

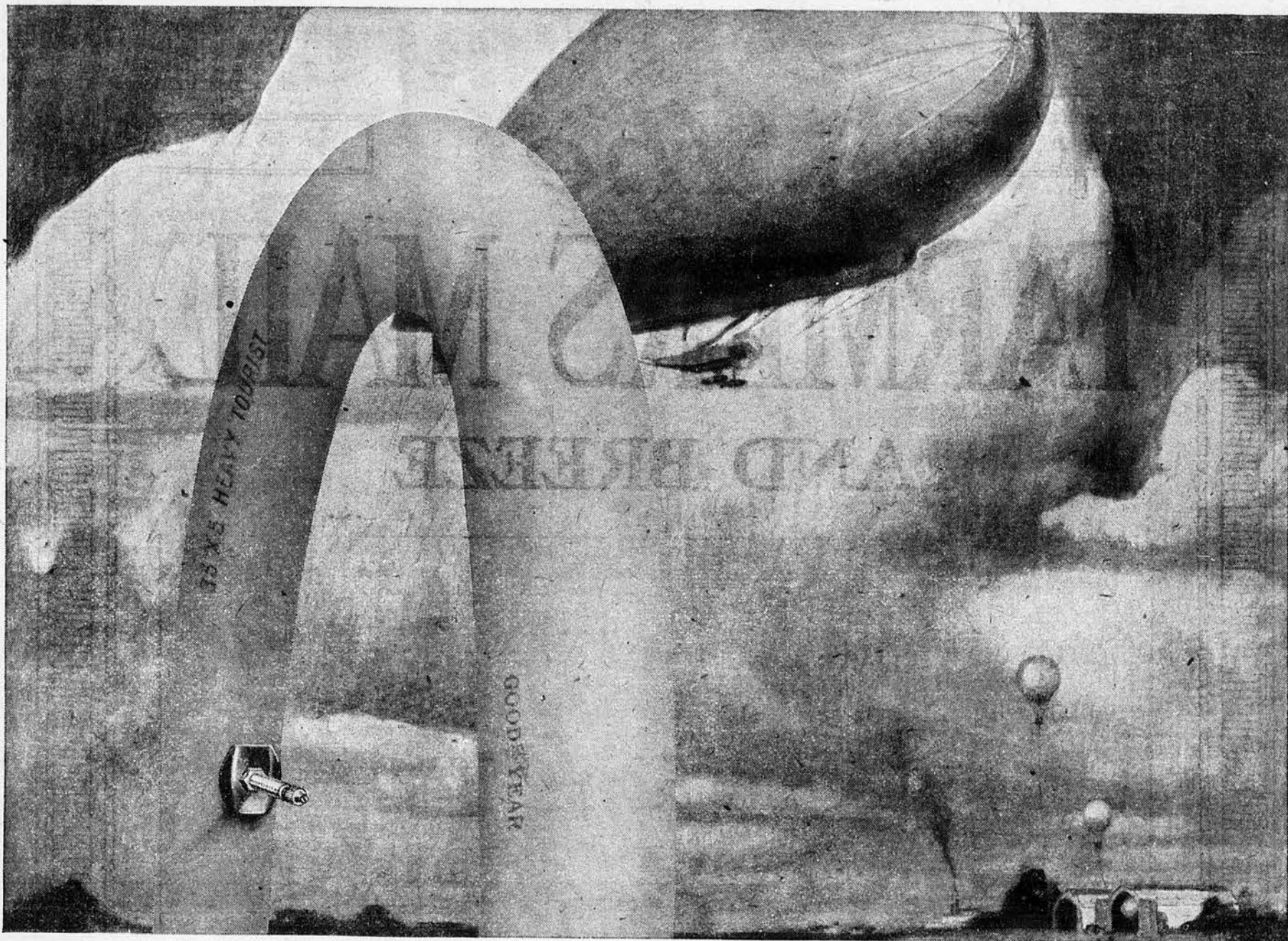
March 15, 1919

Vol. 49, No. 11

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



The Primary Object of Cultivating Corn is to Increase the Yield—See Page 9



BOTH ARE GOODYEAR TUBES

GOODYEAR'S ability to build tubes that last long and hold air unfailingly is dramatically related to the fact that Goodyear is also a successful manufacturer of balloons and dirigibles.

There is sound basis for such assertion. Both tubes and gas bags present problems of inflation.

For nine years, Goodyear has pioneered the furthering of aeronautics in this country.

In constructing these giant gas bags the problem of inflation is exceedingly complex.

For the gas of the balloon is more elusive than air; harder to hold within rubber.

But it has been conclusively established that stout, light fabric, impregnated with rubber and *built up layer-upon-layer*, forms the most practical container for this elusive gas.

Is it not quite logical, therefore, that this same *built-up* principle of construction should be successfully applied to tubes whose sole function it is to hold air?

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are built on this principle and their valve-patch is *vulcanized-in*. Built up as they are with several plies of pure gum, they are the best air containers we know of.

There are thousands of passenger-car owners who use Heavy Tourist Tubes exclusively, gladly paying the slightly added cost in the firm belief that they thus protect and get more mileage from their tires.

More Goodyear Tubes are used than any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY,
AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Some of Allen's Plans May Win

Final Sessions of the Legislature Gave Hope for Farm Tenantry, Good Roads and One or Two Other Proposals

By Charles Dillon

THE PEOPLE of Kansas probably will have a chance to vote for or against several amendments to the constitution at the next general election. Of those proposed in the present session three seemed to be slipping along toward final success when the eighth week ended last Saturday. Those were farm tenantry, good roads, and tax classification. All three had passed the senate. The farm tenantry proposal had just the necessary 27 votes. It is one of Governor Allen's ideas, and it got thru by reason of the wholly unexpected favor of Senator Hilkey, of Osage, a Democrat, who has not gone out of his way or lost any sleep to advance anything the new governor wanted. Senator Hilkey was big enough, however, to admit that good might be done with this law if the people adopt it, and so recorded his vote for it in time to offset the negative vote of Senator Satterthwaite, a Republican, who had suddenly developed a contrary disposition. Of the nine Democratic members, Whitney, Doerr, Sparks and Nighswonger voted for good roads amendment, and only Hilkey and Whitney for farm tenantry; Brunner, Democrat, who probably would have voted negatively on farm tenantry, was absent, as was Senator Anspaugh, of Gridley, Republican.

The roll calls on the three measures were as follows:

Farm Tenantry

Yeas—Bergen, Carroll, Coleman, Crocker, Ferrell, Gulick, Hart, Hilkey, Kanavel, Keene, Kimball, Laing, McClain, Metcalf, Milligan, Montee, Myers, Paulen, Plumb, Pomeroy, Price, Schoch, Smith, Snyder, Thompson, Whitney, Wilson—27.
Noes—Anderson, Delaney, Doerr, Getty, Malone, Nighswonger, Nixon, Satterthwaite, Sparks, Sutton—10.

Good Roads

Ayes—Bergen, Carroll, Coleman, Crocker, Doerr, Ferrell, Getty, Gulick, Hart, Kanavel, Keene, Kimball, McClain, Metcalf, Milligan, Montee, Myers, Nighswonger, Paulen, Plumb, Price, Schoch, Smith, Snyder, Sparks, Thompson, Whitney, Wilson—28.
Noes—Anderson, Delaney, Hilkey, Laing, Malone, Nixon, Satterthwaite, Sutton—8.

Tax Classification

Ayes—Anderson, Carroll, Coleman, Crocker, Doerr, Ferrell, Getty, Gulick, Hart, Hilkey, Kanavel, Keene, Kimball, Laing, McClain, Metcalf, Milligan, Montee, Myers, Paulen, Plumb, Price, Satterthwaite, Smith, Sparks, Sutton, Thompson, Whitney—28.
Noes—Delaney, Malone, Nighswonger, Nixon—4.

What They've Done

In the eight weeks ended when this report was written the legislature has agreed on 115 bills and 10 or a dozen joint and concurrent resolutions. But nothing on which the house and senate have agreed has occasioned particular alarm or concern in the state. The one law, perhaps, which is really of statewide importance abolishes the old established tax rebate system. For years the big corporations and heavy tax payers were able to block repeal of the law. But this year the legislature slipped the enactment out of the statute books.

Of the 115 bills passed by both houses 91 have been signed by the governor, while the veto has been exercised just once.

It was the plan of the legislature to cease considering bills Saturday, March 15, and to adjourn finally Wednesday, March 19. Nearly all the members intended to leave for home by Saturday night, the last duties of the session being intrusted to a dozen or so of the members who would remain to receive any message the governor might see fit to send. Many important bills were to be considered in the closing week. The farm tenantry resolution had to go to the house for a second test. The bill creating a state board of industry and labor was to come up. Not one of the really important public health measures had been disposed of, and the two houses were still apart on the fees and salaries bill, upon which depends a proposed increase in the income of state employees. The farm tenantry measure was beaten two weeks ago in the house, and it stood a chance of getting another drubbing in the home stretch. Indeed, if gambling were not a highly improper method of circulating money it might afford an interesting pastime in speculating on how many chances there are of the legislature's doing anything kindly for the administration program in the closing hours. A Democrat told me, last week, that Governor Allen had come into office "with several corking good ideas that deserved favorable action. But the record will show," said this member, "that he didn't get the support of his own party, the support the people doubtless intended him to have."

There's a chance, too, that by the time this is in your hands the primary law will be dead. You were told about this danger two or three weeks ago, and urged to use your influence in saving it. When the repealing bill goes to bat the vote will be a good thing to clip and paste over your desk for future reference. It will relieve you of a duty—this repealing bill—a duty too often neglected and not prized sufficiently, and of a right you ought to guard. The machine crowd doesn't believe you ought to say who shall be nominated for gov-

ernor and other state offices, for congressman, or United States Senators.

The speed with which this anti-primary measure moves is somewhat disconcerting. It took the senate just two minutes last Friday night, to advance the primary repeal bill to third reading from general orders. This was done on motion of Senator Baxter McClain, of Iola. Final favorable action would send the state back to the old convention system with its political bosses controlling nominations. While a carefully organized effort conducted on the whisper plan has been made to obtain a majority for the bill in the senate, it is exceedingly doubtful whether enough friends of the old regime can be mustered to send the measure to the house. A similar bill by Senator McClain received 12 votes in the senate two years ago.

Here's the Other Side

Opponents of the present primary system seem most concerned over the expense it entails, and declare the convention plan not only cheaper but more likely to result in sensible selection of candidates. Delegates, these opponents declare, know the candidates' qualifications much better than the people know them. They would abolish the August primary. Primaries to select the delegates would be held in May. The only feature approved by the farmers who write me is the idea of doing away with the primary in August. Farmers are mighty busy then—if they're good farmers. May, they believe, would be a better time. But I've not had one solitary letter favoring a return to the old cut-throat convention system. Not one.

All legislatures are peculiar; almost as uncertain as mobs. For instance the house refused one day, a week ago, to appropriate \$10,000 for entertaining soldiers from Kansas returning from overseas. It was Governor Allen's idea. The governor believed Kansas ought to keep up its reputation for "pep" by sending the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the house, three senators and three representatives to New York to meet the boys. In New York these dignitaries would foregather with former Kansans, and the moment the returning heroes stepped from the boats the big delegation from home would be there with the glad hand, 'n everything.

Not much. The house wouldn't listen long enough to be convinced. Not one cent for war hero receptions. For some queer reason the subject came up again Friday morning when the house ways and means committee offered a bill appropriating \$20,000 for a reception in Kansas only, and the house suspended its rules and advanced it to third reading at once. After some consideration the ways and means committee's appropriation was raised to \$40,000 and the bill passed.

So after all the members had a sane viewpoint. They wanted to spend no \$10,000 for sending a nice little party to New York. They were willing to spend four times as much for the heroes, but they wanted it spent in Kansas, where the boys grew up. I believe the people will approve this.

Walloping the Book Trust

The legislators have done some other highly commendable things. They gave a good hard wallop to the book trust plan for making over the text book commission. Within 48 hours of the time this proposed plan was described in this paper the farmers began sending in protests. They came to me in bunches. They were so emphatic that I declined to hold them for publication. I took them to the persons who could do the most good with them. The letters showed me, for one thing, that our people are satisfied with the present system. Kansas farmers are not fooled so easily as they were, perhaps, five or 10 years ago. For one thing they seem willing to trust the presidents of our big institutions to know as much about books as their jobs demand. I might say a lot more on this line, and not make any friends.

Some uneasiness is felt among members about the good roads resolution. If you don't understand this proposed amendment—and it has been described here in previous reports—it will pay you to look it up. To put it briefly, once more, the resolution gives the state authority to go into the business of road building so that after it has provided necessary funds it may avail itself of about 7 million dollars of Federal aid for making hard surfaced highways. A good many objections have come in from farmers. All in all the members doubt whether the resolution can get thru the house. And if it does the people may kill it.

Another measure of interest to farmers is Senator Hilkey's pet bill to repeal the well known poll tax. It is dead. It came to its end in the senate last Friday, 17 for and 21 against. Nothing could save it. So you'll pay it as usual, please, in work or coin.

It may be that Kansas boys and girls may be taught something in school besides what will improve their brains. It may be that their bodies will be trained as carefully as their minds.

A bill, whose author is Ben Hegler, of Wichita, one of the Sedgwick county representatives, provides that the state board of education shall prepare a course of study in physical instruction for the schools of Kansas. It also requires that a course of study in physical culture shall be laid out for teachers, and that after September, 1922, no certificate shall be granted to a teacher who has not completed such a course. Within a year Kansans may see their children being given their setting-up exercises by their teachers as were their soldier brothers by their officers.

Members of the educational committee have signified their intention of "going to the mat" for the bill and assert that it will be passed without an effort.

Twenty-one for and 13 against was the final vote on the state employment home bill passed last week by the bare constitutional senate majority. The bill enables counties to empty their jails of men serving sentences and send them to a state institution adjoining the penitentiary at Lansing where work in producing road materials will be provided. The men are to be allowed \$1 a day for their labor.

The measure originally was recommended in the report of the state board of administration on suggestion of Warden J. K. Coddington, of the state penitentiary. It was introduced by Senator Keene. It now goes to the house for consideration. The bill carries total appropriations of \$125,000.

"A flag for every school house" may graduate from the motto class and assume the dignity of a law with a mandatory provision. A bill to bring this about, introduced by Senator Bergen, was approved by the senate committee of the whole. By its terms, it becomes the duty of the school directors or boards of education of every public or proprietor of every private or parochial school in Kansas to purchase a suitable United States flag with flag staff and necessary appliances, and to display the flag upon or near the school grounds during school hours.

Rules and regulations for the proper care of the flag are to be provided. When the weather will not permit it to be otherwise displayed, it shall be placed conspicuously in the principal room of the school house.

Violation of the act would be a fine of from \$1 to \$5.

Senate and House

The house has concurred in the senate amendments to the house bill repealing the tax rebate. This means with the governor's approval, the state is thru with giving 5 per cent rebate on June taxes paid in December.

The Schoch bill to allow a divorce for a married man or woman whose wife or husband has been insane 16 years, was killed by the judiciary committee.

A bill has been passed allowing \$908 each to our old friends, E. W. Hoch, former governor; Ed T. Hackney, and Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, former members of the board of administration. The pay is for services given before the one-board law became effective in July, 1913.

The committee on agriculture introduced a substitute bill which appropriates \$20,000 additional to the state board of agriculture for exploiting the state and aiding returned soldiers and sailors in becoming located.

Perhaps you think you're smart. Just study over this new law and see if you can discover what it means. It has been signed by the governor so it must be all right. Judge C. W. Smith, a lawyer for more than a generation, spent an hour on it and then, on the way home, let three cars go by before he remembered why he was on the street corner. According to the judge, the bill fixes the present law so that when farm leases are dated on other dates than March 1, the landlord may give his tenant notice to move on that date, and thereby prevent him from holding over until the following March 1. See if you can figure that out from the bill.

"Section 1. That section 5961, General Statutes of 1915 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 5961. In cases of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the first day of March; provided, that if such tenant becomes a tenant from year to year by occupying the premises after the expiration of the term fixed in a lease, the notice of termination of tenancy to take place on the same day of the same month following the service of the notice as the day and month of termination fixed in the original lease under which said tenant first occupied the premises."

The attempt to attach a rider to the educational appropriation bill forbidding teachers in the big institutions to accept outside fees made a muddle, last week, which probably held up those measures for several days. The objectionable provision says:

(Continued on Page 38.)

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

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Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An advertisement cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

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

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

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

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

A \$75,000 Coat

A SUBSCRIBER sends me a clipping from an Eastern paper describing the fur coat worn by Mrs. Corey, wife of one of the steel magnates. This coat is said to have cost \$75,000. "Don't you think," asks the subscriber, "that Mrs. Corey would have been reasonably comfortable with a coat costing only \$50,000 so that 1,000 other ladies who sent sons and husbands over there might have had better coats than the ones they did have, or 5,000 children might have had better shoes? This year I spent \$1,500 for steel in the shape of a tractor and \$250 for a steel binder, so I may have helped Corey pay for that coat."

To my mind the valid objection to such extravagance as that shown by the wife of the multimillionaire in buying a coat costing \$75,000 is not that if she had not spent it a thousand other women might have been more warmly and neatly clothed, or that 5,000 children might have been better shod, because the probability is that the women and children would not have been any better clothed if Mrs. Corey had contented herself with a moderate priced garment. The money that was spent for the coat may have most of it gone to pay labor for all I know and may have helped to buy other women and children clothes.

The evil of such extravagance is that it necessarily causes a feeling of envy among those who can scarcely afford the commonest necessities of life and it simply panders to the selfishness and vanity of the wearer. By reason of being able to wear such a coat the wife of the millionaire feels that she belongs to a superior class. Furthermore she has not rendered any equivalent in the way of service for this garment which represents a moderate sized fortune, as we count fortunes out in this country.

Every time the rich indulge in lavish display they are encouraging the I. W. W., the Bolshevik and all the forces which hate the established order and want an excuse to attack it. If the rich could really get it into their heads that they are after all only trustees in charge of the wealth held in their names; that it is not theirs to spend as they please, in idle luxury and extravagant, barbarous display, but to use so as to best serve the interests of humanity, I think there would in time grow up a vastly different feeling toward the rich among the toiling poor. The man who is possessed of the great constructive brain necessary to organize and successfully conduct a great business, is or ought to be a most valuable man to the community in which he lives and to the state and nation. The country needs all of that kind of brains that are available. The trouble has been that too many of the men possessed of such brains have used them for purely selfish purposes, and I may add here that the wives and daughters of these men have generally been greater offenders than the men themselves. As a rule the financial giants of the world have not been much given to display but they have frequently lavished their wealth on their women, who have lived in utterly useless luxury, vanity and extravagance.

This old world of ours is in a bad way. Our so-called civilization has been rocked to its very foundation. The forces of disorder are spreading their doctrines of destruction everywhere. There is impending a financial and social storm that may wreck all the old governments of the world including our own. The world is weary of bloodshed and strife and yet it looks as if we are headed for more strife, possibly for more bloodshed. The world needs as it never needed before all the best brains and all the industry and thrift of all the people. The Bolsheviks announce that their purpose is to destroy the Bourgeoisie; that is they propose to wipe out all of those who have had the brains and constructive ability to accumulate property. Of course the so-called Bourgeoisie want to wipe out the Bolsheviks as badly as the latter want to wipe them out and it looks as if the forces are gathering for the conflict. And suppose the Bolsheviks win, what have they gained? They will have succeeded in destroying the most enterprising and most constructive class, the class which, admitting all the faults charged against it by the Lenines and Trozky's has been the backbone, the mainstay of the present civilization. Even Lenine will admit that the present order is

an improvement over the old order of feudalism and he must admit that for nearly all that is better the Bourgeoisie whom he so bitterly denounces, have been responsible. He must admit that the men who make up this Bourgeoisie class have for the most part been industrious, thrifty and constructive. They have certainly made wonderful advances over the old age of lances and spears, bows and arrows and rude boats driven by the wind blowing on sails of skins.

Already he is realizing that he cannot depend on the ignorant mob to build and operate modern factories. What this old world needs is co-operation not destruction; love not hate; not a war between capital and labor but a friendly union of brains and industry and brawn. If the Bolsheviks undertake to overthrow our government and light the red fires of revolution and anarchy, it will be the duty of every man who loves his country, who loves democracy, who hopes for better things to come, to fight to preserve our institutions, but fighting and hate and bloodshed will never save the world. The leaders of the forces of disorder and a great many of the leaders of the forces of order, are blind as moles. They have not the vision to see what is needed to reconstruct our civilization.

Bolshevism Not Democracy

You have said that Bolshevism means majority, but don't we use it rather loosely? I saw an article in a paper recently claiming that Governor Allen and Senator Capper were leading Bolsheviks. I suppose the writer included all except the stand-patters in the Bolshevik class. Where do you draw the line? Were all these dissatisfied, undesirable citizens born that way or were they made, and if so how? Don't you think that the statesmanship of America is getting to a low ebb when men like Mr. Taft can see no other way to eliminate these undesirable classes than to kill them? Did persecution ever bring about right conditions? Don't you think they are beginning at the wrong end of the line? Would there have been a French revolution had the common people been given a fair deal? Is there not generally a pretty good reason for existing conditions?

No, Bolshevism is not democracy. If it were it would be something new on earth. But one of our prominent Bolsheviks has intimated that our own government is a moneyed aristocracy. What is your idea? Yes, those thousands of uneducated who went to France knew little of the meaning of the expression "Make the world safe for democracy," and thousands of the educated knew perfectly well that it did not mean anything for them. Thousands offered their lives for a country in which they by the hardest of work had been unable to own a home, and who on their return are ordered to shed their uniforms and go carve themselves homes out of the Dismal Swamps, the Everglades, or on the burning sands of Nevada, Wyoming or Arizona—a cheerful prospect don't you think—but then you know, "It touches us not. Our withers are unwrung."

R. G. ABBOTT.

To say that a result is the effect of a cause is simply stating an axiom. Of course the French revolution was the result of long continued tyranny, oppression and robbery of the people. Of course also Bolshevism is the reaction from czarism. It is simply the other extreme.

As between Bolshevism as it exists at present in Russia and czarism I would prefer czarism, but I have no use for either one.

I do not think it is any more difficult to draw the line between Bolshevism and democracy than between czarism or kaiserism and democracy.

I judge from his letter that Mr. Abbott is a man of considerable education who has no doubt read a great deal and no doubt thinks a great deal. I want to say however, that in my opinion he is permitting himself to get into a state of mind where he cannot think clearly. For example he attacks Secretary Lane's plan for giving lands to the returning soldiers, evidently without knowing very much about what the plan is. He has read somewhere about locating the boys in the Dismal Swamps, the Everglades and on the burning sands of Nevada and Arizona and the language appealed to him.

What the secretary is trying to do is to have a survey made of the vacant lands, first to see what part of them are susceptible to settlement and cultivation and what can be made fit for that purpose. He proposes that the government shall lend the money on long time to these soldier settlers to be used in payment for the work necessary to put the lands in a condition for settlement. This will enable the returned soldiers to make a

living for themselves, and families while they are putting their homesteads in condition for cultivation. Finally the cost of this reclamation labor will be added to the cost of the land and the homesteader will be given credit on his final payment for the labor done. It seems to me that it is a good idea and will result if carried out according to Secretary Lane's plan in not only affording homes and lands for hundreds of thousands of these returning soldiers, but will add hundreds of millions of dollars to the productive wealth of the country.

I see that Mr. Abbott falls into the common and bitter criticism of our government. He is inclined to roll the phrase "Moneyed aristocracy" under his tongue. It is the privilege of an American citizen to criticize his government and I would not have that privilege taken away. I want to preserve the independence of the individual citizen and that is one of the reasons why I am so bitterly opposed to militarism or compulsory military training; but it is dangerous and unhealthy practice to indulge continually in criticism of the government. It begets mental dyspepsia and tends to hysteria. Our government has its faults. There is no sort of doubt about that, but it is still the best government the world ever has known. It is worth living for and dying for. A member of Congress from the state of Texas was recently talking with Meyer London, the only Socialist member of Congress. London had indulged in rather bitter criticism of our government and finally the Texas Congressman asked him the question, "Mr. London, do you know of any other government in the world where the people have so many privileges and opportunities as here in the United States?" and London admitted that he did not. Well, that is pretty good, is it not?

An American citizen's attitude toward his government should be like that of his attitude toward his children. They have their faults, lots of them maybe, but God bless them, they are our children and for their sake we would lay down our lives if need be. Many wrongs have been committed here under the shadow of our capital, beneath the folds of our flag, but thank God I think it is the best government in all the world and our flag, the most beautiful and glorious, that ever was kissed by the winds of heaven.

Double Taxation and the Renter

The people of Kansas are suffering from double taxation. We have recognized the evil for a long time, but so far have not been able to remedy it. Neither can it be remedied under our present constitution which is rigid in its provisions in regard to taxation. A few years ago an amendment to the constitution was submitted to the people and defeated because the people generally did not understand it and gathered the impression that it was some new scheme to impose on them additional taxation.

All there was to that amendment was that it would have given authority to classify property for taxation, so that one kind of property would have a different classification from other classes. It would have opened the way for the cure of double taxation.

Governor Allen in his message recommended the calling of a constitutional convention and one of the reasons for framing a new constitution was that our taxing system might be remedied. Here are two letters received within the past two weeks by the governor showing how our present method of taxation is working against the interest of the tenant farmer who wants to buy a farm. One of these letters, it will be observed is from a tenant, the other from a landowner who would be willing to sell a part of his land.

Dear Governor:

I am much interested in your stand on the question of farm tenants and double taxation on mortgaged farms.

I am living on a rented farm. I have enough money to make quite a payment on a farm, but not enough to pay half on a desirable farm and take advantage of the Federal Land Bank loans.

I lived on a good 160 acre farm a few years ago that was offered to me for \$6,000; \$1,000 down and the rest (\$5,000) for as long time as I wanted, as the owner lived in town and did not want the money and only wanted the interest.

But, before we got the deal closed the owner found out that he would have to pay city tax (about

2 per cent on the \$5,000 mortgage and I would have to pay taxes on the full value of the land. I did not feel able to agree to pay the double taxation and the owner had to have 6 per cent interest clear or would not sell. The land was later sold for \$7,500 to a man with the cash and I had to move. The owner of the farm I rent now is a retired farmer and would sell to me on a long time, but for the double taxation. I am sure there are a lot of renters around here who could buy the farm they are on if the tax was taken off of farm mortgages.

Most landlords live in town and would have to pay city tax on the mortgage. But I'm afraid nothing will be done.

About all farm loans are made by people or loan companies outside the state, thru local agent, and if we could get loans on equal terms from home folks there would not be many tenants, but the grafter always heads off any change in the laws. Our township is 65 per cent renters, men who have surplus money; cannot lend it on account of double taxation, so they invest it in land to rent. Land is not assessed at its full value, while mortgages are assessed at face value. City taxes are about three times as much as rural taxes.

A KANSAN.

Ellsworth, Kan.

Dear Governor:

It was genuine surprise and satisfaction that I felt when I read your message to the legislature. I desire to congratulate you as this is the first and only real message that I have ever read from the governor of the state of Kansas, that really meant anything. Usually a message consisted of a complaint without any remedy suggested.

I have read with interest your remedy proposed for tenancy on farms and I wish to suggest something that seems to be overlooked relative to same. A good many farms are owned in this county by retired farmers and I presume this is the case all over the state.

They cannot sell their farms to their tenants for the reason that so large a cash payment is required and the mortgage back on the farm would be too large to sell to a non-resident and if kept the tax would amount to about 3 per cent. To illustrate I will state that I own a farm in this county that I value at \$15,000. The tenant that I have is making good and has about \$3,000 and would like to buy the farm giving me back secured on the premises a mortgage bearing 6 per cent for \$12,000.

This would, after paying 3 per cent in taxes net me only 3 per cent and consequently it pays me much better to keep the farm. Now, if the payment was \$8,000 cash and I could take back a mortgage for \$7,000 this would be salable to a non-resident and a non-resident does not have to pay this tax.

If real estate mortgages were non-taxable many tenants that I know could purchase farms. Our present tax laws work against the people who live in Kansas and favor the foreign money lenders.

Coldwater, Kan.

A VOTER.

Opposes Compulsory Training

Lieutenant Bill Peyton, the editor of the Colony Free Press, used to be rather favorable to universal military training. He enlisted as soon as he could after the United States got into the war, organized a machine gun company at Iola and made ready for the hardest and most dangerous kind of service. Experience opened Bill's eyes to the workings of the military clique which is so anxious to impose universal compulsory military service on the country. He has changed his mind, as the following article will show:

Universal military service is a question of deep interest to the people of the United States. When I enlisted in the service in May, 1917, I was like many hundreds of others, noisily in favor of great training camps. But the war has been a wonderful school for American citizenship so let me here record a few observations relative to this important question:

Every plan so far proposed includes a term of service in the army—that is the transplanting of the Prussian idea—the very thing that made the world war possible, the idea that cost so much blood of nations to eliminate from Kultur.

A term of service in the army of the United States of America and a furlough to the reserves is the very thing we do not want in this country.

Universal military training in schools is well and good and would serve a useful purpose and at the same time eliminate all the brutalities of military life, and it is a plan that would meet with favor, but it will be many days before we send our boys to serve a year in a training camp, for now we know more of the manner in which training camps operate.

But all talk of military training of any sort with the poverty-stricken condition of even common schools and the lamentable failure of the rural schools in most states is the merest bosh, is a game of getting the cart before the horse, and intelligent but unthinking and unlearned men are indulging in such talk freely.

We have just witnessed the calling of several million men to service, men from every state in the Union, and here is what we find: that nearly a million of those men could not read or write. Companies of 500 men from some states showed that not 50 of the 500 could sign their names to the pay rolls. It was startling to find such conditions, and apparently so widespread. It is estimated that not a state in the Union has been forcing the boys, 20 per cent of its boy population, to finish the eighth grade.

Now, ignorant men make the poorest soldiers on earth. One cannot teach them to read and write in the hurry to get ready for war. They cannot read orders on the bulletin boards; they cannot read the many booklets and bulletins that are a part of the training program; they cannot understand the meaning of much of the instruction given, and they do not know how to be sanitary, and the result is worry for officers, and trouble and illness for the men. They are so much dead timber in the hands of a government that is lost in the multiplicity of duties. Whole companies of men have been assembled in the present war with not a man in the organization competent to do the work of company clerk.

Education Too Often Neglected

Hundreds of officers in the American army have accosted a bright, keen, intelligent looking young man, asking him if he would help out with the paper work, inquiring into his abilities along that line, to find that some state had been so criminally neglectful of its duties toward its people that they had permitted this young man to grow up without even the rudiments of an education. He was not only not useful as a soldier but in nearly every instance he was the one who contracted disease.

The government has statistics to establish the

truth of conditions relative to educational matters, a matter far more important to the people of this country than military service of any sort, and these figures show that the states have been neglecting the biggest business entrusted to their care and keeping. Missouri has a collection of little school-houses, a recent survey showing 2,700 of them with open foundations; 1,800 without drinking water; 6,300 with uncleaned wells, and 1,600 with impure water. The average length of the school term in the country is but 135 days. Missouri is not very far behind some of the better states, and many states are worse. Louisiana is not a thickly populated country but Federal statistics show that in 1910 there were 339,507 illiterates there 10 years old or more, not foreign born, and that in the United States there were in 1910, 3,762,008 illiterates, not foreign born and 10 years old or more.

The matter of illiteracy is a far more important question, one of far deeper concern than any question of military training, for the boys with the high school education were neither hard to train nor to control. They could fit themselves for line service in three months, and keep their health while doing it.

There is one other important feature to military training that the farmer and business man will not forget: War is not learned in schools. The German thought he was teaching warfare to the people when Germany was only developing a stupid people. The American soldier and the soldier of other countries met and whipped the German on the field of combat. And the universal service idea with a term in the army went to the scrap heap with the German army and the German navy.

Military schools but teach a man to go thru certain formations in unison with others; to be amenable to orders and discipline; and any American boy can learn it in three months and be competent, if he has a high school education, to take command of a company.

The West Point Academy

We shall always have enough of a regular army to contain those who want to make a life business of military matters. We have maintained, at great cost, a school at West Point, and with what result? Wherein has it benefited the nation? Is there a man in America that will have the temerity to contend that West Point taught a single man anything in connection with modern warfare?

The regular army men took a post graduate course at Leavenworth, and what did they learn? Why do we now hear charges of a Leavenworth clique in the halls of the American Congress if those men learned anything military? Why are not speeches made in Congress lauding the work those men of the Leavenworth clique did on the fields of France, if they learned anything in a military school? No, the Leavenworth clique seemed to have learned, if the charge is true, how to bump off national guard officers after they had raised and trained an army, and to step in and take command of their troops, and that only.

Military schools made the German nation stupid. It seems to have been responsible for the stupidity shown in our own beloved country. I believe universal education first, with a universal military service system interwoven, would be a blessing to the land, but would it not be wise to start right?

And when we do introduce military training let us have it in the home school so the folks will know how much of bullying, bluffing, brow-beating, and all the other things that creep into a military caste, are extant. Let us have military training in the home schools where a public will not stand for such work as is objectionable, and keep military training clean and virile and strong. And let us be ready to swat any system that would take our boys into an army for even one month or one day.

I am delighted to know that Bill Peyton has reached this conclusion, and my opinion is that the men who went to France, not as professional soldiers, but as patriotic young American citizens, ready to devote their lives to the business of winning the war, are of the same opinion. I am especially pleased to read Bill's opinion of West Point. That has been my own opinion for years, but it did not seem to me that I was getting much support. On the contrary West Point was getting bigger and bigger appropriations, and more and more boys were being sent there.

Uncle Sam's Snob Factory

This war has opened the eyes of a good many persons to the fact that West Point is a snob factory, and that Annapolis is little better. Many a boy has gone thru one or the other institution without being made a snob, but the purpose of the institution is to create a professional military aristocratic class. It is Prussian in conception, from center to circumference. A Kansas man who has made a most enviable record as an officer both in the present war and in the Spanish-American war, who has kept in touch with military affairs and military men for years, told me before the United States entered the war, that he had found a large majority of the regular army officers sympathetic with Germany, and the reason was that they greatly admired the German military system.

I talked recently with a young man who went thru the course in one of the officers' training camps and obtained his commission. He simply said that he would not go thru the experience of that training camp again if he were sure of getting a major's commission at the close. He did not blab or complain further than that, but it is generally known that the young men in these training camps were subjected to great hardships, and to treatment that was brutal, the purpose being to teach them how to treat the men under their command when they finally received their commissions. The old Prussian system, which most of the West Pointers greatly admired, was to create an official class. The German officers treated the men under them with greater brutality than men were treated in, perhaps, any other army.

Senator Capper has freely and boldly condemned West Point, where professional soldiers are turned out at an expense of \$20,000 a man. I hope that he will carry the fight to the Senate. If the people of the United States were fully awake to what West Point is they would demand that it be abolished.

The Riot of the Billions

The Sixty-fifth Congress, just closed, made such lavish appropriations during and after the war that the job of spending the nearly 80 billions appropriated was too big for the spenders. Consequently about 20 millions will be saved. The ultimate cost of the war will be about 60 billions. These figures are based on an estimate made in Washington. No true American begrudged the amplest expenditures for the war—we had pledged our all if need be—but dumping our resources in a heap and "going it blind" is not to make efficient use of them. Yet, with the war at an end, no enemy in sight, and the nations discussing peace and reduction of armament, this prodigal administration is urging the appropriation of nearly 2 billion dollars for a standing army and a record-breaking big naval program, the biggest naval program in history.

The symbolic device on the seal of the United States Treasury should be a sieve. The great pity is that the millions and billions which now pass thru this great vacuum at Washington must be dug out of the earth by our workers and producers and then taken from the earnings of the common people and the pockets of the great consuming class, while at their source they represent natural wealth which can never be re-created for us.

One-fifth of every American's income will be taken from him this year for taxes direct and indirect. This is a result of the world's greatest financial drunk which has been going on for months at Washington. No orgy of spending in all history compares with it. One-tenth of this country's estimated wealth has been appropriated at a single term of Congress. On top of this, with a 7 billion issue of Victory Loan notes coming in April—the Treasury meanwhile borrowing money from the banks to meet running expenses—with the war an event of the past, this Congress O. K.'s, tho it did not reach and pass, an appropriation of 720 million dollars for the navy, the greatest naval appropriation bill in the history of the world; provides for spending 1,070 million dollars on the regular army; and then, like a drunken sailor strewing the street with his pay, throws away nearly 100 million dollars in "small change" on public-building and river-and-harbor "pork."

The drunken sailor even then, has the best of it over this spendthrift administration, for it is his own money he is throwing away, not millions and billions for which he is trustee, and his largeness of view, recklessness of consequences and princely contempt for money or its uses is born of an alcohol-crazed brain. But no drunken sailor, however prodigal, ever has flung money broadcast with the reckless abandon with which billions have been and still are being spent by the present trustees of the nation. Americans often are accused of being dollar worshipers, but their administrators at Washington appear to hate the sight of money judging from the manner with which they throw it away and try to get rid of it. It is on account of this riot of indiscriminate and unexampled spending that the American people at the present time are the most heavily taxed nation on the globe.

The Treasurer of the United States estimates it will cost American taxpayers 1,200 million dollars a year for the next quarter of a century to pay off our net war debt, less the amounts lent to the allies. "This means we must be taxed every year for 25 years to raise 765 million dollars annual interest to be paid to bondholders. Also for an additional 417 millions a year to go into a sinking fund in order to pay off the principal. In other words, to lift this debt on the installment plan—and we now can lift it in no other way—we must pay 30 billions of dollars to square a debt of 18 billion dollars.

It is estimated that our total expenditures for the war itself will aggregate 30 billions, or 10 billions more than the combined resources of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks. For a standing army of 175,000 men \$1,070,000,000 would have been appropriated had Congress been able to reach the bill. That ought to give us an army of 175,000 major generals instead of soldiers. Before the war our appropriations for the army ranged around 100 million dollars a year, and for an army not very much smaller than the 175,000 for which it now proposes to spend a thousand millions.

No country in the world ever spent so much money on its military arm in time of peace as these appropriations for our army and navy. The naval appropriation alone exceeds the combined annual naval budgets of the world's three greatest maritime powers preceding the war. Added to this, 626 millions more are appropriated and turned over to the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation possibly for Hog Island beneficiaries and others.

One of the first things the new Congress should do is to establish a budget for the government. State and national budgets mean scientific, judicious, careful expenditure of the people's money, instead of the "everything goes" profligacy of the spoils system. They reduce expenses. They cut graft and "pork" to the minimum. Here is a reform that is compulsory.

Arthur Capper

The Kansas Birds Have a Message

The Goss Collection Which is the Finest in America Contains Many Specimens of Interest and Value to Our Farmers

By Bertha G. Schmidt

THERE THEY stand in their glass cages, deprived of the power of song and bird speech and yet speaking a varied language—these feathered friends of man—calling with silent voices to their one-time masters to protect their kind if they would save the fruit and grain crops. In the stillness of the big hall the appeal of these 4,000 stuffed creatures is an earnest one. Theirs was a vicarious death. They fell at the will of the hunter that man might know their good traits and protect those that give service.

"Tell the farmers of Kansas thru your paper that I'll be glad to show them the Goss Collection whenever they are in Topeka," said O. W. Bronson as we started into the bird section of the museum in the Memorial Building. Mr. Bronson is one of the directors and the official taxidermist of the State Historical Society.



Mastodon Ribs

"This exhibit should be valuable to Kansas farmers," he continued. "Too often grown persons as well as children do not realize the usefulness of birds. If the economic value of Kansas birds had been fully appreciated a number of species which are now extinct would have been saved. Anyone who has some knowledge of bird life will find the collection interesting, but it would be of greater use to Kansas farmers if they could obtain circulars or bulletins giving a brief history of birds common to our state."

Valued at \$200,000

The Goss Collection, as the exhibit is generally known, consists of about 4,000 specimens. It has been pronounced the finest collection of North American birds on exhibition in this country and the largest collection made by any one man in the world. It is valued at \$200,000.

Colonel Nathaniel S. Goss, who presented the collection to the state, has been called the Kansas Audubon. He was a naturalist, a scientist and a taxidermist. From childhood he had a deep love and admiration for birds and made them a study. When he moved to Kansas from the East, his interest in bird life in this section began. By constant work and perseverance his collection grew and attracted wide attention. Colonel Goss gave the exhibit to the state in 1881 on condition that it be known as the Goss Ornithological Collection and that he be made custodian during his life-time. By act of the legislature rooms in the capitol were set apart for him. Later the collection was given to the State Historical society and was moved to the Memorial Building.

Besides containing nearly every species of Kansas birds, the collection includes many rare kinds from various parts of the North American continent. Colonel Goss visited every spot on the North American islands and mainland in quest of these birds. He captured some specimens heretofore unknown to naturalists. He passed days in the huts of fishermen and weeks in frozen lakes and seas. He wandered thru swamps and marshes, going where no white man had ever trod. Every year he made a trip in search of new prizes.

But it is Kansas birds in which Kansas farmers are particularly interested. In a catalog of birds of this state, published in 1883, Colonel Goss states that the diversity of soil and change of climate make bird life here rich and varied. His "History of the Birds of Kansas," which appeared eight years later, embraces 343 species and subspecies of Kansas birds.

Since Colonel Goss's death other specimens have been added to the collection, the chief contributor having been O. W. Bronson. Mr. Bronson, too, is a lover of birds. He knows the feathered creatures of Kansas thru ob-

servation and the specimens which he has contributed are, for the most part, from this state. All of these were prepared and mounted by their donor. Besides the stuffed birds, Mr. Bronson has given other exhibits to the museum which he obtained in various parts of North America. Notable among them are two huge mastodon ribs which he found on the Coronado Islands, Mexico, two years ago. The picture shows Mr. Bronson holding the ribs.

"Speaking of birds that are valuable to the Kansas farmer," Mr. Bronson said as we began inspecting the exhibits, "we may as well start with this first case of woodpeckers. Their prey consists chiefly of worms which they hunt in the body of a growing tree. The tongue of the woodpecker ranges from 1 inch in length in the smaller species to 4 inches in the larger ones. Their tongues are round and at the end they are as sharp as a needle. The woodpecker sticks his tongue into a hole in a tree and spears his prey. Thus the destructive worm that otherwise might shorten the life of the tree becomes his food. The woodpecker is altogether harmless so far as the interests of farmers are concerned. He builds his home in a dead limb instead of in a

will know what to look for." Colonel Goss's "History of Birds of Kansas" will not only provide a wealth of information about the value of Kansas birds but it will also prove highly entertaining reading. Shorter volumes which give information along the same line are "Birds of Kansas," by Benjamin E. Eyer, and "Birds Around the Capital," by Edna E. Heywood.

Every Kansas bird represented in the collection is fully described by Colonel Goss in his bird history. Such information as this, told at length, will heighten your appreciation of the specimens:

American robins are abundant in the eastern part of the state and Western robins in the western part. The general habits of the two varieties are very much the same. While they eat both wild and cultivated berries, they more than repay the loss in the destruction of cut worms, canker worms and various forms of injurious insect life which they search for in gardens, plowed fields and bare spots in the early spring, ready to catch them as fast as they are warmed into life in their winter beds by the hot rays of the sun in the spring.

The habit of the Brown thrasher of

ness. The Yellow warblers are the most common and familiar of all. They are great favorites, not only because of their song and pretty ways, but because they are beneficial in ridding the trees and vines of various forms of injurious insects.

The mockingbird, so much praised for his song, prefers the scattering shrubby trees upon the prairies and shade trees about dwellings for his haunt. He seeks rather than avoids the habitations of man. He is welcomed not only for his song but for the watchful care of his home, where he notes with a keen eye the hawk when but a speck in the sky, the snake that ventures to crawl from its hiding place, or any prowling enemies, giving alarm at their near approach.

Graceful little fellows are the chickadees that fly from tree to tree and actively search the branches for seeds and larva. They should be given a warm welcome for the good that they do in ridding the forest and fruit trees of many pests.

If you live in the eastern part of the state you have heard the plaintive note of that busy-body, the towhee, as he calls "Tow-hee, tow-reet." His nest is usually placed in a low depression. He feeds on worms and various forms of insect life and seeds that lie chiefly below old dead leaves.

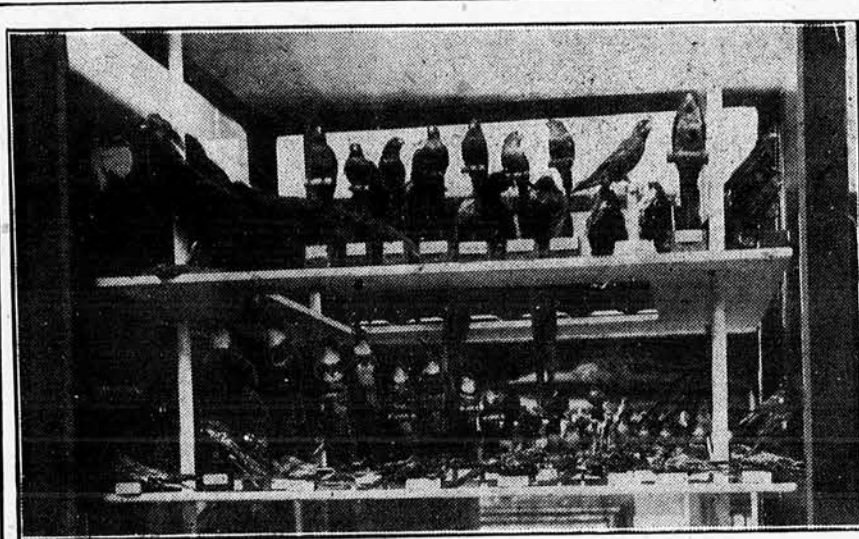
Eight species of the wren make Kansas their home a part of the year. "No bird more deserves the protection of man than Bewick's wren," says Mr. Ridgway in "Birds of Illinois." He does not need man's encouragement, for he comes of his own accord and installs himself as a member of the community whenever it suits his taste. He is found about the cowshed and barn along with the pewee and Barn swallow; he investigates the pig sty, then explores the garden fence, and finally mounts to the roof and pours forth one of the sweetest songs, that ever was heard."

Beauty Worthy of Protection

And who does not admire the dainty hummingbird? The Ruby-throated species is a summer resident of Kansas. These hardy little beauties begin to arrive from the South as soon as the cherry and apple trees are in blossom. The bright green of their body gleams and glistens in the sunlight while the ruby-colored throat is like a bit of black velvet above the white under parts, or it glows and shimmers like a flame. Not of any special utilitarian value is the hummingbird but his beauty makes him highly worthy of man's protection.

You'll find purple finches in the cases, too. These birds are not uncommon in the eastern part of the state. They are sociable and unsuspicious, frequenting the orchards. They feed upon seeds, berries and insects. In the spring they are dreaded by the fruit grower because they eat buds and blossoms. If it were not for this, their rich, warbling musical song would insure them a hearty welcome wherever they go. The

(Continued on Page 31.)



By Studying the Collection, One Becomes Familiar with the Birds That are to be Met with Near Home and the Eyes are Trained to Know Them.

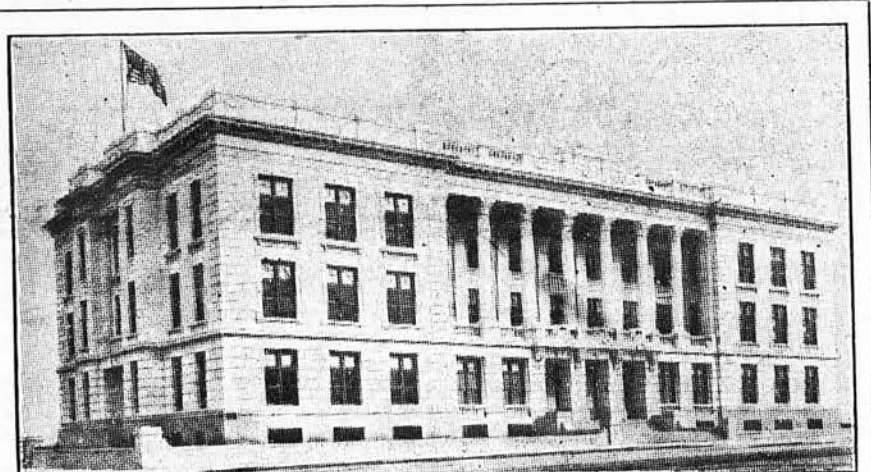
live tree as he is sometimes accused of doing. You see those Pileated woodpeckers, dated '76 and '79, and that Ivory Bill specimen, '84—they're entirely extinct now, all of them killed off and yet they were mankind's good friends. A pretty fellow that flicker or gold-winged boy is. Notice the red-headed specimen which is very common in these parts."

Next we came to a case of owls. "The owl is one of the greatest rodent destroyers," began my informant. "He eats field mice and gophers and chipmunks. There's a Burrowing owl, commonly called the Prairie Dog owl. He makes his home with the rattle snake. One often finds them in the same hole. The American Barn owl lives in church steeples and school houses. He is death to the field mice. If you could have examined the eyelids of one of those Snowy owls you see there on the first shelf, you would have found them double. When the owl opens his eyes to the daylight a membrane, so thin that you can see the color of his eyes thru it, falls down over the eyeball, giving protection from the glare of the sun. Perhaps you remember the story in one of the readers about how the owl eats. He swallows his prey whole and then regurgitates the skin and bones rolled into a small round ball."

One Kansas bird lover suggests this method of becoming acquainted with birds of Kansas: "First visit the Goss Collection and study those birds that are to be met with near home. The eyes will thus be trained so that they

beating insects upon the ground or perch, knocking and thrashing them about until they are dead gives him his name. This handsome songster whose wild-wood notes rank next to those of the mockingbird feeds largely upon grasshoppers, beetles and wasps.

Nearly a score of different kinds of warblers are common to this state. Some are characterized by their shrill but sweet and clear songs, some by their lively, graceful movements, some by their boldness and some by their shy-



The Goss Collection of Birds, Presented to Kansas in 1881. Belongs to the State Historical Society and is Housed in the Memorial Building.

Farmers Find Good Use for Tractors

Improved Power Machinery Makes nearly Every Kind of Farm Work Much Easier and Far More Interesting and Profitable

By Kansas Farmers

I BROUGHT my 12-25 Case tractor home four years ago. I made the trip of 30 miles in 12 hours. I never can forget that day. The company supplied the machine with gasoline and oil and sent an expert to go part of the way with me on my eventful trip home.

This tractor was a perfect stranger to me altho I had a little experience in running another machine. The morning promised us a good day and a little after sunrise we were on our way, it seemed like a dream. After going about 5 miles we stopped to oil up. The expert filled the oiler, which holds a gallon, and showed me how to start the motor. This I did and again we were rambling along the road. We came near a town after traveling 10 miles and here my expert left me. We both felt confident that I could make the remaining 20 miles without mishap. I felt like a



The Old Way.

ship without a sail but I relied on my previous knowledge of gas engines. The wind was a little against me as it would drive the exhaust back into my face. This was giving me a headache. After I had traveled about 3 miles by myself my mind was shocked to see the engine begin to miss badly and finally die.

Here I was alone with a strange machine 3 miles from the nearest town. I got off to investigate the trouble. I now had developed a good sized headache and was trembling all over with excitement and fear. I had 17 long miles to go yet. I remembered hearing spitting noises in the carburetor when the engine died and with motor cars I knew this meant out of gas. I scarcely thought this possible because my expert said I would have plenty as there was no load and the tractor should run 40 miles on the 20 gallons of gas which the tank held. Nevertheless I looked in the gas tank and found it dry. Thirteen miles on 20 gallons of gas. The tank was full when we started. It was a great relief to me at least to find the trouble. Now how was I to get 20 more gallons of gas. I realized that no farmer along the road could spare that much gas so the best thing to do was to walk to town. While walking down the road I estimated that 20 more gallons of gas would bring me within 5 miles of home. I could then walk the remaining distance or stay with some neighbor until the next day. Then a brighter idea came to me. I would buy two five gallon cans and take them along, and that supply would bring me and the tractor home, if nothing else happened.

The walk was doing me a lot of good, my headache was leaving and as the tractor rides like a lumber wagon on the hard roads I was really glad to leave the blooming thing. I had walked about 2 miles when a motor car came along and stopped to inquire about the roads. This gave me a chance to relate my troubles and "bummed" a ride into town. I made for a filling station and found there was no delivery truck in that town, but the boss said if the cream station would lend him some cream cans he would deliver the gas in a motor car. The cream dealer wasn't much stuck on the idea of putting gasoline in cream vessels, but I explained my predicament and paid him for recleaning the cans. I also got two extra 5-gallon cans with which to complete my journey.

We filled the tractor tank and had 10 gallons besides. After going thru the usual preliminaries I cranked faithfully and it "coughed." That was encouraging. Another time I cranked and it took hold and away it went. I felt as if I would be an expert some day. I began now to take a closer look at things. Previously the whole thing seemed like a dream or picture but now it began to act real human. I could

"feel" it respond to my efforts and I began to feel as if I was master of it.

One thing in particular drew my attention while I was "see-sawing" along the road and that was the red flame that would leap from the exhaust. The mufflers as you know, are in view of the driver. The motor also didn't seem to run smoothly. I now had gathered considerable courage as I had discovered by myself my machine was out of gas. So I stopped the machine and decided to tinker with the carburetor as I didn't like the snapping sound in the muffler and besides the gas was making me sick again. I looked for the gasoline screw but as I never had seen that kind of a carburetor before I couldn't find anything that looked like one. The motor was still running. Finally I felt something that would turn, so I twisted it a little and to my delight the engine picked up. Well, I was like the boy with the pills, so I thought "More would be better," so I turned that screw thru two complete revolutions. I then turned it a little more until the engine began to loose speed, then I opened it again until she was doing her best. I had only made a mile so I thought best to look at the oiler which we had refilled about eight miles back. The glass showed only half an inch. This rather startled me as I had no more oil and was only half

pulley. This helped Betsy about five horsepower, and she would pull that separator in dry grain with the governors or throttle practically closed.

I added a few improvements to my Betsy, put a canvas pan under the hood, extended the intake pipe 4 feet above the engine, and built a cab and fenders over the rear wheels. To my notion this cab is the greatest comfort that can be had on a tractor. During the summer the sun makes the iron hot and with the engine hot from running, one nearly suffocates to say nothing of breathing the dust and gas which are blown back into the driver's face. To really appreciate a cab you should travel with your face wet with sweat, with "Old Sol" beaming down at 110 degrees, then look back and find your plows not scouring and packed to the beams with weeds and stubble. You must of course stop at once and proceed to remove the trash. One naturally will work violently as the motor is still running, wasting fuel and besides one is anxious to get done. When you get it ready to go you are completely exhausted and already hot you will now appreciate the shade. The cab also keeps out considerable rain. I first tried an umbrella but it shakes too much and the stick is always in the way. While plowing I always carry a 20-foot chain when approaching

same time, using a gasoline lantern for light. This saves me from one to two hours' time and besides is more comfortable working.

I threshed 10,000 bushels of grain, plowed 80 acres and also threshed considerable kafir, milo, feterita and cane, last summer and fall, and Betsy is now ready for the next job that comes along. The machine is out of style but I don't see why my tractor shouldn't last several years yet.

I attribute my success first to selecting a machine well protected from dust, second to having plenty of surplus power. I never let my engine knock but stop at once and locate the trouble. I keep the carburetor set according to atmosphere, and make sure that all parts are getting oil. It doesn't require much oil. There are several other minor things but the main things are fuel and oil.

A tractor is no toy and is an expensive thing for kids to fool with. Tractors require more attention than a motor car and their performance should be studied by the operator. Get acquainted with all the noises and listen closely to see whether the machine is breathing naturally.

My tractor doesn't owe me a cent. I could not have farmed my land as well without it and have grown many bushels of wheat that I never could have grown without it.

Bushton, Kan. O. S. Shonyo.

Does All Farm Chores

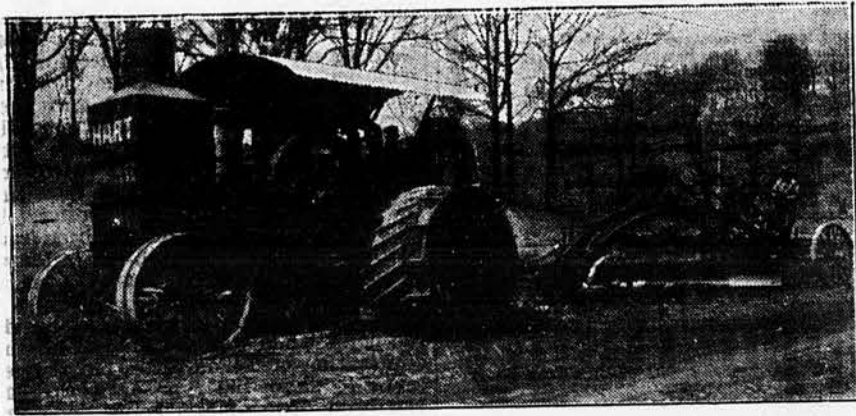
We have a 12-75, 1918 model Avery tractor and consider it a complete success, providing careful workmen operate them. We use our tractor for all farm work in cutting grain, sawing wood, plowing, filling silos, threshing, harrowing, road dragging and grading. I operate it myself, and can do all farm work successfully and as cheap as any power I ever tried. I consider the tractor we have cheap power and less expensive than any other I ever have used. It will do more work in less time than horse power. I recommend tractors highly, especially on large, level farms, and consider them less expensive than horses. I can do nearly everything with our tractor except milking cows. E. R. Lindenberg. Pittsburg, Kan.

Good For Heavy Work

I purchased a regular 8-16 Mogul tractor in April, 1916. It has proved to be very satisfactory and does good work. I never have had any trouble with it and never had to call on the manufacturer's service man for help.

I use my tractor for plowing, disking, listing, harrowing and running the feed grinder. I also used it to run a broom corn scraper last fall. I used my tractor to erect a couple of windmills, by first putting the mill on the tower and raising it all together. I like the tractor for the heavy field work, and use my horses when cultivating. I would not advise anyone to buy a tractor smaller than a 10-20 or 12-25, unless they want

(Continued on Page 32.)



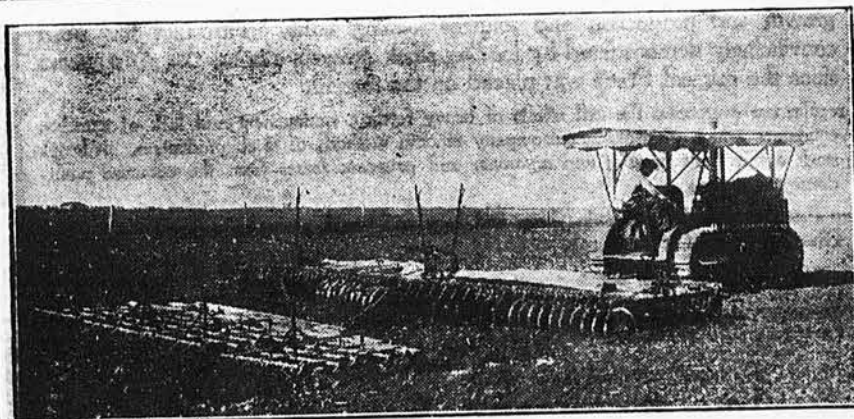
Farmers are Interested in Tractors That Will Plow, Thresh, Pull Loads, Keep Up the Highways, and Do All Heavy Farm Work.

way home. The mufflers were issuing white smoke and I knew that meant surplus oil. I calmed myself with the thought that there was no load and the motor was working beautifully. One could scarcely hear the exhaust now. I had completely lost my appetite for dinner, in fact, I never thought of it until dusk as I was nearing home. The long looked for event arrived without further mishap, and I was the most worn out chap you ever saw. I didn't care whether I ever saw another tractor. The next morning I examined my gas and found the tank over half full and I had 10 extra gallons besides. So you see how the experts operate tractors for purchasers. However this was a valuable lesson to me. From this I studied my tractor. I can truthfully say that every year for the last four years I never have lost more than an hour on account of engine trouble. My worst trouble was carbon caused from using cheap oil. I now use "Mobile B" and am using the same spark plugs that came with the tractor. I cleaned them once last season. My only repair list so far comprises 4 rings, 2 piston pins, and 2 piston pin bushings. I took up the cranks once when I overhauled the machine last summer. I had purchased a new 26-46 separator and desired to have the engine in extra good condition to pull it. We abused the engine at first on account of the separator giving so much trouble. The separator on account of having the wrong straw rack would continually choke up. Old Betsy was always faithful and would do her best. We changed the straw rack or rather rebuilt it, got a larger cylinder pulley and a larger blower

a mud hole or wet draw or straw bottom. I unhitch and go till I strike solid ground, then with the chain pull the plows thru. This tills all the ground. My plow is a La Cross 4-14 automatic lift. I also pull one 5-foot harrow behind the plow.

I set the oiler on my tractor to feed three to five drops for each round of the pump. This takes 1 gallon oil in 10 hours. Under favorable conditions 20 gallons of gas will run 10 hours. I never let oil accumulate in the crankcase more than a half day. I draw off the oil and put it in the transmission case.

I fill with gas, oil and grease at night. I also change the shares at the



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To Fight the Cattle Tick

Science, Energy and Co-operation Will Win

BY B. W. MURPHY
U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry

ONE OF the most interesting stories in the whole history of the development of science was the direct result of the fight against the cattle tick and Texas fever. Since we have just passed thru the most successful year in the campaign to eliminate this costly cattle plague from the Southern states it is worth while to remind ourselves once more of what far-reaching results often come from the apparently piddling pursuits of "bugologists."

About 15 years ago men of science all over the world took off their hats to the Bureau of Animal Industry when men of its staff and especially Dr. Theobald Smith, were credited with the epoch-making discovery that diseases of animals are sometimes transmitted from one to the other by insects. These men had been given the job of finding out what caused this destructive fever of cattle and how it traveled from cow to cow. They finally reported that the disease was caused directly by a blood parasite and that the blood-sucking tick supplied the transportation. For some time they did not realize what a flock of consequences they had hatched in their little laboratory incubators.

They had hit upon something really new—they had learned that insects carried disease. When the fact became known an army of scientists in all parts of the world, following the suggestions of these discoverers, began working on the problem of the transmission of various diseases of humans. Before long the discovery was made that the dreaded yellow fever organism is introduced into the system by the bite of a certain mosquito. We now know, too, that malaria is a disease that depends upon a mosquito for distribution. And the end is not yet. The bedbug is supposed to be guilty of carrying various diseases. Just recently medical men have made rough estimates of the losses from different causes during the war, and they say the louse, which includes "cooties," is responsible for at least a million casualties. The terrible typhus is a louse-borne disease and is spread over a large territory.

To be sure this is somewhat beside the point when we're talking about the elimination of Texas fever, but it does serve to show the type of work that has been done and is being done unostentatiously by a corps of several hundred veterinarians who, in spite of low salaries, are making it possible for the South to develop a profitable cattle industry.

Soon after the remarkable discovery had been made other men of the same profession in the same bureau began work on the life history and habits of the guilty tick. They discovered that he spent part of his life on the ground and part of it hanging to the hide of a cow or steer, and that arsenical dips would cause him to curl up and die immediately. Enough facts of this nature were collected to make it clear that the tick could be eliminated gradually by starvation and by poison.

In the first place, investigation disclosed that nearly 3/4 of a million square miles of the Southern states

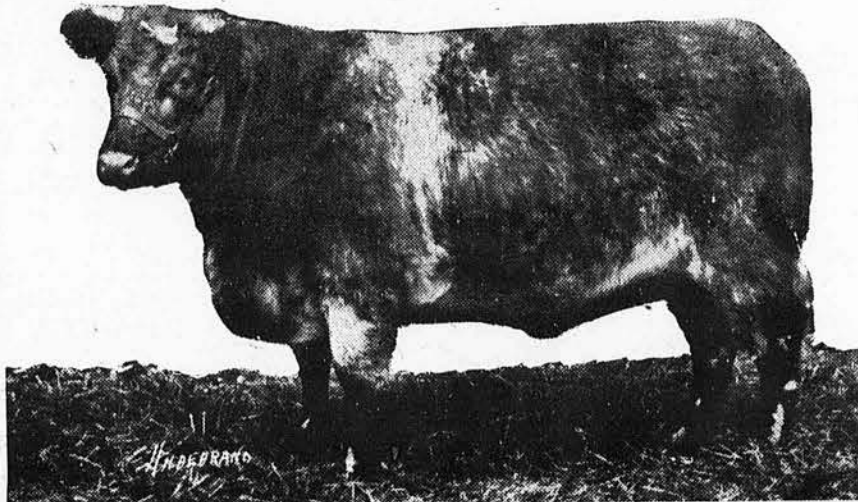
were infested with this parasite. Cattle could not be shipped freely from this territory. Breeding cattle could not be sent out and improved animals could not be brought in without great danger of the complete loss of the investment. Cattle for slaughter went to the quarantine pens at the various stockyards where they were sold as "ticky." A "ticky" steer usually meant an unthrifty looking animal and, of course, not a very profitable one. Also an infested dairy cow gives a good deal of the feed that might otherwise go into the production of milk to the insects on her back and sides. Some men estimate that a badly infested cow gives 40 per cent less milk than she otherwise would produce.

The large territory that was originally infested was nearly all below a jagged line that extended from Southwest Texas diagonally across that state and Oklahoma, taking in about three-fourths of the latter, then along the northern line of Arkansas, dipping a little way into Missouri, zigzagging across Tennessee and cutting a small piece out of Kentucky, it finally reached the Atlantic coast by twisting up thru Western North Carolina and taking in a good-sized piece of Southern Virginia. In addition 15 counties in California were quarantined.

In 1906 the first Federal money was available to start the long fight for extermination and for the building of the South's cattle industry. A staff of veterinarians was put on the job and as fast as the states and counties made provisions for co-operation the work went ahead. There was much opposition at first and dynamiting of dipping vats by the unbelievers was of common occurrence. There are still some bad actors who hold out against the good of communities. You can pick them out on the tick map by noting the little black islands and peninsulas that extend into the clean white area.

But the states have found out that local option does not always work well in eradicating the tick and getting a clean bill of health for the herds. There have been many localities where the county courts have refused to provide the funds for carrying on the work. Some of these judges, who have been in office for years and expect to stay, have held out even in the face of popular approval of the cleanup work. Alabama is a conspicuous example. There are also a few counties of this type in Georgia. Mississippi and Louisiana had the same trouble until the Legislatures enacted laws requiring county officials to provide within a certain time a sufficient number of dipping vats and dipping material and requiring that all cattle shall be dipped every fourteen days until the ticks were eradicated. The result was that in Mississippi in 1917 great progress was made and by the end of the year the last square mile was released from quarantine. Louisiana has only a few black counties left and they will be washed white this year. Other states have taken the same means for forcing the backward county courts into the line of progress. The Alabama legis-

(Continued on Page 33.)



Pleasant Princess, Second in 2-Year-old Shorthorn Heifers at the International. Comes from the Tick Free Belt in Oklahoma.

Corn Needs Good Tillage

Proper Cultivation Will Increase Crop Yields

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

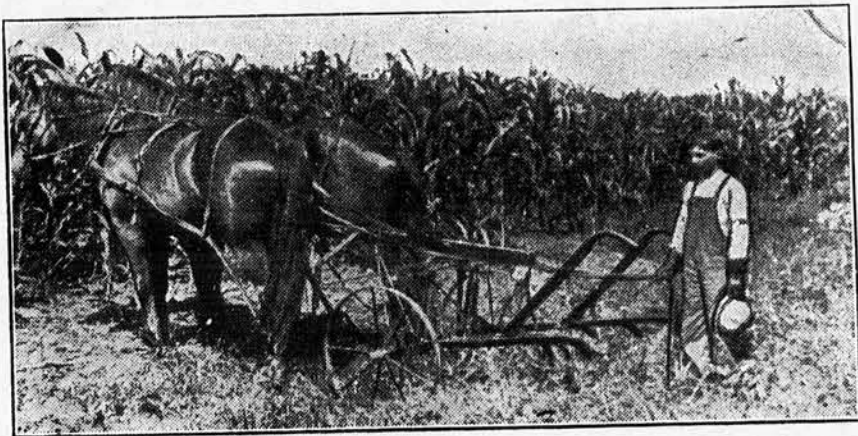
THE primary object of cultivating corn is to increase the yield. Cultivation brings about many changes in the soil which lead to increased yields. The principal objects the average farmer has in mind in cultivating corn are to kill weeds and conserve moisture. Weeds rob the corn of moisture and plant food and decrease the yield in proportion to the amount they use. The killing of weeds is, perhaps, the most important reason for cultivation. There are, however, several other reasons for cultivating corn. The loose condition of the surface soil, which is produced by cultivation, causes moisture to enter the soil more readily and thus prevents heavy surface runoff.

Tillage Releases Plant Food

Cultivation also tends to make the unavailable plant foods of the soil available to the needs of the plant. This we should bear in mind now as the season for planting and cultivating corn is almost here. The natural agencies that bring about the liberation of plant food are most active in warm soils provided with the proper amount of moisture and air. Soils that are crusted and compact do not permit of a sufficient circulation of air which is necessary for the various activities taking place in the soil. This lack of air will retard the liberation of plant foods and interfere with the growth of plant roots. Since proper cultivation increases the moisture content and maintains a good tilth of the soil, it indirectly increases the amount

ing many of the young plants. A good harrowing at the proper time is often the cheapest and most efficient way of controlling weeds when the corn is small. Weeds that are just germinating are very easily killed by light cultivation, such as can be accomplished with the harrow or weeder. The lister cultivator is best adapted to the early cultivation of listed corn, because the harrow often covers considerable corn. The early cultivation of all corn should have as its primary object the killing or covering of all weeds. Those that escape the early cultivation cannot, as a rule, be killed easily later in the season.

The frequency of cultivating depends on the season and nature of the soil. Cultivation should be more frequent in a wet season than a dry one because frequent rains cause the soil to crust and weeds to grow. Cultivation should be frequent enough to prevent the growth of weeds and to keep the soil open so that water will enter readily. Too frequent stirring of the ground, especially when it is dry, may do harm rather than good. A dusty condition of the soil, which often is produced by excessive cultivation when the soil is very dry, is effective in keeping rainwater from entering the soil readily, thus causing a greater run-off during heavy rains. As long as the soil is free from weeds and remains loose and granular, cultivation is not necessary. The practice of cultivating corn with a one-horse cultivator late in the season is not advisable except when the



The Proper Depth for Cultivating Corn Will Depend Largely on the Size of the Plant When the Work is Done.

of available plant food because right conditions for the liberation of plant food are maintained.

The right kind of work in preparing the seed bed for corn often will reduce the amount of cultivation necessary after planting, which is important in that corn requires cultivation during the busiest season of the year. Corn ground should receive most of its cultivation before the crop is planted.

Fall Plowing is Beneficial

When the corn is to be surface planted, it is usually best to plow in the fall or early winter. If it is necessary to plow in the spring, it should be done as early as possible. The fall plowing puts the soil in better physical condition and, because it is more exposed to the weathering agents, liberates plant food in larger quantities. Fall plowed ground also will absorb more water during the winter than will a field that is not plowed until spring.

Whether corn is surface planted or listed, the soil should be disked thoroughly and harrowed in the spring before planting time. All weeds that have started to grow should be killed before the corn is planted.

After planting, the harrow often may be used to advantage on both listed and surface planted corn. Surface planted corn can be harrowed safely before it is up, but when the shoot is fairly out of the ground it is not best to harrow again until the corn is 2 or 3 inches tall. At this time it is best to use a light spike tooth harrow or weeder. If the corn is harrowed when the young plants are just thru the ground or with a heavy harrow later there is danger of destroy-

ing many of the young plants. A good harrowing at the proper time is often the cheapest and most efficient way of controlling weeds when the corn is small.

The proper depth to which to cultivate depends largely on the size of the plants when the work is done. On the average, 2 or 3 inches deep is best. While the plants are small and before the roots occupy the space between the rows, the ground may be stirred to a considerable depth, but this practice is not desirable even at this time except when necessary to destroy weeds or to loosen the soil in lister ridges. After the roots permeate the entire soil mass, it should not be stirred to a depth of more than 2 or 3 inches. Deep cultivation at this time will destroy many roots and do more harm than good. It must also be remembered that the surface 6 inches of soil contains most of the available plant food. When this layer of soil is stirred and permitted to become dry the plant food it contains will not be available to plants.

To Control Codling Moths

Banding the trunks and larger limbs of apple trees with strips of cloth has been practiced extensively for the control of the codling moth. This method consists of fastening a band of cloth around the trunk, from which the loose bark has been removed. Usually a band made from burlap, folded to three thicknesses 4 to 8 inches wide, is used. The codling moth larvae, or worms, crawl beneath the band to form their cocoons and should be destroyed by hand at intervals of 10 days thruout the season.

Now that the war is over let's dry our tears and can the profiteers.



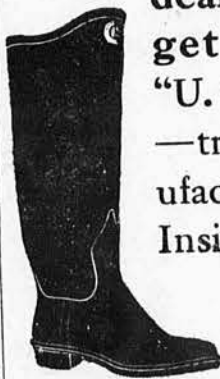
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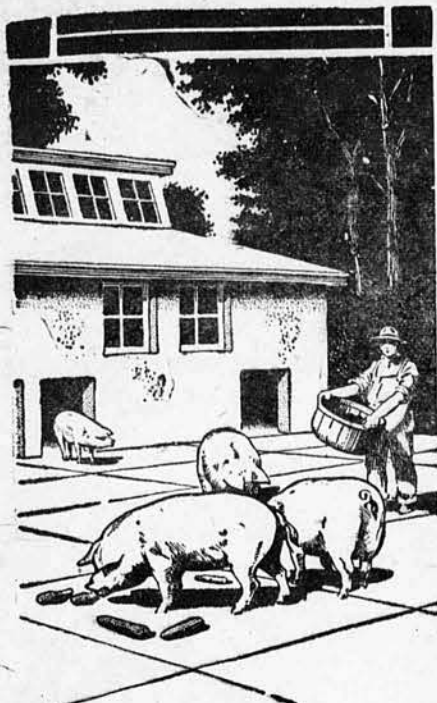
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Rotations Benefit the Soil

Good Cropping System Includes a Legume

BY L. E. CALL

ONE of the first essentials to the maintenance of soil fertility is the adoption of a cropping system that includes a leguminous crop. However, even a small grain crop alternated with corn will maintain the fertility much better than corn grown continuously; but where leguminous crops such as alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover, and cowpeas are introduced into the rotation, the supply of organic matter is still better maintained.

Rotation Increases Corn Yield

This point is well shown by the results of rotation experiments conducted during the past eight years at the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan. In this experiment corn that had been grown continuously on the same land for the past eight years produced in 1917 a yield of but 17½ bushels an acre. When a simple three year rotation of two crops of corn and one of wheat was followed during the past eight years the yield of corn was 22½ bushels. In the same rotation when cowpeas were sown after harvesting the wheat and plowed under in the fall before frost the yield was increased to 34½ bushels an acre. In a rotation consisting of corn, cowpeas, and wheat where cowpeas were cut for hay, the yield of corn was 32½ bushels an acre. On a field that grew alfalfa four years, corn two years, wheat one year, and then corn again, the yield was 45 bushels an acre. The results obtained from rotating crops have been striking.

A good rotation influences the productivity of the soil by maintaining a better physical condition, a higher content of organic matter and a more evenly balanced supply of available plant food.

Improves the Physical Condition

When one crop is grown on the same field for a long period of time it usually means that the field is plowed to about the same depth each year and at the same time in the season. This practice eventually will have a detrimental effect on the physical condition of the soil by destroying its granular structure and causing a hard layer to be formed at plow depth. A field that is seeded to wheat continuously cannot be fall plowed and permitted to remain in a rough condition over winter so that the freezing and thawing can do their work of liberating plant food and producing a granular structure of the soil. A field that is planted to corn for several years in succession will become gradually more difficult to cultivate because the frequent stirring of the soil during warm weather will reduce the supply of organic matter rapidly that is so important in keeping the soil in a good state of tilth. Crops also differ in their effect on the physical condition of the ground. Some crops like cowpeas leave the soil loose and open while others like kafir leave it hard and compact.

A good rotation of crops provides an opportunity to devote regularly a portion of the cultivated land to grass and hay crops. These crops are less exhaustive of soil fertility. Crops may also be grown that actually contribute to the supply of organic matter. Such crops as alfalfa and Sweet clover have extensive root systems and when the plants die leave organic matter dis-

tributed to considerable depth in the soil.

All crops do not remove the same amounts of the different plant food elements from the soil. Crops such as wheat are able to utilize the phosphorus and potassium of the soil to considerable extent. Potatoes remove very large quantities of potash. The grasses remove comparatively small quantities of phosphorus. Since leguminous plants obtain nitrogen from the air they take very little of this plant food element from the soil. Thus when a rotation is followed there is less chance of a deficiency of some one plant food element.

Bone Meal Pays Best

Bone meal is the most economical fertilizer to buy at the present time, according to data obtained by C. O. Swanson, of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. The figures have been obtained for Kansas farmers, who last year spent more than half a million dollars for commercial fertilizers to use on their farms.

A ton of bone meal contains from 240 to 270 pounds of phosphorus, the fertilizer most needed by the Kansas farm, and from 16 to 24 pounds of nitrogen. The cost of phosphorus in bone meal is 17 cents a pound depending on the valuation put on the nitrogen.

Acid phosphate is, next to bone meal, the most economical fertilizer to buy. A ton of acid phosphate contains 140 pounds of phosphorus but no nitrogen or potassium. Phosphorus in acid phosphate costs somewhat more than 20 cents a pound.

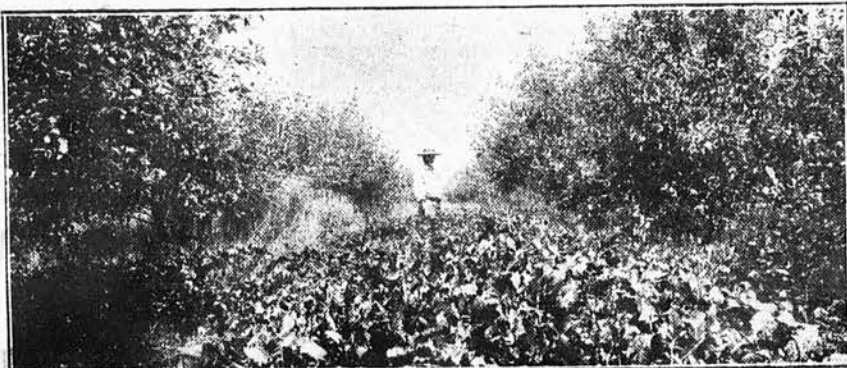
The phosphorus in the acid phosphate is practically all in the water-soluble, or most available, form. Very little of the phosphorus in bone meal is in the water-soluble form, yet tests made at the experiment station have shown that phosphorus from bone meal, pound for pound, has given as large increases in crop production as phosphorus from acid phosphate.

The ordinary mixed commercial fertilizer which is sold usually under a brand name, and which calls little attention to its composition, is the most expensive for the farmer to buy and use on his farm crops. These mixed fertilizers usually contain from 70 to 100 pounds of phosphorus, from 16 to 33 pounds of nitrogen, and from 16 to 33 pounds of potassium a ton.

In these mixed fertilizers, under present conditions, the nitrogen costs 50 cents a pound and the potassium 36 cents a pound. The phosphorus varies all the way from 16 to 30 cents a pound. The lower prices of phosphorus are obtained when its source is bone meal.

Phosphorus is the element which the Kansas farmer needs most to buy in commercial fertilizers. Nitrogen and potassium can be obtained more cheaply from other sources. A ton of alfalfa hay contains 50 pounds of nitrogen, 56 pounds of potassium, but only 5 pounds of phosphorus. A ton of barnyard manure contains 15 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of potassium but only 4½ pounds of phosphorus.

Reports are that the Hohenzollern ex-kaiser is raising a beard, which is an improvement on what he has been raising for the last four or five years. —Philadelphia Press.



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Shall We Grow Broomcorn?

Prices Paid for Brush Not Always Encouraging

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

MANY readers of the Capper papers have asked me for suggestions in regard to planting and cultivating broomcorn. Perhaps, the best suggestion that I might make would be not to grow this crop until a thoro organization of the growers has been effected and better marketing facilities have been provided. Under present conditions growers are absolutely at the mercy of the buyers and commission men, and often it is very difficult to get fair prices for broomcorn even when it is of the best quality. The profit or loss on a broomcorn crop depends, of course, upon the cost of production and the yield, quality, and market price of the brush. It is an expensive crop to produce, because of the large amount of labor required in the short time in which this work must be done and the special machinery required to handle the brush properly.

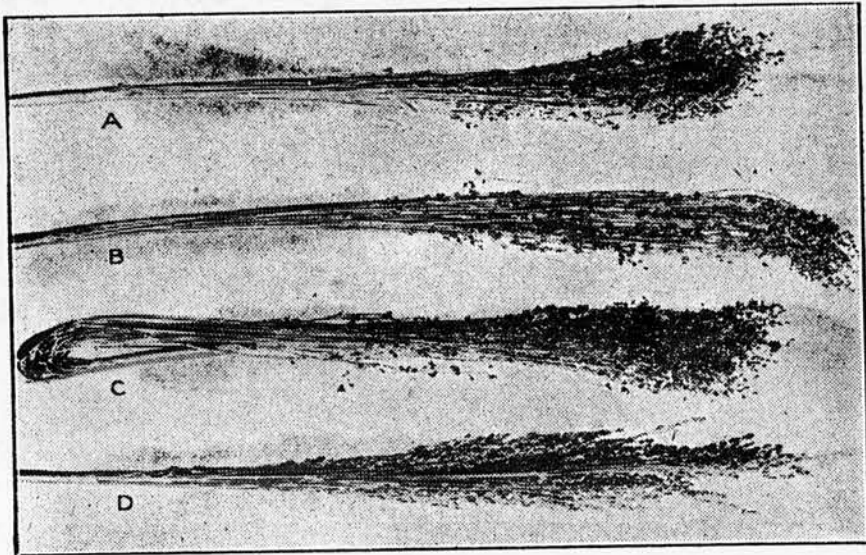
The cost of producing a ton of brush has been estimated to be from \$35 to \$50 by successful growers in the states where most of the crop is grown. The expense varies in different localities, on account of differences in land values and costs of labor. It costs little, if any, more under favorable conditions in a given locality to produce a good grade of brush than a poor one. The difference in price be-

winter rains or snows. When this is not done, the ground should be plowed as early in the spring as possible.

The seedbed must be worked down to a fine mellow condition by the use of a good disk harrow, the roller, and the smoothing harrow. All trash, stalks or coarse manure should be cut into small pieces with the disk, and worked into the soil. If this is not done, such material will interfere seriously with the early cultivation of the young plants. A good mellow seed bed will do much to insure a uniform stand of plants, and will make the destruction of the weeds easier. The plants should be about 3 inches apart on good soil. If the land is thin and lacking in fertility, the plants should be wider apart in the row. Sometimes broomcorn is planted in hills for convenience in hoeing and cultivating, the hills being about 16 to 18 inches apart with five to six stalks of the standard broomcorn or eight to 10 stalks of the dwarf type to the hill.

On heavy clay soils, the seed should be covered to a depth of 1/2 inch, but on light sandy loams 1 inch of soil over the seed will be all right.

It is never safe to plant broomcorn until the ground is thoroly warm and in good growing condition. When the soil is cold the seed will germinate very poorly, and a very irregular



Here are Shown Some of the Typical Heads of Broomcorn with Seed Attached. Dwarf Varieties are Best Adapted to the West.

tween good and poor qualities will more than cover the added expense required to produce good brush. The cost of the special machinery, such as the thresher and the baler, may be much reduced for each grower if purchased in partnership by several farmers. When labor is scarce, this problem may be solved partly by combining forces.

The Proper Soil

Nearly any soil that will produce a good crop of Indian corn will make a good yield of Standard broomcorn, while a lighter sandy soil will be found more suitable for the production of the dwarf type of broomcorn. The rich corn soils tend to produce a coarse brush. Light sandy loams, if planted with dwarf variety, produce a short, fine tough brush, which is used extensively in the manufacture of fine whisk brooms. The rich prairie soils of the Middle West are well suited to the production of the standard type of broomcorn, while the light dry soils of Western Kansas, Western Oklahoma and Western Texas, are best adapted to the production of the dwarf types of this crop.

Broomcorn may be planted later than most of the ordinary farm crops, and hence it may often be used as a gap crop for replacing corn or oats, that have failed in sections adapted to broomcorn culture. Since the young broomcorn plants make a very slow growth for the first two or three weeks, it is essential that the crop be planted on a good piece of ground. Weedy land will be found unsatisfactory for this reason.

When possible the ground should be fall-plowed in order to catch and retain the moisture from the fall and

stand of uneven sickly plants will result.

The ordinary corn planter may be used for planting the seed if equipped with special broomcorn plates. If these cannot be obtained, the holes in the regular corn planter plates may be filled with melted lead and then bored out to the proper size for distributing the broomcorn seed at the proper rate.

For standard broomcorn, the rows should be about 3 1/2 feet apart and the ground should be rolled after planting in order to bring the soil in close contact with the seed and thus bring about a movement of the moisture from the subsoil up into the seed bed. This will hasten germination and insure a better stand.

The best grades of broomcorn sold recently brought from \$300 to \$325 a ton; other grades have been selling from \$125 to \$150 and upwards, according to length, condition and quality. As the Food Administration urged increased acreages in food crops this year, there certainly will be some reduction in the broomcorn acreage. This means that there will be an increased demand for broomcorn next fall that should insure good prices. Under such circumstances, it would seem that farmers who plant broomcorn can count on good prices next fall and winter. There is no doubt that many farmers in Western Kansas, Western Oklahoma and parts of Western Texas will take this into consideration and will include broomcorn in their list of crops for this year.

Two-thirds of the flaxseed production of 1918 came from North Dakota and Montana.

MOLINE LISTER CULTIVATORS



MOLINE Single Row Lister Cultivator.

The Moline Line of Implements
Plows (steel and chilled)
Harrow
Planters
Cultivators
Grain Drills
Lime Sowers
Mowers
Hay Rakes
Hay Loaders
Hay Stacks
Grain Binders
Corn Binders
Pitchforks
Spades
Wagons
Moline-Universal Tractors
Stephens Patent Six Automobiles

You get bigger and better crops at less cost when you use a Moline Two-Row Lister Cultivator.

One man with the Moline Two-Row Lister Cultivator does the work of two men and two single row cultivators.

It is especially made for lister cultivating and has features which give successful results in both first and second cultivation.

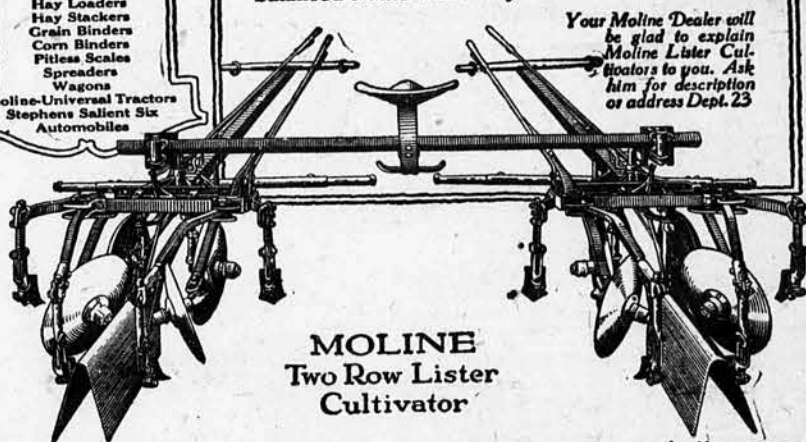
It has the strength and sturdiness required of a two-row lister cultivator.

The Moline Two-Row Lister Cultivator is automatically balanced at all times. One convenient lever controls the raising and lowering of both discs and shovels.

Greater ease in lifting is afforded by lifting springs. The draft is extremely light. It is directly on the gangs and not on frame. The specially shaped wheels follow the most uneven rows, holding gangs up to work.

Shovels and discs are adjustable for all soil conditions and for both first and second cultivations.

The Moline Single Row Lister Cultivator has balanced frame and many attractive features.



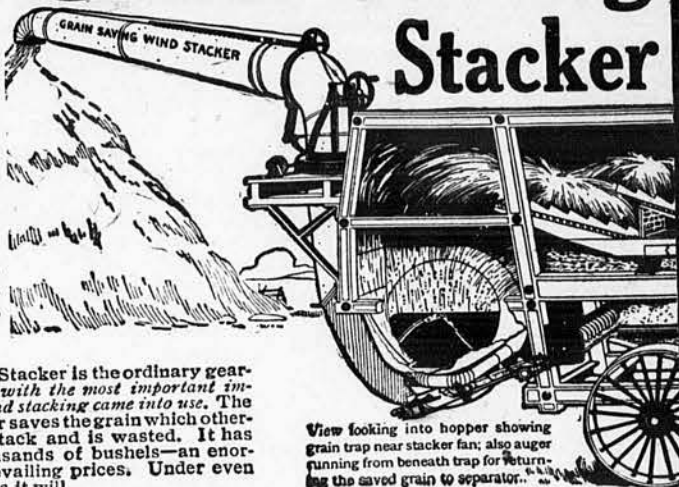
MOLINE Two Row Lister Cultivator

Your Moline Dealer will be glad to explain Moline Lister Cultivators to you. Ask him for description or address Dept. 23

MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILL.
MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

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"I found the following saving with the Grain-Saving Stacker: Wheat, 10 bu. to every 1000 bu. threshed; oats, 25 bu. to the 1000; barley, 15 bu. to the 1000." Report of F. L. Kennard, Agronomist, University of Minnesota.



The Grain-Saving Stacker is the ordinary gearless wind stacker with the most important improvement since wind stacking came into use. The device in the hopper saves the grain which otherwise goes to the stack and is wasted. It has saved many thousands of bushels—an enormous gain, at prevailing prices. Under even average conditions it will

View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

Save Enough Grain to Pay the Threshing Bill

The manufacturers of America's standard threshing machines named below are prepared to furnish machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Full information will be given you by any in this list, many of whom you will recognize as the manufacturers of the best-known tractors and farm implements. Write any of these for descriptive circular.

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

- | | |
|---|--|
| United States
Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, O.
Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.
A. D. Baker Co., Swanton, O.
Banting Manufacturing Co., Toledo, O.
Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y.
Buffalo Pitts Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.
Emerson Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Ill.
A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa.
Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa.
Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Ill.
Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, O.
Keck-Gonnerman Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. | Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.
The Russell & Co., Massillon, O.
Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill.
Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Ind.
The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y. |
| (Canada)
Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont.
Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont.
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ontario
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick.
Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.
R. Watt Machine Works, Ridgeway, Ont.
George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ont. | |

The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

Sudan Grass Alfalfa Kaffir Sorghum

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Schrook Kaffir Sorghum—one of the greatest new introductions of recent years. Leaves stay green always until killed by frost. Never falls down or lodges. Chinch bugs do not bother it. Seed never shatters and threshes out about the same as Kaffir. Cattle and horses eat as readily as they do sorghum canes of any kind. It is a great drought resister. Plant a few acres this year.

Sweet Clover, as well as all other clovers and grass seeds. All seeds of Nebraska Standard, and are the finest obtainable. Write for prices. **Seed and Tree Catalog free**, describing all kinds of fruit trees and shrubs, field and vegetable seeds, etc., at wholesale prices.

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GOOD AS CAN BE GROWN
Prices Below All Others

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Big Catalog FREE
Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.
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Tells how to cut living cost through productive gardens; why you have failed; how to grow the biggest, crop—the finest flowers. A beautiful 112 page book in color. Describes over 100 varieties—vegetables and flowers. Handsomely illustrated; beautiful home grounds, flower and vegetable gardens, landscaping, shrubbery, orchards, farms. Veritable dictionary on gardening! Flower lover's delight! Berry-grower's book! An orchardist's manual! Plan your 1919 garden from this valuable book.
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For Memorial, Ornamental and Protection Planting
Plant only fresh, vigorous, well rooted trees. Shipments from our Nursery will reach you within 24 hours after the trees are dug.
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Chas. A. Scott, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
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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, \$3.00 per bu.; sacks free. This corn is very carefully selected and guaranteed to germinate 98%.

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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WEID'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.
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FREE TRIAL LOWEST PRICE AND YEAR TO PAY
Cleans, Grades and Separates. All in One Operation. Wheat, Alfalfa, Corn, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Clover, Rice, Timothy, Grasses, Flax, etc.
Seed cleaned with a Simplex practically insures 20 per cent heavier yield. 30 Day Free Trial. Write for free literature and special offer, good next ten days.
SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO. Write Today
132 Traders Building Kansas City, Mo.

Growing Trees in Kansas

Evergreens Make Good Windbreaks for Farms

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT

TIME has wrought many changes in Western Kansas. Not many years ago, it was the man who had had the least experience in farming that could tell just how and when the ground should be plowed and when the ground should be harrowed or otherwise worked to get the proper soil mulch. Some of these theories sounded very good and they were gradually put into practice.

Now the men who have lived in Western Kansas and have grown crops successfully under adverse seasonal conditions speak with authority. Schuyler C. Stevens of Smith Center is one of the old timers who has an abiding faith in the agricultural possibilities of Western Kansas. He listened to the theories advanced by the agricultural specialists, read and studied the agricultural journals and developed some ideas of his own. These he put into practice. The results were entirely satisfactory. He had the best produce on the market and a ready market for all he could grow. He increased his acreage from year to year. In the spring of 1915 he decided to try a little orcharding. He set out 500 cherry trees. These

not waste time nor money planting trees or seeds in ground that is not in a proper state of cultivation to give the best results. Of whatever varieties he decides to plant, the best plants or seeds are none too good for him. He insists on having fresh vigorous plants and seeds that will respond to his treatment. He believes in intensive cultivation and never allows the weeds to gain a foot hold.

His results should not be surprising. He is only putting common sense into practice, and success has crowned his efforts. His garden, his orchard and his evergreen trees are the greatest sources of satisfaction of his various accomplishments. He is enthusiastic about trees and has proved beyond a question of doubt the possibilities of growing trees in Western Kansas.

His orchard is just outside the city limits of Smith Center on high land as dry as any in the state. It is 300 feet or more to water, and yet it is a garden spot that is regarded as a place of beauty by the entire community. What Mr. Stevens has accomplished in gardening and orcharding and growing evergreens in Smith county can be duplicated in any county



Red Cedars Often are Used as Windbreaks in Cherry Orchards, but They Could Not be Used Safely for This Purpose in an Apple Orchard.

have made a remarkable growth. Only three trees have failed and these were broken down by a runaway team. The orchard yielded a good crop of fruit last year and the trees have a full set of fruit buds at the present time.

Realizing the need of protecting fruit trees from the wind, he planted a row of red cedars around the cherry orchard. However, on account of the cedar trees being used as a host by certain pests of apple orchards it would not be advisable to plant cedars near apple trees. The cedars at the time they were set were 18 to 24 inches in height. They were planted 10 feet apart in the row. They have received the same careful and thorough cultivation that Mr. Stevens has given his orchard and garden crops. He is a thoro believer in cultivation to conserve soil moisture. These cedars now average 10 feet in height, having made an average height growth of 2 feet a year since they were set out. Mr. Stevens has persistently clipped the ends off the side branches to induce height growth.

In spite of the unfavorable weather of the past three years, the trees have made a splendid growth; not one has died from any cause. Such results demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt two determining factors in all crop productions in that part of the state. The first is preparation and cultivation of the soil. This is half the secret of success. The second is the selection of the species. Herein lies the other half of the secret. Only such varieties of trees, fruits, grain and vegetables as are hardy under the existing climate can succeed. Mr. Stevens has demonstrated both of these points. To begin with, he will

thruout West Central Kansas, but half hearted, haphazard work will not get such results.

Outwitting the Grasshoppers

The farm bureau in Finney county is demonstrating that there is also more than one way to get rid of grasshoppers.

Farmers thruout the county were encouraged last fall to delay wheat seeding until the average frost date was past in order to avoid the ravages of the grasshoppers. They later found that the early sown wheat suffered heavily from attack by these pests. The fields sown in accordance with farm bureau recommendations are giving promise of developing good stands.

The farm bureau is planning to carry on a continuous program of grasshopper control. Last year by means of careful investigations the officials were able to save the county a considerable amount on the purchase of poison, fully three-fourths of the cost of maintaining the bureau for the year being saved on the purchase of 2 tons of arsenic. Adjoining counties which had no farm bureaus paid much more a ton for the poison than did the farmers of Finney county. A material saving on the cost of bran also was made thru the farm bureau committees. An early soil-disking campaign will be carried on this spring to upturn the egg capsules of the pests.

As winter begins to be a little restive on the lap of spring, some people are getting more interested in the National League than in the League of Nations. —Columbia State.

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Also Poland Chinas. New Book now ready. Write today.

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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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Fine for windbreaks, hedges and lawn planting. All hardy, vigorous and well rooted. We ship everywhere. Write for free Evergreen book, illustrated in colors.
D. HILL NURSERY CO., Box 5 223 Dundee, Ill.

Let's Grow More Cherries

Every Farm Should Have A Good Orchard

BY W. J. RICKENBACHER

REPORTS of the Kansas State Horticultural society show that the cherry tree has been the most reliable producer of all fruit trees in Kansas for the past 10 years or more. This confirms the belief I always have had that there is no fruit growing in this part of the country that will produce as many dollars to the acre as a well managed cherry orchard.

Ever since my early boyhood days I have hoped to become the proud owner of a good cherry orchard. With this end in view, I have observed the growing of cherry trees in all parts of Shawnee county.

Best Soils for Trees

In this locality we have 11 different kinds of soil, but only three of these are valuable for fruit growing. Among these are the Shelby loam, the Summit silty clay loam, and the Osage fine sandy loam. A number of small cherry orchards have been planted on the hillsides south of Topeka. Some have succeeded while others have failed, perhaps, largely on account of differences in the soils of the orchards. Those in the Kaw River bottom soils have been more successful, but the Shelby loam regions north of Topeka have been recognized by fruit growing authorities as the best lands for fruit growing. Here are where my hopes for developing a cherry orchard are in process of realization. My land is of a glacial formation, underlaid with a gravelly porous subsoil, with well drained gentle slopes. The trees are being planted in large roomy holes and I hope to have the entire orchard tiled before the trees come into bearing. This will aerate the soil, keeping it well drained and moist, and with proper tillage, will prevent the ground from drying out and cracking, which is one of the chief causes for the short life of many cherry trees.

Many varieties of cherries have been tried in different parts of Kansas, but only three have given satisfaction. These are the Montmorency, the Early Richmond and the English Morello. The English Morello has not proved so popular as the Early Richmond or the Montmorency, which is the latest of the three to ripen. The Early Richmond is not quite so large and ripens about 10 days earlier than the Montmorency. The most productive and the most hardy of the three varieties is the Montmorency. It also has the best appearance, will stand shipping and storing longest and is the tree of longest life, all things being equal. For these reasons, my orchard contains the most of this variety.

As soon as the trees begin to bear, they will be standardized. Any tree found below standard will be rebudded from good producers, and thus be made profitable.

Not much pruning is necessary, but if 2-year-old trees are planted the branches should all be cut back to about 12 inches in length, leaving 4 or 5 inches to form a head. Crotches should be avoided as these will cause a breaking of the branches as the trees grow older. After the trees are 3 or 4 years old, the center limbs should be cut out leaving an open top.

All broken roots should be cut with the cut toward the bottom of the hole. The first spraying should be given as the leaves are unfolding, using Bordeaux, and 1 pound of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. The second spray should come two weeks later, and the third two weeks after the second.

In this day and age, any kind of fertilizer is very expensive. I have found that by growing leguminous crops properly inoculated between the trees, the fertility of the soil is improved and the growth of the trees very rapid.

From observation, I believe it is reasonable to expect that from a 4-year-old cherry tree properly cared for, a gallon of cherries should be gathered. A 10-year-old tree will bear from 100 to 200 pounds. One acre will grow 100 trees. Estimating 150 pounds to the tree, this acre will produce 15,000 pounds. If sold at 7 cents a pound, they will bring a return of \$1,050 an acre. So why not grow cherries?

Horticultural Hints

Cuttings may be made of Coleus, Petunia, Salvia and other spring bedding plants.

Pruning may be done in the orchard or on ornamental trees on warm days late this month.

A bouquet of flowers, or a potted plant makes a good gift for almost any occasion.

Early vegetable and flower seeds may be sown now for transplanting early in April.

Purchase and plant more perennials in the flower garden and borders this year. They return each year with little work.

Do not leave seedlings in the seed box to become crowded. Transplant as soon as large enough to handle, if you would have good plants.

Sweet clover, long considered a weed, is now coming into favor as a catch crop to plow under. Bees make good use of the nectar in its blossoms in honey making.

Willows, poplars, dogwood, currant, and many other trees and shrubs can be propagated easily by hard wood cuttings. These should be taken in autumn, but will often do well if taken in the spring.

The sleet and snow storm of early February showed another advantage of having plenty of evergreen trees about the house. Trees or shrubs are seldom prettier even in summer than they were while covered with sleet and snow. This will be a good spring to set out a few evergreens about the home grounds.

Hail! King Apple!

The apple is the king of fruits in value of crop as well as in the estimation of apple lovers. For the apple crop of 1918 a value of 230 million dollars has been estimated, or nearly three-eighths of the value of all fruits.

These reports that the Prussian children are cheering for the allied troops make it look as if those Germans were trying to kid us along a little.—Manila Republic.



Residence of W. J. Rickenbacher Which is a Few Miles North of Topeka. The Cherry Orchard is Just Back of the House.

Rich Soils

Every farmer takes pride in having a rich, productive soil and big crops. The right fertilizer used properly will transform a poor soil into a rich one. This is what the

Empire Fertilizers

have been doing for others. Let them do the same for you! The larger the crop, the greater the amount of roots and other crop residues remaining to further enrich the soil. Write for prices and also for

Corn and Its Culture

a 62 page book by Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director of the Rhode Island Experiment Station. It contains information concerning all phases of corn culture, including varieties, seed testing and selection, soils adapted to its growth, methods of planting and cultivating, fertilization, crop rotations, liming, harvesting and storing, and many other essential features. It can be secured by addressing the office named below. Consult our free Agricultural Service Bureau on soil, crop or fertilizer problems.

If we have no agent in your town, we want one. Write for our nearest agent's address or ask for an agency for yourself.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

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Double Yield Seed Corn

Deep, white grain. Extra small red cob. Shells out very heavy. Average two ears to the stalk. Stands drouth well. Does not blow down easily. Matures early. Germination tests show 100%. Will average 95%. High yield, 122 bushels per acre. On our average land, 50 to 75 bushels. Field selected, hand nubbed and graded. Endorsed by our best farmers and experts.

Farmers, you have heard the cry of the nations, "Produce More Corn." You can grow but one crop of corn a year, but you can grow two ears to the stalk by planting Double Yield Corn. Cultivation and seasons have a great deal to do with production, but without proper seed your year's work is lost.

Take the first step toward a big crop. Order Double Yield Seed Corn today. I have only 3,000 bushels to sell. First come, first served. Cash with order. Shelled and sacked. F. O. B. Columbia, Tenn. Reference: the three banks of Columbia. Last season I sold \$25,000 worth of Double Yield Seed Corn. I can also furnish Neal's Paymaster at the same price.

Best Tennessee Field Pumpkin Seed 20c per Lb.

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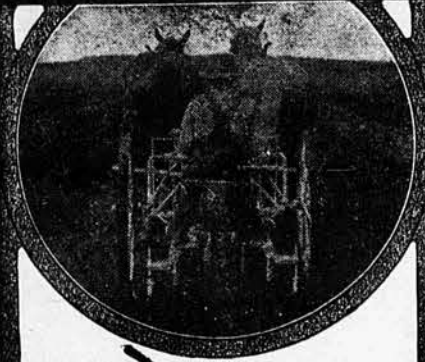
Do you want a big-yielding early variety of corn that you can depend on to produce a big crop of good, sound, solid feeding corn year after year? We have it! We have named it **BLAIR WHITE** and we and our neighbors like it better every year. We want every farmer, corn breeder, experiment station and county agent to get some of this corn and try it. It does well anywhere in the corn belt. Yields well on rich, medium or poor soil. We also have the best Reid's Yellow Dent, and University No. 3. No other varieties this year. Get our prices on clover, timothy, alfalfa, sweet clover, spring wheat, spring rye, seed barley, Kherson oats, garden seeds, trees, etc. **Catalog free.**

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Our Specialties: Red Clover, Kansas grown Alfalfa, Missouri grown Blue Grass; Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White Corn; Oats, Barley, Speltz, Broomcorn. **SUDAN GRASS.** Write for Catalog today. **MISSOURI SEED CO., 22 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.** **Missouri Brand Seeds.**

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Shovels instantly respond to guidance of your feet, because of

JANESVILLE Floating Arches

THE Janesville Floating Arches are hung by pendulums from the top bar and swing from side to side with a pendulum movement. You widen or narrow the gangs in the row with your feet. Or lock them at any width desired. The shovels naturally follow the rows, but you can shift them to either side so quickly and so easily that you can hoe every hill without stopping the team.

The wheels turn slightly when you shift the gangs. This is a big advantage on side-hill work. Your own weight on the seat acts like a lever and turns the wheels just enough to take the down-hill creep out of side-hill plowing. The entire machine is light, compact, flexible; no oiling is needed except in wheel boxes.

Send for the Janesville Book

It fully illustrates and describes the Janesville Single- and Two-Row Floating Arch Cultivators; gives you every point of these remarkable machines. It also tells you about the complete line of Janesville tools: tractor plows, horse plows, with our famous Auger-Twist Moldboard, disc and lever harrows, corn and cotton planters, listers, shovel and disk cultivators, weedeaters, seeders. Also cotton tools.



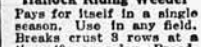
Janesville Disk Cultivator

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



Hallock Riding Weeder

Pays for itself in a single season. Use in any field. Breaks crust 3 rows at a time; 40 acres a day. Broadcast force-feed seeding attachment sows any small grain.



Janesville 2-Row Cultivator

Has Floating Arches and all the big features of the single-row cultivator. A light, compact machine.



Janesville 2-Row Floating Arch Cultivator

Write for the book and mention the tools you are interested in

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The West-on Pulverizer, Packer and Mower will do all this. Its principle is entirely different from any other roller, pulverizer or packer; it does different work and produces far better results. All we ask is a chance to prove it to you at our own expense.

Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE proves our statement and contains lots of valuable information on up-to-date and better farming and is worth its weight in gold to any farmer or land owner who doesn't think he knows it all. Send for it today.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 413, Hastings, Neb.

How We Farm in California

Profits from Tepary Beans are \$45 an Acre

BY J. T. ANDERSON
Sacramento, California

DURING THE past 12 months I've been knocking about the country to "see what I could see." As a man with an eye to good land and the farming condition, and progressiveness in the different states and sections I visit, I make it a point to investigate wherever I go.

Out here in California I've seen some mighty good land, and other interesting things since my arrival in October last. But nothing here, it seems to me, is of as much importance to a dry-land farmer of the plains region, as is a little white bean I found in the "Mile High Country" around Pike's Peak.

As is my custom on landing in a town, I travel around for several miles in every direction on a bicycle. By using this means, I find out considerably more than if I went tearing along in a big high-powered motor car.

Anyhow, the bean in question has been under my eye for several years; but not until this past season, and till my arrival at Colorado Springs early this fall, did I have a chance to see what a real little giant of a desert plant it is. This bean, as you will have guessed perhaps, is called the Tepary, the original seed of which was found by government workers, a few years back in the ruins of the prehistoric cliff dwellers in New Mexico or Arizona.

Money Making Crops

In the suburbs of the Colorado town I fortunately made the acquaintance of an old gentleman named Allbright. In talking with him I learned that he was a very careful, painstaking, progressive farmer who had planted a crop of war beans. The varieties of seed used included, besides the Tepary, the White and Brown Mexican and the Red mouthed Pinto beans.

Here, I thought, are all of these hardy drought-resisters growing side by side in a land situated a thousand feet above the sea, where seasons are always short, the rains "few and far between," the winds often fierce, the frosts ever impending, and the nights even in mid-summer very cool, and, at times, very chilly.

"Surely," I thought "here is a grand chance to compare these different legumes." So, regularly, I visited the old farmer and noted his operations until it came time for me to leave for Utah where, incidentally, I spent some time nosing into the "rural affairs" of the provident saints.

"But, having exacted a promise from Mr. Allbright to let me know the results of his labors when his crops were threshed, I waited patiently, till a few days ago when the postman handed me the expected letter.

He excused his delay by stating that the weather had been so inclement he had not been able to thresh the beans until quite recently. He reported the following results: Average yield of Tepary beans, 450 pounds an acre; the average price a pound was 12½ cents, and the net earnings were about \$45 an acre. The other varieties ran about 133 pounds an acre and sell at 6 cents a pound. They averaged about \$5 an acre net. This makes a difference in favor of planting the Teparies, of approximately \$40 an acre. Some difference, isn't it?

Figures That Count

These figures speak for themselves, but they say nothing about the cooking and eating qualities of this bean as compared to the others. They have a better flavor, are more easily digested and assimilated, create little flatulence, and are, all-in-all, a very palatable, nutritious product. I personally can testify to this, for I have tried them.

Mr. Allbright further states that all beans were hurt at blooming time by an unusually dry, hot, windy weather, but that the Teparies, being of quicker growth, and able to set more blooms and grow more pods after resting during a drought, came on and made a very paying crop. They matured in 80 days, and for this reason, are particularly suited for the front belt of the higher regions.

Thinking, perhaps, that this would be of interest to many of your readers, and being always willing to do what I can to advance the cause of making our arid lands really worth something, I have taken the time to write you this.

If you think it worth while, doubtless the old farmer can and will give you more data as to the methods used in handling his crops. Of course the yield in this instance is no record-breaker, but the tremendous difference between them and the other varieties—both in monetary gain and poundage—when all were equally favored by the same trying conditions, impresses me as being most remarkable; and convinces me that, eventually, this valuable dryland product will be planted to the exclusion of the better known varieties being used at present.

Inoculation for Sweet Clover

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

Sweet clover, to produce satisfactory results, should be inoculated with the proper bacteria. If the crop is not growing along roadsides and in fence corners or anywhere else in the locality in which it is to be seeded, and alfalfa has not been grown in the field it is very likely that inoculation will be necessary. This may be done by obtaining soil from an alfalfa field or ground on which Sweet clover is growing and spreading this soil over the field which is to be seeded, at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds of inoculated soil to the acre. This should be harrowed in immediately, as exposure to the sunshine and the drying out of the soil will kill the bacteria. Best results will be obtained by applying the soil on a cloudy day or late in the evening. If inoculated soil is not available within reasonable distance, it may be more practicable to inoculate the soil with the pure cultures that are sold for this purpose. This method consists of treating the seed with a liquid pure culture of the proper kind of bacteria, according to directions accompanying the material. The inoculated seed should be sown soon after it is treated, and never should be exposed to the sun.

Fortunately the only portion of Kansas where it is necessary to inoculate for Sweet clover is in those parts of the eastern fourth of the state where this crop or alfalfa is not usually grown. The soil in the remainder of the state is well supplied with the proper kind of bacteria.

Dairying in Morris County

Morris county is making a reputation in dairying. During the past year the farm bureau has helped to increase the dairy population and to improve the herd production of the country.

A. L. Clapp, the county agent, has assisted in introducing into the county 12 dairy bulls bred for production. Previous to this importation, there were not more than a half dozen pure-bred dairy bulls in the country.

Upon the request of members of the county farm bureau, Mr. Clapp made a trip to Ohio to select a herd of 13 registered Ayrshires and five registered Holsteins. With this stock eight registered herds were started in the county.

The members of the farm bureau are now organized into a cow-testing association, a tester having been obtained for the county by the Kansas State Agricultural college. This organization was perfected a year ago and enough herds were promised to start the work, but on account of the war, the state authorities were unable to provide a tester to take charge of the work.

Good results already have been noticed. One dairyman's grain-feed ration was cut down and the milk supply from his herd increased 5 gallons a day in two weeks. Another member has a 2-year-old heifer which he thought was only medium, and she was giving nearly 50 pounds of milk a day. The work is progressing satisfactorily and the members are well pleased.



GALLOWAY Invites you to WATERLOO

Good morning! How are you? I am mighty glad to say "Hello." Isn't it great that the war is over and the boys are coming back? Over a hundred of them from my factories answered the call. Our factories too helped the cause by making tractors for England. With all this handicap of labor shortage and materials hard to get, we never closed our great factories at Waterloo for a single day. Now that the boys are back (I take off my hat to every one of them) and with plenty of good materials easy to get, the great Galloway factories are speeding up—working over-time—to take care of the approaching wave of prosperity. With better facilities and our years of experience we are now in a position to turn out more and greater Galloway implements than ever before. Get on a train and come to Waterloo, now or some time this Spring. Be my guest while in the city. Go through our four great factories. See how we make the high quality Galloway Engines, Separators, Spreaders and Tractors at such low prices. Let me show you and convince you that this year Galloway will divide the largest and juiciest melon he ever did. (Signed) Wm. Galloway.

SOLVED!

We have solved the hard problem of high cost of labor and materials. How? Just the other day I called in my three factory superintendents and put the problem squarely up to them. Without exception they said, "Galloway, the only way to cut the cost and reduce the price is to make a long, steady factory run on one single size Separator, Engine, and Manure Spreader. I then took the size best suited to the average farmer and now I am going to make a special big-quantity, factory-run, low-price offer.

Special Sale 15,000—750 lb. Size SEPARATORS

This special factory-run, low-price is the same for one or if you bought the whole 15,000. The low price is based on a 15,000 run. The 750 lb. size is the best all around size—our biggest seller. Has all our latest 1919 improvements. Skins close. Easy to run and clean. Every drop of milk gets full skimming force of the bowl. Sold on 180 milking tests too.

SPECIAL SALE 12,000—Masterpiece 7 ENGINES

Remember, the low price on this Masterpiece 7 is a quantity price. You could come here and offer to buy the whole 12,000, yet I couldn't shade the price one bit, because the price of one is based on the big wholesale quantity of 10,000. Our new Masterpiece 7 gives 7 actual horsepower for the price of 6. Portable or stationary. Big bore, long stroke, heavy weight. Every part standardized and interchangeable.

SPECIAL SALE 10,000—No. 8 Spreaders

10,000 spreaders represent a train load. But you do not have to buy a whole train load to get this price because the low cost on this special size is the same for one as for a train load. Galloway's spreader will haul more manure with less resistance on man, team and pocketbook. It is easy to load. Has roller feed—all steel V rate—strong beater teeth and uniform clean-out push-board.

Sent Free Special Sale Folder and Big 1919 Book

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Wm. GALLOWAY CO.
47 Galloway Station
WATERLOO, IOWA

Save Middleman's Profit

Farmers Can Kick Over the Traces, if They Wish

BY B. P. SMOOT
Secretary National Farmers' Association

A FEW YEARS ago, a convention on farm marketing and rural credits was held in Chicago. Bankers, lawyers, commission men, packers, grain speculators and "others" were there. One might almost say that everybody was there but the farmers. Among the "others" were a few real farmers. They looked and listened. Talk and resolutions flowed as freely as water. Finally, when it was plain to be seen that resolutions were the "be all, and end all" of the convention, one old farmer kicked over the traces, arose unceremoniously in the midst of a discussion and suggested that the farmers present have a convention of their own where they could voice the sentiments of farmers and take steps to get relief, from the intolerable marketing system which has fastened itself on the American people. The farmers were there for business. In spite of the stumbling blocks thrown in the way, a meeting was held and the National Farmers' association was born.

We Take Action Now

Three annual conventions have been held. No longer do we talk, "resolute" and adjourn until the next meeting time when we can talk and resolute some more. At the second annual convention, a committee was named to formulate plans for a new marketing system to be owned or controlled by farmers and operated in the interests of farmers, but with the fact always in mind that any sound and just marketing system must have proper regard for the interests and rights of consumers. The old system operated without proper regard for a fair reward for the sweat and toil of the producer and with even less regard for the ability of consumers to buy. As a result, farm tenantry and farm mortgages increased by "leaps and bounds" in the country and starvation stalked in the streets of poverty in the cities. God never intended for women and children to starve in this land of plenty and freedom. That plan was man made. We, ourselves, are partly to blame for the deplorable state of affairs. We have plodded along, stolid as the ox, trying to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, while a certain class of middlemen are making two dollars grow where none grew before and where none should grow now.

To build the mansions of the cities and provide luxuries for those who toil not, we have robbed posterity of the fertility that God placed in the soil. Palaces may please the eye, streets may be paved with gold, but if this prosperity is founded on the misery and want of the great common class, it is all in vain. Justice to all concerned is the only safe foundation upon which to build.

Is the Middleman Necessary?

What constitutes justice to the middleman? If he is a necessary cog in the machine and conducts his business on an efficient basis, he is entitled to a fair reward for service rendered. If there are too many middlemen in certain lines of business, some are not necessary. They should be eliminated. If some take too much for service rendered, they should be regulated. Top notch efficiency does not justify them in taking all the toll they can. An-

other class of middlemen "toil not and neither do they spin, yet King Solomon in all his glory is not arrayed like one of these." They contribute nothing to society. They reap where they have not sown. They are parasites on the world. The world owes no man a living. Every man should earn his living by contributing some service to society.

To work out an efficient system, fair to producers and consumers, and fair to necessary middlemen is the aim of the National Farmers' association. At once some one will say, "It can't be done. It's a dream. You never will come down to solid ground." But we have come down to earth with our dream of a new marketing system based on efficiency and square dealing. We have taken the first steps on firm ground. The committee appointed at the second annual convention to lay the plans, deliberated long, secured expert legal counsel, and finally organized the National Marketing association under the "Rochdale" system of co-operation which has been tried and tested. We recognize the truth that business alone makes profits possible. Those who contribute the business should receive the profits that may accumulate. So, provision is made for a reasonable rate of interest on capital stock invested and pro-rating of the balance of the net earnings to the patrons of the association. By limiting the rate of interest that can be paid on capital stock all incentive for capital to gain control is taken away. The legal safeguards have been provided. What is the plan?

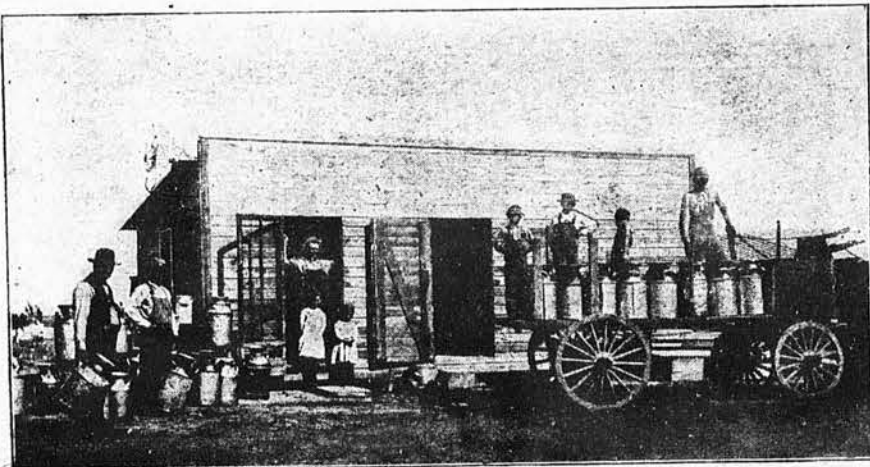
To Fix Prices

To get a fair reward for our labor, we must be in position to set the price on the products of our toil. In order that we may fix prices, we must sell together as a nation of farmers. We can't sell together if we turn the products of our farms over to the middlemen. We either should own the facilities for marketing or be in position to dictate to the middleman, who does own them, what he shall pay for our products. We should own the flouring mills, the packing houses, the cottonseed meal mills and all other industrial machinery used in fabricating, or manufacturing, farm products. Controlling them may perhaps serve as well. It remains for the future to decide.

Can we fix prices on our products? Why not? The other fellow has set the price on our products for 6,000 years. He had a difficulty to overcome that we as farmers have not. He had first to get possession of our crops. We have our crops already in our hands. If we have sense enough not to turn them over to the other fellow to market for us, we always will have the whip hand. We can't expect to reach perfection at a single bound. Step by step we must climb. We must have a starting point. If we can't, at one sweep, attain ownership or control of the facilities for marketing we can at least be our own commission men.

In normal times of peace, the terminal elevators are public utilities under the Federal law. As a corporation, the National Marketing association can

(Continued on Page 34.)



Co-operative Buying and Selling Brought Prosperity to the Dairy States. Cornbelt Farmers Can do as Well With Grain.



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Dealers sell them on the guarantee that galled horses get well while working in Lankfords. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us \$2.50, and we will ship you a collar, charges prepaid. (7-2c)

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

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Carey-ized Stock Tonic 3 lb. bricks or 50 lb. blocks are sold by Grocers, General Stores, Druggists, Feed and Hardware Stores. If your dealer can not supply you send us his name (no money) and we will send him for you 12 bricks (35 lbs.) at \$2.50 f.o.b. Hutchinson, or 50 lb. block \$3; or if you prefer send us the amount and we will send goods direct to you, freight collect. If at the end of 60 days trial according to directions you are not entirely satisfied we will refund all your money, including carrying charges. Your banker will tell you we are responsible.

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

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Supt. of Colonization

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

Balanced Feeds for Hogs

Proteins and Mineral Nutrients Required

BY JOHN M. EVVARD
Iowa Experiment Station

MANY farmers have learned that corn and other grains do not make satisfactory rations for hogs unless supplemented with other feeds. The supplement in order to be effective should meet a number of requirements. The first essential is that the supplement have a high protein content. There should be as few pounds of carbohydrate to a pound of protein as possible.

This protein should be of the best possible quality, that is, complete in the necessary protein building stones. Meat proteins usually are more effective than vegetable proteins, pound for pound. Milk proteins are superior. A variety of feeds helps to vary the amino-acid or building stones of protein, so that there will be a greater likelihood of an abundance of all; likewise there is a much better chance that the right sort of mixture of amino-acids will be present.

An abundance of mineral nutrients also is necessary, especially of calcium, in which most grains tend to be somewhat deficient. A good phosphorus content is quite desirable.

It is reasonable to suppose that calcium will give results when added to the corn ration, which it has done in some Iowa experiments. Corn is espe-

cially lacking in this important mineral element, which comprises 40 per cent of the dry ash of bone. Calcium provides 70 per cent of the basal elements of bone, 29½ per cent being supplied by phosphorus and ½ per cent by magnesium.

Our greatest natural grain supplement, has no crude fibre whatsoever, pure meat has none, tankage has little. This all means less freight and hauling with marked saving of labor; furthermore, it means you are buying just exactly what you need.

Corn fed alone is constipating. What we want, therefore, is a "loosening" feed supplement. The green forages or pastures, oil meal, meat meal, tankage, skim or whole milk, alfalfa or clover hay and others are superior in this respect.

The supplement must have high digestibility. By digestibility we refer to the portion of the feed that the animal is able to use, which means that which is absorbed from the alimentary canal.

The difference between that which is fed and that voided in the dung is known as the apparently digestible portion. Milk and soft meat are almost completely digested. Sawdust, grape seeds and corn cobs are comparatively indigestible.

It should have a relatively high net production value. Some feeds are digested and assimilated at great conversion cost to the body, leaving net, after subtracting the bodily outlay for all the work done upon them, very little balance. For instance, with saw-



The Finished Product—Ready to be Made Into Much Needed Meat and Fats
—Kansas Corn and Alfalfa Will Make Hogs Like These.

dust, which by the way is often added to molasses feeds, the animal expends more energy upon it than it releases, leaving an actual deficit which must be made good at the expense of other feeds, or of the bodily stores. Peanut hulls often called earth nut husks, are almost worthless from this viewpoint. Milk, meat, and the sugars stand in marked contrast to sawdust and peanut hulls in that they require a minimum of conversional energy—leaving a large net balance.

The supplement must contain no poisonous principle or material in it, such as cotton seed meal has, making it an unsafe feed. It must not carry disease as tuberculosis infected skimmilk, buttermilk, or cholera-laden tankage from a careless plant. Oil meal sometimes causes nutritive failure because of something contained with it, or possibly because of some deficiency. It is a common complaint that oil meal made from the flax seed will in some cases cause abortion and stiffness in sows. This matter is being investigated at the Iowa Experiment station at the present time, where trouble as mentioned has been recently experienced. Considerable oil meal has been fed at this station in previous years without any such unfavorable results, and the trouble may eventually be traced to a least unexpected source. Peculiarly enough where meat product is added with the linseed oil meal trouble has been avoided, in truth it has not appeared. The tankage-oil meal combination has proved a good one.

A good supplement should contain vitamins, or life-giving substances. To explain, it has been found that polished

Skimmilk, whole milk not considered, is the most palatable in reality. Another essential is palatability, that is the hogs should relish it, whether fed dry, wet, or mixed with other feeds. The more tasty the feed is the better the use the hog makes of it; the psychic effects of palatability are reflected in a more efficient digestive utilization of the ration. It is well to remark that the ration which best meets the physiological demands of the animal is the most palatable in reality.

The supplement should have very little carbohydrates or starches. The home-grown hog feeds which form the basis of our hog rations are rich in these materials; hence why buy something which we already have, paying commissions, double haulings, freights, and other charges on them?

It should have a concentrated character, as contrasted with bulkiness. As much protein and mineral matter should be included in a hundred pounds as possible, the foremost emphasis, of course, being placed upon the protein. A minimum of crude fibre is in order. Skimmilk, whole milk not considered,

\$4.95 After 30 Days Free Trial

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Sent Free for inspection. It costs you nothing. Express charges prepaid. Examine them before you pay.
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927 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued on Page 35.)

Growing Sweet Clover Seed

The Second Year's Harvest Gives Best Results

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

SWEET clover produces seed the second year. Best results usually are obtained by so handling the crop that the seed is produced during the latter part of the growing season. Sweet clover is similar to alfalfa in that the best quality of seed is produced under comparatively hot, dry conditions. Climatic conditions are usually more favorable for seed production after July than earlier in the season, especially in the eastern part of the state. The development of the seed may be delayed by pasturing the Sweet clover during the first part of the growing season, by clipping the crop back when it makes a growth of 12 to 15 inches or by cutting a crop of hay. Under ordinary conditions in Eastern Kansas, any one of the above practices is usually preferable to letting the first crop go to seed.

Growth Must be Retarded

Unless the growth is retarded, the plants often make such a rank and heavy development that it is difficult to handle the seed crop. Where the Sweet clover is pastured or cut back, more stems are produced which make a finer and less rank growth and the crop can be handled to much better advantage. However, maximum yields of seed often are obtained from the first cutting. Pasturing the Sweet clover during the early part of the season in order to retard the growth is the preferable practice under most conditions. In Western Kansas retarding the growth of the clover may or may not be an advisable practice, depending on soil type and the season. Ordinarily, the first crop is permitted to produce seed there. Sweet clover may be harvested with a binder, or by cutting it with a mower and raking and stacking similar to the way in which alfalfa grown for seed is handled. The last method, however, is not a very satisfactory one because of the excessive shattering of the seed. The sweep rake is a very desirable implement with which to handle Sweet clover, as it reduces shattering to a minimum. This implement leaves the Sweet clover in bunches which may be left to cure in the field as they are dropped by the machine. High winds, however, may scatter the bunches, thus causing considerable extra work.

Harvesting in Western Kansas

In Western Kansas the ordinary wheat header is often used to harvest Sweet clover. The crop is elevated into header boxes and stacked in small shocks usually a header box load to a shock. This permits the Sweet clover to cure out readily and permits it to be shocked in a small space so that it can be brought rapidly to the thrasher.

Sweet clover does not ripen uniformly and ripe seed, green pods and blossoms will be found on the same plant about harvest time. The best time to cut is soon after most of the seed pods become brown. The ripe seeds shatter freely after ripening and will likely be lost if the crop is not cut promptly.

In order to reduce the loss of seed from shattering to a minimum, the crop should be cut immediately after a rain if the condition of the ground permits, or preferably early in the morning while the plants are damp with dew. Cutting while the clover is damp has another advantage in that it is more readily elevated by a grain binder or header than when in a dry condition.

Sweet clover should be stacked or threshed as soon as possible after it has cured sufficiently, since rains cause considerable shattering of the seed. In stacking or conveying Sweet clover to the thrasher it should be handled as little as possible. It is a good practice to cover the racks with canvasses to catch shattered seed. The clover hullers are the most satisfactory machines with which to thresh Sweet clover, but an ordinary threshing machine properly adjusted will do good work.

Shall We Burn the Stalks?

It is still a practice with many farmers to burn all the corn stalks. Much is written in the press against this practice. There may be, however, cases where the burning of corn stalks is justified. Such instances are those where the land is very rich and well supplied with organic matter. There is no doubt that a better seedbed can be prepared with a given amount of labor where the stalks are first burned. The difficulty in such a practice lies in the fact that it is an exhaustive one to the soil, and it can be justified only where the land is very rich, or where there is a labor shortage where the farmer has not time to disk the soil and thus cut up the stalks before plowing. On average soils the burning of stalks is always bad practice.

The stalks from a 50-bushel corn crop contain about 24 pounds of nitrogen, about 3 pounds of phosphorus, and 26 pounds of potassium. In burning, the nitrogen only is lost to the soil, altho naturally the phosphorus and potassium which remain in the ashes are left along the line of windrows, rather than distributed over the field.

The loss of the organic matter is also an important item. Soils should have returned to them every bit of crop refuse on the place in order to maintain the supply of humus in the soil. In burning corn stalks both the nitrogen and humus are lost to the soil, and on the average farm these are the substance which are most difficult to maintain.

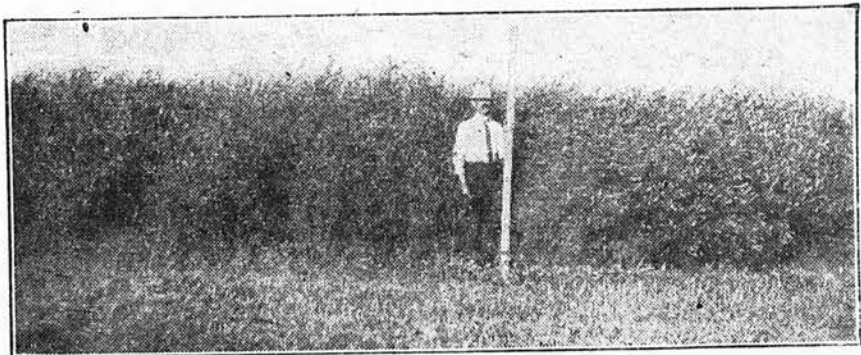
Farmers Restock Seed Stores

Johnson county farmers are planning to standardize their kafir and cane crops on the basis of the highest yielding varieties which have been determined by demonstrational tests carried on by the farm bureau. In these tests Kansas Orange cane and a standard kafir have given the best results. The local farm bureau has contracted with the Kansas State Agricultural college farm at Manhattan for 500 pounds of pure kafir and 1,000 pounds of Kansas Orange cane seed.

This seed will be distributed among farmers who agree to plant and harvest the crop in such a way as to produce the largest amount of high class seed stock. The cane will be harvested with a corn binder, the seed removed with a corn knife, and the remaining stalks placed in silos.

In all local tests the selected kafir and cane have greatly surpassed in yield the local or common commercial varieties.

Pershing's drastic orders against the Yanks flirting with German women are going to give his presidential boom a big impetus in the suffrage states.—Arkansas Gazette.



Good Profits are Being Obtained from the Sweet Clover Grown for Seed in Kansas. Large Yields Usually are Produced.

A New Fairbanks-Morse Engine



There is remarkable engine value and efficiency for every farmer who buys the new 1½ H.P. "Z" farm engine—from the local dealer, of course. This new size successfully uses

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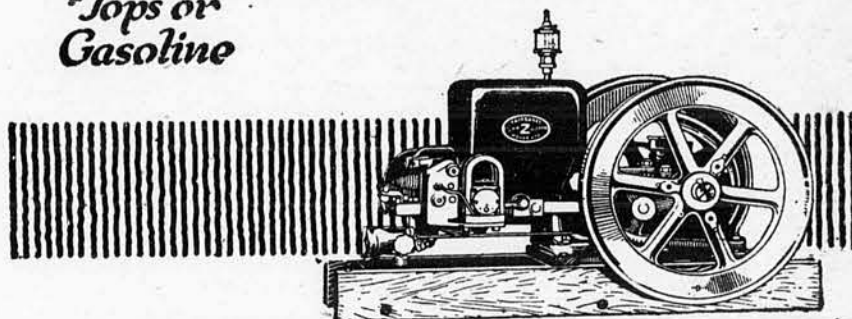
and completes a line of farm engines—1½, 3, 6, 10, 15 H. P.—all of which are kerosene engine marvels. Over 200,000 farmers—now using the "Z" on their farms—will, we know, say that the performance of the "Z" exceeds even their expectations.

Throttling Governor—Built in Oscillating Magneto.

Prices 1½ H. P. \$61.00—3 H. P. \$100.00—6 H. P. \$179.00—
F. O. B. Factory

Also runs on
Distillate
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Tops or
Gasoline

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO



Save Money on these

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

Huttig Silos and Self-Feeders

Single or double wall Huttig Safety Silos are unsurpassed for durability and economy. Huttig Self-Feeders for hogs are cheaper to have than do without.

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There Is A Fortune In Drilling Wells

a chance of a lifetime. Farmers, engineers, threshermen—men in all walks of life—are grasping this remarkable chance to get into this big paying business. Get started at once.

Armstrong Machines

drill more hole at less cost than any machine on the market. The ARMSTRONG—built for service since 1867—furnished in traction or non-traction style—operated by our famous special kerosene drilling engine.

The Armstrong Drill is a marvel of simplicity, efficiency and durability. 3 right hand levers complete every operation. Many beginners average 50 ft. per day. On hard tests it has averaged 92 ft. per day through solid rock, using only 6 1/2 gals. fuel—figure the profit possibilities out for yourself. Write today and get full information. Special consideration to men returning from Service.

Don't pass by this opportunity. Write right now for Free Book.

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ASH GROVE
Superfine
The Stronger Cement

Tested by skilled chemists hourly every day and every night to insure uniformity.

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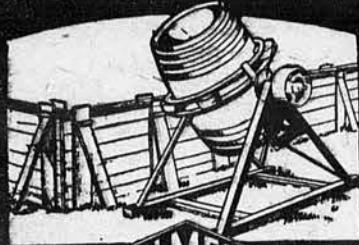
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Your choice of 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous line of "ASH GROVE" bicycles, shown in full color in the big new Free Catalog. We pay all the freight charges from Chicago to your town. 30 Days Free Trial. On the bicycle you select, actual riding test in your own town for a full month. Do not buy until you get our great new trial offer and low Factory Direct—22-Rider terms and prices. TIRES, LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half retail prices. No one else can offer such values and such terms. SEND NO MONEY but write today for the big new Catalog. It's free. HEAD Cycle Company Dept. P.177 Chicago

Here's the Mixer For Your Farm!



Build your own concrete hog troughs, water tanks, barn floors, hog houses, steps, sidewalks, etc., and save money.

ELMCO Handy Concrete Mixer

This mixer was designed especially for farm use, is of convenient size and durably made of best quality materials, yet the price is within the reach of every farmer. It soon pays for itself in savings. Can be filled from one side and dumped from the other. Clutch pulley permits throwing in or out at will. Operates with 11-2 h. p. gas engine or with ELMCO Ford Belt Attachment.

Send today for name of nearest dealer and big illustrated circular with pictures and full description of this handy ELMCO mixer and other ELMCO money savers.

E. F. ELMCO COMPANY
26 Main St. Parkersburg, Iowa

Capper Pig Club News

Kansas Breeders Offer Prize Pigs to Capper Boys

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

I HAVE received my prize Poland pig from B. E. McAllaster," writes Albert Segerhammar, of Republic county. "She sure is a beauty and is growing fast. Mr. McAllaster sure didn't fail to make good on his promise."

"My prize gilt from Charles E. Greene has come, and she's a dandy." That's the news from Francis Crawford, of Miami county, first prize winner in 1918.

"My father and I went to the sale of Arthur Mosse and bought a gilt worth a lot more than \$50, so Mr. Mosse allowed that much on the price and I paid the rest. Now I have a fine

nounce it. Every boy is up on his toes and eager for work. Here's the line-up:

Name	Address	Age
Evan R. Wilson, Clyde	Concordia	12
Theodore Tilson, Concordia	Concordia	17
Roy Law, Clyde	Concordia	13
Walter E. Johnson, Huscher	Concordia	16
Wilber G. Harris, Concordia	Concordia	14
Harry H. Mann, Concordia	Concordia	17
Ernest Newingham, Concordia	Concordia	14
Clarence Paulsen, Concordia	Concordia	12
Dorrie Bray, Concordia	Concordia	16
Monroe Simpson, Clyde	Concordia	13

Meet Fletcher Lowry, of Anderson county, and some of the pigs he has raised in the Capper Pig club contest. Anderson county boys have made a strong fight for a complete membership and the tenth place was filled March 8. Here's the team:

Name	Address	Age
Fletcher Lowry, Kincaid	Kincaid	14
Ray Wollen, Garnett	Garnett	12
Clifford Thomas, Garnett	Garnett	15
Wallace Minor, Selma	Selma	18
Theodore Bogan, Selma	Selma	12
John Thompson, Kincaid	Kincaid	12
Donald Harrell, Selma	Selma	15
Raymond Smith, Kincaid	Kincaid	15
John Scruggs, Kincaid	Kincaid	15
Bennie Chestnut, Kincaid	Kincaid	17

With only six pigs in his contest litter and a pork production of 1,005 pounds, Earl Kiger of Reno county was one of the prize winners in 1918. Earl's pigs were not farrowed very early, but careful care and feeding, together with plenty of milk and rye pasture, made a low feeding cost. Here is the story of Earl's contest work, told in an unusually interesting way:

"This is my story of my experience in the Capper Pig club for 1918, and I have sure enjoyed it clear thru. Mrs. Taylor, Ray's mother came to our house one day to buy some peanuts for Christmas, and as I had heard them talk to Floyd Warnock about the club, I asked what it meant. Mrs. Taylor told me all about it and said it would be nice for me and that she had a coupon that I could have to fill out. Mamma said I could go and get it so I did. I filled it out and thought how nice it would be to belong to the club. As the coupon was just a little slip I put it in my hip pocket. The wind was blowing very hard and cold and I rode fast to get home. The blank must have worked out of my pocket and blown



Fletcher Lowry of Anderson County.

contest entry for 1919," says Merlyn Andrew, of Johnson county, winner of the Chester White first prize last year.

And I could go ahead and tell what the other boys who won the prize pigs offered by Kansas breeders last year have to say about their winnings. There isn't a boy who doesn't feel that the breeder gave him a pig worth the money, if not more.

Offers for two more prize pigs to be won by members of the club for 1919 have come in. Arthur Mosse, of Leavenworth, will give a gilt valued at \$50 to the boy making the best record with a Chester White or O. I. C. entry this year. Thru George W. Ela, the secretary, the Kansas Hampshire Breeders' association makes the offer of a pig worth \$50 to the boy making the best grade with a Hampshire entry. With the addition of these two offers, first prize pigs have been offered for all breeds but the Poland and Spotted Poland. The Duroc Jersey and Berkshire prizes have been announced in previous issues. Offers of second prize pigs to be worth \$25 will be accepted from any Kansas breeder.

Here's another announcement that will be of interest to every club member: Clubs all over the state are becoming so eager to have leaders appointed and get together for some good meetings that I have decided to appoint county leaders April 1, instead of May 1, as we have done heretofore. In every county I will have to depend on the showing boys have made when I select the leaders. Every boy has a chance of receiving the appointment. Let me know what you have been doing.

Capper Pig club boys always have been ready to help anyone in trouble. Many times calls have been sent out for letters to be written to some member who was laid up and unable to be out. John Roth, of Burlington, Coffey county, has been having a round with the "flu," just as many other pig club boys have this winter. John, tho, has been unable to recover his strength and his mother says, "John has been sick six weeks and is just able to sit up now. I would be so glad if some of the pig club boys would write to him. The time seems so long and he has begun to worry about not being able to get around and help out with the club work." I hope John will receive some cheer-up letters from club members. Don't wait for the other fellow to do it, but write to him yourself.

Cloud county has had a complete membership for several weeks but I have been unable to find space to an-



Earl Kiger of Reno County.

away for I could not find it when I reached home. How sad I was, for I was afraid my place would be filled before I could get another one.

"But my married sister and her husband were home to spend Christmas with us, then I was to go home with them to spend the holidays. She cheered me up and told me that she had lots of coupons and as soon as we got there we could fill out one and send it in, so we did and got returns right away. How proud I was then that I was still on time. I went to my teacher and asked him if he would recommend me," and he said, "Sure thing," and wrote his name down on my paper. Then I went to town and asked the postmaster and the banker

(Continued on Page 35.)

RAISE MORE CHICKS

Well Known Baby Chick Expert Tells How to Raise 98% of Each Hatch.

If every poultry raiser would get a copy of Bessie B. Carswell's book on baby chicks (and she is sending out a limited number of free copies) they would have no trouble in raising practically every chick hatched. There is no excuse for the big losses that occur every year as she shows how easy and simple it is to hatch strong chicks and how to prevent and treat white diarrhoea and other chick diseases that kill millions every year. By all means write Bessie B. Carswell, 604 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., at once and have her send you FREE her big 50c book before they are all gone.



BESSIE B. CARSWELL
THE POULTRY WOMAN

send you FREE her big 50c book before they are all gone.

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KEY OVERALLS

GUARANTEED

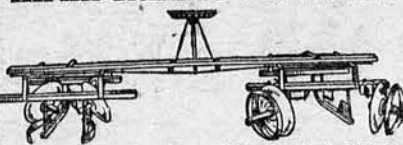
You always pay more than the cost of KEY OVERALLS when you buy other kinds, no matter what price you pay—begin now and get your money's worth.

If KEY OVERALLS do not give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

BOYS' OVERALLS LIKE MEN'S

If your dealer is out of your size, write **LAKIN-McKEY** Ft. Scott, Kansas.

This Is the Original Kirlin Runner Cultivator



which has been on the market for about 25 years and those who have used it unanimously admit it to be the best for first time over the corn. The right hand section shows Kirlin's New Open Disc attachment for second cultivation which makes it do just as good work as it does the first. This Cultivator is sold by most of the good dealers throughout the country. However if your dealer can not supply you write us and we will.

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Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



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

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at

25% OR MORE SAVING

to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and pay the freight.

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Spreader Prices Drop!

Galloway's 1919 Models Cost Less You can pay \$50 more for a spreader and not get any better value than Galloway sells you direct from his big spreader factories.

Wider Spreading A practical, perfect machine with superior features, built by spreader experts—and saves you big money.

WRITE FOR LOW PRICE Do not buy until you get Galloway's new low 1919 price and full information. Close by shipping points. WRITE TODAY.

WM. GALLOWAY CO.
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Capper Poultry Club

You May Enter This New Department at Once

BY BERTHA G SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

JUST when entrance time for the contest is about to close here comes a new announcement which I know will delight every member of the club. Another department is to be added. Besides all of the prizes mentioned in the club rules we are going to offer \$25 more. We have received so many inquiries from girls asking if they may enter purebred eggs or baby chicks that this new project has been decided upon. It will not conflict with the work that is already organized, for girls who have entered eight purebred pullets or hens and a cock or cockerel will compete for the prizes in the open contest, amounting to \$63. As stated in the rules these prizes are: first, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$5; fifth, \$3; and 10 prizes of \$1 each.

Now for the girls who enter 20 baby chicks, the awards will be divided in this manner: first, \$7; second, \$6; third, \$5; fourth, \$4; fifth, \$2; sixth, \$1.

This new department of the club is in truth not a new feature, for when



Cora Wilson of Cloud County

the Capper Poultry club was organized in 1917 all members began their club work in this way. Here is the plan. These chicks must be toemarked or otherwise marked for identification, must be of one variety and hatched within 10 days of one another. When entered the valuation shall be based upon the cost of the chicks when purchased or the value of the eggs from which they were hatched. For instance: if \$3 was paid for 30 eggs, the 20 chicks hatched would be entered at \$2. The total value shall not exceed \$10. Further rules for this division of the club will be announced when application for membership is made.

If you have not already lined up 10 members in your county club urge your friends to send their applications at once. They may become members either by entering pullets and a cockerel or by entering baby chicks.

The Clay county club has completed membership. The girls are: Margarette Todd, R. 1. Manchester; Lenore Rosiska, R. 1. Miltonvale; Nettie McNece, R. 1. Idama; Clara Chigbrow, R. 1. Morganville; Treva Chayer, R. 4. Miltonvale; Josephine Walker, R. 1. Morganville; Clara Long, R. 1. Idama; Ethel Belisle, R. 4. Clyde;

Josephine Gonser, R. 3. Clifton; Mildred Gonser, R. 3. Clifton. Josephine and Mildred Gonser are not sisters, but cousins.

Monthly reports of girls and their mothers are coming in on time. In counties having a leader, girls should send reports to her. Then she sends them to me. If there is no county leader the reports should be sent direct to me. In some of the girls' reports a mistake occurred in one of the items. If the item, "Eggs or breeding stock bought," appears on your blanks, kindly cross it off. It was meant only for the mothers' reports. Girls are not permitted to buy eggs or breeding stock as a part of their contest work. In writing letters to me kindly always give your complete address.

"When do we begin holding meetings?" new members are asking. Many clubs have been holding meetings during January and February, which shows fine club spirit. However, they are compulsory only during June, July and August. Here are some interesting accounts of monthly meetings. Any of these members will be glad to give suggestions to new members. Write to them.

The club met here March 1. Nine of the girls were present and five mothers, as well as several others, making 18 in all. The mothers will have their meetings with the girls. However, the girls are the officers, except program committee and reporters. Lillian reports to the local paper, Mrs. Madden to the Globe and Mrs. Ginrich to the secretary. Alma Bailey is president; Ruth Banks, secretary; June Rork, treasurer; Mrs. Fairbairn, Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Rork, program committee. Besides the program we will have bulletins and pamphlets on poultry. —Mrs. John Brun, Muscotah, Atchison county.

We elected these officers at our February meeting: Elva Howerton, president; Hazel Parmley, vice-president; Wilma Rogers, secretary; Nellie Powls, reporter. A poultry hunt was one of the games we played. We cut pictures of poultry out of magazines. Then mamma hid them and we hunted for them while she played a piece on the piano. Then we played all kinds of games and ate fudge cut out in chicken shapes. We made taffy and pulled it. Each member agreed to get her report in on time. —Hazel Horton, Blue Mound, Linn county.

We had a fine time at the meeting at Naomi's house. We went at 1 o'clock and stayed until 5:30. We held our business meeting during the first hour. We scored some chickens according to Naomi's "Standard of Perfection." —Mona Guthrie, Stafford, Stafford county.

We had a good time at Ollie Osborn's home, February 21. It is 6 miles from our home and we had to let the team walk every step of the way on account of the deep stiff mud, but we thought if there are going to be two county leaders in this home that we must make a great effort to get to the meetings for pep's sake. There were 32 persons present. —Helen Andrew, Olathe, Johnson county.

The pig club boys have been helping us get new members. They invited us to meet with them in February. We are planning to meet together all the time. —Roena Love, Partridge, Reno county.

I am going to tell you what I did with my contest prize money—I bought a camera. I will send you a picture as soon as I have some taken. —Mabel Hodges, Girard, Crawford county.

I have received my trophy cup for making the highest profit record and think it is a beauty. Whenever I look at it, it reminds me of the good old Capper Poultry club. —Ella Bailey, Muscotah, Atchison county.

I am very glad I can help the orphans in France by giving to the French orphan fund. We ought to be thankful we have homes and parents and brothers and sisters. —Anna Rush, Manchester, Dickinson county.

Here are the names of the contributors to the French orphan fund in (Continued on Page 42.)

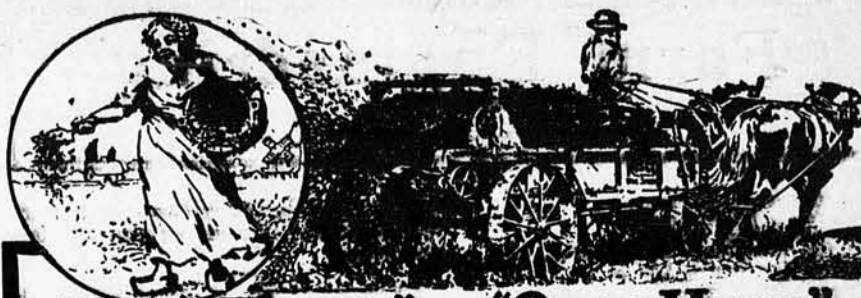
The Capper Poultry Club

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.



"Over There" and "Over Here"

Necessity has taught the thrifty peasants of Europe the golden value of manure. Every ounce is painstakingly returned to the soil, even if it must be done by hand to get good distribution. That is why "Over There" they get such large yields per acre.

"Over Here" we have not been forced to raise as many "bushels per acre," but modern machinery enables us to produce more "bushels per man."

Progressive farmers who realize the value of manure and leading authorities agree that one of the best paying machines for the farm is the

NISCO

The New Idea

Saves time, spreads even and wide, pulverizes thoroughly and distributes the manure just right to get its full value. One man with the "Nisco" can do more and better work than several with pitchforks.

The "Nisco" Spreader has been widely imitated, but an imitation is never more than an imitation. To get the best spreader get THE ORIGINAL—the "Nisco"—the machine that revolutionized old-fashioned methods, that has always been the leader, that has stood every test.

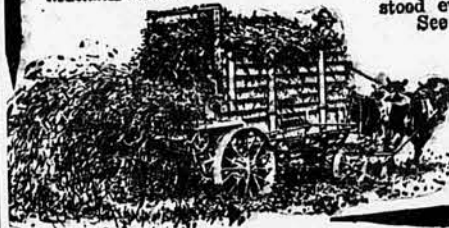
See the wide spreading "Nisco" at your dealers. Look him up or write us for his name. We will send you our booklet, "Helping Mother Nature," which gives much valuable information on soil fertility. Send for a copy today.

New Idea Spreader Co.
Spreader Specialists. Coldwater, Ohio
(8)

"Last winter my son purchased one of your spreaders, though I had an old one that I thought he could get along with. I know of no better way to tell you what I think of your spreader than to say that it is just as far ahead of my old one as the old one was ahead of the fork and wagon. Every farmer should have one."
—Marion Sears, Indiana.

"I have used one of your spreaders for four years and it has given me the best satisfaction. We spread manure every day during winter and even when weather conditions are very unfavorable. I would not give your machine for any other make of spreader that I have ever seen. I consider it the best paying investment a farmer can make."
—C. M. Hatch, Ohio.

"NISCO" Straw Spreading Attachment—Gives You Two Machines in One.



17 1/2¢ a Rod

164 Styles to Select From

THOUSANDS of farmers living in every part of the United States save 25% to 33 1/4% by taking advantage of my low factory prices. For many years my low prices for highest quality fence have saved to farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their savings this year bigger than ever.

GUARANTEED EVERY INCH PERFECT

Only the best wire used. Only the best wire workers employed. Ottawa fence is heavily galvanized. Withstands all weather conditions. Flexible tie insures most even stretching over rough ground, giving outstanding fence utmost durability. Quality first, last and all the time—that's our motto. If it is not just what I claim—I will want you to return it at my expense. You can be sure that every rod of fence you get from me will be perfect in every respect.

The Solid Grip Tie

Factories and warehouses at Ottawa, Kansas, Denver, Ft. Worth, San Francisco, Winnipeg, and Brazil, Indiana. Shipments made promptly from any point.

Geo. E. Long, Ottawa Manufacturing Co.
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103 King Street, OTTAWA, KANS.

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When you find the KEEN KUTTER trademark you can be positive that the article which bears it is the best of its kind which it is possible to produce. And practically every sharp edged tool you will ever need is offered you under the KEEN KUTTER brand.

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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Keep the Tractor Busy.
Work for Leisure Hours.
Doing the Farm Chores.
Grinding Limestone and Feeds.
Clearing the Brush Land.
Running the Saw Mill.
Other Tasks for Machines.
Questions and Answers.

A PROMINENT authority on farm management states that one of the principal factors in making a farm profitable is providing employment for the farmer and his help thru practically the entire year. Idle labor represents expense without profit. Since most farm operations involved in producing crops are confined to about nine months the remaining period of comparative idleness usually has a considerable effect in reducing the net profit derived from the farm enterprise. It is because of these facts that such crops as tobacco which affords employment for the farm help during the winter months when they would otherwise be idle are such profitable crops for farmers. However, every farm cannot raise crops of this nature, but there are often opportunities for profitable work in the winter which are overlooked.

The tractor offers an excellent means of providing such profitable employment for the farm labor during the periods in which no field operations can be undertaken. This employment may be on the home farm or doing custom work for neighbors. The kinds of custom work which can be performed with a tractor are far more numerous than is supposed. Threshing, silo filling, fodder shredding, and wood sawing, are common kinds of custom work being done by owners of farm

tractors and in many cases such work is limited to only one or two of these operations.

There are other kinds of belt work, however, which offer even better opportunities for profitable custom work than those mentioned. Threshing and silo filling are restricted to comparatively limited seasons and, of course, come at practically the time similar work must be done on the home farm. Wood sawing, fodder shredding and corn shelling are somewhat better in this respect, but these do not offer as great possibilities as do some other belt operations which are being practiced by tractor owners in some sections.

In sections of the country where there is considerable timber a small saw mill offers a very profitable form of employment for the tractor and farm help during most of the winter season. The tractor can be used to great advantage in snaking logs out of the woods and getting them to the mill, after which it can be put into the belt to operate the outfit.

A tractor owner in a limestone region can provide profitable employment during the entire winter for this tractor and also for any help which he has available, by purchasing and operating a limestone pulverizer. He cannot only pulverize a sufficient amount of limestone for his own needs but with the strong demand for this product should have little trouble in disposing of all he can produce at a profitable figure. In certain limited sec-

tions, the grinding of oyster shells for agricultural purposes, as well as for sale to poultry farmers, can be carried out in the same way. A feed grinding outfit will also very frequently afford employment thru the winter when the tractor and hired help might otherwise be idle. Many tractor owners find a small mill provides several weeks of profitable custom work annually.

The value of the tractor for clearing brush land or pulling hedges is not generally realized. The tractor will not only do this kind of work much quicker and cheaper than can be done by hand, but will do it considerably better, since it will remove the roots far more completely than where the slow and expensive method of hand grubbing is employed. Of course, this kind of work cannot be carried on when the ground is frozen, but early spring, just after the frost is out of the ground, and before ordinary field work can be started, is an ideal time for clearing brush land or pulling hedge with the tractor. This is one of the most profitable kinds of work for which the tractor can be used, and often will afford a number of days' employment in early spring when the outfit can be used for very few other operations.

There are numerous other kinds of work which can be found for the tractor during the slack seasons, which will not only permit the tractor to help pay for itself but will offer a splendid opportunity for profitable employment of farm labor which would otherwise represent little but expense during such periods. Every tractor owner should give considerable thought to the possibility of utilizing a tractor in the manner indicated and find some line of work which can be carried on to advantage in this neighborhood.

Tractor to Fit Farm

What size tractor is the most efficient for a 400-acre farm, where belt work is required for filling silo and for small thresher? Will

a large engine pack the ground more than a small one? Will a large engine climb the hills in soft ground as well as a small one? READER.

This is rather a difficult question to answer specifically without knowing something about your farm conditions and the crops raised. However, it is probable that about a 15-25 horsepower tractor would give you as good service as anything you could get. This is still a one-man outfit and can be obtained at a weight which would not pack dry plowed soil to excess. This would also handle a small separator in good shape.

The matter of packing the soil is largely one of the amount of pressure to the square inch of bearing surface and it can be shown easily that some of the small single driver machines may have as high or higher than a larger machine with two wider drivers. The large machines are always more unwieldy, however, and somewhat harder to manipulate. This is partly due of course, to the size and weight of the plows or other implements they pull. In climbing a hill, the tractor must not only pull its load but raise its own weight and that of its load. There is probably not much choice in this regard but the important thing is to have a low speed which can be used for pulling up hills with very much slope.

Action of Septic Tanks

Please explain the action of the septic tank with especial reference to what takes place in the second chamber of the double tank. From what I have been able to read on the subject it appears that there is no change of importance in the second chamber.

I am planning to build a septic tank without either the siphon or the tile distributing system, carrying the sewage after passing thru the tank to the creek 360 feet from the house and letting it overflow from the second tank to the tile line. C. S. N. Geneseo, Kan.

The septic tank method of sewage disposal which usually is adopted for small isolated plants and which has proved to be very satisfactory is really a process of liquefaction brought about by the destruction of organic matter by bacterial action.

Some of these bacteria, namely the aerobic, require the presence of free air to promote their growth; others, the anaerobic bacteria, cannot exist in the presence of free oxygen, altho certain types seem to possess the power of adapting themselves to live under either condition. Both types of bacteria are necessary for complete sewage decomposition and purification. The first stage of sewage disposal is accomplished by the anaerobic bacteria in the first chamber of the septic tank. Organic matter is made soluble and complex organic compounds are produced which become liquefied.

The second state is accomplished by the aerobic bacteria oxidizing the decomposed compounds and making them more soluble. This second step is effected either in ventilated beds or in irrigation systems where the channels, whether of sand or soil are aerated.

The second chamber of the septic tank acts only as a reservoir control, the amount of sewage which is emptied into the distributing system and which is usually large enough to take care of one day sewage. The horizontal siphon which usually is installed in the chamber provides intermittent discharge. This is a valuable feature in that the soil has an opportunity to renew its air supply in between discharges from the dosing chamber and consequently does not become water-logged. Unless the tank is discharged into a very open porous soil we should decidedly recommend that the siphon be included in the installation.

The advisability of carrying the sewage directly from the septic tank to an open stream is very doubtful because only the first stage of bacterial action has been completed and purification has not been effected. It is entirely possible that the water in the stream will become contaminated and polluted and should the stream become dried up during the summer a nuisance might be created. In some states such an arrangement as suggested is forbidden by law.

Likes Senator Capper's Views

I want to praise Senator Capper for the stand he takes on "Prussianism in Our Army." I want to help him "cuss it out," but from reading his letter in the Mail and Breeze, decide he is not in need of assistance. May the good Lord give strength and courage to him. Paola, Kan. J. C. Williford.

"In this new front wheel construction, of course, we use Hyatt Bearings"

IN the front wheels, as in other parts of the tractor, Hyatt Bearings have proved that they are the most logical because they are the most practical. Not only do they accomplish all that is necessary to take care of the loads and shocks peculiar to front wheel bearing service, but they do all this with less attention than is required by any other bearing, regardless of type or make. They never need to be adjusted.

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These are the reasons why in tractor construction it is "Hyatt Bearings, of course."

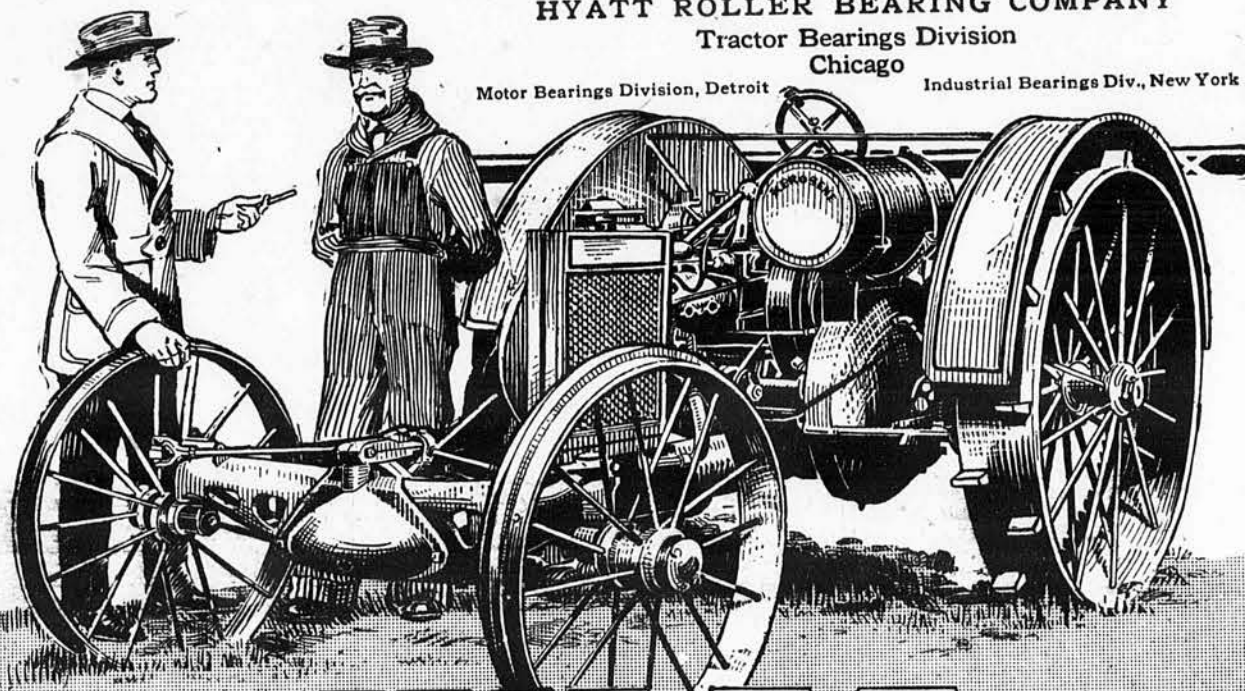
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Just an Ordinary "Whirramaroo."
Bad Weather Stops Farm Work.
Too Many Federal Employees.
Cost of Hard Surface Roads.
How to Stop Soil Washing.
More Interest in Sheep.
Illinois Wants State Police.

MARCH came to this corner of Jayhawker land, with weather about as keen and nipping as one seldom sees in Eastern Kansas. Yesterday, February 28, was what an Irish friend of mine would describe as a "whirramaroo." I don't exactly know what that is but it sounds much like the weather of yesterday when the wind blew hard from the northwest and the air was filled with snow until noon. That storm came from rather a different quarter than such storms usually do; the wind had more of a western cant and as a result it is the north and south roads which are full this morning instead of the east and west ones. No mail came yesterday and I did not blame the carriers in the least; as Mrs. Malaprop might have said, it would have been cruelty to animals for them to have attempted the journey.

The winds preceding the storm had dried up the surplus moisture, the roads had been dragged and all hands were beginning to think about sowing oats. Now we can wait a week or 10 days before thinking about that job again. For the last three years oat sowing has been done early here and as a result we have had good crops of that grain. While it is always best to get oats in here during the first half of March we still have a good show for a crop if we can get the seed all in the ground by March 25. On March 24, 1912, we had a heavy fall of snow and not an oat had been sown. By the time that snow went off and the ground had dried so sowing could begin it was April 10 and most farmers, ourselves included, thought that entirely too late to sow oats but those who risked it raised one of the best crops that ever grew here. Usually, however, it is not wise to sow oats here after April 5.

The very great number of employees, whose work was made necessary by the war, are still drawing their salaries from the government and will continue to do so if they have anything to say about it. I note that financiers in the East are beginning to observe this and in a recent statement Henry Clews says "Many unnecessary bureaus are trying to make themselves permanent." I am afraid they will have to be forcibly separated from their jobs for we cannot afford to make these bonds a semi-annual affair. In this connection I am reminded of a statement I once heard "Cyclone" Davis make. Said he "I was born and reared in a cow country and I never yet saw a calf wean himself!" It is possible that our next Congress will have considerable of a weaning job on hand. They probably will handle it unless they should conclude that their party has so good a show of succeeding that they are sure to fall heir to the jobs themselves. A job hunter always has the same nature no matter what his party label may be.

I see that the Neosho county board of commissioners has let the contract for hard surfacing several miles of road in that county. That part which is to be graveled is to cost in round numbers \$8,000 a mile. When the road meeting was held in Burlington last December the statement was made that the roads of Coffey county could be graveled for an average cost of \$3,000 a mile. Quite a difference between this estimated cost and the actual cost in Neosho county, isn't there? Perhaps, the distance of the gravel from the proposed Neosho county road may have something to do with the difference; in the southern portion of Coffey county there are gravel deposits within a 3-mile haul of most of the roads and in some instances much nearer. But even with this close haul, and with all due deference to the road experts, it is my opinion that under present conditions

it would cost Coffey county nearer \$6,000 a mile than \$3,000 to gravel the roads.

H. J. Bower, who spoke at the institute at Sunnyside last fall, laid stress on the great loss our Kansas soil is suffering from washing. On the more rolling lands in this county there is considerable loss from this cause but the average farm does not wash badly because it lies so nearly level. But on even the most level farm there is likely to be some run or ditch which washes to some extent and to stop the soil loss in such places Mr. Bower says there is nothing equal to hedge posts well driven in and old woven wire fence strung on them. On this farm we have tried a number of things on a ditch we have: first, we made stone dams but these did not hold long and when they went out they strung stones all down the ditch. We then tried stakes which did fairly well; then we tried stakes of live willow which grew and these formed a dam that held but they are a great nuisance in a field and in time the ditch will fill level and then the water will cut around. I rather think that the plan given by Mr. Bower will prove the best of all. It has the merit of being quickly and cheaply done and I think it will answer the purpose.

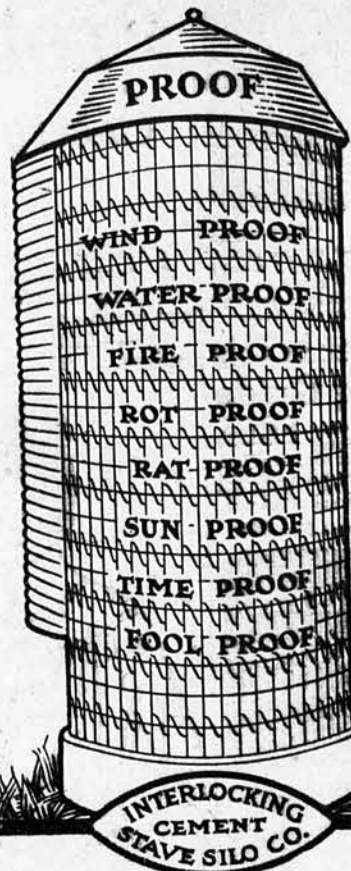
This is getting to be quite a sheep country. More and more of the neighboring farmers are getting a start in sheep and some are getting large flocks. For the last two years sheep have paid good profits and seem likely to be just as profitable as any class of livestock. In this county, where roughness and hay are usually very plentiful and where native pasture is costing more each year sheep would seem to fit in very well. They can be pastured in the fields after the grain is cut and the corn laid by and they can get a good living there without doing much harm to the corn. They are great cleaners of foul land for they seem to prefer weeds to common grass. I have a letter from a friend living in north Missouri who says "I am handling sheep and they need very little grain. I sold a car of lambs last June in St. Joe that came in March. They brought \$18 a hundred and made more net profit than any hogs I ever had."

Illinois is trying for a state police system which seems to be needed in that state of large cities. Union labor is fighting the plan because they fear it will be used at times to keep order during strikes. The average city government is composed of rabbits when it comes to handling a strike and rabbits are what disorderly strikers like to deal with. Regarding this proposed Illinois police law the president of the Illinois Federation of Labor speaks as follows: "If this bill is passed I will call a general strike that will tie up every essential industry in the state." Now I have been connected with farmers' organizations in some form or other for the last 30 years and in that time, no matter how badly the interests of the farmers were being handled, I never heard a threat.

The Cover Page Picture

The picture on the front cover page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week reminds us that the season for planting and cultivating corn will soon be here. Careful selection of seed corn, careful planting, and good cultivation will insure better grain and better yields.

Often we give too little attention to the need of early cultivation. It is a serious mistake to wait until the corn begins to get weedy before the first cultivation is attempted. Often rains will come at the very time the first plowing should be done and the weeds get a good start before anything can be attempted. Let's be on our guard and not neglect the early cultivation of this important crop. Read carefully our story on page 9 about the importance of good tillage.



The Silo for Kansas

It is not a question of SILO OR NO SILO—for Kansas farmers have long been convinced that the silo is the greatest crop insurance, the greatest drouth cheat, the greatest stock market guarantee in the world. There has been some question, however, of a right Silo for Kansas.

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Mincola,	W. S. Wright
Narwhal,	Taylor & Sons
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Pretty Clothes are Here Again

Cheery Colors Will be Used for the New Spring Frocks

By Stella G. Nash

THESE patterns are shown to help farm women with their spring and summer sewing. The designs are simple and yet in the best of style.

9214—Ladies' and Misses' Slip-on Blouse. The wide flare sleeves

Misses' Waist. The closing is concealed under the box plait at the center front. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

9227—Boys' Suit. Has long or short sleeves and tab extension pieces which button to the separate trousers. Sizes 2, 4, 6 years.

9226—Child's Yoke Dress. Made with long or short sleeves. Sizes 2, 4, 6 years.

9213—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. The vest extends from a roll collar. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

9203—Girls' Dress. The plaited skirt is joined to an underwaist. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years.

9220—Girls' Coat. This style has full length sleeves. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9223—Ladies' and Misses' Dress.

The collar is convertible and the skirt is in three pieces. Sizes 16, 18 years, and 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure.

9219—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. The pretty surplice effect is shown in this model. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36,



38, 40, 42, 44 inches bust measure.

9204—Child's One-piece Dress. The long collar crosses in front and forms the single belt in the back. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 years.

9201—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. There is a long set-in panel at the front and back with the closing at the left side front. The only trimming on the dress is a simple braided design on the front and cuffs of the sleeves. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 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.

Then Came Butchering Day

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

It did not seem advisable to wait until the Eighth of March for our butchering demonstration. This was the earliest date we could secure. We had the two hogs butchered February 24. Before night it was very evident there would be no trouble in cooling the meat. The temperature was considerably above freezing in the morning and down to 10 degrees above zero in the night.

There are some capable women who can dispose of a hog's meat, lard and sausage in a day. Such briskness is beyond our powers. The two heads were sold and even without them to bother with and with some help from a neighbor, we were most of three days in caring for the meat. The hams and bacon to be cured were first salted and placed in a large jar over night. The brine was made according to the usual formula of 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds sugar and 2 ounces of salt-peter for each 100 pounds of pork and set to cool. We spread a layer of salt in the clean meat barrel in the morning, laid in the hams and parts of the shoulders, bacon and leg joints and poured on the brine. We used large platters and cleaned stones to weight the meat down under the brine.

Two of the shoulders were sliced and fried. The slices were packed in lard cans and sirup pails, covered with the meat fryings and melted lard and sealed securely with the lids. This way of caring for meat has many advantages. The large shoulder blade is hard to remove from the cured meat and if left the meat is not so likely to keep. When fried, the meat is kept in its fresh flavor and is very palatable. This handy method is one that invariably finds favor with men left to "batch" for any length of time.

The ham trimmings, some spareribs, lean side meat and the like were converted into sausage. This, too, was fried down, placed hot in Mason jars, partly covered with hot lard, sealed and stood on the lid end. We prefer this method to the regular canning of the sausage. It may be that fryings placed in the can with the sausage would help to make the canned product better. That we canned last year had only a little of the gravy in the can and it seemed dry. The long sterilizing had seemingly cooked the moisture out of the sausage.

The meat we really canned was spareribs and tenderloin. Wide mouth jars were used and in most cases, the bones and all were packed in the jar. These pieces were given a partial baking in the oven and then sterilized for at least 2½ hours. The same cut of meat canned this way last year could not be told from fresh meat.

Usually we have cut up the skin with the fat for frying. We saw no difference in the lard but it seemed harder to press than when the rind was taken off and fried separately. A Kentucky woman writing of her care of meat, said she never cut the hog skin in with the fat as it made a gluey product. We thought we would follow her suggestion this year so we removed the skin and boiled it in a boiler of water. The fat that collected on the water when cold was scarcely enough to pay for the effort. The water, however, was a solid gelatine, showing that the gluey effect on the lard was a fact. Like the Kentuckian, we shall make soap of the rind and cracklings. That will finish the work with the hogs until time to apply smoke to the cured meat.

It would be difficult to estimate the loss of trade and pleasure that has been caused by our bad roads. Old settlers say there have been few winters when the roads were nearly or entirely impassable for so long a time. We seldom have cared so much to attend any meeting as that of the National Club Conference which met this year in Kansas City. To have a day in the city, it is necessary for us to drive to the interurban car line in Lawrence. Had it remained cold March 2, we could have bounced over the rough road, but the warmth of the preceding day turned the worst parts of the road into a quagmire and the trip was impossible. Country life will not appeal much to the better class of young people until good roads are maintained, not merely from one

fort to another, but from each town to its neighbor. Farm organizations of every sort ought to make the road question their first interest. No authority or power is going to give us better roads until we do something for ourselves and see the necessity of having them.

Dishes Made on the Farm

Mashed Potato Chocolate Cake (Prize Recipe)—Mix 1 cup of butter, 2 cups of white sugar, ½ cup of sweet milk, 4 eggs, 2 cups of flour, 1 cup of hot mashed potatoes, 1 cup of chopped English walnuts, 2 squares of chocolate, melted, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, and ½ teaspoon of allspice. Bake slowly. For the filling, boil 2 cups of white sugar, a very little melted chocolate, a large piece of butter and just enough milk to moisten, until it will form a soft ball when tested in cold water. Beat until creamy and flavor with vanilla. —Mrs. James McAdam, Clark Co., Kansas.

Pork Tenderloin—Choose thick tenderloin and split, not quite thru. Make a dressing of fine bread crumbs, 1 egg, salt, pepper, savory and melted butter. Stuff the tenderloin and bind together. Have 1 tablespoon of melted butter in the baker, add the tenderloin and roast about 2 hours or until nicely browned. This is very good.—May Peintner, Harvey Co., Kansas.

Buns—Mix until stiff 2 quarts of sponge, the whites of 3 eggs well beaten, ½ cup of butter or lard, ½ cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of salt. Work down twice, then roll with a rolling pin and cut with a good sized biscuit cutter. Put in well greased bread pans and let rise. Bake in a moderate oven. —Mrs. Blanche Mills, Stevens Co., Kansas.

Cherry Custard—Heat 2 pints of milk in a saucepan. Mix 1 egg, 3 level tablespoons of sugar and 2 level tablespoons of cornstarch and add to the milk. Cook until done, remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla. Place some cherries in a dish and when the custard is cool, pour it over the cherries. Serve with whipped cream. —Irene Hatch, Coffey Co., Kansas.

Imperial Sweet Potatoes—Pare 2 pounds of sweet potatoes and cut them into small pieces. Place in a greased baking dish, add ½ cup of dark corn sirup and ½ teaspoon of salt. Dot with 1 tablespoon of butter and bake in a moderate oven for 1½ hours or until soft and brown. One-half cup of brown sugar and ¼ cup of water may be used instead of the sirup if desired. —Miss Kathryn Clark, Colorado.

Pleasing Everyone

Mr. Bowen was having his Christmas dinner with the Reillys, and the 7-year-old son of the family was present.



"And what are you going to be when you grow up, young man?" asked Mr. Bowen of the little boy. "Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "after I've been a minister to please mother, an' a judge to please father, I'm going to be a policeman."

A Dream of Springtime

I know it isn't far to spring—the lots of you will doubt it—Because, around the eaves, the birds are talkin' all about it! The sparrows, in their coats o' brown, they keep up such a hummin'! You'd think that spring was "loafin' round," or on the rose-way comin'!

But yesterday the snow lay white against my window shutter. When suddenly a speck o' light set all their wings a-flutter! It seemed to me I almost heard their little hearts a-drummin'! And, plain as day, they seemed to say: "The nestin' time is comin'!"

And sure, they know—each bird o' them the kindly God gave wings to: The God they hear in rustlin' leaves—the God each songster sings to! The man may think that wisdom dwells alone in his dominions. The birds—they hear the heavenly bells, and brush the angels' pinions!

Then come, O spring! from valleys dim—From wintry hills and hazy. And teach the mocking bird his hymn, and whisper to the daisy! And for these wintry spells that long in grief and gloom have bound us. Give us your birds and blooms and light that wraps God's love around us! —Frank L. Stanton.

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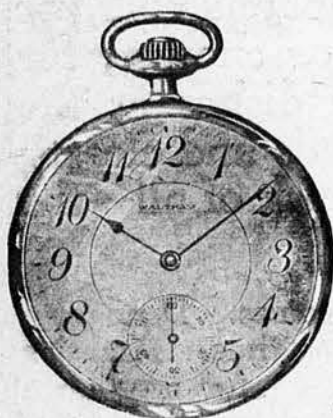
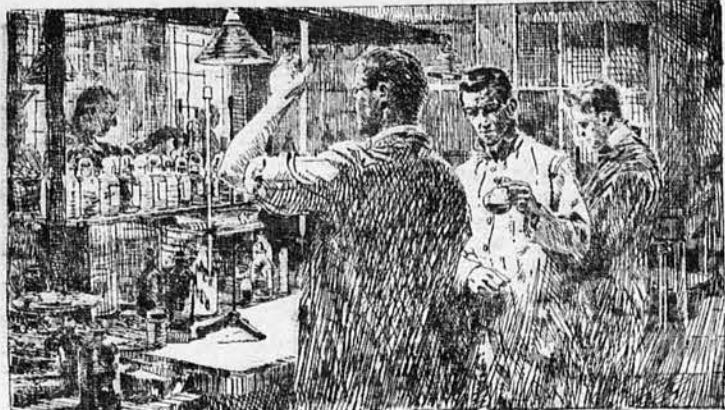
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Two men with a dream, at pleasure
Can go forth and conquer a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can batter an empire down.

A friend quoted these words while we were discussing our neighborhood clubs and the work they were doing a few days ago. It is true that there is much blindness, selfishness and indifference in our neighborhoods that must be battered down, and hid deep in the heart of our getting together in our clubs is a force that can bring to pass the best things not only in our communities but in country life everywhere.

Every group of people doing worthwhile things in the country owes it to other country folks to pass on the good things by writing to their farm papers and newspapers telling what they have done. Don't wait for the big things but tell about the little things so people in other places can get new ideas. Send an account of all that has been done in your neighborhood or community club with a report of the meetings held and the work to be undertaken and a photograph or two showing what the club is doing, to the home department of your state farm paper. There is no more powerful incentive for a group of people or a community than the knowledge of what other folks and other neighborhoods have done and are doing. The best answer to those who say a thing can't be done, is that in such and such a place it has been done. If you have a live school and church, tell about them. To know of these and their works will encourage other communities to have such a school and church.

When reading papers and magazines about the things country people are doing let us do so with the thought of our own neighborhood in mind. There is much we can all give and also much we can receive.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kansas.

Floral Notes for March

BY RACHEL RAE

We can clean up the old stalks and burn them, spade up any beds that are dry enough and not frozen, so the soil may be settling, for a firm soil is much better than a freshly spaded one for all kinds of plants, and there are some seeds we can sow early if we wish, for they will lie dormant and come up when the weather suits.

Seeds of Snapdragons, Poppies, Petunias, Alyssum, Centaurea (bachelor's button), Larkspur, and many other annuals, that self-sow and come up of their own accord in the spring may be sowed this month. Verbenas are in this class, and so are Phlox, but these seeds are costly, and it is best to be more careful with them, for sometimes a heavy storm or something destroys a lot of the seeds when planted early. Of the cheap seeds we can plant enough to spare some.

March is a very good month for planting Sweet Peas, and they will be ready to come up early, for they germinate earlier than most persons think. Earliness is very important with them, for they do not like hot dry weather, and if we can get them to blooming early we get more flowers.

Seeds of Pansies, Snapdragons, Petunias, Carnations, Ageratum, Vinca, Dianthus, Salvias, Verbenas, and other rather slow growing annuals that bear transplanting well can be sowed in boxes and kept in a window. If given a good light and not planted too thick, they will make good plants and be about right to set outside when it gets warm enough. It will improve them to be transplanted once into other boxes, for it makes the roots stronger. If you can have small pots they will answer better, and the little plants will not feel the moving outside so much, for the ball of earth will keep the roots from being injured. The little pots should be set on moist soil, tho. or be sunk into sand or soil, a little, to keep them from drying out so fast or it will be difficult to keep them watered enough.

Most of the garden flowers like a rich soil, and if the beds are not rich they should receive a covering of well rotted manure, this month, and have it spaded in and mixed with the soil. I have used bonemeal freely with my

flowers, for it is one of the best and safest fertilizers to use where we have not manured our beds enough to get best results. A fire shovel full of bonemeal to a square yard of bed will be enough.

Do You Like Flowers?

I have often thought it would be a great kindness to customers if florists, in sending out their seeds and plants, would give a hint that certain plants—like Golden Glow, for instance, are great spreaders and should be set where they could not overrun and kill choice plants.

The owner of a farm will certainly wish a few shrubs and perennials that will appear every spring whether they are given much thought and care or not. Among the shrubs there is nothing more satisfactory than the Persian lilac and the Spirea. Peonies give the most blossoms with the least care of any perennial of which I know. Once established they will last a lifetime. I wonder that flower lovers do not have quantities of them. I bought a few roots of different colors which soon came into bloom and then for a very small sum bought some small bulbs and set them out where I wished them to remain. I placed a protection around them that nothing might break down the tender green shoots in the growing season and now I have a beautiful row from which I may remember my friends with bouquets.

Everyone desires a few flowers all the summer. For this purpose I have six favorite kinds, Sweet Peas, Pansies, Nasturtiums, Dahlias, Gladioli and Calendulas. These the renter of a farm would enjoy and might well have. At small cost all of these but the Gladioli can be grown from seed. Gladioli are bought as bulbs. When the foliage is nearly died down in the fall the bulbs must be taken up and dried and stored carefully away from frost and rodents ready for the spring's planting. Some very beautiful Dahlias are sure to come from a 10-cent package of seed. The Sweet Peas must be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. The Calendula will furnish bright flowers from the time it begins to blossom until after several quite hard frosts.

My favorite vines for the house are Japanese Clematis, which if given the sun is a sheet of white sweet scented blossoms in September, and the scarlet Clematis which blooms nearly all summer. Mrs. Sarah E. Howard.

Colorado.

Early Gardens Pay Best

We Kansas people must learn to make the most of our moisture when we have it, for altho Kansas is without doubt the best state in the Union, we do get some very hot, dry weather in July and August. In planning our garden for 1918, we resolved to raise some tomatoes and cabbage, if possible before the drouth struck us. Of course, we raised successfully all of the early vegetables, lettuce, radishes, peas, spinach, and so forth, but we felt we derived more real benefit from the later vegetables.

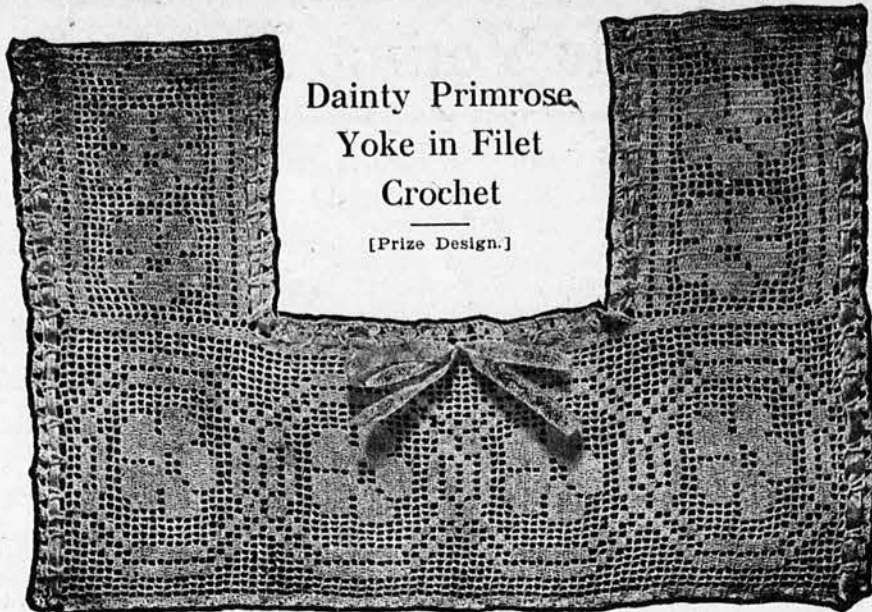
We started our tomato plants early, setting them out just as soon as danger from frost was over. We found the two varieties—the Earliana and the tree tomato to be best suited to this region. We covered these plants with old cans all thru the hottest part of the day the first two weeks and left them uncovered in the evenings and mornings. This gave them a good start. These plants were set in rows far enough apart so they could be cultivated with the one-row cultivator as in fact was all of our garden. By the time other people had fairly begun to set out their tomatoes ours were blooming and they began to bear early in July. We had tomatoes from then on, all we could use and can, until frost in the fall. We had very few green tomatoes on the vines when frost came.

The same methods were used with cabbage. We planted the early Danish Drumhead, and had summer and fall cabbage besides storing 2 bushels of solid heads for winter use.

We plan to follow the same methods for our 1919 garden, getting our plants set out earlier, if possible, than last year and thus conserve the early moisture which comes in the spring months.

Mrs. Carrie Hansen.

Marion Co., Kansas.



Dainty Primrose
Yoke in Filet
Crochet

[Prize Design.]

The primrose filet design is very pretty for yokes. I like it so well that I am passing it on to others.

1st row—Make a chain (ch) of 97 stitches (st), turn.

2nd row—Skip 3 st of ch, 3 double crochet (d c—thread over hook once) 30 spaces (sp), 4 d c, turn.

3d row—Ch 3, 3 d c in the next 3 ch, 9 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 9 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

4th row—3 d c in 3 ch, 8 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

5th row—3 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 3 d c, ch 3, turn.

6th row—3 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 19 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

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

8th row—4 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 14 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

9th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 10 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

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

11th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

12th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 22 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

13th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 16 d c, 2 sp, 16 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

14th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 16 d c, 3 sp, 13 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

15th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 16 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

16th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 5 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

17th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 16 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

18th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 16 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

19th row—4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 10 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

20th row—4 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 15 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

21st row—4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 13 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 5 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

22d row—4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 22 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

23d row—4 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 7 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

24th row—4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 13 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 8 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

25th row—4 d c, 9 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 4 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 9 sp, 4 d c, ch 3, turn.

Continue from 4th row to length desired.

For the shoulder pieces, 1st row—Make 21 sp, ch 3, turn.

2d row—4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 15 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, turn.

3d row—4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, 6 sp, begin the primrose with 10 d c, 6 sp, 4 d c, 1 sp, 4 d c, and repeat to the desired length, following the directions

given above for the primroses and making the row of 4 d c inside the two outside rows of 4 d c instead of the square design worked in the main part of the yoke.

For the beading, fasten the thread in the first sp made in the yoke, ch 7, 1 treble crochet (tr c—thread over hook twice) in same sp, ch 2, skip 1 sp, 1 tr c in next sp, ch 2, 1 tr c in same sp, ch 2, and continue around top and sides of yoke.

2d row—Ch 3, 3 d c over ch 2, skip ch 2, 4 d c over next ch 2, and repeat around.

Miss Bessie Brown.
Colorado.

How Indians Learn Plants

All Indians know the principal plants that grow in their own neighborhoods and for what they are used. They have a plant for almost every sickness that is likely to come to them and they all know how to prepare and use it. When a papoose is thought to be old enough to learn about plants, his father or mother takes him out and picks out a certain plant which is of value. Then he has the child touch it, smell it, taste it and notice how it grows and where it is most likely to be found. Then he tells him for what it is used. When he thinks the child has learned this lesson well he sends him out alone to pick some of the leaves or dig a root and bring it home. If the child brings the right plant, he is given a small gift. If he does not, he is punished in some way, but not whipped. Indians never whip their children.

By the time his first lesson is well learned the boy never forgets it. Other plants are taken one by one and by the time the Indian boy is half grown he knows them all and just what they are good for and how to get them ready for use. He is also taught how to gather the plants, barks, roots and blossoms and dry them so they will keep and be ready for use in winter when snow covers the ground.

Jennie E. Stewart.
Colorado.

Hints for the Poultry Raiser

If your poultry house is infested with chicken fleas, clean the floors every day and sprinkle with lime and salt and they will disappear in a few days.

Coal oil sprayed on the roosts and walls of the poultry house every two weeks during the summer will keep it free from mites.

To keep hens laying in the winter, give them besides their other feed, about an ounce each of green cut bones once a week. They can be had at the butcher shop for 5 cents a pound.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.
Arkansas.

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



SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
LET EJECTHAIR destroy yours FOREVER. NO PAIN, NO HARM, cannot fall. Cheapest and only guaranteed treatment of its kind. Different to others which only remove the hair over-night. Send 15c for a sample. MANAGERESS, 927 Goff Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

ONION SEED
Early Rocky Mountain Yellow Danver onion seed grown from selected bulbs. Matures in September. Every seed will grow. \$3 lb. Address **I. N. PEPPER, MONTROSE, COLO.**

You too, can own a Car like this!

This \$525 1919 Model Ford Touring Car to be given away April 30, 1919 First Grand Prize

I'm actually going to give away this \$525.00 fully equipped FORD CAR to someone who answers my advertisement and is prompt, careful and energetic in following my simple instructions. Not a penny of expense; even freight and war tax paid.

Thousands of Dollars in Other Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards

Besides the \$525 FORD CAR, I'm giving in this contest thousands of dollars in cash Rewards, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Phonographs, Cameras, Silverware; stamped in case of a tie, I'll duplicate the prize tied for. No contestant is asked or permitted to send a penny of his own money at any time. Everyone who takes an active part in this con-

test will be well paid in cash whether he wins the Ford Car or any of the other prizes. Just your name and address with five or more faces correctly marked in the picture below stands everything. Make up your mind to win this \$525-1919 Model Ford Car. ACT QUICK. Mail me the coupon TODAY SURE.

CUT OUT AND MAIL COUPON TODAY
Can You Find Five Faces? GET 1,000 VOTES



Soldier Bill back from the war is driving home with Dad. All the family are eagerly watching for him—Mother, Sister Mary, Kid Brother, Baby Sister, Sweetheart Annie, Hired-man Jerry, his chum Timmie and Shop, the dog. Their faces are all concealed in the picture. How many can you find? Mark each face you find with a pencil, write your name and address plainly on the line below, clip out this coupon and mail to me now. If you find as many as five of the hidden faces I will enter you in this contest and credit you with 1,000 votes. Send me this coupon today SURE.

D. W. BEACH, Contest Manager, FARM LIFE, Dept. 303, Spencer, Ind.
Dear Sir:—Here is my solution of the picture. If correct, enter me in your Grand Prize subscription contest with a credit of 1,000 votes. I want the Ford—send me full particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

For Our Young Readers

Uncle Samuel's Nephews Learn How to Have Fun

BY MRS. G. A. KING
Reno County

UNCLE Samuel Rabbit had been gone a long time and when he came back he found he had three fine nephews. Their names were Mancel, Marcus and Timmie. He liked them all and told them such good stories of his travels that they thought their Uncle Samuel was very fine, indeed. One morning after breakfast he said to them:

"Now, boys, I shall be too busy today to play with you, but at 5 o'clock this evening I will give a prize to the boy who thinks he has made himself happiest today."

"That's easy," said Marcus. "What fun!" cried Mancel and Timmie.

Off the three of them started, for, in little more than half a second, each had decided what he would do that day.

Marcus knew where there was some tender clover in a little hollow. Surely nothing could make a rabbit happier than eating and napping all day! Soon he met Grandma Rabbit carrying a heavy basket.

"Grandson," said she kindly, "will you please help me carry this basket?"

"Can't," answered Marcus promptly. "I have to have lots of fun today and carrying baskets isn't fun." And he hurried on.

Just then Mancel came by. "Mancel," said the old lady rabbit, "this basket is quite heavy. Will you please help me?"

"I am sorry, grandma, but I haven't time," politely answered Mancel. "I am going over to Cousin Peter's. We are going to have lots of fun today." And off he ran.

"Good morning, grandma," cheerfully called Timmie just then. "Isn't that basket pretty heavy?"

"Yes," answered grandma. "I am very tired."

"I'll help you," said Timmie. Then he whispered something to her. The old lady smiled and when they reached her house, she said, "If you are going to make garden I will give you some lettuce seed and some turnip seed."

Timmie was happy and started for the corner of the field where his garden was to be. As he hopped past old Mr. Rabbit's house, Mr. Rabbit, who was at the door, spoke to Timmie.

"How do you do, Mr. Rabbit?" returned Timmie. "How do you feel today?"

"My eyes are so bad I cannot see to weed my garden," answered the old rabbit.

"My eyes are good and I like to work in gardens," said Timmie. "I'll help you."

When the garden was clean, old Mrs. Rabbit called her husband and Timmie to dinner. And such a fine dinner it was! As Timmie started on they gave him some peas to plant in his garden. As he passed Cousin Susan Rabbit's house, he saw she had been crying.

"What is the matter?" asked Timmie. "I haven't time to play with baby and he just will not go to sleep," said she.

"Come and play with me, Bunnie," said Timmie.

They played marbles with the peas and had a fine time. Pretty soon Bunnie got sleepy.

"Let's go over by your mother and pretend we are going to sleep," said Timmie.

"All right," said Bunnie.

But before he knew it, he wasn't pretending at all. He was really sound asleep. Just as Cousin Susan was thanking him, the 5 o'clock whistle blew and Timmie ran home as fast as he could. Marcus and Mancel were there. Marcus was holding his toe and was just telling his uncle: "I stepped

into a trap and caught my toe and I haven't had any fun all day."

"That's too bad," said Uncle Samuel. "Now, Mancel, what fun did you have?"

"I went over to play with Cousin Peter and we had fun until Peter bumped my head," said Mancel. "And it hurts so badly," he added.

Sure enough there was a bump on his head and big tears were rolling down his face.

"Too bad, too bad," said Uncle Samuel. "What did you do, Timmie?"

"I was going to make a garden but—" And he told them what he had done. "I didn't get my garden made," he added, "but I have been happy all day."

"Good for you," said Uncle Samuel. Then he gave Timmie a head of tender cabbage and a juicy turnip, and because Mancel and Marcus looked so sad he gave each of them a carrot.

Saint Patrick

There are many legends about Saint Patrick, whose birthday, March 17, young folks enjoy observing with games and songs which partake of Irish mirth.

According to one account, Saint Patrick was born at Nemthur in the British Roman province of Valentia in 389. His father owned a small farm in the country near Dumbarton on the Clyde River. A band of pirates seized him in his sixteenth year and sold him as a slave to the opposite coast of Ireland to an Irish chief, who lived in the present region of Antrim. Here he received his vision of becoming an apostle; this perhaps, encouraged his escape, which he made after six years of herding cattle.

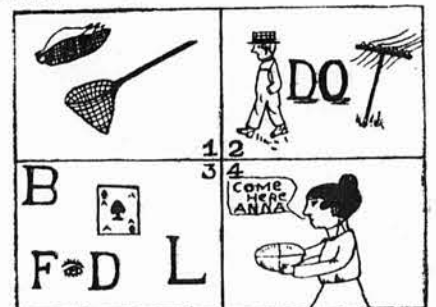
He fled to the coast of Wicklow and boarded a vessel which was engaged in the export of Irish wolf dogs. After three days of sailing he landed in France, where he entered a monastery and spent a few years. Later he went home; here the idea of a missionary enterprise in Ireland came to him. His work in Ireland gave remarkable results. He baptized 12,000 persons and established 365 churches.

Forget-me-not

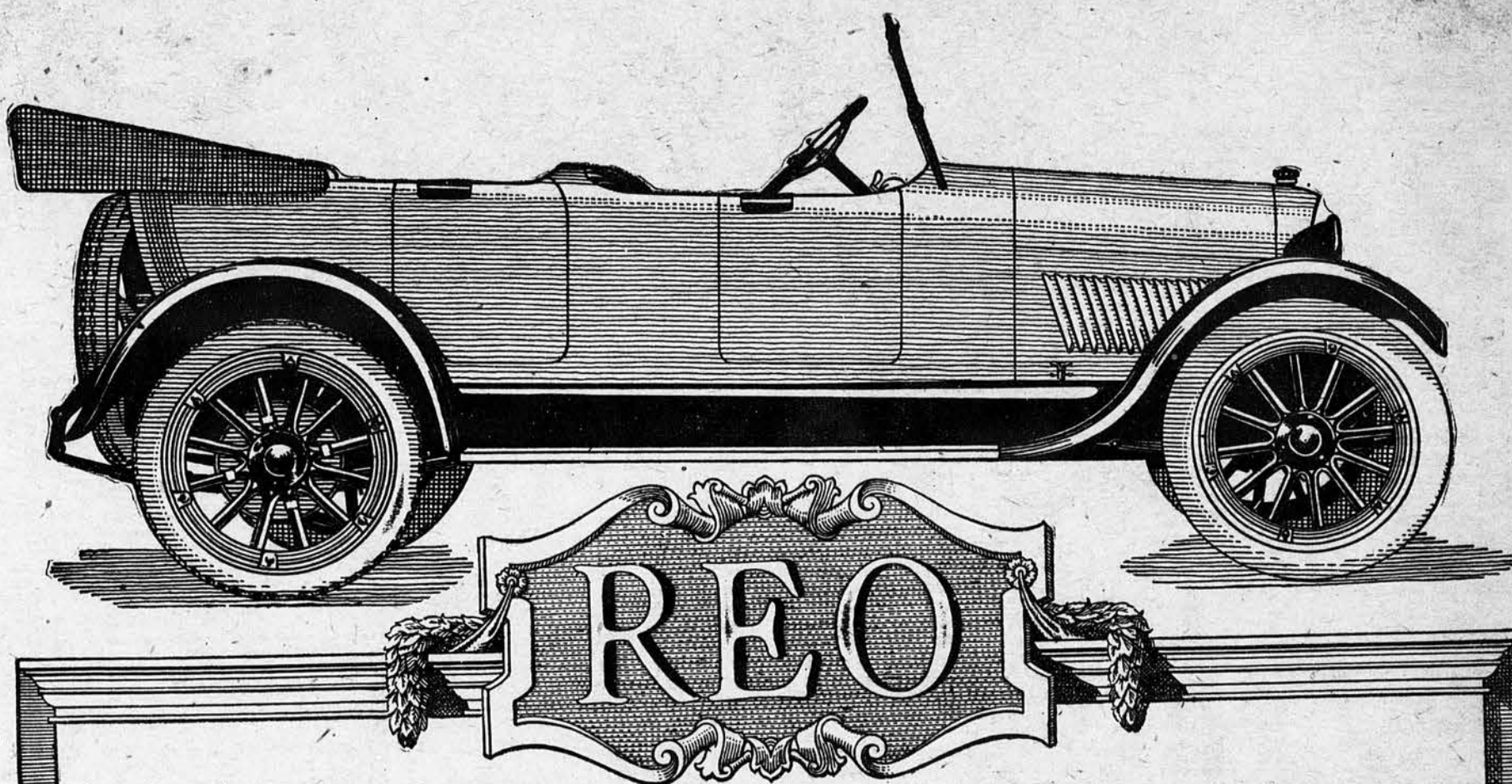
"When to the flowers so beautiful
The Father gave a name,
Back came a little blue-eyed one
(All timidly it came),
And standing at its Father's feet,
And gazing in His face,
It said in low and trembling tones,
With sweet and gentle grace:
'Dear God, the name Thou gavest me,
Alas! I have forgot.'
Then kindly looked the Father down,
And said, 'Forget-me-not.'"

They're Musical Instruments

You'll find four musical instruments represented in this puzzle. Address your letter to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded the first three boys and the first three girls sending 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 1 puzzle—Kinds of flowers: 1, rose; 2, pansy; 3, marigold; 4, violet. The prize winners: Winnie Kingsland, Lyndon, Kan.; Margaret Miller, Yates Center, Kan.; Marjorie Smith, Lyons, Kan.; Paul Tolin, America City, Kan.; Harold Hendricks, Ogallah, Kan.; Robert Nelson, Westmoreland, Kan.



This Is March!—And History Repeats Itself

SPRING IS ALREADY HERE! We are a little late with our regular annual hurry-up message.

ALWAYS AT THIS PERIOD we find it necessary to warn tardy or indecisive buyers that only those who place their orders early—which means at once—can hope to get Reos for Spring delivery.

REALLY, WE MIGHT save the trouble of writing a new advertisement each year—the same copy would fit just as well one year as another.

THE SAME STORY might be told in the same way—so consistent and so persistent is the year-after-year demand for Reos.

FOR, NEVER SINCE THE DAY the first Reo left the Lansing factory and went into the hands of its delighted owner—never since that time has it been possible to make enough automobiles to supply all who wanted Reos.

ORDINARILY—and to a normal degree—that is from the factory standpoint, an ideal condition.

BUT IN MARCH of each year the condition becomes aggravated by an excessive over-demand that is at times discouraging to say the least.

CERTAINLY WE COULD build twice or four times—or ten times—as many Reos per annum as we do.

BUT THE REO POLICY has never been to build the most automobiles—only the best.

WE MAKE ONLY AS MANY Reos as we can make and make every Reo as good as the best Reo that ever came out of the factory.

THAT'S THE REASON for the tremendous demand that always exists for Reos. Reo quality—Reo low upkeep—due to a strict adherence to that Reo policy.

REO IS FIRST CHOICE of discriminating buyers. That's the kind of folk for whom we design and build Reos.

THEY ARE THE KIND of buyers a manufacturer and a dealer appreciates and therefore most dislikes to disappoint or to offer substitutes.

AND WHILE OCCASIONALLY a dealer who also handles some other line will try to sell a customer his Second Choice, because he can't get enough Reos to supply his local demand, he never really likes to do so.

ALL DEALERS PREFER to sell Reos—because they stay sold. And every Reo sold sells several more.

THEN THERE ARE the repeat orders from present Reo owners.

ALWAYS THESE HAVE constituted a large percentage of the Reo demand. They are getting to be a larger percentage from year to year because of the larger number of Reos that have been many years in service. Longer than any other comparable car.

OF COURSE a Reo owner always wants another Reo—the percentage of re-sales to Reo owners is amazing and a matter of which we are most proud.

TO ALL SUCH, THEN, we issue the usual March warning—see your Reo dealer at once and place your order.

MAKE IT DEFINITE by paying him a deposit and specifying a date for delivery. Else he cannot, in fairness to other buyers, reserve a Reo for you.

THEN REST SECURE in the knowledge that you will be one of the "lucky ones" to get a Reo this season.

THERE WON'T BE—cannot be made—enough to go round. That is now as certain as the same thing always has been certain in all previous years since the inception of Reo.

SO DON'T DELAY. Decide now. Order at once.

TODAY won't be a minute too soon.

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan

THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES

HESAVES CHICK LIVES

Thos. W. Southard, the veteran poultry man, guarantees if poultry raisers will use his white diarrhea remedy, in the drinking water of baby chicks, they will not contract this terrible disease. Mr. Southard is desirous of sending this wonderful remedy to poultry raisers, that will not hesitate to tell of its qualities to other poultry raisers. To those that will do this Mr. Southard will send upon receipt of 50 cents an extra large package. Send your order today to Thos. W. Southard, 9 West 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

Poultry Book Latest and best yet: 144 pages, 216 beautiful pictures, hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 53 pure-bred varieties and BABY CHICKS. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. Mailed for 10 cents. **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa**

\$10.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator Over 740,000 Users
Prize Winning Model—Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls Fibre Board, Self Regulated, Thermometer Holder, Nursery. With \$6.35 Hot-Water 140-Chick Brooder—Both only \$15.95.
Freight Prepaid East of Rockies Towards Express
With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating you are sure of success. **My Special Offers** provide ways to earn extra money. Save time—Order Now, or write for Free Catalog, "Hatching Facts"—It tells all—Jim Rohan, Pres.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

You Take No Risk With An Ironclad Both 30 Days Free Trial Freight 10 Yr Guarantee Paid
Think of it! You can now get this famous Iron Covered Incubator and California Redwood Brooder on 30 days trial, with a ten-year guarantee, freight paid east of the Rockies.
150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER
Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tanks, nursery, egg tester. Set up ready to run. Brooder is roomy and well made. Order direct from this advertisement—money back if not satisfied or send for free catalog.
IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO. Box 100, Racine, Wis.
150 CHICK BROODER

\$19.95 ON TRIAL Upward **American** FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR
A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy **Monthly Payment Plan** Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 3092, Bainbridge, N. Y.



Quality Chicks of Egg-Laying Strains

It costs no more to feed fowl of quality—fowl that produce—than to feed scrubs. It pays therefore to buy baby chicks of known lineage.

All our chicks are hatched from eggs of selected flocks which have come under the observation of our Poultry Extension Department and have proved to be good layers and good meat producers.

We are selling these chicks at actual cost in order to place a better grade of poultry on our middle west farms and ranches.

Write today for Particulars

M. C. Peters Mill Company

Makers of Quality Feeds for Live Stock and Poultry
Omaha, Nebraska

Farm Talk about Poultry

OUR EARLY chicks are hatched in February and March, and are fed everything that will make them grow. We give them such feed as milk, mash, oats, bone, blood meal, kafir and wheat. We advertise and sell all the cockerels when they weigh from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds. The pullets will begin to lay in September. We mark the first ones to lay and keep the rest in the fattening pen to sell to city customers, or send to a good market. By advertising, we have received orders from different places for broilers, which we send by express. Mrs. M. Tucker. Independence, Kan.

Comfortable Quarters for Hens

Chickens must have plenty of room and the right kind of food. I find houses facing the south or southeast are the best. I have two houses with a scratch pen between them, and have the nests in one house and let the chickens roost in the other. I built my houses with holes at the ground, large enough for them to go in and out of the scratching pen. The scratching pen is open at the front and covered with wire, in order that the chickens may be confined in bad weather. I find that a curtain of muslin or gunnysacks on the outside of the wire, is a very good thing in cold weather. This may be rolled up when the weather is mild. The scratching pen and house in which the nests are, should have plenty of straw or leaves on the ground all the time, so that the feet of the chickens will not be on the cold ground. The grain they eat should be thrown in this litter, so they will have to scratch for it, as the exercise is good for them. The nests should be made three or four in a section, using boards 1 foot wide for the bottom, back and between the nests. The fronts should be from 4 to 6 inches wide, so that the hens can step into the nests. Put plenty of paper in the bottom of the nests and cover with nice soft straw. When the chickens want to set, fill one section at a time. After the chickens have hatched, take down the section, and turn it half over, and burn paper and straw to kill any insects that might be there.

In the morning, we feed a mash of boiled potatoes, with a few meat cracklings cooked with the mixture. Mix this with 2 quarts of bran and 2 quarts of shorts. We feed corn and oats in the evening. Every other day, we set a crock of sour milk on the back of the stove, and let it warm to separate the curd and whey. We mix this with bran and shorts, and I think it is a very good egg producer. Mrs. M. E. Peebles. Pamona, Kan.

An Interesting Experience

When we started out, we had mixed chickens, which were given to us. I was a lover of White Leghorn chickens, and after reading some suggestions in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, I decided to buy some eggs for hatching of that breed. We sold our mixed chickens, and had to borrow setting hens from our neighbors. This was very unsatisfactory, and we decided to buy some barred Plymouth Rock eggs every year. We found this very satisfactory, as it gave us early fries, but we don't think much of this breed for layers.

We buy new roosters every year, nearly always thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Some people think this is expensive and unnecessary, but we have a very strong and healthy flock of birds and good eggs for hatching and excellent roosters for breeding.

This is not a very opportune time to write about making money from poultry, as the chickens have been set back from the blizzards we recently had. We were getting from 20 to 30 eggs before the storms came and now get only a dozen or so from about 250 hens.

We feed them bran mash in the morning, consisting of 1 part bran, 2 parts oats and rye, ground, 2 parts ground barley, 1 1/2 parts ground corn and a little oil meal. We usually add the table scraps, a pinch of salt, a poultry food or meat meal. We feed this mash in the winter and summer. We feed whole corn in the evening. We give the chickens straw with barley and other grain mixed in it for them to scratch in, at one time, and later

some kafir in the head for them to pick at. Oyster shells should be kept before them at all times. It is also well to keep coarse sand, ashes and charcoal before them all the time. We water them from tin fountains all the year around, and never warm the water, but give them fresh water from the well every few hours.

Our chickens have a very good pasture nine months in the year. It consists of bluegrass, alfalfa and rye. Hence, they need a great deal of grain and bran in order that they will not have bowel trouble. They pick up a great deal of other waste around the pen and barn, but do not destroy much of our crops.

I think with all our expense there has been much more profit in our chickens than in our hogs. Our receipts for eggs sold for setting and for produce, and roosters sold for market and for breeding, including 5 dozen old hens show the following results: eggs, \$777.39; poultry, \$80.56. Eggs for our own use and for setting are not counted. We also killed many roosters for table use, which are not considered. I would like to know how people who have scratching pens with curtain fronts, keep the snow out when the blizzards blow like they have been doing lately. We live about 13 miles from a station, so it is not convenient to ship birds or eggs. Gus J. Klocke. Winkler, Kan.

Keep the Hen House Clean

Forty years ago, when I was quite small, I would go to the chicken house door and watch the big yellow hen cackling in her nest, which was several feet above my head. I soon learned to climb to the nests and get the big white eggs. This was a great pleasure for me, and I thought the eggs were beautiful. I learned they were good to eat and that they could be exchanged for clothing, and I took great pleasure in finding them. During my childhood, one of my chores was to clean out the chicken house once a week, put clean hay or straw in the nests and take a sieve and sift lime over the floor and under the roosts of the chicken house. I do not remember seeing any mites at that time. The ground was the floor of the henhouse and the rake and hoe were the tools I used to clean it. I carried the chicken manure to the garden. I also used to white-wash the roosts quite often.

What can we do with the small chickens? A good rat dog is needed around every chicken yard. If you have board floors in your chicken coops, make a removable board floor in order that you can turn back your chicken coops and scrape off the floor with the hoe and sift a small amount of lime on the boards every week. The greatest trouble comes from chickens roosting in the hog shed, and carrying mites to the henhouse. It pays to clean out the manure in the hogshed and sprinkle lime on the ground for that will not hurt the hogs.

If a hen will lay 300 eggs a year, it will pay to keep her house clean. All the advertisements for medicines to make hens lay will do no good if the hen lays in a dirty house, that has not been cleaned out for weeks.

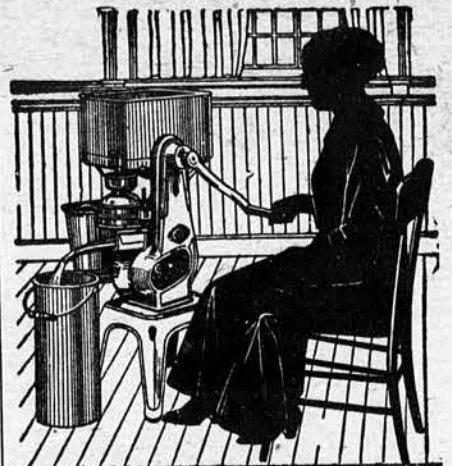
Mrs. John W. White. Centerville, Kan.

My Experience in Raising Poultry

Don't feed young chickens, geese or turkeys until they are 36 hours old. First feed hard boiled eggs, clear water and grit. If possible let the grit be of burnt bone. Feed this the first 3 days, then feed oat meal, cracked milo and feterita. Feed the cracked milo and feterita until they can eat the whole grains. Always keep plenty of grit and clear water before the fowls. Never let little chickens out in the dew or rain. Pueblo, Colo. Mrs. G. H. Mizell.

No Dead Chicks in Shell

Easy to avoid this loss now. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Box 3310, Leavenworth, Kansas, well known poultry expert has issued a 16-page bulletin that tells how to save baby chicks and what to feed. Send at once for this free bulletin.—Advertisement.



Great Western Separator

Self Draining Bowl

THAT'S because bowl has bottom outlet—only disc machine made with bottom outlet bowl. It's a big advantage, yet it is but one of the many big features in this pride of the Rock Island Line of Farm Tools. Easy to clean—easy running—no places to catch dirt—all parts easy to remove. Swinging tank—out of the way when not in use. High crank—low tank—means easier turning and less lifting. Gets all the cream because it follows nature's method—takes the cream from the top of the bowl and milk from the bottom.

Send for Cream Separator Book

and learn more about how this separator takes most of the work and worry out of getting the best results from your dairy.

Also learn about the other machines in the Rock Island Line—the line that's backed with 64 years' experience and an unbeatable reputation in all parts of the world.

Rock Island Plow Co.
220 Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND FARM TOOLS
Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Barriers, Gasoline Engines, Sisk Cutters, etc.

Heider
The Best All-Purpose Tractor
Send for Tractor Catalog

Save the Baby Chicks

Our book, "CARE OF BABY CHICKS," and a package of GERMONE are the best insurance against chick losses. Those formerly losing more than half their hatched now raise better than 90 per cent. To you who have never tried GERMONE, we will send postpaid, book and package as above. You pay, if satisfied, 75c; 60 days' trial. We trust you. Drugists and seed dealers sell GERMONE, the best poultry remedy and preventive. For old and young—bowel trouble, colic, roup, musty or spoiled food, hinner neck, chicken pox, sour crop, skin disease, etc. Sick chicks can't wait. Do it now.

Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 407, Omaha, Neb.

The White Diarrhea Germ

White Diarrhea is caused by a germ transmitted through the yolk, which multiplies rapidly after chick is hatched. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks, and before you learn which ones are affected, they have infected the whole brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives and they should be given as soon as chicks are out of the shell. The only practical common-sense method is prevention.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walco Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 50c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., L6 Waterloo, Iowa. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walco not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burdett Creek, Indiana.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walco will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. **Walker Remedy Co., L6, Waterloo, Ia.**—Advertisement.

Money Made in Dairying

IT ALWAYS pays to feed dairy cows well balanced rations. We find that equal parts of ground barley, oats and bran and about 1 pound of oilmeal to every 2 pounds of this mixture is the cheapest feed. We have only a few cows, and have been milking only one this winter. We make our own butter and feed the skimmilk to the calves and chickens. The children have all they care to drink.

For the month of January, 1919, we sold 40 pounds of butter at 70 cents a pound, making a total of \$28. We used 2 quarts of milk a day for the house at 15 cents a quart, making a total of \$2.10. We also used 800 pounds of skimmilk at 70 cents a hundredweight, or a total of \$5.60. The total receipts for the month were \$35.70. The following feed costs were recorded: 1,240 pounds of silage at 30 cents a hundredweight, making a total of \$3.72; 310 pounds of Marsh hay at 80 cents a hundredweight, making a total of \$2.48 and 2,488 pounds of Stephen's "44 Dairy Feed" at \$3.45 a hundredweight, making about \$8.55. My total feed costs were \$14.75. The net profits above feed, were \$20.95.

I have no clover hay or alfalfa, but I fed all the silage the cow would clean up. Another thing which brought the net profit so high, on 800 pounds of milk, is the high price of butter. Some of it sold as high as 75 cents a pound. From this statement, you can see that if we had sold the butter from this cow at 35 cents a pound, we would still have made a good profit, which speaks well for a low producing cow. I believe that if I had put water buckets in each stall, I could have produced much more. We are just starting on new land. Two years ago we had to cut brush away to place our tent. We built a few log buildings and have cleared up 10 acres of brush and stumps. My silo is built of common "2 by 8" planks, 16 feet long, is 9 feet in diameter, and is large enough for my present purpose.

Oneida, Kan. B. H. Deiny.

The Mechanical Milker

The time is not far distant, when the mechanical milker is going to be as widely used as the cream separator. The milker has thoroly proved its superiority over hand milking. Soon every progressive dairy will milk by machine rather than by hand. Thousands are doing this now and every month sees thousands more added to the list.

It is good business to use machinery instead of men wherever it is possible, practicable and profitable. That the mechanical milker is practicable and profitable is shown in Farmers Bulletin No. 423 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mechanical milking is the modern method of milking. It is doing for dairying what machinery did for manufacturing. It is a vital requirement for saving a great amount of time in these days when "time is money."

While there are more than a dozen makes of milkers on the market, there are only few that have stood the test of years. Every year there are new milkers on the market and some after a brief existence disappear. Many milkers which were still in the experimental stage, were put on the market without first making a thoroly test of their practicability. Those who bought that kind of a machine very often lost the amount of their investment. Some consequently condemn all milking machines which is unfair and foolish.

It is wise in buying a milker to buy one in common use and that has stood the test for years.

There are at present two types of milkers on the market: The pipeline, pulsator type and the driverod, valve chamber type. The first uses a large central pump, a vacuum tank, pipeline, gauge, and pulsator. The second uses a small individual pump operated by driverod, and valve chamber in the lid of bucket. This type is simpler, more easily installed, and is lower in initial, operating and upkeep cost, and more easily cleaned. There are more companies building the pipeline type

than the other. There are now 90,000 mechanical milkers in use and one company alone has sold 40,000 of the driverod type.

A three-unit machine has been used on my farm for five years. It is the driverod type. It has enabled us to handle our 20 cows quickly and efficiently. It requires 40 to 50 minutes for one operator to milk this number. A 1/2-horsepower motor is sufficient to operate three units and three units are operated easily by one person.

We would not hesitate to purchase a milker for 10 cows. We know several men who are using the milker with fewer cows who say they would not think of doing without a milker.

Since the dairyman cannot lessen the cost of feed, cows, or hired help, the only way to lessen the cost of producing milk and thereby increase profits, is to use the mechanical milker.

There is no piece of machinery that a man can put on his farm that he will use as often or as much as the mechanical milker. It is on the job twice a day, and takes the drudgery out of milking, the meanest and most exacting job on the farm.

H. F. Meiller.

Minneapolis, Kan.

Veal From Dairy Calves

Recently W. C. Moore, a dairyman who owns a herd of purebred Jerseys near Parsons, killed a 5-day-old bull calf. When he started to skin the calf, the meat looked so good that he thought that he would try eating some of it. So the meat was saved, and Mrs. Moore cooked some of the steak from the calf for supper. We all ate it, and found it very good. The dressed calf weighed 25 pounds, and the hide was estimated to be worth \$1.50. The dressed veal at 25 cents a pound would give a value of \$7.75 for the 5-day-old calf, such as had usually been skinned and the carcass thrown to the hogs or the chickens.

This suggests that it may be profitable to let such calves suck their mothers until the milk is good, and then slaughter the calves, as Mr. Moore did. This way is certainly more profitable than feeding them until they are fully grown, because all Jersey dairy calves are "scrubs" from the beef-production point of view.

Parsons, Kan. J. E. Payne.

Partial to Jerseys

I have always been a little partial to Jersey cows and have been handling them for about nine years. In the first place I bought two high grade Jersey cows and a grade bull and from this start have raised the greater part of the present herd of 40 high grade cattle.

I have endeavored each time when needing a new bull to get a better animal than his predecessor and for the last three years have kept a purebred bull and at the present have a grandson of Jacoba Irene as herd sire. Within the last year I have purchased a few purebred cows and in the near future I expect to dispose of my entire herd of grades and handle only purebred Jerseys.

We milked an average of 10 cows last year, and separated the milk using the skimmed milk for calf and pig feed and marketing the cream with the A. S. Kinimonth Produce Company of Winfield, Kansas, for which I received during the year \$1,168.17. In addition to this we reserved for table use and cooking purposes an average of 1 gallon of milk a day which at the customary price of 25 cents a gallon would be \$91.25. We also churned 3 pounds of butter a week and at 50 cents a pound for 52 weeks would be \$78 worth of butter.

The total receipts from the 10 cows amounted to \$1,337.42.

We had green pasture for the cows most of the time. We had about four months on wheat pasture in the winter and we had prairie grass and Sudan grass for summer pasture. We have about 90 acres of alfalfa on the farm and the cows had access to good alfalfa hay at all times. We fed no grain except when the pastures failed then we fed a mixed ration of oats, bran and cottonseed meal.

Hunnell, Kan. L. A. Poe.



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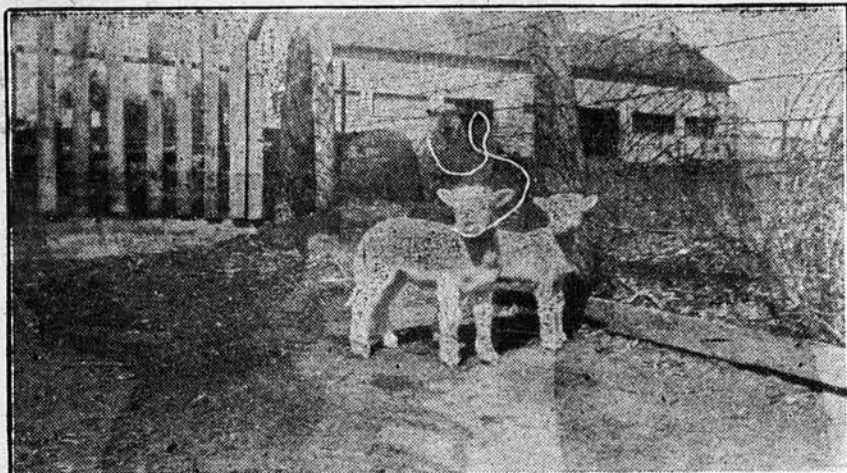
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Sheep Require Good Care

Provide Suitable Houses and Feeding Pens

BY R. J. H. DE LOACH



Sometimes the Motherless Spring Lambs That the Farmer Considers Worthless and Gives to the Children Prove to be the Best Sheep in the Flock.

SHEEP are primarily grazing animals and must make reasonable returns. Open fields are not sufficient. Some permanent grasses must be available. Suitable houses should be provided, and feeding pens sufficient to give plenty of room without crowding. Plenty of fresh, clean water should be convenient at all times.

The owner should mingle daily with the flock. He must know his sheep and let his sheep know him. Small amounts of feed should be given them daily even when they do not need it. This will keep them in better condition and health and in good training.

Do not forget to salt the sheep often. It will insure better health and great-

er returns at the market. Some feeders mix salt in with the feeds and find that it pays. Salt is not costly, but many feeders overlook its importance.

Too much attention cannot be given to the flock at lambing time. A slight change in methods of feeding and housing may spell the difference between success and failure. The ewes should be dealt with gently and the lambs cared for from the time they are born.

Dogs should be kept away from the flock at this time. Ewes frequently give birth to dead lambs because of fright from dogs.

All ewes do not pay, and some of them must go to the block. Some of

them will prove non-breeding, others poor milkers, and still others light shearers, and any one of these defects will prove sufficient for condemnation. This weeding out process or culling is very necessary in order to build up a paying flock.

It is also well to sell ewes before they are too old for the butcher. For mutton sheep this is usually when they are about 5 years old. After that they are not very profitable as breeders nor well suited for the block.

Best Time for Shearing

Sheep are kept for wool, even the mutton breeds, and must be sheared once a year just at the opening of summer. The old hand shearing is a thing of the past, except in certain places in the West and in the case of the small farmer who keeps only eight or ten head and does not have access to a mechanical shearer.

F. R. Marshall says: "The tags or dung locks should be removed from the fleece, and then it should be rolled up, not too tightly, skin side out, and tied with paper twine. Wool buyers prefer this method of tying to that done with wool boxes."

Docking is the removing of the tails of lambs and is an operation that every good sheep breeder attends to promptly and without fail. It is essential for lambs that are to be marketed. The tail is only a lodging place for burs, maggots and dirt and is sure to become a dead-weight and a drag upon the vitality of the growing animal. In fact, undocked lambs are discriminated against in the market.

The operation is performed by means of a knife, chisel or hot iron, and should be attended to about a week before the work of castration. Cut the tail off about one inch from the body.

The lamb should be held with the rump resting on the top of a panel or pen partition, or upon a board if the hot irons are used. When docking

with the hot iron the operator should work with the right hand, holding the tail in his left and pushing it toward the body. This will leave loose skin above the cut to close over the wound. Pine tar may be applied if flies are bad.

Castration is an operation in lamb production that is neglected only by the most careless or indifferent sheep raiser. Many uncastrated lambs still find their way to market, but principally from the small farms where up-to-date methods are not followed—never from the large farms or ranches where sheep raising is recognized as a business. These are discriminated against rather severely at times by buyers, whereas if castrated, they would have stood a fair chance of topping the market.

Castrating should be done on a pleasant day, when lambs are from 7 to 15 days old. The lower third of the scrotum should be cut off and the testicles pulled straight out. If both testicles cannot be felt the operation should be delayed. There should be no further difficulty except in unusual cases. A mixture of tallow and turpentine may be applied to stay off soreness that might otherwise develop. The proportions of tallow and turpentine should be such as to leave the mixture a soft paste or heavy liquid. Only a small quantity should be applied and that immediately to the wound.

It is estimated that there are about 25 million dogs in the United States or one to every four persons, and one for every two sheep. If dogs are guarded properly and kept closed in, they do not prove a menace to the sheep industry, but they are not kept confined as a general thing. Many a farmer who has waste land, and who formerly kept sheep to crop it has actually abandoned sheep raising because he felt that he would rather sacrifice this source of profit than try to cope with the dog nuisance.

Many keepers of sheep have found a real field of usefulness for the trained collie. We do not go so far as to say that such a dog has no place in our economic scheme, even in times like these, when non-essentials in every form are being sacrificed to the great objective and in support of the war. What we do urge is the passing of constructive legislation that will protect the few useful dogs as well as outlaw the great majority which do not and cannot serve any economic purpose, and which are a constant liability to the sheep-raising possibilities of the country.

Dog Laws Needed

It would be an easy matter to control this nuisance if public sentiment were in favor of a national dog law, whereby the owners of dogs would be required to pay for all damages done to livestock, but farmers have not yet asserted themselves in a co-operative way and in sufficient number to make their voices heard on this subject in the national capital.

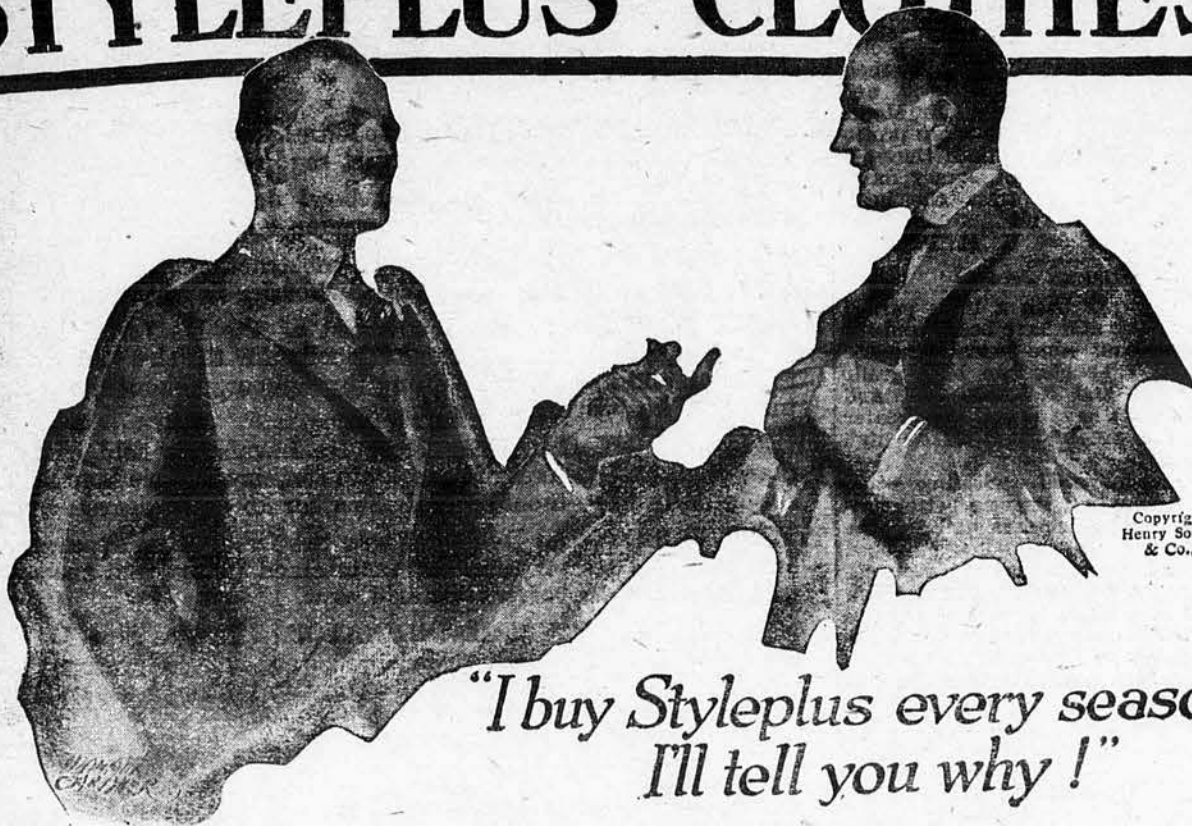
"Only one in seven farms of over 20 acres now supports sheep," says the Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report for 1916, "with an average of one sheep of shearing age to 3 acres of land."

In proportion as the small farms in any community are stocked with sheep, the obvious necessity for state dog laws will manifest itself, and there is no reason to believe that sentiment in favor of pet dogs will outweigh the practical requirement for more sheep and wool in a time like this. New York has passed such a law and we are informed it works well in most cases. Complaints have been adjusted in the majority of instances without legal procedure. It would be well for those interested to write to the State Department of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y., for a copy of the law.

In Farmer's Bulletin 935, United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Sheep Killing Dog," we find valuable suggestions for a uniform dog law, which should command the attention of our legislators in the various states. A reasonable tax is suggested, and certain definite legal rights to deal with dogs known to kill sheep. It requires that all dogs be confined at night. This is a wise provision since it is so well known that dogs do most of their mischief at night.

A world of sentiment is bound up with the history of the sheep industry. A flock grazing on a hillside is a poem within itself, and it is to be hoped we

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will never lose the faculty of enjoying this beautiful sigh. That modern commerce has helped to eliminate much of this original sentiment from the happy associations of the shepherd and his flock we must admit, but there is no doubt that the shepherd has more enjoyment from watching the flock than any of us can ever have from the busy life as found in our centers of commerce.

The Kansas Birds Have a Message

(Continued from Page 6.)

beautifully colored songbirds will engage your attention next. There are the painted buntings with their blended purples, reds, blues and violets; bluebirds which one time sent forth melodious yet plaintive notes; and rich-hued orioles.

You'll be interested in the case of pigeons, partridges, doves and quails. There's a graceful pair of Passenger pigeons. These are now extinct. Mr. Bronson told me, altho they used to fly in such flocks that they dimmed the brightness of the sun. Sometimes the Band-tailed pigeon is mistaken for this species and hunters report that they have seen Passenger pigeons.

In another case are several species of eagles. The Golden eagle and the Bald eagle are the only kinds found in Kansas and they are rare. Next you'll see a collection of handsome American egrets. This delicate wader is not an uncommon visitant in Kansas during the summer. When you view the exhibit in the Memorial Building notice the aigrettes which depend above the tail of the female bird. These are a part of the plumage only during the time that she is tending her young. The feathery tufts are worn off by constant rubbing and thus the aigrettes are formed. Not long ago, nine young were found dead in a southern state, the mother bird no doubt having been killed for her highly prized aigrettes to be used for hat trimming.

Vultures are Scavengers

Specimens of snipes and plovers, common around Kansas farms, and ducks of many kinds are numbered in the collection. There are terns, the fresh water gulls that once sailed thru the air as lightly as a kite when they took a summer vacation trip to Kansas. The vulture family is represented, too. The Black vulture and the Turkey vulture are the only kinds known to this region and they are only summer residents. "Vultures are friends of mankind and they should be protected," Mr. Bronson said as we looked at the big birds with their bare throats and heads which they thrust into the dead carcasses upon which they feast. "The vulture is one of the greatest scavengers of nature. It feasts on garbage and carrion that taint the air and breed disease."

Not all of the 13 kinds of hawks which are either inhabitants of Kansas or frequent sojourners are represented in the cases but the display is an interesting one. It is worth while to stop to consider that the hawk altho dreaded by the owner of chickens is in some respects a useful bird. Some species haven't the dash and courage to prey upon the chicken yard, but are beneficial in ridding the country of carcasses, for there are several kinds that are valuable scavengers.

You'll find the shrike family present, also. Three species of this bird pay either summer or winter visits to Kansas. These birds are noted for their cruelty and greediness. They frequent the edges of woodlands and pounce upon smaller birds. Sometimes they tease and frighten them, Mr. Goss says in his bird history. Often they impale their victims on thorns or sharp-pointed twigs. Ordinarily their notes are squeaky and shrill but sometimes they give a soft, musical whistle.

Of the North American birds not common to Kansas but numbered in the collection the most handsome are two Ocellated turkeys, as gorgeous in their purple green and golden hues as peacocks. These fowls are now extinct. Colonel Goss made three trips to Yaxa, Guatemala, before he captured the highly prized pair which are valued at \$1,000.

Kansas farmers owe much to the former state ornithologist, as the bird laws of this state are due almost entirely to his influence. He objected earnestly to the cruel killing of birds or their wholesale slaughter for their plumage.

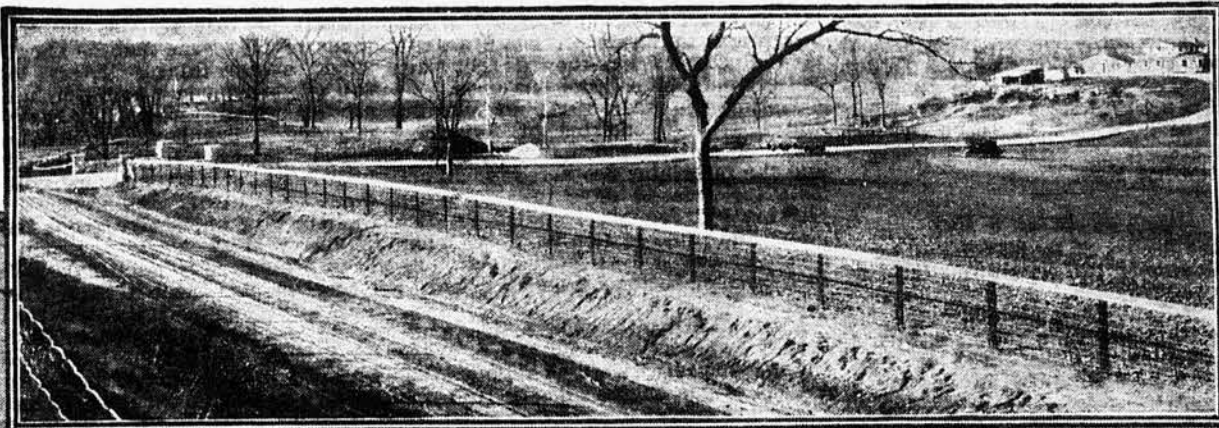
No Gypsy Moths Went West

Entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture who last fall began an examination of the cranberry bogs of Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Pacific coast which have received shipments of cranberry vines from

New England, report that they find no evidence of gypsy-moth infestations from such shipments. It had been feared that the moth had been carried on the vines to the western bogs. Determination of the fact was necessary in order to know what control measures should be undertaken. In that

connection the department is making tests to determine both the resistance of cranberry vines to intensive fumigation and the strength of fumigation necessary to destroy the eggs of the gypsy moth.

Be sure to plant a garden this year.



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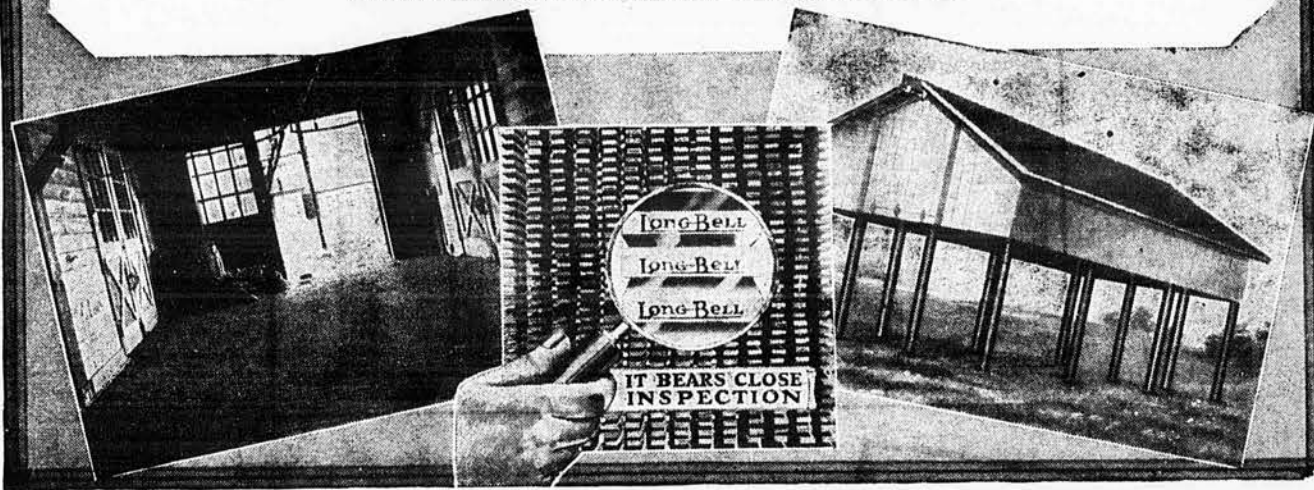
are sturdy, straight and neat in appearance. They make a fence that is a credit to any farm. They will save you many hours of hard labor as well as many dollars you would otherwise spend for replacements. Make an end to fence post troubles—use L. B. Creosoted Southern Pine Posts.

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Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation

424 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Find Use for Tractors

(Continued from Page 7.)

to use it in an orchard or on a very small patch.

There is another thing I wish to urge. Buy a real kerosene tractor, and not a so-called kerosene tractor. I have had a quart of gasoline last me for two days in the summer when used just to start my tractor. I pull a two-row lister or a three-bottom plow in old ground, also a 9-foot disk. I find I can do this work quicker and cheaper than I can with horses, especially when feed is as high as it has been the last two years.

R. E. Close.

Scott City, Kan.

Plows 40 Acres a Day

I have used a 30 by 60 Oil Pull tractor for almost two years and it is in good condition yet. I think the man with a 25 or 30 horse power tractor has more advantages than the man with a small tractor pulling three or four plows. One advantage in having a

large tractor, is that a man can go out and plow 200 acres in five or six days and it would take four times as long, when the ground is in good condition, to plow it with a small tractor. I have plowed as much as 40 acres in a day with my outfit. I can do the work just as cheap and cheaper in the long run, than the man with a small tractor. The small tractors are built too light to last long and do heavy work. The only advantage in having a small tractor is, that in drilling, they do not pack the ground like a large one does.

During the year 1917, my plowing and breaking consisted of 985 acres only. I plowed 100 acres for myself and the remaining 885 acres for others. This took me 40 days in all. When plowing old ground, I pulled 21 disk plows and three section harrows. When breaking the sod, I pulled eight 14-inch breaker bottoms, besides a drill at times.

I plowed 885 acres of land, not counting my own, and collected \$1,895.75. My running expenses were as follows: 195 gallons of gas engine oil, \$70; 230 gal-

lons gear oil and grease, \$60; 2,575 gallons of coal oil, \$218.06; gasoline, \$5; blacksmith work, \$15; repairs for engine, \$25; repairs on plows, \$9, and hired help, \$65. My total expenses were \$467.60, leaving me a profit of \$1,428.15.

I have been running tractors for the last 10 years, using both gas and steam. It is better for the owner to learn to operate his own tractor, but if he intends to hire some one, he should consider several things. Every town is full of young men who never have had any experience in handling heavy duty machinery, but have acquired a fair knowledge of gas engines. Where their knowledge of gas engines will help them once during the season's work, their lack of knowledge about the care of heavy duty machinery will show itself a hundred times. If possible, the owner should select a man whom he knows will instinctively take an interest in keeping the engine in first-class condition. He should have had experience in handling heavy duty machinery and some farm experience. If

he knows gas engines, so much the better, but the thing to remember is, that while it is possible for any intelligent man to learn gas engines, it seems to be next to impossible for a naturally careless man ever to learn how to take care of any piece of machinery that is put in his charge. For these reasons, the owner should always try to pick the right man in preference to the man with a knowledge of gas engines. If he can get both in one, he should take pains to keep him for such men are scarce.

Do not use a dusty pail for handling cylinder oil. Keep the oil barrels corked so that dust cannot sift in to them. Cup grease and hard oil are often carried in an open pail on the plows or on the back of the engine. As this is a very dusty place, the grease is soon in a condition to be more useful for grinding valves than to put on hard working bearings as a lubricant. Be sure that you keep your hard oil in dust tight buckets. Never run the motor, knowing that there is a loose bearing. It takes less time to take up a bearing than it does to put in a new connecting rod or to replace a crank shaft that has been pounded out of shape. In case the cylinders should suddenly become very hot, stop the engine at once. Look for the reason of the overheating afterwards. Never pour water on it to cool it off. Water on hot brass will ruin the bearing. Use cylinder or machine oil. Always remember that a four-cylinder engine is made to run on four cylinders and a two-cylinder on two.

Leonard Sondburg.

Monument, Kan.

Essential for Modern Farming

I am using a Titan 10-20 tractor that burns kerosene successfully for all loads. I have used it for two seasons and have had no trouble with it of any kind. It is always on the job and has cost me only 25 cents for repairs. My farm was gumbo sod two years ago. It contains 160 acres and I have used my tractor for all operations except for cultivating and harvesting.

The following operations were carried out with my tractor for motor power: Running, two 14-inch plows in gumbo sod; operating a double disk and two-row cultivator; pulling double disk and a 7-foot wheat drill; running seven harrows covering a spread of 30 feet; hauling a land leveler 20 by 20 feet; pulling a wheat drill covering a width of 12 feet; and for many other farm operations.

I consider the tractor practicable, and essential for modern farming. It is more economical than horses, and I know that I could not have done my farm work without a tractor.

Scott City, Kan. H. D. Gleason.

Equal to 12 Horses

We own a Heider tractor and have used it now two seasons. For plowing it is equal to a dozen horses in the hot summer, because you can go the whole day without stopping for feeding. We plowed 150 acres last season and plowed it just as good or better than we could have done it with horses. The plow behind the tractor must be set right. Our tractor is rated as a 12-20 H. P. and is a 3-plow size. The Heider travels in the furrow with two wheels. I think this is best because you don't have to bother with self guide and there's no side draft. For ease of handling the Heider can't be beat. This is due to the friction drive which works very satisfactorily.

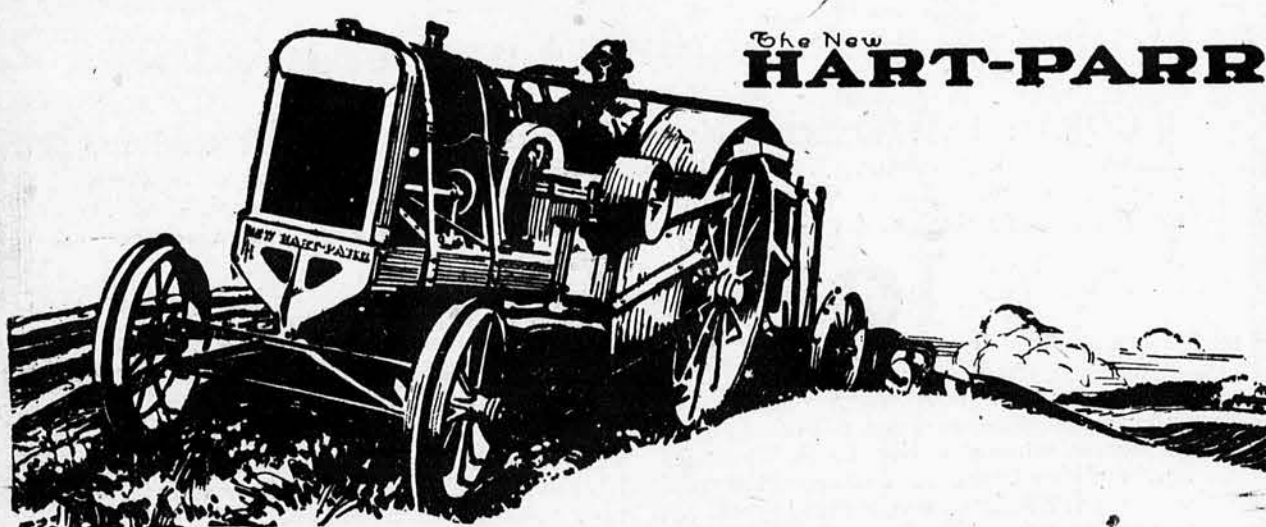
With a tractor one can work a much larger acreage than with horses alone. A farmer should put not less than 100 acres of small grain in to make a tractor profitable. Of course the more small grain you have, the more profitable the tractor will be.

In comparing a tractor and a motor truck, I believe a tractor is far more profitable because a tractor can also be used for hauling and belt work. I think the 12-20 about the best size for even a good sized farm, because it is easier to handle and with three plows behind a tractor one can do at least twice as much work as a gang plow.

Hillsboro, Kan. Herbert Eitzen.

Small Machines for Average Farm

My uncle, a man about 30 years old, bought a tractor several years ago. He was not married, so had to do all the housework. This was the main reason why he bought the tractor. He thought he did not have time to get up, get



Wins in field of 22 tractors

At the first big demonstration of 1919, held at Columbus, Ohio, under the direction of the Ohio State University, the New Hart-Parr was officially credited with producing 37½ horse-power—5 horse-power more than any other three-plow tractor in the field. In the fuel-economy test, the New Hart-Parr had but one close competitor.

Make and Size	Kind of Fuel	Revolutions Per Minute	Price	Horse Pr. Developed	Fuel Cost per H. P. Hour
HART-PARR 30	Kerosene	750	\$1395.00	37.5	.0150
Avery 12-25	"	450	1270.00	18.3	.0178
Avery 8-16	Withdrawn				
Aultman-Taylor 15-30	Kerosene	900	2300.00	33.4	.0221
Case 10-18	"	1050	1200.00	19.8	.0173
Case 15-27	"	900	1600.00	27.7	.0166
Cleveland 12-20	Gasoline	1400	1585.00	19.2	.0392
Elgin 12-25	Kerosene	950	1385.00	19.2	.0159
Emerson 12-20	"	900	1455.00	24.7	.0219
Frick 12-25	"	900	1650.00	24.5	.0163
Fordson 11-22	"	1000	895.00	21.4	.0177
Huber 12-25	"	1000	1385.00	28.3	.0195
I H C 15-30	"	575	2000.00	35.0	.0216
Moline 9-18	Gasoline	1650	1575.00	28.7	.0373
Pt. Huron 12-25	Kerosene	900	1600.00	14.4	.0343
Rumley 12-20	"	560	1700.00	25.5	.0154
Russell 20-40	"	325	3000.00	31.6	.0254
Shelby 9-18	Gasoline	1100	1250.00	18.6	.0493
Steel Mule 12-20	Kerosene	900	1875.00	21.4	.0183
Titan 10-20	"	500	1260.00	24.1	.0150
Waterloo Boy 12-25	"	750	1350.00	21.2	.0158
Wallis Cub 15-25	Gasoline	850	1600.00	31.8	.0286

(Above data copied from Farm Implement News of Feb. 6, 1919)

What it shows

Average cost per developed horse-power of other 20 tractors completing test . . . \$65.33 per H. P.

Cost per developed horse-power of the New Hart-Parr . . . 37.20 per H. P.

Average fuel cost of all others completing test0233 per H.P. Hour

Fuel cost of the New Hart-Parr0150 per H.P. Hour

Average developed H. P. of all other 3-plow tractors . . . 24.3 H. P.

Developed horse-power of the New Hart-Parr . . . 37.5 H. P.

Average reserve power developed by other 3-plow tractors on maximum load test . . . 0.84 H. P.

Reserve Power developed by New Hart-Parr, maximum load test . . . 7.50 H. P.

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Specifications

Power—Pulls three plows, 30 H.P. on belt. Tested at the last National Plowing Demonstration at Salina, Kansas, at developed over 31 H.P. at 732 R.P.M.
Motor—2-cylinder twin, 4-cycle. Valve in head, 750 R.P.M.
Tractor Frame—Cast steel, one piece. No bend, no twist.
Carburetor—New Dray Kerosene Shunt.
Bearings—S. K. F. and Hyatt.
Speeds—Two forward; one reverse.
Transmission—Selective sliding gear.
Cooling Device—Honeycomb radiator—shaft-driven pump and fan.
Lubrication—Fresh oil, forced feed.
Weight—5158 lbs.
Price—\$1,395 f.o.b. factory.

breakfast, and do the chores before hitching up four horses to go to the field. After he had the tractor, it was much easier for the man as well as the horses. My uncle was heavily in debt at the time he bought the tractor, but now is free from debt and a little bit ahead.

He bought an Emerson Brantingham 15-25, kerosene burning, four-wheel tractor. All rules were followed carefully from the time he got the tractor until now. He found it was much easier to operate after the rules had been studied. This is essential to tractor upkeep if the farmer means to keep it in running order.

My uncle regards the small tractor as the best for the average farm. A tractor of about 15 to 30 horsepower will run an average sized separator besides running all feed mills, hay balers and any machinery employed on the farm. My uncle used the tractor with a corn husker with good success.

As soon as he got the tractor, he began keeping books in order to know how expensive it was to keep it going. He finds that it is much better, and saves much expense in the long run to do as the rules say. The machine has always been entirely satisfactory, and my uncle would not be without one now. He regards his machine as a money maker and especially since the war, as it has advanced the price of wheat and corn.

A man does not have to have a large farm to need a tractor. They are good for farms from 80 acres up but the larger the farm, the more they are needed. My uncle owns 240 acres and a tractor the size he has handles it all right, and he has used it some for other people. His repair bill has been less than the bill of any other farmer in this locality. He does not know why, but I believe it is the care more than the make of the tractor, altho the Emerson-Brantingham line is a very good set for any farmer. They make tractors of all sizes, and machinery to go with them. Daniel W. Thuliers, Holden, Mo.

To Fight the Cattle Tick

(Continued from Page 8.)

lators are going to put thru such a law this winter and probably by the end of the year that state will be as spotless as its neighbor to the west.

From this brief reference to the bad actors you will get some idea of what the federal and local veterinarians have had to contend with. They have had to be stump speakers, and diplomats as well as experts on animal pests and diseases. They are not clock men either. They work when they are needed—4 a. m. if that suits the convenience of the cattle owners, and they call it a day when the job is done.

At first most men looked upon the idea of wiping out a little insect from a territory 730,000 square miles in extent as a hopeless dream built up by some over-optimistic government officials, but now the doubter is the exception. We can figure almost to the day when the last tick will be backed into the Gulf of Mexico. The last report shows that in 1918 the record was beaten with 79,217 square miles cleaned up. That makes a total of 458,529 square miles released since 1906, or 63 per cent of the entire originally infested area.

It has taken 12 years to do this work, but it is going more rapidly now, since there has been nearly half a million square miles of demonstration, and it is expected that by 1922 a cow with one lone tick upon her hide will be a curiosity. By that time Texas, which has the largest ticky area, will have killed them all off. In that state a law went into effect on January 1st which provides for systematic dipping of all cattle every two weeks during the dipping season of 1918 in Zone No. 1, which includes about 65 counties, an area of 43,000 square miles, in the northeastern part of the state. Vats are now being built in preparation for compliance with the law.

Out of 15 states that had tick in 1906 six, California, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, are now 100 per cent clean, and several others have only a few counties to dispose of.

More than 2,000 men are now working on the infested areas. There are 350 men from the Bureau of Animal Industry, mostly veterinarians, 350 state inspectors and about 1,400 county

inspectors. These men have made a reputation for doing effective work in spite of the fact that the harder they work the nearer they are to being put out of a job. But unfortunately for the industry there are other diseases even more troublesome than Texas fever that will demand the attention of many experts for a very long time. A good many of the men, however, have been attracted by the prospects in the cattle business in the South and are tempted to quit their salaried jobs for a chance to accumulate a little of the fat of the land.

Jack-Rabbit Drives

Hunting jack rabbits is no longer a pastime in Finney county. It is a business.

Hunters are getting their fill of air-

ing, rifle practice, and sport and at the same time are co-operating with their neighbors in an active and well organized plan to rid the country of these pests.

The farm bureau there reports that more than 115,000 rabbits have been killed within the limits of the county during the past year. Several carloads of them have been shipped to eastern markets by the county's hunters, \$15,000 being the amount they received for their fun and ammunition.

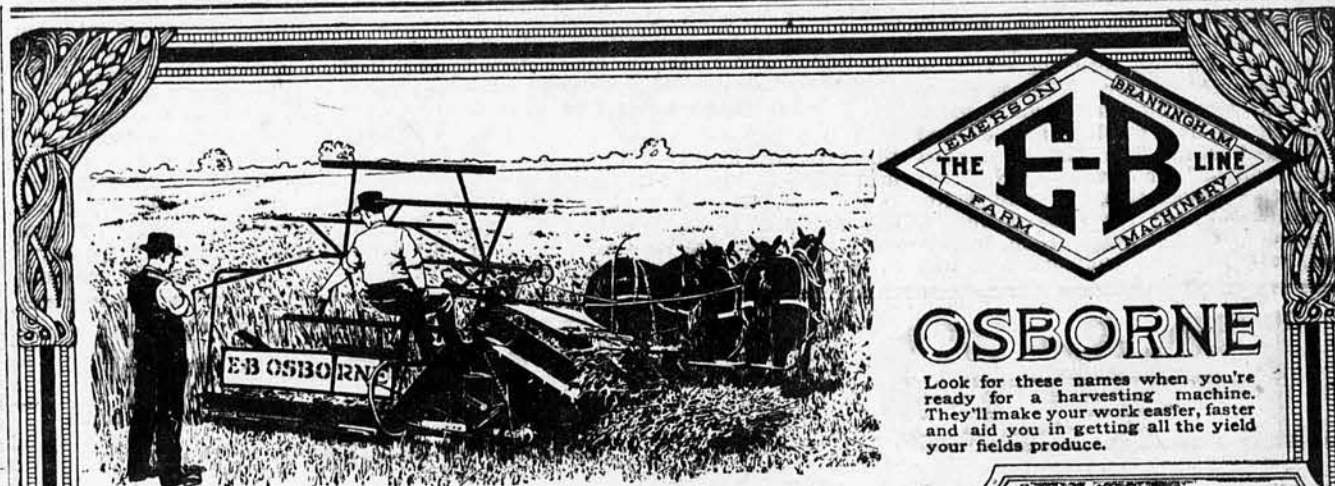
One-half of the money raised in one of the county's drives has been given to the Red Cross. On account of campaigning of the farm bureau, the business of hunting jack rabbits when efficiently carried on saves crops and conserves meat while affording an abundance of sport. The present price

of 16½ cents a rabbit offsets the high prices for ammunition and should afford some margin for other expenses and considerations.

Red Amber Cane

Red Amber cane has won first place among the varieties of cane grown in Finney county, and a substantial acreage will be planted to it this spring. A year ago this variety was tried out on eight farms in the county and enough seed was distributed to plant 400 acres to the crop.

The farm bureau members found in the 1918 harvest that this cane yielded an average of 20 bushels of seed to the acre and produced a larger tonnage of better and juicier forage than did the ordinary Black Amber variety which is usually grown.



Masters of the Harvest

WHEN Emerson-Brantingham and Osborne joined forces they made a great stride forward in the bettering of harvesting machinery manufacture and service.

The name Osborne has long been a safe guide to the American farmer in choosing his reapers and binders.

Emerson-Brantingham have assumed responsibility of maintaining these high standards and of bettering them where possible.

The addition of Osborne Harvesting Machinery rounds out the Emerson-Brantingham list of implements and makes it the most complete line of farm machinery manufactured.

When you see E-B Osborne on a machine for harvest work you have a double assurance of extra service and supreme endurance.

In these days when every grain in the field has a value such as it never had before, when the fate of nations is decided in the harvest fields, the best is none too good.

Let your choice of a harvesting machine be E-B Osborne.

Those names guarantee satisfaction the first day you drive the machine into the harvest field and for years to come.

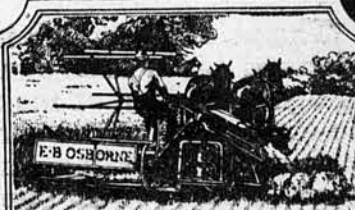
For the E-B man in your community will stand by your E-B Osborne, and aid you in getting top-notch performance at all times.

Investigate the E-B Osborne line at your dealer's. You'll be convinced they're the machines for your harvesting.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., Inc.
Established 1852 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
A Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured
and Guaranteed by One Company

OSBORNE

Look for these names when you're ready for a harvesting machine. They'll make your work easier, faster and aid you in getting all the yield your fields produce.



E-B Osborne Grain Binder Gets Down Grain and Tall Grain Equally Well

These special E-B Osborne Grain Binder features get practically all the grain regardless of conditions: Cutter bar close to ground. Reel pushes down grain onto platform. Platform canvas runs one-seventh faster than elevator straightening grain. Stringing grain prevented by drop leaves, grain springs, three discharge arms. See your E-B dealer.



E-B Osborne Corn Binder Cuts More Corn With Less Power

Drive on the outside of main wheel and pole attached between driving and operating mechanism equalize strain, reduce wear and make E-B Corn Binder remarkably light draft.

Ask your dealer to explain all the special features.



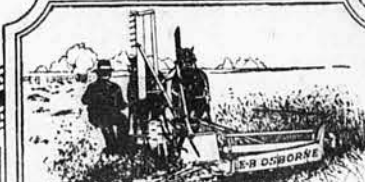
E-B Osborne Sulky Rake, Great Strength, Rolling Prevented

Steel wheels 45 inches high with staggered spokes hold true circle, and pull easily on rough ground. Truss-rod and one-piece frame give strength for many years of first-class service. Three spacings of teeth. Extension teeth hold hay and prevent rolling. See your E-B Osborne dealer.



E-B Osborne Mower Handles Heaviest Mowing Jobs Easily

Whether you cut timothy, alfalfa, clover or marsh grass with the E-B Osborne Mower you find it doing a thorough job. Light pull for horses. Little attention needed from you. Have your dealer show you these E-B Osborne Mower features: Internal gear drive. Eccentric for re-aligning cutter bar. Wide coupling to inner shoe. Extra long knife head and guides. One-piece frame.



E-B Osborne Reaper For Best Handling of Clover, Seed Alfalfa, Buckwheat and Vetches

Supreme in all the reaper work because of small power needed and easy adjustment to every condition of different grains. Least scattering of grain. No tipping of gavels.

Gavel delivered when trip is operated by driver or with every first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth rake as desired.

Save Middleman's Profit

(Continued from Page 15.)

borrow from the Federal Reserve Banks, using as collateral elevator receipts for grain stored in the terminals by co-operating farmers. Storing, under this plan, will eliminate the need of farmers rushing their grain to the market and causing a drop in prices. If they don't have bin room at home they can store in the terminals and sell on a normal market. If they need to raise some money, they don't have to sacrifice their grain on a glutted market, but can store it and borrow on the elevator receipt. War regulations suspend all plans along this line. What are we doing besides planning for the future? Nothing spectacular, but we are demonstrating that the plan is practical and will work. Witness this report of the manager of the Kansas City Market bureau.

Item 1. Car of corn loaded by a "scoop shovel" farmer. When ready to bill out, local elevator man said it would grade No. 5 white and offered \$1.70 a bushel. The simple minded farmer shipped the corn to the National Marketing association. It graded No. 3 white and sold for \$1.93 a bushel. Expense of freight, commission, inspection, weighing and moisture test was

5½ cents, leaving a net saving of 17½ cents a bushel on 1,070 bushels or \$187.25. This farmer can see his way clear to take \$100 worth of stock of the National Marketing association.

Item 2. Car yellow corn loaded by a farmer. Local dealer said it would grade No. 4 and offered \$1.60 a bushel. The farmer decided to ship to the National Marketing association. The corn graded No. 2 and was sold for \$1.98 a bushel. Total expense of shipping, 5½ cents a bushel. Net profit resulting from doing his own shipping was 32½ cents a bushel on 1,080 bushels or \$351. A pleased customer draws trade.

Item 3. Herman Liektieg, manager of Farmers Mercantile Co-operative association, Richmond, Kan., makes the statement that he shipped all of his wheat to the National Marketing association, after it opened for business on September 22, 1917. He estimates that he is better off by \$1,000 because of the square deal on grades and a saving of 1 cent a bushel on the commission.

When Dreams Come True

If this service can be rendered to three farmers, conceive, if you can, the magnitude of the possibilities, and this is but one phase of the marketing of one product. I say, our dream will come true. We are making a go of it in spite of war regulations and lack of

publicity. We are organized for service. We work with all farmer organizations and with individual farmers who can ship in carload lots. If you continue to turn your grain over to the other fellow, we can't serve you. If he digs you too deep, just howl and bear it. But really you have no right to howl if you are foolish enough to give him the whip hand. He is human. He is in the business for what's in it. If you give him the privilege to put his hand into your pocket, don't blame him if he comes away full handed. Do something or quit whining.

"A big job" you say. Sure, it's a big job. So is the business of production, yet we get away with that fairly well, all theories to the contrary. "Wait till we learn how to do business before we try to take care of our business." Yes, that's fine—for the other fellow. Small wonder that we wobble and stumble when we try to walk in the path of a well balanced business farmer. We have grown up lop-sided. We have concerned ourselves with growing the things to feed and clothe the world. We have turned the big end of our business over to the other fellow. When it has come to marketing we have said, "Let George do it." George has done it; and incidentally, we have, too. I say we can market our products

efficiently and profitably if we only apply to the business of marketing, energy and brains equal to the brains and brawn we have applied to the business of production.

Control the markets? Yes. It can be done. It must be done. Otherwise, we drift along, down the road that the farmers of the nations of the past have followed to poverty and peasantry. Stout hearts are wanted. The keenest minds in the realm of agriculture have scope for fullest service here. It's a bigger job than the job of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. It is a job of making the dollars go to where they have never gone before—into the hands of the man who tills the soil to make the wealth of nature available to man; into the hands of the workers of the cities who labor at some useful work.

Prizes for Best Barn Pictures

Are you proud of your barn? Do you think you have as good a barn as any in Kansas? If so, take a photograph of it and enter the picture contest which is being conducted by the Kansas state board of agriculture. For the best photograph of the best barn in Kansas, Secretary J. C. Mohler will give a first prize of \$5 cash; second prize, \$3; third prize, \$2.50; fourth prize, \$1.50; fifth prize, \$1. These photographs are to be used in illustrating the publications of the state board of agriculture, and all photographs entered become the property of the board. Competition is open to everyone alike, and photographs will be judged on their merits alone. Any size of photograph will be eligible. Photographs should be clear and distinct, and it is preferred that they be printed on glossy paper, if possible. However, any kind of photograph will be considered. To prevent breakage, wrap the photograph carefully, with heavy cardboard.

The contest closes April 1, and all photographs must be received by that time. Come now, let's show the other states of the Union that Kansas has some of the best barns in the country. Mail all photographs to J. C. Mohler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

Millions for Good Roads

Expenditures for highway work in the United States, this year, are likely to amount to a half billion dollars or more. On reports received from state highway departments, the Bureau of Public Roads estimates the expenditures in 1919 for roads and bridges at 385 million dollars or 110 million dollars more than the average expenditures for 1916 and 1917.

An important effect of the law containing the new appropriation is that it broadens the definition of a rural post road, under which class a highway had to qualify in order to receive the benefits of the Federal Aid Act.

With full state co-operation, according to the terms of the Federal Aid Road Act, the United States will have a total of at least 574 million dollars for co-operative road building during the next three years. The Federal part of this fund is assured by an extra appropriation of 200 million dollars in the postoffice appropriation bill just passed by Congress, and signed by the President.

Officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the provisions of the Federal Aid Road Act, and co-operates with the state governments in the expenditure of the money, point out that this amount of funds is the largest ever appropriated for similar purposes, and for a similar period by any government in the history of the world, and that it enables the Federal and state governments to carry out a road-building program of a magnitude never equaled.

A Valuable Offer

Hundreds of the very best people in all sections of the country are securing many valuable articles each year by forming clubs of subscribers among their friends and neighbors. You can do the same. Our list of valuable and useful premiums for Club Raisers will be sent without obligation to you. Write for it today. A Postal Card will do. Just say, "Send Catalog." Household, Topeka, Kan.

**No. 1 WIDETREAD LISTER**

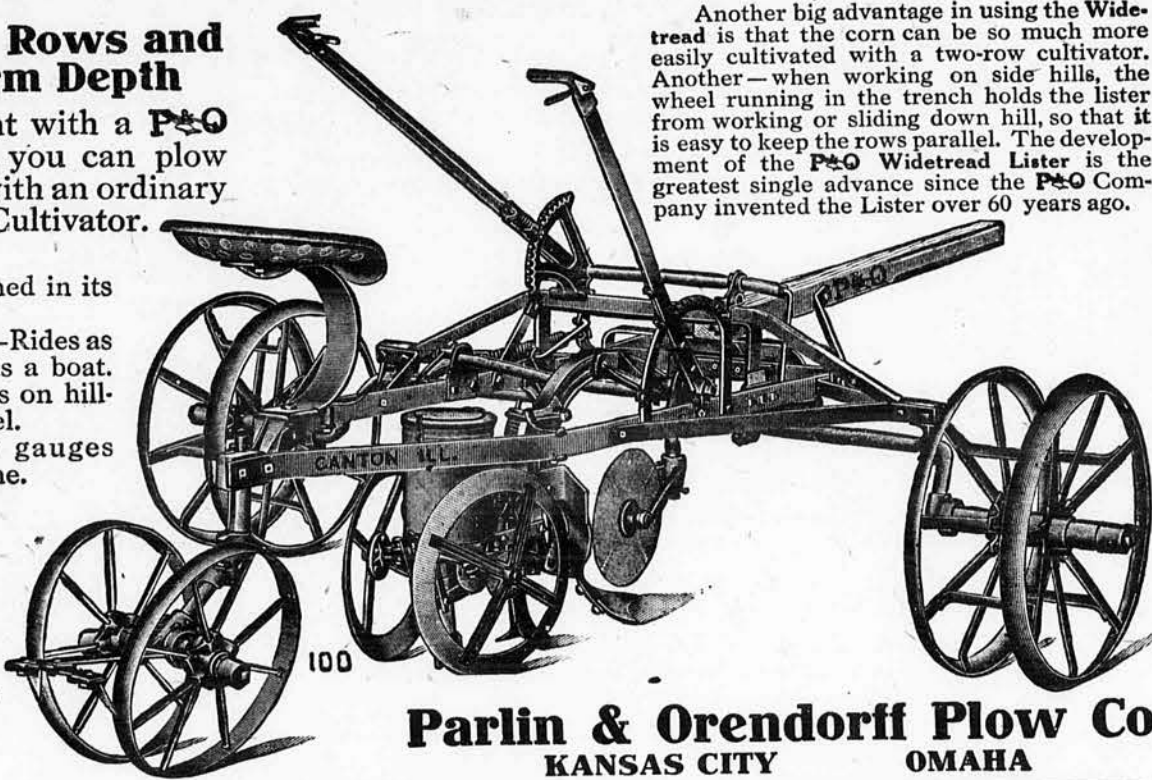
The principle which is responsible for the quick growth into popularity of the **P&O Widetread Lister** is so simple that it seems impossible that some one didn't think of it long ago—the idea of making one furrow gauge the next one by building the machine wide enough to let the carrying wheel on the plowed side run in the bottom of the last trench made. One man, in particular, wrote us that by using a **P&O Widetread**, he got enough extra rows on one 15-acre field, in a single season to pay for the Lister.

Parallel Rows and Uniform Depth

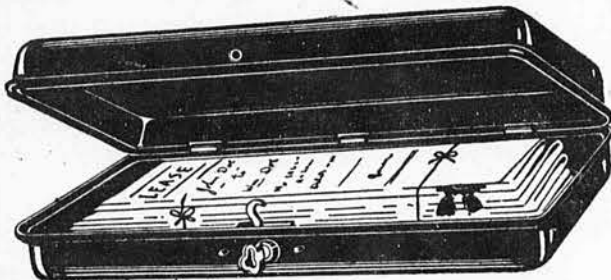
If you plant with a **P&O Widetread**, you can plow your corn with an ordinary Two-Row Cultivator.

It can be turned in its tracks.
Easy Riding—Rides as smoothly as a boat.
Parallel Rows on hill-side or level.
Each furrow gauges the next one.

Write for folder, and read a few of the testimonials we have received.



Parlin & Orendorff Plow Co.
KANSAS CITY OMAHA

Steel Document Box for the Safe Keeping of Liberty Bonds, Valuable Papers, Etc.**How to Get This Safety Box Free**

For ten days only we will send you this steel document box free and postpaid to all who send us only \$1.25 to pay for a one-year subscription to **Farmers Mail and Breeze** or \$2.25 for a three-year subscription.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Every person has valuable papers of some kind such as fire, life or casualty insurance, notes, deeds, wills, mortgages, etc., that need a place for safe keeping. The box is made to last as an article of this kind should be made, of heavy Bessemer steel, pressed and formed into shape by heavy dies, the top fitting nicely into the grooved edge of the bottom half; has strong hinges, substantial lock, two keys and packed in an individual carton. This document box will last a lifetime and is especially valuable to farmers, as many farmers have no place to keep valuable papers. It is special black baked enamel finish, making an attractive appearance. You cannot afford to take the chance of having your valuable papers or jewelry lost or destroyed, when you can get one of these steel boxes free and postpaid.

Treatment for Oat Smut

LEO E. MELCHERS

The past season's results for combating oat smut with the "dry formaldehyde method" have demonstrated fully its simplicity and efficiency. Thousands of dollars were saved in Kansas the past season by treating oat seed to prevent smut. It is expected that this treatment will save the Kansas farmer a million dollars this year. There is no longer an excuse for planting smutted oat seed when the cost an acre for treated seed is only a few cents. It is estimated that over 50 per cent of all the oat seed planted in Kansas last season was treated by the formaldehyde treatment.

Last winter and spring a thoro trial was given the new dry formaldehyde method. It proved very effective in controlling oat smut and was found to control also the covered smut of barley. This method will revolutionize oat seed treatments and will be practically the only one used this spring. The following treatment is recommended: Mix 1 pint of full strength formaldehyde with a pint of water and place in a small hand sprayer. These can be bought for 50 or 75 cents. One quart of the above solution is sufficient for treating 50 bushels of oats. Spray the solution on the grain as it is being shoveled from one pile to the other, holding the sprayer close to the seed. This operation is carried out easily in a wagon box. One stroke of the sprayer gives enough mist for each dirt shovel of grain. Where larger shovels are used, more spray should be given, remembering that the quart of formaldehyde solution should be used for 50 bushels of oats. After the grain is treated, shovel into a pile and cover with sacks or blankets for five hours. The grain should be sown immediately after the duration of the treatment has expired, or if it is to be planted at some future time, the grain must be raked or shoveled over frequently, so as to prevent the continued action of the formaldehyde gas. The grain should be aired two or three days if it is to be started before planting.

Wet Method

Those who wish to use the sprinkling method will find it equally effective. This is the old, original sprinkling method, used with good success for many years. It consists of sprinkling the oats with a solution made by mixing 1 pint of full strength formaldehyde with 40 gallons of water. Oats are easily treated in a wagon box. Sprinkle the seed until thoroly moistened, using an ordinary garden sprinkling can. It is well to shovel the grain over as in mixing concrete. See that all seed is moistened. Forty gallons of solution is sufficient to treat about 40 bushels of oats. Shovel into a pile and cover with sacks, blankets, or canvas for at least two hours or over night. At the end of the treatment the seed may be sown immediately or as soon as it will run thru the drill freely. It is well to set the drill to seed a peck or more to the acre, so as to allow for the swollen condition of the grain. If the seed is to be stored for several days or longer, it must be thoroly dried. Disinfect sacks, bins and drill with the formaldehyde solution so as to prevent re-infection of the treated seed.

For additional information write to the Plant Pathologist, Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station, Manhattan, Kan.

Balanced Feeds for Hogs

(Continued from Page 16.)

rice will cause polyneuritis when fed as the lone feed to pigeons or even pigs. People also experience the same trouble if an excessive portion of the diet is made up of polished rice. Unpolished rice will not cause the trouble, the protective vitamine being found in the polishings, which are removed in the milling and polishing process. The vitamine or peculiar life-giving nutritive substance has been partially isolated, and small doses of the isolated mixture of materials, almost too small to be considered of any special significance, suffice on being fed to the not too long diseased animal, to restore health. It is supposed that this, or better perhaps, these very essential substances have a very important func-

tion in administering to the needs of the nervous system. Some materials which contain this protective substance are barley, heart muscle, oats, some vegetables, milk, and others. It would be well if all of the feeds fed contained these vitamins in order to play safe with the ration; but we will await more advanced researches on this very interesting theme. The vitamine has been facetiously referred to as the "Soul of a food."

Lastly there must be a steady market in all hog sections where the supplemental feeds can be bought. The material should be reasonable in price (considering what you get) and yet plentiful in addition. Skimmilk is a very good supplement, but is not ordinarily purchasable, and furthermore is limited in quantity. Soybeans are also a fairly good supplement, but they command so high a price for seed that it is scarcely economical ordinarily to use them with our grains. Linseed oil meal and wheat middlings are commercial commodities, as is tankage nowadays.

The supplements, other than pasture, which are most commonly used with the grain for hog feeding are tankage or meat meal, skimmilk, buttermilk, linseed oil meal (old process), soybean meal, wheat middlings, blood meal, wheat bran, oats, alfalfa and clover hay, corn gluten, Canadian field peas, and cottonseed meal.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 18.)

to sign the recommendation blank for me. They were glad to do so and then I mailed my letter. The next thing was a letter from Mr. Case telling me that I was all right and to go ahead and buy my sow.

"A Mr. Zinc was to have a sale on January 31. It was a cold day. The folks tried to talk me out of going, but I would not give up, so papa said if go I must, he would go with me and help out a little on buying my sow. Before the sale started I took a good look at all of the hogs and had the one I wanted picked out, if she didn't sell too high. As luck would have it, I got her for \$75, and say, she is a pippin too, as fine a brood sow as any boy has. Now you can imagine how a 13-year-old boy felt owning a fine, big, registered sow.

"The next day papa and I brought her home and I entered her in the contest April 1. I pastured my sow on corn with a very little corn until we had plenty of milk. Then I fed no corn until I began to wean the pigs and of course I had to shut them up to keep them away from her. As soon as they were weaned I fed no more corn until September 15. I began feeding feterita and took them off the pasture then, feeding the feterita and

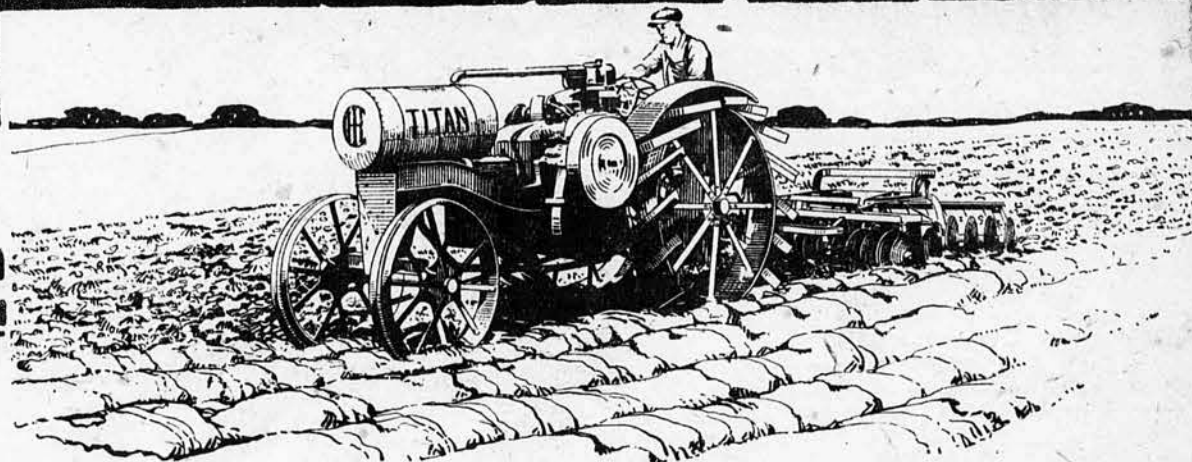
skimmilk up to November 15. We did not have milk any more, so I fed corn and water the rest of the time, but I cooked my corn and it lasted longer and did them much more good than dry corn.

"During the summer weather I gave my sow and pigs a good scrubbing with warm soapsuds and a stiff brush once a month and it sure did make them look glossy and the hair lay down in good condition, as the bath kept the pores open. They acted as if they liked it very much. I cleaned their sleeping place once a week and gave fresh litter for a nest. Regular feeding and clean quarters is one of the secrets of hog raising, I find."

We Want You to Have One

Have you received our latest Catalog containing premiums for our Club Raisers? Send us your name and we will be glad to forward our list of offers without obligation to you. Send for it. We want you to have one. Just say, "Send Catalog." A postcard will do. Household, Topeka, Kansas.

The mere testing of seeds is not enough. Their testing under conditions as near as may be to those they will undergo in the field, is essential, if one is to expect field results that will stand up to the promise of the test.

**The Tractor to Buy**

ARE you one of the many farmers who need more power to handle the farm work properly? Do you have to work with less help than you need?

If so, you need an International kerosene tractor. The size that gives you power for your heaviest load will handle all the work. Internationals use only as much fuel as the load requires. They are made to work with farm machines—the kind you are now using—and special hitches are provided for all kinds of field and road work. Their belt pulleys are large enough to prevent slippage, run at correct speed, and are set high enough to keep the belt off the ground. They all use kerosene or other low-grade fuels which means a big saving in operating expense.

The Company to Buy From

You know that we have supplied farmers with high-grade machines for nearly 88 years. You know that our tractors have furnished satisfactory farm power for more than 12 years. We have far too much at stake to market machines of any but the highest standards of quality. We expect to

come back some day and sell you some other machines in the long list you see in this advertisement. In every sale we try to build for the future.

Tractor Service Whenever Needed

In line with this policy, we have developed a service organization which now consists of 89 branch houses and many thousands of loyal local dealers, wide awake and attentive to the needs of their customers. Service is a very essential part of any tractor sale. When you buy an International kerosene tractor you buy with it the assistance of an organization that brings a well stocked branch house or a live, local dealer within telephone call, fully equipped to keep your tractor working steadily.

International Tractor Sizes

International tractors, all using kerosene for fuel, are made in 8-16, 10-20, and 15-30 H. P. sizes. A line to the address below will bring you full information about all our tractors and about any other machines you mention in the list shown in this advertisement.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines**Grain Harvesting Machines**

Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers
Reapers Shockers

Tillage Implements

Disk Harrows Cultivators
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows

Planting & Seeding Machines

Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills
Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer & Lime Sowers

Haying Machines

Mowers Tedders
Side Delivery Rakes
Loaders (All Types)
Rakes

Combination Side Rakes
and Tedders
Sweep Rakes Stackers
Combination Sweep Rakes
and Stackers
Baling Presses
Bunchers

Belt Machines

Ensilage Cutters
Huskers and Shredders
Corn Shellers Threshers
Hay Presses
Stone Burr Mills

Belt Machines—Cont.

Cream Separators
Feed Grinders

Power Machines

Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

Planters Drills
Cultivators
Motor Cultivators
Binders Pickers
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers
Huskers and Shredders

Dairy Equipment

Cream Separators
(Hand)
Cream Separators
(Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Motor Trucks

Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attach.
Farm Wagons
Farm Trucks
Stalk Cutters
Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches
Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

U S A





Night or Day

The Remy Equipped Tractor is ready to assure the safety and size of the crop.

REMY

TRACTOR EQUIPMENT

At night time Remy Electric Equipment makes it possible to turn night hours into profit hours—to plant more acres or to save the crop when bad weather or breakdowns threaten it. There are twenty-four hours in the working day of the Remy equipped tractor.

In the day time Remy Electric Starting makes it possible for boys or women to operate the tractor—a valuable solution to the farm labor problem.

At any time, the Remy Electric Governor-Generator not only develops dependable electric power but provides an electric governor for the motor that accurately adjusts the fuel supply to the motor's needs and provides a steady running engine under all conditions.

Why not send for the Remy booklet?

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY
Tractor Equipment Division, Chicago
Motor Equipment Div., Detroit Factories: Anderson, Ind.



Has Giant Self-Feeder

A. C. Bowman of Americus, Kan., is one of the most enthusiastic exponents in Kansas of the self-feeder system of hog feeding. He has one feeder 80 feet long with a capacity of 900 bushels of shelled corn.

The latest hog feeding enterprise attempted by this Lyon county feeder was the finishing of 800 hogs. By employing self-feeders and adding tankage to his hog rations Mr. Bowman finds that he can get at least 12 to 13 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn.

This farm is included in the regular tour made by the members of the county pig clubs, under the direction of the farm bureau.

The members of these clubs are expecting to carry on actively this spring and summer the feeding projects started last season.

Self-Feeders Save Time

Members of the farm bureau of Johnson county are finding that self-feeders for hogs aid greatly in solving the labor problem.

One of the best local examples of this plan of feeding is supplied by the experience of Ralph Wedd of Springhill, who found it was taking him five hours a day to mix slop and feed his drove of 175 hogs. After installing self-feeders, using hominy hearts and tankage as a dry feed, he found that it required not over 30 minutes a day to feed the drove. The hogs showed marked gains from the day they were put on self-feeders and they consumed the same amount of feed for each 100 pounds of live weight.

Mr. Webb is convinced thoroly of the practicability of the self-feeder and bureau officials are confident that many more self-feeding equipments will be introduced in this section as the result of the local demonstration.

Controlling Cattle Scab

Small insect-like parasites, commonly known as mites, are responsible for cattle scab, a contagious skin disease affecting cattle of all ages and conditions. There are several forms of the disease known by such names as "scab," "mange" and "itch." Altho the disease itself may not cause death directly it is responsible for serious losses by causing a shrinkage in the weight of animals, failure of young stock to thrive and gain weight normally, and by increasing the death rate of poorly nourished animals of poor vitality, especially range cattle exposed to inclement weather. Cattle scab can be eradicated by dipping or spraying, dipping being the most reliable method, and lime-sulfur, nicotine, and crude petroleum dips can all be used with success. Methods of control and eradication of cattle scab, together with descriptions of the various forms of the disease, are given in Farmers' Bulletin 1017, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Win Against Black Leg

Efforts made in Kingman county during the past year to control black leg have been practically 100 per cent efficient.

The farm bureau members have been using the serum and pellet, and the germ-free, and the black leg filtrate methods of treatment. The serum and pellet method is an older form than the germ-free and the filtrate, and is being used in herds where the disease has already appeared. It takes effect immediately upon application. The germ-free and the filtrate do not take effect, according to veterinary officials, until about seven days after use, but only one application is required to obtain permanent immunity.

Many of the men here have been using the newer vaccines with more satisfactory results. As Kingman's livestock, valued at nearly 4½ million dollars is subject to three menacing diseases—hog cholera, black leg, and abortion—everything possible is being done to cope with these menaces.

Why He Was Angry

"Why are you angry at your son-in-law; can't he live within his income?" "Why, the young villain can't live within his and mine combined."

Four Charming Ferns

Very Best Varieties—Selected Because of Their Peculiar Beauty



By use of Ferns, the most charming decorative effects are obtained. The peculiar beauty to be found in their singularly matchless wealth of growth, in the ideal outline of foliage, have given Ferns first place among plants which are grown for the effect of their foliage alone. Our Ferns are of merit especially suited for house culture.

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THE "TEDDY JUNIOR FERN," *Nephrolepis Teddy Junior*—"Teddy Junior," the Fern for every household. This grand Fern was introduced recently by G. & R. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS, The Lace Fern—This graceful climber has to a great extent taken the place of the once popular *Smilax* in all fine decoration.

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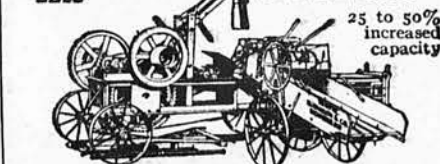
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If you have a son, a brother, a husband or friend in the war zone, our big map will keep you informed; you can follow the boys in the trenches from day to day as you read the war news in your daily paper. Price 30c. Novelty House, Dept. W. M., Topeka, Kansas

Cottonseed Hulls

Cottonseed hulls which have a feed value about equal to good hay, are coming into a good deal of popularity among feeders of dairy cattle, beef cattle, and horses and mules, at this time because of their relative cheapness.

Last season, on account of the demand for hull fibre for ammunition purposes, hulls advanced to \$20 a ton f. o. b. mills. This placed them partially out of the hands of the feeders and substitutes were used. At the beginning of the present season, when fixed prices were made by the Food Administration on all cottonseed products, \$20 a ton f. o. b. mills was the price fixed on cottonseed hulls, however, when the war stopped the industrial establishments that were manufacturing hull fibre stopped buying hulls, and they had a sharp break, and declined until they reached a level where stock and cattle feeders could buy them to advantage.

As with most declines, the price of hulls ran too low, and now they are working back. Hulls at this writing can be bought at mill points east of the Mississippi River at \$13 a ton, and from west of the Mississippi River from \$14 to \$18, according to location. With the cold weather now prevailing, the demand for hulls will increase and it would not be surprising to see the advance continue. Cottonseed hulls at present prices are considerably lower than hay.

Cottonseed hulls blend very well with cottonseed meal, and the two form a natural balanced ration. Hulls can be bought in bulk or put up in 100 pound sacks. Some of the mills are sending out a mixture composed of 25 per cent cottonseed meal, and balance hulls, thoroly mixed and put up in 100 pound sacks, which is excellent for feeding and is popular among some feeders owing to the mixture being uniform.

New Farm Management Chief

The Department of Agriculture announces the appointment of R. L. Adams, associate in charge of farm management, University of California, as acting chief of the office of farm management. Mr. Adams will take charge of and direct the work of the office under the immediate supervision of Assistant Secretary Christie until further notice.

Dr. J. I. Falconer, head of the department of rural economics, Ohio State University; Dr. H. C. Taylor, head of the department of rural economics, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. G. F. Warren, head of the department of farm management, Cornell University, and other leaders in rural economics and farm management will co-operate with Mr. Adams in reviewing projects, and in formulating plans for the larger development of the activities of the office of farm management and the more complete execution of the projects agreed upon.

E. H. Thomson, assistant chief, at his own request, has been relieved of executive duties in the office of farm management in order that he may devote his time during the next few months to the preparation of material resulting from studies to which he has given particular attention during his association with the office.

Laws for Sheepkilling Dogs

The enactment of more adequate state laws to control sheepkilling dogs is urged by Secretary Houston, in a letter just sent to the governors in 20 states. "The Secretary points out that altho there has been a gratifying increase in the number of sheep in the United States, in the past year, there is room for additional expansion of the industry. Farmers, he says, are discouraged in many instances from keeping sheep on account of the danger of damage by dogs. The letters were sent to the governors of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, where state legislatures are now in session.

The Truth

Willie—Paw, what are preferred creditors?

Paw—Those who don't call too often, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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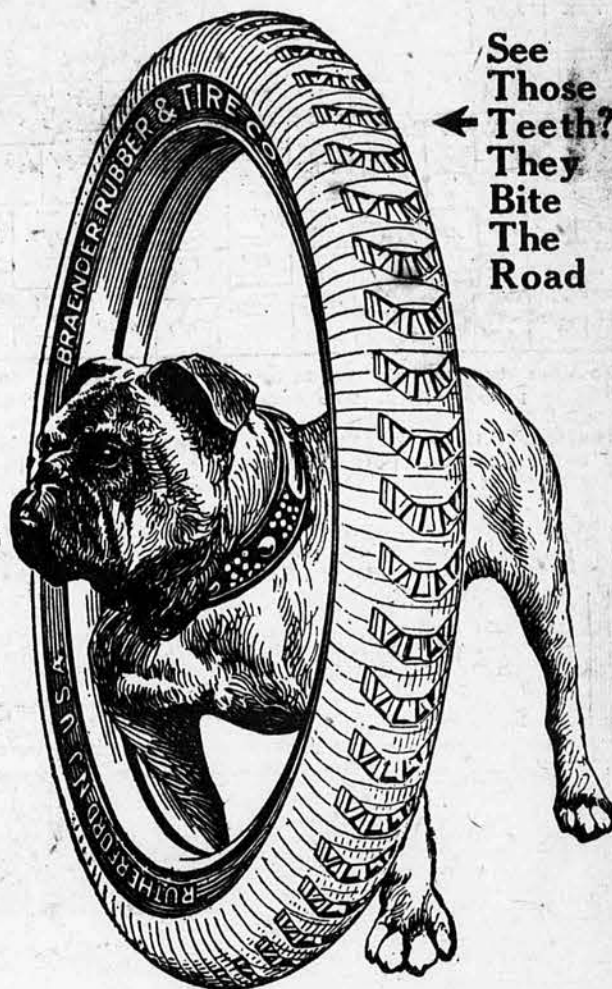
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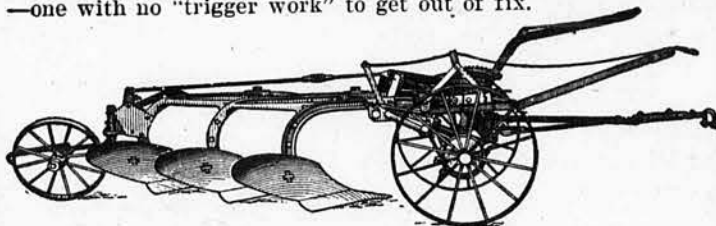


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is that kind. Axles, beams, beam braces and coulter shanks are extra size.

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Front wheels 32-inch in diameter, rear wheel 24-inch, insuring steady running.

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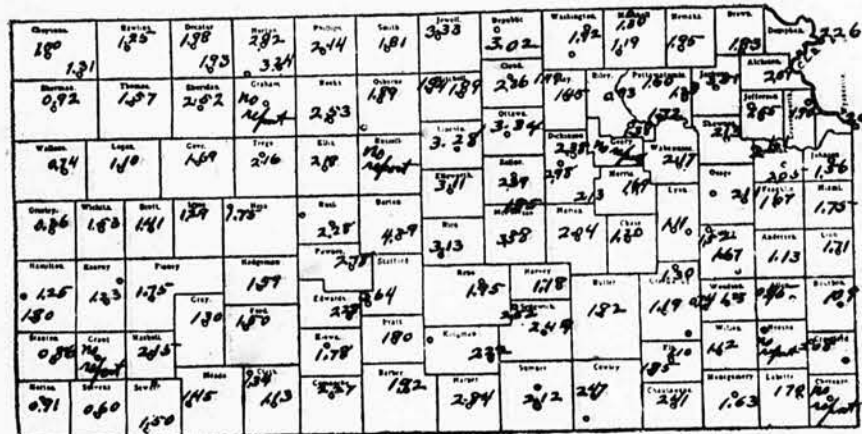
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Are you thoroughly informed in military affairs? The things you ought to know are told concisely, and briefly in the Citizens Military Handbook of 50 pages, heavy durable cover. Price 30 cents a copy. Novelty House, Dept. M. H., Topeka, Kansas

Wheat Yield Will be Large

Spring Work on Farms is Well Advanced

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS



The Amount of Precipitation in Kansas for February is Shown in the Accompanying Map. The Amount was Much More Than Usual.

CONDITIONS are still favorable for a good crop year in Kansas. According to the weather report recently made public by the United States Weather Bureau at Topeka, February was one of the wettest months ever known in the state. A large per cent of the moisture fell as snow, which was well distributed over the state, averaging from 8 to 12 inches in the western part and 4 to 8 inches in the eastern part of Kansas. When it melted it soaked the ground better than it has been for many months. In the western part it remained on the ground all month.

Marshall—Wheat is in excellent condition and prospects are for a perfect stand. Cattle look good, and a great many have been marketed because of feed shortage. Some feed has been shipped in and sells very high. Milk cows are in demand. Considerable land is changing hands at about \$100. Many farmers are moving this spring. Corn, \$1.40; eggs, 32c.—C. A. Kjellberg, March 10.

Hamilton—Country roads are almost impassable. During the last three months we have lost thousands of cattle and what remains are mortgaged for all they may bring this summer. Ninety per cent of the filings

in the register of deeds office are chattel mortgages on farmers' stock for money to buy feed at top prices. Stockmen are working very hard to get feed to the ranches with the caring for their stock, but we are hoping for a good crop year. Warm and garden seeds are scarce and uncertain. Not much stock changing hands. Corn chops, \$2.40; butter, 60c; eggs, 35c; bran, \$2.60.—W. H. Brown, March 8.

Allen—The ground is too wet to begin sowing oats. Wheat prospects are good. Feed is getting scarce thru the county. Fodder, with no corn on, sells as high as \$1 a shock. Hay, \$30; corn, \$1.40; oats, 75c; bran, \$2.30; eggs, 30c; butter, 45c.—J. H. Carson, March 9.

Cheyenne—We had a 1½ inch snow last night, which will benefit the wheat crop, but keep the roads very muddy. A few days of fair weather would put the fields in condition for spring work. Present indications are for a good crop season.—F. M. Hurlock, March 8.

Clark—The thermometer registers 16 degrees below today. The changeable weather is hard on the livestock. We would have plenty of pasture if the weather would stay warm for 10 days. Farmers are nearly out of feed. Hay, \$30; kafir sold recently for 80 cents a shock, 20 bundles to the shock, at a sale.—J. Hamilton, March 4.

Cowley—Only a few farmers have oats ground prepared and no seed has been sowed yet due to snow and rain. Wheat prospects are excellent. Roads have been bad all winter and fields too muddy to pasture. However, alfalfa, pastures and crops will have a good start this spring on account of abundance of moisture.—Fred Page, March 8.

Edwards—Unfavorable weather conditions during the last two weeks have retarded the growth of the wheat crop. Plenty of moisture in the ground. Farmers are eager to get oats seeded, but are unable to get in the wet fields. Eggs, 30c; butter, 38c.—L. A. Spitzer, March 8.

Ellis—We have had very disagreeable weather for several weeks and the roads are in the worst condition for many years. Continued bad weather will work a hardship on the farmers, as nearly every one is out of feed. Eggs, 39c; cream, 50c; butter, 50c; shorts, \$2.40; alfalfa, \$35; hay, \$30.—C. F. Erbert, March 8.

Ellsworth—Many sales were postponed on account of bad roads and storms. The sales held were largely attended and everything sold for good prices, especially machinery. Ground is very wet. Feed is scarce and high in price.—W. L. Reed, March 8.

Franklin—Unsettled weather has prevented oats sowing and many farmers are eager to begin. Wheat is in excellent condition and

now is practically past winter killing. Feed is scarce and we hope grass soon will be ready. Public sales are numerous. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 52c; hay, \$25.—G. D. Elmer, March 8.

Geary—Weather is unsettled and an inch of snow fell on March 7. Roads are very muddy and the ground is too wet to pasture wheat. Feed is scarce and very high. Oats seeding will be late. Not many sows were kept for spring litters.—O. R. Strauss, March 8.

Graham—Stock is doing well considering the changeable weather. Considerable barley will be sowed this spring. Wheat is in excellent condition. Hogs, \$16; corn, \$1.55; cream, 50c; eggs, 30c; potatoes, \$2.—C. L. Kobler, March 8.

Grant—The ground has been covered with snow for 80 days. Most of the livestock is thin and loss has been quite heavy, due to bad weather and shortage of feed. Maize, \$1.50; alfalfa, \$25 to \$32; prairie hay, \$24 to \$30; baled straw, \$10 to \$12.50; eggs, 40c; butterfat, 36c.—C. W. Mahan, March 6.

Greenwood—Freezing weather has greatly delayed oats sowing. Stock is wintering well. The freezing and thawing may damage the late sown wheat, although the crop is in excellent condition now.—John H. Fox, March 8.

Logan—Snow is nearly gone. Water is standing on many of our fields. Cattle are in poor condition and feed is scarce. We have no sale for horses or cattle. Wheat is growing nicely. Corn, \$1.55; cane, \$1.55; oats, 85c; barley, \$1.15; eggs, 35c; butter, 50c; cream, 56c.—T. J. Daw, March 9.

Lyon—Feed is scarce and high. More sales than usual this winter on account of so many farms being sold. Good young horses sell at good prices. Cattle and hogs are in demand. Roads have been in bad condition nearly all winter. Rented farms are scarce. Ground is well soaked.—E. R. Griffith, March 5.

Rawlins—Cattle sell for good prices, but there is little demand for horses. Snow is nearly gone and the roads are nearly impassable. Eggs, 39c; butterfat, 51c; corn, \$1.50; cane seed, \$1; shorts, \$2.60; corn chop, \$3.60. The county is strongly opposed to military training.—A. Madsen, March 6.

Republic—We are getting an abundance of moisture and some very cold weather. The wheat has not begun to grow, but appears to be in good condition. Farmers are eager for warmer weather, so they can begin spring work. Feed is high and scarce. Numerous public sales and everything brings good prices. Butterfat, 55c; hogs, \$16.25; alfalfa, \$28 to \$35.—E. L. Shepard, March 7.

Riley—There has not been much livestock loss here. Farmers are thru cutting wood. No spring work has been done as the fields are too wet. The usual acreage of oats will be sowed this spring. There is plenty of work for men at \$50 a month. Wheat prospects are good. Eggs, 30c; corn, \$1.50.—P. O. Hawkinson, March 8.

Saline—Public sales are well attended and cattle, feed and machinery bring good prices. Snow or rain every other day will make oats sowing very late. Very few hogs or cattle are being sold. Growing wheat looks good. Butterfat, 55c; butter, 40c to 50c; corn, \$1.45 to \$1.57; wheat, \$2.25; alfalfa, \$23 to \$30.—J. P. Nelson, March 8.

Scott—The situation is serious for the stock men with hay at \$33 a ton and cake, \$75. Roads are covered with snow, which makes hauling difficult. Some heavy losses in livestock have been reported. Wheat prospects are good. The soil is well soaked and will be in good condition for spring crops.—J. M. Helfrick, March 4.

Sumner—We have plenty of moisture and the wheat should grow rapidly when the weather moderates. Ground is too wet to prepare for oats sowing. Cattle feeders have been successful the last few weeks. Wheat is \$2.08; corn, \$1.35; oats, 75c; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 54c; hogs, \$16; cattle, \$6.50 to \$11.—E. L. Stocking, March 7.

Woodson—Weather is very cold, with freezing and thawing. Wheat is not so green as it was in January. Oats will be sowed as soon as the fields are dry enough. Feed is scarce and some cattle are thin. Sales are numerous and prices fair.—E. F. Opperman, March 6.

Some of Allen's Plans May Win

(Continued from Page 3.)

"No officer or employee of any state institution shall claim, or accept, any additional compensation or remuneration from the state of Kansas, or any department or sub-division thereof, for any service rendered or performed by him during the period covered by salary schedule, and it shall hereafter be unlawful for any professor, instructor or other employee of any of the said institutions to charge or accept as a personal perquisite any fee or per diem from any individual, society, club, association or community for any service properly belonging to the resident or extension work of the institution in which he is employed. Judging at state and county fairs, livestock shows and county institutes shall be construed to properly belong to the extension work of said institution."

Senator Kimball of Parsons, led an aggressive fight to have this provision knocked out of the bill. He declared that earlier in the session a bill containing this provision had been sent to the judiciary committee by the senate and there killed. He predicted that by cutting out the chance of making extra money by individual effort, the state institutions would lose the best of their professors, already underpaid. Ferrell of Sedan, Keene of Fort Scott, supported Senator Kimball's effort to knock out the proviso. They urged that the legislature was eliminating individual initiative, and that it would be just as logical to prohibit Governor Allen or Senator Capper from conducting their private business while holding office. Senator Whitney, a farmer, made a picturesque appeal for the teacher. However, the section prevailed, 21 to 17. Senator Kimball intended to try for reconsideration of the clause.

Fancy dresses were decidedly in her line, and her life ambition was to keep up the deception of youthful appearance.

"Elizabeth," she called, "did you get the flowers that I am to wear in my hair tonight?"

"Yes, mum," was the reply, "but—"

"But what?"

"I've mislaid the hair, mum."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

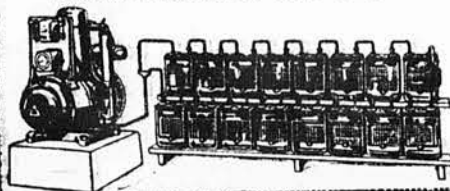


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Prairie Hay Up to \$32 a Ton

An Extraordinary Situation in Feed Markets

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

PRAIRIE HAY prices reached such an extraordinary level, \$32 a ton, the highest in history, that Chicago dealers sent four cars of native Illinois prairie hay to Kansas City. Chicago usually buys prairie and alfalfa in Kansas City. The Kansas City market never before received Illinois hay. Alfalfa sold at a top of \$33 last week. The Illinois prairie was of too poor quality to sell well, but it emphasized the abnormal conditions prevailing in the hay trade of the Southwest as a result of drouth last year, and recent snows and storms. Western Kansas was an eager buyer of straw in Kansas City to tide over suffering cattle herds, paying as much as \$10 a ton. Even prairie classed as packing hay sold up to \$20 a ton! But mild weather and grass will break the market, so dealers are cautious in handling hay.

Plans for increased feeding of cottonseed cake on pastures in Kansas during the grazing season, this year, have led crushers and dealers who handle that feed to question their ability to fill all demands. Inquiries reaching distributors indicate an increase of 50 per cent in such feeding, and it is believed recent snows on ranges of the Southwest will further stimulate the desire to use cake.

It is doubtful whether any feed product is in so strong a position as cottonseed cake and meal. Some buyers of the feed, apparently lacking in technical details of the trade, maintain the strength in cottonseed cake and meal is the result of the continuation of control over prices by the United States Food Administration. However, the fact that cottonseed cake and meal are still under governmental supervision is really proof of the strength of the market. Were price regulations removed, of which there is scarcely a possibility on this crop, crushers and other marketing interests almost generally believe prices would mount skyward. The general expectation is prices will continue at the full maximum level.

Oklahoma and Texas, normally heavy producers of cottonseed cake and meal, are out of the market today, so far as offerings are concerned. Instead of being an important source of supplies, the two Southwestern states rank among the eager buyers of the feed. For instance, Oklahoma is calling upon crushers east of the Mississippi River, where the maximum governmental price is \$5 a ton higher than that which prevails within the state, to supply local needs. The Panhandle of Texas is a large buyer in Mississippi and Louisiana, a situation never before witnessed in trade annals. Another unique development as regards demand and supply conditions in the trade in cottonseed cake and meal is the fact Kansas and all Kansas City territory, including the Middle West, are drawing their requirements of cake from as far south as Mississippi and Louisiana, paying unprecedented prices.

Where It Originates

At present, the bulk of the cottonseed cake moving into Kansas and other Middle Western states originates in Arkansas and Tennessee, and recently some has been received from Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. Cottonseed cake of 41 per cent protein grade shipped from Mississippi crushing plants is quoted at \$68 a ton basis Kansas City rate points, an unprecedented figure, compared with delivered prices of \$60 to \$61 a ton on cake of the same protein content from Oklahoma and Texas crushers. Kansas City territory was never required to go across the Mississippi River for cottonseed cake and meal supplies, normally having free access to an abundance of the feed in Oklahoma and Texas.

Lately, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, in fact all states along the Atlantic coast in the Cotton Belt and the Gulf, have withdrawn offers from domestic markets, having made sales of upward of 100,000 tons of cake for export to Scandinavian countries. The export trade is eager for supplies, owing to failure

to obtain imports from the United States during the war embargo, which was lifted recently. In pre-war periods, the foreigners supplied an outlet for American production of cottonseed cake as broad as had been shared in the domestic field.

Generally, at this season, cottonseed crushers accumulate large supplies of cake and meal for the summer trade. But with the market on a maximum price basis this year, and no possibility of higher values to offset storage, interest and other charges, crushers and other handlers are disposing of their output as soon as available. Demand at the present time is active, which is unusual for this season of the year. It is apparent, therefore, that supplies of cottonseed cake and meal may not be available to fill all requirements of graziers who now are making plans for their summer feeding of the product to cattle on grass.

Cottonseed feed trade interests are, of course, not enthusiastic over the campaign fostered by bankers, producers and others in the South for a reduced cotton acreage this year. Re-

duced production of cotton naturally means a reduced supply of seed for the manufacturers of cake and meal, which, with no 1918 carry-over, may result in continued shortage of cottonseed feed. This shortage, however, may be more than offset by a large harvest of corn and other feed crops in the United States.

The situation as to linseed cake and meal is somewhat similar to the cottonseed feed trade, but prices of the linseed products are not restricted now by the Food Administration. The movement of flax from interior points of the Northwest is insufficient to meet requirements of crushers. Little flaxseed remains in farmers' hands in the Dakotas and other important growing states, and visible stocks are less than normal. Even in normal periods the harvest of flaxseed in this country is insufficient to meet the needs of American crushers, the deficit being made up by imports from Argentine, India and other foreign countries. Imports, now, however, are practically nil, and there is little hope of improvement in this movement before May. Buying of linseed cake and meal in this territory is rather slack, owing to the comparatively high level of prices. Sales have been made recently at around \$65 to \$68 a ton, basis Kansas City. Moderate sales have been made for export.

With a further slight decrease in

the arrivals of corn, and a strengthened demand for carlot offerings, particularly from feeders in nearby territory, prices scored a moderate advance in Kansas City last week, closing at a range of \$1.35 to \$1.47 a bushel, compared with \$1.25 to \$1.39 the preceding week. The March report of the United States Department of Agriculture on farm reserves of corn showed a total of 884,476,000 bushels, or 34.2 per cent of the 1918 harvest of 2,582,814,000 bushels, being slightly above expectations of the trade. More or less nervousness was noticeable owing to the uncertainty over hogs, but the strength in that market brought a better feeling. Indicative of the improved feeding demand was the reduction of more than 125,000 bushels in the stocks of the grain in Kansas City last week.

While the oats markets displayed strength in sympathy with corn, only slight advances occurred. Sales at the close last week were made at 60 cents to 64 cents a bushel, compared with 60 cents to 63½ cents the preceding week. A moderate increase in the movement to Kansas City was witnessed, tho the arrivals still were less than a year ago or the average receipts for this season. Offerings also showed a moderate increase at leading Eastern centers, and with cash demand there still slow, dealers fear a

(Continued on Page 46.)

EVERY one needs a weatherproof coat. On the farm, as well as in the city, it is necessary protection for health and clothing. Get a Raynster. Then you are sure of a coat that will give full service and is worth every cent you pay for it.

The Raynster Label marks the most complete line of weatherproof clothing made. There are heavy rubber-surfaced Raynsters for outdoor work in the fields or driving, storm-defying ulsters, light slip-ons and slickers, fine cloth Raynsters that make the best kind of overcoats as well as being weatherproof.

There are Raynsters for women, girls and boys. Ask for your Raynster in any good clothing store. Be sure to look for the Raynster Label in the collar.

Write for the Raynster Style Book

United States Rubber Company

Clothing Division

New York and Boston

Raynster



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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.

Spring Wheat

What is your opinion about sowing wheat on bottom land? We would like to get the benefit of the high wheat price that is guaranteed for next fall and do not like to miss a chance to profit on the wheat deal while it lasts. What kind of spring wheat would you suggest? CAREY BROTHERS, Emporia, Kan.

I cannot advise the seeding of spring wheat in Lyon county, even considering the good price that will be obtained for wheat next fall and the favorable conditions for starting wheat this spring. My reason for this is the fact that spring wheat is so likely to be seriously damaged or entirely destroyed by heat, hot winds, chinch bugs, rust, or drouth. It is very seldom that spring wheat is not damaged by one of these things. Another point is the difficulty in getting good seed. Practically no spring wheat was raised in Kansas last

year and it would be necessary for you to obtain seed thru seed companies or in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Minnesota, and consequently at a high price. Of course, it is possible that you might raise a good crop. Occasionally we do, but I believe, on the whole, that you would stand much less chance of complete loss of your crop and there would be less expense in growing other crops.

C. S. Salmon.

Veterinary Schools

Please give me a list of schools in the United States that are devoted entirely to veterinary science.

Eagle, Colo.

The following are private veterinary colleges in the United States: 1. St. Joseph Veterinary College, St. Joseph, Mo.; 2. Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago, Ill.; 3. McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago, Ill. The foregoing schools offer courses in veterinary instruction only. In the Middle West, state veterinary schools are maintained at Colorado Agricultural college, at Ft. Collins, Colo.; and at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

R. R. Dykstra.

To Start Cedar Trees

Please give the method for starting cedar trees from the seed and publish it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. N. F. DU BOIS.

The Kansas Experiment station has found that the most satisfactory method of germinating cedar seed is to

stratify the seed in the fall soon after it ripens. Bury the boxes in which the seed is stratified, 10 inches or more under the surface, but where it will freeze. The boxes should remain in the ground thruout the winter and the following summer. The seed may be sown in beds in the fall when taken up, or the boxes may remain in the ground over the second winter and then may be taken up in the spring of the second year and the seed sown immediately. The cedar is a difficult seed to germinate and it is usually much cheaper to buy the few trees needed than to attempt to grow them.

C. A. Scott.

Fistula of the Ear

I have a young filly that has a discharge from the edge of her ears but it seems to come from the base of the ear. This has been noticed ever since the animal was about 4 months old. Please suggest remedy.

Santa Fe, Kan.

S. D. SNAVELY.

This animal is undoubtedly affected with a fistula of the ear. Such a condition is very difficult to cure. Sometimes good results are obtained by taking a long, narrow-bladed knife, introducing it into the tract to the bottom and then laying the entire tract open. The wound thus made is treated daily by painting it with iodine. It is not at all uncommon when such a tract is opened to find that it leads to the bone at the base of the ear. There will then be found a growth at the base of the

ear which frequently contains fully or partially developed teeth or hair. Such a condition is spoken of as a dentigerous cyst. If such a condition is present, a cure can be obtained only by removing all of the foreign growth. Such work should be attempted only by a competent graduate veterinarian.

R. R. Dykstra.

About Milk Goats

Please advise me where I can buy milk goats and state where I can get bulletins and other information about them.

Garnett, Kan.

J. M. CALDWELL.

Robert Backman, of Manhattan, Kan., is the only man whom I know at the present time that has goats for sale. You might write him for prices and description of what he has to sell.

I would suggest also that you write to the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station, Ames, Ia., and also to the California Experiment station at Davis, for their bulletins on milk goats, Mr. J. C. Darst, is secretary of the American Milk Goat Breeders' association, Dayton, Ohio, and I am sure he could give you information on this subject.

J. B. Fitch.

How to Remove Warts

My horse has a wart on his hind leg that causes him a great deal of trouble. Please tell me how to remove it.

Florence, Kan.

GEORGE RAHN.

I believe that the best way to remove the wart from this horse's leg is by surgical means. There is always considerable bleeding following such an operation unless the operator takes special precautions to control it. Immediately after the operation, the wound should be treated by applying a pledget of cotton which has been saturated with a 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde. This latter drug will cause the formation of a hard scab in the course of twenty-four hours, and as often as the scab loosens, the medicine is to be applied. R. R. Dykstra.

Dwarf Hegari Kafir

I would like to have your opinion of Dwarf Hegari kafir. My brother and I raised this kind of kafir last year and had good results.

Stillwater, Okla.

C. F. BERGER.

Dwarf Hegari has not been tested out sufficiently in Kansas to determine its value in comparison with the standard grain sorghums. It has given good results in Kansas the past two seasons and will probably be grown quite extensively in the western part of the state. While it will not likely yield as well as Dwarf milo, the crop it will have to compete with, it has several advantages over milo that are important. The heads grow erect and can be readily harvested with a wheat header. For this reason Hegari may be preferred to milo if the two crops yield about alike. Hegari is superior to milo for forage. Where ordinary kafir can be grown successfully, it should be preferred to Hegari as it is a heavier producing crop. C. C. Cunningham.

Grafting Apple Trees

I have some apple trees that I wish to graft to better fruit varieties. Can you tell me where I can get good grafts and give instructions for grafting?

Arkansas City, Kan.

DICK BRADY.

It is a difficult matter to top graft trees after they are 10 to 12 years old. The work must be very carefully done.

The cleft graft usually is used for top grafting and the scions should be obtained from the desired trees by March 1. They should be kept moist but not wet. The old practice of sticking the cut end into a potato to prevent drying out is still largely used.

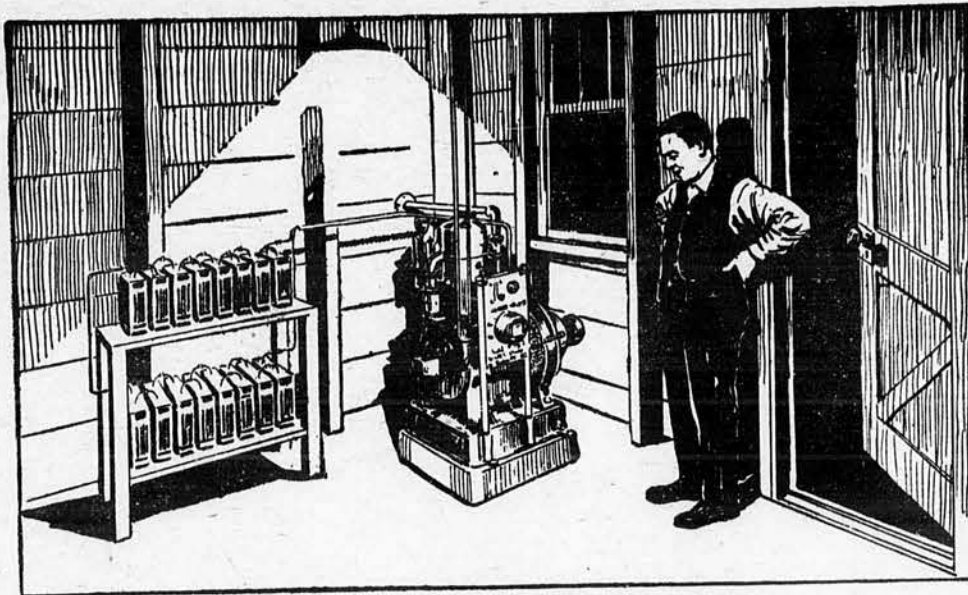
If you use scions from trees in the Arkansas Valley I would suggest that you try to get some Winesap, Missouri Pippin, and Jonathan scions from the orchard of Ralph Dixon as he has one of the most productive orchards in the state and his apples of these and other varieties have been of very good type.

Top grafting is usually done on branches from 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. If the diameter is as much as 2 inches it is desirable to set two scions, one on each side of the stock. If both scions should happen to start allow them both to grow for a year or two in order to help cover the injury and heal the wound. At the beginning of the second year the poorer one of the two may be cut away.

There is considerable danger of the graft being blown out by heavy winds or being broken down by wind after a heavy rain storm and they should be pinched back if they show a tendency to grow long and slender as the union is not very strong for some time.

Albert Dickens.

Western Electric POWER and LIGHT



For every power use, this direct-connected set will furnish the electricity at low cost

The Western Electric Company believes that electric power will do for farming what it has done for other industries. It believes that every business farmer will consider the purchase of a sturdy, dependable power plant when offered by a manufacturer with unlimited resources for making good every promise. It backs up this belief by offering the Western Electric Power and Light plant in one neat, compact unit—the result of many years of experimenting.

The entire plant stands about 4½ feet high. The engine burns kerosene or gasoline; is throttle governed and air cooled.

The plant automatically starts itself at the touch of the starting lever; oils itself automatically; feeds its own fuel automatically by a vacuum feed system; automatically gives a tapering charge to the battery; stops itself when the battery is fully charged. Every automatic feature that can add to simplicity and reliability is found on this Western Electric Plant.

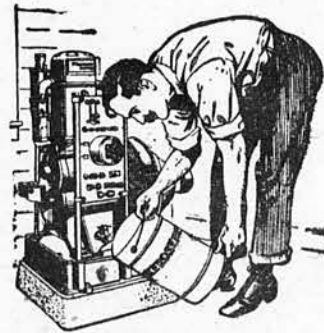
Small motors for pumps, cream separator, fanning mill, etc., can be operated directly from the generator thereby saving the battery for use at night. Many farmers are already using the Western Electric Utility Motor, a ½ horse power motor which can be carried to the work.

The Western Electric man near you will demonstrate this plant to you—and tell you about the many Western Electric labor savers for farm and home; all have been proved practical on farms everywhere.

Write for booklet No. 14-MB and we will tell the Western Electric man to get in touch with you.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., Inc.

608 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
1425-1429 Curtis St., Denver, Col.
500 South Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.



The fuel is poured into the base of the engine which burns kerosene as well as it does gasoline.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Hedge Fences

I should like to know the law as to hedges. I bought a farm. There is a hedge fence on the line between me and my neighbor. He claims all of the hedge because he planted it in an early day. He has half of it cut now.

He has a right to pay from you for half of the hedge. If you pay for half of it you will have the right to claim it.

Ask Woodrow

Did the President have to pay transportation to France, and if so, how much?

The President has a contingent fund to cover traveling expenses. So it may be taken for granted that Mr. Wilson did not pay his expenses out of his own pocket. I have no means of knowing what his traveling expenses were, however. Maybe if you would write Woodrow he would tell you.

The A. O. U. W.

Please give me what information you can in regard to the fraternal order, the A. O. U. W. I wish especially to know of the financial strength of the order, and the value of a \$1,000 policy held by a man 60 years old.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has been in existence 51 years. In 1916 it had a membership of something more than 400,000, and about 4,500 lodges. Since its organization the order has distributed more than 250 million dollars in death benefits. A few years ago its assessment plan was changed, since which time there has been no question so far as I know about its financial solvency. The policy held by a man of 60 years is good so long as the assessments are paid and is worth its face.

Rights of Inheritance

The wife of a man living in this neighborhood died five years ago. He has remarried. There are three children by the first marriage. He has sold the home, and the children have had to rustle for themselves for several years. He gave them nothing. Our lawyer here says the title to the land is no good, and that the children can come in for their share, but our county attorney says they can do nothing because their mother's name was not on the deed. What can they do about it?

If as a matter of fact the real estate sold by the father belonged to the mother, and that fact can be established, the children might be able to maintain an action demanding a division of the proceeds of the sale of the property. If they can prove the property belonged jointly to their father and mother, the court probably would award them a one-fourth interest, but unless they can establish such fact they cannot recover, even if the property was acquired as much by the labor of the mother as the father. The law does not give the wife equal rights in property with her husband. If the husband had died instead of the wife there would, of course, be no question about the right of the children to one-half of the property in the absence of a will.

Crop Reports

In our Grange we have up for discussion this subject: "Since we have Federal and state departments of agriculture why do we not have accurate crop production costs? Could you enlighten us some on this subject?"

I know Mr. Mohler, secretary of our state board of agriculture has been making an effort to get the cost of crop production. The reason there is no satisfactory data on this subject is because no accurate records, or certainly very few accurate records of cost production are kept by farmers. Does W. F. H. know of any farmer who keeps an accurate cost record? If he does he knows an exceptional farmer. How many farmers know just what it has cost to produce a certain crop? Again, the cost of production varies so greatly that it would be very difficult to get at an accurate cost. Suppose, this season, that one farmer has a yield of 40 bushels of wheat an acre. The cost of production in that case will be very low. But suppose his wheat yields only 10 bushels an acre, the cost will be very high. Now, it would be possible for every farmer to keep an accurate or at least an approximately accurate record of the cost of producing every crop on his place, and if all farmers in the state kept such a record then the Department of Agriculture, by making a compilation of these records, could arrive at the

average cost of producing any particular crop in Kansas. Until that is done, however, it is evident that estimates of cost production are very largely guess work. True our agricultural college keeps a record of cost production, but that does not necessarily prove anything so far as general cost production is concerned.

What Would be Fair?

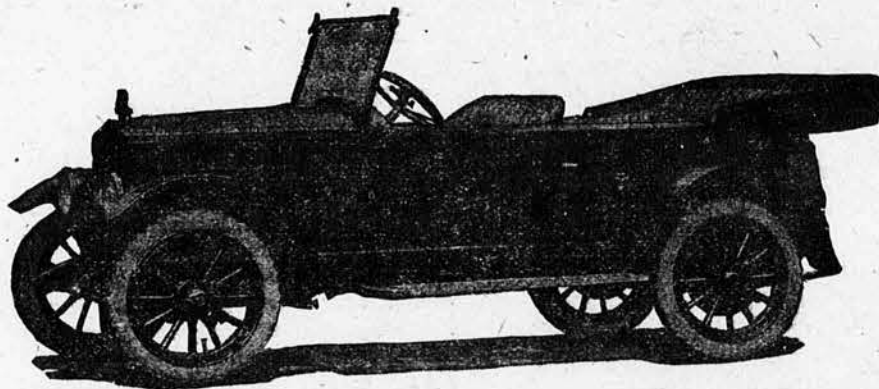
I own 160 acres, 50 acres pasture, the rest under cultivation. Have all good farm machinery; 15 head of cattle; some horses; three good brood sows; some good furniture and an automobile. I intend to rent the farm for one year, leaving everything on the place. Now how must I rent in order to be fair to the renter and myself? I expect to leave in the fall after the crops are harvested. Or would you advise me to sell all but the horses, milk cows and implements?

I think, speaking generally, it is more satisfactory to let the tenant put in his own furniture. Of course you may get a tenant for a single year who will take as good care of your furniture as you would, or rather perhaps as good as your wife will take, but the chances are ten to one that you will not; and nothing is more fruitful of quarrels and hard feelings than furniture broken or marred by some one else.

If your automobile is an old one which you expect to discard in a year, it may be just as well to leave it with the tenant, but if you really care for the machine you had better retain that along with the furniture, unless of course you can arrange to sell both furniture and automobile to the tenant.

In regard to the terms of rental, that depends naturally on the character of the land, proximity to market and school. The tenant can afford to give the landowner more under some conditions than others. Assuming that your farm is well located and good land, there is still a difficulty in determining what is a fair division between the landowner and tenant. So much depends on the ability and personality of the tenant. It is pretty hard to get the best kind of tenant to take a place for a single year. A poor tenant is a bad bargain on any sort of terms while a really good tenant is more to be desired than fine gold. If you can find the right sort of a renter, honest, industrious and a capable manager, I like the partnership plan which has worked well when tried, provided of course that both partners want to do the fair thing. If you go into a partnership I suggest

that you and your tenant partner inventory your property. Estimate a fair value for your land, stock, implements which you provide. Then have a fair estimate of the value of the stock and implements, if any are provided by the tenant, and then estimate the value of the man himself, and his wife who is as necessary to the success of the partnership as he is. In estimating the amount at which they should be capitalized get what would be fair wages for their services if they were working for you or some other person, and then learn what amount of capital that will pay interest upon say at the rate of 6 per cent. By way of illustration, merely, let us suppose a fair joint wage for their services would be \$1,200 a year, that would be the interest on \$20,000 and would represent their fair capitalization. If your farm, stock and implements at a fair valuation amounts to \$20,000 then you and your tenant and wife are equal partners, that is, you own one-half of the capital of the partnership and they own the other half. Having settled the value of each partner's share do as in other partnerships, divide the expenses and divide the profits.



All Praise the Essex—\$1,395

A New Car That Men Have Long Wanted

Thousands Ride In It—Will You?

Note what all are saying about the Essex.

In hundreds of cities it has awakened a greater motor car interest than anyone has seen in years.

Close to a hundred thousand have ridden in the Essex. Ten times as many have been to see it.

The qualities in the Essex which appeal most are those very qualities that are most attractive in the light, cheap car and those of the large, costly one. They are comfort, riding ease, endurance, and elegance at a moderate cost for purchase and operation.

of the way to avoid a rough stretch of road. It goes over the worst roads like a big, costly car.

The Essex is demonstrated on the same steep hills that are used to prove climbing ability by high-powered and costly cars. Speed is shown over the same course that fast cars are demonstrated. Its acceleration is compared to the few cars noted for such performance.

Every Essex Sales Room Now Holds Motordom's Interest

People instantly admire Essex beauty. They speak of the detail and care with which it is finished. They note its lines and talk of features that have been exclusive to costly cars. They are enthusiastic over its riding qualities as shown over rough roads and worn-out pavements. The Essex does not pitch its passengers about. It remains rigid and firm and free from rattles and squeaks no matter how rough the service. There is no need to drive miles out

Buyers Being Placed On Waiting List

Dealers have already booked orders for more cars than they are scheduled to receive before midsummer.

It is doubtful if anyone will be able to get an Essex as promptly as he may want it. But by ordering now the delay won't be quite so long.



Makes Money on Hogs

By fattening 14 shotes at a profit of \$190, Edward Baker, of Bazaar, has converted his father and several of his neighbors to the use of self-feeders in the finishing of hogs. Edward invested in 17 pigs. These cost him on June 1, \$133.24, and he paid out \$138 for 7,360 pounds of corn, \$18 for 900 pounds of shorts, \$29.50 for tankage, and the charge for shipping and hauling amounted to \$16.16. This made a total expenditure of \$344.90. Three of his

pigs died with heat on August 2, and he sold the remainder at the close of the feeding period for \$530 or at a net profit of \$195.10.

Edward's success with the self-feeder induced Mr. Baker to give the cafeteria system of hog feeding a trial, with the result that he later topped the Kansas City market with 90 self-fed hogs. His experience demonstrated to him that the self-feeder saved him about three hours of labor each day. By means of the self-feeder he was able to feed his drove fully $\frac{3}{4}$ of a

mile from the crib where the hogs had access to running water at any time.

Mr. Baker filled the self-feeder every four days and during the intervals the drove required little or no attention.

"I always have been opposed to the use of the self-feeder until my boy joined a pig club and thru its use fattened 14 shotes at a profit of more than \$190," said Mr. Baker recently in commenting upon the practicability of the self-feed system.

Self-feeders are becoming more and more popular in this and other counties

in Kansas where many hogs are fed, and the college at Manhattan is being called upon to supply descriptions and plans for building them.

Plan to Fight Gophers

Farmers in Chase county are planning a thoro-going early spring campaign to rid their farms of gophers which year by year have been responsible for an increasing amount of damage and loss.

They will continue using poisoned baits, dropping them into the runways of the burrowers. Oats soaked in a strychnine sirup is most generally used as the poison bait.

The work was started last year near Strong City. John Wilson, who had charge of the bureau's gopher eradication demonstrations, reports that 90 per cent of the gophers infesting the fields were killed by the first baiting. Before the trial on the farm belonging to Mr. Wilson started, the gophers had burrowed so completely into one field of alfalfa that the owners found it impossible to mow the crop. The entire field was dotted with gopher mounds at the rate of approximately one to each square rod.

The method followed by the Chase county farmers consisted in leveling the mounds by means of harrow or floater, and then placing in the runways the poisoned baits.

The bureau committee which has charge of the gopher eradication campaign here expects to start at some center in the county, complete the work and demonstrate its value, and then gradually spread out into the township and county.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 19.)

Johnson county: Helen Andrew, Reba Cubbison, Ethel Agnew, Norma Reynolds, Nola White, Gladys Bryan, Fredonia Silvers, Ollie Osborn, Myrtle Buckingham, Leone Moll, Mrs. W. A. Andrew, Mrs. John Cubbison, Mrs. Y. Agnew, Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, Mrs. Ernest White, Mrs. A. H. Bryan, Mrs. Alice Sholtz, Mrs. F. R. Harbison, Mrs. Will Moll, Merlyn Andrew, Clare Peer, Henry Lefman, Willie Bryan, W. A. Andrew, Arthur Bryan, Fred Rausch, Leonard White, Lloyd Squires, John Teas, Verner Christman, Harold Moll, Mervon Osborn.

Cora Wilson is a new member in Cloud county. This club has seven girls lined up at present and hopes to obtain three more members before time of entrance closes. The picture shows Cora in front of the hen house in their chicken yard. If all of the girls in her county have the same amount of pep as she you can look for big things in this part of the state. "I went to Concordia to see the trophy cup awarded the pig club boys," Cora wrote. "It is on exhibition in the window of the leading jewelry store. I will do all I can to see the girls' cup in that window next year."

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to know what new features its readers would like to see in its columns. Say what features you like best in our present arrangement. By so doing you will help us to give you a better paper for 1919.

How much did you help in the consumption of the 145 million pounds of cheese used in the United States last year? Insist on cheese with your pie.

RACINE TIRES



Extra-Tested To Yield Your Money's Worth in Miles

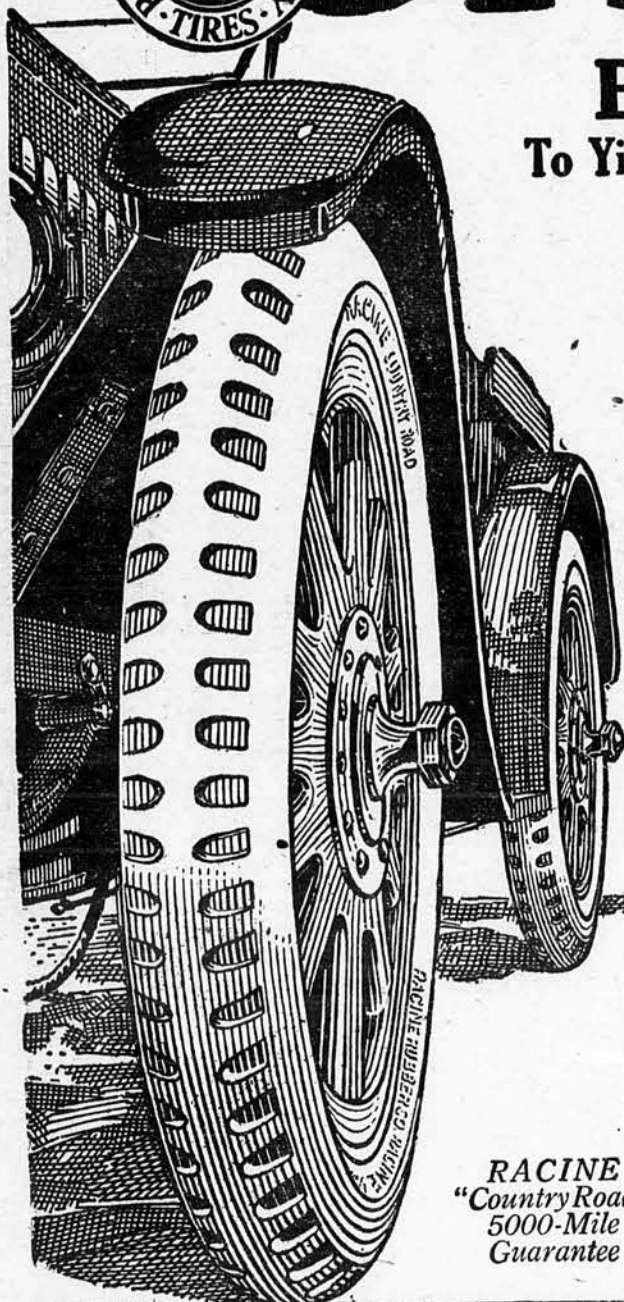
THERE is only one right way to buy tires—on the strict basis of character. Then you run no risk. You are sure to get your money's worth in miles.

By the thousands, farmers are turning to Racine Extra Tested Tires. More and more they realize that "Extra Tested" is the assurance of true tire character. They know that the extra care in Racine Rubber Company factories gives them extra wear, whether they choose the "Country Road" or the "Multi-Mile Cord."

Racine Country Road Tires

Racine Tires are carefully extra tested, step by step through every stage in manufacture. Fabrics and selected rubber are painstakingly selected, inspected, then given all the Racine Extra Tests. Imperfections simply can't slip by.

Racine "Country Road" Tires are specially constructed, as the name implies, for country road service. They have the extra endurance that hard usage demands. It will pay you to do business with the dealers who sell these quality tires.



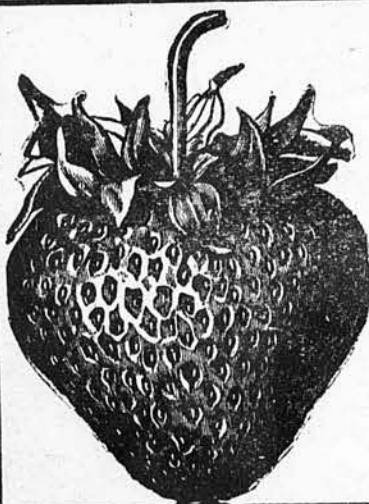
RACINE
"Country Road"
5000-Mile
Guarantee

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

Racine Rubber Company
Racine, Wisconsin

Write for the Informative Book—Extra Tests and Extra Miles

20 Purebred Strawberry Plants



Big, Luscious Berries of the very finest quality, and lots of them, can be grown in the waste space in your back yard or garden. These 20 fine Strawberry Plants include 4 **Genuine Everbearers**. These bear their heaviest crops in the fall. The other varieties bear choice fruit from early spring to very late summer, thus supplying your table with **Strawberries All Season**. Our Home Garden Collection of Purebred Strawberry Plants consists of 20 fine plants, of the following varieties:

Four Mayflower—The earliest good berry that is grown. Of medium size, bright red, produces a nice crop earlier than you expect them.

Four Warfield—Medium early, of good size, deep crimson in color, firm, and of exquisite flavor, it is the favorite strawberry for canning.

Four Senator Dunlap—Large, bright red, sweet, delicious. Long fruit season. Enormous crops of luscious berries.

Special 15-Day Free Offer

We will send the above named Strawberry Plants free and postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.00 or with a 3-year subscription at \$2.00. This offer limited to 15 days.

We will send the above named Strawberry Plants free and postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.00 or with a 3-year subscription at \$2.00. This offer limited to 15 days.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.

Win One of Those Prizes

Have you written that letter about your hobby? What is it that you are more interested in than anything else? Raising chickens, rabbits or other livestock has proved profitable to many farm boys and girls. Your hobby may be of quite a different sort, such as making an interesting collection of some kind. Caring for the birds in the spring, gardening, canning and marketing the product, favorite dishes and how to prepare them will also make interesting subjects.

Prizes will be \$1 for the best letter written by a boy and \$1 for the best letter written by a girl. Send your letter to Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks' Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Who Wants George?

Do you know of any farmers that need experienced farm help in your part of the country? I am 21 years old and have lived on a farm all of my life. George Veters.
Clarion, Mich.

Just Out of Army

Will you get me a job on a farm for the summer, by the month? I have had 15 years' experience as a farm hand. I am just out of the army. I am 28 years old. I want to go to work by March 17. George E. Sager.
Bazaar, Kan.

Man May Begin March 1

I am in need of a married man for general farm work, beginning March 1. I want a man with farm experience and will pay the customary wage. I should like to get in touch with a man wanting work. F. L. Scott.
White City, Kan.

Offers Steady Employment

I want a man to work at general farm labor. I would employ either a single man or a married man without children. I can give steady employment for a period of years, or as long as desired. D. K. Baty.
Plains, Kan.

Prefers Married Man

Could you supply me with a man to work on the farm? I prefer a married man. I will pay him \$60 a month and would supply him with a house near his work. For a single man, I will pay \$35 a month and board. Richard Shanks.
Simpson, Kan.

Found a Worker

I have hired a man thru your issue of February 15, and have gotten about 20 inquiries. I wish you would state in your labor department column that I have hired a man, so as to save me the trouble of answering all of the letters. Wm. C. Knopp.
Chapman, Kan.

Wants Steady Job

I wish to get a steady job on a farm or ranch, or would farm on shares, the owner supplying everything. I am an experienced farmer, having farmed all my life. I do not use tobacco in any form and can give good references. My family consists of myself, wife and two boys, 5 and 7 years old. Please state your terms in first letter. B. McGinnis.
Stafford, Kan.

Place for Both Man and Wife

We have read in the Farmers Mail and Breeze that you will help the soldier boys to get employment. I am a single man and want to employ a man and wife who have been raised on the farm and are capable of doing all kinds of work on a 160-acre farm. We prefer someone 30 years old or over. We can give the right man employment the year around, or we will supply all the equipment and rent for a share of the crops. Parties must be able to provide best of references. No would-be farmers need apply. A. Eckley.
Conway Springs, Kan.

Married Man Desires Work

I would like to know whether you could put me in touch with a job on a farm. I would like to get in the Western or Central part of the state. I am married and have a wife and three children. I want a place by the year where I could have a house, garden, cow and a place for a few chickens. I am a rural mail carrier at present and have been in service eight years. I was raised on a farm and worked there up until I went into rural mail service, so I think I have some farm experience. F. O. Perry.
Lawrence, Kan.

Wants Man Until December

I would like to hire a man and wife from now until December and possibly all winter or longer. I could promise steady farm work until December. I want a man who understands farm work and can go ahead with and handle the ordinary farm machinery. I won't hire a man who smokes cigar-

ets and prefer no smoking and no profane language. I will provide a house for him to live in. We want the man's wife to help my wife one or two days a week and help her thru harvest, haying and threshing. We prefer no children as we have children here; the houses are close together and they might cause inconvenience. I don't know what wages are, but will inquire. I expect to pay what is right. Lyons, Kan. David W. Keller.

Boys Plan Calf Show

Exactly \$1,000 has been offered by J. A. Moser of Kansas City as a premium fund for the first annual show and sale of the Johnson County Hereford Calf club. The sale is to be held in October or November and the farm bureau members expect to have at least 30 youngsters enter the contest on or before April 1.

R. J. Kinzer, Secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' association, who is taking great interest in all of the calf clubs of Kansas, has expressed

confidence that the organization of this competition will aid greatly in making this a still more important Hereford breeding center.

The bureau officials have announced that they will lend their support to the organization of a similar movement for the other breeds of cattle adapted to this county.

Selling More Draft Horses

During the early part of the present season A. P. Coons, manager, for Woods Bros. Co., draft horse importers and dealers, has sold 13 more stallions than for the same period in 1918, and has sold them at a higher average price. Mr. Coons's experience corresponds, with results from recent public sales, which have shown that the best demand was for the better animals, that trade in the best has been brisk and that dragginess has been experienced only on stock that was over age or wrong in some other way. Mr. Coons says the inquiry is better than it was last year, that they are handling

higher priced horses than last year and selling them more quickly.

State Shorthorn Association

During the Kansas National Livestock show at Wichita, a meeting of Kansas Shorthorn breeders was held and a state association formed. Park Salter of Wichita, was elected president, and G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kan., was elected secretary. It is the plan for the Kansas association to take an active part in shows and sales within the state with a view to always insuring such consignments and exhibits of Shorthorns as will bring credit to the breed. Fortunately in this effort the state association will have the hearty co-operation of the Shorthorn record association and its representatives in this territory.

Every farm should have a business office, if it is no more than part of a desk. Here should be kept all accounts, orders, and record books.



MoorMan's

Hog Powder

A Sensible Statement for Sensible Men

WE have taken this space to make you a sensible statement about MoorMan's Hog Powder. It has a tremendous sale all over the United States and has built its sale as the result of direct, money-making benefit to hog raisers. Still it is not a wonder worker.

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FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels. Owen's strain, and the best there is in the state, at from five to twenty-five dollars each. Eggs for hatching at eight dollars per one hundred. J. M. Clevenger, R. R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$6. MRS. IRA Emig, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$7 PER 100. MRS. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

BIG BOURBON RED TOMS, \$7.50. MRS. Lester Benbow, LaCrosse, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. Mrs. Robert Fish, Waverly, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE. J. M. Thompson, Coldwater, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, REASONABLE. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 100; \$1.50 15. Joseph Surdez, R. 2, Onaga, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 EACH. Mrs. Stewart Jordan, Brewster, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.50; 50, \$3.75. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, SEND FOR MATING list. Wm. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 60; \$7 100. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$8 100; prepaid. Mrs. J. Shaffer, Elmont, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 100. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EGGS, \$2 PER 15 prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—COCKERELS AND EGGS. J. K. Hammond, 315 So. Green, Wichita, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$2 PER 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAIN. Setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

PURE BRED BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Fink, Eddy, Okla.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. None better. Elsie Hilyard, Severy, Kan.

12 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5, \$7. Mating list free. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL STRAIN, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. Frank Sheridan, Carmelro, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, 2 and 3 dollars per setting. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM WIN-ning stock, \$3 to \$5. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

THOMPSON BARRED ROCK SETTING, \$2 for 15 eggs. Clay Duncan, 605 West 74th St., Kansas City, Mo.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 PER 100; \$1.50 per setting 15 eggs. Mrs. Anna Orf, Pierceville, Kan.

HARTERS QUALITY RINGLET ROCKS. Range, 30, \$3.50; \$6 100. Prepaid. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. Eggs, \$7 per hundred. Mrs. R. A. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK EGGS. Utility flock, \$8 100. Pens, \$3, \$5, \$7.50. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—EIGHT HENS, FIFTEEN pullets and one cock for sale. Good stock. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL BARRED Rock eggs. Price \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Farm raised. Three to five dollars each. Mrs. Emma Conaway, R. 5, McPherson, 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.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—OPEN range, vigorous stock. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$8 per 100. A. E. Mendenhall, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS FROM good layers. Cockerels, \$2 up. Pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON strain. Eggs, 15, \$1. From pen, \$1.50; hundred, \$5. Mrs. F. R. Wycott, Wilsey, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS, LAYING strain. First pen, 15 eggs, \$3; other pens, 15 eggs, \$1.50. Frank Weldman, 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. FEDERA-tion show, 3 entries—3 prizes. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Cockerels, \$3 up. Edward N. Hall, Junction City, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS, NONE BETTER. GOOD cockerels for sale. Eggs from 1st pen, \$5 per 15, \$2 from other pens. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS, BEST QUALITY. splendid layers. Stock, eggs, chicks. Price reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. For-est Ferguson, Severy, Kan.

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BUFF BOOK FREE. ORDER EGGS NOW. 120, \$10; 50, \$5; 15, \$2. Pens, trap-nested, settings, \$3, \$5. Postpaid. Few cockerels. Haines Buff Leghorn Farm, Rosalia, Kan.

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RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Real quality. Both matings, \$5 pens, \$6 per setting. Utility, \$4 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$2 PER 15. Fertility guaranteed. Lewis Bauer, Dover, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$7. HEN hatched chicks, 20c. Mrs. Geo. Lobaugh, Greenleaf, Kan.

SINGLE COMB EGGS, LARGE DARK RED layers, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Baby chicks, 15 cents. Mrs. F. B. Smith, Route 2, Box 47, Lawrence, Kan.

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 FINE KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN. Reference, Agricultural college. \$4 bu. Tom R. Williams, Valley Center, Kan.
 WHITE HULLED SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$13 per bu.; unhulled, 70 lbs., \$11. Sudan, 20 cents lb. R. L. Snodgrass, Rt. 4, Augusta, Kan.
 PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Hulled. Own growing, 1918. \$13. Sacks, 75 cents. Joseph Weir, Rt. 3, Winfield, Kan.
 EXTRA FINE KAFIR, MILO, AMBER cane, Sudan. Seeds re-cleaned and graded. Write for prices. Weber & Aschman, Nickerson, Kan.
 FOR SALE—NEW RECLEANED PINTO beans, \$6.50 cwt. F. O. B. Stratton, Colo. R. E. Hooper.
 PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, selected, shelled, graded, \$4 per bu. Samples free. J. P. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.
 HIGHEST QUALITY SEED CORN, 90 bushel kinds \$3. Hatching eggs, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, hundred, \$7. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb.
 NANCY HALL SEED SWEET POTATOES, choice stock, \$6.50 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Ft. Smith in bushel hampers. Ft. Smith Seed Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.
 CHERRY TREES—6 EARLY RICHMOND, 4 Montmorency, 5 to 6 feet high, bearing size, extra fine stock, \$3.50. Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.
 PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN AND other varieties. Shelled and graded, \$4 per bu. A few Shorthorn bulls, priced right. A. Case & Sons, Sterling, Kan.
 ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 99% pure, good germination, \$8 per bu. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
 FOR SALE—WHITE SILVER SKIN BOT-tom onion sets. Run 10,000 to bushel. \$4.75 F. O. B. G. C. Curtis, Hutchinson, Kan. Reference, Citizens Bank.
 PLANTS—100 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY, 25 asparagus, 25 Early Harvest blackberry, 6 Mammoth rhubarb, all \$1. postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.
 PURE SCHROCK KAFIR, HAND PICKED, topped, re-cleaned, \$5 cwt. Black Amber cane, re-cleaned, \$4. Sacks free. C. M. Piper, Route 1, Garden City, Kan.
 SUDAN GRASS—FANCY, FRESH, RE-cleaned, no Johnson grass, \$14 per 100 lbs. in good seamless bags. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex.
 FOR SALE—FRESH ALFALFA SEED, 1918 grown, and free from weed seed and grass seed. Price \$8 per bu. Sacks free with 5 bu. lots. Ernest B. Newell, Manhattan, Kan.
 GUARANTEED SEEDS FROM GROWER 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.
 ROCKMONT EVERGREENS WILL GROW where others fail. Will adorn and beautify your grounds twelve months of the year. Catalog of shade trees, shrubs and flowers mailed free. Rockmont Nursery Co., Boulder, Colo.
 FOR SALE—JAPANESE HONEY DRIP sugar cane seed. Four acres will fill a 100 ton silo. It is the dairyman's salvation. Silage saved us, it will save you. Registered Holstein bulls and Airedale pups also. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.
 TREES AND SEEDS—DON'T PLACE YOUR order until you see our prices and terms. Save 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.
 RECLEANED SEEDS—ALFALFA, \$8.75 bu.; kafir, \$2.45; white millet, \$2.10; Siberian millet, \$2.75; Amber cane seed, \$2.15; Orange cane seed, \$2.35; Sumac, \$3.75; Schrocks, \$3.50; seed corn, \$3.25; Sudan, 15c lb.; sacks free. We ship from four warehouses and save you freight. Order right from this ad. Satisfaction or your money back. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

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, \$10.20. 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, black 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.

FOR SALE.

SHEPHERD PONIES FOR SALE. Russell Wakefield, Culver, Kan.
 FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.
 GOOD 8-16 TRACTOR, \$175. OTHER sizes priced right. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.
 FOR SALE OR TRADE—20-4 TRACTOR and equipment. What have you? T. Vance, Dodge City, Kan.
 ONE 15-30 TITAN ENGINE, ONE 14-28 Rumely engine and separator, in good condition. Have been used only year. Write C. W. Norman, Latimer, Kan.
 OIL LAND FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN Vernon oil field, Woodson Co., Kan. \$100 per acre, cash. Growing crops reserved. Inquire S. care Mail and Breeze.
 FOR SALE—EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM 9-16 coal oil tractor, good as new; 10 horse steam engine; 32 inch separator. J. M. Clevenger, R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.
 FOR SALE—NEW CASE SEPARATOR 32x54; Minneapolis engine, 20 horse power, in good condition. Will sell cheap if taken soon. W. S. Sinclair, Burlington, Kan.
 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.

WANTED TO TRADE.

FOR TRADE BY OWNER—6 ROOM HOUSE in Staples, Minnesota. Good R. R. town. Always rent. Cheap western land preferred. Clear for clear. J. C. Harris, Norwich, Kan.

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. Vandegriff, Matheson, Colo.
 FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in "Land's" 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.
 SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good. Also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Cliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

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 pedigreed. 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 price on brick, American and Swiss cheese. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.
 DELICIOUS EXTRACTED HONEY ON approval, quality guaranteed: thirty pounds \$7.35; sixty pounds \$14.90; 120 pounds \$29.75. Sample 15c. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

Prairie Hay Up to \$32 a Ton

(Continued from Page 39.)

congestion. Normally, the East is a heavy buyer of oats at this season, but its recent purchases have been light. Reserves of oats on farms of the country are reported at 588,421,000 bushels, or 38.2 per cent of the production in 1918. Reserves last March were 595,195,000 bushels, or 37.5 per cent; on March 1, 1917, 393,985,000 bushels, or 31.5 per cent; and a 10-year average of 450,822,000 or 36.3 per cent.
 As indicated a week ago, the premium of as much as 20 cents a hundredweight on kafir over corn has practically disappeared, kafir prices having declined. At the close on the Kansas City market last week kafir sold at \$2.35 to \$2.50 a hundredweight for feed purposes. Cash corn closed at a range of \$2.41 to \$2.62 a hundredweight. As a result of the changed price situation, some demand has developed from Eastern poultry manufacturing interests.

Holstein-Friesian Meeting

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas will be held the afternoon of March 24, at the chamber of commerce club rooms at Topeka. On the evening of the same day the chamber of commerce will give a banquet to the Holstein-Friesian breeders who come to the meeting.

The cootie killed a million people during the war, it is claimed. But we have reason to believe that fatalities among the cooties were even larger.—Tacoma Ledger.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

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.

KODAK FINISHING.

KODAKERS—FILM DEVELOPED AND SIX prints, 20c. Floyd Sutton, Golden City, Mo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

WANTED TO BUY.

WANT FORDSON TRACTOR IN GOOD condition. W. L. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.
 WANTED TO BUY—CANARY BIRDS. Higgs, Office Block, Room 15, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED.

50 FARMERS TO SELL IRRIGATED farms. Liberal commission. Write Geo. R. Hankins, Pueblo, Colo.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS—\$120 MONTHLY. Interurban. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age. Booklet free. 812 Electric, Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

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.

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

WANT TO LEASE—FOR 1 YEAR FROM 160 to 200 acres pasture land in Labette, Elk or Wilson county, Kansas. Address A. W. Panknin, Weir, Kan.

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED PHOTO-grapher, 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.

FOR SALE—TWO AVERY TRACTORS, 12-25 h. p.; two Bull tractors, 3 four bottom 14 inch power lift DeTour plows. Three 2-row listers, 4 iron wheel wagons. Aultman Taylor bean huller, also six bean harvesters with extra knives. Everything almost new. These are in western Kansas. Address Chas. L. Rea, Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Genuine comfort if you ask for and get—

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Beware of Imitations—name and trade-mark stamped on the sole.

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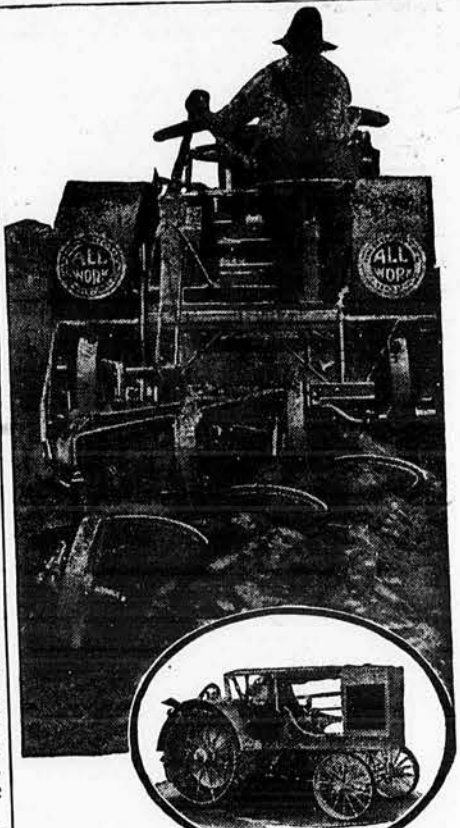


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\$22.00 Swoop Feed Grinder \$28.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
 610 E. Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas.



Wonderful Power
Built Into a Light Tractor

THE ALLWORK is a practical, light-weight, high-powered tractor guaranteed to burn kerosene successfully. Possesses a surplus of inbuilt power for pulling 3 plows through any kind or condition of soil.

Equipped with a large 4-cylinder motor (5-inch bore and 6-inch stroke)—the type and size of engine usually employed to pull 4 plows. This engine is set crosswise on the frame, thus giving direct spur-gear drive. No bevel gears. This assures 10 to 15 per cent more power at the drawbar.

Does all kinds of belt work, too. Will run separator, corn sheller, feed grinder, or do any kind of belt work. It is an all-year-round tractor; gives economical and efficient service Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

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ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY
 Box 30A Quincy, Ill.

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Special Notice All advertising copy must be in the hands of the Real Estate Department by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

KANSAS

145 A., 3 miles out, well imp. Possession. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

200 ACRES, imp.; 50 wheat, goes. \$55 acre. Highberger & Polre, 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.

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.

FOR SALE—119 acres, three miles north of Grantville, 9 miles northeast of Topeka. Address C. J. Alvey, 3312 Strong Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

TO THE FARMER BOY: We can give you an opportunity to make some money, write us. Niquette & Bosworth, Garden City, Kansas.

THOMAS COUNTY—320 acres, all smooth, all in wheat, 7 miles market. Buyer gets all wheat. \$23 per acre. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED ACRES improved wheat farms. Tracts to suit purchaser. Easy terms. Hoover & Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

POSSESSION this spring. Forties, eighties, hundred twenties, hundred sixties. These are bargains, ask for description. Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

176 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles town; good improvements; abundance good water; orchard; timber; good road. Possession. \$13,000. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

GOOD 480 A. CHASE CO. FARM 200 a. in cult., 25 a. alfalfa, bal. bluestem grass. Good water, fair imp. Our best bargain. Price \$20,000. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, 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.

920 ACRES deeded land, 11 miles from Utica, Kan. 180 acres in wheat, 1/4 with sale. Price \$12.50 per acre. Terms. 300 acres leased and fenced goes with sale. Chas. E. Rutherford, Utica, Kansas.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

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.

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.

WANT MERCHANDISE Western land and stock ranches for sale or exchange from owners, at once. Let's start something. C. G. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

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, Kansas.

WHEAT LANDS and ranches, over 16 improved tracts from 160 acres to 3,500 acres. Possession of some can be had this spring. Over 50 tracts unimproved, from 160 acres to two sections. If you mean business see me or write your wants. R. C. Buxton, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM 1/2 mile of railroad town, Allen county, Kansas. All fine laying land, all fenced with woven wire; 6-room house; barn; lots of outbuildings; close to high school. Price \$70 per acre. \$2,500 cash, rest time at 6%. Pos. Mch. 1. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

IMPROVED FARM—240 acres four and a half miles from town on the main line of the Rock Island in Thomas county, Kansas. 350 in cultivation, 200 acres in wheat—one-fourth goes with the place. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Price, \$25 per acre. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE 160 acres creek bottom farm, 120 acres under cultivation, 40 a. pasture, good improvements, close to school, 3 1/2 miles from town, farm is rented for 1919. Owner wants cheaper land. J. C. Murphy, Clyde, 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; 1 1/2 miles northeast Liberal. Come see it. No trades. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 A. with house, barns, sheds, corrals, 20-H. P. mill, and plenty of good water. 80 a. of this in wheat, balance plow land. Also 160 a. choice level pasture cornering on barn; 320 a. choice rolling pasture; 80 a. in wheat and timothy. Will sell all or any part. ASHER ADAMS, Osage City, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 2 miles pavement Ottawa, main road. Good improvements, all level, no breaks. 41 acres wheat, 3/4 goes. \$110.00. 610 acres, 3 miles Franklin county town. Two sets improvements. Excellent stock ranch. \$50.00. Write for descriptive list of other farms. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND 480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles town; 10 wheat, 10 alfalfa; 60 pasture, 40 tame grass; remainder cultivation; 2-story, 8-room house; two barns; granary; stock shed; fine water; 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.

IMPROVED 60 acres, \$4,000. 80 acres, \$50 per acre. 120 choice farm, \$75 per acre. 240 acres, \$60 per acre. 300 acres, \$55 per acre. 453 acre grain and stock farm, \$50 per a. All well located to town and school. Possession March. Terms. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE to come and see this. 200 a., 3 mi. town, 1 mi. school, 32 a. wheat, 34 a. alfalfa, clover and timothy, 25 a. bluegrass and alsike clover pasture, creek bottom, 90 a. cultivation, 22 a. prairie pasture, 18 a. prairie meadow; 3 large barns with concrete bins, hog houses, heneries, workshops, garage, 2 fine 7 and 8 room houses with all modern improvements, large cellars, furnaces, acetylene gas plant; wells and cisterns, good feed lots, shelter and shade, mostly fenced with 5 foot woven and hog wire. \$110 per acre, terms to suit purchaser. No agents, no trades. CHAS. F. NEWMAN, Lebo, Coffey Co., Kansas.

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.

FOR SALE 7 1/4 acres joining Cherokee, Kan., on the north. Good six-room house, small barn, good well and good large cistern, chicken house and smoke house. If interested inquire of O. L. Christie, Box 12, Quenemo, Kansas.

Another Bargain FOR QUICK ACTION 80 acres, 4 1/2 mi. of good town of 500 people, on main line Mo. Pac. R. R. 20 rods to school, good 8-room house, small barn, corn crib and granary 28x28 ft., with driveway, good hen house, plenty of everlasting water, good fine bearing fruit trees, 20 acres timothy and clover meadow, 25 acres good pasture, 30 acres for spring crops of which a part is fall plowing. This farm lays fine and is good soil, is nicely located in good neighborhood with rural mail and telephone, possession can be had this spring if sold at once, or in the next two weeks. Price \$5,500. Terms, \$1,500 down; balance long time at 6% interest. If interested better come at once. Write for list. GEO. M. REYNOLDS, Waverly, Kansas.

FOR SALE 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.

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.

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.

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.

OKLAHOMA KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands. C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

200 FARMS FOR SALE, northeast Oklahoma. Small payment. J. P. Allen, Claremore, Okla.

320 A. HIGHLY IMP. Near Enid. 280 cult. 200 in wheat, 1/2 goes. 40 pasture. \$100 a. Terms. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 Randolph, Enid, Okla.

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.

160 ACRES, highly improved, Washita Valley. Alfalfa land. 60 acres alfalfa, balance all good tillable land, will grow alfalfa. \$100 a. Terms, part cash, balance time. Located three miles from Anadarko. C. J. Scheetz, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

1,000 ACRES good prairie land, 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.

168 ACRES bargain, of creek bottom land, two miles from Medford, the county seat of Grant county, Okla. On the main line of the Rock Island railroad, and on the branch of the Santa Fe. Also on the through auto road from Winthrop to Galveston, which preparations are now being made for a hard surface road. 90 acres of the farm is in cultivation. 15 acres in alfalfa. 65 acres in pasture, and enough of timber in the pasture to make plenty of shade. 35 acres of wheat. The farm is fenced and crossed fenced. About 20 acres with hog fence. 5-room house, combined granary and garage, two chicken houses. The barn is 34x54 with shed attached 20x54. The buildings are about 60 rods from school house. This farm has been improved for a home, but owing to the owners health, he will be compelled to leave the farm, and for this reason this farm is offered for sale at \$80.00 per acre. For further information write to I. H. RUTH & CO., Medford, Okla.

MISSOURI OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

LISTEN, improved 200 acre fruit and stock farm, \$3,500; \$500 down, \$200 year. Others. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

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.

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.

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.

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.

OKLAHOMA KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands. C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

200 FARMS FOR SALE, northeast Oklahoma. Small payment. J. P. Allen, Claremore, Okla.

320 A. HIGHLY IMP. Near Enid. 280 cult. 200 in wheat, 1/2 goes. 40 pasture. \$100 a. Terms. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 Randolph, Enid, Okla.

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.

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ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

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. K. 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 Carson 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, Chicago, Ill.

928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

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.

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.

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.

320 ACRES in Miami county, Kansas. Fairly well improved. 45 miles from Kansas City. Just across line. Good farm. Has three producing oil wells, pumping daily. All of it has oil at depth of 600 to 800 feet. Price \$200 per acre. Will consider \$15,000 to \$20,000 in trade. Balance cash and carry mortgage back on farm. Rio Grande Valley Land Corp., 317 Ry. Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

640 ACRES in Johnson county, Kansas, all land can be cultivated. Highly improved. On Santa Fe Trail. 45 miles from Kansas City. Large cattle barn. Magnificent residence. Ideal livestock and grain farm. Price \$150 per acre. Will consider trade up to \$25,000. Balance part cash and part time. RIO GRANDE VALLEY LAND CORP., 317 Ry. Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Youngsters Grow Sugar Beets To help increase the world's supply of sweetness, sugar beets have been grown by the members of the boys' and girls' clubs this year. Their work has been done under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with the state agricultural college in each of the states where sugar beets can be grown successfully. In New Mexico during the past summer the club members raised about 10 tons of sugar beets. Over 200 gallons of sirup has been made out of part of the roots.

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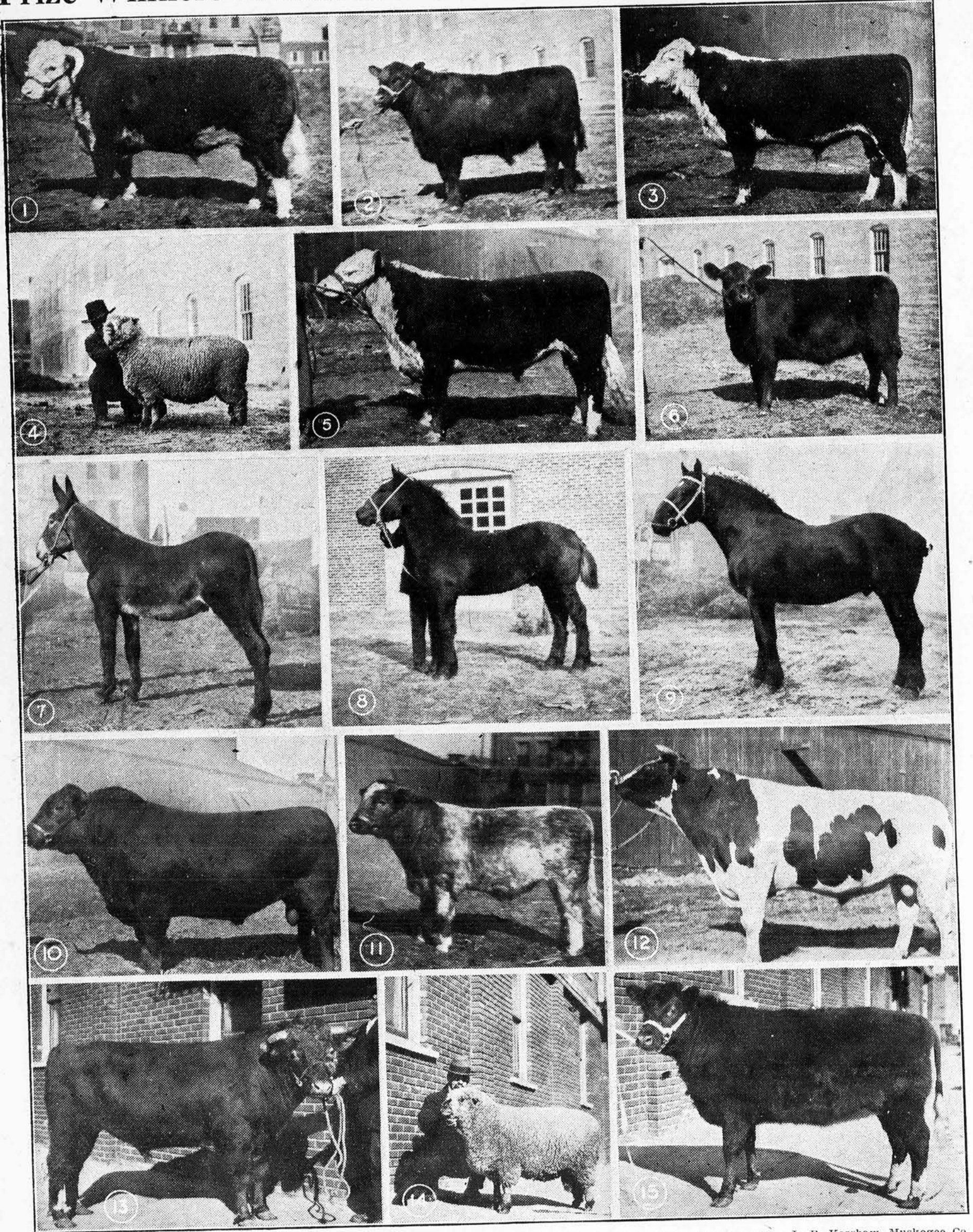
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Prize Winners in Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita



1—Fairholme Prince 19th, grand champion Hereford, Wm. Henn, Jackson Co., Mo. 2—Muskogee Boy 2nd, champion steer, L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee Co., Okla. 3—Royal Boy, 4th prize senior yearling Hereford, A. R. Schlickau, Reno Co., Kan. 4—Champion Shropshire ewe, Homan & Sons, Marion Co., Kan. 5—Platos 8th Standard, senior yearling Polled Hereford, R. H. Langhofer, Dickinson Co., Kan. 6—Blackbird Naomi, junior and grand champion Angus female, J. C. Simpson, McIntosh Co., Okla. 7—Mammoth Duke, grand champion jack, H. T. Hineman, Lane Co., Kan. 8—Cantin, 2nd prize weanling Percheron, Wm. Branson, Osage Co., Kan. 9—Carvictor, grand champion Percheron, W. S. Corsa, Illinois. 10—Brome Ridge Browser, 2nd prize 2-year-old Angus, Emil Hedstrom, Marion Co., Kan. 11—Lavori, 1st prize junior calf, Shorthorn, John Regier, Butler Co., Kan. 12—Sir Rag Apple Korndyke de Kol, champion Holstein, Bock's Dairy, Sedgwick Co., Kan. 13—Hamlet, 3rd prize senior yearling Shorthorn, Meuser & Co., Sumner Co., Kan. 14—Champion Shropshire ram, Kansas State Agricultural college, Riley Co., Kan. 15—Park View Fancy, 1st prize junior heifer calf, Shorthorn, Park Salter, Sedgwick Co., Kan.

Dressed Hogs Go to Europe

Exports of Pork Products are Exceptionally Heavy

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

THOUSANDS of Kansas hogs are moving to Europe in the form of dressed pork. Thus far the exports of pork products from the United States this year total more than 600 million pounds. It is estimated the average dressing percentage of the receipts at the leading stock yards this winter has been about 155 pounds. This means that already in 1919 packers, including those in Kansas City, have sent to Europe the product of approximately 4 million live hogs. Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis have received only about 5 1/2 million hogs thus far this year, compared with 4,800,000 head the corresponding time in 1918. In the first two months last year, the exports of hog products were only 154 million pounds, or less than one-third of the shipments in January and February, 1919. In the same months of 1917, the hog product exports were 202 million pounds.

Market sentiment in general really shows no change from the opinions recently expressed prior to the action of the Food Administration and War Trade Board, March 5, in removing all price restrictions on hogs, which had been in effect since last November on the basis of \$17.10 a hundredweight in Kansas City and \$17.50 in Chicago. The only danger, so the trade maintains, is from frightened liquidation on a large scale, but the supply situation gives no indication of continued runs on enormous proportions. Under the new conditions in the hog market, restrictions may still be put on receipts, while packers are in a position to sell without hindrance to all foreign buyers except the enemy countries of Europe. Arrangements are under way to provide pork from American stock to the enemy countries.

A Doctor Feeds Hogs

Kansas sold more hogs at the top price in Kansas City last week than any other state. The sales were made by Dr. F. L. Murdock of Manhattan, who feeds cattle and hogs on a farm in Pottawatomie county. He sold two loads of Poland Chinas at the top, which was \$18.25, one containing 54 head averaging 350 pounds and the other, containing 69 head, averaging 277 pounds. This price is the highest paid in Kansas City since last November, when the top also was \$18.25. The top was \$19.75 last October in Kansas City, and in March a year ago the best price for hogs on this market was \$17.50. The market showed a rise of 50 to 75 cents last week being the strongest of the winter. Pigs sold as high as \$16 to \$16.50, and choice lights at \$17.90. There was a sharp decrease in receipts.

"These hogs were farrowed last April, and were run on alfalfa pasture thru the summer," said Doctor Murdock. "On November 1, when I put 200 cattle on feed, I let these hogs run in the feedlot, and fed them shelled corn in addition twice a day. During the summer, I fed them corn once a day. I gave each the double treatment for cholera when a month old. They proved profitable, selling well, but the cattle which they followed are scarcely coming up to expectations."

D. C. Wells of Barnes, Wellington county, Kan., sold 64 Duroc Jersey hogs, weighing 317 pounds, at \$18.20. They were April and May pigs, and were finished thru self feeders on corn, ground barley, tankage and alfalfa.

"The Lenten season," said one cattleman in commenting on the cattle market, "should prove no handicap this year. I believe we shall see a healthy demand for all good steers that come in the next 60 or 90 days, with improved prices." Another view, perhaps the more common in the trade, was to this effect: "It seems unlikely that there will be any permanent upturn in prices within the near future; in fact, apparently the market will do well to hold the present level."

After advancing 25 to 40 cents on beef steers, the Kansas City market last week closed steady on this class.

There was a sharp decrease in receipts, but packers repeated complaints of a limited demand for beef. Nebraska cattle topped the market at \$18. The best price on Kansas-fed steers was \$16.75, which was paid for a short-fed load weighing 1,218 pounds. Colorado, Oregon, Utah and Idaho were among the contributors to the supply of steers. Butcher stock displayed a better tone than steers, closing 25 to 40 cents higher. Canners were unchanged. Stockers and feeders started higher with fed cattle, but closed unchanged. The better grades of stock cows and heifers ruled 25 to 50 cents higher, with others steady.

Steers Up to \$18

At the close of the last week in Kansas City, good to choice fed steers were quoted from \$15 to \$18; medium to fair grades at \$13 to \$15. Good to choice feeding steers ruled from \$14 to \$15.50; medium to fair feeding steers, at \$12.50 to \$14; common stocker steers down to \$8 to \$9, and the choicest stockers as high as \$14.50. Fed cows were quoted as high as \$13.65, and those of good quality weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds at \$10.50 to \$13. Fed heifers were quoted up to \$14, and down to \$8. Weighty feeding cows were quoted at \$8 to \$8.50; light cows, \$7 to \$7.50; choice feeding heifers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; stock heifers, \$8 or \$9. Veal calves ranged from \$9.50 to \$13.50, with heavy killing calves at \$9.50 to \$11. Stock calves ranged from \$8 to \$11.

J. F. Chance of Smith Center, Kan., purchased in Kansas City 40 choice heifers, averaging 525 pounds, to feed in a drylot for the early June market. In making the purchase, Mr. Chance saw some fed heifers sell at \$12.50, and figured that, on the basis of this sale, his finished lot should command \$14, providing the market holds steady. "With such a return," said Mr. Chance, "I shall make an encouraging profit on this lot of heifers. I shall start them on 5 bushels of corn a day for the lot, and increase the feed to 12 bushels daily. I shall also feed alfalfa hay, and shall finish off in the last month with about 3 pounds of cottonseed cake to the head every day. I am counting on a gain of 300 pounds in the 90-day feed."

Hope was expressed in the cattle trade for mild weather in Western Kansas and the Panhandle of Texas,

where storms caused additional mortality, and upset trading plans between ranchmen and summer graziers. D. J. McCoy, brand inspector for the Panhandle & Southwestern Stockmen's association, made this report in Kansas City after a trip to Texas. "I never saw more dead cattle in the Panhandle country. It was not uncommon to see 50 or 75 dead steers in one place."

W. B. Evers of Great Bend led in sales of lambs by Kansas feeders in Kansas City last week. Mr. Evers sold 919 head, averaging 65 pounds, at \$19. He bought these lambs February 3 in Kansas City, when they averaged 56 pounds, at \$15.40. There were 924 in the lot. Five died. The lambs were affected with scabies on their arrival in Kansas City, and were yarded about a mile from the regular sheep barns. Mr. Evers figures that this cost him 25 cents a hundredweight in the sale. But his profit on the transaction was fully \$1,000. He fed 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds of corn chop and about the same quantity of ground alfalfa daily, paying \$3.25 a hundredweight for the chop and \$2 a hundredweight for the alfalfa meal. This cost included the use of shed room and payment for the labor in feeding, as Mr. Evers finished the lambs at feeding yards at Emporia.

Kansas City's sheep and lamb market is so attractive it is drawing offerings from Chicago territory in Colorado. The Imperial Valley of California also is going there with lambs. The number still to go to Kansas City

from Kansas is insignificant. The top on lambs last week in Kansas City was \$19.50, a new record for March. The market rose 50 cents to \$1, with short supplies and improved demand for mutton as bullish influences. At the close of the week fed lambs were quoted at \$17 to \$19; fed ewes, \$10 to \$13.25; wethers, \$13.50 to \$14.75.

Breeder Wants Better Laws

One of the few important of the bills which have become laws during the present Kansas legislature, is the anti-profiteering bills introduced by Hon. E. L. Barrier, breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, of Greenwood county, Kansas. As a member of some of the most important committees of the legislature, Mr. Barrier has been a leader in trying to get things done in the interest of the farmers and stockmen of Kansas. He was an important factor in the work of saving the Kansas Agricultural state college from the unfair discrimination in the appropriation bill with which it at first was threatened, and was one of the hardest working and most intelligently active men in either house for other needed legislation.

Buy a Hereford Herd

Schlickau Bros., Haven, Kan., have purchased from J. W. Greenleaf, Greensburg, Kan., the herd bull Johnson Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, together with 40 head of females.

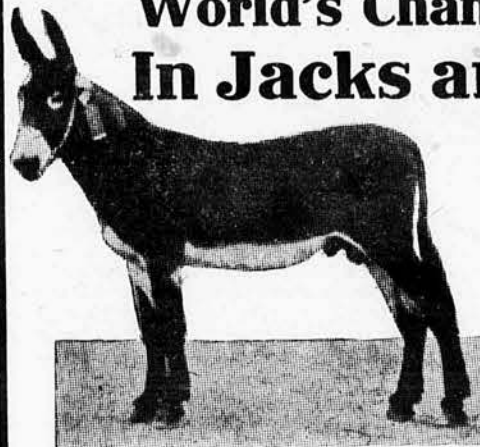
World's Champion Blood In Jacks and Jennets

At Auction

March 25

At Fairview Jack Farm

Dighton, Kan.,

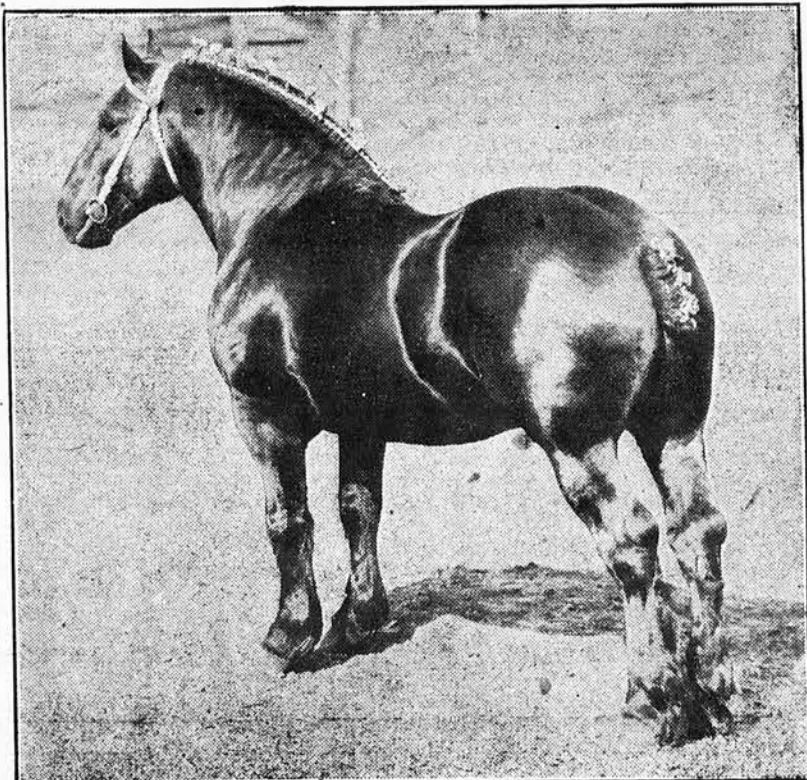


Kansas Chief, Our World's Fair Champion and the Biggest Jack of Champion Form and Quality in the Land.

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

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. Herriff.

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.

Shorthorn Cattle Congress

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

Admirers of the Shorthorn as a beef breed gathered at Chicago recently to see the greatest collection of animals offered for sale this year. Cattle were present from the Mississippi Valley in plenty, with a good sprinkling from the far West and the South. The show which preceded the sale was one of the greatest events of its kind that has ever been held. When looking at the stock in the show ring it was difficult to realize that such animals could be produced in sufficient numbers to justify offering them for sale. It was listed as a show of sale cattle but it could have been called a sale of show cattle as well.

The judging started promptly with two rings at a time. There were four judges. W. C. Rosenberger of Tiffin, Ohio; W. H. Pew, Ravenna, Ohio; J. Charles Yule, Carstairs, Alberta, and Dale Bellows, Maryville, Mo. The judges worked in pairs and worked both sides of the ring until it was time to tie the championships.

When the judging started the crowd was scarce but it kept increasing all morning until by the time the judges were ready to work out the championships the rails around the ring were packed.

On account of the great number of cattle from the Mississippi Valley it was expected that the champion of the show would be an animal from the Middle West. After a hot contest, however, the ribbon was tied on Village Hercules, calved March 10, 1917, owned by Day & Rothrock of Spokane, Wash. Middle West breeders, however, had the satisfaction of knowing that while owned and exhibited from the Far West, the champion was bred by C. A. Strahan of Malvern, Iowa.

The champion female was Richland Beauty, calved in January, 1917. She was bred by Cortland Marshall and got by the bull Rosewood Sultan, but owned and exhibited by C. H. Prescott & Sons of Tawas City, Mich.

Following were the exhibitors from Nebraska and Iowa: L. W. Barhart & Son, Keswick, Ia.; W. B. Bonni-field, Ottumwa, Ia.; G. W. Burge, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; C. V. Bursleson, Maquoketa, Ia.; C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; L. W. Davidson, Stanwood, Ia.; K. F. Dietsch, Broken Bow, Neb.; Dubes & Ohlson, Aurelia, Ia.; J. W. Dugan, Kingsley, Ia.; F. Gallmeyer, Mechanicsville, Ia.; G. F. Gruss, Greenfield, Ia.; Wm. Hirkelman, Elwood, Ia.; Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Ia.; T. J. Kane, Stanwood, Ia.; Loveland Stock Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Ia.; H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; Rhynas Sons & Wells, Stockport, Ia.; J. W. Rhynas, Stockport, Ia.; Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Ia.

The awards follow:

SECTION 1
Bulls calved before Jan. 5, 1916: First, E. H. Jackson, Oakley, Ind., on Huron Son 530978; second, Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., on Ranford 532238; third, Fred Barlow, Galva, Ill., on Hillcrest Commander 462101.

SECTION 2
Bulls calved between May 28, 1916, and Aug. 10, 1917: First, C. A. Strahan, Malvern, Iowa, on Village Hercules 650622; second, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn., on Marshall's Gloster 554996; third, Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, Ont., on Morning Light 613956; fourth, F. C. Barber, Skidmore, Mo., on Village Orangeman 631537; fifth, Robert Crain, Mount Victoria, Md., on Mt. Victoria Favorite 599153. Twenty-eight shown.

SECTION 3
Bulls calved between Aug. 15, 1917, and Nov. 22, 1917: First, Day & Rothrock Co., Sprague, Wash., on Hercules Diamond 704670; second, The Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., on Lucky Thought 691688; third, L. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill., on third, Linwood Admiral 718902; fourth, W. L. Linwood, Admiral 718902; fifth, W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa, on Gallant Dale 655001. Twenty-nine shown.

SECTION 4
Bulls calved between Nov. 25, 1917, and June 30, 1918: First, W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y., on Fond Memory's Model 750046; second, Robert Crain, Mt. Victoria, Md., on Liberty Stamp 721316; third, Day & Rothrock, on Hercules Knight 704671; fourth, I. Smith, Eutaw, Ala., on Meadow Brook Brace 704329; fifth, W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa, on Gallant Dale 655001. Twenty-nine shown.

SECTION 5
Cows and heifers with calves at foot, calved before Feb. 10, 1916: First, Robert Crain, Mt. Victoria, Md., on Mount Victoria Fairy 474993; second, F. Gallmeyer, Mechanicsville, Iowa, on Evangeline 5th 223064; third, Lespedeza Farm, on Lady Ann 18th 248312; fourth, F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo., on Lady Missie 23rd 16806; fifth, F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio, on Lady May 158066.

SECTION 6
Cows and heifers calved between July 29, 1910, and Jan. 15, 1916: First, Allen Cattle Co., on Fanciful 152371; second, Miner, on Lady 22d (twin) 214375; third, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo., on Victoria Maid

18th 498394; fourth, John Owen, Noblesville, Ind., on Ruth Goldendrop 7th 196303; fifth, Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., on Champion Rose 508289. Sixteen shown.

SECTION 7

Heifers calved between April 28, 1916, and June 14, 1917: First, C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich., on Richland Beauty 554882; second, W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa, on Victoria 74th 607986; third, Day & Rothrock, on Hercules Topsy 605964; fourth, J. W. McDermott, on Lady Belle 15th 744763; fifth, I. M. Forbes, on Queen of Scots 52d 617395.

SECTION 8

Heifers calved between June 20, 1917, and Oct. 24, 1917: First, C. H. Prescott, on Richland Fame 664988; second, Dexter Gray, Milton, Wis., on Village Belle 18th 653623; third, on fifth, Frank Brown, Carleton, Ore., on Flora Perfection 708462 and Bonnie Lady 2d 712543; fourth, H. Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb., on Helen 43d 655463. Thirty-five shown.

SECTION 9

Heifers calved between Oct. 25, 1917, and June 28, 1918: First, Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis., on Victoria Rose 3d 674788; second, C. H. Prescott, on Cherry Blossom 632504; third, Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa, on Villager's May 679494; fourth, J. M. Feneran, Henderson, Ill., on Luster Lady 721661; fifth, Robert R. Ward & Sons, Benton, Ill., on Woodland Ionia 693466.

SECTION 10—GROUPS AND CHAMPIONS

One bull and three females, any age, by one consignor: First, C. H. Prescott; second, Forbes & Son; third, Weaver & Gardner; fourth, Dexter Gray.

SECTION 11

Three head, get of one sire, by one consignor: First, Day & Rothrock; second, Forbes & Son; third, W. E. Pritchard; fourth, C. V. Bursleson, Maquoketa, Iowa.

SECTION 12

Best pair, bull and female, by one consignor: First, Day & Rothrock; second, C. H. Prescott; third, W. E. Pritchard; fourth, Forbes & Son.

SECTION 13

Champion bull: Day & Rothrock on Village Hercules 650622.

SECTION 14

Champion cow: C. H. Prescott on Richland Beauty 554882.
Best six, by one consignor: Prescott.

Soon Had a Purebred Herd

An Eastern Kansas farmer bought a registered Shorthorn heifer in 1906 and produced from her and her descendants 94 head in 12 years. There are many cases where the increase is as rapid as this but as a rule the descendants become scattered and the record of increase is not kept. Two brothers in Wisconsin started in 1904 with one registered Shorthorn cow and kept a careful record of the increase and produced in 14 years 119 head.

Any farmer who will start with two or more purebred females and keep the female increase will in the course of four or five years have a very valuable herd that has cost practically nothing but their keep. The bulls which come along from year to year will sell for more money than grades will sell for and the heifers will take the place of the grades which ordinarily the farmer has been raising. The sales should be made from the grades and in a short time only the purebreds will remain on the farm.

This is an easy way to get started with purebred Shorthorns and the profits are certain to be much larger than in raising grades. It doesn't require any better care to grow purebred Shorthorns than ought to be applied to the raising of grades but the better the care the better the results with both. It is the man who cares for his stock that realizes the best results and the largest profits. Raising livestock isn't an endurance contest. It is an effort to get the largest development and profit for the amount of investment in feed and maintenance. That is why the purebred makes the best showing. No stock pays unless well cared for, and for good care the purebred pays best.

Meat Supply From Far North

In anticipation of the time when there will be a shortage of meat in the world men acquainted with the Far North are suggesting the great meat supplies that could be developed there. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, recently made the statement at Edmonton, Alta., that if the musk oxen of the great barrens were given a little scientific care and supervision, they would afford a new and abundant meat supply second only to the great cattle industry of the Canadian wheat belt. Stefansson says the meat of the musk ox is as good as ordinary beef and there is no reason why it should not be sold on all markets and be eaten in all countries. There are 2 million acres of prairie and moss land in the Far North where the animals can feed and care for themselves without shelter or protection. It would be necessary to guard them against decimation by native hunters and the ravages of wolves. If this protection were given and an effort made to propagate

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.



More Weight in the Collar

Means Better Crops, Less Hired Help and Shorter Hours. Get the Weight Thru Purebreds and Have the Kind That Always Sells Well.



HORSES AND JACK STOCK.



REGISTERED KENTUCKY JACKS

I have shipped from my home, Flemingsburg, Ky., 18 head of jacks to Newton, Kan., and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from three to seven years old, height from 14½ hands to 16 hands standard and good performers. I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879, and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load. Any one wanting a good jack call and see me at 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 Bred 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.



PERCHERONS, JACKS, JENNETS and HOLSTEINS

Six Percheron stallions. Our imported 2106-pound herd horse, Ibn (82881) 82281, and two coming 3-year-old 1800-pound horses, 3 weanling horse colts, and a few mares. All registered in P. S. A. Five big black jacks, extra good. Our herd jack, John L., 15½ hands. Two 3-year-old jacks, 15 and 15½ hands. Two registered extra good 2-year-old jacks. Fifteen or 20 large well bred jennets. Four registered Holstein bulls 8 months old. One 2-year-old bull. Red rock prices. Twenty Miles N. E. Topeka. M. G. BIGHAM & SONS, OZAWKIE, KANSAS.

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.

Stallion and Jack For Sale or Trade

1 Belgian horse, Prefared Thlen 2421 (30204). 1 good four-year-old black Mammoth jack, mare broke. Both excellently made animals.

A. H. Lull, R. 4, Box 69, Haddam, Kansas

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.

MY FAMOUS JACK "JOKER" FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Would consider cattle. For further information address me. Amos T. Veverka, Box 102, Wilson, Kan.

For Sale Jacks and Jennets

the right kind from two to nine years old. Correspondence solicited. JNO. C. SCOTT, Napton, Mo.

Jacks or Stallions For Sale or Trade

A bargain. H. W. MORRIS, Atamont, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

and jack for sale. Want to quit business. Anyone interested in such, write me.

Jule Sauvain, R. R. 3, Clifton, Kansas

FOR SALE OR TRADE BLACK MAMMOTH

jack, 9 years old, weight 1,000 pounds. Extra good. Price \$350.

Guy Roush, Lamar, Colorado

EXTRA GOOD BIG JACK

for sale; registered; guaranteed for jennets or mares. W. T. Broughton, Opolis, Kansas.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,

mare, three colts for sale.

Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

TWO FINE REGISTERED Percheron stallions,

grey, coming two and five.

Charles Breuninger, Frankfort, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE or TRADE.

Hugh Hopping, Needesha, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Shetland Pony Stallion.

Black spotted and registered. Henry Tangeman, Newton, Kansas.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

TOPEKA, KANSAS

CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

them it is his opinion they would soon develop into a prolific source of meat supply for civilized markets.

J. L. Rouse, another Northern explorer recently in Edmonton, directed attention to the caribou as another source of meat supply, which, he believes, if properly husbanded, would be practically inexhaustible.

A recent market report makes note of the fact that the reindeer is being developed as a meat animal in Alaska and that a load of reindeer meat has been shipped from there to one of the North Pacific ports for sale in the United States.

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.

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

bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them.

Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. Malone

CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Percheron Stallions

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by

Algarve, a 2300 pound sire, and by Bosquet, an

international grand champion. Priced to sell.

D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Percherons, Shorthorns

For Sale:—One herd stallion, dapple gray, 2129

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 roans, \$125 to \$175 and a few heifers.

Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kan.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

TERRITORY MANAGERS

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A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
William Lauer, Nebraska, 1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.

C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
G. F. Anderson, Iowa and Northeast Nebraska, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Chief Clerk: George Akerstrom.
Assistant: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Jacks and Jennets.

Mch. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Mch. 19—Reuben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.

Mch. 26-27—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Mar. 28—Mitchell County Percheron Breeders; Will Myers, manager; Beloit, Kan. Ass'n, Moe Hicks, Mgr., Farnam, Neb.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sow pigs. Herd headed by RIST'S LONG MODEL, first prize senior yearling boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1918.
Seed oats and seed corn.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

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 immunized and of the best of breeding. Address
J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

The get of these great sires: Our Big Knox, Blue Valley Timm, Walter's Jumbo Timm, and Gathsdale Jones. Gilts reserved for our bred sow sale.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

Poland China Bargains

We must reduce our herd, and offer 15 tried sows, 12 fall yearlings, and 30 spring gilts. They are bred to Wiebe's Big Timm, son of the champion, Big Timm; Mammoth Giant, son of the \$6,000 Gerstale Jones and the \$3,300 record price sow, Mammoth Giantess 13th; Wiebe's Big Bob, and Wiebe's Big Orange. All vaccinated and guaranteed in farrow. Five top spring boars for sale also. We ship on approval, or C. O. D.

G. A. WIEBE & SON,
R. 4, BOX M, BEATRICE, NEB.

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

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.

20 Head of Big, Smooth Fall

yearlings, spring gilts and a few tried sows that have had one litter. Also a few spring boars sired by Big Tecumseh, priced to sell. E. M. Wayde, Rte. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to
THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(PIONEER HERD)
Serviceable boars, a few tried sows and choice fall pigs, pairs and trios.
THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,260 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

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, Goessel, Kan.

Mar 31-Apr. 1—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
Apr. 8—A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla.
Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Klen, 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.
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. 8—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Mo.
Apr. 15—F. J. Searle, Lawrence, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

May 1—Nebraska Holstein breeders, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

Polled Durhams.

Apr. 2—Combination sale, Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.

Poland-China Hogs.

Mar. 21—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.
Mch. 27—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Aug. 6—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.

Sale Reports.

H. L. Knisely, Talmage, Kan., Dickinson county, dispersed his herd of registered Angus cattle at his farm as he had advertised to do February 26. The day was very bad and the roads almost impassable but the sale was held just the same. Thirty-six head sold for an average of \$115.75. The top was \$300, paid for the cow industry Princess and her two weeks' old calf. With good roads and weather this sale would have been much better.

R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan., sold Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in the blizzard February 28. As the storm was not so bad the day before a good many started and got to the sale the night before. But it was too bad for anyone to start out in cars the day of the sale. However as a few had come some distance for the sale Mr. Mather decided to start the sale and give everyone a chance to buy. He sold 28 head when he and his auctioneer, Col. McCulloch, decided that everyone was supplied and the sale was stopped. They made an average of \$60 for the 28 head.

Southwestern Nebraska Shorthorn Sale.

109 head averaged \$200.50.
The third annual sale held by the Southwestern Shorthorn Breeders was held at Cambridge, Neb., March 5th and 6th. Roads were bad and the storm the day before the sale kept many buyers from attending who would otherwise have been at the sale ring. The cattle offered were the best lot ever put in the ring by this association. This sale made a greater local distribution of cattle than any sale ever held in this part of the country. The 109 head sold went to 53 different buyers, all from the state of Nebraska. The general average was not high but showed that there is a good profit in the business even under adverse conditions. Cols. Kraschel and Snell handled the sale in a manner that was pleasing to both buyers and sellers.

Many Breeders at Moser's Sale.

33 head averaged \$129.40.
Fern J. Moser's March 6 sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows came pretty near being his best sale so far in 1919. His average on 33 head was \$129.40 and the top was \$500 paid for a splendid young sow bred to The Reaper. It was a good day and it was a representative lot of breeders from over northern Kansas principally that gathered at Sabetha for this sale. The Rock Island train from St. Joe and the south brought the largest crowd and everyone was taken in Mr. Moser's big Republic truck and autos to Mr. and Mrs. Moser's beautiful farm home about two miles north of town where Mrs. Moser served a splendid dinner to their guests. After dinner everyone had the opportunity of looking at the two great herd boars in this herd, The Reaper and Goldfinder, two boars to which the principal part of the sale offering was bred.

B. R. Anderson Sold In a Snowstorm.

52 head averaged \$76.
B. R. Anderson's postponed Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at McPherson, Kan., was held last Thursday, March 6 in another snow storm. However the sale was quite a success also not as much so as the quality of the offering deserved. But anyway Mr. Anderson was well pleased with the support given him by his neighbors and the breeders that were able to attend. The average of \$76 on 52 head was not bad at all considering the fact that all sales have been below what they should have been in averages this winter. The top was \$120 for a nice one which went to B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan. The heaviest buyer in the sale was Hoffman Bros., Hope, Kan., who bought six head. S. P. Crumpacker, McPherson, was the next heaviest buyer, getting five head. M. J. Askland, Osage City, Kan., bought a nice one for \$82.30. The offering was well received and fully appreciated by those who were present. "Burt" Anderson is one fortunate breeder in being fully appreciated by the town and county of McPherson. He is a successful young farmer who is building up one of the real good herds of Duroc Jerseys in the West. He deserves to succeed and he is doing it.

Blizzards Couldn't Beat Zink.

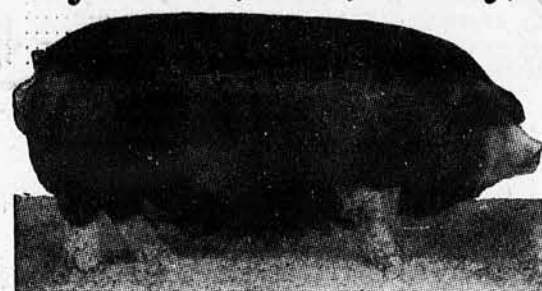
40 bred sows averaged \$110.
W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan., made a successful sale in spite of postponement and blizzards. His first date, Feb. 14, no trains could run. It was put off till March, and another snow blizzard was raging, and autos could not get far without great difficulty. But his sale was a success in spite of all these handicaps. W. W. Otey, of Winfield, Kan., who attended the sale, sends us the following comment: Forty head of sows and gilts bred to his two boars averaged a little over \$110, which is a big average for Kansas

Schrader's Big Poland Chinas

Choice tried sows of richest breeding.
Choice spring gilts, the big stretchy kind.

All bred for March and April farrow. June and July gilts sold open with a breeding privilege to my herd boar, Kansas Model.

Clay Center, Kan., Friday, March 21, 1919



Three June gilts, daughters of Big Bob Wonder. Breeding privilege to Kansas Model.

Sows by Big Bob Wonder, Black Orange, Long Chief, Kansas Model, Blue Valley Timm, Big Masterpiece.

This offering is one of real merit. It has been well grown and represents the best big type Poland China families in the country. Catalogs are ready to mail as soon as you send me your name and address. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in my care, Clay Center, Kan. For catalog address

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Hartman's March Poland China Sale

50 HEAD—50 HEAD

Consisting of five yearling sows and 35 spring gilts, all bred for April and May farrow. 10 fall boars, the actual tops of my big fall crop of boars. At the farm,

Elmo, Kan., Friday, March 28

The 35 spring gilts are the strictly big kind and many of them will weigh 350 sale day. They are by Elmo Valley Giant, A. Big Wonder, Gerstale Monster, Elmo Valley, and other noted sires. They are bred to my herd boars for April and May farrow. I promise you extra size and big litters. Everything immunized by an expert. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kansas

W. C. Curphey, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Note: I will also sell on the same day 40 high grade Shorthorn cows. They are young cows with calves at foot.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real herd boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation. A few bred sows and a few boars, everything immunized and satisfaction guaranteed in every way, priced reasonable. Write me.
ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Good breeding, December pigs, both sex. Weight about 40 pounds. The kind that make good breeding stock. For quick sale, \$30.00 each. LLOYD & BRANIC. Some Nook Farm, Council Grove, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address,
B. R. ANDERSON, MCPHERSON, KANSAS

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.
FERN J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANSAS

Duroc Bred Gilts

A few good gilts for April farrow, bred to Uneeda High Orion and Crimson Illustrators. Remember 24 sows and gilts in our last sale bred to Uneeda High Orion averaged \$140. Quick Sale Price.
ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, 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

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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. 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, Red'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

Bred Sows \$60.00. Bred Gilts \$50.00. January pigs \$15.00 each for immediate shipment.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan

MUELLER'S DUROCS

Bred gilts and tried sows bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for spring litters, a nice lot of pigs. Registered and delivered free for \$25. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immune to extent of purchase price. Choice Sept. boars, gilts, \$30 each. Few tried sows, \$75. All stock recorded.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

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.

Bargain Duroc Bred Gilts

25 head good fall yearling and spring gilts for early farrow, bred to the Mighty Sire, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, and Orion Cherry King 29th. Price, 10 at \$50 each, 10 at \$60. 5 at \$75. SEND Check for choice. Guarantee satisfaction. W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas.

with corn shipped from Iowa. Twenty-four bred to his great young boar, Uneeda High Orion, averaged \$140. This wonderful young boar, which sold for \$1,506 in the Linniger's sale, was the top price out of the world record litter. He was the attraction of the sale. John D. Snyder, who has been selling hogs for fourteen years pronounced him the greatest he ever saw. After hard service, within five days of a year old, and only in growing flesh, he just lacked 7 of

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldman and readers for whom I have sold.

HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? Write for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Car-genter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred Livestock Auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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, still in immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

Hampshires on Approval

Won highest honors Kan. state fair 1918. Tried sows for sale. Also gilts weighing 275 lbs. All bred to a champion. Fall pigs, either sex, pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall County.

MESSENGER BOY BREED

Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE BOAR PIGS

will be seven months old 21st of March. Papers furnished. WILL MELLECHER, Spearville, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fair 1917. I ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.

Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

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 everything. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Priced reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

SUNFLOWER HERD CHESTER WHITES.

Large type boars ready for service. Pigs. Lloyd Cole, N. Topeka, Kansas.

O. I. C. OPEN GILTS AND SOME NOV.

male pigs. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

LARGE BERKSHIRES

Everything sold excepting a few fall gilts. R. C. OBRECHT, R. 28, TOPEKA, KANSAS

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE

A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams.

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

195 Western Ewes For Sale

Or will sell half; good, healthy, well wintered; bred to Shropshire bucks to 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.

100 NATIVE EWES WITH LAMBS

Ewes are yearlings and up, with 110 January lambs at side. W. J. Robinson, Viola, 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.

500 pounds, weighed, not guessed. Below is a list of representative sales of over \$100:

Lot		
1	W. H. Fulk, Turon, Kan.	\$200.00
2	W. H. Fulk, Turon, Kan.	146.00
3	W. H. Fulk, Turon, Kan.	207.50
4	A. B. Simpson, Stafford, Kan.	405.00
5	W. R. Lowery, Stafford, Kan.	145.00
6	J. H. Ball, Wichita, Kan.	110.00
7	J. H. Ball, Wichita, Kan.	160.00
8	G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.	161.50
9	W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.	137.50
10	W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.	120.00
11	K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.	147.00
12	K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.	150.00
13	W. R. Jenkins, Stafford, Kan.	100.00
14	W. H. Leabo, Turon, Kan.	100.00
15	M. A. Shultz, Varner, Kan.	100.00
16	Geo. Leabo, Turon, Kan.	102.50
17	Geo. Leabo, Turon, Kan.	100.00
18	J. E. Petford, Staffordville, Kan.	107.50
19	Floyd Warnock, Turon, Kan.	105.00
20	Floyd Warnock, Turon, Kan.	102.50
21	Cliff Shonline, Turon, Kan.	100.00
22	A. B. Horton, Turon, Kan.	100.00
23	W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.	100.00

Hereford Round-Up Sale.

545 head averaged.....\$399.81

273 bulls averaged.....353.80

272 females averaged.....446.04

The biggest sale in the history of Here-

fords is the only way to classify the annual

Round-Up sale of Herefords held at Kansas

City, March 3 to 6. With about 600 head

on the grounds, consigned from a dozen dif-

ferent states, the buyers, who came from

coast to coast and Canada to Old Mexico,

could fill their wants whether they called

for a herd header, a group of foundation

cows or a carload of range bulls.

The sales from day to day started prompt-

ly and were marked through by bidding that

was dragged a bit on the poorer animals but

was spirited on most all the good things that

entered the ring. The offering was so divided

that buyers of a single class could attend

just one day of the sale and know that the

class of animals they desired would be sold

at that time.

The first day saw the sale of the cheaper

class of bulls. Some buyers who were after

real herd headers had wired in that they

could not reach Kansas City by the first

day, and other buyers, who were on hand

for the purchase of carload lots to go to the

range, had signified a desire to get their

loads and get away. Carloads of good range

types went from this first day's sale to Ne-

vada, Utah, Colorado, California and Texas,

while some Kansas City bull buyers put in a

supply to meet a late spring demand from

range and big farm districts. Individual

animals of slightly better type were distrib-

uted as far north as Wisconsin and south

to Georgia. There were no sensational prices

the first day, the top being the two-year-old

Beau Donald Again which went to J. S. Lan-

caster of Liberty, Mo., for \$600. The average

on the 150 bulls sold was \$243.16.

The second day of the sale brought out

the choice bulls of the sale together with a

few of the good females. It was originally

intended to finish up the bull offering but

it was indicated that some bull buyers were

still on their way to the sale so forty head

were held over to the last day. The second

day a good many lots brought over the

thousand dollar mark and the feature of

the day was the herd bull, Mischief Mixer,

that went to Geo. Baker, of Denver, Colo.,

for \$7,000. J. H. Keith of Coffeyville, Kan.,

took home the good two-year-old, Keep On

Fairfax, for 2,425. O'Shea Bros. of Blaine,

Kan., were conceded to have taken a bar-

gain in the aged bull Mason Stanway at

\$1,000. The three-year-old Bocaldo 8th

brought \$1,000 and went to Feath Bros. of

Allen, Neb. A. L. Churchill took the aged

bull, Beau Meridian, to Enid, Okla., for

\$1,500. Clement Fairfax went back to the

home of the Fairfax's for \$1,100. Barney

Hoak, Appleton, Ia., paid \$1,200 for the

three-year-old Repeater 93rd. Prince

Mischief stayed in Missouri at \$1,550, going to

the herd of W. B. Wallace of Holden.

The few females offered the second day

went to Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Colorado

and Louisiana. The third day's sale was

made with better than a hundred head of

females. A large per cent of this offering

went as foundation stock for new herds.

B. F. Bush started a new herd on his Mis-

souri River farm located at Creve-Coeur

Lake near St. Louis. A good bunch of cows

went to Massachusetts to go on farms near

Amherst, South Dakota and Mississippi were

two new states on the buyers' list that were

not represented in the bull sales. Nine cows

went over a thousand dollars, with a top

price of \$1,950 paid for Harris's Princess

\$2nd, a ten year old cow with calf at foot

that went to S. A. Farmer, Pearl, Mo. The

133 head of females totaled \$70,300 an average

of \$528.57.

The total price paid for the 545 animals

in the four days sales was \$217,920. The

273 bulls totaled \$96,595 and the 272 females

\$121,325.

Field Notes.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Twenty registered Jersey cows, long year-

lings to 5-year-olds, are for sale by J. H.

Myers, Washington, Kan. They will all be

fresh soon. To move them at once they will

be sold at grade price, the carrying some

of the best blood in the state.—Advertisement.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. has a few

Chester White summer and fall boars of the

big stretchy type, for sale. These boars are

sired by the first prize boar at Topeka in

1918. He wants to either sell you one of

these boars or book your order for a spring

pig by one of these famous sires.—Adver-

tisement.

Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan., Clay

County, is a Shorthorn breeder who starts

his advertisement in this issue of the Farm-

ers Mail and Breeze. He offers two young

bulls ready for service, one by Select Goods

and the other by his herd bull, Orange

Victor. Write him for descriptions and prices

of these bulls. They will be priced worth

the money and they are good.—Advertisement.

J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan., is the

owner of one of the best little herds of

Angus cattle in the state. He has for sale

now five young bulls, ranging in ages from

10 to 12 months old and they are right in

every respect and will be priced right to

move them soon. "Cherryvale Angus Farm"

is located about two miles south of town

and you are invited to come and see these

splendid young bulls, especially if you are

in the market for a good one. Write today

for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Place To Sell a Few Shorthorns.

The Mitchell county Shorthorn breeders'

consignment sale at Beloit, Kan., April 16

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

Phone 1602

3 Polled Durham Bulls For Sale

two red yearlings and one roan, two in April. Good individuals. A. I. MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS.

Polled Durham Bull and Mammoth Jack

Both tried. Jack extra good breeder. Bull double registered, good breeder.

J. A. MILLER, QUINTER, KANSAS

Double Standard Polled Durham Bulls

—several good ones, year old in April, color red.

R. T. VANDEVENTER & SON, MANKATO, KAN.

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

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 &

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)

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)

SUNLIGHT 455282

Is a four-year-old grandson of Avondale that will weigh 2500 pounds. Deep red. A splendid bargain. Also seven young Scotch topped bulls from seven to 18 months old. Big rugged fellows, lots of bone and size and ready for business. For prices, etc., address, H. S. ANDERSON, HOLTON, KANSAS

DOYLE SPRING STOCK FARM

Offers choice Scotch and Scotchtop Shorthorn bulls. White and roans, large growthy fellows, ready for service. F. P. WILSON, PEABODY, KAN.

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

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.

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

Is an assured success. Manager Will Myers would like to secure a few more good ones for the sale before closing the entries. E. E. Booker, Beloit, Kan., Geo. Beemis, Cawker City, Kan., and A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan., are the three largest consignors to the sale so far. If you would like to put something good in this sale write Manager Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., at once and tell him what you have. He will have to have the information soon if you are going in.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Bull Bargains.

Warren Watts manager of the Crescent Acres Farm, at Clay Center, Kan., is offering eight head of good Scotch topped yearling bulls for sale. These bulls are out of the right kind of cows and are sired by The Cardinal, one of the well bred herd bulls of the state. Anyone wanting a young bull that will improve the beef qualities of his farm cattle and will at the same time retain the good milking qualities should write to Mr. Watts at once. These bulls are priced right as their room is needed to care for the coming calf crop and when once priced they will sell quick. Mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Choice Polands at Clay Center, March 21.

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., breeder of strictly big Poland Chinas, is selling a draft of bred sows and gilts in Clay Center, Kan., Friday, March 21 that will be of the very highest quality. There will be three June gilts sired by old Big Bob Wonder that are sold open and that will prove to be as good as any sold in any sale this winter. You can verify this statement by attending this sale. The rest of the offering is in the same class. Write today for the catalog. J. W. Johnson, of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, will attend this sale and bids may be sent to him at Clay Center in care of Mr. Schrader.—Advertisement.

Great Holstein Offering.

Harry W. Mollhagen of Bushon, Kansas is selling an unusually good bunch of Holsteins at Topeka on March 25. Included in the sale are a liberal offering of the blood of his great herd sires Canary Butter Boy King and Sunflower King Walker. The main part of the cattle to be sold are cows and heifers of useful ages but there will be a few extra well bred bulls for the man that wants a dairy bull to better his farm herd. Write to Mr. Mollhagen, mentioning the Mail and Breeze, for more detailed information as to the animals to be sold. Describe your wants to him that he may advise you which animals in the sale will meet your needs.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman's Sale March 28.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., has changed the date of his Poland China bred gilt sale to Friday, March 28. The sale will be held at the farm and free conveyance will be furnished to and from town and also from Elmo which is on the Missouri Pacific. Forty bred spring gilts and yearling sows bred to farrow in April and May and 10 summer and fall boars that are real head of the material make up the offering. The catalog explains everything and you can get it by return mail by sending your name and address to J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. This is a splendid offering of big, well grown spring gilts and yearling sows that are bred for April and May farrow. Plan to be there on this date.—Advertisement.

Here is Something in Shorthorn Cattle.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., are Shorthorn breeders advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze at the present time. They have three great young bulls, ready for service for sale. These familiar with the operations of Wm. Wales, the veteran breeder of central Kansas who has been in the Shorthorn business for more than 30 years and his son-in-law and partner, S. B. Young, who has been in the business about half of that time, know that when they say they have three young bulls that are of exceptional values that they are but worthy of your consideration if you want to buy a herd bull that is right. They will be pleased to give you full descriptions and prices if you will write them at once.—Advertisement.

The Wilcox Holsteins March 26.

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan., will sell a draft of 78 head of pure bred Holsteins in the sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, March 26, which is the day following the Association sale at the same place. Mr. Wilcox is one of the best known breeders of pure bred Holsteins in the West. Until two years ago he lived at Abilene where he built up his herd. He is selling in this sale a splendid lot of cattle and Doctor Mott, who is managing the sale, has pronounced the offering one of great merit. In fact if it had not been so, Mr. Mott would not have consented to sell for them on the day following the association sale which will prove the strongest offering ever made in the state. You will be interested in this great sale and should come prepared to stay for it. Sales Manager Mott will send you the catalog upon application. Address him at Herington, Kan., for one.—Advertisement.

The Big Kansas Holstein Sale.

Every Holstein breeder and everyone interested in Holsteins, either high grades or pure breeds should be in Topeka, Kan., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24, 25 and 26 for the big annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian association and the big Association sale on the 25th and the A. B. Wilcox sale on the 26th. The association will spend Monday attending to affairs of the association and visiting. The headquarters will be the club rooms of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce. In the evening at 6.30 the chamber of commerce will serve a banquet to the visitors and a splendid program has been prepared by secretary Neale of the association. On Tuesday, March 25, there will be sold in the modern sale barn at the fair grounds in Topeka, the strongest offering of 80 head of Holsteins ever sold in Kansas. Sales Manager W. H. Mott, of Herington, who has the management of the sale, has placed his stamp of approval upon it as being without question the best offering ever made in the state. Competent judges were secured early by Mr. Mott from the dairy department of the Agricultural college to pass on the consignments as they were offered and his instructions were not to accept anything that would not come up to the high standard of excellency established by the sales committee for association sales. Consequently this offering of 80 head is one made up from 20 herds in Kansas of individuals that very likely could not have been bought at private sale but have been consigned to this sale to help make it one of the greatest offerings of the season. The

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.

Three Days Combination Sale of
Shorthorns & Polled Durhams
In South Omaha, Neb., Monday,
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 31, April 1 & 2

180 Head of Shorthorns sell the first two days. 125 females,—50 calves at foot,—choice string of heifers.
55 Bulls. 100 head of Scotch cattle.
50 Polled Durhams sell on Wednesday, 35 bulls.
1500 catalogs will be mailed out. Get yours. Mention the catalog you are interested in and write to

H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Nebraska
Manager of Sale

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS DOVER, KAN.
(Ry. Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (Ry. Station, Willard, on Rock Island)



STEPHENSON SHORTHORNS

Because of continued ill health I shall offer for sale my entire herd of registered Shorthorns consisting of 35 cows in calf or calf at side.

14 splendid two-year-old heifers.
9 splendid yearling heifers.
3 yr. bulls—1 roan, 2 reds.
2 herd bulls—grandsons of Gallant Knight and Avondale, 1 roan and 1 red. These are well bred cattle in good flesh and will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser at bargain prices. Come early and make your selections. All visitors met at the station on notice.

H. C. STEPHENSON, CLEMENTS, KANSAS
Main line A. T. & S. F., 35 miles west of Emporia.

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 growthy, fellows, priced to sell quickly. Can ship Rock Island or Santa Fe. J. R. ELY, MARION, KANSAS.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

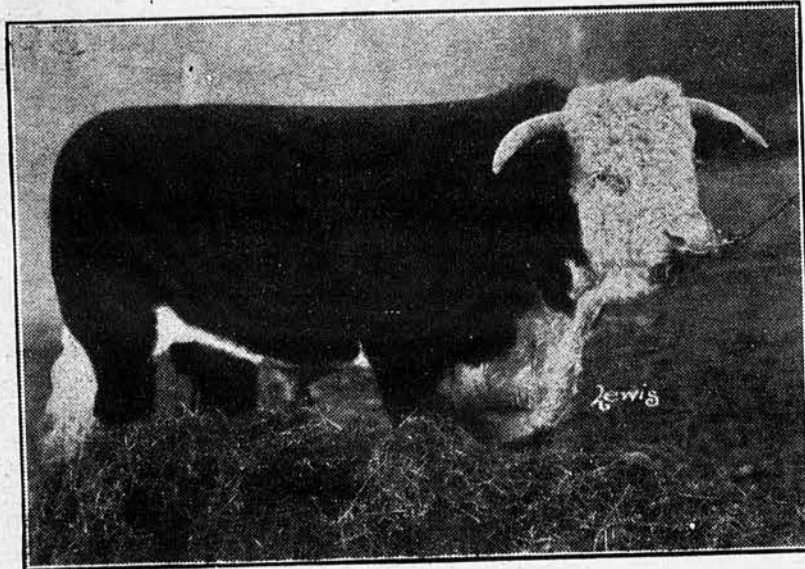
FASHION PLATE HERD

Registered Galloway cattle. Bulls for sale. Address V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

Beau Mischief--Domino Herefords



Aucts.: Reppert and Snell.
William Lauer, Fieldman for
this paper.

Sell in John McConnel's Sale
Cambridge, Neb., Tuesday, April 1

70 HEAD—50 Females, 20 Bulls—70 HEAD

Mostly the get of Beau Evelyn and Beau Mischief 40th, both by Beau Mischief

The females will have calves at foot by DOMINO BRUMMEL, and be bred to him and to DON MISCHIEF, a great young bull by Beau Mischief and out of a Beau Picture dam. There will be as much of Anxiety 4th bred cattle in this sale as you will find in any sale this spring.

The bulls include some royally bred ones, including the herd bull, DOMINO BRUMMEL, by Domino, and out of a Beau Brummel dam. His calves are a credit to any herd as they carry the thickness of their sire. Mischievous Rupert, by Beau Mischief, dam by Prince Rupert 4th by Prince Rupert, is an exceptionally thick, deep heavy boned bull of the Beau Mischief type. Many good ones also by Domino Brummel and Beau Mischief 40th.

The sale will be held in Cambridge, Neb., under the management of R. D. MOUSEL. Plan to attend and if interested write for a catalog (mentioning this paper) to either—

John McConnel, Holbrook, Neb., or R. D. MouseL, Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



LIFE OF A DAIRY COW.

A Dairy Cow in No Country lasts to above six to ten years. Age, accident and failures constantly cause cows to be sent to the butchers. Cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed are large, weighing 1000 to 1500 lbs., and make an excellent quality of beef.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

33 POUND Registered Holstein Bull

SIRE: Utility Hengerveld Segis Lad, a 33 lb. bull combining blood of Hengerveld De Kol and King Segis as well as the noted St. Louis fair champion, Sarcastic Lad. DAM: A. R. O. 15 lbs. butter in 7 days at 24 mos., a granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the greatest bull in the world.

PRICE \$175.00

Have some others for \$50 up. Individually excellent. Color even. Age 5 months. VICTOR F. STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS

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.

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.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy springing cows. IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS

THE BONACCORD FARM

(Pure Bred Holsteins and Durocs) offers two pure-bred bulls six months old, backed by 25-28 lb. ancestors and outstanding individuals; also one fine purebred Percheron stallion at attractive price. LOUIS KOENIG, PROP., SOLOMON, KAN.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

40 High Grade Holsteins

heifers for sale. Bred to freshen in September and October. F. O. B. Kansas City. For particulars write to LOUIS BENSON, Randolph, Mo.

JAY B. BENNETT, HOLTON, KAN.

offers 3 mo. old Holstein-Friesian bull calf out of promising 2-year-old cow on yearly test. Write for picture and pedigree. T. B. tested.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

bull end of the offering is of great importance to every breeder who will need a herd bull soon. Such an opportunity to buy herd bulls was not made in many sales before. Come to Topeka if you are interested in Holsteins, either pure bred or just good grade. You will be welcome, and come for the Monday meeting and the banquet in the evening. Write W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan., for catalog of both sales. The sale of A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan., will be held the day following and in the same place. W. H. Mott is sales manager of that sale, too, and will be pleased to send you the catalog.—Advertisement.

Boughner's Holsteins Sell the 25th.

W. H. Boughner's Dispersion sale of Registered Holstein cows and heifers that was to have been held at Downs, Kan., February 15, was postponed because of the bad weather until Tuesday, March 25. There will be about 25 registered cows and heifers in this sale and practically all of them with young calves at foot. This dispersion affords Holstein breeders and farmers desiring first class Holsteins, one of the best opportunities of the season to secure real choice registered Holstein cows, all with records for big production. Mr. Boughner has assembled this small herd of real dairy cows with no idea of dispersing them until recently. He has culled closely because he did not feel that he could afford to keep anything in the herd that would not pay at the pail. Every one of them is decidedly choice, of the best breeding and real producers. The sale on the 15th of February was not held because of the condition of the roads. He has a limited number of catalogues left which he will be glad to send to anyone interested. The advertising for the sale appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the first two issues in February. Look up these issues and write for the catalogue at once. Downs is in Osborne county, on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific, 200 miles west of Atchison and 24 miles west of Beloit. Your railroad agent can easily show you how to get there.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Duroc Gilt Bargains.

W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan., proprietor of Zink Stock Farm, made a sale of Duroc bred sows and gilts March 4th, that many an old breeder might be proud of. After drawing a bad day and having only a small crowd, Uneda High Orion, sold for an average of \$140. Mr. Zink has at the present time several gilts that are bred to this great boar and others bred to Crimmon Illustrators for April and May litters. They will be priced at bargain prices as he wishes to dispose of them quickly. These gilts are the right kind. Write him today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Outlier Percheron Sale April 8.

In the offering of Percheron stallions and mares to be sold by A. D. Outlier, at Homestead, Oklahoma, on April 8, the farmer-breeders of the southwest are given an unusual opportunity to secure horses purchased and produced by a man with long experience in the draft horse business. Many of the animals offered were originally purchased by Mr. Outlier for use in his own herd. After thirty years experience choosing and raising draft horses, he demanded a combination of blood, soundness and draft formation, which resulted in the gathering together of a herd of Percheron horses of the best breeding soundness with the scale and bone of real drafters and the breadth of shoulders and strength of loins necessary on real breeding animals. In looking at these animals more than a month before the sale date, many of them were right up to foaling time. By sale date they will have a 1919 foal by Enos at their side and be rebred to him. This will make an unusual opportunity for breeders to get an infusion of Enos blood, which cannot be but valuable to any Percheron herd. Enos not only has been grand champion of the big shows of the southwest, but has been worthy of the award as he is of real draft conformation and is siring the kind of horses that will make him remembered in Percheron history for all time. All mares of breeding age, about twenty in number, will have been bred to Enos by sale date and most of them will show the guarantee. The stallions in the sale are headed by a six-year-old ton horse worthy to be at the head of a band of purebred mares. There are two other stallions over three years old that will develop into real aged horses if given the

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PRIME HEREFORDS—Special 30 Days' Sale

25 cows and heifers with calves at foot or to drop calves soon. Popular breeding and bred to the 2,500 pound bull, Anxiety March On and the present herd bull, Don Perfection, bred like Ardmore and conceded one of the best bred bulls in the state. He is five years old and will be priced with the cows if desired. Eight good young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Plenty of size, lots of bone and good colors. Inquiries promptly answered. Address,

Fred S. Jackson, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



Herefords For Sale

25 head of cows and 2-year-old heifers, 17 head of these are pure bred and the other 10 are high grade. 15 of these cows have calves and the rest of them will calve by the 1st of April. These calves are all sired by a registered Filled Hereford bull. 7 head of these cows are also registered.

ED. OREBAUGH, GLASCO, KANSAS.

For Sale, Registered Hereford Bulls 8 to 24 months old. Prices reasonable. Lots to suit. ROBT. SIMMONS, SEVERY, Greenwood Co., KAN.

Hereford Bulls

\$35.00 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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Attend the Great Holstein Sale At Topeka, March 25

I will consign sons and daughters of the following sires: CANARY BUTTER BOY KING; 8 A. R. O. daughters. Five with records above 23.70. Average for all 8 is 23.50 pounds butter. SUNFLOWER KING WALKER; now has 5 A. R. O. daughters. The average for all One with 22 pounds butter at 27 months of age (State Record). The average for all of them is 19 pounds butter in 7 days at 27 months of age. His 5-month-old daughter attracted great attention in my last sale and sold for \$350. Here are samples of my consignment: A twelve months old daughter of Sunflower King Walker from a 24 pound daughter of Canary Butter Boy King. Also two other heifers of similar breeding. A sixteen months old son of Sunflower King Walker from a State Record junior three-year-old daughter of Canary Butter Boy King. A son of my junior herd sire, King Houwtje Maid Canary. This calf is one of the finest individuals that I ever saw. He is a line bred grandson of Canary Butter Boy King by a son of Sunflower King Walker. "Nuff said."

H. W. Mollhagen, Bushton, 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 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at \$30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write for free illustrated catalog about our Holsteins. Address

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, 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.

The Kansas Holstein-Friesian Assn.

Annual Sale, Tuesday, March 25

Fair Grounds Sales Pavilion, Topeka, Kansas

80—Strictly Choice Representatives of the Breed—80

Every animal in this sale has been passed upon by an expert judge from the Dairy Dept., of our Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, and only cattle that meet his requirement are entered in the sale.

No Other Bull Offering Like This

This sale is the golden opportunity of the man who needs a herd bull. Young bulls good enough to head any herd, will be sold. These fellows are all of splendid individuality from well known bulls and A. R. O. cows with records up to 34 pounds of butter in seven days. No such a collection of real herd headers has ever been put into a sale in the Southwest.

The outstanding offerings of this sale consist of over 30 cows and heifers with good A. R. O. records, 20 daughters of 30 pound bulls, 30 cows and heifers bred to 30 pound bulls. In addition to these attractions, will be daughters of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol, daughters of King Walker and of Canary Butter Boy King and granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Pontiac Korndyke, Sir Rag Apple Korndyke, Sir Rag Apple Korndyke The Eighth and Colantha Johanna Lad.

NOTE:—The annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association will be held at the Commercial Club Rooms at Topeka, Kan., on the afternoon of March the 24th—the Commercial Club of Topeka will give a banquet to all members of the Association and visitors on the evening of the 24th, and an unusual program has been provided for your entertainment.

For catalog of this great sale, write today to W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.

On March 26th, A. B. Wilcox & Sons will sell 75 head of Purebred Holsteins at the same place. Arrange to attend both sales.

The management wishes to know the source of all inquiries so kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing. John W. Johnson will represent the Capper Farm Papers at this sale.

right kind of care and treatment. Four yearling stallions that are worth the attention of anyone who wants to grow out a prospect and get the use of a good horse at the same time. The entire offering will be sold in thin flesh which will be a decided advantage to the buyer, tho a loss to Mr. Outhier. These thin, re-bred, pure blood mares should take the attention of every farmer or breeder interested in handling or using draft horses. Send at once to Mr. Outhier for catalog, mentioning this paper. —Advertisement.

Duroc Bred Gilts and Boars.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, Kansas is offering twenty bred gilts and tried sows at private treaty. The gilts are bred for latter March and April farrow. These gilts are the big, heavy boned kind with the very best breeding the breed affords. They represent the Orion Cherry King, King's Colonel, Illustrators, Crimson Wonders and other popular lines. These gilts have been fed right to produce big strong litters. Five gilts farrowing in the past few days have farrowed 52 big, strong pigs and are saving them. These gilts are not big with fat but in bone and muscle, are from big mature sows. Have had range and a balanced ration.

They are bred to his herd boars, Pathfinder Jr., the first prize boar in the junior ring at the Kansas State Fair, sired by the "Mighty Pathfinder," and from the top sow in the Hanks & Bishop 1918 January sale. This boar is a Giant standing 36 inches high at 1 year old and easily a 500 lb. frame. Others are bred to Greatest Orion sired by King Orion Junior.

King Orion Junior was 1st junior-yearling at both Lincoln and Des Moines 1917, and stood next to Great Orion this year at Lincoln. Greatest Orion is one of the coming boars of Kansas. These are all immuned and in perfect health. When writing please describe your wants and say, Saw your ad in Mail and Breeze. Will ship to responsible parties on approval.

To those needing a serviceable boar soon he has 12 1918 spring and summer boars that are extra good and are being offered at prices that should move them at once.—Advertisement.

C. H. HAY.

A foundation for a small Hereford herd at private sale (registered heifers and a choice bull) can be bought of W. J. Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

G. F. ANDERSON.

Combination Sale, March 31-April 1-2.

A combination sale will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, on the above mentioned dates, will be managed by H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Nebraska. For this sale Mr. McKelvie has selected some mighty good cattle and they come from the best herds. There will be 50 head of Shorthorns and 50 Polled Durhams. There will be about 125 females in the lot and the balance will be bulls. If you want some good Scotch cattle you can find them here. A number of well bred open heifers will be sold and this is one of the big sale events of the season. You are urged to write for a catalog at once. Just address H. C. McKelvie, Sales Mgr., Lincoln, Neb., and your inquiry will have prompt attention. —Advertisement.

78 Registered Holstein-Friesians

Will Be Sold at the Fair Grounds Pavilion

Wednesday, March 26, Topeka, Kan.

This herd was bred and developed at the old farm at Abilene, Kansas, during the last 8 years, and from the best families of the Holstein breed that we could procure. These cattle are all Kansas bred, and are therefore strong, robust and healthy.

40 cows and heifers bred to Superba-Sir-Rag-Apple, our present herd sire, a splendid son of Rag Apple Korndyke The Eighth. Tis dam and sire's dam average 33.71 pounds of butter and 601.55 pounds of milk in 7 days and his 6 nearest dams average 33.66 pounds of butter and 539.9 pounds of milk in 7 days, —many of these cows will be fresh by sales day.

20 calves, grandsons and granddaughters of Rag Apple Korndyke The Eighth,—one daughter of King Pontiac Konigen, the 37 pound son of King Of The Pontiacs. Two sisters of Niva Kalmuck, the 45 pound Nebraska Champion and their offspring. Nineteen daughters of Prince Woodcrest Green, our senior herd sire, whose dam's record is 29.93 pounds of butter in 7 days and 106 pounds of milk per day. The dam's dam at 10 years of age was excelled by only one cow over 10 years old. 5 young bulls ready for service.

J. M. Chestnut & Sons of Denison, Kansas, will consign 6 very desirable cows and 2 excellent bulls. Write today for catalog to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Manager.

A. B. Wilcox & Son, Owners, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

The Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association sale of 80 head of choice Holstein-Friesian cattle, will be held the day before this sale at the same place at Topeka, Kansas. Come prepared to attend both sales.

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

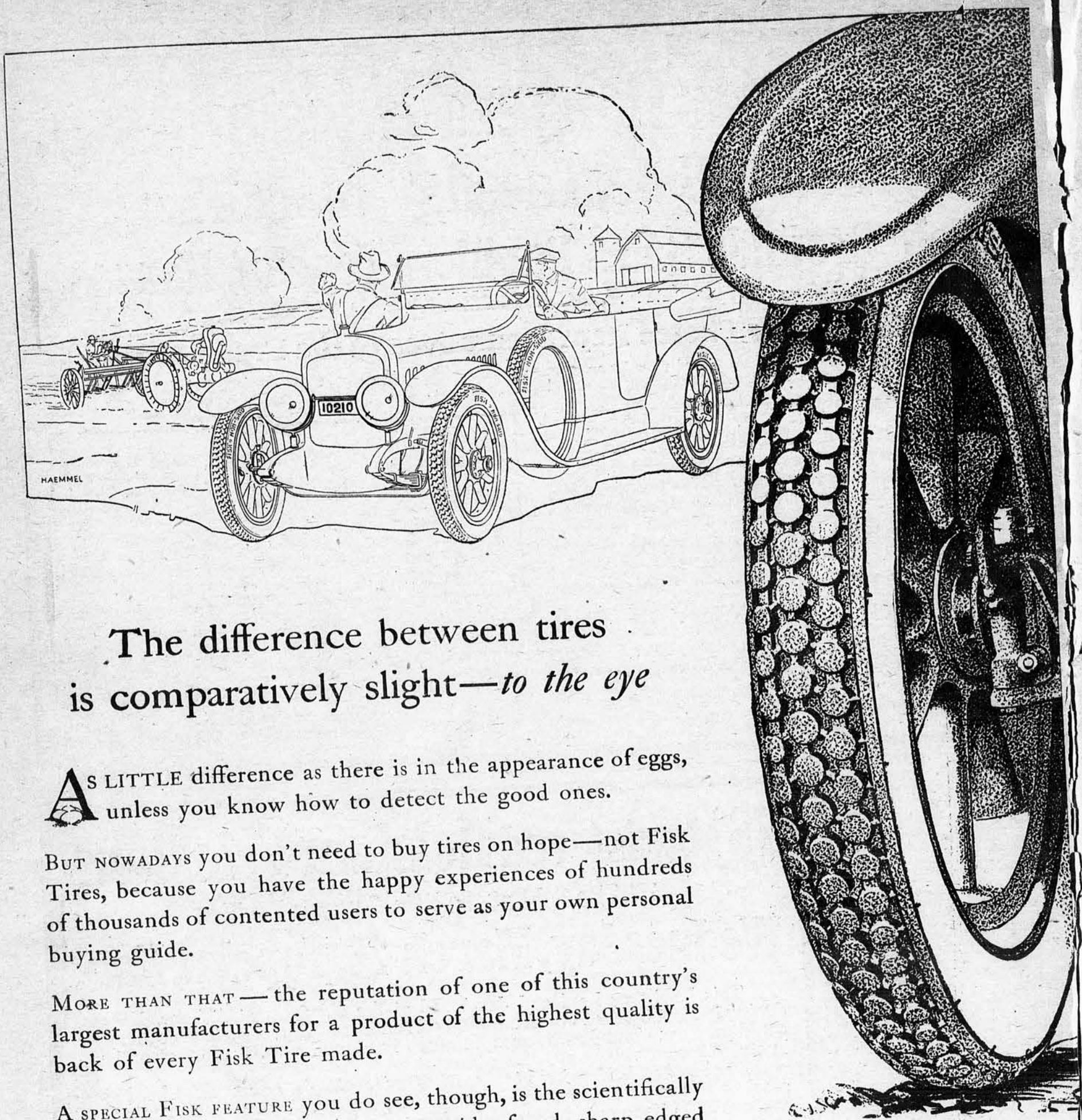
HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES, 31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. backing. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas

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 7, HADDAM, KAN.



The difference between tires
is comparatively slight—to the eye

AS LITTLE difference as there is in the appearance of eggs,
unless you know how to detect the good ones.

BUT NOWADAYS you don't need to buy tires on hope—not Fisk
Tires, because you have the happy experiences of hundreds
of thousands of contented users to serve as your own personal
buying guide.

MORE THAN THAT—the reputation of one of this country's
largest manufacturers for a product of the highest quality is
back of every Fisk Tire made.

A SPECIAL FISK FEATURE you do see, though, is the scientifically
designed non-skid tread of deep, wide-faced, sharp-edged
buttons, so distributed on the traction surface that you are
assured of a firm grip on the road for the pull forward and
are fortified against side-slipping in any direction.

THIS TESTED SAFETY, combined with long mileage, economy
and established Fisk Quality make Fisk Non-Skids as attract-
ive a tire investment as you can buy anywhere.

"There is now
a Fisk Tire
for every motor vehicle
that rolls"



FISK NON-SKID TIRES

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere