis? Who would you recommend as a reliable patent attorney? C. L. C.

Send to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., for an application blank. Fill this out and return it with postal money order or bank draft for \$1, and at the same time send two copies of the publication which you desire to have copyrighted. These two copies which are sent to the Register of Copyrights are deposited in the Library of Congress. A copyright runs for 28 years.

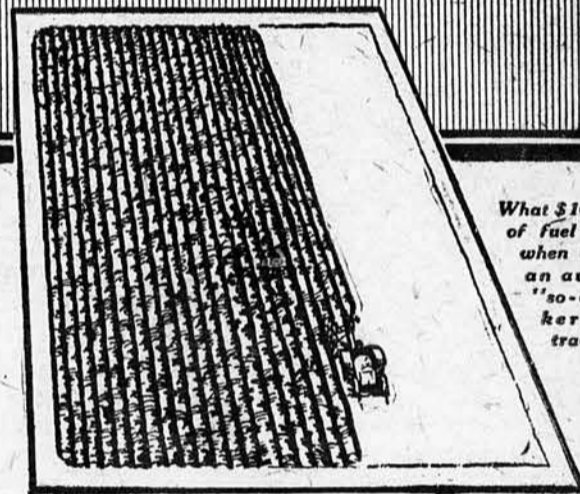
Royalties differ greatly, depending on the fame of the author, and the probable popularity of the publication. In some cases royalties are as low as 8 per cent, in other cases they run as high as 15 per cent or even more in exceptional cases. I cannot answer that question. Your work may appeal to publishers, in which event you will have little difficulty in getting it published on a royalty basis, and then again it may not appeal to them at all, in which event you will experience difficulty in finding a publisher. There is really no necessity for you to employ an attorney to get a copyright, but if you desire the services of a patent attorney there are several who advertise in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I think any of them are reliable.

How Much Will \$10.00 Plow?



What \$10 worth of fuel plowed when used in an OilPull guaranteed tractor.

22 Acres Plowed



What \$10 worth of fuel plowed when used in an average "so-called" kerosene tractor.

15 Acres Plowed

THE main reason why you buy a tractor is to produce greater crops at a larger profit. And the tractor that will do the work at the least cost is the tractor you want—provided of course that it has the strength and durability to give it long life.

Above we illustrate a comparison of operating costs—based upon actual official public tests. We take as an example an official demonstration in which were entered 29 of the best known tractors. In making the comparison, we, however, have considered only the 23 tractors entered as kerosene burners, eliminating the five gasoline entries, and as a basis have taken the average cost for an acre plowed. On the one hand, the OilPull plowed at a cost of 45 cents per acre—on the other the average cost of the 23 competing kerosene tractors was 66.27 cents per acre.

This gives the OilPull an advantage of almost one-third—or in other words, the OilPull proved that it is capable of doing one-third more work for the same fuel cost. And remember that we compare the OilPull with the so-called kerosene tractors only. Compared with gasoline tractors the OilPull will cut fuel costs in half.

On the basis of the \$3.00 saved by the OilPull in plowing 22 acres, you can easily figure the saving in operating costs in the day after day, year after year operation. You can see that the saving in fuel alone will practically pay for the outfit while your OilPull is still a young machine. We can't say just what the life of an OilPull is because the first ones built ten years ago are still on the job.

Furthermore, what the OilPull has done in these public tests is what it is doing in the hands of owners everywhere. The OilPull will plow an acre of ground at less cost than any tractor made—bar none.

And not only has the OilPull proved this economy—its makers give you an absolute guarantee in writing that it will burn successfully all grades of kerosene under all conditions, and at all loads to its full rated brake horse power. The OilPull is the only tractor that carries such a written guarantee.

Four sizes of the oil burning, oil cooled OilPull can now be had—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P. A post card request will bring you the OilPull catalog.

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As Distinctive as the White Triangle

Note the Way in Which Hudson Super-Six Owners Accelerate Their Cars

Is there any feeling quite as exhilarating to the motorist as that which comes to the driver of a car that is master of acceleration?

Note the way in which nearly all Hudson Super-Six drivers start their cars. They are off and down the road faster than any other driver. That is such a common performance that owners of other cars do not often dispute Super-Six right of way.

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Detroit for the
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Phaeton

Such satisfaction is distinctive to Hudson.

But Hudson owners do not limit their praise to its superior acceleration. They tell how it grows in their affections because of its dependability. They enjoy its freedom and power.

Such confidence adds much to one's automobile satisfaction.

A Quality Not Revealed By the Specifications

More worth-while records than any other car has ever shown, give proof of Super-Six speed, acceleration and endurance. Official records mention the Super-Six again and again as holding the best time for this or that notable stock car event.

But words can not convey the feeling that one experiences when he is master of such a car.

Drive your Super-Six in a way that will give you its greatest motoring enjoyment. You can lead any procession of cars. You can dominate any road.

Production Limited Until June

Super-Six production will not be normal before June.

If you want a Super-Six phaeton—either four or seven passenger type—you may be able to find one at your dealer's. Some have a few in stock. When they are gone, all must wait until open car production is resumed.



(1036)

Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

This New Wonder Broom Will Save You Money

This India Fibre Broom is wonderfully efficient sweeping implement. Gets well into the corners and into the mesh and nap of rugs and carpets. It is well constructed and neatly finished—bristles are firmly secured in the pressed steel back; handle is stained and has hole for hanging. It will save you money.

Guaranteed to Outwear Several Ordinary Corn Brooms —Note These Features

It is light in weight, making it very easy to handle. The housewife can do her sweeping with much less fatigue than with other brooms. It is made of genuine Palmyra India Fibre, imported from India. This fibre has all the good qualities of bristle and of the best broom corn and none of the faults. This wonderful fibre resists decay when wet. In fact, an occasional soaking in a pail of water puts new life into the broom.

Our Supply Is Limited—You Must Act Quickly

We will send one of these brooms postpaid with a one-year subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.25, or with a three-year subscription at \$2.25. We guarantee satisfaction.

FARMERS MAIL AND-BREEZE, DEPT. I. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS



Letters from Our Friends

I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is very helpful to all farmers and I wish to thank its editors for the information I have received from its pages. I also desire to send my best wishes to Senator Capper. Raymond Deem. Andover, Kan.

Contains Many Useful Articles

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much and would not think of doing without it. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is a great paper and it has many useful articles in it. B. A. Glinther. Brighton, Colo.

Good for All Classes

I can't get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I think it is a good paper for all classes of persons whether they live in the city or the country. S. C. Foland. Ottawa, Kan.

Valuable to Stockmen

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much. It contains much good reading and it gives excellent suggestions on poultry, hogs, gardening and about many other things that are helpful. Mrs. Mary Stafford. Nickerson, Kan.

A Great Farm Paper

I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is a great farm paper and I cannot do without it. I would like to see Senator Capper elected President of the United States at the next election. O. B. Stevens. R. 1, Melvern, Kan.

Indispensable on the Farm

It would be almost impossible to continue our work successfully on the farm if we did not receive every week a copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and Capper's Weekly. These are the best farm papers we get. H. W. Mack. Boulder, Colo.

Likes McNeal's Comments

I assure you that I am not going to give up the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and will renew my subscription as soon as it expires. I would not miss Tom McNeal's Comments for twice the cost of the paper, altho I do not always agree with him. I have great respect for him. My son who is in the United States Army managed my farm for three years before he joined the American Expeditionary Forces. I hope he will return soon and take charge of the farm again. Daniel McArthur. Manhattan, Kan.

Worth the Price

All of us certainly enjoy reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and it is certainly worth the price. Sam Marquardt. Bison, Kan.

Clean Reading

Your papers are worth the money because they contain true and absolutely clean reading. John Koveril. Burlington, Colo.

Farmers' Union Meets at Salina

Farmers everywhere in Kansas are beginning to appreciate the necessity of transacting a great deal of their business that in the past has been handled by other interests. This was apparent in the meeting of the Farmers' Union held a few days ago at Salina. Establishment of a state farmers' union co-operative brokerage business in Salina was planned by 200 managers of farmers' union business associations in the meeting at that place. It will be under the jurisdiction of the Jobbing association of the Farmers' Union, which will perfect the details so the office will be open and in full operation by the time the first of the new wheat crop begins to move early in the harvest season.

A petition bearing names of the co-operative association managers was sent to Governor Allen, asking the re-appointment of George Ross as chief grain inspector for Kansas, because of his efficiency, fairness in inspections and the square treatment he has accorded all grain shippers. L. Devoss, of Leavenworth, was chosen as local manager of the Farmers' Union Jobbing association office at Kansas City, Kan.

Other business of importance was accomplished, including the decision to

establish a state churning business, and the organization of a Farmers' Union Retail Dealers' association.

The brokerage association will be composed of the 275 Farmers' Union Co-operative Elevator associations in the state, and will handle all their business. The farmers' union controls 50 per cent of the wheat in Kansas. There are 11 million acres of wheat sown in the state and it is predicted the crop will exceed the greatest ever raised in the state, which was 187 million bushels. The value of the crop is estimated at 400 million dollars.

At the meeting a resolution was passed, favoring the adoption of the county unit plan for the co-operative business associations, and the establishment of a flour milling business.

Hog Guarantee Removed

Ever since the fixed minimum of \$17.50 as the average price on hogs weighing more than 150 pounds was declared last November there has been an unfixed percentage of hog raisers, feeders and gamblers worrying over what would happen to hog raisers when this so-called "market prop" was removed. Apparently it was the intention of the Food Administration to keep the minimum in effect until March 31 but it was removed March 5. Now all that is left for the pessimists to say is that it upset their plans anyway.

With the removal of the minimum, with the opening up of foreign export channels and a general opening of trade conditions hog prices went up. While at no time during the fixed minimum did the prices go to rock bottom for more than a couple of days at a time, they have gone to record prices for the winter since the removal of restrictions. This has taken place despite the fact that shipments have been heavy from those who were not well informed as to world market conditions. The top prices scored for the week ending March 8 were \$18.65 at Chicago and \$18.25 at Kansas City, with prices still going up.

This advance in hog prices will probably cause a demand for stock hogs, among the men, who have been so anxious to unload, that they will find difficult to fill. On account of the nervousness that prevailed as to where prices would go and because the high price of feed, breeding for spring pigs was not as great as would normally have been expected. Just how soon this shortage will be felt depends on how soon the government gives out accurate information on the condition of the spring pig crop. When that time comes the man who is holding a drove of good growing and breeding hogs will find that he is holding some mighty good property.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 23.)

into the body of the chick just before it hatches and supplies it with food for two or three days. I did not feed the little chicks until they began to chirp loudly and act as if they were hungry. Then they were fed five times daily. The first feed consisted of infertile eggs taken out of the incubators, hard boiled and chopped fine, shell and all, and mixed with about six times their bulk in bread crumbs. Two weeks later they were fed cracked corn, eggs, steel cut oats, sprouted oats, bread crumbs and fine grit.

"During cold weather they were put into a long box which had about a half inch of sand on the tin bottom. A lamp was set under the tin. The chicks grew very fast. When they weighed a half pound they were put in pens outdoors or given to a mother hen which had baby chicks.

"Just as soon as my chicks were big enough to roost papa built us a fine hen house with roosts in it for them. I always kept the hen house cleaned and often white-washed it to kill the mites and lice. The chickens were let run in an orchard when they became old enough to roost.

"I sold the first chickens of my contest flock July 1. I waited until the fall to sell the rest of my birds and the catalog helped me sell them. I want to thank Mr. Capper and his helpers for their kindness."

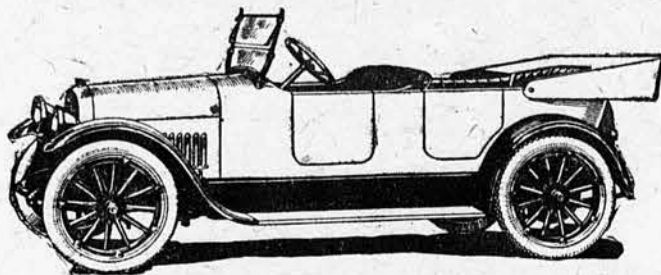
We want 500 letters from farmers telling us about their tractor experiences. We will pay for all we can use.

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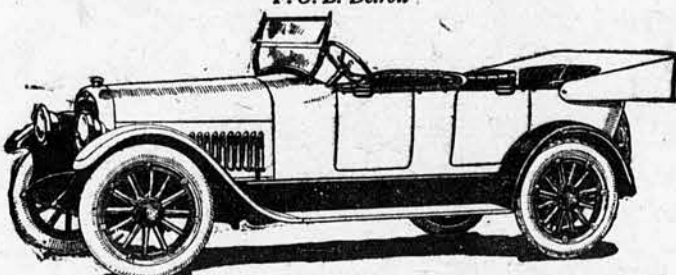
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Have You Seen the New STUDEBAKER CARS?

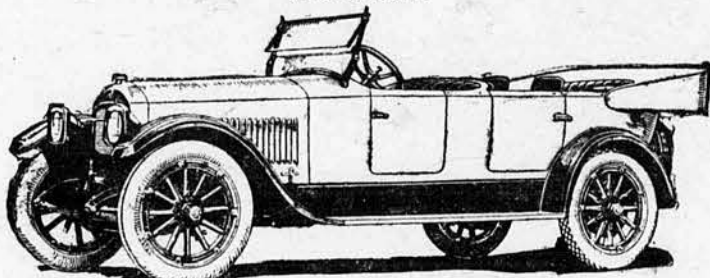
Built to Meet the Needs of Rural Service and Proved On the Country Roads of America



The New LIGHT-FOUR — \$1125
F. O. B. Detroit



The New LIGHT-SIX — \$1585
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The New BIG-SIX — \$1985
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THE three New Studebaker Cars are distinctive in design, with powerful and economical motors, built for heavy duty service; intermediately located transmission; genuine leather upholstery; Gypsy top with oval plate glass windows in rear; permanent and lustrous finish.

To make sure of their ability to deliver continuous service under all conditions, original cars of each new model were given a 10,000 mile endurance test on the worst country roads of America. Thousands of cars in owners' hands have since convincingly

proved their correctness of design and mechanical excellence.

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The name Studebaker is your assurance of lasting satisfaction.

STUDEBAKER

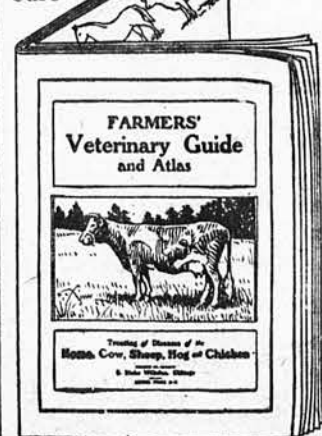
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An ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure



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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. V. G., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Heavy Rains Fall This Week

Farm Work is Delayed by Wet Weather

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

DURING the past week there were heavy rains thruout the Kaw Valley and also in other parts of Kansas. The rains were especially heavy at Topeka, Manhattan, Junction City, Lawrence, Atchison, and the adjoining country. Southern Kansas, also, had very heavy rains. In many counties the ground is too wet to plow and all farm work has been delayed. In other counties conditions are more favorable and farmers have been busy sowing oats and barley.

Wheat is in excellent condition and has a good color. Many farmers in Pawnee county are pasturing wheat, and by so doing will be able to reduce the high cost of feeding to a great extent. Farmers expect an unusually large yield of wheat this year and are making plans accordingly. Many expect to invest some of their profits in farm machinery and other necessary equipment. There never was a time prior to this when the farmers have had so much money to their credit in the banks as at present. Local conditions in Kansas are shown in the county reports that follow from our crop correspondents.

Butler—We have had ideal weather the last week with lots of wind and sunshine. Wheat, rye and alfalfa look good. Public sales are about over. Not many farmers are moving this spring. Eggs, 35c; butter, 45c; shorts, \$2.25; bran, \$2.20 chicken feed, \$3.40.—Mrs. Charles Geer, March 15.

Chautauqua—We are sowing oats whenever the weather will permit. The largest acreage ever sown is being put in this year.

Not much corn will be planted this year. There is no market for stock hogs or stock cattle.—A. A. Nance, March 15.

Cherokee—Some oats seeded, but the ground is cold and wet and many fields cannot be worked. Eggs are plentiful now and sell for 30 cents. Some land is changing hands at \$75 an acre. Butterfat, 57c.—L. Smyres, March 15.

Crawford—Warm weather and showers have brought out the wheat wonderfully. Oats sowing is in progress, altho the ground is very wet in places. Feed is scarce and high. Eggs, 32c; cream, 55c; oats, 75c; corn, \$1.55.—H. F. Painter, March 16.

Dickinson—We had a hard rain last night accompanied by lightning and thunder. Farmers are eager to put in the oats crop. Wheat is growing excellently and prospects are good for a full crop.—F. M. Lorson, March 15.

Jackson—We have had several days of clear weather, but are enjoying a spring thunder shower today. Feed is very scarce and sells for enormous prices. Horses are not in demand but cattle are good sale. Bran, \$2.25; shorts, \$2.60; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 75c.—V. P. Taylor, March 15.

Jefferson—Weather is unsettled with snow, freezing and thawing almost continuously. Fields are too soft for any kind of work. Stock requires attention and feeding. Hay, \$20; corn, \$1.50.—Z. G. Jones, March 14.

Sherman—For 12 weeks have been nearly buried with snow. No grazing of cattle on high prairie yet. Creeks are high and on level ground the snow slush is 3 inches deep. Stock feeding has been sort of hand to mouth process with grave doubts of the out-

come. Forage was scarce all winter and hauling almost out of the question. The late threshing, however, found a good grain supply in bins and a fair corn crop on hand, which has saved the situation. The winter wheat is coming as green as I ever have seen it. In about a week spring wheat and barley seeding will begin. Ear corn is \$1.25; barley, 80c; spring wheat, \$2.—J. B. Moore, March 12.

Kingman—Last few days of sunshine have put real life into the wheat. Stock is very thin this spring. Public sales are slow and cattle and horses are not in demand.—H. S. Guthridge, March 14.

Linn—Great interest is shown here in oil prospects. Farm work is beginning and many farmers are sowing oats. Hay, corn and dairy products are steadily advancing in price.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell, March 15.

Osage—Ground is too wet to plow. Wheat still is in excellent condition. Feed is very scarce and prices high. Much rough feed will be sowed and planted. Pasture is so high that many farmers are selling their cattle. Cattle sell for 40 per cent less than last July prices. Farm implements sell at lower prices than last year. Prairie hay, \$25; alfalfa, \$32; butter, 25c; eggs, 30c.—H. L. Ferris, March 14.

Pawnee—Roads are drying up after being covered with snowdrifts and mud for four weeks. Subsoil is thoroly soaked. We are sowing oats and barley. Feed is scarce and high.—F. H. Gore, March 14.

Pawnee—The ground is drying up and farmers have turned stock on wheat fields again. Barley acreage will be light, and a few have sown oats. Everything looks prosperous for spring. Cattle feeders have shipped some cattle to Eastern markets due to shortage of feed. Gardens are being planted. A few snow banks still remain. Wheat, \$2.25; corn, \$1.65; eggs, 25c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 53c; alfalfa, \$25.—C. E. Chesterman, March 15.

Phillips—Field work is hindered by the wet weather. Considerable oats and barley will be sowed. Eggs, 32c; cream, 50c; corn, \$1.25; oats, 75c; barley, \$1; seed corn, \$2.25.—A. D. Sutley, March 15.

Sheridan—Heavy snows are almost gone and roads and fields are beginning to dry. Farmers are taking advantage of wheat pasture. Feed shortage is critical. No farming has been done. Corn, \$1.50; oats, 82c; barley, \$1; potatoes, \$2.10; cream, 52c; eggs, 36c.—R. E. Patterson, March 14.

Wichita—We have not had grass since December 16. Stock is thin, due to the shortage of feed. There will be a large acreage of feed and grain sowed this spring. Soil is in excellent condition for spring work. Eggs, 32c; butter, 35c.—E. W. White, March 14.

Wyandotte—Wheat is 100 per cent at present. Oats sowing is progressing and potato planting has begun. Alfalfa is greening up, and the spring rains are bringing out the grass. Eggs, 37c; butter, 35c.—P. F. Bowser, March 15.

High Cost of Bad Roads

"Why, do you know," remarked a road engineer as reported by Joseph Brinker in Collier's Weekly, "that the United States—that means you and me—has been paying a penalty of more than 504 million dollars a year in the excessive cost of the transportation alone of our agricultural products from farm to market, simply because of its neglect of the highways? This estimate was made in 1914 by the joint committee on federal aid in the construction of post roads. Sixty-third Congress.

"At that time the gross tonnage estimated to be hauled over the highways for that year was 700 millions. The cost of hauling over the average unimproved roads was about 21 cents a ton-mile and the cost over improved roads 13 cents to every ton-mile, making a saving of 8 cents a ton-mile. The average haul was about 9 miles, making a gross saving on the transportation over improved roads of 72 cents a ton. This multiplied by the gross tonnage gives the 504 million dollars saving.

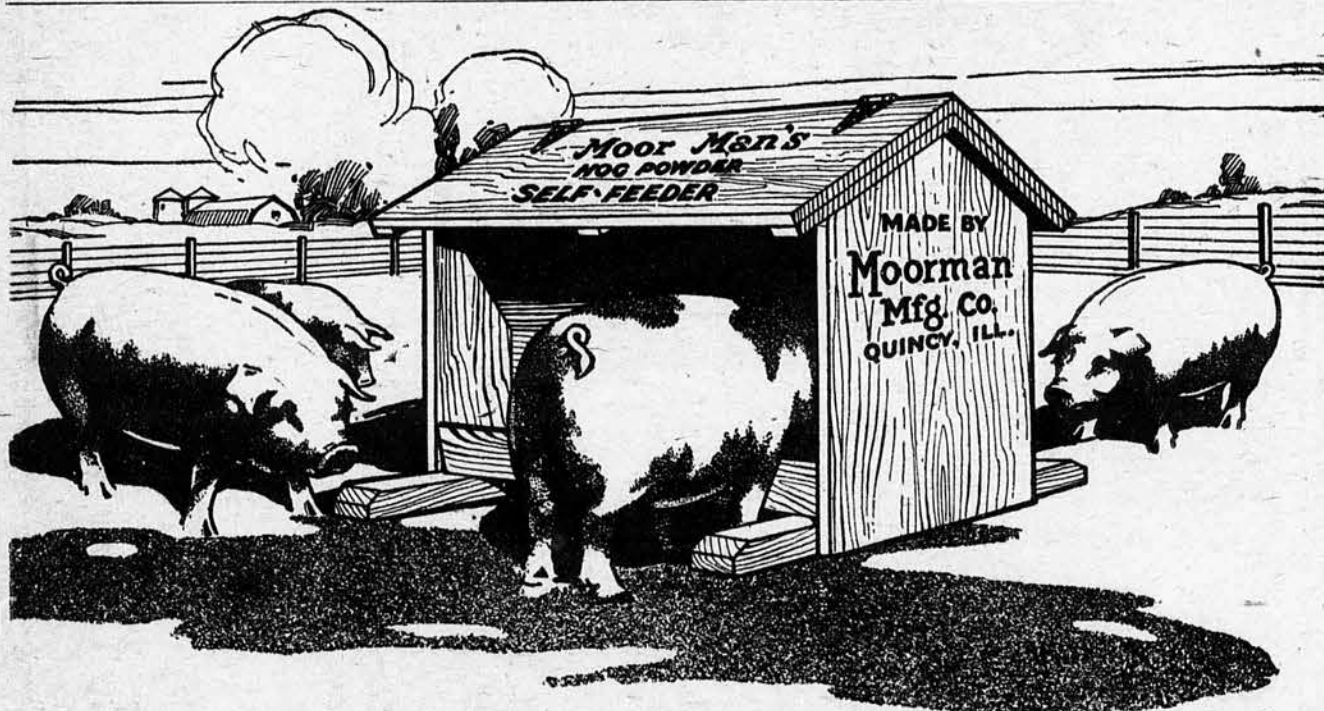
"At the present time it has been estimated that the quantity of goods hauled over the roads is something in excess of 1000 million tons and that the saving effected by improved roads would be from 250 million dollars to 1000 million dollars annually. Estimating our population at a round 100 million, that means \$10 a year for every man, woman, and child in the United States!"

Packers and Stockmen Agree

What was officially characterized as an "epoch making" event in the livestock industry, was announced in Chicago recently. It is an organization of livestock men and packers, with the government represented, designed to iron out differences between packers and livestock producers as fast as they occur.

The announcement came at the end of a 48-hour conference attended by representatives of the livestock associations of five states and about 15 of the leading packers of the country. The "big five" packers all entered into the agreement. The state associations represented were those of Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and Texas. Other associations, it was said, will join the movement.

The conference adopted a plan which



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Neither do we or our salesmen want to represent **Moor Man's Hog Powder** as a food or a cure-all. What we do claim is this: The hog is a short-lived, quick-maturing animal. He must be rushed into pork by heavy feeding. To get results he needs a conditioner to help him. We believe **Moor Man's Hog Powder** the best conditioner that can be made. Results on thousands of hog farms tell the story.

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calls for a conference committee of the livestock industry composed of the 23 representatives of the producers, the packers and the commission men and a government member. The agreement was regarded as tentative until it has been sanctioned by interests not at the conference. The plan contemplates local committees at all of the leading livestock markets. Growers who think they have been unfairly treated in any market may obtain the facts thru the local committee on which they will be fully represented, according to the plan. In a general way it is thought that the organization will go far to assist in the problems of reconstruction and those brought out by removal of government control thru the food administration.

Holstein Breeders Meet

Holstein breeder from all part of Kansas are coming to Topeka for the annual sale and meeting to be held under the auspices of the Holstein Friesian association of Kansas, at the fair grounds in Topeka March 25 and 26. The finest lot of Holsteins ever offered at a public sale will be offered to the highest bidder, according to W. H. Mott, of Herington, sales manager of the organization, who was in Topeka recently to make final arrangements for the big meeting.

More than 100 animals will be consigned by 21 of the leading breeders of the state. A big parade of Holsteins on Kansas avenue will be one of the special features of the sale. This will be held on March 24, following which the annual business meeting of the organization will be held at the Chamber of Commerce. A banquet will be served at 6:30 o'clock with J. M. Hackney of St. Paul, Minn., as the principal speaker. He will represent the National Holstein Breeders' association.

Doctor Mott and Prof. A. S. Neale, secretary of the association, delivered brief addresses at the Chamber of Commerce in Topeka last week outlining the purpose of the sale and the prospects for an unlimited success.

A. V. Wilcox of Shawnee county, one of the foremost Holstein breeders in Kansas, will sell 25 head from his excellent herd, March 26, following the annual association sale.

Reports Milk Prices in 43 States

Monthly reports are now issued by the Bureau of Markets showing wholesale and retail prices of milk in over 100 cities in 43 states. The report for February shows retail prices for standard bottle milk delivered ranging between 11 and 20 cents a quart with the most usual prices 14 and 15 cents a quart. Prices paid producers a quart f. o. b. city varied from 6.4 to 12.7 cents a quart with the bulk of the milk ranging between 7 and 8 cents a quart. The February report carries a column showing the "dealers spread" in cents a quart on 3.5 per cent milk delivered to retail trade. It ranges from 4.4 cents to 11.5 cents.

Against Military Training

I have read Senator Capper's articles in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and endorse them all. His position on compulsory military training is my position also. Such training is not American, and not consistent with our form of government. If the Senator continues to stand by the people and necessary reforms, Presidential lightning will strike him some day.

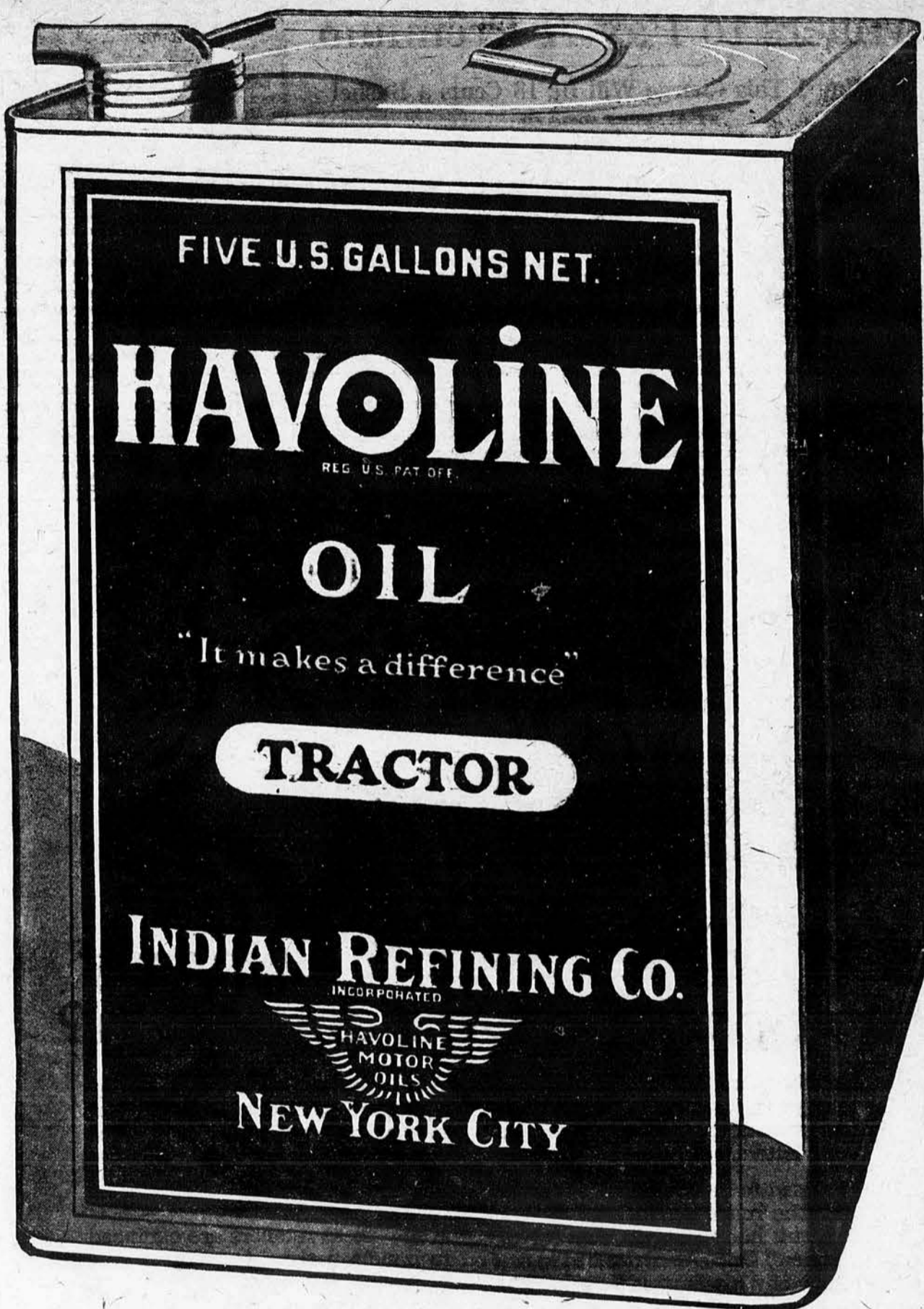
W. S. Maloney.

Bluejacket, Okla.

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Millers to Pay A Premium

By May 1 This Charge Will Be 18 Cents a Bushel

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

BEGINNING April 1, the United States Grain Corporation, the government wheat control agency, will collect a premium of 15 cents over the fixed price on every bushel of wheat it sells to millers. On April 11, the premium will amount to 16 cents; April 21 it will charge 17 cents premium, and May 1 another cent a bushel will be added. This charge of 1 cent a bushel premium every 10 days will be made, according to the grain corporation's announcement, to meet the expenses of carrying in storage the wheat it bought at the fixed minimum prices months ago. The premium for March is 14 cents a bushel.

No miller is balking at the growing premiums, for the open market price

of wheat is higher than the quotations the government's organization is asking. But the United States Grain Corporation is dividing its holdings, and not complying with requests for specific grades in a majority of instances. Kansas City quoted No. 1 hard wheat, last week, at \$2.36 to \$2.41 a bushel, a premium of 18 to 25 cents over the guaranteed minimum level. At Minneapolis, No. 1 Northern, which is equal to No. 1 hard in Kansas City, sold at \$2.40 a bushel.

Unfortunately, wheat producers of Kansas, as well as of other producing states of the winter wheat belt, will profit only to a very slight extent by the advancing premiums for cash wheat over the guaranteed minimum level.

According to the March report of the Department of Agriculture, reserves of the bread grain in the Sunflower state amount to only 4,080,000 bushels, about 4 per cent of the yield of 1918. Aside from the reserve of 3,675,000 bushels on March 1, a year ago, Kansas wheat holdings this year are the smallest in more than a decade.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation which began March 15 to dispose of its entire remaining unsold stocks of wheat in the United States, is expected to sell its holdings within a comparatively short time. While it is true the official wheat organization of the government desired to dispose of its wheat of 1918 in order to be prepared for a rush of this year's grain from the Southwest, a more important reason for its action is the fact that American mills require the grain to fill domestic and export requirements of wheat products. At the time of the first redistribution of government-owned wheat in Kansas City, in January, approximately 11 million bushels

were requisitioned by flour millers within this territory, leaving an unsold surplus of about 3 million bushels. Other government-owned wheat produced in the Southwest is held at Omaha, Nebraska; St. Joseph, Mo., and at a few scattered interior stations.

Northwestern mills have requisitioned the Kansas City office of the grain corporation for a far greater amount of hard winter wheat than it holds in this territory. Mills of the spring wheat belt sought the choice product of Kansas to be used as a mixture with the poorer quality grain owned in the Northwest by the grain corporation. But Southwestern millers are eager to retain the winter wheat owned by the government within the territory, seeing a need for it themselves. They may go to Minneapolis for a part of the low grade wheat there.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States amounts to approximately 115 million bushels, including grain afloat, and in elevators at seaports ready for shipment to Europe. In comparison with stocks of wheat in the United States a year ago, when the total was only 9 million bushels, the present holdings might indicate a large carry-over. But a year ago, America was using a "50-50" mixture of wheat flour and substitutes, and this country was then supplying only the allied nations of Europe with flour. Today, however, consumption is on an unrestricted basis, and Europe, including the neutrals, and other importing nations with the exception of the enemy powers—which soon will be buying—are receiving large quantities of American flour.

Heavy purchases of flour by the Food Administration Grain Corporation for export the last six weeks, amounting to about 4 million barrels, with the sharp improvement in the domestic demand for flour, account for the soaring values for wheat. Both wheat and flour are expected to continue to rise until the new crop is available, when, of course, recessions to the fixed level will be witnessed.

At 6 per cent interest, it costs a cent a bushel a month to carry \$2-wheat. Shrinkage, deterioration, insurance and the rent on storage space add further to the cost of carrying it. This is the basis for the premium system instituted by the grain corporation. In view of what this government institution is asking, with the probability of a huge harvest this year, which Hoover says the world will need, many trade interests have asked Washington to adopt a scale of premiums for farmers. One suggestion is that farmers be allowed 1½ cents a month premium on every bushel on the harvest of 1919 over the fixed prices. This would compensate them in part for their expense in holding, and the impossibility of selling all their grain early after the harvest. The government would benefit thru smaller expenditures in buying wheat, and the holding of the grain at the seat of production, which would save thousands of dollars now being expended in moving wheat back from elevators to country milling stations. In the last year no premium was guaranteed farmers who held wheat back. Hoover's recent statement that the crop of 1919 might sell as high as \$3.50 a bushel without the \$2.26 guarantee has stimulated demand for a monthly premium scale for wheat held on farms.

Corn Goes Up Again

For the first time since early in January, when a sharp slump occurred in the market, cash corn in Kansas City again sold above \$1.50 a bushel. No. 2 yellow corn sold as high as \$1.52 the last week, with the general market closing at \$1.41 to \$1.52, against an extreme range of \$1.35 to \$1.47 in the preceding week. Yellow and mixed corn scored the principal advance, while the white variety sold slightly lower in many instances. White corn commanded a sharp premium over the yellow and mixed varieties a year ago, due to its wide utilization in the milling of cornmeal for human consumption under the substitute flour regulations. Now, however, cornmeal is practically neglected, and only an occasional car is sold for milling account. Probably the most important influence in the current corn trade is the high market for hogs. The hog trade is bringing an improved demand for corn from feeders in Kansas and other Southwestern states, while surplus holders are less inclined to sell. At least, the advances in the corn market



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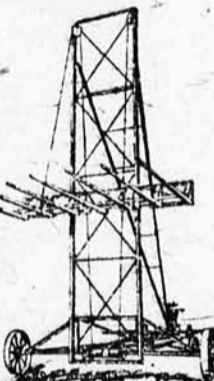
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E. BASKELL, Mgr., Dept. 16, Topeka, Kansas

the last fortnight had little effect in stimulating the movement.

Increased consumption of oats on farms is expected, partly as a result of relatively greater strength in corn. In the last week cash oats in Kansas City were practically unchanged, closing at 61 to 65 cents a bushel. A moderate increase in receipts proved a check on prices, but smaller marketings are indicated by advices from the principal surplus states. Prices for oats average about 25 cents a bushel under a year ago.

The spring farrowing season has brought an active demand for shorts, particularly the better grades, gray and white. Nearby territory, the South, Southwest and Southeast, provided a broad outlet for increased offerings, while the East proved a minor buyer. Shorts sold on the Kansas City market at \$42 to \$45 a ton, and bran at \$36 to \$38. Improved demand for flour is enlarging the output of bran and shorts.

Alfalfa at \$35 and prairie at \$32 made another notable week in hay prices, these quotations being as high as ever recorded. A change to a lower level of prices now depends on a lessened demand or the availability of grass, as there is no prospect of an increase of any importance in receipts until new crop hay is harvested. With the beginning of spring work in the South, that section is taking increased quantities of hay.

New Champion for Swine Raising

The swine raising industry of Kansas has discovered a new champion in the Kansas National Livestock show at Wichita. This year it offered more liberal prizes than any other show in the country in single and group barrows. The management interested packers in the barrow show to an extent that competitive bidding by packer representatives resulted in the entire group of show barrows bringing an average price considerably higher than was paid at any other show this year, the lowest price being \$19.75 a hundred. The Kansas National Livestock show is very enthusiastic in its support of the hog raising industry in this section of the country and expects to enlarge both classification and prizes next year for single and group barrows. It will also offer a liberal classification and generous prizes for car lot classes. This interest in the hog producers is appreciated keenly by them and next year's show coming at so favorable season of the year undoubtedly will be one of the best of the entire show circuit.

Compulsory Forestry Advocated

Compulsory practice of forestry on private timberlands, coupled with a liberal policy of public co-operation and assistance, was advocated by Henry S. Graves, Chief of the Forest Service, in a recent address before the New England Forestry congress. This country is progressively destroying its forests, said Mr. Graves, who also declared that the public should prohibit destructive methods of cutting that injure the community and the public at large.

Are You Saving Money?

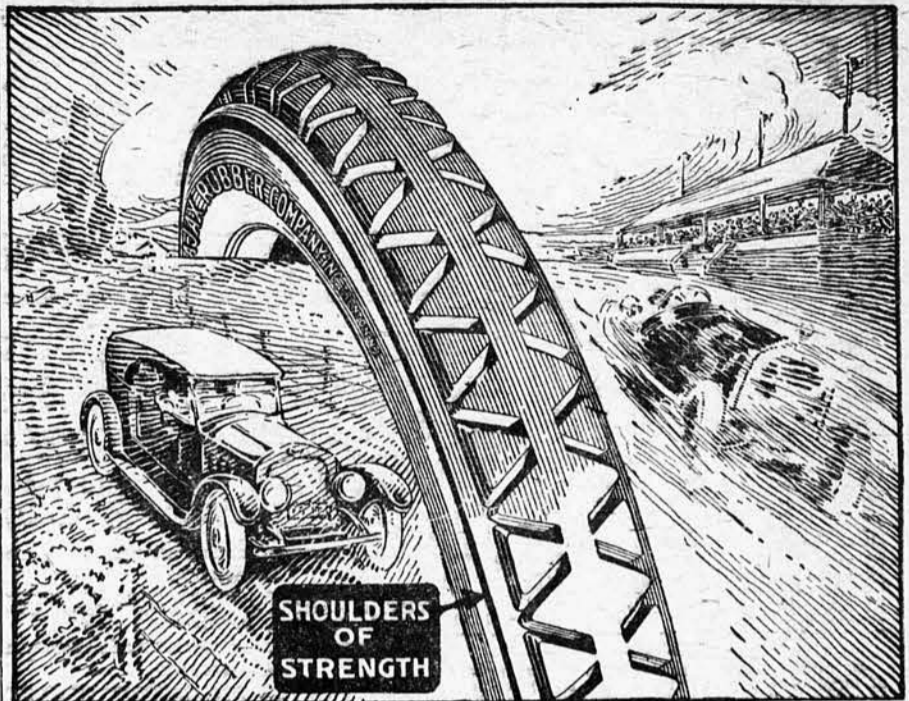
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Household, Topeka, Kan.

Farmers Want An Elevator

Men belonging to the Farmers' Union had a meeting recently at Overbrook to consider buying or building an elevator. There are two elevators at Overbrook now and the Farmers' Union is in favor of buying one of these if satisfactory terms can be made; otherwise a new plant may be erected. Thirty-five hundred dollars worth of stock was subscribed at the meeting.

Early hatchés mean profit; almost any hen will lay in the spring, but it's the early bird that catches the high prices of winter eggs.



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12 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5, \$7. Mating list free. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—FISHER STRAIN, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. Frank Sheridan, Carnegie, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, 2 and 3 dollars per setting. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Fureka, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, 15, \$2; 100, \$7. Cockerels, \$5. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs. Selected layers. \$1 15; \$6 100. W. A. Ball, Sylvia, Kan.

THOMPSON BARRED ROCK SETTING, \$2 for 15 eggs. Clay Duncan, 605 West 74th St., Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN QUALITY; good layers. \$2 per 15; 100, \$8. Mrs. G. P. Field, Randall, Kan.

HARTERS QUALITY RINGLET ROCKS. Range 30, \$3.50; \$8 100. Prepaid. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. Eggs, \$7 per hundred. Mrs. R. A. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

WEIGHER LAYER BARRED ROCK EGGS. Utility flock, \$3 100. Pens, \$3, \$5, \$7.50. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

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ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL BARRED Rock eggs. Price \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Ivory strain. \$1.25 per 15; \$5.50 per hundred. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Fishel strain. \$1.50 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

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PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS FROM good layers. Cockerels, \$2 up. Pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. H. E. Bacheider, Fredonia, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON strain. Eggs, 15, \$1. From pen, \$1.50; hundred, \$5. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS, LAYING strain. First pen, 15 eggs, \$2; other pens, 15 eggs, \$1.50. Frank Weidman, Talala, Okla.

THOROBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 hundred. Will take orders for baby chicks, 12 1/2 cents each. R. M. Lemons, R. 3, Topeka, Kan.

FINE BARRED RINGLETS, FEDERATION show, 3 entries—3 prizes, 15 eggs, \$1.50. Cockerels, \$3 up. Edward N. Hall, Junction City, Kan.

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PURE RED RIVER EARLY OHIO AND Triumph seed and table potatoes, \$1.25 bushel; freight prepaid to points in eastern half of Kansas. Wickham, Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.

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GUARANTEED SEEDS FROM GROWER to you. Freed's sorghum, \$2.50; dwarf yellow milo, \$2.25; feterita, \$2.25 per bu. Sacks free. F. O. B. Dighton. O. L. Toad-vine, Dighton, Kan.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, ALSO red kafir. The kind that has always matured. High germination test. \$3 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. Sacks must be furnished. Order early. Supply limited. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

TREES AND SEEDS—DON'T PLACE YOUR order until you see our prices and terms. Saye agent's commission and get wholesale prices. Write today for catalog. Seeds fresh and tested. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, 2131 Schell Building, Wichita, Kan.

RECLEANED SUDAN, 15c; WHITE KAFIR, 4c; feterita, 5c; mixed cane seed, 3c; Tom Watson watermelon, 50c; red millet, 5c per pound. Squaw corn, \$3.50, and selected seed corn, \$3.50 per bushel. Sacks free. F. O. B. Concordia. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.

SUDAN, \$14.50. MAIZE, KAFIR, FETERITA, \$5.50. Orange and Amber cane seed, \$5.50. Red top, \$6. Mexican June corn, \$3.50 per bu. All re-cleaned, one hundred pound bags. Freight paid common points. Money with order. Purity Seed Company, Lubbock, Tex.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER SEED—We offer home grown, re-cleaned, non-irrigated, white bloom sweet clover, \$15; unhulled, \$10.50. Alfalfa seed, \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$12 per bushel, our track. Seamless bags 70c each. Cane seed and kafir at market. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Company, Cedarvale, Kan.

CHOICE SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW Dent, heavy yielding type. Carefully selected, nubbed and shelled. Good yield in 1918. Germination near perfect. \$3.75 per bu. F. O. B. Sacks free. If not satisfied, return and I will refund price and freight. Sure to please, hence such an offer. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR \$1 WE WILL SEND YOU POSTPAID 10 apple, peach or pear or 7 cherry or plum, all budded, or 20 grapes, gooseberry, currant or rhubarb, or 25 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry, or 50 asparagus, or 100 spring bearing or 50 Everbearing strawberry plants, or 5 2-yr. roses or 50 seedling, or 10 transplanted red cedar or other evergreens. Many other bargains. Catalog free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, \$7; Red Top and Early Golden cane, feterita, Schrock kafir, Darso, Hegari, common millet, \$6; Amber, Orange and sourless cane, Cream and red dwarf and standard maize, dwarf and standard kafir, \$5.50; alfalfa, \$18; unhulled, sweet clover, \$21.50; hulled, \$26.50; Sudan, \$15. All per 100 lbs. Freight prepaid, prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyton, Okla.

TESTED SEEDS—ALFALFA, \$8.50; KAFIR, \$2.50; Amber cane seed, \$1.90; Orange cane seed, \$2.25; Sumac, \$3.25; Schrock, \$3.25; milo, \$2.50; common millet, \$2; Hungarian millet, \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$2.75; Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn, \$3; Bloody Butcher, \$3.50; Calico, \$2.50; Sudan, 15c lb. We have a complete line, and make prompt shipments. Sacks free. Satisfaction or your money back. Liberty bonds accepted at par. We ship from four warehouses and save you freight. Order right from this ad. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE.

NEW 25-50 KEROSENE BURNING AVERY tractor. Otto Seest, Randolph, Kan.

NEARLY NEW MINNEAPOLIS THRESHER and belt 32x56. James West, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—THRESHING RIG: PARTICULARS write. H. A. Baldwin, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALLER CAR—Jones Six touring. Almost new. W. E. King, Byers, Kan.

HEIDER 12-20 TRACTOR, R. I. POWER lift plow of 3 14-in. bottoms. M. C. Eggleston, McLouth, Kan.

FOR SALE—24 IN. CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, in good condition, ready to run. Will sell at bargain. J. A. Hoffener, Alta Vista, Kan.

HUBER 35-70 TRACTOR FOR SALE OR would trade for small tractor. Loewen Bros., Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—60 H. P. THOMAS 4 CYLINDER motor, 5 1/2 x 6 in. with magneto clutch and governor in good shape, \$125. Loewen Bros., Meade, Kan.

ONE POTATO PLANTER, TWO HORSE; one potato digger, two horse; one potato sprayer, four row. All in perfect condition. Milton Bosse, Ellinwood, Kan.

ONE 15-30 TITAN ENGINE, ONE 14-25 Rumely engine and separator, in good condition. Have been used only year. Write C. W. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

OIL LAND FOR SALE—80 ACRES in Vernon oil-field. Woodson Co., Kan. \$100 per acre, cash. Growing crops reserved. Inquire S. care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM 9-16 coal oil tractor, good as new; 10 horse steam engine; 32 inch separator. J. M. Clevenger, R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS THRESHING outfit in exchange for improved eighty acre farm. Eastern Kansas. Don't write unless you have something good. Twenty or twenty-five horse power Aultman-Taylor or Advance preferred. C. care Mail and Breeze.

IRRIGATION PUMP FOR SALE—A NEW American centrifugal pump, 6 inch suction, 5 in. discharge, 24 ft. 6 in. suction pipe and 10 ft. 5 in. discharge, foot valve all complete. Has never been used to pump over 50 bbl. Reason for selling, couldn't get water enough to supply me. Will sell at 20% discount. A. C. Hofer, Driftwood, Okla.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE PRICE FOR quick sale, two telephone exchanges, 220 telephones, first class working condition, two residences and offices combined. Interest in main toll line. Income of above \$5,000 a year. This property will invoice \$18,000 and we are offering it for quick sale at \$10,500. Six thousand cash, balance terms. No. B. care Mail and Breeze.

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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.

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KODAKERS—FILM DEVELOPED AND SIX prints, 20c. Floyd Sutton, Golden City, Mo.

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

LANDS.

WRITE BEN BACHUS, ABBYVILLE, KAN., for good Eastern Kansas farm.

HAVE YOU LIVESTOCK, TRACTOR, AUTO or other property that you wish to trade for clear land? Write, G. N. Kysar, Goodland, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 320 IN RAIN BELT OF eastern Colorado; telephone; rural route; possession any time. H. S. Vandegrift, Matheson, Colo.

400 A. THOMAS CO.; UNIMPROVED; 7 miles good railroad town. Nearly all level. Good soil. All grass. Price \$5,000. W. A. Toulsee, Levant, Kan.

WALLACE CO. IMPROVED RANCHES, 60 ton silo and feed with each ranch; half cash, rest 10 years time at 5 per cent. A. Bjorklund, Sharon Springs, Kan.

160 ACRES GOOD LAND; NO HILLS; NO rocks; 9 room house, nearly new; \$5,000 imp.; close to school; 5 mi. town; 120 broke, 40 pasture and 8 alfalfa, hog tight, all fenced. Plenty water and shade. Possession this fall. Price \$14,500. W. J. Chapman, Cloud Co., Glaseo, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR official 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

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FOUR EXTRA FINE RESERVE AIRE-dale pups, registered. M. Campbell, Humboldt, Kan.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ puppies about six weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

BELGIAN HARES.

BELGIAN HARES, 4 MONTHS OLD, PAIR, \$5; trio, \$7.50. 7 to 9 months old, pair, \$7; trio, \$10. Bred does, \$5. All above pedigree. A utility bred doe and a buck for \$5. E. E. Heidt, R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY FOR SALE—FINEST. SAMPLE, ten cents. Henry Allen, Cozad, Neb.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, 60-pound can, \$15.30; two 60-pound cans, \$28.80. Write for prices on brick, American and Swiss cheese. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

DELICIOUS EXTRACTED HONEY ON approval; quality guaranteed; thirty pounds \$7.85; sixty pounds \$14.90; 120 pounds \$29.75. Sample 15c. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

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

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WANT FORDSON TRACTOR IN GOOD condition. W. L. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

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50 FARMERS TO SELL IRRIGATED farms. Liberal commission. Write Geo. R. Hankins, Pueblo, Colo.

AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO MARRIED MEN WITH small families for general farm work and stock raising. Must give reference. John Taige, White City, Kan.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MARRIED man to work on and manage a well equipped dairy and grain farm. Salary, perquisites and share of dairy product to competent man. H. W. Grass, La Crosse, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST AND catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, Care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED—POSITION ON FARM BY DIS-charged soldier. Five years experience as manager, best of references. Frank Rock, Grove, Okla.

STEADY YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD TEAM wants work on farm. Bruce Holman, Newton, Kan.

WANT TO LEASE—FOR 1 YEAR FROM 160 to 200 acres pasture land in Labette, Elk or Wilson county, Kansas. Address A. W. Panklin, Weir, Kan.

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHER, location in town of one to two thousand in central or western Kansas or Oklahoma. Address Box 237, Burlingame, Kan.

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

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BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY Get your implements straight from Galloway's factories. I cut out all waste and lost prices by selling direct. One million satisfied customers use Galloway implements and save big money. You can do the same. Write today for Galloway's 1919 book.

NEW 1919 MODEL SEPARATORS

1919 model is ready. Have all the latest and best improvements. Over three hundred thousand in use. Thousands sold annually. Each one sells from one to a dozen more. Is closer skimming, easier cleaned and more sanitary than any other separator built. All parts run in constant spray of oil. No sharp edges to break up globules. Four good sizes, 375 lbs.—500 lbs.—750 lbs.—950 lbs.—at four low prices.

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The best ever for 1919. Has 11 great exclusive spreader improvements that put the Galloway in a class by itself. Steel-beater, wide spreading V-rake—automatic stop—clean out push board—roller feed—chain drive—endless apron with force feed—cut under front wheels, short turn—is extra light draft—handles more manure for less cost on man, team, and pocket book than any other spreader built.

Magneto Equipped 1919 ENGINES

Galloway's 1919 new model engines are more powerful, more economical than ever. 2 1/2 to 12 H.P. Portable or stationary. Has valves in head, no lost energy. Big bore, long stroke and heavy weight. Special built-in magneto supplies blue hot spark, needs no batteries. Easily started, no cranking, cylinder and water pot frostproof. Burns any fuel. Heavy or light work models for the lightest to the heaviest, toughest job on your farm.

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Get your copy of Galloway's money saving book for 1919. Buy all your farm supplies at wholesale—direct from Galloway's factories. Use this book as your buying guide. We ship from our immense factories at Waterloo or big warehouse stocks in Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul and Winnipeg. Write today to

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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. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

200 ACRES, imp.; 50 wheat, goes. \$55 acre. Highberger & Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

FINE STOCK and grain farm. Neodesha eight miles. John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

FARMS—All sizes, possession this month. Write for list. Dickey Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 5 mi. from good town, well improved. Price \$65 per acre. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

TWO 160 ACRE FARMS, 40 acres in wheat on each goes. Possession March 1st. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

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

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. 80 acres, 1/2 mile town, new barn, house, everlasting spring, mile to school. \$60 per acre. \$2,500 handles this. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kan.

60 ACRES, well improved, Lyon county, Kansas. One-half grass. \$4,500. Possession now. Will make terms. 3 1/2 miles of Allen. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

TO THE FARMER BOY: We can give you an opportunity to make some money, write us. Niquette & Bosworth, Garden City, Kansas.

THOMAS COUNTY—320 acres, all smooth, all in wheat, 7 miles market. Buyer gets all wheat; \$23 per acre. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED ACRES improved wheat farms. Tracts to suit purchaser. Easy terms. Hoover & Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

POSSESSION this spring. Forties, eighties, hundred twenties, hundred sixties. These are bargains, ask for description. Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FINE BOTTOM FARM, 320 acres; 90 wheat goes, 20 alfalfa, large modern buildings, near good high school town, near Emporia, on the Santa Fe. \$115 per acre. Possession at once. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

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.

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.

FOR SALE—A splendid farm 120 a. well improved running water, close to school and church. A bargain. Owner leaving state. 2 1/2 miles from city. No trade. B. A. ROSENQUIST, Enterprise, Kansas.

A SPLENDID Chase Co. ranch—3120 a. on south fork of Cottonwood river, 350 a. fine bottom with 70 a. alfalfa; 120 a. wheat. About 2770 bluestem grazing. Best water. 3 miles shipping. Price \$190,000. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

WHEAT FARM—700 acres, 2 miles town, all tillable; 260 a. wheat, half goes; possession at once. New house, bank barn, two granaries, ideal home; best buy in county. Long time on half. For price and details, wire or write Box 26, Utica, Ness Co., 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.

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.

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. Mech. 1. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 A. with house, barns, sheds, etc. 20-H. P. mill, and plenty of good water. 80 a. of this in wheat, balance plow land. Also 160 a. choice level pasture cornering on barn; 320 a. choice rolling pasture; 80 a. in wheat and timothy. Will sell all or any part. ASHER ADAMS, Osage City, Kansas.

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. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kan.

MONEY MAKER

Nicely imp. 393 a. stock and grain farm; Montgomery Co., close to good town; only \$40 per a.; other bargains.

FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kans.

320 ACRE Franklin Co. farm, 160 acres cultivation including 13 acres alfalfa, 52 acres wheat, wheat goes to purchaser; balance pasture; all good lime stone soil; 50 acres creek bottom, 5-room house, good barn, R. F. D. and telephone, close to school. Price \$45 per acre; terms; possession. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS

Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER

\$3,200. Terms, \$1,000 cash, and \$500 annually, 6%. Level, fine soil, 80 acres cultivated. House, barn, well, cave, fenced; 11 1/2 miles northeast Liberal. Come see it. No trades.

GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, 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.

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.

FOR SALE—320 A. 1/2 first bottom, bal. blue stem grass. 80a. in wheat, 18 a. in alfalfa. 8-roomed house, large barn, 2 mi. of good town, \$75 a. 470 a. bluestem grass 4 mi. of R. R. \$32 a. 80 a. 2 mi. of good high school town, 20 a. in alfalfa, 15 a. wheat, 30 a. spring crop, bal. pasture, 5-roomed new house, large barn, \$52.50, 100 a. I have all sized ranches and farms. Write your wants. J. W. STURGEON, Eureka, Kansas.

LAND AUCTION—Unimproved 160 acres of good, Gove county land will be sold at public sale at 2:00 p. m., Wednesday, March 26, on the premises 4 miles southwest of Gove City, Kan. Description: Southeast 1/4 of 6-13-29, containing 160 acres more or less according to government survey. Said land is rich, level, black, productive soil. Terms: \$500.00 cash as soon as declared sold, \$500.00 May 1, 1919, \$500.00 each year thereafter until settlement is made in full. Deferred payments to draw 6% interest and be secured by first mortgage on the said real estate.

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

Want Western Kansas Land Give full description, legal numbers, lowest price with terms in first letter. Address J. B. WOOD, Seneca, Kansas.

80 Acres Only \$300 Near Wellington; 25 past, 15 wheat, rest cult.; house, barn, alfalfa, etc. Poss.; \$300 cash; \$200 90 days, bal. \$500 year. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Half Section We offer for sale one of the best half sections in Reno county, Kansas. Two hundred fifty acres of wheat all goes. Two houses, 500 ton silo, hog houses, cattle barns, etc. If you want a real farm within four miles of Hutchinson, Kansas, write J. N. BAILEY & SON, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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.

ARKANSANS 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.

GREATEST CHANCE EVER in Baxter Co., Ark. Many miles of good roads being built. Lots of buildings. Many new enterprises. Now is the time to get in right. Send for new 40 page booklet. It's free. Loba & Seward, Immigrant Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

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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.

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

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

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

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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.

120 ACRE FARM; 15 acres cultivation, remainder timber; four wire fence; fine dairy farm. Possession now. Price \$20 per acre. Terms. Will take in good car. R. R. Moore, Collins, Missouri.

OKLAHOMA

KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands. C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land; 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

120 A., 8 mi. McAlester. On auto road, near school. All tillable. 80 cult., bal. pasture. Fair imp. \$32 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.

1,000 ACRES good prairie land, 1/2 mile from small R. R. town, 12 miles from Chickasha, 30 miles from Oklahoma City, fenced and well watered, 75% tillable. No sand, timber or rocks. Choice stock farm. \$20 per acre. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—80 a. good water right, small payment. Geo. R. Hankins, Pueblo, Colo.

SEVERAL SECTIONS in body or 40 acre blocks. Abundance water to irrigate 10-50 ft. Good improvements on part of land. Soil, climate best possible for fruits, vegetables, grains, alfalfa. See invalid owner on land. Route A, 52, Haswell, Colo.

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES I have a few of the Best-Cheapest farms and ranches in east Colorado for sale right. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, and people. You can never buy them cheaper; write for the truth and a list. R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

TO YOU, MR. RENTER, A BARGAIN 1920 acre ranch and farm. Good improvements; 530 a. in cultivation, 350 winter wheat on sod, 1,400 a. tillable. All good pasture. School joining. \$30.00 per a. \$5.00 cash, balance crop payment 6% interest. Guisinger Bros., R. 1, Burdett, Colo.

TEXAS.

IRRIGATED FARM FOR SALE 150 acres located in Cameron county, Texas, Rio Grande valley. Three miles from San Benito, Texas. All water rights in and permanent improvements on place. Under cultivation now. Price \$150 per acre. For further particulars address Corson Bros., Route 1, Oak Mills, Kansas.

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

NEBRASKA

FOR SALE—A five section ranch cheap. Ten dollars per acre. Box 44, Hiannis, Nebraska.

CANADA

WHEAT FARMS in Alberta. Write today to The Land Exchange, Box 122, Drumheller, Alberta.

MEXICO

IF YOU are looking for a home in the west where the climate is ideal, where land can be bought for ten to twelve dollars per acre, where crops never fail, write E. G. Cooper, Sofia, N. Mexico.

The House Saved the Primary

(Continued from Page 3.)

its branches, the normal schools at Emporia, Hays and Pittsburg, the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Olathe and the School for the Blind at Kansas City.

While permanent levy is not intended to increase the amount appropriated for the schools in the present bill, it would relieve future legislatures of the semi-annual appropriation investigations and assure the institutions all directed by the state board of administration and the state business manager, of the permanent income they desire instead of the present political uncertainty.

In Senate and House

If you can shoot things while they're flying, and no other sort of shooting is sportsmanlike, you may be interested in the fact that the legislature has passed a bill providing protection for quail, prairie chicken, partridge and pheasant for a five-year period. But an open season is allowed on quail from December 1 to December 10 each year—provided quail are not killed by "pot shooters."

In other words the quail must be shot on the wing. Amendment made by the senate makes it a misdemeanor to shoot a covey of quail on the ground. The action of the senate is unusual in that previous legislatures have provided complete protection for quail. Two years ago this period was allowed to lapse, but game wardens have been attempting to enforce protection provisions. Senators urged that the state protection wasn't stopping the decrease of quail. Those who wanted a limited chance for sport were in the majority.

Among the many bills signed by the governor during the week were these:

Senate bill 216—Requires owners of tractors or any vehicle weighing five tons or more, to use planks when crossing bridges. Senate bill 51—Raising pay of election judges and clerks to \$5 when 500 votes are cast.

Senate bill 277—Fixing salaries of county officials of counties having population of more than 90,000.

Senate bill 539—Requires counties not participating in Barnes' high school law, to assist in expenses of such high school where there is a joint school district including a county that is participating in such law.

House bill 313—Establishes title to real estate to persons who have bought land of aliens twenty-five years ago.

When the senate ceased to consider bills last Saturday night, these died automatically:

Change of personnel of state text book commission.

To provide a "Kansas soldiers' and sailors' memorial tree board."

To establish a school of mines at Galena.

To repeal the poll tax.

To abolish state accountant.

To increase help for state insurance department.

Several mine welfare measures.

To make a state law regulating motor traffic.

To make eight months a minimum term for schools.

Apparently an impression has been made in some parts of the state that Federal aid will be granted on roads costing \$15,000 a mile. Such an impression is erroneous. The commission will give 50 per cent aid on the entire cost of the roads, but will not give more than \$15,000 a mile for that purpose.

These kinds of roads will receive aid: dirt, sand, clay, water-bound macadam, bituminous macadam, concrete, bituminous concrete, and brick on a concrete base. Blank petitions for roads and all information may be easily obtained by addressing or telephoning the office of the state highway commission, in the state house.

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

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

Milk as a Measure of Brood Cows

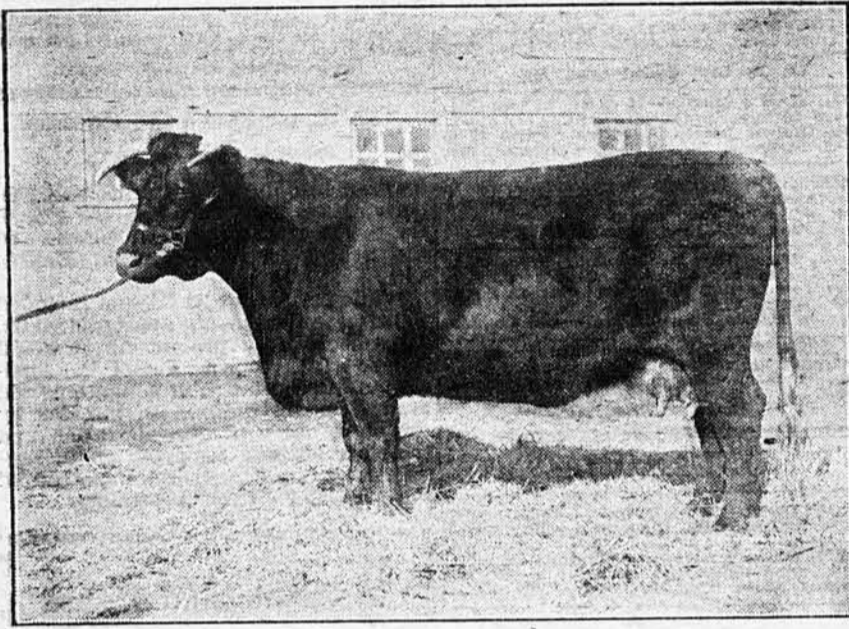
(Continued from Page 6.)

many Western shows. Archduchess 9th is 15-16 Scotch.

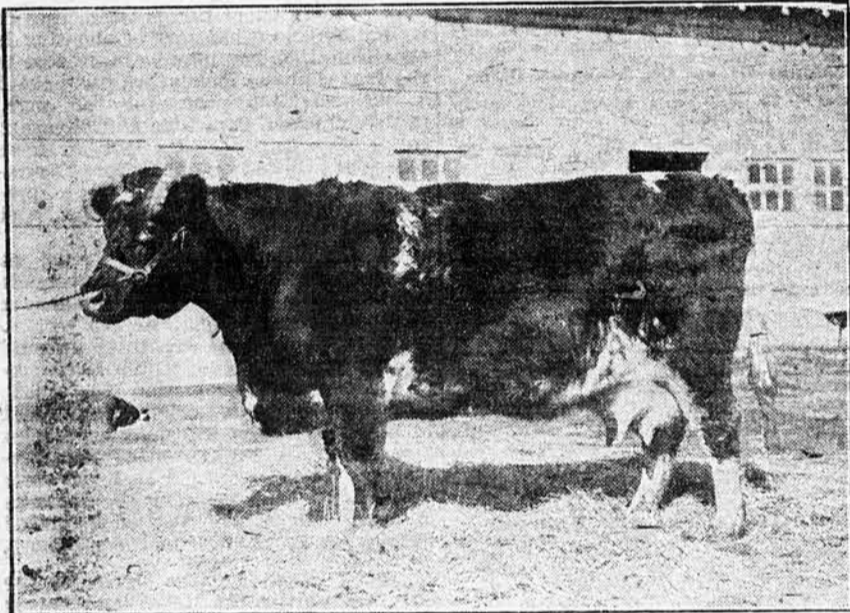
Lavender T 180790 (see illustration) has a record of 6,661.9 pounds. She is a Cruickshank Lavender, descended from one of the earliest and best of this tribe, imported Lavender 31st by Barmpton. Few lines of breeding, if any, have been more substantially popular. Coming down the line from

Bates, Booth and the Scotch breeders, but is more than three-fourths Scotch, with such famous bulls as Whitehall Sultan and Captain Ripley in the top cross.

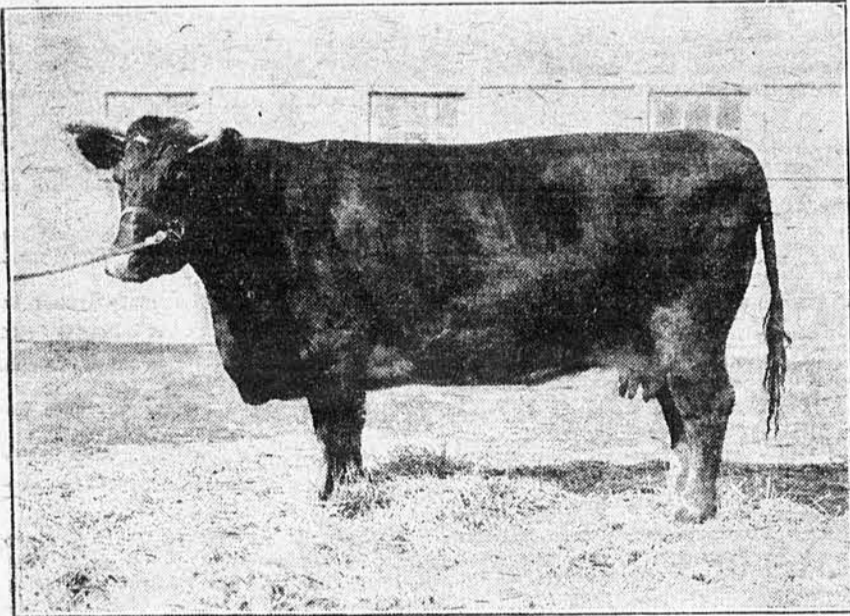
College Emma 106095 (see illustration) hardly looks her years, and possibly not her record of 7,061.5 pounds. She was bred in the college herd, and represents another of the early importations of Cruickshank cattle, her great, great, great, great, great granddam being imported But-



Lavender T 180790; 8½ Years; 1,450 Pounds; Milk Record 6,661.9 Pounds.



White Stocking 117425; 9 Years; 1,586 Pounds; Milk Record 7,533.8 Pounds.



College Emma 106095; 8½ Years; 1,520 Pounds; Milk Record 7,061.5 Pounds.

Barmpton, the sires in succession were bred, respectively, by Amos Cruickshank, W. A. Harris, T. R. Westrope, J. F. Prather, J. & B. Watt (of Canada) and N. A. Lind, the top sire, bred by Mr. Lind being by Village Sultan, a son of Whitehall Sultan.

White Stockings 117425 (see illustration) has a record of 7,533.8 pounds. She is an excellently bred cow in the true sense of the word, showing some of the best blood from the herds of

terfly 43rd, bred by Amos Cruickshank. A granddaughter of the imported cow, perhaps more than one, was included in the show herd of S. L. Cheney, a Kansas breeder about 30 years ago. How many other descendants have been show cattle I should not try to guess. Grassland Emma, dam of College Emma, was a show heifer in the herd of T. J. Wornall, and was sired by The Conqueror, a prize-winning son of the champion, Choice Goods. Most

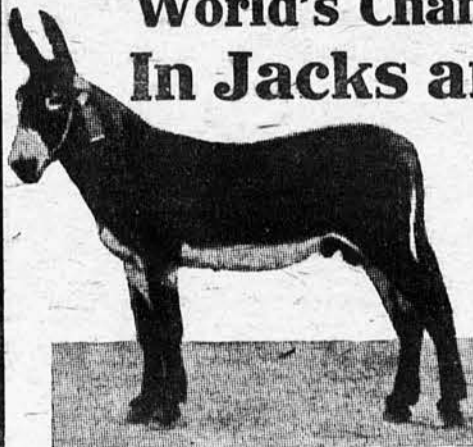
HORSES AND JACK STOCK.**HORSES AND JACK STOCK.**

World's Champion Blood In Jacks and Jennets

At Auction

March 25

At Fairview Jack Farm

Dighton, Kan.,

Kansas Chief, Our World's Fair Champion and the Biggest Jack of Champion Form and Quality in the Land.

Big Heavy Boned Jacks That Get Big Heavy Boned Mules. Jennets That Produce Jacks of This Kind. Send for catalog and mention this paper.

**H. T. HINEMAN
& SONS,
DIGHTON, KANSAS**

**REGISTERED KENTUCKY JACKS**

I have shipped from my home, Flemingsburg, Ky., 18 head of jacks to Newton, Kan., and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from three to seven years old, height from 14½ hands to 16 hands standard and good performers. I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879, and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load. Any one wanting a good jack call and see me at Johnson's Barn, two blocks from Santa Fe and Interurban depots. Come and see me.

This is the third time I have shipped to this place.

Saunders & Maggard, Newton, Kansas

**Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares**

35 Big Boned Black Mammoth Jacks, good ones, 3, 4 and 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands; guaranteed breeders and performers. Percheron stallions, blacks and grays, 2 years old, weight 1800, 4 and 5 year olds 1800 to 2400. Extra quality, highly bred. 30 mares from weanlings to 6 year olds. Location 40 miles west of K. C. on Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Interurban R. R.

AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

STALLIONS AND JACKS FOR LAND

1 registered Percheron, 9 years, 2,000 lbs.
1 registered Belgian, 6 years, 2,100 lbs.
1 jack, 6 years old, 1,050.
1 jack, 4 years old, 900.
Also good breeding barn (new) 40x60 ft., with yards, ½ acre. This is choice stock; a bargain. **ED. J. COOPER, WAMEGO, KAN.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Two draft stallions, registered, coming 4 years old, weigh near a ton each, one Belgian, one Percheron, priced at half their value.
G. W. HUSTED, ROUTE 5, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Four years, black, 1800 pounds, extra good individuals. Will sell cheap. Also a gray two-year-old. Cash or Liberty Bonds. Phone 3911-K1.
W. P. KIMBAL, R. 4, N. TOPEKA, KANSAS

Jacks or Stallions For Sale or Trade
A bargain. **H. W. MORRIS, Altamont, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE BLACK MAMMOTH
jack, 9 years old, weight 1,900 pounds. Extra good. Price \$350.
Guy Roush, Lamar, Colorado

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,
mare, three colts for sale.
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION
for sale, gray, coming nine, weight 1900. Good breeder. **A. S. Guthrie, Garden City, Kansas.**

TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions
for sale, coming three, blacks.
F. J. Bruns, Route 2, Norfollville, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE or trade.
Hugh Hopping, Needesha, Kansas.

of the bulls back of him, to the imported cow, have show records, and are essentially "that kind." Does it look like a case of "pretty does, that pretty is?"

Does the large photograph used for our heading (showing the entire college herd of Shorthorn cows on pasture) suggest any sacrifice of the breed's typical qualities in obtaining superior milk production?

The history of how the animal husbandry department of the Kansas college arrived, perhaps unexpectedly, at this demonstration of dairying ability is more than interesting, and shows the absolute fairness of all the steps leading up to it. To begin with, show steers, not milk records, were the chief desiderata (if there is such a word). The college activities in the big shows were limited to the fat classes. The Kansas college adopted the policy of showing only the products of its own herds, and consequently the question always asked in buying a cow was,

**Every
Horse
Goes**

As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains.
WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.
Barns Opposite State Farm. **A. P. COON, Mgr.**

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.

**FOR SALE
REGISTERED PERCHERONS
AND SHORTHORNS**

One gray stallion, 5 years old and sound; one span large mares, in foal; several young bulls, 9 to 21 months old, reds, roans and whites, a good lot.
**EDWARD COOKE & SON,
Freeport, Harper Co., Kan.**

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Registered mares heavy in foal; weanling and yearling fillies. Ten 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.

JACKS—STALLIONS

50 head of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee Jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; big boned and registered; from 15 to 16 hands high. Also Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions. **M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb.**

For Sale, Time or Cash

one 14 hands gray jack, 7 years. Fine breeder and worker. \$250. **WM. LITTLEFIELD, EMMETT, KAN.**

For Sale Jacks and Jennets
the right kind from two to nine years old. Correspondence solicited. **JNO. C. SCOTT, Napton, Mo.**

FOR SALE—Sheldahl Pony Stallion. Black spotted and registered. **Henry Tangeman, Newton, Kansas.**

"Will she produce a show steer?" Difficulties experienced in this line resulted in the planning of a rather comprehensive test to determine, if possible, just what characteristics in a cow always accompanied the ability to produce a superior calf. In Matchless Dale the college already had a bull valuable for his proved ability to sire calves of unusual uniformity and excellence, so it was thought most practicable to make the experiment with Shorthorns.

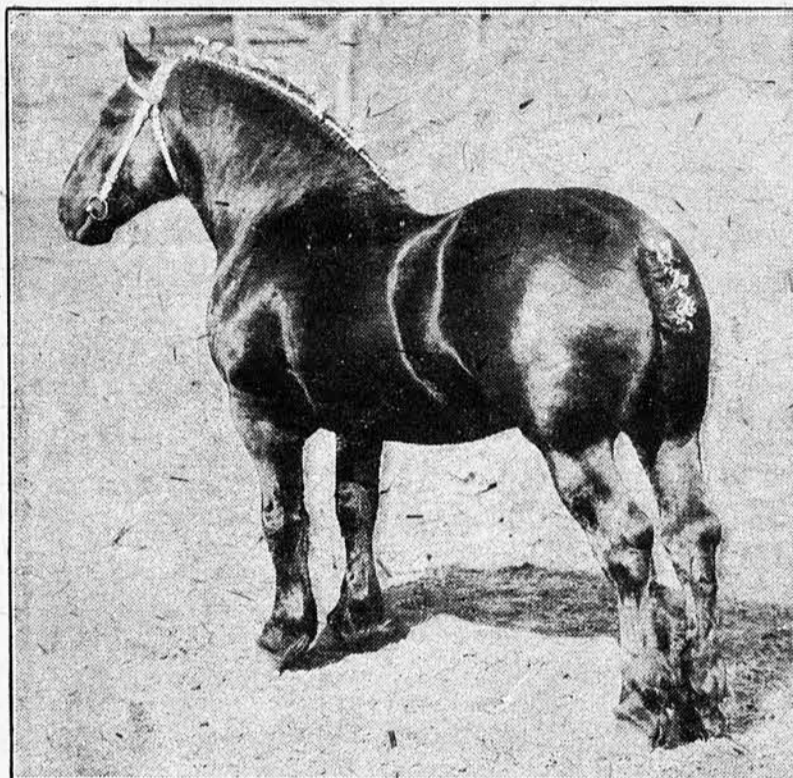
Selections from the college herd were made, and 20 additional cows were bought after careful examination of many herds in several states. It was the plan, where age and other qualifications were suitable, to buy the dam of the best calf in a herd, and this plan was pretty well carried out. As heifers were produced in the herd they were to replace such cows as were not performing up to the standard of the herd. As the basis of selection was that of the breeder of a purebred beef herd, show steers being the main special object in the way of produce, it goes without saying that very little attention was given to "dairy form," altho of course feminine characteristics and fineness of quality, as opposed to coarseness, were always considered.

Few of the cows purchased ever had been milked, excepting to strip them after calves had sucked, but it was soon discovered that 10 of the 20 cows purchased were heavy milkers. Some that already had suckled calves for three or four years did not at first take to the passive end of dairy practice, but at the second freshening were all right, and in their second year showed a gain of 40 per cent over their initial experience in the dairy. Their calves are taken away from them immediately after birth and raised on nurse cows, and the dams given regular dairy attention.

The six cows whose portraits appear in this article do not include all the heavier milkers in the college herd. They were selected for the test from among the better milkers because their calves have shown superior fleshing qualities, while they themselves conform closely to popular and demonstrated good types of the breed. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department, and who was associated with Prof. W. A. Cochel and President Waters when the experiment was begun, believes they will have no difficulty in developing a herd of such cows, which will produce an annual average of 8,000 pounds of milk each.

As an addenda to this story we have some of the fruits—one each from all of the cows excepting Matchless Queen, whose last calf died, and whose previous ones are sold. In fact the demand for the produce of these cows makes it difficult to keep any of them for breeding purposes, and a financial sacrifice to make steers of them. The one steer illustrated here, Envious Dale, out of College Emma, however, is doing something for his country, having recently won at the strongest winter shows; second, each, at the American Royal, International, and Western National, and first at the Kansas National—and his dam, he it repeated, has a galaxy of stock show prize winners in her pedigree, and a milk record of 7,061.5 pounds. Turn again to her picture.

Real Percheron Opportunity For Farmer-Breeders On My Farm at Homestead, Oklahoma, April 8, 1919



Enos 76634, Grand Champion at Wichita, Fort Worth and Oklahoma City.

I will offer tried brood mares that are also workers; stallions that are real farm drafters, yet the kind to mate with purebred mares; unbred fillies and young stallions that will fill the collar and develop into producers of the right kind of purebred.

30 Mares—PERCHERONS—10 Stallions

A Sale to Give the Southwest a Share in the Blood of the Champion Enos.

20 of these mares are of breeding age. They are the type that I originally selected for my breeding foundation, roomy brood mares combining Blood Lines, Soundness, and Real Draft Type.

Every mare serviceably sound. Every mare bred to Enos 76634, a grand champion horse weighing better than a ton, low, wide, and with great bone.

8 3-in-1 mares. Mares with 1919 Enos foal by side and rebred to Enos. A start in the Percheron business with the purchase of one animal.

The mares in this sale are thin, in work and brood mare condition. A feature that will mean less dollars for me but will make them worth more to their new owners.

10 Stallions—Three coming 3 years old, fit and ready for hard service; three coming 2 years old, and four yearlings. All Sound.

Write for catalog, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze, to

A. D. Outhier,
Homestead, Oklahoma
Auctioneer, Col. Ed. Herff.

Location: Homestead is in the north part of Blaine county, Oklahoma, 85 miles northwest of Oklahoma City and 50 miles west of Enid. Farm 2 miles west of Homestead.

Lambs Gained \$3 Last Week

Hogs, Also, Advanced \$1 to \$19.40 a Hundredweight

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

ARISE of \$3 a hundredweight on lambs at the Kansas City stock yards since the opening of January gives the sheep trade of that market first place for bullishness thus far in 1919. The advances, forecast weeks ago because of impending scarcity of feedlot offerings of lambs and sheep, are not the only cause for optimism among sheep interests of Kansas. Wool, too, has developed an improved tone, and, while a month ago the market was uncertain and draggy, Kansas native wool is now quoted nominally at 45 cents a pound. This is only 13 cents a pound less than the fixed price level paid last year by the government.

Sheep are the only stock on the Kansas City market showing a decrease in receipts from last year. The Kansas City market has received about 300,000 head since January 1, against 325,000 the same time in 1918. Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph combined have received about 1,900,000 head this year, or practically the same as in 1918, Kansas and all other states east of Colorado sold the bulk of their feedlot holdings of lambs early, and the centennial state, with reduced holdings on feed, is the principal source of supply. Fort Worth is

expected to absorb the bulk of the April run of Texas grass sheep, which will be very light, altho in excess of last year. The early lamb movement from Arizona will be light. It usually starts about May 1. Demand for mutton has improved.

At Kansas City, the Bureau of Animal Industry reports that more sheep affected with scabies are being received than in seven or eight years. Some sheep salesmen assert the number of affected sheep reaching the market is the largest in 10 or 15 years. Of course, sheep affected with scabies are detected by inspectors and yarded in separate pens. And this is where the breeder and feeder loses. A fat load of lambs, only moderately affected sells to packers at a discount of 25 to 50 cents under the general market price. On sheep, the discount depends on the seriousness of the scab, amounting to as much as \$2 to \$4 a hundredweight. The sharpest discount is on thin sheep or breeding ewes. These must be dipped twice at a cost of 7 cents a head for each dip. The dips must be 10 to 14 days apart. At \$2 a bushel for corn and \$2 a hundredweight for alfalfa, it is expensive to hold sheep on the yards for this dipping, hence those not suitable for slaughter sell

at wide discounts. Lime sulfur and nicotine dips are required. It is a violation of Federal regulations to ship sheep affected with scabies interstate without at least one dipping before the stock is loaded.

Lambs now being produced in Kansas should be sold in June or July if it is not the intention of their owners to mature them, Kansas City sheepmen assert. If it is also desired to sell the ewes, they should be marketed in August. By following this plan competition with the large runs of grass sheep from ranges in the fall will be avoided. Before lambing time every year Kansas City receives scattered lots of bred ewes from holders not equipped for lambing. A few have been coming this season.

Lambs sold at a top of \$19.75 in Kansas City the last week, compared with \$19.50 the preceding week and \$16.60 the first week in January. The general sheep market was 25 cents to 50 cents higher. The highest price ever paid for lambs in Kansas City was \$21.75, in April, 1918. In March last year the top on lambs was \$19. Ewes sold up to \$13.75 the last week, offerings from Colorado bringing this price. Nebraska and Missouri participated in the sales of the top lambs. With scant supplies, Kansas did not share in the top. As much as \$17.15 was paid for feeding lambs, while breeding ewes ruled from \$10 to \$17. This stock showed an improved tone, and it was noticeable in the letters reaching commission houses that Kansas owners of ewes are more confident, and not so desirous of selling as a few months ago. It was estimated that the dressed carcasses of lambs represent the cost of around 35 cents a pound to packers on the current market basis. While receipts for the week increased moderately, the run was below expectations and less than a year ago, despite the stimulus of recent advances.

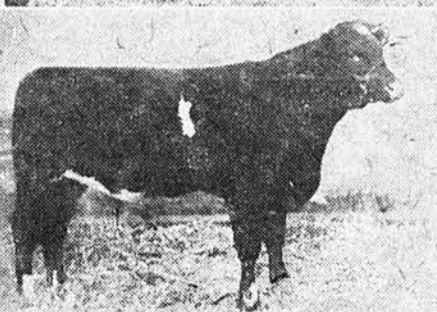
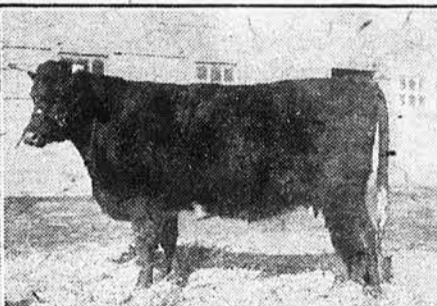
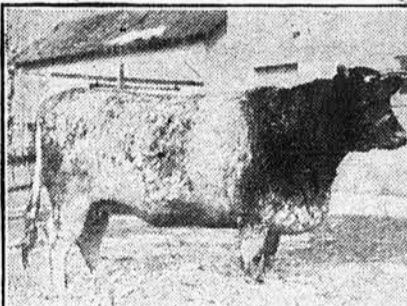
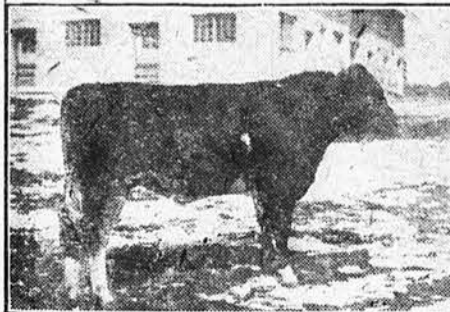
Marketing of hogs has been released from restrictions until it is now on as free a basis as in the days before the war. In the face of this fact, the movement is running behind the volume of a year ago. Trade interests maintain that this is the result of the premature liquidation of recent months, and the prevailing expectation is that receipts will continue to decrease, especially as the planting season advances.

And Hogs Went Up Also

In the last week the Kansas City hog market confirmed the most optimistic price predictions, advancing as much as \$1 a hundredweight, and closing 50 cents to 75 cents higher. A top of \$19.40 was paid, showing a rise of 50 cents over the preceding week and

PLAINLY GROWN PRODUCE FROM HEAVY MILKING DAMS.

- A—Archduchess 15th, out of Archduchess 9th; weight at 3 years and 10 months, 1585 pounds.
- B—Lady Lavender, out of Lavender T; weight at 2 years and 11 months, 1260 pounds.
- C—Village Dale, out of White Stockings; weight at 12 months and 10 days, 1040 pounds.
- D—Best of Dales, out of Pride's Bessie; weight at 1 year and 3 months, 1190 pounds.
- E—Envious Dale, out of College Emma; 920 pounds at 11 months; 2d prize junior Shorthorn steer calf at American Royal, International, and National Western Livestock Shows, and first prize at Kansas National Livestock Show.



HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

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

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 bargain to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. Malone
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Percheron Stallions

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by Algarve, a 2300 pound sire, and by Bosquet, an international grand champion. Priced to sell.

D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Percherons, Shorthorns

For Sale: One herd stallion, dapple gray, 2120 pounds, sound and extra good breeder, coming six years old; will consider good trade. Stallion coming 3 years, weight 1850; also younger ones.

In Shorthorns 7 coming one year old bulls, reds and whites, \$125 to \$175 and a few heifers.

Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kan.

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.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION and jack for sale. Want to quit business. Anyone interested in such, write me.

Julie Sauvain, R. R. 3, Clifton, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.**HOMER T. RULE**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.

HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

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

Auctioneers Make Big Money

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

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred Livestock Auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska**

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

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

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

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.**

HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

Some choice fall boars and gilts for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines. Our pigs won highest honors Kansas State Fair 1918. Guarantee to please. **F. B. Wempe, Marshall Co., Frankfort, Kan.**

MESSENGER BOY BREED

Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.**Kansas Herd Chester Whites**

20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fair 1917. I ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions. **Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.**

Big Stretchy Chester White Summer

and fall boars, sired by first prize boar at Topeka 1918; breeding orders for spring boars. Pigs by famous sires. **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.**

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with every thing. **F. C. GOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Priced reasonable. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.**

SUNFLOWER HERD CHESTER WHITES. Large type boars ready for service. Pigs. **Lloyd Cole, N. Topeka, Kansas.**

O. I. C. BRED GILTS: also breeding orders for spring pigs. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.**

\$1.85 over the market a year ago. Corn sold about 40 cents a bushel lower than a year ago, but the market ignored this fact. Altho the minimum price basis was entirely eliminated, heavy hogs continued to command premiums. Pigs closed largely between \$16 and \$18. Feeders who had hesitated in making purchases on account of the uncertainty over the minimum guarantee express regret over their delay. Stock pigs have sold as low as \$12 the last two months. In one day the past week 22 million pounds of hams, bacon and lard alone were shipped for export from the United States, this enormous movement emphasizing the record volume of buying of hog products by Europe.

Unwillingness on the part of feeders of Kansas and surrounding states to feed choice cattle for market was again reflected last week when Kansas City reported a top of only \$17.50 on steers, compared with a sale at \$20.25 in Chicago. Sales of steers for the week in Kansas City were mostly steady to 15 cents lower. Butcher stock improved further, gaining as much as 40 cents. Fat cows and heifers were quoted up to \$14. Unsettled weather and the lack of strength on fed offerings weakened the stocker and feeder market. Trade was quiet, with prices about steady on the better grades, and as much as 50 cents lower on the common stock. Receipts for the week showed practically no change, and were lighter than a year ago. All markets report the average weight of their cattle considerably below the corresponding time in 1918.

As a result of many just complaints by producers and airings of packers, the leading packing interests of the country the last week made a proposition to representatives of producers, including the Kansas State Livestock association, for the creation of what is to be known as "the conference committee of the livestock industry." It is proposed that this committee, which will include representatives of all meat producing interests, name sub-committees at all markets and that the organization be made an agency for the exchange of supply, demand and cost factors and the hearing of grievances between the producers of meat animals and packers.

May Be Important Influence
It is possible to create such a body or bodies which will wield absolutely no influence on markets for livestock. On the other hand, such an organization can be developed into an agency for bringing to producers greater consideration in the sale of their finished stock. Realizing these possibilities, feeders and breeders who are frequent patrons of the Kansas City market and other stock yards will watch with interest the progress of the newest proposal before the livestock industry. That this proposal has reached even its present stage is due in no small measure to the activity of such stockmen as George T. Donaldson, J. H. Mercer and John A. Edwards, of the Kansas State Livestock association, and E. W. Houx, of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange.

Big Sale of Range Steers

The contract prices reported for range steers to come North to summer pasture are higher this year than ever before. Contract prices reported are \$125 to \$140 for 3 and 4-year-old steers, \$90 to \$100 for 2-year-olds and \$55 to \$60 for yearlings. Even at this price it is almost impossible to get 4-year-old steers with the sale and quality necessary for summer grazing. Contracts call for round-up deliveries varying from April 1 in some parts of Texas to May 15 in Southern Arizona.

The biggest individual contract that has been reported this spring is that of F. J. Bowen and M. T. Hayes of Ottawa county, in this state. This calls for a delivery of 3,800 head of 3 and 4-year-old Hereford steers by Mitchell & Espey of Marfa, Tex. The actual price paid for each one is not stated but the total for the bunch is close to \$500,000.

Before you junk any piece of farm machinery look it over carefully to see if some of the parts are not worth keeping for repairs. Bolts and braces, at least, are almost sure to come in handy.

Stock Sales

April 11-12

Sale at **Hutchinson, Kan.** In New Stock Yards **Sheep Barns**

Shorthorns

50 Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls, all ages. 50 females, all with calves or will drop calves soon.

70 head of bulls and females; all ages; the rugged, heavy-boned, beefy sort. Females with calves. Heifers open and bred.

Herefords

15 Stallions, good ages, ready for service. 15 mares, heavy-boned draft mares that are proven breeders.

Percherons**SOLICIT SALE ENTRIES NOW**

Want a few good registered animals in the following classes to fill offering: Shorthorn Females, Hereford Bulls and Cows, Percheron Mares. All stock must be of good types and straight.

For catalogs of sales or to make entries for sales, address, mentioning the Mail and Breeze—

FRANK S. KIRK, WICHITA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.**POLAND CHINA HOGS.****Buy Prize Winning Poland Blood Now**

By winning both grand championships at the recent Southwest American Livestock Show we closed a season of consistent triumphs, showing our own breeding stock; just as we always breed our show stock. As evidence, note that our show sows farrowed 44 pigs at Okla. City Show, our Championship Sow farrowing 12. If you like this kind come where they grow. **Time Tried Strains of the Best in Big Type Blood.** Bred gilts, other young stuff and tried sows for sale. **H. O. Sheldon, Herd Mgr., Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA BOARS

The get of these great sires: Our Big Knox, Blue Valley Timm, Walter's Jumbo Timm, and Gathdale 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 30 spring gilts. They are bred to Wiebe's Big Timm, son of the champion, Big Timm; Mammoth Giant, son of the \$6,600 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 top spring boars for sale also. We ship on approval, or C. O. D.

G. A. WIEBE & SON, BEATRICE, NEB.

75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real head boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immune and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me.

ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Sept. and Oct. boars and gilts not related. Nicely spotted. Descriptions guaranteed. Prices very reasonable. Write for prices and description. **Carl F. Smith, Riley Kan.**

CAPTAIN BOB

Have a few 200-pound spring gilts most of which are bred to this good boar at \$50 each. Open gilts at \$40. Send check to make sure of them. Boars of all ages for sale. **Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.**

Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to **THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas**

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Good, stretchy October sow pigs sired by the great young boar, Wonder King 2nd at \$25.00 each. Pedigrees furnished. **HENRY S. VOTH, R2, Gossel, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sow pigs. Herd-headed by RIST'S LONG MODEL, first prize senior yearling boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1918.

Seed oats and seed corn. **PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska**

ELMO VALLEY HERD**POLANDS**

20 head summer boars, ready for service; good ones that will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds sired by the great boar, Eve's Giant and Long A Wonder, at bargain prices. These boars are all immune and of the best of breeding. Address **J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KANSAS.**

THE BEST OF BIG TYPE BREEDING**AT BARGAIN PRICES**

These pigs are sired by Big Jumbo, by Big Hadley Jr., and out of big sows sired by Hadley's Big Gun, by Orphan Big Gun. They have had the best of feed and care, and will weigh right at 100 pounds now, at just four months old. If you want the best, write or wire me, at Great Bend, Kan.

E. J. HARTMAN

Forty Poland Pigs For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of Big Bob Wonder. Out of dams weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. As good as the best but priced at farmer's prices. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(PIONEER HERD) Serviceable boars, a few tried sows and choice fall pigs, pairs and trios.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

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

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

Shepherd's Big Durocs

Twenty big bred gilts and tried sows. Bred to Pathfinder Jr., first prize junior boar of Kansas State Fair, 1918, and Greatest Orion, a giant by the noted King Orion Jr. Gilts of O. C. K., King's Col. and other popular breeding. These are big, with quality, bred right and fed right to make good. Have a few outstanding 1918 spring boars. Write describing your wants. All are immunized and priced to sell. WID ship on approval.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc Bred Gilts

Big, growthy, size and quality kind of the best blood lines. Bred to our great show boar, Reed's Gano, first at Kan. and Okla. state fairs, and to Potentate Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

FROM WORKMAN
Red Sows \$60.00. Bred
Gilts \$50.00. January
pigs \$15.00 each for im-
mediate shipment.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan

MUELLER'S DUROCS

Bred gilts and tried sows bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for spring litters, a nice lot of pigs. Registered and delivered free for \$25.

Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immunized Spring Boars, best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address,

B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

SPECIAL OFFER

I have for sale before leaving for Iowa one splendid Pathfinder boar and two gilts by Great Wonder 2nd. A trio at less than half price. Address

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

September Boars and Gilts

A fine lot of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts at \$35 each as long as they last. Must have room for spring pigs.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

DUROC BRED GILTS

A few good gilts for April and May farrow. Bred to Uneeda High Orion and Crinson Illustration. Remember 24 sows and gilts in our last sale, bred to Uneeda High Orion, averaged \$140. Some good fall boars for sale. Write your wants; cut prices for quick sale. Zink Stock Farm, Tolan, Kan.

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.

FERN J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

Write for the catalog of my annual March sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Garrett's Durocs 35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steale City, Neb.

DUROC GILTS BRED TO FARROW MAY 1st. GANO strain. Pedigree furnished. \$50.
Wm. Banta, Overbrook, Kansas

IMMUNED DUROC BOARS, BIG TYPE.
Frank Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

LAST SON OF CREMO

23061
This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers. Address,
Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kansas
(Riley County)

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.
For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle
CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE
8 coming twos and yearlings; registered.
T. P. McKelvy, Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL. W. C. Winder, R. 1, Waldo, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Copper Farm Papers

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Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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William Lauer, Nebraska, 1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
G. F. Anderson, Iowa and Northeast Nebraska, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Chief Clerk: George Akerstrom.
Assistant: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.
Apr. 12—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Jack and Jennets.
Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Mch. 26-27—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Mar. 28—Mitchell County Percheron Breeders; Will Myers, manager; Beloit, Kan.
Ass'n. Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.
Mar. 31—Apr. 1—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
Apr. 8—A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla.
Apr. 10—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.
Apr. 16—Mitchell County Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.; Will Myers, manager.
Apr. 17—Andrews and Shellenberger, Cambridge, Neb.
May 14—Crosbie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.
May 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Hereford Cattle.
Apr. 1—John McConnell, Holbrook, Neb. Sale at Cambridge, Neb., R. D. Mousel.
Apr. 8—Guy Steele, Barnes, Kan., at Blue Rapids, Kan.
Apr. 11—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
May 12—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Draft sale at Manhattan, C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kansas, Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.
Mch. 25—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Ass'n Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
March 25—W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan.
Mch. 26—A. B. Wilcox & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
Apr. 15—F. J. Searle, Lawrence, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
April 29—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.
May 1—Nebraska Holstein breeders, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

Polled Durhams.
Apr. 3—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.
March 28—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Aug. 6—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.

Sale Reports.
Fall Boars Found Buyers.
44 sows, gilts and boars average.....\$54.93
W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan. held his annual March sale of Duroc Jerseys at the Chestnut sale barn last Friday. A small crowd was present but proved to be good buyers. Forty-four head averaged \$54.93. The offering was made up of a few choice bred sows, some spring gilts bred and a number of June gilts, the largest of them bred. Also a number of good fall boars which sold well. L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., and A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, and J. B. Sherwood, Talmo, Kan., consigned two or three each to the sale and all were well pleased with the sale.

Donham and Gould Shorthorn Sale.
35 head average.....\$168
R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan., Republic county and M. L. Gould, Jamestown, Kan., Cloud county held a combination sale of Shorthorns at Concordia, Kan. last Thursday, March 13. The sale was decided upon at the last minute and no opportunity was had for conditioning the cattle for a public sale. A fair crowd was in attendance and the prices received were fair considering the condition of the cattle, and the further fact that enough time had not been given to publicity. Twenty-five cows and heifers sold for an average of \$183.50. Ten young bulls averaged \$128. Both Mr. Donham and the Goulds were satisfied. The scarcity of feed in that section of the country has been against sales of this kind all winter and hurt this sale. Both offerings were really worth considerably more money than they brought.

Satisfactory Holstein Sale for Engles.
21 purebreds averaged.....\$202.00
63 high grades averaged.....113.25
E. S. Engle & Son's seventh annual sale of Holsteins at the farm near Abilene, Kan., last Wednesday, March 12, was well attended as their sales always are and the sale was very satisfactory. Ninety head of purebreds and high grades sold for \$11,850. Twenty-one purebred females, including a number of heifer calves averaged \$202. Six bull calves averaged \$73. Sixty-three high grade cows and heifers, including a number of heifer calves, averaged \$113.25. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch on the block and Hoffman, Engle and Robt in the ring. The offering was presented in splendid form. Every animal was in good condition and while the prices realized for the purebreds was not enough as they are selling today it was a very good sale and the Engles were well pleased with their sale.

Field Notes.
BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

April 8 will be bargain day for the man who wants one or a carload of Hereford bulls from one to two years old. The Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association will sell at Blue Rapids, Kansas. Ranchmen or farmers who can use some rugged,

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Hereford Bargain Day
Sale, Tuesday, April 8
at Blue Rapids, Kan. Fair Ground Sale Barn

Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn.

55 Bulls—20 Females

OUR SPRING OFFERING FROM the herds of our most prominent breeders include many individuals of the best breeding. As a whole, the consignment is rather thin in flesh, due to the severe winter and shortage of feed. We are not expecting high prices but we feel that prospective buyers will find our sale a real bargain counter. This sale will offer a splendid opportunity for the young breeder to start in the purebred Hereford business. Watch for our fall sale. The selection will be choice and they will merit higher prices.

ANXIETY 4TH BLOODLINES will be the most prominent in both the bull and the female offering. Attractive individuals from many other prominent families will also be sold. The bull offering consists largely of yearlings and 2-year-olds, including many good prospects for herd bulls and range bulls that have good bone and plenty of scale. In the females you will find a few good matrons. The heifers are a choice lot that will sell on their own merit. Some of the heifers sell open and the rest are bred to outstanding sires that have built up our own herds.

Anyone Looking For Bargains Will Be Interested In This Offering. High Prices Are Not Expected To Prevail. Don't Miss This Opportunity. Write For Catalog. Address

C. G. STEELE, Sec. and Manager, Barnes, Kan.
Cols. Gross, Brady and Howell, Auctioneers.

PRIME HEREFORDS—Special 30 Days' Sale

25 cows and heifers with calves at foot or to drop calves soon. Popular breeding and bred to the 2,500 pound bull, **Anxiety March On** and the present herd bull, **Don Perfection**, bred like **Ardmore** and conceded one of the best bred bulls in the state. He is five years old and will be priced with the cows if desired. **Eight good young bulls** from 10 to 18 months old. Plenty of size, lots of bone and good colors.



Inquiries promptly answered. Address,
Fred S. Jackson, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Sutton Angus Farms

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages.

SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
C.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

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

Private Sale—Angus Bulls

Five extra good young bulls ranging in ages from 10 to 12 months old. All sired by Roland L. 187220.

J. W. TAYLOR, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS
Twenty cows and heifers, two yearling bulls.
Alex Spang, 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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY cow, bred to Langwater Benefactor.
L. W. Goss, Manhattan, Kansas

REGISTERED YEARLING GUERNSEY bull, for sale; also cow and yearling heifer.
R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kansas

SHEEP AND GOATS.
FOR SALE
A bunch of big, heavy-wooled, registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; not high in price. Also reg. ewes.
Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

195 Western Ewes For Sale
Or will sell half; good, healthy, well wintered; bred to Shropshire bucks; lamb in April; cheap if taken soon. B.L. Stratton, Ottawa, Kan.

For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire ewes with lambs by side \$27.50 each.
J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, 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, **Domineer**, a son of **Domino**. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and greys.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

8 Head Choice Hereford Cows

for sale, bred to Double Standard Polled bull. A chance to get started with Polled cattle. Also my Polled herd bull and some choice bull calves.

P. A. DREVETS, SALINE CO., SMOLAN, KANSAS.

TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS coming yearlings, for sale. Well marked, big fellows. Price \$135 each.

W. J. BILSON, EUREKA, KANSAS

For Sale, Registered Hereford Bulls 8 to 24 months old. Prices reasonable. Lots to suit.

ROBT. SIMMONS, SEVERY, Greenwood Co., KAN.

Hereford Bulls
\$85.00 to \$125.00 each.
GEORGE DAWSON, CLEMENTS, KANSAS

Ocean Wave Ranch Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.

A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, 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 Durhams young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAM bull for sale. Year old. Red. Price \$100.
E. S. Nichols, Grenola, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.
FASHION PLATE HERD
Registered Galloway cattle. Bulls for sale. Address V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

18 HEAD Of High Graded HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

Having sold my farm, I will sell at a public sale at my farm just west of Greenleaf, Kansas, Washington Co., commencing at one o'clock, March 25, 1919, 12 cows and heifers, 9 giving milk, 3 heifer calves, 3 bull calves, horses and farm implements, and dairy utensils.

Harry I. Tegethoff
Greenleaf, Kansas
Washington County

Big Bargains in Serviceable Holstein Bulls

Have cut the prices on these bulls to move them at once. Several from high record cows, buy now while you can buy for less money.

G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

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.

2—HOLSTEIN BULLS—2

One purebred, but not registered, all most pure white, ready for light service. One registered calf five months old, about 90 per cent white. Choice \$75.

A. W. DRIPS, ROUTE 1, HADDAM, KAN.

60 Head of High-Grade Holstein Cows
and heifers for sale, mostly fresh and heavy springers. Will sell a car load of choice, cheap if taken soon. 22 head yearlings all high grade Holsteins.

LONE STAR DAIRY, MULVANE, 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.**

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL

Large yearling, nicely colored, ready for service. Purebred from noted milking strain.

J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

JAY B. BENNETT, HOLTON, KAN.
offers 3 mo. old Holstein-Friesian bull calf out of promising 2-year-old cow on yearly test. Write for picture and pedigree. T. B. tested.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves: 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.**

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A. R. O. backing. **H. R. Holden, Meade, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES, 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.**

JERSEY CATTLE.

Purebred Registered Jerseys

20 head, 1 to 5 years old. Some of the best blood lines in the state. All to be fresh in next 60 days. At grade prices. Call or write at once.

J. H. Myers, R. F. D. 5, Washington, Kan.

Purebred Jersey Baby Bulls

for sale. Herd headed by Raleigh's Torono the 24th from Hood Farm. Price \$75 each.

Geo. C. Fox, R. F. D. No. 2, Lewis, Kansas

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

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

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

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

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75, Oakland's Sultan breeding. **Percy Lull, Mt. Hope, Kan.**

thin, young bulls write C. G. Steele, Secretary and Sales Manager, Barnes, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Three good Polled Durham bulls are for sale by A. I. Meier, Abilene, Kan. Two are red yearlings and one is a roan coming two-year-old. They are the good kind.—Advertisement.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., the veteran Duroc Jersey breeder offers September boars and gilts at very low prices. He wants to move them soon as he needs the room for his spring pigs.—Advertisement.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., has for immediate sale a good Pathfinder boar and two gilts sired by Great Wonder 2nd. These three will be priced at less than half their value as Mr. Huston is leaving the state and must sell them. A request to Mr. Huston at once will bring full particulars as to breeding and price by return mail as he is going to sell them as quick as he can.—Advertisement.

Hampshire Pigs for Sale.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is offering some choice fall boars and gilts for sale. Some of the gilts are large enough to breed. These pigs are growthy, well marked and carry the best blood of the breed.—Advertisement.

Poland Fall Pigs.

J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kansas, is offering forty fall pigs, both sexes, for sale. They are sired by one of the best sons of Big Bobs Wonder and out of six to eight hundred pound sows sired by some of the noted boars of the breed. The pigs are extra good but priced at farmers prices. If interested in a good pig, write Mr. Sheridan, as he guarantees to please.—Advertisement.

Chestnut's Consignment at Topeka.

J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan., are favorably known to every Holstein-Friesian breeder in Kansas because of their recent winnings at the big shows. In the A. B. Wilcox & Son sale the day following the Association sale at Topeka they will sell six cows and two bulls. They will be choice and you want to ask to see them. Every Holstein man knows "Pat" Chestnut, the efficient ring master at all the big sales. By the way his name is not "Pat" at all. If I remember right it is Mike.—Advertisement.

The Wilcox Holstein Sale.

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan., who sell 78 head of registered Holstein-Friesians the day following the big Association sale will be remembered best as the firm that bred Holsteins of the very best at Abilene for a number of years. About three years ago they moved their herd to Topeka. Unless you know something of this herd you will be surprised when you see the catalog and the offering. Buying nothing but the best and culling closely has made this herd one of great value. Mr. Wilcox and his son are expert breeders and dairymen. It will be decided to your advantage if you arrange to stay for this big sale on Wednesday, March 26. So tell the folks you will be gone three days.—Advertisement.

Hartman's Sale Friday.

J. J. Hartman's March sale of Poland China gilts and young sows, all bred to his great herd boars for April, May and June farrow will be held at his farm close to Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, Friday, March 28. That is next Friday. I will attend this sale and if you can't come, send your bids to me and I will do the best I can for you. There will be 10 boars farrowed last fall in this sale that are good enough for herd headers. Attend if you want a good young boar or a few gilts bred to farrow in May and June. Come to Abilene and register at the National hotel and phone to J. J. Hartman, Elmo and he will tell you how to come in a free auto. Also come to Elmo on the Missouri Pacific if it is more convenient for you.—Advertisement.

Invitation To Holstein Breeders.

Mr. Holstein breeder you should spend the first three days of this next week at Topeka. Monday, March 24 will be devoted to affairs of the association and a big banquet in the evening. Tuesday is the big annual association sale and the day following is the big A. B. Wilcox sale at the same place. The sales will be held in the big government building at the fair grounds and is a very comfortable place. Street cars run to the fair grounds every half hour. The Topeka Chamber of Commerce is going to look after Topeka's visitors all three days. Their elegant club rooms will be headquarters for the three days. A. S. Neale, who is the secretary of the big Holstein association has prepared an excellent program with some very prominent speakers and the banquet is an assured success. Come early and stay for both sales.—Advertisement.

Duroc Breeders, Don't Overlook This.

The Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders association is getting a pack of the Futurities show classes, both for state and district shows in a manner that indicates some real Duroc Jersey shows this fall. It is desired that all district and state nominations and fees be sent to secretary of the Kansas association, W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan. Secretary Jones is getting out a letter to all Duroc Jersey breeders in Kansas this week urging the importance of nominating herds. Also the necessity of acting at once as nominations, both state and district will close April first. Of course you do not have to belong to the Kansas association in order to nominate your herd. But you should identify yourself with the live organization if you have not already done so. But be sure to write to Secretary Jones at once and nominate your herd. That must be done this week.—Advertisement.

Graner Shorthorn Sale.

W. H. Graner and his brother, H. C. Graner, both of Lancaster, Kan., Atchison county, are well known breeders of good stock. As breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses and Poland Chinas they have attracted considerable attention. Wednesday, March 26 they will sell at the farm of W. H. Graner, which is just two miles north of Lancaster a draft of Shorthorns consisting of 13 yearling heifers, eight coming yearling bulls and three cows with calves at foot. Also three registered French draft stallions and some mares. Also Poland China bred sows and gilts and a lot of farm machinery. It is a big sale and is a real opportunity for the Shorthorn breeder looking for bargains. Henry Graner has sold some pasture land and is reducing his operations and consequently this reduction sale. The catalog is ready and you will get it by re-

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holstein Dairy Sale

We are offering at public auction at Deerfield, Kansas, commencing 10 o'clock March 27th,

100 Head of High-Class Dairy Cattle

consisting of cows, heifers and two Registered bulls, one 2 and the other 3 years old.

Also 26 purebred non-registered Duroc Jersey sows, bred to registered male.

Also one complete three unit Sharples Milking machine, used one year.

The Garden City Sugar & Land Co.
Garden City, Kansas

"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 25-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.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Cows, heifers and young bulls. Herd also, an extra good individual, son of King of the Ponds; dam, a 25.86-lb. cow; dam's dam, 30; 6-year-olds; grand daughter of Hengerveld De Kol made 27.095 for a 7-day record in January. Two 2nd calf heifers, one first calf heifer milked 60 pounds a day when fresh. Three yearling heifers. Everything bred to herd sire. Two young bulls evenly marked; good individuals; one out of 27.00-lb. cow, the other out of 24.68-lb. cow. This stuff is all sound and is priced to sell.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Seds Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy springing cows.

IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. **T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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)

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.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

CHOICE, highly bred, beautifully marked. Also cows and heifers. Write us for prices, etc.

W. C. KENYON & SONS,
Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

THE BONACCORD FARM

(Pure bred Holsteins and Durocs) offers two purebred bulls six months old, backed by 25-26 lb. ancestors and outstanding individuals; also one fine purebred Percheron stallion at attractive price.

LOUIS KOENIG, PROF., SOLOMON, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.

WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.

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

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)

Shorthorn Dispersal Sale

At Our Farm

Blue Mound, Kansas, April 9

45 Lots—Good Utility Scotch Tops—55 Cattle

Comprising our entire herd of the farmer's kind of Scotch topped utility cattle. The kind that raise beef for the market and pay their way thru the milk pail. The herd consists of:

10 cows with calves at foot, roomy matrons that show they produce the right sort. 14 cows ready to calve soon, all of good ages and from good families. 12 heifers, yearlings that need only the corn-crib cross to make them real cows.

8 yearling bulls, (one pure Scotch), good colors, beef types that will breed an improvement in any herd of grade cows. 1 aged bull, Victor Sultan 318050, a pure Scotch bull that should be with purebred cows but that you can afford to buy to run with a grade herd.

On account of feed scarcity, these cattle have been roughed thru the winter. They are thin which will mean real bargains to buyers. They have made us money, they will make money for you.

Write for catalog giving descriptions, train connections and all data. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.

GEO. T. WOLFE'S SONS, BLUE MOUND, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PARK PLACE SHORTHORNS

Headed by Imp. Bapton Corporal, bred by J. Dean Willis, and Imp. British Emblem 656540, 1st prize Sr. yearling, American Royal, 1918. A few cows and heifers with calves, and bred to these bulls; also two outstanding sons of Imp. Bapton Corporal, for sale now.



PARK E. SALTER, Phone Mkt. 2087 WICHITA, KAN.

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)

Why Not Try It?



Any farmer who raises grades would realize larger profits if he raised purebred Shorthorns. They don't require any more room, nor any more feed nor any better care than the grades should have. But they sell for more money. A Kansas farmer produced 94 head from one registered Shorthorn cow in 12 years. Two brothers in Wisconsin produced 119 head from one in 14 years. The value counts up when you're breeding purebreds.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale—Two nice roans, 12 months old. One by Select Goods 353693 and the other by my herd bull, Orange Victor, a Scotch bred bull and good individual. Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kansas (Clay County)

Scotch and Scotch Tops

Bulls 9 to 16 mo. old. The best lot of bulls we have offered for some time. Priced to sell. Address, S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. Rural Route 7.

Eight Shorthorn Bulls

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot. Reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you. J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

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

Crescent Acres Farm Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

I have 8 extra good Shorthorn bulls that I wish to dispose of to make room for my this year's calf crop. All are yearlings from good Scotch topped cows. They are sired by my herd bull The Cardinal 385128. He was got by Lancaster Lad 354919, by Imp. Scotch Bank 291163. His granddam was Imp. Maud 41th. The breeding is the best, the calves are extra good and the prices are right as I need the room. Write now. Warren Watts, Mgr., Clay Center, Kansas.

Chase County Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.

and supply carload of young bulls. The serviceable kind—also some cows. Address Frank H. Yeager, Sec'y, or inquire at Farm Bureau office at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

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

SHORTHORNS

One young Scotch bull (a herd header) and 8 young Scotch topped bulls for sale. H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

turn mail if you write at once but you better just plan on being at the sale if you want registered Shorthorns. Go to Atchison and up to Lancaster at about 11 A. M., arriving there at noon. You will be met at the depot. —Advertisement.

Northern Kansas Hereford Bargains.

The members of the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association will hold their spring sale at Blue Rapids, Kansas, April 8. The members realize that their animals are not in sale shape and will not bring as high an average price as has been realized in sales of equally well bred stock this past season. With this realization they are ready to let them go to their new homes at bargain prices. There will be 75 animals in the sale, 55 of which are young bulls, yearlings and twos. These bulls are bred right, have plenty of bone, but many have lacked the corn-crib cross this past winter. They are in just good breeding shape and will be bargains to the range man who wants a car load or to the farmer who wants a good bull to turn with his cows this season. The females should sell at prices that will permit the small man to get into the purebred Whiteface business on a small capital. This will be a bargain sale of useful Herefords that are thin. If you are interested in Herefords that can start making you money from the day you buy them, write for a catalog, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, to C. G. Steele, Secretary and Sales Manager, Barnes, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Sale Stock Solicited.

Frank S. Kirk, Wichita, Kansas, solicits entries for the combination sale at Hutchinson, Kansas, April 11 and 12. Classes still open for entry follow: Shorthorn females, Scotch or Scotch topped, with calf at foot or ready to calve soon; Hereford bulls or females, a few bulls may be aged but the bulk must be yearlings and twos. Percheron mares that have foals or are heavy and a few good fillies.—Advertisement.

Hutchinson Stock Sales.

Frank S. Kirk, Wichita, Kansas, is advertising a combination livestock sale to be held at Hutchinson, Kansas, April 11 and 12. The offering will consist of Shorthorns, Herefords, and Percheron horses. The Shorthorns will be both pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Fifty bulls of good ages, well bred, and good types will give the opportunity for the farmer or ranchman to fill his wants for one or a carload. The Shorthorn females will be an especially attractive offering, consisting of fifty cows all with calves at foot or very close up to calving time. The Hereford offering will consist of seventy head of both sexes. They will be all ages and will be the rugged, big boned, thick fleshed kind that are proven money makers on the farms of the west. In the horse sale there will be fifteen Percheron stallions and a like number of mares. Stallion wants can be filled whether calling for a yearling colt to use on a few mares while developing or for an aged horse ready to go out and do heavy service this season. Many of the mares either have a foal at foot or are ready to foal soon. The fillies are both bred and open. This sale will be a sale of good stock that the farmer can use and that the farmer will be able to buy worth the money. Write for a catalog, mentioning which breed you are interested in, to Mr. Kirk at Wichita.—Advertisement.

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Buy Winning Polands Now.

That they show breeding hogs as well as breed show hogs, is proven for the Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., Poland China department, by its recent record at the Oklahoma City show. Here their grand champion sow farrowed 12 pigs. Other sows in the herd farrowed 32 more pigs while on the show grounds. Winnings at Oklahoma City (including the boar championship also) were in keeping with the past record of this herd and with the good stock now for sale. See this issue and write or see H. O. Sheldon, herd manager.—Advertisement.

Wolfe Shorthorn Dispersal Sale.

Geo. T. Wolfe's Sons will sell their entire herd of Shorthorns at public sale at their farm, Blue Mound, Kan., April 9. These cattle were bought by farmers and are the farmer's kind. The aged herd bull is pure Scotch, as is one of the yearling bulls, but the remainder of the offering is Scotch topped. The 45 lots consist of 55 cattle, as ten of the cows have calves at foot. The calves not only speak for the mothers but are all from the aged herd bull, Victor Sultan. They are proof that he should go to a herd of pure bred cows. On account of his age, however, he will probably sell at a price that will enable some farmer, with a herd of good grade cows, to take him home at a bargain. All cows of breeding age that do not have calves at foot are well enough along to be carrying their own guarantee that they will produce this year. The average age on the whole herd is 4½ years, making the sale the kind for the farmer to attend, who wants some good utility farm cattle. Having lacked the corn-crib cross this last winter the cattle are all thin, too thin to make the sale really profitable to the sellers. If you are interested in some good, pure bred farm cattle that you will be able to buy worth the money, write for a catalog.—Advertisement.

Killing Cattle Ticks

Reports to the Bureau of Animal Industry from all states infested by the cattle fever tick tell of excellent responses to the slogan, "Dip that tick in March." Many dipping vats were in active operation early in the month, while others were being prepared for dipping work not later than March 15. By dipping in March the Federal and state tick eradicators hope to kill millions of the parasites before they can multiply. Early dipping is one of the features of the 1919 campaign, which plans to break all records in amount of territory made tick-free.

When the cows have been long in milk the churning becomes more difficult.

125 Shorthorns

In the Biggest Show and Sale
The Southeastern Kansas Association Has Held
Coffeyville, Kansas, April 3 and 4

First day is the show, an educational feature; an unusual opportunity for buyers to study and compare before they bid. Previous shows were good; this one will be far better and—

Every Animal Shown Will Be Sold

No other combination sale in this state has offered such a splendid lot of Shorthorns in such large numbers.

20 cows with calf at foot, mostly bred again. 12 bred cows. 40 bred heifers. 20 open heifers. 7 high class bulls, fit for use in top herds. 18 thick, smooth, rugged bulls, from 12 to 20 months old.

Among the bulls whose get is offered and to which the females are bred, are: Master of The Dales, by Avondale; Kansas Prince, by Mistletoe Archer; Secret Robin, by Linwood Victorious; Prince Violet, by Collynie Goods; Sir Hampton, by Hampton Spray—and other good ones. The consignors are—

H. M. Hill,
J. H. Holcomb,
C. O. Massa,
J. L. Jewell,

Herbert Laude,
Titus Holloway,
M. J. Rust,
J. L. Jackson,

E. S. Myers,
Welsey Jewell,
S. M. Knox,
J. W. Hyde

and several others. These cattle have all been rigidly inspected, are all in nice breeding condition and not an unworthy animal has been accepted. Come to the Show April 3. Come to the sale April 4. Both held in Coffeyville's Exposition Hall.

Send for catalog (mentioning this paper).

G. A. Laude, Manager, Humboldt, Kan.

Graner Stock Farms

Lancaster, Kansas

Big reduction stock sale at the W. H. Graner farm, two miles north of Lancaster, Kan., Atchison county.

Lancaster, Kansas, Wednesday, March 26

W. H. and H. C. Graner are pioneer breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle in Atchison county and in this sale they offer selections from both herds as follows:

13 yearling heifers, eight coming yearling bulls, three cows with calves at foot and one to calf soon.

Three registered French draft stallions, one French draft mare and one registered Percheron mare, one registered trotting bred stallion.

Also pure bred Poland Chinas, bred sows, boars ready for service and open gilts. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

W. H. Graner or H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

John Daum, Auctioneer

Note: Lancaster is 12 miles northwest of Atchison on the Missouri Pacific and you can leave Atchison about 11 A. M. and get to Graner's farm for dinner. Go to Lancaster and they will meet you.

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.
(By Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (By 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 or notice.

H. C. STEPHENSON, CLEMENTS, KANSAS

Main line A. T. & S. F., 35 miles west of Emporia.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS,
14 to 18 months old.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.
(Dickinson County)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Seven Scotch Top Bulls, reds and roans, one-year-old in February and March. Good growth, fellows, priced to sell quickly. Can ship Rock Island or Santa Fe. J. R. ELY, MARION, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS

6 registered bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Good ones. Reds and roans. CHARLES HOTHAN & SON, Seranton, 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.



**United States
Tires
are Good Tires**

Make Your Car Help

America is asking for a Victory Harvest this year.

Every country's short of everything. You never had such an eager market. Every additional bushel you can make your fields produce means just that much more in the bank for you.

Make your car help. Think of the time, energy and good, hard cash it will save for you! Think of the speed it will put into those trips to town.

Its dependable service means a lot to you.

And there's no such thing unless you give it good tires to travel on.

There's a United States Sales and Service Depot dealer in the nearest town. He will gladly point out the United States Tires that will meet your requirements to perfection.

For the line of United States Tires includes tires to meet any possible need.

There are five different types for passenger cars as well as both pneumatic and solid tires for trucks.

They're all good tires—the best our seventy-six years in the rubber business have taught us to make.

Once you discover what they mean to your car—their wonderful dependability, their real goodness—you'll stick to United States Tires just as tens of thousands of other farmers are doing right now.

Try it and see. Ask our Sales and Service Depot to help you.