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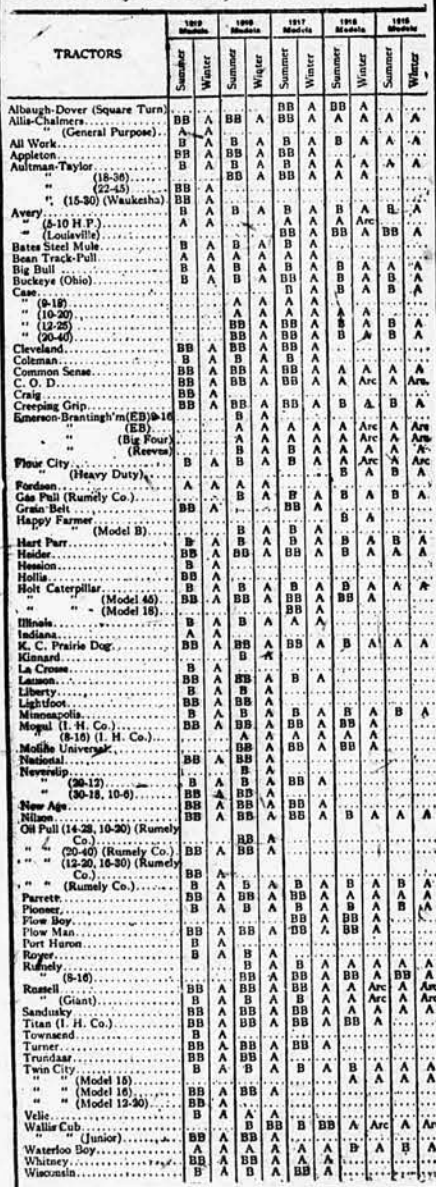
The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

OVERSOLD

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MAY 19 1919



"Butter 60 cents; butterfat 72 cents; eggs 36 cents; hogs \$20; wheat \$2.35; corn \$1.80—From a crop report, May 3, from Clay county, Kansas. Why NOT own a truck?"



Cutting Down the Fattening Cost

Cane Value in Feeding Steers is Shown in A College Test Compared With Grain

By Harry A. Moore

FATTENING cattle so that a reasonable profit may be made by the feeder is becoming one of the serious problems facing the stockmen of today. It is all the more important since the United States government is in great need of beef and has placed an order for 20 million pounds of it, one-half of which is to be delivered by the five largest packers; the other half must be delivered by independent companies.

Due to the high price of grains, fattening cattle is growing to be less profitable. If feeders are to be induced to remain in the business of supplying beef for the market, one of two things must happen: Either the price of beef must rise so that the feeder can be assured a margin of profit over high-priced grain, or a suitable substitute for grain in a fattening feed must be found.

Coincident with this problem another question has risen in the mind of the feeder: "How can I best make use of the roughage on my farm?"

The Kansas State Agricultural college in trying to solve both problems has gathered facts at the end of a 60 days' feeding test which supplies a satisfactory answer to both of these weighty questions.

The department of animal husbandry has demonstrated in this test, of which H. B. Winchester, assistant professor in animal husbandry, was in immediate charge, that roughage may be cut up for silage, and substituted for grain in fattening cattle with satisfactory results.

This test demonstrated further some surprising things. One was that in addition to silage being a substantial substitute for grain, the silage no-grain ration actually produced more pounds of gain a day on a steer, and at a cost of practically one-half the cost of the full-grain ration.

In this test, five lots of 10 2-year-old steers were fed various rations, and the results were examined at the end of 60 days. The steers in lot No. 1 were fed the full-grain ration which included all the ground corn they wished to eat, and alfalfa hay and oil meal. This is a common fattening ration. The steers gained an average of 3.49 pounds a day at a cost of \$18.13 a 100 pounds. For every 100 pounds weight put on the steers consumed 404.82 pounds of ground corn, 14.45 pounds of oil meal, and 372.32 pounds of alfalfa hay.

For lot No. 2 the same ration of ground corn, alfalfa hay, and oil meal was fed, excepting that the steers were allowed to eat all the cane stover silage they wished. The result of using the silage was noticeable in the reduction of the amount of ground corn consumed by the steers in producing 100 pounds gain in weight. In lot No. 1, the steers used 404.82 pounds of ground corn. In lot No. 2, with the silage before them, the steers ate 389.28 pounds of ground corn.

The steers showed a marked relish for the cane stover silage, and ate it readily in preference to the alfalfa hay.

An average of 17 pounds of ground corn, 3 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 3 pounds of oil meal were eaten every day by each steer. The cost for 100 pounds gain with the silage-grain ration was \$17.18, a reduction of 95 cents from lot No. 1, and the average gain a day for each steer was increased to 3.62 pounds.

In all, 389.28 pounds of ground corn, 68.83 pounds of oil meal, 82.88 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 797.01 pounds of silage were used for each 100 pounds of weight.

The grain ration for lot No. 3 was cut in half, and the steers were allowed to eat all the cane stover silage they wanted, in addition to 3 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 3 pounds of oil meal for each steer. The cost for 100 pounds gain was still further reduced, by substituting silage for grain, to \$16.31.

Only 240.22 pounds of ground corn, 84.8 pounds of oil meal, and 102.1 pounds of alfalfa hay were eaten for each 100 pounds gain in weight; but the amount of silage consumed jumped to 1,439.88 pounds.

In lot No. 4, no grain was fed; and here the value of the silage as a substitute for grain was fully proved.

Three pounds of alfalfa hay, 3 pounds of oil meal, and all the cane stover silage the steer wanted constituted the ration.

The steers put on 3.56 pounds every day, a gain

over the full-grain ration; but the most important result achieved by substituting the silage for the grain was that the cost by the pound was cut almost in half. While the cost of producing 100 pounds gain in weight by feeding the full-grain ration was \$18.13 the cost of producing a similar gain by feeding a no-grain silage ration was only \$9.74.

Seventy pounds of oil meal, 84.28 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 1,646.3 pounds of cane stover silage were needed to produce a 100 pound gain.

These tests, especially the last one, provide a solution to both the high-priced-grain problem, and the roughage question.

Cane is a good roughage crop. It can be raised in practically any kind of a year. It has been called the "insurance crop" because it is a sure crop despite lack of rain. Drouth will hold cane at a standstill, but will not readily burn it as it will burn corn.

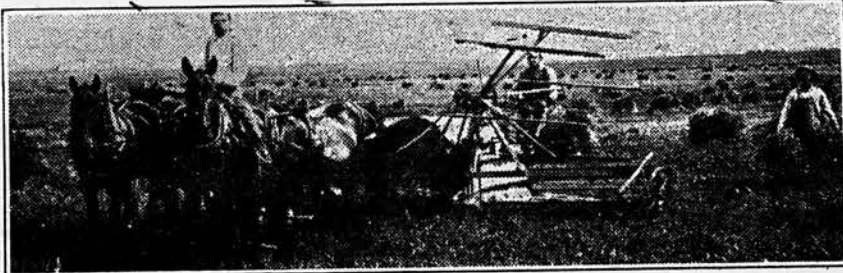
In dry weather, the cane may be harvested and cut up for silage. It will serve as a cheap, trustworthy substitute for grain, no matter whether the corn crop is good or bad. No farmer can afford to be without a silo and a good silage crop.

individual farmers has in general been toward the city. The credit union is of particular value in that it encourages the retention of surplus country capital where it is most needed and in addition tends to turn the current of urban capital toward the rural districts. The outside credit needed is obtained thru regular credit channels, namely, the banks, and the merchant is enabled to devote his attention to merchandising rather than to the extension of credit.

Local conditions and individual provisions of the various state credit laws make it impossible to formulate a method of procedure in the organization of credit unions that will apply in each of the states. But the plan of procedure followed in the organization of credit unions in North Carolina where 18 strictly farmers' organizations of this kind are now in operation should be of interest. In this state a branch of the state government known as the division of markets, has been charged with the work of encouraging the organization of credit unions among the farmers, and a special official known as superintendent of credit unions has been provided for, who, in addition to general educational work, gives practical assistance in the organization of credit unions and supervises their activities.

A small group of farmers often assisted by a school teacher or a county agricultural agent decides, as the result of the educational work above mentioned, to organize a credit union. They obtain the signatures of 12 or more persons in the community to an application for assistance which is addressed to the superintendent of credit unions of the state. Under the direction of the latter a meeting is called for the purpose of arousing further interest and of spreading information concerning the plans and purposes of the proposed organization. At a second meeting an organization committee is appointed. This committee is provided with a suggested set of by-laws by the superintendent of credit unions which it decides to recommend either in their entirety or with such amendments as local conditions appear to require. At this same meeting five persons are also selected to act as a board of directors. A credit committee and a supervisory committee each composed of three members are also named. The board of directors are selected from different sections of the community in order that every neighborhood and every interest in the district which the credit union is intended to serve may be represented as far as possible. This policy with regard to the selection of the directors enables the board to have first-hand information regarding the standing of each member or prospective member both as to personal character and financial responsibility. At a third meeting the by-laws recommended by the organization committee are adopted by the organization either as recommended or with such amendments as may be agreed upon. Necessary books and business forms are also provided for at this time. The cost of these books and forms varies from \$10 to \$20 according to the size of the proposed organization and the number of its divisions or sections.

Two copies of the by-laws and an organization certificate are acknowledged before a notary public and approved by the superintendent of credit unions. One copy of each of these documents is filed in the state division of markets and a duplicate copy is sent for filing with the clerk of the county superior court. This having been done, the work of incorporation is completed. The actual cost of incorporation is limited to the notary fees and \$3 for the recording and filing of the papers. The same notary before whom are acknowledged the organization certificate and the by-laws, usually is called upon to swear in the members of the board of directors and of committees. A bond is provided for the treasurer which is secured either by a private individual in the neighborhood or by a bonding company. The board of directors determines the amount of such bond and the expense, if any, is paid by the organization. The cost of such bond, if secured by a bonding company, is approximately \$5 for the first thousand dollars and a lower rate for each succeeding thousand. This bond is intended to insure stockholders and depositors against losses and the amount thereof is made large enough to (Continued on page 26.)



KANSAS

The sunlight like a benediction falls
Upon a rippling sea of golden grain;
On fields of corn that stand like living walls
To guard this fair domain.

The scent of clover and the hum of bees
Are wafted o'er the mead where cattle graze;
Tall sunflowers nod and beckon to the breeze
That softly round them plays.

Beloved Kansas, crowned with golden wheat,
Bounteous daughter of the Western plain,
Within thy homes may Peace and Plenty meet
And evermore remain.

And may thy children with a faith divine,
Mount ever upward, thru the coming years,
As did the men who live in Memory's shrine,
Our noble pioneers.

Oh, God of Love, their Counselor and Guide,
Source of their strength and courage to endure,
Be with us still, we pray, whate'er betide,
And keep us true and pure.

Magdalen Dettweiler.

Leavenworth, Kan.

Better Credit for Farmers

GEORGE H. DACY

Short time personal credit on reasonable terms is one of the greatest needs of farmers in the United States. This is especially true in the Southern states where, according to a recent investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture, 60 per cent of the farmers depend upon advances from merchants during the crop-producing season. The cost of this credit extended by merchants under what is frequently the advancing system is exceedingly high. Hundreds of millions of dollars would be saved the farmers each year if the means already adopted and tried out in a number of communities were to come into general use. The means referred to is that of properly organized rural credit unions.

Nine states have enacted laws under which farmers as well as wage earners in cities may organize credit unions. These laws, in so far as they effect rural credit and are taken proper advantage of, enable the farmer and cropper, as a member of a local credit union, to obtain needed credit on terms which compare favorably with those obtained by the city business man. The movement of surplus funds of

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

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 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000

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 ad 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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 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

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

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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.

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

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

Terms to Germany

I REALIZE that the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze nearly all take daily papers in addition to the Moral and Agricultural Guide, and that in all probability most of them have read a summary of the terms offered the Huns by the Allied Peace Conference, but this is a matter of such tremendous interest and importance to the people of the world that you ought to preserve this summary. A daily paper is likely to be destroyed very soon after it is read. The chances are that even those who have read these terms of peace have lost the paper in which they read them, and very soon will forget for the most part what they were. A paper like the Farmers Mail and Breeze is more likely to be preserved. That is my excuse for re-publishing what I know most of you have read. I suggest that you lay aside this copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze where it can be found, for I wish to say you have been reading the summary of perhaps the most important document in all the history of the world. The question now is will the Germans sign this most humiliating and drastic treaty?

As I write this the Germans are talking as if they will not sign. I am willing however to risk my reputation as a forecaster that they will sign. That will be in accordance with German philosophy. It is not a part of their philosophy to fight a hopeless, losing battle. If it had been they would not have signed the armistice. They undoubtedly could have kept up the fight for a long time. They could have retreated to the powerful defenses along the Rhine, with the loss, of course, of many thousand men and a large amount of equipment, but with a still powerful army. But it would have been only a question of time until they would have been completely defeated. They realized this, and decided the wise thing was to quit with as little loss as possible. They will bluster and whine now, but at the end of the two weeks allowed them for consideration of the terms, they will sign, however, without the intention of performing the conditions imposed unless compelled to do so. That is, they will watch for opportunities to evade the penalties imposed.

As you read and reread these conditions imposed on Germany you must become more impressed with their far-reaching severity. Unless Germany can at some future time obtain a modification I do not see how it is possible for the country ever again to be more than a third-rate power. It cannot have either an army or navy of any consequence, and what there is must be supplied by volunteers, as conscription is forbidden. The debts piled upon Germany will weigh its people down with taxation, and its foreign commerce can scarcely be revived. Its richest supplies of coal are to be taken from it, and the iron deposits the country got from France must be returned to that country. It will therefore be next to impossible for Germany to rebuild its manufacturing concerns. Never in history has there been an instance where a nation threw away such magnificent opportunities in a mad gamble for world dominion. Before the war Germany was steadily capturing the markets of the world, and within a few years would have been the dominant factor in every commercial port. Its rulers saw fit to throw all this away, to plunge the world into woe unparalleled and unutterable.

The punishment of Germany is hard, but it is richly deserved. The terms accorded will meet with the approval of a majority of the people outside of that nation. Here is the summary. Read it again. Read it with the maps of the world as guides while you read, and when you have read it file it away for future reference.

Ex-kaiser to be tried by international high court.
 Other violators of laws of war to be tried.
 Holland to be asked to extradite ex-kaiser.
 Germany responsible for delivering other violators of international law.
 Germany to accept the league of nations in principle, but without membership.
 International labor body created.
 Various international bodies to execute provisions of treaty.
 Alsace-Lorraine restored to France.
 Germany accepts internationalization of Saar basin temporarily.
 Germany is bound to accept any agreement reached with her allies.
 Danzig permanently internationalized.
 Germany agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia.

Germany cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland.
 Germany renounces all territories and political rights outside Europe.
 Germany recognizes total independence of German Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.
 German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.
 Conscription within German territories abolished.
 All German forts for 50 kilometers east of Rhine razed.
 All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.
 Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation is made.
 Any German violation of conditions pertaining to Rhine zone may constitute act of war.
 German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.
 German navy personnel to consist of not more than 15,000.
 All other war vessels surrendered or destroyed.

Little Ann Archy

(Apologies to Little Orphant Annie)

LITTLE Ann Archy's come to our town to stay,
 An' break the lawful meetin's up and throw
 some bombs our way;
 An' shoo the autos off the streets, an' gnash her
 teeth and weep,
 An' start some fires an' make a speech about her
 board an' keep.
 An' an' us other folks that allus tried to work
 an' save
 Has got to set around the fires and listen to her
 rave
 About the awful dynamite an' bombs that's all
 about—
 An' the Bolsheviks 'll get you ef you don't watch
 out.
 Onct they was a nice young man that shaved and
 combed his hair
 An' took a bath most every day, an' sewed up
 every tear,
 An' had a little bank account, an' drew a modest
 pay,
 An' even planned a little nest he'd build for two
 some day.
 But when he started home one night, somebody
 heerd him yell
 An' then he vanished out of sight, how far up,
 none can tell,
 An' if he ever came back down, nobody found it
 out—
 An' the Bolsheviks 'll get you, ef you don't watch
 out.
 An' little Ann Archy says that when they own the
 town,
 An' blow up all the plutocrats an' tear their build-
 ings down,
 An' take away our tooth brushes an' bathtubs an'
 our combs
 An' make us share our pocketbooks an' overcoats
 an' homes—
 You'd better throw away your gold, and grow a
 Russian beard,
 An' never wash your neck and ears, an' talk in
 accents weird.
 An' dynamite your neighbor folks 'at cluster all
 about—
 Or the Bolsheviks 'll get you ef you don't watch out.
 Kansas City, Mo. —V. W. SYKES.

Must accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition and other economic and financial matters.

Must accept highly detailed provisions for internationalization of roads and rivers.

Commission created to govern the Saar basin pending plebiscite 15 years hence.

Commissions created for plebiscite in Malmedy, Schleswig and East Prussia.

Details of disposition of German fleet and cables left to allied powers.

Disposition of former German colonies left to allies.

Commissions to supervise Saar valley, Danzig and overseas plebiscites, act under direction, league of nations.

Germany cedes to Belgium 382 square miles of territory between Luxembourg and Holland.

Germany's cession to Poland isolates East Prussia from remainder of Germany.

Germany's cessions to Poland comprise 27,686 square miles; to France 5,600 square miles (Alsace-Lorraine.)

Germany consents to treaty establishing Belgium as neutral state.

Luxemburg ceases to be member of German tariff union.

All Hohenzollern property in Alsace-Lorraine to France without payment.

France gains permanent possession of Saar basin coal mines regardless of result of Saar plebiscite.

Beside Upper Silesia, Germany cedes greater part of Posen and West Prussia to Poland.

Germany cedes Memel to associated powers.

Free use of Danzig waterways and port facilities assured Poland.

Germany accepts abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Allies reserve right for Russia to obtain reparation from Germany.

Germany renounces all rights in Morocco.

Recognizes British protectorate over Egypt.

Renounces to China remainder of Boxer indemnities.

Renounces to China all public property and concessions in China except Kiaochow.

Cedes to Japan all right in Shantung Peninsula.

German army must demobilize within two months after peace signed.

All German munitions establishments must be closed within three months after peace, except where otherwise specified by allies.

No militaristic societies shall be permitted in Germany.

German warships may be replaced only at expiration of 20 years for battleships and 15 for destroyers.

Allies will retain German hostages until persons accused of war crimes are surrendered.

Reciprocal exchange of information regarding dead prisoners and places of burial provided for.

Total German indemnities to be determined by an inter-allied commission before May 1, 1921, after fair hearing.

Schedule will be fixed for discharge of German indemnity obligations within 30 years.

Germany irrevocably recognizes full authority of inter-allied reparations commission.

First indemnity payment (20 billion marks) shall be made in gold, goods and ships.

Must pay civilians for acts of cruelty ordered by her representatives.

Must pay for maltreatment of prisoners.

Must pay damages for enforced labor by civilians for levies or fines imposed.

To discharge indemnity obligations, Germany's domestic taxation system must be proportionately as great as that in any allied country.

Germany must agree to build 200,000 tons of shipping annually for the account of the allies for five years.

Must restore French flags taken in Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Must pay entire cost of armies of occupation from date of armistice.

Farm Colony Experiment

L. E. Christie, owner of Clearview Farm near Jamestown, Kan., sends me a clipping giving an account of a proposed colony farm in Nebraska. The originator of the idea seems to be H. D. Watson of Kearney, who has made a success of his own business as a farmer and stock raiser and cannot, therefore, be accused of being just an impractical dreamer. Mr. Watson says:

In my community farm plan I want to select 200 families who have health and a desire to till the soil and own their farm homes, but who are without financial means. Every family will be placed on 100 acres, if the colony is in a non-irrigated country, and on 50 acres if in an irrigated section. In this colony all these persons will have all their needs provided, shelter, food, clothing, education, social privileges and pleasures until their labor under the direction of their teachers has paid the debt incurred in the undertaking. Each department of my community will have for its manager the most competent man I can find, regardless of cost. There will be a farm manager, a dairy superintendent, a swine director, a shepherd, a poultry chief and teacher of domestic science, in addition to such other teachers as may be necessary for the proper general education of the community, as I intend that nothing shall be unprovided for that may be necessary for the living of happy, successful, well rounded lives.

Mr. Watson estimates that in 10 years at the

Germany forbidden to build forts controlling Baltic.

All Heligoland fortifications must be demolished.

Kiel canal to be open to all nations.

Germany must surrender 14 submarine cables.

Germany's naval and military air forces abolished after October 1.

Germany to accept full responsibility for all damages to allied and associated governments and nationals.

Germany must reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with a first payment of 20 billion marks.

Subsequent payments in reparation to be secured by a bond issue approved by reparation commission.

Germany must pay shipping damages ton for ton.

Germany must devote economic resources to rebuilding devastated regions.

Must revert to pre-war "most favored nations" tariffs without discrimination.

Must allow freedom of transit thru territories to allied nationals.

latest these people will own their farms and will have them fully paid for, with all the improvements belonging to the community. They can then decide whether they will continue as a community, with all its advantages or each take his individual holding and go his own way. The promoter continues:

I propose to make this community so satisfactory to its people, and so profitable, that when the object lesson which one colony will give is given to the public, every government, national and state, will go into it, as this will discourage Bolshevism and help men to help themselves. Capitalists will learn they can lend their money with perfect security to such communities. Last, but not least, this community will teach the world how to save instead of waste the soil fertility. * * * When I came to Nebraska 30 years ago the average acre yield of wheat was 15 bushels; now it is not quite ten.

On the Watson ranch the wheat yield has averaged more than 28 bushels an acre from the beginning. So it may be said that Watson so far as his own business is concerned, has been a great practical success, and not a mere dreamer of dreams. To organize his farm colony Mr. Watson wants 2 million dollars. The interest on this 2 million dollars at 4½ per cent is \$90,000 a year. He hopes the state may be willing to abate the taxes for a few years until the colony gets started, but in case that is not done he figures the taxes and insurance on buildings at about \$10,000 a year. Food and clothing for the 200 families he estimates at \$600 a family or a total of \$120,000. For salaries of teachers and other expense \$50,000 a year; a grand total of estimated expense of \$270,000 a year. Each family will have 10 milk cows, and the cows must all be producers. No cow will be kept which does not yield 10,000 pounds of 3 per cent milk in a year or 350 pounds of butter. Allowing a fair price for the calf and by-products each cow should produce \$200 a year, making a total of \$400,000 annually. There would be 2,000 sows kept by the colony. These sows Mr. Watson estimates will produce average litters of six pigs. I think this estimate is too high, but if not then his estimate of the value of the colony hog product is not too high at \$288,000 a year. Each of the families will be provided 50 sheep, and these 10,000 sheep at present prices should yield an annual revenue of \$80,000. The yield from poultry he estimates at \$175,000 a year. He would expect to put 10,000 of the 20,000 acres in alfalfa, and it may be said here that Mr. Watson is one of the most successful alfalfa growers in Nebraska and therefore knows what he is talking about when he talks of that product. He estimates there would be about 3,000 acres of corn. Of course he is talking of a corn country. If the colony was not in a corn country some other feed crop would be substituted. There should be 3,000 acres in beans he believes, a part of which would be canned in the colony. He estimates the average value of the bean crop at \$100,000. There would be 2,000 acres of potatoes from which there would be a revenue of \$50 an acre or \$100,000 total. This accounts for 18,000 of the 20,000 acres, and from these 2,000 acres he estimates that at least \$40,000 could be derived in the way of revenue. According to this estimate, the total revenue of the 20,000 acres would be \$1,183,000. Out of this comes the estimated expenses of \$270,000, but this estimate includes the clothing and food for the 200 families, leaving a little more than \$800,000 to be applied to paying off the principal debt. It will be seen that according to this estimate these colonists would own their farms and livestock, clear, in less than three years, but taking into consideration possible calamities, diseases among the stock, and part crop failures, Mr. Watson estimates that in 10 years at the outside the debt would be extinguished, and each family would have property worth \$25,000. In addition to the sources of revenue mentioned, there are other things that would be grown by the colonists. For example, each family would have a berry patch. Fruit trees would be planted and cared for under direction of skilled orchardists. Each family would have a rabbitry, and such families as wanted to raise bees could have them. On Mr. Watson's own great farm the cherry orchard has yielded as high as \$3,250 in a single year.

Now, this may read like a beautiful dream, but remember it is the plan of a man who has grown rich farming and stock raising in Nebraska, a man who demonstrated for example that alfalfa could be grown successfully out in Western Nebraska on land without irrigation. The plan has what I think must be combined in order to insure success, community of effort with opportunity for individual endeavor and individual reward. In case any family becomes dissatisfied they can leave the colony. In that case they would of course forfeit their chance for a share in the ultimate profits, but they would have a comfortable living while they remained.

I hope Mr. Watson will go on with his colony plan. It is not quite the plan I have written about a good many times but it is based on the same general principle. It means 1,000 or 1,200 people pulling together for a common purpose, combining their powers under intelligent direction. Whether it would succeed would in my opinion depend on the leadership. A great many men will do excellent work under competent leadership who will make melancholy failures if thrown on their own responsibility. It would mean also that this great community farming enterprise would be carried on under conditions favorable to success. There would be no scrub stock to be carried by the better stock. The farm would be cultivated with the most im-

proved machinery, and with intelligent supervision. There would be collective buying and collective marketing, and the consequent saving of the profits of an army of middlemen. It is a bully idea. I hope it will be tried out.

Letters from Friends

My old friend, S. C. Whitwam, writes from the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, outlining a plan of his for an issue of government money. Briefly, this is his plan: He would take over, under the right of eminent domain, all the gold and silver mines, or rather all the products of those mines, the government to issue in payment for the metal government treasury full legal tender notes; the metal to be deposited in the form of bullion in the treasury of the United States, to be held there, I assume, as security for the notes.

Of course the government does not exercise the right of eminent domain, but as a matter of fact a large part of our theoretical gold circulation is now in the form of bullion against which gold certificates are issued. The effect of Mr. Whitwam's plan, if put into effect, would be to put into the form of legal tender certificates all the gold and silver of the United States. So far as I can discover Mr. Whitwam makes no provision for using any gold or silver for other purposes. Of course some provision would have to be made for that as a great amount of the precious metals is used for other purposes than coinage.

Harry A. Huff, the bee man of Chapman, has been studying the road problem, and has some suggestions to make. He says:

Our county paper estimates the cost of a mile of 18-foot concrete or brick road at about \$40,000, and then it will be necessary to have a 10-foot dirt road at the side for tractors. If built with bonds, the interest for one year on \$40,000 at 4 per cent would be \$1,600. Now, as to the cost of dirt roads, I make the statement that there is not a mile of dirt road in Dickinson county that has all of the wash needed to make it a good road, and there is not a mile that receives all the wash it needs to keep it a good road. I do not believe there is a mile of that kind of road in the state.

Dirt roads must have proper and complete drainage. Water should not be allowed to stand on the road after a rain. The road should be dragged two or three times after every rain instead of once, as is done now. If \$500 to \$1,000 was spent on every mile of road in getting proper grading and drainage, and then \$200 or \$300 a year spent in washing on every mile, I do not believe there would be 25 days in a year in which you could not drive with a load over the roads. Hard surfaced roads will drift full of snow and become impassable just as easily as dirt roads. Let us have hard surfaced roads but for every mile of hard surfaced roads let us spend at least as much as the interest on the cost of that mile for work and upkeep on four miles of dirt roads. Let us give the dirt roads a fair show, as at least three fourths of all the travel in the state during the next 20 years will be on dirt roads.

All of which reads like good sense to me. It probably is true, as Mr. Huff says, that there is not a mile of dirt road in the state that is perfectly graded and drained and cared for, but I know of a few miles of dirt road that are at least fairly well drained, graded and cared for, and those few miles are good at least 11 months out of the year.

Reclamation and Homes for Soldiers

The problem of controlling soil moisture and flood waters is so vast and of such vital importance financially, socially and morally, especially in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, that its solution concerns our whole population, and is entitled to their unanimous consideration and effort. Any citizen attempting, in public or private, to prostitute it to partisan ends is guilty of disloyalty to his people, no matter where they live.

Secretary Lane's idea of "homes for returning soldiers" deserves and probably has our united, hearty support, not because any act of ours can pay for human lives sacrificed, but, because returning soldiers, who desire agricultural homes, are entitled to a material expression of the gratitude we profess for the blessings secured to us thru the achievements of our armies; but, this issue of "homes for the soldiers," great as it seems, must be comparatively transient, and will have about passed with two generations, while "control of soil moisture and flood waters" will be a recognized source of the success and prosperity of our multiplied population when the story of the Great War is dim on the pages of history and will so continue while vapor rises from the ocean and earth, and water runs from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico.

Clayton, Kan.

I agree fully with Mr. Starrett that the problem of conservation of moisture and flood waters is one of the most important that can engage the attention of the American people. I am also in favor of supporting Secretary Lane in his proposal to reclaim waste lands so far as that is possible for the benefit of the returning soldiers.

A Renter's Suggestion

"Why not have a law that the rental in no case shall exceed one-third the grain rent delivered at market," inquires C. J. Whitney of Ames, Kan., himself a renter who gives twofifths. If the rent were reduced to one-third of the grain delivered at market Mr. Whitney believes he could save enough in a few years to buy a farm. It might be difficult to frame a law which would place a limitation on the right of contract, but in case the renter is required to provide everything one-third seems to be high enough rent to pay. However, such a law would not, in my opinion, do away with the evils of landlordism and tenantry.

A Parting Word or Two

On the eve of my departure for Washington for what is to be the longest absence I have ever spent away from the home state, I am inspired by what I feel are the opportunities ahead of me to do what I strongly wish to do for those I represent. Also I cannot help but be somewhat oppressed by the magnitude of responsibility the new Congress must shoulder. I am looking forward to the hardest year's work of my life and I trust I never have been counted a shirker.

First and foremost I think we all feel that all the boys who entered the service and made sacrifices should have our first attention and every opportunity a grateful country can give them. I shall do my best to see that they get such backing on every hand.

The coming session of Congress has bigger problems to grapple with than even a world war, if that is possible. It has the shaping of our entire future. In my opinion, no Congress since the first Congress has had or will have so many vital questions to settle.

But we always have been a hopeful, striving people. If at first we don't succeed we try, try again and finally make it. "The reason America succeeds in almost everything she goes into," said our great steel-maker, Schwab, the other day, "is because she is never afraid to try and she tries with all her might."

Schwab is one of several "big business" men who have proved to us lately that they can see over the top of the nearest dollar. In war time everything is properly made subservient to maintaining the army in the field. But during war or peace we are served by another army even more vital to our existence, the army of producers and workers. All our national burdens come to rest at last on their backs and shoulders. Consequently our great national peril now and during the next generation is not another war but is over-taxation. With the cost of government continually mounting higher, no people, no treasury can continue to spend and waste as ours is doing. Congress now appropriates millions as if it were buying a cigar.

I shall go the limit to replace our present wasteful system with what I hope will be the best budget system for expenditures the world has yet known. Common business sense, as well as the highest patriotism, demands there must be a searching and thoro accounting and auditing of the huge expenditures of the war. I shall work to make these investigations the "real thing."

Congress must speedily find a way to deal with the profiteer and with profiteering. The question of profits and prices has become vital to our very existence. We need not worry if prices are high, if they are fair. But we must come down or up to a live-and-let-live basis. Nothing else will so quickly encourage and stimulate production, consumption, employment, bring about normal and truly prosperous times and put us on a healthier, more enduring and permanent basis. And nothing else can or will.

The government should be able to deal as effectively with any profiteer or any profiteering corporation as it does with bad banks and crooked bankers, and we have got to come to it.

For all our sakes, we must make certain that farming, our most vital business of all, is made as profitable as other occupations demanding as much capital and labor, for in no other way can we have a surer guarantee of national well-being. I shall watch its needs closely.

I am going to work for strict government regulation and control of transportation, wires, packing houses and all great corporations and monopolies serving vital needs. The government must have the power to deal effectively, stringently and at once, if need be, with any corporation entrusted with a vital resource or a vital service.

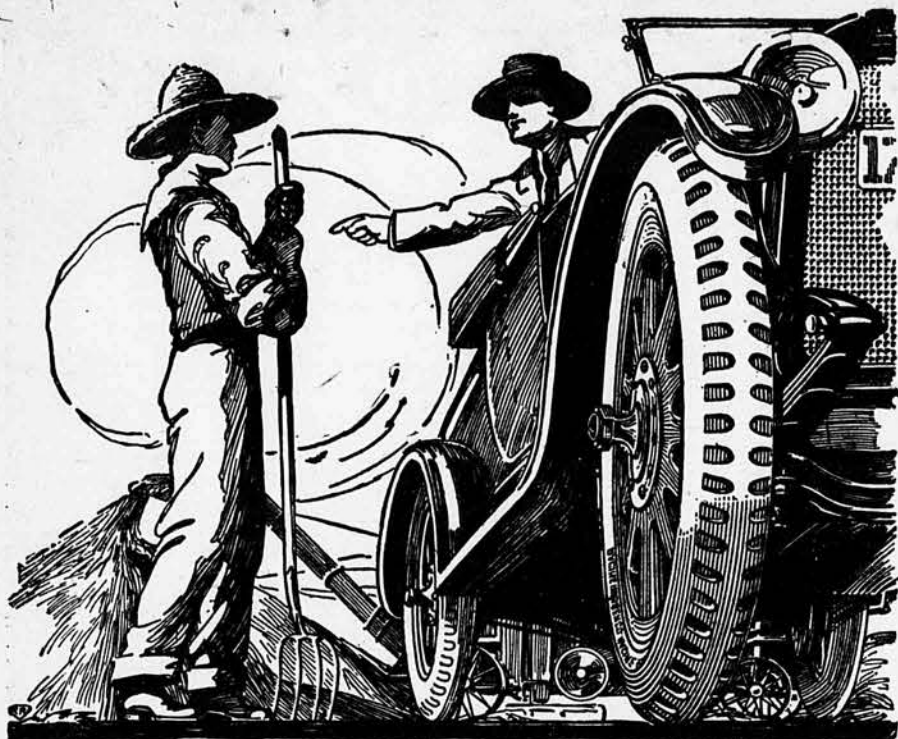
I shall do my utmost to bring about a League of Nations that will supplant huge standing armies and big navies. But while striving for a thoroughgoing American policy I shall oppose compulsory military training and every other form of Prussian militarism in this country.

I am going to do all one man can to repeal immediately the Daylight Wasting law, to pass the Suffrage Amendment, to provide for the vigorous and effective enforcement of national prohibition and to boost every constructive measure and block every destructive one that comes up, and that, regardless of partisan bias. I consider loyalty to country the highest loyalty to party.

I am going to Washington eager to be of real service to my home state and nation and no one need hesitate to write me if I can be of service to him, or need hesitate to give me his or his neighbor's honest opinion about public questions, for if I am to keep in touch with the home folks, I must have such letters. Let them come.

The good of all should inspire us to action at this most opportune moment and during this epochal year.

Arthur Capper



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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

The Small Threshing Machine Tractors Increase Thresher Sales. Kansas Has 200,000 Farms. Some Very Interesting Features. Amount of Power Required. How Capacity Is Determined. Diameters of Drive Pulleys.

ONE OF the features of the recent tractor show held in Kansas City was the large number of accessory machines designed to be operated by tractors that were exhibited. Prominent among these machines was the small threshing machine. Half a dozen machines were exhibited and every machine was surrounded by an interested group of men who seemed to want to know all about it.

It is undoubtedly true that the present time is opportune for the manufacturers of small threshing machines. One manufacturer stated that in 1918 he sold more small threshing machines than he had sold of the large models in any two-year period previously, and he expected his business for 1919 to exceed that of last year by at least 50 per cent. The reason for the popularity of the small threshing machine is not difficult to see. It is due to the rapid spread of the tractor idea among the farmers of the country and the realization of the necessity for keeping the tractor employed as many days as possible during the year. If a farmer has a tractor of medium size the chances are very good that he can put in at least 15 or 20 days threshing and he will not only reduce the daily cost of maintaining the tractor, but if he manages properly, he will be able to make a nice little profit on the threshing work itself.

Take the state of Kansas for instance; there are 200,000 farms in the state, but it is not to be expected that every farmer will have a tractor. However, it is probable that almost every farmer will raise some small grain and if so will be a prospective customer for the man with the threshing machine. Even when tractors increase in number to 25,000, it will still mean that there will be only one tractor to nine farms, and if the tractor owner is wise he will get a small threshing machine and see that he has the opportunity of taking care of the threshing on eight other farms.

There are quite a number of manufacturers of threshing machines who are putting out what they call the small thresher. By this they mean a machine with a cylinder 24 inches, or less, in length. Probably the 18-inch machine is about the minimum one, considering them from an economical standpoint, but the larger portion of machines sold will be 20 or 22-inch cylinder machines. It has been found by experience that the tractor with a rating from 1220 to 1530 will handle these threshers very satisfactorily, and it is this size of tractor that has proved to be the most economical in most of the Middle West states.

It is interesting to note some of the features of these small threshers. L. H. Bunnell has made a study of all the available makes and he has come to some interesting conclusions.

The diameter of the cylinders of these machines varies from 16 to 24 inches, while the speed of the cylinders varied from 875 to 1300 revolutions a

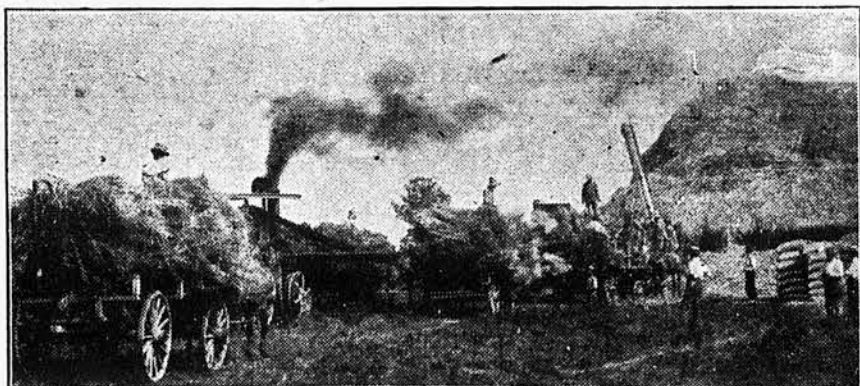
minute. From the data which was collected, it was found that the smallest cylinder did not have the highest speed, indicating that manufacturers had different ideas as to the proper speed at which the cylinder should be operated. The width of the separator or chaffer varied from 28 inches to 40 inches and again considerable variation was shown. For instance, three different machines, each having 22-inch cylinders had respectively widths of 32, 36 and 40 inches for the separator. While three other machines with 20 inch cylinders had separator widths of 28, 34 and 38 inches.

It was found rather difficult to get the manufacturers to state the horsepower to operate their machines. Some seemed to be very conservative, while others were more than optimistic in regard to power requirements. For instance, the manufacturer of one machine with a 22-inch cylinder and 30-inch separator, stated that a 5-horsepower gas engine would operate his machine with no trouble, while another with a machine having a 20-inch cylinder and a 28-inch separator stated that 18 gas engine horsepower should be provided for reliable operation. Most of the manufacturers stated, however, that an ultra-conservative estimate of the horsepower required to run their machines was about 25.

Every prospective purchaser of a small threshing machine is of course interested in the capacity of the machine. It seems that the only way in which an accurate estimate can be made of capacity is to give the machine an actual try-out, for evidently the manufacturer will merely make a fair guess in his estimate of capacity. One manufacturer of a 20-32 machine, stated that his machine when driven by a 10-20 tractor would thresh 70 bushels of wheat or 150 bushels of oats an hour. Another manufacturer of a 22-34 machine gave estimates of only 30 bushels of wheat and 55 bushels of oats an hour. The average of all the machines, however, was approximately 60 bushels of wheat an hour and 100 bushels of oats an hour. Naturally the capacity of the machine is affected a great deal by the way in which it is adjusted, and by the care used in feeding it. A machine may be crowded to the utmost and it may then have a rather high rating as far as capacity is concerned. However, the chances are that a very high proportion of the grain would be lost.

The diameter of the drive pulley varied from 6 to 9 inches, most of the machines having a drive pulley 7 inches in diameter; and from the width of face it was indicated that not less than a 7-inch belt should be used, if the maximum power is to be transmitted.

The small threshing machine offers a splendid opportunity not only for the manufacturer but for the dealer and farmer as well. It appears that the owners of large machines are going to have a little more difficulty as the years pass in finding sufficient custom to make the threshing business very profitable, but of course, there will always be work for the thresherman, who has the interest of his customers at heart and who makes it his business to see that good work is always done.



Many Farmers Who Have Tractors are Planning to Buy Small Threshers This Year in Order to Thresh Their Own Grain.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Cool Weather Bad for Corn.
Early Wheat Harvest Expected.
Price of Hay to be Lower.
Oil Leases near Gridley.
Legumes Must Cure Properly.
Proving Up the Homestead.**

WE DIDN'T speak for the 3 inches of rain we received recently but it was sent us just the same. What we really needed was about 1/2 inch of rain to freshen up the oats a little and to make the grass grow. The rain that we had, stopped corn planting for a full week; indeed, the check wire lies in our field just where it did one week ago.

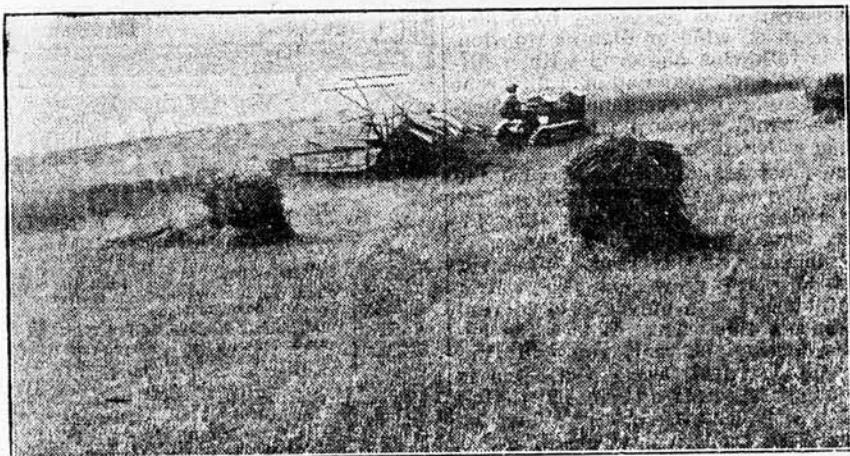
But while the heavy rain and rather cool weather gave corn planting a setback it urged on the growth of wheat which is now much heavier than that of one year ago when wheat was at the heading stage. A neighbor who is a good judge says that the average upland wheat this year is due to take from 4 to 5 pounds of twine to the acre. I rather think he is right and that we will have to use the twine in any event short of a hailstorm, for the straw growth seems assured. On the bottoms in the south part of the county some wheat was heading during the last days of April but this was soft wheat. On the uplands nothing but hard wheat is grown and that will not be heading for several days yet.

Wheat probably will ripen in about 30 days after it heads. If it does this year we will have a very early

a good first crop but it will not be ready to cut so long as the present cool, cloudy weather continues. Many would be glad to make new hay at once for we either must feed new hay or work the horses on grass. If the weather is right at haying time a good lot will be baled and put on the market just as soon as the railroad can take it there. That will mean lower prices, of course, for the first car of new hay is always the signal for a lower price but hay is too high. The growers could stand a cut of \$10 a ton and not be hurt a bit.

Another oil well was brought in near Gridley during the last week. It was said to be of about the same reputed production as the one brought in last month—about 60 barrels a day of very excellent oil. This is making the leasing business look up again. Virtually all of this territory was leased two years ago and some collected lease money at the rate of \$1 an acre a year for a year or two years when the leases were permitted to lapse. Some did not collect anything having leased their land under the contract that a year was to elapse before any rent became due. Many of those who formerly leased now say they will not lease again.

When we harvest the first crop of alfalfa we usually have to do the best we can, not what we would like to do. When we cut our first crop we hope



The Use of a Good Tractor Facilitates the Cutting and Shocking of the Grain and Getting It Ready for the Thresher

harvest indeed, much earlier than I ever have seen and this makes 24 wheat harvests for me in Coffey county. Probably cool or cloudy weather will hold back ripening so that June will be well started before the binder begins on our upland fields of hard wheat in this part of Kansas. In view of the heavy growth of straw it would be well this year if we had headers to cut the crop; but I don't know of a single one in use in the county. In ordinary years with our damp harvests and small wheat acreage we have little use for headers. This year if the wheat could be cut with headers it would permit the straw to be plowed under without so much expense for handling.

I can well imagine that city folk who eat farm produce this spring have to dig deep when they pay their bills. Yesterday we took to town cream for which we received 68 cents a pound for the butterfat it contained; for eggs we received 36 cents a dozen and were offered for our old hens—which we are not quite ready to sell—24 cents a pound. These are high prices here; but what they will be by the time the produce reaches the city consumer can only be told by one who knows how much conscience the middlemen possess. The cry from the city is all for lower prices and yet they should know that lower prices mean without doubt lower wages. They can't get away from that; one follows the other as sure as fate.

The cool weather is holding back the alfalfa. When it is cut it will be

In the Manchester, Okla., Journal of the past week I saw a notice the like of which used to be familiar to all readers of western local papers but which I have not seen for a number of years. It brought back memories of homestead days for it was a notice of "Final Proof" which recited that the signer had complied with all the requirements of the homestead law and in proof gave the names of four neighbors as witnesses. I can well remember the day when the final proof was made on our homestead. I felt then that the land was really ours and could not be taken from us. In the old days the four witnesses usually comprised two neighbors and two men from town and the "witnessing" was usually a mere formality. Everybody in the country knew how long everybody else had lived there and any "fudging" would have been uncovered promptly.

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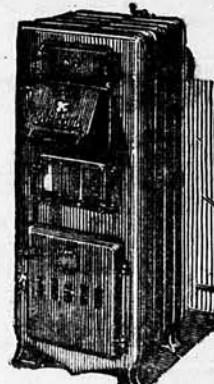
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Concrete for Permanence

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

The Orchard and Garden

MORE orchards and gardens are needed in Kansas. More attention especially should be given to small fruits. Blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, dewberries, gooseberries, and currants are easily grown and some of these small fruits should have a place on every farm. Those who have had successful experience in garden and orchard work are requested to send us short letters about their work. We will pay for all those that we publish.

Berry Insurance

Success with raspberries or blackberries is not dependent upon chance or luck, as so many people have fallen into the error of believing. Neither is it due to seasonal whims or climatic conditions. It is possible to have a fair crop of berries practically every year, if the proper attention is paid the canes, but I recognize the fact that in some seasons it is impossible.

The best way to insure a crop next year is to take steps this year to make it possible. Little can be done now to better this year's crop, but much can be done to better next year's crop.

The average farm or ranch fails to produce its share of berries for the following reasons: Lack of proper pruning, and adequate moisture, and also from lack of cultivation and fertility.

A great majority of the failures are due to lack of proper pruning and care of the canes than to any other one cause. If the canes are permitted to shift for themselves they will in the course of a season or two cease bearing at all, simply because the roots are over-burdened with canes and unable to produce berries. A heavily wooded root will not continue to produce more growth and a crop of berries any more than a molting hen will continue to grow new feathers and lay eggs.

The strain is too great, so one or the other of the functions must cease, in this case being the least important, the bearing of a crop. The roots not only will produce new growth, but they also will produce a good crop, if their energies are limited and directed along the proper lines. This is done by judicious pruning, and this pruning must be done during the growing season in order to insure a crop.

For instance, only three or four new canes are permitted to grow to each root and these are cut back so as to prevent rank growth, encouraging the sending out of laterals which will increase the fruit carrying capacity of the canes.

For raspberries, cut back the canes the first year to 18 inches high and keep them cut back at this height. Then the following spring cut back the laterals one-half of their growth. The second year, cut them back to 2 feet in height and the same the following spring as before for the laterals. This will give you a small, compact bush that will not need any support, but which is sturdy enough to stand erect and bear its own crop.

For blackberries follow the same system, only add six inches to the height they are permitted to grow each

year. Keep the patches in constant cultivation to keep down the weeds and conserve the moisture. Weeds will lap up quickly enough moisture to rob you of your crop or spoil its quality. During the period of cultivation which extends thru the whole season, one must cut out constantly the new canes that are coming up.

Chesla C. Sherlock.

Foes of the Garden

Probably the worst obstacle to overcome in the successful growing of choice vegetables in our gardens, is that of destroying or at least limiting the multiplication of its various foes. The problem of getting rid of them or at least reducing their number has often taxed the ability and ingenuity of those who have made it a life study.

Almost every one has seen the plants grow off in splendid order, only to find on the next visit that the whole crop is nearly ruined or badly damaged by the quite unexpected attack of some insect foe. In spite of all we can do, we often find ourselves in an unequal fight.

So this problem has stared the gardener in the face for years and is indeed a serious one. While there has not been a complete success in dealing with these pests yet much progress has been made and often by using the knowledge we have, fair results can be obtained by being continually on the watch.

In my experience I have found that the most effective measure is that of a preventive character. The thing to do is to keep our crops out of reach or observation of the enemy by a plan or system of wide or distant rotation, that is following one crop with a different one each year and of a different nature. Following cucumbers by muskmelons would not do as the same insect is a foe to both.

One must acquaint himself with the habits and nature of the various insects, what sheltered places they inhabit, where they lay their eggs and other matters of this kind. Wherever the food plant grew last year for a certain insect, you may expect to find that insect this year. Where the cucumber grew last year, you will find the yellow-striped beetle, the same is true of other plants and accompanying pests. You can see the wisdom of giving such crops a new location.

Hiding plants or protecting them with a covering I have tried with varying success. Planting a quick growing plant in the hill or surrounding the hill with protective material will sometimes work well.

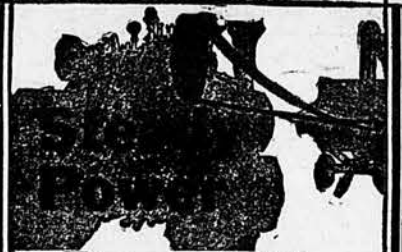
Then the use of strong-smelling substances applied with lime and sprinkled over the plants often has proved effective. Small quantities of carbolic acid, kerosene, turpentine or tar may be used singly or in combination with each other in making emulsions of soap and water. Care must be exercised not to apply an emulsion that is too strong. Dusting the plants with lime or ashes often will prove beneficial.

There are about 16 foes of the garden, not including moles, rats or mice.

(Continued on Page 37.)



Here are Blackberries Grown from Root Cuttings. This Patch Has Been Very Profitable to the Owner, for it Came from Good Stock.



Dependable for Threshing

The old reliable steam engine has never been equaled in power for threshing. It is steady, which is always necessary to insure good results. It's the power that most people know how to operate. Its troubles are easily discovered and remedied. If it gets weak it does not stop dead. Almost anything that can burn can be used for fuel. The

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Steam Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,
Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines
Battle Creek Michigan

AMERICAN Flint Tile SILOS

A Standard for Years

Thousands in use. More being sold than ever. The American way of construction is stronger. Guaranteed. Built with curved, hollow Flint Tile blocks. Flint Tile cuts glass. Lasts forever. Most economical. No expense or upkeep.

CLIMAX ENSILAGE CUTTER
cuts faster with less power; inward shear cut, thin straight knives. Channel steel construction. Sent on Free Trial. Write today for free catalog and lower prices on Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Building Tile.

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Kansas City St. Louis Sioux City Omaha
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LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at

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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.

FARMERS LUMBER CO.
2416 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBR.

Dickey Glazed Tile Silos
"The Fruit Jar of the Field"
SPECIAL OFFER to those who write now.
W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
Macomb, Ill., Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.

Buy Now Erect Early

Immediate Shipment **NO** Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.

Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.

305A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SILOS

Glazed or unglazed fire clay tile silos. Triple wall wood silos and plain stave silos. What you want at a reasonable price. Write for particulars.

King Corn Silo Company,

1102 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Farm Talk about Poultry

POUULTY raisers everywhere are urged to write letters for publication in this department. Tell us about your experience in raising and marketing poultry. We want 500 farm women to write us about their success with chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. We will pay for all the letters that we accept and publish. Send us pictures of your prize winning birds. Address all letters to the Poultry Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Late Hatching of Chickens

About this time of year it is quite common to hear the remark made "I have quit setting hens now as it is so late the chicks will not do any good," and with some persons and under some conditions it will have to be admitted that this is true.

Take the smaller breeds that mature quickly and give the proper care and feed and they can be hatched quite late and still be ready to fill the egg basket by Christmas when eggs are high.

In 1912 after I had finished setting hens, my husband begged me to get a couple of settings of Leghorn eggs and give them a trial. I had been raising the Barred Rocks and thought them good enough for anyone but he had been wanting me to try the Leghorns for some time. I thought it was so late they wouldn't do any good but we got two settings of eggs about June 1. When the chicks hatched we placed them clear away from the older chicks so as to give them extra care, thus keeping the others from tramping on them and robbing them of their food. We kept them free from lice by dipping the old hen occasionally. One can do that so late in the season when they are turned out of a morning. We used Persian powder on the little fellows. We had plenty of kafir seed to feed them and we never saw chicks grow like those did. In the early spring we had had so many hard rains that a good many little chicks drowned or chilled so they either died or didn't do well for awhile. The later chicks didn't have this to contend with; there was plenty of shade near their house so they really did far better than the earlier ones.

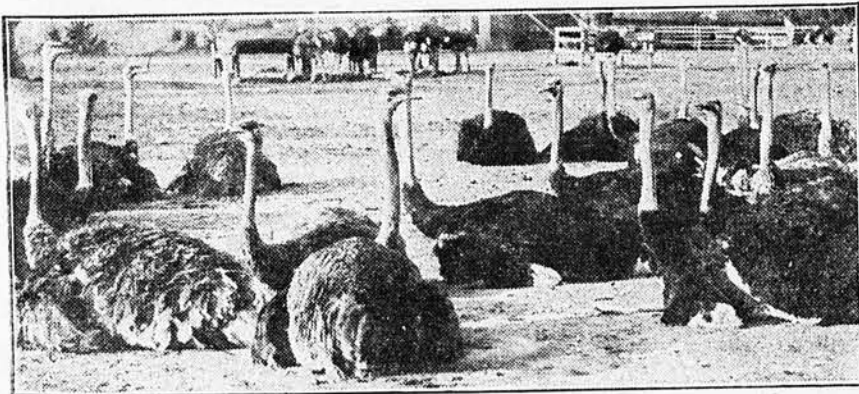
From those two settings of eggs we raised 18 pullets. They began laying before Christmas and did so well all winter that we not only became convinced that Leghorns were all right but that they could be hatched quite late and with a little extra care, could be made a profitable investment.

Mrs. D. J. Ryan.

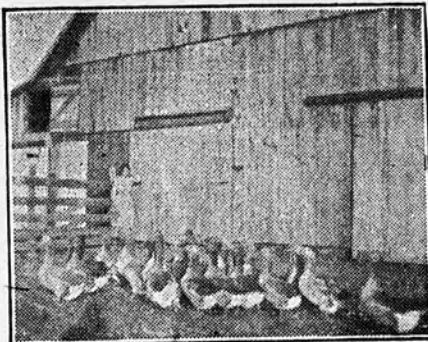
Centralla, Kan.

Why Chicks Die

It startles one to know that fully one-fourth of the chicks hatched each season fail to survive the first two months. After they become that old their raising is comparatively easy. The first four weeks is the most critical period.



Ostriches Have Been Grown Very Successfully at Bliss, Okla. by the Miller Brothers on the 101 Ranch. They Have Found Them Very Profitable.



Many chicks die from general physical weakness, which may be inherited from the parent stock or come from improper keeping of the eggs or faulty incubation. Chicks that are puny or late in getting out of the shell may possess enough vigor to live several days, but they

usually die slowly despite special care or doctoring.

Chicks may be weakened by overheating, chilling, dampness, crowding and poor ventilation. Diarrhea may also result from such conditions. Feeding too soon, or using too much concentrated food, such as beef scraps, also may cause digestive derangements that may develop into diarrhea.

Bacillary white diarrhea is the worst scourge that affects chicks. It destroys their appetite, makes them droopy, and leads to quick death. The droppings are loose and cause "pasting up behind."

The New York Veterinary college says, "This disease seems to be introduced into new districts by the indiscriminate buying of eggs for hatching, and the purchase of day-old chicks from infected poultry farms. Chicks overcoming the disease and being reared to pullethood may in turn lay eggs containing the germs, and in that way continue to spread the disease indefinitely."

The only known remedy is prevention. Select breeding stock carefully, and just before starting the hatch wash all eggs in grain alcohol 95 per cent pure to destroy organisms on the shells. Then keep incubators, brooders, nests, feed and water vessels well disinfected.

Aspergillosis kills off chicks like white diarrhea, but is caused by a fungus growth, which leads to inflammation of the lungs or the formation of tubercles. Chicks so affected are called "lungers." Incubators, brooders, food, litter, and even the digestive tracts of hens have been known to contain the spores of this fungus. Prevention by means of thoro disinfection, as suggested again is the only effective treatment known.

"Gapes" is another general ailment. The worms come from the soil, and are especially troublesome in damp localities. If the disease becomes persistent, it is best to move all chicks to new soil for a year or two, then give the old soil a coat of air-slaked lime, plow it under and plant crops.

Briant Sando.

Why Keep Poor Hens?

Some flocks of chickens have a large number of hens which do not pay for their board and by keeping them the profits of the entire flock are lowered. These hens may not be paying their way because they are too old or because they are poor individuals.

Very few people have their fowls so marked that they can tell the age of every one, yet they can be marked with leg bands, either numbered or colored, so that the age may be told (Continued on Page 37.)

Lowe's



Makes her shine like a bottle

STOP riding around in a dingy car. Lay it up a day. Give it a coat of Lowe's Automobile Varnish Color. It will shine like a bottle and look like new.

You can put it on one day and use the car the next. Thousands of car owners have done their cars over with it.

Buy a can of it, and if it doesn't do exactly what we say it will do, you let us know. We will see to it that you are thoroughly satisfied.

It's on sale by all Lowe dealers. Send for booklet about "That Car of Mine, How to Keep Down the Painting Cost."

The Lowe Brothers Company

512 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO

Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City Minneapolis

Paints

Save the Baby Chicks

Our book, "CARE OF BABY CHICKS," and a package of GERMOZONE are the best insurance against chick losses. Those formerly losing more than half their hatchlings now raise better than 90 per cent. To you who have never tried GERMOZONE, we will send postpaid, book and package as above. You pay, if satisfied, 75c; 60 days' trial. We trust you. Druggists and seed dealers sell GERMOZONE, the best poultry remedy and preventive. For old and young—bowel trouble, colds, 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.

Raise All The Chicks You Hatch

It is easy to avoid loss and turn failure into success now. Professor T. E. Quisenberry, Box 433, Leavenworth, Kansas, has just written a 16-page bulletin telling plainly just how to avoid losses, how to successfully raise your baby chicks and just how to feed them. Everyone of our readers should have one of these bulletins. Write at once and a copy will be mailed to you free.—Adv.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 52c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. L 3, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

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 Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 52c for box on our guarantee. Your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. L 3, Waterloo, Iowa.—Advertisement.

Great Hog Profits

MILKOLINE FOR HOGS **2¢ A GALLON**

Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market

Cuts your feeding costs. Have bigger pigs, fatter hogs. Get them ready for market in far less time. You can do it. Prove at our risk that Milkoline is the surest farm money maker known.

Guaranteed Trial Offer We will ship you ten gallons, half a barrel, or a barrel. Take 30 days—feed half to your hogs and poultry. If not absolutely satisfied return the unused part and we will refund every cent you paid us—no charge for the half you used.

Milkoline has a base of Pure Modified Buttermilk to which essential fats and acids are added. Milkoline comes in condensed form. Will keep indefinitely in any climate. Will not mold, sour or rot. Files will not come near it.

2c a Gallon For feeding mix one part Milkoline with 50 parts water or swirl and feed with your usual grain feeds. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and makes more pork per bushel of grain. Stop buying buttermilk of uncertain quality. Use Milkoline and you will always be sure of uniform acidity, and at a cost of 2c a gallon or less when fed as directed. Many users say Milkoline saves them one-third on feed bills because it makes their hogs and poultry assimilate all their feed.

1400% Profit W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes that he got an extra \$420 worth of pork from \$30 worth of Milkoline in a sixty day feed. He made an actual test of this lot of hogs in comparison with another bunch. We could quote hundreds of testimonials, but the best proof is that we legally guarantee Milkoline to be satisfactory or refund your money, (you are the judge) and refer you to S. W. Blvd. Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and R. G. Dunn & Co. MILKOLINE is just as good for Poultry as for Hogs.

Order from Nearest Dealer or Direct from this Ad. Send check or money order and ask for free booklet, "Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market."

5 Gals. at Creamery \$1.50 per gal.	\$7.50
10 " " " 1.25 per gal.	12.50
15 " " " 1.10 per gal.	16.50
32 " " " 1.00 per gal.	32.00
65 " " " .90 per gal.	49.50

No charge for hogs or barrels. Prices F. O. B. Nearest Dealer or Kansas City, Mo. THE MILKOLINE MFG. CO. 306 Creamery Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

American Fence

Full gauge wires; full weight; full length rolls. Superior quality galvanizing, proof against hardest weather conditions.

Special Book Sent Free. Dealers Everywhere. AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. CHICAGO NEW YORK

Capper Pig Club News

"Big Doings" is the Word From County Meetings

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

IS THERE anything wrong with Capper Pig club pep? Well, if there is I've failed to discover it. This is a busy time at home for our boys, but the county meetings that are being held and that are planned for the near future are ample proof that the boys are on the job—and that dad's glad to help out. In two counties at least, May 3 will be counted a red-letter day for the club. Kingman and Anderson started the ball rolling for the first inning that day.

"We had our first meeting May 3 at Ted Folkers's home," writes Kent Wy-more, secretary of the Kingman county club. "Every member was present. Wayne Foeney was elected president, Clifford Harding vice-president, Raymond Kahmeyer reporter, and myself secretary. We decided to get stationery and order jerseys with 'Capper Pig Club' on the breast or sleeves and a big 'K' in the center of the breast. After the meeting we had some of the best refreshments I ever ate. Whew! They sure tasted good after riding a train and a jitney 30 miles. After dinner we looked at Ted's sow and pigs, then drove over to see those of Raymond Kahmeyer and Edwin Wulfekoetter." How's that for a starter? The mileage report shows that one of these hustlers traveled 83 miles to and from the meeting, another 46, and another 78. Going some, eh?

And here comes the Anderson county report from County Leader John Scruggs: "We had our first meeting May 3 at the home of Ted Bogan, with eight members present. We had a hard rain and hail the night before which made it difficult to attend the meeting. Bennie Chestnut was elected president, Raymond Smith vice-president, Donald Harrell secretary-treasurer, and Ted Bogan club reporter. The boys' sows have all farrowed, and the eight boys present reported 47 pigs. The parents at the meeting agreed to provide the club with printed stationery. The following uniform was adopted: Blue and white striped overalls, light blue shirt, straw hat with a scroll containing the letters 'C. P. C.' and blue stars to designate the numbers of years in the club." So you can see where the Anderson county team will have to be beaten before another county walks away with the pep trophy.

Johnson county has had another good meeting. County Leader Merlyn Andrew reports eight boys present. The meeting was held at the home of one of the poultry club girls. Part of the leaflet, "Training for Leadership," was read during the business meeting and the rest will be read at the next meeting. This hustling club has always had the name of keeping something interesting going all the time, and now the pig and poultry club teams have organized for a mem-

bership contest. Two captains were chosen, with 11 members in each team. The object is to see which team will have the better record for attendance at meetings. The losing side will give a supper next December. That's a good plan. Let's see if some other county can think up something new.

Of course, the "eats" at club meetings always are important. And I speak from experience when I say that the boys have good reason for always mentioning what they had to eat when reporting meetings. Waldo McBurney of Rice county tells of the first club meeting, held April 26, and says: "It had rained two days before and it rained that day. Four boys were present. Herbert Hays and Calvin Donnelly brought the eats, and they were some eats, too, believe me. We ate until eating wasn't much fun. We're hoping for a much bigger meeting next time, and I'm sure we'll have it."

Just about this time it is an excellent plan to take another look at those club rules. Inquiries are beginning to come in about the date for taking sows out of the contest, and how to go about it. The rules state that sows—or pigs, either, if you wish—may be taken out of the contest any time after June 1, provided the contest litters have been weaned. All that's necessary when you decide to take out your sow is to weigh her and stop keeping a record of her feed. She must be weighed so that you will know whether she has gained or lost while in the contest. Don't get the idea, tho, that when you stop keeping records on your sow you are to stop on the pigs, too. Such a mistake may keep you from winning a prize next fall.

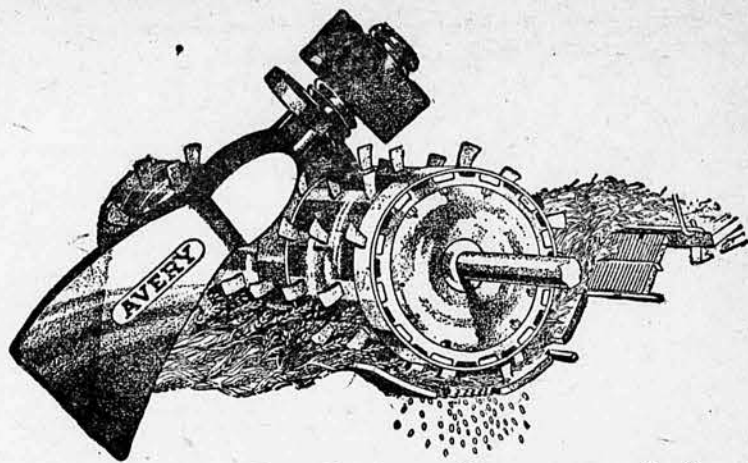
Another thing, fellows: Most of you probably will breed your sows for fall litters. This is a good plan, if your sow is in good condition, is well matured, and you are sure to have feed for a fall litter. In breeding your sows again, tho, don't make the mistake of breeding to anything but a purebred male of the same breed as the sow, if you can avoid it. Remember that when you raise purebred pigs you have a chance to sell them as breeding stock, but that when you have pigs of mixed blood they'll probably be sold on the market—and many expert swine men assert that such hogs won't make as good gains in as short time as will purebred stock. Of course, tho, if you're so situated that you can't get a purebred male, don't lose an opportunity to make some money by getting a fall litter.

Did you notice the absence of the club story from the Farmers Mail and Breeze for May 10? I certainly disliked to miss my chance of a talk to the boys, but owing to the fact that the paper will be rather crowded thru

(Continued on Page 36.)



Here's the Hustling Quartet That Upholds the Honor of Labette County. Left to Right: Bobby Blair, Wesley Dove, Max Barnes, Bob Montee.



Avery Thresher Teeth Are Guaranteed for Life

THAT'S the warranty that stands behind the cylinder and concave teeth in Avery threshers—the strongest warranty possible—printed right in every Avery order blank. But no wonder! Avery Separator Teeth are made of genuine tool steel—the kind of steel out of which high-grade tools are made. They are extra large in size; the wearing corner is tempered and they are made by a better process than other teeth. Farmers and threshermen never have tooth troubles or delays in threshing with Avery Separators. Avery Teeth are time and money savers.

The Champion Grain Savers

Avery Separators are also equipped with the famous I. X. L. Grain-Saving Device. It has fingers that tear up the bunches of straw and hunt around for the last kernel and get it. That's one reason why Avery Threshers are the Champion Grain Savers of them all. That's why they beat the Government grain-saving record made in threshing on canvas by over one-quarter of one per cent. That's also why Avery Threshers are backed by the strongest definite grain-saving warranty given with any make of separator.

Get the Complete Avery Catalog and learn why Avery Threshers are the Champion Grain Savers—why they save the grain and clean it better than other threshers—why they run steady and last a long time. One man recently wrote us about rebuilding his Avery—said his machine was 20 years old, but too good to discard. Hundreds of others say similar things. The Avery Catalog will tell you all about it—ask for a copy. Address



There is a Size Avery Thresher for Every Size Run

EVERY COMPANY
7532 Iowa Street PEORIA, ILLINOIS
EVERY
Motor Farming, Threshing
and Road Building Machinery



There are five sizes of Avery Tractors—one design—standardized



Stop those Leaks

THE easiest and quickest way to repair leaks in radiators, pumps, water jackets, hose connections, etc., is to use Johnson's Radiator Cement. This will stop the leaks instantly without laying up the car. No mechanical experience is required—all you have to do is remove the cap and pour the liquid into the radiator.

No tool kit is complete without a can of Johnson's Radiator Cement. It overcomes the inconvenience of laying up one's car. A half-pint is ordinarily sufficient for a Ford or other small radiator—for larger cars use a pint.

JOHNSON'S RADIATOR CEMENT

Johnson's Radiator Cement blends perfectly with the water until it reaches the leaks—just as soon as it comes in contact with the air it forms a hard, tough, pressure-resisting substance which is insoluble in water and consequently makes a permanent seal.

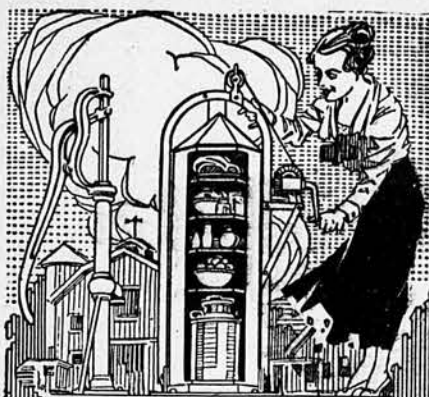
Quick—Efficient—Harmless

Johnson's Radiator Cement contains no powder, cement or anything which can coat, clog or interfere with the efficiency of the cooling system. It will ordinarily seal a leak in from two to ten minutes.

Use Johnson's Radiator Cement for Automobile and Tractor radiators and for sealing leaks and cracks in boilers and water jackets of all kinds.

Insist upon your dealer supplying you with Johnson's Radiator Cement. Write for our folder on "Keeping Cars Young"—it's free.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. MB Racine, Wis.



SAVES countless STEPS to CELLAR and SPRING HOUSE

Make Mother's work easier—lighten the burden of housework—save her a dozen trips every day to cellar or spring house—with this

WILLIS ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

Enables you to make use of Nature's system of cooling; gives you an ice box that needs no ice, no expense, no up-keep, no repairs. Puts the foods within easy reach of the kitchen table and keeps them sweet, clean, sanitary, pure and at exactly the right temperature, winter and summer.

A Genuine Guarantee

The Willis Iceless Refrigerator is guaranteed by dealer and maker to do all claimed for it; to be perfectly satisfactory or the purchase price will be instantly and cheerfully refunded.

SEE THIS MODERN REFRIGERATING SYSTEM

Write us today for our dealer's name in your territory. Ask for illustrated booklet No. 15

WILLIS MFG. CO.
Galesburg, Ill.



SUGAR \$9.59 CWT.

On \$15 Orders of Other Goods

98 lbs. High Patent flour.....	\$6.23
25 lb. box fancy dried apricots...	6.19
25 lb. box fancy prunes.....	3.48
120 bars Lenox soap.....	5.19
8 lbs. bulk Quaker oats.....	.49
10 lb. box L. W. soda crackers...	2.15
1 doz. good Iowa corn.....	1.75
1 doz. Van Camp peas.....	1.50
1 doz. No. 2 1/2 tomatoes.....	1.90
1 doz. No. 3 pumpkin.....	1.50
1 doz. No. 3 kraut.....	1.50
1 gal. White Star syrup.....	.70
1 doz. Tryphosa Jelly Powder.....	1.00
4 lbs. Go-Getter coffee.....	1.19
1 lb. fancy tea.....	.60

Why not supply your table direct by mail and save the difference. Goods guaranteed. Order from the above list.

BUTLER'S GROCERY

533-35 Main St. Kansas City, Mo.

LIBERTY BONDS

Keep your Liberty bonds if you can as they are the safest investment in the world, but if you MUST sell your bonds send them to a reliable firm. Write for prices, or send at once, or if desired send to us through Security National Bank of Kansas City, draft attached for \$91.00 per hundred. Market changes slightly daily but we will send check for balance due above \$91 same day Bonds are received.

Clyde L. Clarke Investment Co., (Inc)

511 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BEE SUPPLIES FAMOUS "FALCON" LINE
Finest, most up-to-date, and largest stock in this section.
Write for FREE CATALOG.
C. C. CLEMONS BEE SUPPLY CO.
125 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Missouri



Bovee's Pipeless FURNACES

Sold at Manufacturer's Prices
We manufacture SEVEN SIZES of Pipeless Furnaces suitable for ALL SIZES of buildings.
The BOVEE FURNACES are also sold with regular piping to each room.

Twenty-Five Years on the Market
Absolutely high grade and most durable.
Write us for direct information and save about one-half the cost of your heating plant.

BOVEE FURNACE WORKS
188 W. 8th St. Waterloo, Iowa

With the Home Makers

Can All You Can—Waste is Sinful Now

BY THE WOMEN FOLKS

WASTE IS BAD enough at any time but it is criminal under present conditions with thousands of persons facing starvation in many of the small foreign countries.

I know one woman who tried to economize by using old fruit jar rubbers and as a result she lost her fruit. Bury your old fruit jar rubbers deep in the garden so you will not be tempted to use them. In my opinion half of all spoilages are due to poor rubbers and one cannot be too careful in buying good rubbers. The ring should fit closely, requiring a little stretching to get it around the neck of the jar and it should be strong.

Before beginning to can, I wash the jars and rubbers in hot soap suds and rinse, place them in a kettle of warm water, allow it to come to a boil, and leave them in the boiling water until I am ready to use them. I do not boil the rubbers to sterilize them, but wash them in hot water to which a little soda has been added.

I am a firm believer in cold pack canning. I never have lost a jar when using this method. The organisms which are present are killed when the products are cooked in a closed jar, and the bacteria is prevented from getting in. By the open kettle or hot pack method, it is impossible to know that any given jar or product is perfectly sterilized. There always is danger of bacteria getting in while the product is being dipped from the kettle to the jar. By the cold pack method, the product is not crushed or cooked until it is mushy, and the hot trying work of dipping from the kettle to the jar is eliminated. One can sit in a cool place while filling the jars and it is not necessary to watch the pack all the time it is cooking. I no longer dread the canning season as canning by this method is an interesting, business-like proposition.

Any style of glass jar or tin can except those which are sealed with wax may be used in cold pack canning. Just be sure the canner is 3 inches deeper than the tallest jar. This will give room for the rack upon which to set the jars and an extra inch and a quarter. Jars must not set directly on the bottom of the cooker so jar holders or trays made of laths or wire are used. The tray should rest on slats so that it will be an inch above the bottom of the cooker. This will allow water to circulate freely around the bottom of the jars. Absolute cleanliness is necessary to can successfully.

Every housewife should write to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for free bulletin No. 839 entitled "Home Canning by the One-Period Cold Pack Method." We are paying for the publishing of these bulletins and should get them and put the advice to practice.

How fine it is to have a home supply of canned products in an emergency. When unexpected company comes or the housewife gets home late after a day spent shopping, think of the comfort of knowing that there are on the shelves home canned fruits and vegetables. Home canning answers the question, "What shall we have for dinner?" and answers it in a way that gives a varied menu for every day in the week.

Searcy, Ark.

She Favors the Cold Pack

[Prize Letter.]

I use the cold pack canning method with the aid of our copper wash boiler and two boards which form the rack to support the glass cans. The boiler

holds nine jars. I place cloths between the jars to keep them from touching one another or the sides of the boiler. Two short slats are laid in the boiler first to keep the rack off the bottom, and the cover fits tightly. I lay an old tablecloth over the top, also before putting on the cover as closely as possible. The closer the steam is confined, the better for the products should cook at the highest possible temperature.

Before beginning the process, the fruit or vegetables are prepared as if for immediate use.

I thoroughly sterilize the jars and lids. If old Mason screw top lids are used, I boil them 10 minutes. I have a pamphlet from the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan entitled "Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics" which gives rules for preparing and time for cooking all kinds of vegetables and fruits. Anyone may get this bulletin free

Steps in Cold Pack Canning

- 1—Prepare equipment.
- 2—Test jars and rubbers.
- 3—Use fresh, sound products.
- 4—Scald or blanch.
- 5—Dip into cold water.
- 6—Pack in hot containers.
- 7—Add boiling water or hot sirup.
- 8—Place cap and rubbers in position.
- 9—Partially tighten caps on jars; Seal tin cans completely.
- 10—Sterilize the required time.
- 11—Remove jars; tighten covers.
- 12—Invert jars and cool.

by writing for it.

All the vegetables I have canned are either scalded and cold dipped or blanched and cold dipped. Blanching is dipping in boiling water. After blanching, the food should be dipped in cold water.

I made a cheesecloth sack for string beans. I place the prepared beans in it, dip them in boiling water from 2 to 5 minutes, then plunge the sack of beans in cold water and lay them in a colander to drain. With the jar filler in the top of the sterilized jar, I pack the beans in as closely as possible, tamping with a wooden spoon handle, place 2 chile peppers in the bottom of the jar and a teaspoon of salt on the top, dip the rubber in boiling water, adjust it, then fill the jar full of warm water and adjust the lid. I use the jars with a clamp lid and place one wire over the top of the lid. (If using Mason jars, lay the lids on with a half turn.) Then I place the jars on the rack in the boiler, fill the boiler with warm water to within 1 inch of the necks of the jars, cover as closely as possible and boil steadily for the time required. At the end of that time I uncover the boiler, let the steam escape and tighten the lids as much as I can before removing the cans from the boiler. (If screw tops are used, finish tightening after taking from the boiler.) Stand the jars on the tops out of a draft to cool as cold air striking the hot jar might cause it to break. I have canned string beans, beets and tomatoes and they kept perfectly; also, never have lost a jar by breakage by this method.

I wash and prepare fruits as for the open kettle method, pack solidly in the jars, fill with hot sirup, then sterilize. I also have canned sauer kraut and hominy, each requiring 60 minutes sterilizing. Food canned by the cold pack method comes from the can whole and better flavored than by the open kettle method.

Mrs. J. W. Pugh.

Ellis Co., Kansas.

Saving Time with a Canner

I have a small canner which holds seven No. 3 tin cans or seven quart glass jars. When I sent for my canner I ordered 300 No. 3 cans with solder hemmed caps. I knew nothing about using a canner but the directions were so plain that I had no trouble. My daily task last summer was to fill four canners full, or 28 quarts, and I always completed my task before noon, in time to get dinner.

I have an old cook stove in the back yard in the shade and I do my canning on it. While I am waiting for

Dont Send One Penny

Delivery Free

Just send your name, address and size and we will send this skirt to you. Don't pay one penny until the skirt is delivered at your door by the postman. This is a wonderful opportunity to get a \$7.50 skirt for \$4.45. Our price is an amazing bargain. Compare it with others and see for yourself.

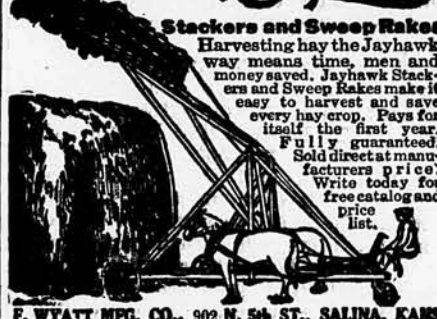
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This is the summer's newest prize fashion. Made of a fine silk poplin which is strong and durable and will give an abundance of satisfactory wear. The skirt has broad girly belt beneath which it is gathered. Cut full and roomy. Twelve-inch band of handsome, elaborate self-colored embroidery encircles entire skirt. Very latest style. Order on approval and if you don't like it return it at our expense and the trial will cost you nothing. Our price of \$4.45 includes all the transportation charges. Color black, navy blue and gray. Sizes 22 to 30 waist measure; 38 to 42 length. Give size and color.

Send your name and address, no money. When the skirt arrives pay the postman \$4.45 only. Wear the skirt—we know you will be pleased. If you don't find it all you expect send it back and we will refund your money at once. This is our risk—not yours. Order by Number 808.

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The best way to be certain you will get all your grain is to thresh when the weather and grain are right, and when you are ready. The simplicity of

WOOD BROS. INDIVIDUAL THRESHER

Easily run by small average size tractor, has proved to hundreds of farmers in this section that it pays them to capitalize on their tractor during threshing. As easy to keep in order as your plow, an Individual Thresher makes you independent of rainy weather, trading work and other farmer's nightmares.

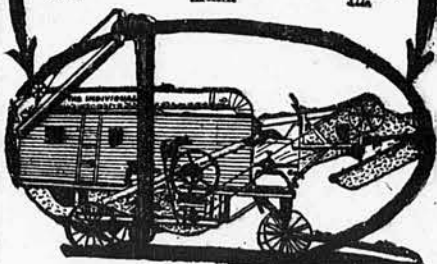
"The little machine we purchased of you last spring did fine work. There are eleven in our club and they all were well pleased with it." Frank Oldhalm, Lehigh, Iowa.

The Individual has thrown a stack that was only straw, while threshing at a high mark of four bushels a minute, and did it day after day. You pay the price of an individual whether you own one or not. What it will save you, and why, is told in our Free booklet. Send for it, and the name of the Individual dealer nearest you.

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Builders of famous "Humming Bird" outfits. 22 years practical experience as threshermen.

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the water to boil in the canner, I fill the cans with fruit, add the water and sugar or salt as the case may be, then seal the cans and, with a pair of tongs that come with the canner, place them in the boiling water in the canner. Tomatoes should boil 40 minutes; peaches, 15 minutes; and strawberries, raspberries or blackberries, 12 minutes. The work is soon done and I do not have to stand over a hot stove all day and cook fruit and put it into the jars as I did by the old method. Complete instructions come with all canners so no one need be afraid to purchase one. They certainly are a success and real time savers. One can can all kinds of fruit, vegetables and meats with a canner and they keep and retain their flavor perfectly.

I prefer the tin cans but glass may be used by putting them in cold water and letting them get hot gradually. With care the tin cans may be used for two or three years. But if they are used only one year they are so cheap that nearly everyone can afford them. Arkansas. Mrs. S. E. B.

Canning Makes Cooking Easier

We are subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I always like the home page. I can a good deal of food stuff and know it is possible for one to live well without going to the store for everything. I had company for dinner today and served chicken, corn, tomatoes and potatoes all from my supply of canned goods.

I opened a can of my beef steak the other day, made noodles with the broth, fried the meat, dipped it in flour and put it in hot fat until brown. It tasted better than chicken.

I have been in the canning business for two years and have been very successful with everything I have canned. For small amounts I use an iron dinner pot with a wire rack to fit the bottom. The kettle holds three quart jars or 5 pints. I sterilize my jars and caps and pour hot water on the rubbers. I use the wash boiler with a rack made of coarse wire screen with strips of a tasteless wood nailed on for larger amounts. (Do not use pine of any kind).

I have canned stuffed sausages, beef, squash, pumpkin, lima beans, string beans, corn and tenderloin.

Mrs. Blanche Carmean.
Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Rhubarb is Ready to Can

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Some of the rhubarb in the truck gardens is now 2 feet high. It is not an uncommon sight to see a housekeeper making her way to the farm car with a big armful of the bright red stalks. The armful has cost her a quarter at the garden.

The first paper in our reading course in canning has just been received and the first subject discussed is the canning of rhubarb. The paper calls attention to the difference in strength of flavor of the early and the later rhubarb. The later is the larger and the stronger flavored of the two. The leaflet contains directions for making rhubarb and orange conserve, rhubarb and pineapple conserve and other combinations. We expect to try the two kinds mentioned above. A Kansas housewife known for her good cookery is quoted. Her recipe for the rhubarb and orange conserve is: Boil 3 oranges whole until tender. To keep them from bursting while cooking, prick them in several places with a fork. When cooked tender, cut into pieces, remove the navel, and run thru a meat grinder. Wash and cut into small pieces, 3 pounds of rhubarb and mix it with the orange pulp. Then for each cup of pulp add a cup of sugar. Cook 30 minutes, stirring constantly. Add a little salt.

The directions for the pineapple combination are the same except the time required for cooking. If fresh pineapple is used, the time is 45 minutes. If canned pineapple is used, the half hour would be sufficient.

We have made conserve of rhubarb and raisins, sometimes adding walnut meats. We have usually left the raisins whole but the leaflet suggests that they should be cut. This would doubtless be a better way of mixing flavors.

One way of canning rhubarb that our directions suggest is: Wash the rhubarb before cutting, cut up into cubes

or place whole stalks in cans. Pack closely. Pour boiling hot sirup over the contents of the can. This sirup may well be made of equal parts of sugar and water. The can may then be sealed. If sugar is scarce, our bulletin suggests the canning of rhubarb by the cold pack method. When this is done, the liquid in the can should not be thrown away as it contains most of the valuable elements in rhubarb.

To secure the juice of rhubarb, we are told to wash, cut into small pieces and place in a granite kettle. Barely cover with cold water and boil. Strain and if desired for canning, pour boiling hot into cans, partially seal and drop into boiling water for 3 to 5 minutes. Remove and seal. This may be sweetened before it is canned. It may be used as a drink or mixed with other fruit juices for that purpose. In this household, the juice of rhubarb is relished as a sirup or in jelly when combined with apple juice.

A subscriber in Lakin, Kan., asks that we repeat the directions given for canning pork heart. She says she tried the directions with one can and neglected the other heart. When, by chance, the can was opened for use, she wished she had canned all the hearts. This reader is fortunate enough to possess a steam pressure canner.

There is little difference in the method of canning hearts and canning other meats. It is not necessary to add water to a can in which heart is placed as enough water will come out of the meat of the heart. We soak the heart in salt water at least one day and cut into the chambers to get out all the blood. We have plunged the heart into boiling water and then into cold to prevent a scum from rising in the can. When packed and salted, we partially seal and boil in boiling water 3 hours, or 2 hours if using 5 pounds of steam pressure. A big heart may be packed whole in a can for an exhibit by cutting out the center. This may be cut into small pieces and forced inside the heart when in the can.

New Dishes for You to Try

Everyone appreciates a dainty salad or dessert with a heavy meal. These simple gelatin dishes come in that class. Try them and see if the family does not call for them again.

Cherry Sponge—Soften 1 tablespoon of gelatin in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cold water, dissolve in 1 cup of hot cherry juice. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and 1 tablespoon of lemon juice; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of preserved or canned cherries, seeded and halved. When the mixture begins to set, add the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, whip up, pour into a wet mold and chill. Serve with whipped cream, and decorate with cherries if desired. Any canned fruit may be used instead of cherries. This recipe makes a pint mold, or five individual molds.

Tomato Jelly Salad—To 1 pint can of tomatoes, add $\frac{1}{2}$ of an onion, cut in very thin slices, 3 branches of parsley, 1 outside stalk of celery or celery leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, a slice of green or red pepper and a bit of mace; cover and let simmer 20 minutes; strain thru a sieve fine enough to hold back the seeds; add $\frac{1}{4}$ package of gelatin, softened in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cold water, and stir over the fire to dissolve; add 1 cup of cooked vegetables cut in small bits. Add 2 tablespoons of tomato catsup and turn into a border mold. When firm, unmold and serve with lettuce and salad dressing.

Orange Mint Dessert—Prepare orange gelatin as directed on the package, also a package of mint gelatin. When it begins to congeal pour alternate layers into a mold making two alternate layers of orange to one of mint. Serve with whipped cream, sprinkled with crystallized mint leaves or with a cherry.

Cream Cheese Relish—One package of lime or pineapple gelatin, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cut pimentos, lettuce. Dissolve and add flavor according to directions on the package. Pour the gelatin into glass tumblers or individual molds to whatever depth desired. When molded turn out, serve on lettuce with cream cheese on top, which has been passed thru a ricer. Garnish with strips of pimento.

Jellied Beets—One package of lime, orange or lemon gelatin, 2 cups of pared beets cut in small dice, $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-

Gifts to Women

Dessert and Salad Molds of Pure Aluminum in many styles and sizes. See offers below.

The Rarest Fruits

At Little Cost in Jiffy-Jell Desserts

Jiffy-Jell is the new-type gelatine dainty which millions are enjoying. You owe to yourself a trial.

This is how it differs from the old kinds which you know:

The fruit flavors are essences in liquid form, condensed from fruit juice. They are rich and abundant. We use, for instance, half a pineapple to flavor one Jiffy-Jell dessert.

The flavors come sealed in glass vials—a bottle in each package—so they keep their fresh-fruit taste. Thus Jiffy-Jell desserts and salads taste like fruit-made dainties with a wealth of fruit. And that is what they are.

Here you get rare flavors, like Loganberry and Pineapple, which you could not get in the old kinds. And the desserts seem filled with the fruits themselves.



Made with Pint Fruit Salad Mold Style E

Add Nothing

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

One package serves six people in mold form, or twelve if you whip the jelly—all for 12½ cents. So Jiffy-Jell costs you no more than the old kinds.

Lime-fruit flavor makes tart, green salad jelly. Serve with your salads or mix the salad in before cooling. Or mix in meat scraps and make from them an appetizing meat loaf.

Mint Jiffy-Jell makes a green garnish jelly to serve with cold meats or roast lamb.

Try some of these flavors, then send us the trade-marks from the molds we offer below. The trade-marks are worth 10c each on these molds, to induce you to try Jiffy-Jell.



A Favorite

Jiffy-Jell

For Desserts and Salads
Fruit Flavors in Vials

Free Aluminum Molds

Send us the  trade-marks from the fronts of the Jiffy-Jell packages.


Send five of these trade-marks for any of the following molds, valued at 50c each.

Pint Salad Mold to make a six-portion salad with one package of Lime Jiffy-Jell. Ask for Style D.

Pint Mold to serve a six-portion fruit salad or dessert, made with one package of Jiffy-Jell. Ask for Style E.

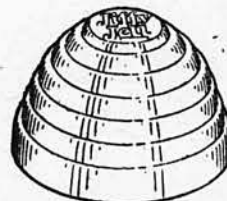
Pint Dessert Mold, heart shaped, to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. Ask for Style B.



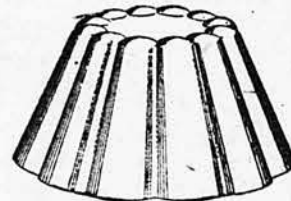
We also supply Individual Dessert Molds in assorted styles as pictured below. Six of them serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. Send one  trade-mark for each or six for a set of six.



Style 5



Style 4



Style 6

Individual Dessert Molds

10 Flavors
in Glass Vials
Bottle in Each Package


Mint
For Mint, Jell
Lime
For Salad Jell
Raspberry
Cherry
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Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee
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Two Packages
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Jiffy-Jell, Waukesha, Wis.

MAIL THIS

F.M.B. 457

I enclose.....  trademarks from the fronts of Jiffy-Jell packages, which I wish to apply at 10c each on the following aluminum molds:

..... Pint Salad Mold, Style D—Value 50c.

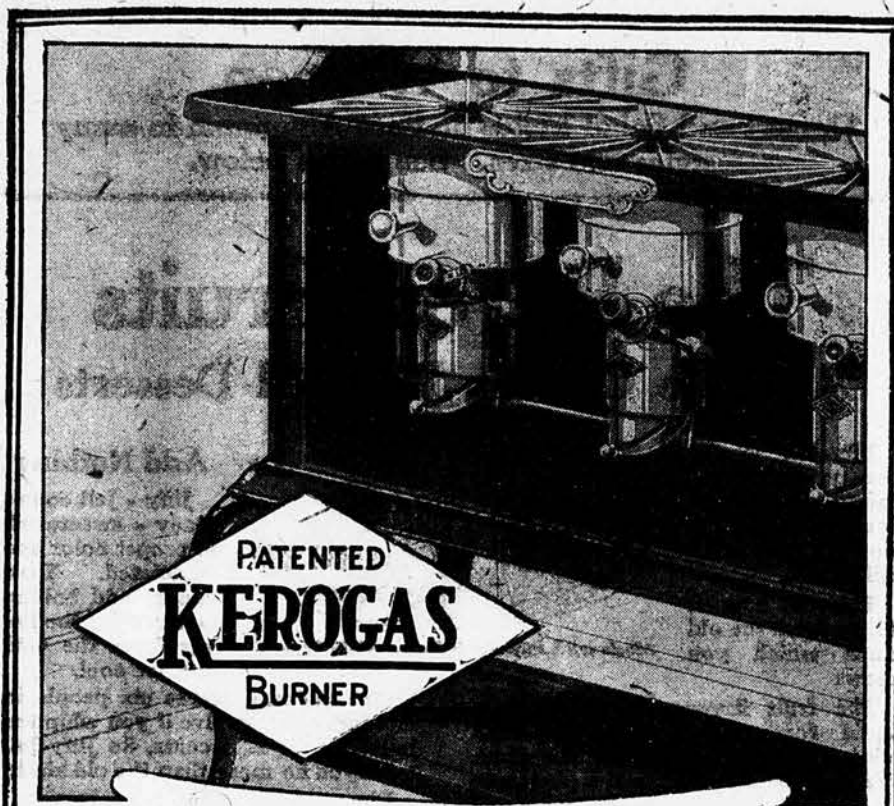
..... Pint Mold, Style E—Value 50c.

..... Pint Dessert Mold, Style B—Value 50c.

..... Individual Dessert Molds, assorted—Value 10c each.

Name

Address



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The KEROGAS Burner makes an oil stove just as efficient as a gas range.

There are enough different makes and brands of oil stoves, which are equipped with the KEROGAS Burner, to insure your being able to get one at your dealer's store right now.

Just as you would turn the fire up and down on a gas range, the little control wheel on the KEROGAS Burner gives you any kind of fire you want for cooking. This ranges from an intense flame within a flame centered against the cooking vessel down to a slow, simmering fire and everything in between.

By burning a large volume of air along with vaporized kerosene or coal oil, the stove with KEROGAS Burners operates at a surprisingly small fuel cost.

Look for the Word "KEROGAS" on the Burner—It Is an Evidence of Quality in the Stove That Carries It

Ask your dealer about it today.

A. J. LINDEMANN & HOVERSON Co., 1227 First Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Manufacturers of Burners, Ovens, Cooking and Heating Stoves and Ranges

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Standard Equipment on the Better Makes of Oil Stoves



WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T. J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 26c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$8.50 to \$10.50 No. 2, 85c. (as to size) No. 2, \$7.50 to \$9.50. Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

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Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

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spoon of pickle spice. Cook beets in 3 cups of salted boiling water. With it add the pickle spice. When done use the 2 cups of liquid for dissolving the gelatin. Strain out the spice. When partly congealed stir in the beets, mold and serve as a garnish with cold meat or fish.

Jellied Cabbage Salad—Beat the yolks of 3 eggs with half a teaspoon of prepared mustard, and ¼ teaspoon each of salt and paprika; add ½ cup of vinegar and cook over hot water until slightly thickened; remove from the fire and beat in 3 tablespoons of butter. Soften a scant/teaspoon of granulated gelatin in 4 tablespoons of cold water, and stir thru the dressing. Let cool, but not stiffen; stir in 1½ cups of cabbage, shredded very fine, made crisp in cold water and dried thoroly on a cloth. Add also a green or red pepper shredded very fine. Turn into a mold and let chill. Serve unmolded with or without lettuce or cress.

Husbands Were There, Too

The last meeting of our club was with the president. It was a beautiful day and the members who gathered early visited until time for the program in the afternoon. An excellent dinner was served to which all did justice, especially the husbands. Milo Heilman, a soldier boy, who returned recently from camp was guest of honor.

The afternoon program was very interesting as well as instructive. Mrs. C. A. Gough gave a good talk on the "Hatching and Care of Incubator Chickens." Mrs. Gough emphasized the fact that the selection of eggs for incubation is the most essential point to insure a good hatch. She advised testing the eggs for incubation and again after a few days' incubation. By so doing many eggs that have imperfect shells that cannot be seen by the naked eye may be rejected and the infertile eggs removed.

The writer discussed poultry diseases and remedies briefly, then followed a very interesting talk about "Tomato Culture" by Mrs. Effie Harshman and a discussion of "Methods of Canning All Kinds of Vegetables" by Mrs. J. J. Burke. A few minutes were spent after each topic in general discussion.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kan.

Greens—How to Cook Them

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"Greens" was the subject of the discussion at the last meeting of the "In and Of the World" club. Someone mentioned that she had planted mustard instead of spinach this year and then Mrs. Daly laughed and regaled us with an amusing account of one of the tragedies of her young bridehood.

"Joe's Aunt Maria was coming at last," she said. "I was in a flutter of preparation, for from Joe's remarks, I knew she was one of those perfect New England housekeepers, and I determined she should not find me lacking."

"I planned my menus very carefully and ordered greens especially for her—Joe remembered she was very fond of them. We neither of us cared for greens, altho Joe did remark the first time I served them that he had formerly been very fond of them but that these didn't taste like his Aunt Maria's tasted."

"Well, I prepared my good dinner—everything was piping hot when Joe returned from the station with his aunt, and we were soon at the table. Aunt Maria seemed to enjoy everything immensely—everything but those greens. When I served them she noticed she was the only one eating them and expressed surprise that neither of us cared for them. I noticed, however, that she refused a second helping—she didn't seem to care very much for them, either."

"When we had become really acquainted a few days later, I brought up the subject to find what was the matter."

"Do you always cook your greens like that?" she demanded.

"I confessed I knew no other way."

"Then I do not wonder that you do not relish them," she said. "They were just a mushy, overcooked mess. In the first place, I do not see why you bought spinach when you have so much better greens right at home. Your lawn is infested with dandelion and I no-

ticed plenty of lamb's-quarters in the back yard—either of them make excellent greens."

"And then she told me how to cook greens."

"If you'd put on a kettle of potatoes and cook them to such a sloppy, mushy mess, you wouldn't eat them, either," she said.

"After they have been carefully washed in cold water, they should be put on to cook in boiling water in a closely covered kettle in order to retain the flavor."

"I like to add a few horseradish leaves, too," she told me. "And a slice of bacon makes the best seasoning in the world for greens, while vinegar and olive oil make a good dressing, or mayonnaise or French dressing, is good, too."

"Of course, I garnish them with slices of hard boiled egg just as you do and sometimes add a few slices of onion. But whatever I do or do not do, I am careful not to overcook them—they should cook until they can be cut easily with a fork, no longer."

"Well, I tried her way, and it certainly does make a difference how you cook greens."

A Trio of Kansas Sailors

This is a picture of our trio. It was taken last summer when the appeal for volunteers for the army was so strong. The larger boy and the little girl are



the twins, Laurence Eugene and Laird Irene. The one in the middle is their little brother, Galen Wayne.

I have been an interested reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for a number of years.

Mrs. S. A. Fields.

McPherson Co., Kansas.

The Borrowed Day

This day God gave to me,
From His eternity.
Its little hours can hold
So much of gross or gold.

This is my earnest prayer,
That it may bravely bear
The gold of kind deeds done,
Joy's fruits by labor won.

Then, when I give it back,
Of good it shall not lack,
But show with meaning true,
What humble hands can do.

—Arthur Wallace Peach in American Cookery.

Good Things to Eat

Prune Butter (Prize Recipe)—Wash 2 quarts of prunes in hot water and remove the seeds. Add 1 cup of rhubarb, cover with cold water and cook until tender. Put this thru a colander or potato ricer, add 1½ to 2 cups of sugar, ½ teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, and cook slowly for ½ hour, being careful that it doesn't scorch.—Mrs. Ralph Ober, Chase Co., Kansas.

Salmon Salad—Pick 1 can of salmon to pieces, and add an equal amount of cabbage and 3 or 4 cucumbers, chopped fine. Just before serving, mix with mayonnaise dressing.—Mrs. Cora Maynes, Norton Co., Kansas.

Raisin Pie—Mix together ½ cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, a pinch of salt and 1 cup of boiling water. Cook for a short time then add the well beaten yolks of 2 eggs and 1 cup of cooked raisins. Have ready a rich baked crust and pour in the filling. When ready to serve, cover with whipped cream beaten stiff.—Mrs. H. L. McIvor, Russell Co., Kansas.

Mahogany Cake—Cook ½ cup of grated chocolate with ½ cup of sweet milk until thick, then let stand until cool. Add 1½ cups of sugar, ½ cup of

July 17, 1919.

ter, ½ cup of milk, 3 eggs, 2 cups of sugar, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, and a little soda. This will make three loaves. For the filling, cook 1 cup of sugar and ½ cup of sweet milk until thick, then beat until white.—Mary Jackson, Republic Co., Kansas.

Keep Eggs until Winter

Many housewives get a large surplus of eggs in the summer and sell them for a third of what they could get in winter. If they would preserve these surplus eggs, and hold them until winter, they could get the high prices for them.

I have found the following method of preserving eggs successful. Boil and cool 9 quarts of water, add 1 part of water-glass (sodium silicate), and place the mixture in a 5-gallon jar, which has been cleaned thoroughly. This amount of liquid will preserve 5 dozen eggs. Place the eggs in the solution and see that at least 2 inches of the mixture covers them at all times. Strictly fresh eggs may be added from time to time. Set the jar in a cool, dry place and tie wax paper loosely over the top. Inspect the jar from time to time and add cooled boiled water whenever necessary.

I never have lost a single egg by using this method. It is difficult to tell the difference between a fresh egg and one that has been preserved for eight months in this way.

Arkansas. G. A. G.

Service was This Nurse's Motto

(Prize Letter)

The Spanish influenza has been ravaging this community and practically all of its surroundings since the first of the year. Because of the seriousness of this disease and the pneumonia which so often follows, it was deemed necessary that a community nurse be secured—one whose chief desires were not money, fame and publicity but the preservation of human lives, both of the wealthy and poverty-stricken classes.

It was proved in our case that a woman does not necessarily have to be a graduate of a medical institution in order to become a nurse for our nurse never has gone one day to a medical school. She was careful always to comply precisely and exactly with the physician's instructions, re-

gardless of the desires of the patients. She did not confine herself merely to waiting on her patients, but played an active part in performing the duties of a hired girl. The Golden Rule was her foundation every hour of the day with regard to money. She also took it upon herself to see that poor people were properly provided with sufficient food, clothing and fuel to carry them safely thru the period of illness. Salary was her last thought. Her maximum price was \$3 a day when she administered medicine to eight patients and performed all the household duties.

This nurse has a reputation that will forever live in the hearts of the people. And now that all are enjoying the manifold pleasures of spring again she is regarded as a guiding star, shedding its light afar upon what once seemed to be a long, dark and dreary pathway.

Helen Ella Hughes.

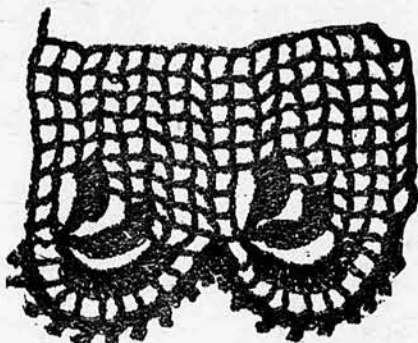
Mitchell Co., Kansas.

Italian Crocheted Edge

(Prize Design.)

No. 50 crochet cotton was used in this sample. Make a chain (ch) of 29 stitches (st), turn.

1st row—Beginning in the 8th st from the hook make a double crochet



(d c—thread over hook once) in every 3d. st with 2 ch between, making 8 spaces (sp) in all.

2d row—Ch 5, 5 sp, ch 5, sl st in last sp of 1st row, turn.

3d row—Ch 1, 2 single crochet (s c) and 9 d c in 5 ch, 5 sp, turn.

4th row—Five sp over 5 sp, ch 2, d c in 2d of 9 d c, ch 2, skip 1 d c, d c in the next, making 7 sp in all, ch 10, sl st in last sp of 1st row, turn.

5th row—Ch 1, 2 s c and 10 d c in 10 ch, 7 sp, turn.

6th row—Nine sp, (2 of them on the group of 10 d c), ch 12, slip stitch (sl st) in last sp of 1st row, turn.

7th row—Ch 1, 2 s c and 15 d c in 12 ch, 9 sp, turn.

8th row—Nine sp over 9 sp and 10 sp on the group of 15 d c, ch 2, sl st to last sp of 1st row, turn.

9th row—Make 2 s c, picot, 1 s c in each of 11 sp, with a sl st in each d c between, 2 s c in next sp, ch 5, and sl st in d c, 7 sp.

Repeat from 2d row to length required.

Mrs. M. E. Ledbetter.

Rag Rugs are Popular

Winter is an ideal time for cleaning out closets, cupboards and drawers, and making over and mending old garments, even to working the wornout pieces into rag rugs and sale scraps. I always lay aside all the white scraps to dye for the rug borders and save the others for making the "hit and miss" part of the rugs.

When cutting rags for rugs, I make the strips rather wide. Rugs should be thicker than carpets as the rugs are not fastened to the floor. If I wish a large rug, I have the weaver make three or more small ones alike and sew them together. These rugs make pretty floor coverings and they are easy to sweep and keep clean.

Lydia Smyres.

Cherokee Co., Kansas.

Not Her Fault

Her Husband—"What do you mean, Maria, by letting me stand here like a fool while you are running all over the place looking after bargains?"

His Wife—"I can't help how you stand, dear!"

Edinburgh Scotsman.

The New Summer Dresses

9277—Girls' Long-Waisted Dress. The panel front and skirt section are in one piece joined to the long-waisted side and back section. The sleeves are in long or short length. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9291—Boys' Suit. The waist may be drawn in on an elastic at the waistline in blouse fashion or cut off to



form a waist to which the trousers can be buttoned. The shield is separate. Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

9280—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Figured voile may be used for this dress with the trimming of plain voile to match. The waist is kimono style with wide sleeves and set-in vest. The one-piece skirt has three deep folds of the plain material. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 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.



SAVE YOUR BABY CHICKS—PROTECT SETTING HENS

Nasty, blood-sucking mites kills thousands of baby chicks yearly. Greasing around the heads is tedious and uncertain. Hofstra—entirely non-poisonous and harmless to baby chicks or hatching eggs. Kills mites effectively. Likewise Chicken lice in nests, coops, hen-house and on chickens themselves. Simple, easy-to-use and cheap.

Kills these and other pests of House, Garden and Poultry

Nearly every known insect breathes through his skin pores. Hofstra floats everywhere "like smoke off your cigar," envelops millions of lice or other bugs and kills 'em off wholesale. Rid the place of flies, ants, roaches, garden bugs, fleas, mosquitos, bed-bugs, etc.

Get the Genuine Hofstra at Drug-gists' and Grocers'. Guns (loaded) 15c; Package, 25c, 50c and \$1.40.

Look for the name on the yellow gun or square yellow box. The gun is loaded ready for use; refill from package Hofstra and save money. If your dealer hasn't it, send 15c for trial loaded gun, postpaid.

HOFSTRA MFG. CO.,

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BIG CROP IN SIGHT. Government Guarantees wheat price may force restrictions in marketing.

What About Storage Bins?

Prepare now. Be ready to put your grain away safe from fire, vermin, rats, thieves, by using **Buckeye Grain Bins**

Built like "The Crib With The Steel Rib" a skyscraper from heavy 20 gauge galvanized steel double braced. A life-time investment. First cost, last cost. No repairs. Perfect circulation—wheat cannot sweat or mold. Safe as a Savings Bank. A size for every need. Thousands in use.

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Economy in Postum

Boil Postum as long as you please, and you will extract only healthful goodness. You'll get no caffeine—the coffee-drug—for there's none in Postum.

The Original POSTUM CEREAL

in fact, should be boiled fully 15 minutes, and if desired the pot can be kept going from meal to meal, adding more Postum and water for the new service.

Postum is the favorite of large numbers of former coffee-drinkers and can be secured from grocers everywhere.

Two Sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c.

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If they do not give you absolute satisfaction, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.

Boy's overalls like men's.

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FREE Just send name and address today for our illustrated book, giving valuable information on Hay Baling, and our special Cash or Time offer that will enable you to make big money hay-baling this season.

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Absolute dependability during rush of harvest season, plus service without delays or breakdowns makes Moline Grain Binders popular with every farmer who uses one. For over 50 years, Moline Grain Binders have been giving such service in all parts of the world.

Owners tell us without reservation or condition that Moline Grain Binders are positively dependable—that they are exceptionally light in draft, and that they do good clean work in all sorts and conditions of grain.

Moline Grain Binders give every owner the same dependable service.

There are sound reasons why they do—Cutting apparatus is the heaviest and strongest made. Heavy guards do not bend or break when striking obstructions in a close cut.

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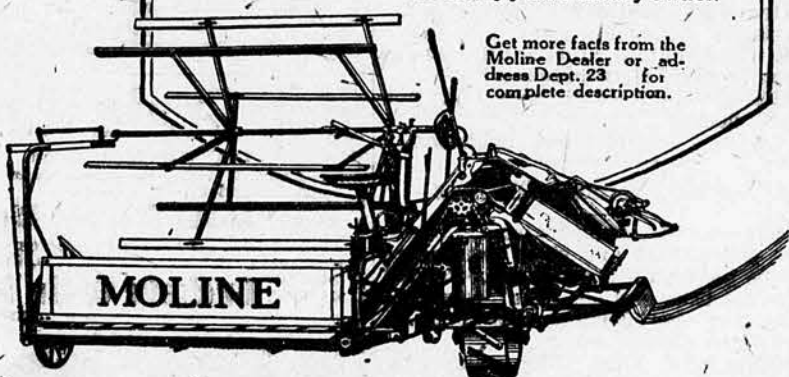
The knotter has few parts, is simple and easy to adjust—a sure tyer.

Triangular driving arm on binder attachment takes place of troublesome, power-wasting, complicated gears, shafts and sprockets.

Single lever controls the reel in all operations.

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MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

"Some Saving!" says the Good Judge

You men are saving every cent you can. You ought to know that this *quality* tobacco costs *less* to chew—not more!

You take a smaller chew. It gives you the good tobacco taste. It lasts and lasts. You don't need a fresh chew so often.



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The only practical and economical method of grain storage. Store your grain in a Columbian Metal Bin where it will be safe from damage by fire, water, and rats. Get your metal grain bin now and have it erected for threshing time. Write for folder No. 206 quoting delivered prices. Columbian Metal Grain Bins are sold by all progressive dealers everywhere.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.
1601-21 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Feeding the Dairy Calves

Heavy Losses Result from Using Improper Rations

BY E. R. POU

FEEDING a dairy calf is a very important matter, yet many dairymen and farmers do not always appreciate this fact. The value of a calf at birth depends primarily on its breeding, but the feed and care which it receives while young are equally as important factors in deciding its future usefulness in the herd. No phase of the dairy work is more generally neglected, and perhaps, less understood than that of properly feeding and caring for the calves when they are taken from the cows and placed on a ration of skim milk and grain feed. As a result of this neglect a large number of dairymen lose many of their calves during the first week after birth. Other dairymen who take certain precautions in feeding and caring for their calves are raising them without loss or any detrimental effects from scours or other troubles at this critical time.

The Ideal Feed

Milk is the ideal feed for young calves, but it is too costly. They can be reared just as well on skim milk and grain feed, which provide the fat in a much cheaper form under normal conditions. Skim milk differs from whole milk only in having had most of the fat removed. Owing to the removal of the fat, skim milk is a much more nitrogenous feed than whole milk. Failing to appreciate this fact some dairymen are supplementing skim milk with nitrogenous concentrates, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal and wheat bran. It is evident, however, that in a skim milk supplement the need is not for additional protein, but for an abundance of energy-giving carbohydrates or fat to replace the fat that has been removed from the milk.

The young calf should be permitted to get its milk from the dam for two or three days. Many dairymen never permit the calf to take milk from the mother, because they think if the calf is separated at once from the mother it will learn more readily to drink from a pail. However, the calf always should get the first milk or colostrum which is destined by nature for cleansing the bowels and for starting the digestive functions. If the cow is giving a great deal of milk, the calf should not be permitted to gorge itself on milk as that would cause indigestion and scours. The young calf



has a small stomach and naturally takes milk often, but in small quantities.

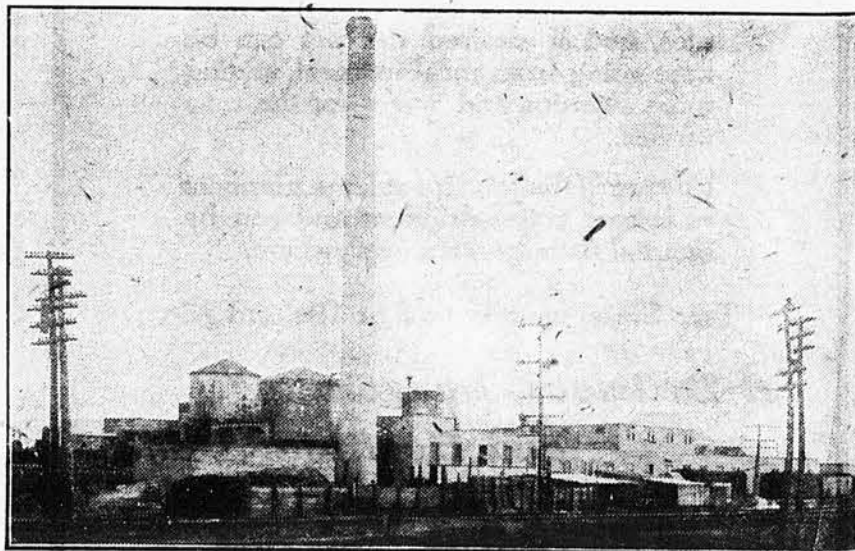
When milk feeding begins small calves should be given 6 pounds a day of their mothers' milk for the first two days. This should be given in two feeds. Let the milk be fed as fresh as possible and at blood heat. The temperature should be determined by a thermometer. The amount of milk given should be increased gradually, although we should avoid overfeeding the small calf at all times as it is often the cause of scours and poor success in calf raising.

When the calf is from 2 to 4 weeks old, the exact age depending on its vitality, skim milk gradually may replace the whole milk. Substitute ½ pound of skim milk at each feeding until the change has been made completely, taking a week or 10 days to make the change. The skim milk may be increased for the average calf in the following way: Four pounds at a feed when 5 weeks old; 5 pounds when 7 weeks old; 6 pounds when 9 weeks old; 7 pounds when 10 weeks old; and 8 pounds when 12 weeks old. The feed should not exceed 9 or 10 pounds at a feed during the skim milk period, which often lasts from six to eight months.

At feeding time hand-reared calves should be confined in stanchions for a short time after the milk is drunk until they consume their grain feed and overcome the desire to suck each other. Calves may also be fed with greater ease and more satisfactorily when confined in stanchions than when permitted to run loose. The stanchions can be made easily. When this precaution is neglected the shape of the udder may be injured and the heifer may later persist in sucking herself or other heifers.

When calves are about 2 weeks old they should be taught to eat some grain feed, such as a mixture of 2 pounds of corn or chops and 1 pound of wheat bran. When 6 weeks old a calf will usually eat ½ pound of this mixture a day; when 2 months old about 1 pound a day; 3 months old about 2 pounds a day. Gradually increase the feed until the calf is receiving 3 pounds a day when 6 months old. In addition to this it should have all the clean hay, such as clover or alfalfa

(Continued on Page 24.)



The Helvetia Milk Condensing Plant at Mulvane, Kan., Which Handles the Milk from 6,000 Cows of Which 2,500 are Purchased Holsteins.

\$1475

F. o. b. Racine

New
Mitchell
Sixes

Wheelbase 120 inches
Long-stroke Six motor
Cylinders $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5$
Tires 34 x 4

The New-Standard Six

Over 100 Betterments—50% Added Strength

The car we present now is a new model, built to new standards by new Mitchell specialists. It brings out for the first time all our new conceptions of how good a car should be.

War-time gave us our great opportunity. The great Mitchell factory was devoted to truck building. So our engineers and experts had 18 months to perfect this ideal Six.

They have added 50 per cent to the strength, 75 per cent to endurance, 25 per cent to economy and 20 per cent to beauty and comfort. Not in ten years has so great an advance been made at one step in this field.

Standards Too Low

Two years ago we concluded that all existing standards in Light Sixes were too low. The cars were too light. Most of them were too small. There was too much skimping to meet price competition.

Makers did not know requirements. What they called over-strength proved under-strength too often. Hundreds of thousands of Light Sixes in use showed to us that standards needed raising.

Mitchell Sixes had been enormously successful. We were pioneers in Sixes. Our cars had won a world-wide reputation. Some had run over 200,000 miles. But we realized then that Mitchells also could and should be vastly bettered. And we resolved to do it, regardless of all rivals.

New Specialists

We added to the Mitchell staff many new specialists. Each was a man who had

made his mark in high-grade car construction.

Then came the war, and we entered truck building. That gave these new men 18 months to design and perfect this new Mitchell.

They worked out more than 100 improvements. They spent over \$250,000.00 on new equipment for better workmanship and accurate tests. They created a staff of 135 inspectors. Part by part they revised our standards, until they had added 50 per cent to the strength and 75 per cent to endurance.

Some Major Changes

Your Mitchell dealer will show you countless improvements. But the best are shown only by tests. The gears, for instance, are made 25 per cent stronger. A new hardening process insures complete uniformity.

Rear axle strength is increased 50 per cent. Brake efficiency is increased 75 per cent. The steel frame is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deeper, adding 50 per cent to the strength.

The steering gear is 10 per cent stronger, and it has two ball bearings. The crank shafts show a tensile strength of 150,000 pounds per square inch.

There's a new type of disc clutch. There are 123 drop forgings. Chrome-Vanadium and Chrome-Nickel steel are used in abundance.

But our long cantilever rear springs are unchanged. They could not be improved. They have made the Mitchell the most comfortable car in its class. And not a spring has broken out of 40,000 pairs.

Less Operating Cost

Gasoline and oil consumption are reduced 25 per cent. This partly comes through perfect-fitting cylinders. It largely comes through a thermostat which regulates the water system to maintain an even heat.

We use body frame material costing twice the usual to make the bodies staunch. We use interlaced hair in the upholstery, so it stays in place. We use four coats of varnish instead of the usual two, so the finish is enduring.

Our wheelbase is 120 inches to give ample room. Compare that with other five-passenger Sixes. We employ 135 inspectors and testers to insure that every part is right.

The Lowest Price

Still this new Mitchell with all its improvements, undersells all rivals. It remains, as always, the lowest-priced Six of its size and power and class.

This new car forms the supreme example of what factory efficiency means. We build the complete car, chassis and body, in a plant that is famed for its scientific methods. As a result, we continue to offer a value unapproached in this class.

Write us for further details. Then see this new car at your nearest Mitchell showroom. See for yourself what these new standards mean. You will find no other car this spring with so many new attractions.

Mitchell E-40
Price \$1,475 f. o. b. Racine

Wheelbase, 120 inches
Long-stroke Six motor with Cylinders
 $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5$
Tires 34 x 4

3-Passenger Roadster, same price
New Type Touring Sedan \$2,175

7-Passenger Touring Car
127-inch Wheelbase—48 Horsepower Motor
\$1,675 f. o. b. Factory

(672)

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., RACINE, WISCONSIN

Experienced Farmers — Stockmen — Dairymen

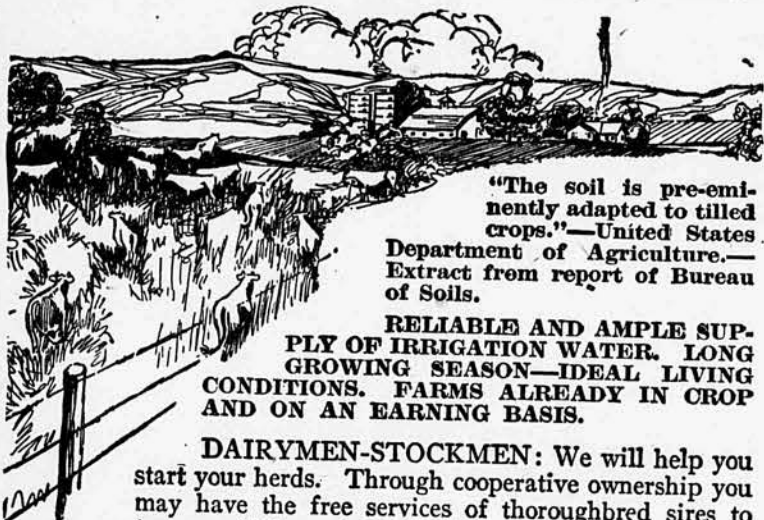
with small capital, you may have our financial and cooperative assistance in owning and operating your own **IRRIGATED AND IMPROVED FARMS** and building your homes and making improvements.

We offer you 20- to 100-acre Irrigated and Developed Farms and 2-acre Irrigated Farm Laborers' Tracts on exceptionally easy terms covering a period of years to suit your ability to pay.

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Grand Junction, Colorado



"The soil is pre-eminently adapted to tilled crops."—United States

Department of Agriculture.—
Extract from report of Bureau of Soils.

RELIABLE AND AMPLE SUPPLY OF IRRIGATION WATER. LONG GROWING SEASON—IDEAL LIVING CONDITIONS. FARMS ALREADY IN CROP AND ON AN EARNING BASIS.

DAIRYMEN-STOCKMEN: We will help you start your herds. Through cooperative ownership you may have the free services of thoroughbred sires to insure a high grade of stock.

FARMERS—FARM LABORERS: We will help you buy your materials and equipment. By cooperative buying and selling you will be protected from high prices and given every assistance in marketing your crops.

**We Have Clear Title to Land and Water
Best References as to Character and Standing**

We invite your thorough investigation today by letter or personal interview at

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Fortunes Have Been Made

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing

Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



BOYS This Is Your Opportunity to Get a Watch Free.

Every boy longs for a real, sure-enough watch. Here is an opportunity for every boy to get one free. The watch has American movement and is guaranteed. Given Free for distributing only 10 beautiful patriotic peace pictures on our special offer. Fill in coupon or send postcard and just say "I want one of your watches. Send 10 pictures as per your offer."

R. Mack, Dept. G, Topeka, Kansas
Send me 10 patriotic pictures in colors to distribute on your special watch offer.

Name.....
Address.....



Stem
Wind
Stem
Set

Letters from Farm Folks

Farmers Insist That Daylight Saving Law be Repealed and Want Congress To Take Early Action

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

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

Ohio Opposes Daylight Law

I think fully 95 per cent of the Ohio farmers are disgusted with the present Daylight Saving law. One needs to live on a diagonal road in order to know when to go to dinner. This section, the northeast part of the state, is a great dairy region, supplying Cleveland, Pittsburg, Akron, Youngstown and other cities with their milk. Under normal conditions, the dairyman never sees daylight thru his bedroom window, from fall to spring, and now we have a closed season the year round. We were satisfied with Central Standard time, then Eastern was foisted on us and we accepted it, but now "insult has been added to injury," and we will not stand for it.

C. P. Haskins.

Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Kansas is a Good State

Kansas is a great farming country. When we were in Ohio they tried to tell us that a white man could not make a living by farming in Kansas. Anyone who is willing to work can make a good living and more besides. We found after we had lived in the northeast part of the state only a short time, that Kansas is the best farming country between here and New York. We now are living in Central Kansas. This section is not as good as Northeast Kansas, but anyone can make a living here. I can name a good many men who came here from Ohio so poor that they had a hard time to start their farms and now they could sell out for at least \$30,000. Sterling is a great trading town. I know of towns three times the size of Sterling that are not doing one-half the business that it is transacting. There are five elevators in Sterling, and they are kept busy all the time.

Sterling, Kan. D. Engelhart.

Reads Capper Publications

I am one of the readers of Senator Capper's publications, and voted for him as governor. He has served the people of Kansas with a kindly interest and thoughtfulness seldom known. In the army camps the boys were not forgotten, and now as Senator we are hoping for great things for the West and for Kansas. I voted for him for Senator because I felt all people and all parties would get a square deal.

Olathe, Kan. C. B. Perkins.

A Fair Show for All

I have been a reader of Senator Capper's papers for several years, and I like the principles that he advocates, a fair deal for all classes. I am for Capper first, last and all the time, from member of school board to President of the United States. Hurrah for Capper.

Hiawatha, Kan. T. L. Crow.

Farmers Favor Senator Capper

I am glad of the interest Senator Capper takes in us farmers. If we had more men in the Senate like him it would be better for everybody. I see something about getting a 13-month calendar. I don't see what we would gain on having 13 months in a year instead of 12 months. But it is not so bad as the change in

time. The hired men like to quit at six so they can go to a show in time, and I don't blame them, but in the morning we can't start work an hour earlier, so why not have the time that everybody can go by. I hope you will do what you think best.

Eugene H. Ott.

R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

My Experience With Trees

In a former issue of your paper there is a discussion of the shade trees best adapted to Central and Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and the white elm, hackberry and Russian wild olive are recommended. As no mention is made of the honey locust I would like to speak of my experience with that tree.

The season of 1918 was undoubtedly the driest that this region ever has had. It was especially hard on Lawton for the two preceding seasons had been dry, and in order to provide water for Fort Sill and Camp Doniphan the city turned its water works over to the government, and the watering of trees, lawns and gardens was forbidden during all of 1918 and the last half of 1917. The number of trees that died can only be estimated, but if those in the city park along Squaw Creek are not included I think I would be safe in saying that the town lost one-fourth of its trees and many more were injured. In my yard are dead cottonwood, catalpa, elm, pecan, willow and sycamore trees, besides plum, peach, apple, apricot and cherry trees. The one tree that went thru that trying period in perfect condition was a honey locust 5 or 6 years old. Last August, at the very climax of the drouth, I could see no dead leaves on the tree—it looked green and thrifty—and this spring it appears to be in perfect condition; and yet it received no special attention and not a drop of water was given it.

There are more black locust trees in Lawton and Western Oklahoma than any other kind. The black locust stands the dry weather well, but many died this last year. I know of no other honey locusts in this vicinity, but from the way this tree "carried on" I think the honey locust deserves at least "honorable mention." I would like to know what it has done elsewhere. I do not recall seeing it mentioned in any list of drouth-resisting trees.

H. Buckingham.

Lawton, Okla.

A Voice From Nebraska

It is with gratitude I notice the stand Senator Capper takes against the Daylight Saving law. He is always working for the farmers. I wish the other Congressmen would be as watchful of the interests of the farmer. This law would be repealed soon if they were all like him.

William F. Miller.

Big Springs, Neb.

Maintaining Yield of Hay

J. A. Hush is a farmer who came from Iowa about 20 years ago and bought a farm four miles north of McCune. He has grown timothy hay most of the time he has lived in Kansas. I asked him how much hay he got an acre. He replied: "When the field is new, I get about 1 ton an acre, but the yield gradually decreases until in about four years I am getting ½ a ton an acre, or less. But when I have top-dressed a field with well-rotted manure, the yield of an old timothy meadow has been doubled. Usually, the meadow is plowed up when the yield gets very low; but it could be kept up if it was top-dressed once in two years."

We have noticed meadows of native grass which are growing very light yields of hay. And we wonder if these could not be improved as Mr. Hush improved his timothy meadow. As we cannot get the land back into native hay if it is plowed, it seems that it might pay to try to improve it by top-dressing lightly, with well-rotted manure.

J. E. Payne.

Parsons, Kan.

Soldier Boys Needed Here

Farmers Ask Senator Capper To Have Their Sons Brought Back From France Immediately

KANSAS boys are far from being all home from Europe and Senator Capper is persistent in his efforts to draw the attention of the war department to conditions and in insisting that they be returned at once. The Thirty-fifth division is back in Kansas, the Rainbow will be here within the next day or two, and the Eighty-ninth has been designated for early transport home, but even when these men are all home and discharged one-half of the Kansas men who entered service will still be over there. They are scattered thru scores of other organizations.

Senator Capper has received many letters from persons in every part of Kansas expressing their appreciation of his efforts to have all of our soldier boys in France returned without delay. The letters that follow are among those that show in a characteristic way the sentiment of the farmers of Kansas on this subject.

I thank Senator Capper very much for trying to hurry our boys home. My boy over there is needed at home on the farm to care for his stock.

This way of treating the boys is going to cause them to be slow to volunteer. I can't blame them.

Oakley, Kan. Eliza Kizer.

I am very thankful to know that we have a man like Senator Capper who tries to do all he can for the soldier boys. If we only had more men like him it would be a better world in which to live.

Our boy is in the Third Division and we certainly need him. There is just my husband and one son 18 years old to work on the two farms and it keeps them busy and lots of times more work than they can do. They will have to take care of 100 acres of wheat and 30 acres oats. I hope that every effort will be made to get the boys home right away.

Mrs. F. W. Jaecke.

R. 1, Junction City, Kan.

I most heartily indorse Senator Capper's stand when he says let's get out of Europe and stay out. Moreover I believe that the United States should not engage in any more war unless the people are given a chance to vote on the question. The people must provide the men and the money, and they should have the say so about it also. War is too serious a matter to be decided upon by one man or by a small body of men. An election can be called and held within 30 days' time if necessary and the people can soon make up their minds whether they want war or not.

Chas. Weil.

Overbrook, Kan.

I am pleased with Senator Capper's great efforts to bring the boys home. I am in favor of the immediate return of our men from Europe. I have two sons over there, one in France and he has no hope of coming home and the other is in Germany drilling every day and hasn't received any pay in five months. My boys are needed at home very bad. I wish their immediate return home. Like many others I don't think our men should have to stay over there and repair the shell torn country. Why not let them repair their own country when we need all our men home with our crops to plant and crops to harvest.

J. B. Shook.

Cogar, Okla.

You are correct in judging that our boys are very much needed at home, and that their parents earnestly request their earliest possible return. In our case and similar cases where boys have dependents they should have been released before, not only to get back to their dependents but to save the expense of supporting them at expense of the people. While it seems others with no dependents could just as well take their places as long as necessary. But even then all should be rushed back as fast as possible. My son has one 2-year-old child, his wife having died before he went to Germany. He is in the Army of Occupation and does not know when he can get out. I wish that others were

as interested in what the majority of the people want as Senator Capper. Arriba, Colo. Byron N. House.

I want to thank Senator Capper for what he is doing to get our boys home from Europe.

I have a boy in the Base Hospital 53. He has been over there a year and would like to come home. I don't know why they are keeping him. Nearly all his letters have come back. He is needed at home on the farm. He said in his last letter dated April 4 he only had \$20 pay in one year. I sent him a box for Christmas. He never got it. It is a shame the way our boys are treated by keeping them over there. I think our boys went thru enough without keeping them any longer over there.

Mrs. L. E. Hollingworth.

Buffalo, Kan.

Our boy has been helping doctor up French horses since the war has ended. He thinks they have forgotten they are over there. He says they may discover them sometime and send them home. We feel it's an injustice to him when his own interests are neglected at home.

We feel that the West will have one friend and one that will look after their best interests when Senator Capper goes to Washington.

Mrs. A. F. Krause.

Virginia Dale, Colo.

I see Senator Capper is trying to get our dear boys brought home from France. I heartily indorse this movement. We sent you 65 names signed to your petition. I hope it will help bring them home.

My boy was called in June and has been in France since October. He has done what they called him to do. The farmer boys are needed at home on the farms, the war is over. Why keep them any longer? My boy was one in 20 to get a 10-day furlough to visit the Pyrenees Mountains just recently which they enjoyed very much.

Mrs. Estella S. Landreth.

St. John, Kan.

Best Barns in Kansas

In the recent contest conducted by the Kansas state board of agriculture for the best picture of the best barn in Kansas, the first prize, \$5 was won by E. G. Meyer, Woodston, Kan., on the barn owned by W. G. Thomas of the same place; second prize to N. Nelson of Ames, Kan., on the barn owned by Robert Bros. of the same place, \$3; third prize to Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., \$2.50; fourth prize to John Regier, Whitewater, Kan., \$1.50; fifth prize, to T. F. Doran, Topeka, Kan., \$1.00.

Among photographs receiving honorable mention but not receiving prizes are the following: D. D. Wickman, Cawker City, Kan.; Lester L. Thieroff, Wamego, Kan.; J. W. Birney, Bucklin, Kan.; Mrs. G. S. Hollister, Newton, Kan.; J. A. McKenzie, Solomon, Kan.; C. E. Gibson, Caldwell, Kan.; J. E. France, Norton, Kan.; M. E. Osborne, Alton, Kan.; A. M. Tavadell, Moran, Kan.; C. L. Myers, Hardy, Neb., on barn in Kansas; H. W. Framme, Mullinville, Kan.; and Oscar Duehn, Clements, Kan.

In all 57 pictures were received. Requirements in the way of photography were clearness, sharpness of detail, and suitability for reproduction. As to the barns themselves, emphasis was laid on the apparent sturdiness and permanency of construction, lighting, ventilation, neatness of appearance, capacity, and conveniences. All photographs were scrutinized carefully for evidences of these features. Undoubtedly many excellent barns in Kansas were not represented in this contest, but selections necessarily were made from photographs submitted. The winning photographs will appear in the forthcoming "Twenty-First Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture" which is now in process of compilation.

Drag the roads while they're wet.

The Facilities for Distribution of The Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

THE service which, at all times, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is prepared to render its patrons, rests securely upon a solid foundation of complete distribution.

To perfect a system which shall make every product manufactured by the Company instantly available to anyone, anywhere, any time, has been the goal toward which this Company has been working since the day of its organization.

As yet this ideal has not been achieved; but the system as it stands is conceded to be the most perfect of its kind in the world.

The present equipment for distribution, including grounds, buildings, storage tanks, motor trucks, wagons, etc., represents an investment of more than \$30,000,000.

There are 27 main stations where complete stocks of all products are kept on hand. Supporting these are the bulk stations located at 2881 carefully selected points in 11 states. These states are equipped with storage tanks having a combined capacity of 86,113,650 gallons of gasoline, 66,115,300 gallons of kerosene, and 4,300,000 gallons of lubricating oils.

It is necessary to carry this tremendous stock—total 156,528,950 gallons—at all times to insure quick, convenient service to the patrons of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) wherever they may be, regardless of transportation difficulties or weather conditions.

To enable the Company to fulfill its obligations to patrons, and deliver to them the products they require, it is necessary to maintain a fleet of 3700 motor trucks, and a caravan of 3500 horse-drawn wagons, either active or in reserve. These tank wagons are so organized that they, at regular intervals, can reach 75% of the homes in the territory at present served by this Company.

Supplementing the wagons, an equipment of 530,000 iron barrels, representing an investment of more than \$7,000,000, is kept in service to insure the safe delivery of oils and gasoline, even to those remote places where the dark-green tank wagon never has penetrated.

For the convenience of the motoring public, a chain of 1300 service stations has been organized and many others are in the course of construction. These stations are prepared at all times to supply the motorist with his requirements of gasoline and lubricating oils in any quantity and at the lowest prices.

This, in outline, is the distribution system upon which the service of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) rests.

It is the hope of the Company that the time is not far distant when no person in the territory served will be more than five or six miles from a Standard Oil Company (Indiana) service station if he lives in the country, or more than one mile away if he lives in a town or city.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

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Some Handy Farm Devices

Many Labor Saving Machines Can be Made with Very Little Trouble from Waste Materials

MANY tasks can be lightened and time saved by the use of some handy device that can be made from scrap iron and waste lumber on the farm. All readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to submit drawing and descriptions of any useful labor saving appliance or machine they are using that can be made with ordinary farm tools. A rough pencil sketch will be sufficient. We will pay for all the devices that we accept and publish. Postage should be sent for return of unacceptable designs. Address all letters intended for this department to the Farm Device Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A "Hoover" Milk Pail

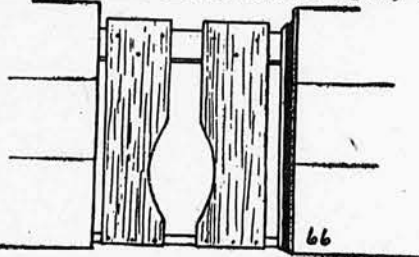
This has been called a "Hoover" milk pail but Hoover did not invent it. We don't know who did invent it but it serves its purpose well. Not long ago the Food Administration said: "Don't cry over spilled milk. Stop spilling it!" and that is what this pail is designed to do.

On opposite sides of the pail are riveted doubled, curved iron rods, so arranged that they hook over the legs of the milker while the pail is in use. By means of this arrangement less pressure needs to be exerted against the pail, thus adding to the comfort of the milking position and lessening the danger of an overturned bucket of milk.

Milk Pail

Creep for Pigs

The right kind of a creep for pigs is between not under. The sort that makes the pig crawl under is likely to cause injury to the pig's back and to his hind feet. The type of creep which I used for many years to admit the pigs to the pen where the self-feeder was awaiting them consisted of two vertical boards nailed temporarily in the larger pen-door as shown in the sketch. For this purpose I always selected two straight-grained, pine boards 1 inch thick and nailed them securely in place so that the older hogs could not shake them. Then with a drawing knife I would trim off the sides of the creep to fit the pigs. Whenever I noticed their sides beginning to scrape against the boards too tightly I



would take down the knife and shave off another sliver on either side of the creep. This kept the fall shots from crowding in with the spring pigs, or vice versa. It never caused any back injury and was very easily and quickly adjusted.

A. H. J.

A Wagon Jack

I made a wagon jack by taking a 1-by-6, 18 inches long, and bolting up-right on the two sides of its middle two 1-by-4's 24 inches high. With holes bored thru the tops of these upright pieces a stout lever is mounted

on a pivot, its short end to insert beneath the wagon axle. Two sets of holes are made so that the lever can be adjusted to wagons of different height. A clevis pin with a tap on it serves well at this point. I then took an old endgate rod and mashed the ring into the form of a cross bar or T. At the other end of the rod a crook was bent to go thru a hole in the handle-end of the lever.

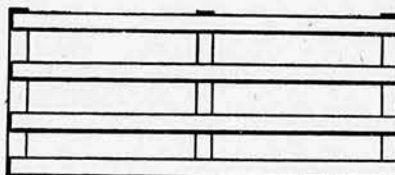
Notches were cut in the forward edges of the upright pieces, so that the cross-bar in these notches will

hold the lever down when wagon wheel is off the ground. In making this jack I used hard wood, a full inch in thickness.

Ed. Fargo.

One-Man Hurdle

I noticed in the device department of The Missouri Ruralist a wire-fence hog hurdle to be used by two men. Now we have a one-man hurdle made of light boards on the plan of a gate only not so large. It is made of light, tough lumber about 7 feet long and can be used by one man in driving a hog from one lot or pen to another. The same idea is used in hinging two



ONE-MAN HURDLE

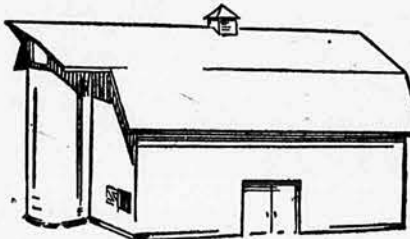
such sections together to form a two-man hurdle 14 or 16 feet long. Also at the fairs I have seen men using hurdles even smaller than the one here illustrated—only about 4 feet long with a handle in the middle of the top board so that a man can use it very easily.

Forrest Davis.

Livingston County.

Silo Under Barn Roof

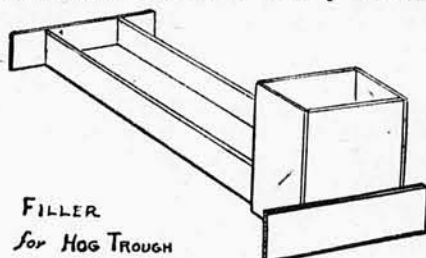
I know of one farmer who saved fully \$100 by building his silo at the end of his barn with both under the same roof. The chute was done away with and the silo wall also served for that section of the barn wall where the two joined. The barn roof extends out over the silo and the hay door was



put in directly above it. When filling the silo the hay fork rope is used to hoist the blower pipe. The owner expects soon to extend his silo 20 feet underground to give it more capacity. He will then use his hay carrier equipment to hoist the silage when it gets below the level of the barn floor. Another advantage in this plan which all feeders can appreciate is that the silage may be dumped out and fed without going outside the barn.

Trough Filler

I am sending directions for making a convenient pig trough—one into which the slop may be poured without putting it on the pigs' backs or into their ears. It is a thing any man can make and which all ought to have who keep hogs. Make a trough any length desired, up to 16 feet. It may be made



FILLER
FOR HOG TROUGH

V-shaped from a 2-by-8 and a 2-by-10 or it may be a flat-bottomed trough which I like better for little pigs. Then make a box at one end as shown in the sketch, leaving the top open for pouring the slop into the trough. This can be used in a lot among the hogs and they cannot interfere with the operation of pouring the slop.

Forrest Davis.

Lottie E. Daniels, Box 265, Gary, Ind., tells everyone free how she doubled her egg supply. Write today. You can do as well.—Advertisement.

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WHY ZONE POSTAGE RATES SHOULD BE REPEALED THEY MEAN DOUBLED SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

R EPEAL of the Zone postage is of interest to every American who reads, since the Zone rates already have forced increases in subscription rates and put many periodicals out of business, and according to the law they increase still further each year for three more years. Present subscription prices must be doubled or tripled, if the Zone postage plan is not repealed by the force of public opinion.

Here is a condensed statement of facts:

The Situation Now.

The United States Senate inserted a provision in the new Revenue Bill repealing the Zone postage rates on newspapers and periodicals. In conference with a committee of the House, this provision was thrown out, owing chiefly to the bitter personal opposition of Congressman Claude Kitchin, who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Who Is Right?

The Senate's judgment on any question of broad statesmanship is usually good. The Senate members of the Conference Committee patriotically yielded when Mr. Kitchin declared that he would see the entire 6 billion dollar Revenue Bill fail rather than let justice be done to the reading public and the publishers.

Will the New Congress Repeal the Zone Rates?

Yes, if the American public, who never asked for the Zone rates and do not want them now, will make their will felt thru their own Congressmen and Senators.

Who Wanted the Zone Rates if the People Were Opposed to Them?

Several groups of men, some of whom are opposed to all periodicals for business reasons of their own, some others who can only be described as illiterates and friends of illiteracy, and a larger group who sincerely believe that the Post Office Department loses large sums of money on the carrying of periodicals in the mails.

Does the P. O. Lose Money Carrying Periodicals?

Nobody knows exactly; but there is good evidence to show that at the old uniform rate of 1 cent a pound the Post Office Department was losing very little if anything.

Doesn't the P. O. Know How Much it Loses?

No. The latest figures the Post Office has were gotten in 1910, and two years later, in 1912, a Commission, headed by Charles E. Hughes, declared after careful examination that these figures proved nothing, and could not be relied on as a basis for establishing fair postal rates.

Was it These 1910 Figures That the Present Zone Rates Were Based On?

Yes—as far as they were based on anything.

They are Still Using These 8-Year-Old Figures, Which the Hughes Commission Declared Were no Good Even When Fresh.

Exactly so. Do you blame publishers for protesting?

What do Publishers Want?

First, to repeal the Zone postage rates. Second, to appoint an impartial Commission to find out what it really costs to carry periodicals, and then to establish fair rates, uniform thruout the country, based on actual cost, with due regard to the value of public education and enlightenment.

Do Publishers Want Any Subsidy?

Not for themselves. But they want rates that will enable them to keep reading matter low in price for the general public, not a luxury for a small privileged class. If there is any subsidy the public gets every cent of it and always will.

Do You Want Me to Do Anything?

Yes—to write at once to your Congressman and Senators (your new Congressman if there is one in your district) and state plainly that you do not believe in the Zone postage plan, that the great majority of Americans oppose it, and that you want it repealed and repealed now.

Clipping Sweet Clover

C. C. CUNNINGHAM

Like alfalfa, Sweet clover does not always compete successfully with weeds the first season. Where the weeds outgrow and threaten to smother completely the young Sweet clover plants, it is necessary to clip the field. Care should be taken not to cut the Sweet clover plants back too close. The sickle bar should be set high enough to insure leaving a few leaves on every plant. The height to cut will vary with the thickness of the stand of Sweet clover and weeds. Thin stands do not have to be clipped as high as thick stands, since the leaves develop more abundantly on the lower portions of the plants where the stand is thin.

Sweet clover properly handled produces a fair quality of hay which makes a desirable substitute for the well known kinds such as alfalfa or Red clover. One cutting of Sweet clover can be obtained the first year. This crop should not be cut until the crown sprouts have begun to show on top of the roots about 1 inch underground. At this time the Sweet clover can be cut close to the ground. The first season's cutting of hay is much superior in quality to that obtained the second year and often compares favorably with good alfalfa or clover hay when properly handled. Two and perhaps three crops of hay may be obtained the second year. The first one should be cut just before the first bloom buds appear, since the plants rapidly become coarse and woody after they start to bloom. Also, the danger of killing the plants at cutting time increases greatly after the Sweet clover begins to bloom. Sweet clover cut when well in bloom almost invariably will die. It should be cut sufficiently high to leave a few branches and leaves on each plant. If cut too close

at this time many of the plants will be killed. The second cutting should be handled in the same way as the first if a third cutting is to be obtained. The time of cutting will have to be governed by the judgment of the grower. The Sweet clover will be continually in bloom soon after the second cutting comes on. Ordinarily, the second crop should be cut when about 20 inches high, and must be cut sufficiently high, to insure leaving a few leaves on the stubs of the plants, as at the first cutting. The last crop, which may be either the second or the third cutting, may be mowed close to the ground. The hay is cured in the same manner as alfalfa or Red clover because it is more succulent than the latter crops. If the weather is unfavorable at cutting, great difficulty is experienced in properly curing Sweet clover hay. Also, the tall stubble that it is necessary to leave in making the first cuttings interferes with the raking of the hay. For these reasons, Sweet clover—second year's growth—never may be popular as a forage crop, except where other forage legumes cannot be grown profitably. The first year's growth, however, is readily cut, cured and harvested and since it makes an excellent quality of hay there are no well founded objections to the utilization of this crop for hay.

The Pessimist

Yes, they say we've got a wheat crop. And a bumper, experts say. Fifty bushels to the acre. And abundance of good hay. Yes, the outlook is a dandy. Best I've seen the Lord knows when. But we'll know we've got a wheat crop. When we see it in our bin. Calculating on a wheat crop. Is a gamble in a way. If the drouth will only spare it. And the greenbugs stay away. Hall and frost are mighty dangerous. Can't describe it with a pen. Yes, we'll know we've got a wheat crop. When we see it in our bin. Barnes, Kan. William H. Shields.

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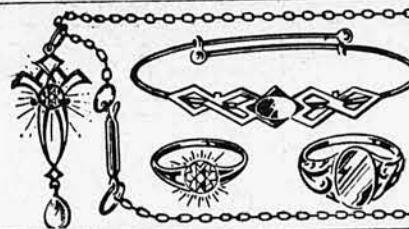
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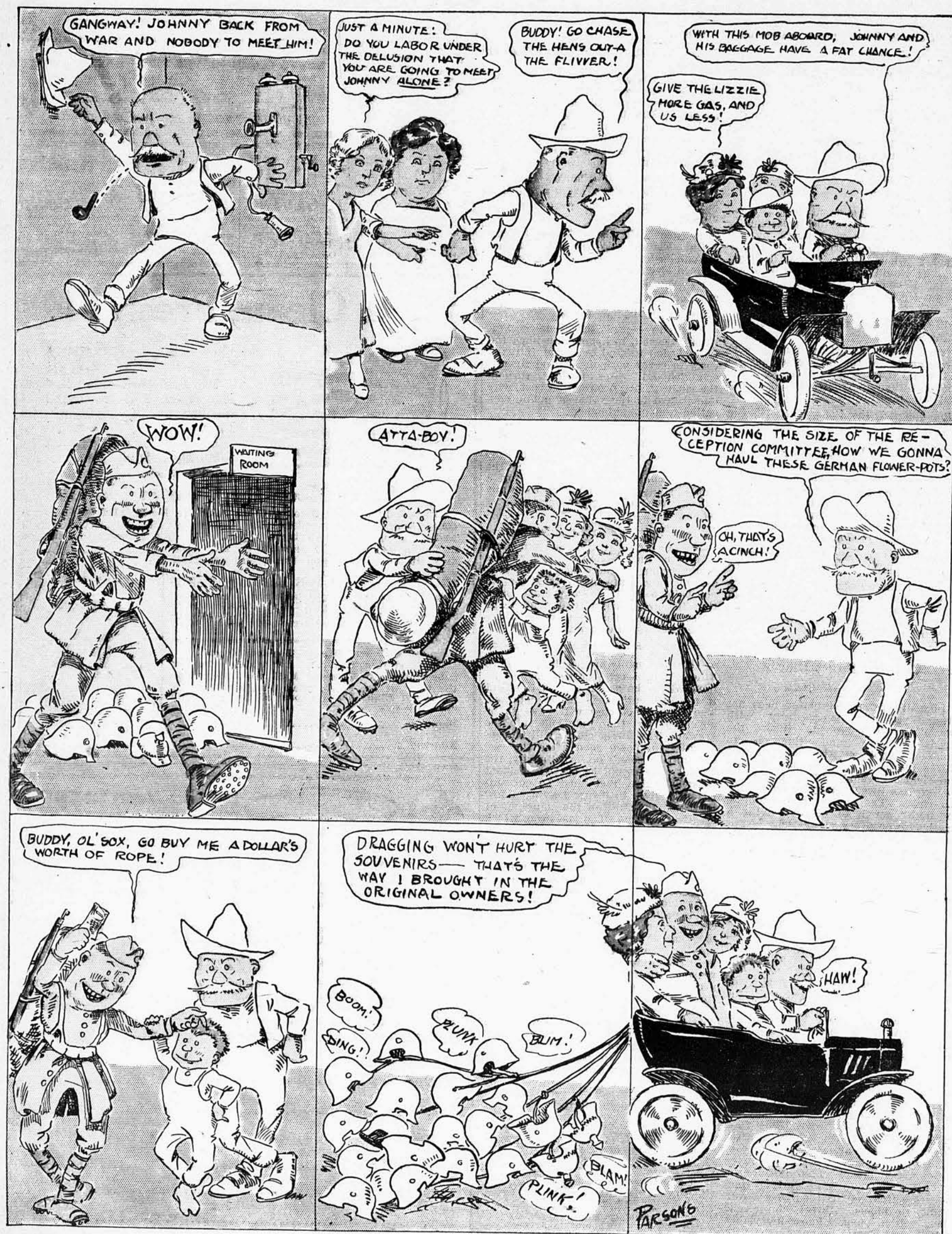
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The Adventures of Hi Hoover

Here's Johnny, Back from Europe, After Traveling Many Miles. See the Welcome, Notice Buddy, Pipe the Helmets, See the Smiles



Soybeans Make a Good Crop

More Legumes Should be Grown in Kansas

BY L. O. SCHAUB

SOYBEANS do well on practically all types of well drained soil, making good yields of both grain and forage even in very dry years. As with most crops, the more fertile the soil the better the yield, but many worn soils will produce good crops. The only serious difficulty in growing soybeans is their destruction by rabbits. They are very fond of the young soybean plants, and where jack rabbits are plentiful, it is almost impossible to get a good stand.

Soybeans require about the same seedbed as corn or other cultivated crops. On clay lands, especially, it is better to plow in the fall, while light, sandy soils give good returns for spring breaking. As in corn, the seedbed should be deep and firm, but fine and loose on the surface.

Suggestions on Planting

Soybeans need a warm soil for best germination. They are about the same as corn in this respect, and should be planted at the same time, or just after corn planting. When they are desired for forage, or pasture, they may be planted much later in the season with good results.

They may be planted in a number of ways, depending largely on the purpose for which they are grown. Where grown for the seed, it is best to plant in rows and cultivate. Where desired for hay, it is well to sow broadcast with a grain drill. They also do well when planted with corn either in the hill or in the drill. This is an excellent practice where the corn is to be used for silage, or for hogging down. Soybeans have also been used to good advantage by planting with corn in alternate rows.

With the present price of seed, it is better as a rule to plant in rows and cultivate. The rows should be about 2½ feet to 3 feet apart, and the plants 2 to 4 inches in the drill. The quantity of seed necessary for such planting is about 30 pounds an acre, depending on the variety. The large seeded varieties will, of course, require more seed by weight than will the small kind.

The corn planter may be used for planting beans by adjusting the plates so as to drop the seed at the proper distance. Where planted broadcast, the grain drill is perhaps the best implement available. The grain drill may be used also for row planting by stopping up enough holes to make the rows the desired width. Soybeans should be planted about the same depth as corn, 1½ to 2 inches on clay lands, and somewhat deeper on sandy lands. As a rule, it is more difficult to get a stand of soybeans than of cowpeas. The beans are very slow in breaking thru a crust and a poor stand often results where a dashing rain falls soon after the seed are planted.

Cultivation and Harvesting

The cultivation of soybeans is very similar to that of corn. It should be frequent and shallow, and should continue until the plants begin to bloom. Where the rows are close together, 2 to 2½ feet only, one or two cultivations can be given before the plants would be injured by the implements.

For hay, soybeans should be cut when the pods are about half grown. If cut later, the stems become woody so that a considerable part of the plant is not relished by stock. The plants lose their leaves readily and should be handled as little as possible after cutting. Most of the curing should be done in the windrow and in small cocks. Properly cured, soybean hay has about the same feeding value as alfalfa hay. When soybeans are to be harvested for seed, they should be cut as soon as the pods mature. Most varieties shatter easily, and if left in the field until fully ripe, much of the seed is likely to be lost.

Usually, the best time to harvest is when the leaves have turned yellow and have begun to fall. The beans may be cut with a mowing machine or with the grain binder. Where the mowing machine is used it is necessary to have a side delivery attachment

so as to prevent the horses trampling on the vines and causing shattering. When cut with a binder, the bundles are stood in rows for a few days, and then either threshed or stacked.

For many farmers, soybeans will be of greatest value as a pasture crop for hogs and sheep. When harvested in this way the crop is never lost on account of rain or unfavorable weather conditions; in addition the cost of harvesting is saved, and the manure is left well distributed on the field.

A number of experiments have shown that soybean pasture is an exceedingly cheap feed for hogs. However, the soybeans alone are not a balanced ration, and for best results

it is necessary to supplement the pasture with corn.

Motor Trucks To States

More than 45 million dollars worth of motor trucks are about to be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture thru the Bureau of Public Roads to the state highway departments. These trucks have been declared surplus by the War Department and are being distributed to the states under the provisions of Section 7 of the Post-office Appropriation Bill. They must be used by the states on roads constructed in whole or in part by Federal aid, for which 200 million dollars in addition to the former appropriation was given to the states under the same bill. All that the states must do to acquire the use of these 20,000 trucks, which range in capacity from 2 to 5 tons, is to pay the loading and freight charges.

Of the 20,000 motor vehicles to be acquired practically free by the

states, 11,000 are new and 9,000 are used, but all are declared to be in serviceable condition. The motors will be apportioned to states only upon request of the state highway departments on the basis of the requests received from the respective states, and in accordance with the apportionment provided in the Federal aid law approved in 1916. The requirements of the law are such that the Bureau of Public Roads cannot distribute any trucks to counties or individuals.

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By feeding Brooks Best Calf Meal the raiser of calves not only saves \$15.00 to \$25.00 on each calf but in addition is helping to build strong, sturdy animals. The cost of this perfect calf feed is one-fourth to one-fifth that of whole milk and is a perfect substitute. One pound of this product, when mixed with warm water or skim milk, is equal to a gallon of whole milk.

The ingredients in Brooks Best Calf Meal are guaranteed absolutely pure:—blood flour, hominy feed meal, linseed flour, wheat flour, oatmeal flour, etc. It is guaranteed to contain 25 per cent protein, 4 per cent fat and not more than 10 per cent fiber. This wholesome product is fed regularly to baby calves after they are five days old until they are six months old. Can you afford to be without a food which is not only economical but a safeguard for your calves' sturdy health?

Your dealer will supply you with Brooks Best Calf Meal in 25, 50 and 100-pound sacks. If he cannot, we will ship you direct in 100-pound sacks, only \$5.00 each, or 500 pounds, \$23.75 sacked, on cars here.

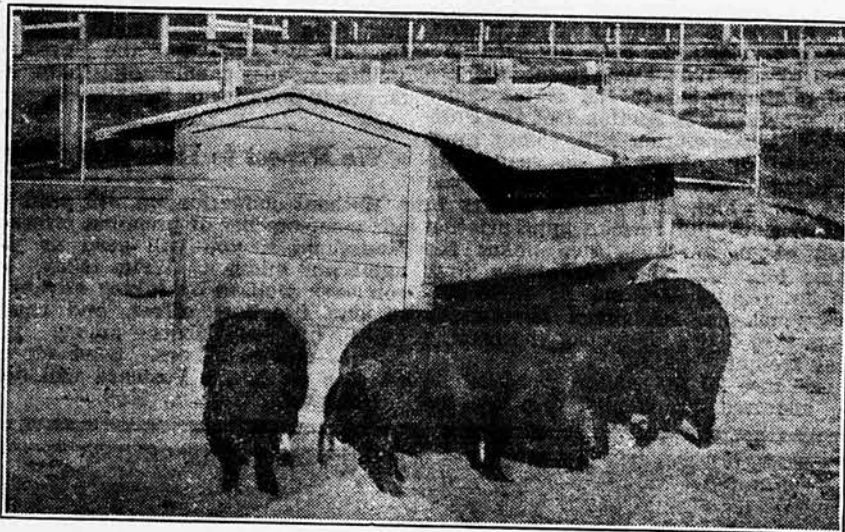
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MANUFACTURERS-

Feed and Care of Young Pigs

Weaning Time Usually is a Critical Period

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



The Self-feeder Has Been Found Especially Valuable During the Finishing Period and Serves This Purpose in Excellent Fashion.

W E A N I N G pigs just now is a matter of interest to many members of the Capper Pig clubs as well as to some of the farmers. Breeders differ in their opinion as to the best time for weaning. Many wean pigs when they are from 6 to 10 weeks old, while some prefer to wait until the pigs are 12 weeks old. However, I think 8 weeks is young enough if skim milk is available. When skim milk cannot be obtained it is best to let the pigs nurse the sow until they are at least 10 weeks old. The size, vigor and general development of the pigs will have a great deal to do with determining the proper weaning age.

A few farmers let the pigs run with the sow until she weans them herself. Usually it is best to make the demands of the pigs on the sow as brief and as light as possible.

Until the sow's milk flow begins to lessen some breeders suggest that the pigs be put with the sow once a day for a few minutes at a time, during the first week. Others suggest that the strongest pigs be taken away first, and then after a period of three or four days part of the remainder. The weakest ones of the litter should be left to complete the nursing of the sow until the process of "drying up the milk" has been completed.

My own experience leads me to believe that it is best to make the weaning or separation complete and decisive at the start. I think it is better to milk the sow by hand once a day if she is still giving considerable milk rather than to return the pigs to her. In the end the pigs are no better off and the sow is infinitely worse than if the weaning had been brought about properly. The sows should be first confined in a dry lot and fed only a small amount of oats and alfalfa hay. Give them plenty of water to drink, and feed the pigs well. In four or five days the sows' milk flow will begin to diminish and the pigs then may be weaned.

A Good Ration

For young pigs just weaned, an excellent ration consists of skim milk and corn, or skim milk and shorts, fed in the proportion of 3 to 1 when such a combination is available. If skim milk is not available, a mixture of 5 parts of cornmeal, 4 parts middlings, and 1 part tankage fed as thin slop is very good. It is also well to let the pigs have access to a good pasture where they can get the right kind of succulent feed. Care must be taken not to give them too wide a range and too little feed as that would cause them to develop nothing but bone. If they are given too much to eat and are kept in cramped quarters they may not take exercise enough to develop the necessary bone and muscle. Proper exercise will strengthen the sinews and develop strong muscles, as well as firm joints and strong legs.

"After weaning," says Farmers Bulletin No. 874, "the pigs selected for fattening should be fed in two periods—first, the growing period, from weaning until approximately 6 weeks to 2 months of the marketing date; and, second, the finishing period, from that time up to marketing. During the first or growing period the ration is much the same as that given to the breeding stock—that is, all of the nu-

tritious pasture they need but with a heavier grain ration of slightly wider nutritive ratio. The object is to grow a pig with plenty of size and scale and one that will fatten quickly and economically. Some feeders use the self-feeder at this period and obtain excellent results, giving the pigs free access to such feeds as corn, mill feeds, and tankage while on pasture. The practice tends to shorten the feeding period and produces pork with slightly less grain a unit of gain. Under these conditions pigs do not neglect their forage but really make more economical use of it than when the grain is limited. In feeding a limited grain ration on pasture more success has been attained by giving an amount equal to 3 per cent of the body weight than when fed in lesser amounts.

"The most rapid but also the most expensive gains in the pig's life come during the finishing period. During these last few weeks before slaughter the animal is given all the feed he will consume with relish. Much more corn and less protein concentrates are fed during this period, a representative ration being composed of 10 pounds of corn to 1 pound of tankage. The change in rations must be gradual and the increase in feed not too rapid; otherwise the animal is likely to "go off feed," or lose his appetite. Pastures are very valuable at this time, especially those composed of feeds high in protein, for they provide a cheap source of nitrogen and keep the pig toned up and his appetite keen. A hog will consume a 3½ to 4 per cent grain ration at this time, depending, of course, on the character of the feeds and the weight of the hog, a larger hog eating less in proportion to his weight than a smaller one. The self-feeder was primarily devised to finish the hog at this time and serves its purpose in excellent fashion. Slightly more rapid and economical gains are made by its use than can be obtained by the best of hand feeding."

Feeding the Dairy Calves

(Continued from Page 16.)

that it will eat up. Calves will begin to eat hay at about the same age as they eat grain and they consume about the same quantity of each at first, but as the calf grows and its paunch or stomach develops, the proportion of roughage to concentrates should be increased until it is 6 months old, at which time it will be consuming about three times as much hay as grain.

Provide Salt

Calves should be supplied with an abundance of pure fresh water at all times. This often is neglected, but should be attended to as calves from 2 to 3 months old consume an average of about 10 pounds of water daily. As soon as the calf begins to eat grain and hay it should be given salt the same as other animals.

When a calf is born in the barn or in the barn lot the navel of the calf should be washed with an antiseptic solution and tied with a silk thread immediately after the calf birth, in order to prevent navel infection. Should the calf be born in a pasture or on a clean place, this precaution is not necessary.

The thrifty calf should gain from 1½ to 2 pounds a day for the first four to six months when properly fed on skim milk along with suitable grain and roughage in a liberal supply. Do not endeavor to fatten the calf, but simply keep it in a vigorous growing condition, building strong bone and muscle. When skim milk calves do not do well it is generally because of improper feeding, such as lack of sunlight and fresh air, feeding at irregular intervals, feeding cold or stale milk, feeding from pails that have not been scalded daily, feeding improper concentrates or permitting the excess to ferment and get stale in the feed box.

There are a number of calf meals and substitutes for skim milk which are used with a fair degree of success, where whole milk is sold and no skim milk is available, but a lack of space prevents a discussion of these substitutes.

Do not forget to plan for a succession of vegetables in your garden this year. Plant seed every 10 days instead of planting all the seed at one time.

150,000 Tractors - With Provision for Electrical Equipment will be delivered this year



REMY
TRACTOR - EQUIPMENT

T H A T such a large majority of this year's tractor production is so designed that the farmer may have the advantages of complete electrical equipment is a definite recognition of the economic necessity of electric starting, lighting and ignition for farm tractors.

There is only one system of this kind that has been proved a success by actual use on thousands of tractors—and this is Remy Tractor Equipment.

Remy Electric Lighting makes it possible to double the daily working capacity of the tractor—to work a night shift on the farm when necessary to overcome the handicaps of lost time due

to bad weather or break-downs that threaten the safety or size of the crop.

Remy Electric Starting is not only a great convenience for the operator, but it makes it possible for a boy to run the tractor. In addition it permits the saving of wasteful hours of motor idling—you can promptly shut off the engine when the machine is temporarily stopped and start it again by a turn of the switch.

Remy Equipment is also distinguished by an electric Governor-Generator that keeps engine speed constant under all loads and prevents waste of fuel.

You will be interested in the new Remy booklet, "An Easier Day's Work." Write for it.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY

Tractor Equipment Div., Chicago

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Dynamite Helps the Land

Soil Drainage Often is Improved by Explosives

BY R. L. THROCKMORTON

DURING the last few years much interest has developed in the use of dynamite for the improvement of poor subsoils, such as hardpans, heavy clays, and rocky conditions. It has been said in some instances that the use of explosives would improve all of these poor subsoil conditions by making the heavy subsoil more open and by breaking up the rocky and hardpan layers.

Effect on Gumbo

The heavy clay subsoils, known as "gumbo," which are found in some parts of Kansas would be improved greatly if the use of explosives would produce a granulated condition of the subsoil and cause the formation of a great many small cracks and openings in the impervious layer. This, however, does not take place. Instead of the subsoil being shattered by the force of the explosion, the soil in the immediate vicinity of the charge is forced outward in all directions. The particles of soil are forced into the small openings between other particles. As a result of this action, a cavity, with hard compact walls, is formed. The size of this cavity or "jug" depends on the nature of the soil and the size of the charge. In 1913 when the subsoil was so dry that crops could not grow, the explosion of one stick of 20 per cent dynamite at a depth of 2½ feet formed a cavity 24 inches deep and 19 inches wide. The walls of the cavity were approximately 5 inches thick and very compact. The surface soil was loosened only within a radius of 2 feet.

It is evident that such a condition will not improve the heavy clay subsoil, because it influences the entire mass of soil a total distance of not more than 2 feet from the center of the charge. In the immediate vicinity of the charge the effect of the explosion is harmful. The "jug" formed is water tight and all moisture that enters it from the surface soil will remain there until finally absorbed by the soil. Crops that are planted over the dynamited areas usually die and trees that are planted in the cavity cannot make a good growth because the roots are practically encased and cannot develop. Experiments have shown that fruit trees planted on dynamited heavy clay soils make a slower growth and survive in smaller numbers than do trees planted on similar soil that had not been dynamited.

Beneficial for Shaly Soils

Dynamite may be used to good advantage where there is a comparatively thin ledge of rock within the subsoil zone, or when the subsoil contains considerable fragments of rock or shale

material. In the case of ledge rock, the charge of dynamite should be placed within the ledge. To accomplish this it is necessary to drill a hole part way thru the ledge and place the charge in it. The size of the charge will be determined by the depth and thickness of the rock. In rocky or shaly subsoils, the force of the explosion will shatter the rocks and thus make it possible for roots to penetrate to greater depths. This practice is especially desirable when fruit trees

are to be planted in a field having a rocky subsoil.

The effect of dynamite on hardpan subsoil is practically the same as on rocky subsoils, but there are very few, if any, hardpan subsoils in Kansas. Most of the so-called hardpans of the state are heavy clay subsoils which are not improved by dynamiting.

Dynamite, in addition to being valuable in the improvement of rocky, shaly, and hardpan subsoils, has a big place on the farm in making open ditches; changing the course of streams; removing hedges, trees and stumps, and destroying boulders.

Good homely philosophy, this: A thin, old field is like a thin horse—it's got to be fed up and handled just right to make it pay its keep.

His Idea of Wealth

Wealth is variously estimated in different parts of the country, "Bud" Bowers had grown to manhood in one of the most inaccessible communities in Southern Missouri. Wearying at last of the monotony of his life he grew eager to leave the hills. His father, who was a hunter and a trapper of much local renown, stoutly opposed him.

"But what chanst has a young fella got to git ahead here, I'd like to know?" gloomily demanded "Bud."

"What chanst?" ejaculated his father. "Why, jest look at me, son. When I fust come here from Kaintucky I didn't have nothin'—not nothin' in.' And jest look at me now—I got nine dawgs!"—Kansas City Star.

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The Coupon Makes First Payment And the Separator Itself Pays the Rest

You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the Separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours, and you own one of the best Separators made—a steady profit producer the year 'round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime against all defects in material and workmanship, and you won't feel the cost at all. If you decide to keep the Separator we send you, you can pay by the month, or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as \$2 just the same. The important thing to do now is to send the coupon, whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your State on this liberal plan.

Pick Out Size You Need

Order from this Advertisement on 30 Days' Trial. Use Coupon



No. 2 1/4—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour.
Price, \$38.00.
TERMS: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.00 a month for 12 months.

No. 3 1/4—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour.
Price, \$47.00.
TERMS: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.75 a month for twelve months.



No. 4 1/2—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price \$56.00

TERMS: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance \$4.50 a month for 12 months.

No. 5 1/2—Machine shown here. Capacity 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. Price \$65.00

TERMS: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

No. 8—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$69.80.
TERMS: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance \$5.65 a month for 12 months.

It is Always Best— to select a larger machine than you need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing also, remember, the larger capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2310 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

—But You Must Act NOW!

We will accept the coupon below the same as cash for full payment of \$2 on any 1919 model New Butterfly Cream Separator. Don't send a single penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon telling us which size machine you want (see list below) and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much a New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you. You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this great labor-saving money-making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due.

In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You will have the Separator to use on your farm and your money in your pocket.

If at the end of 30 days' trial, you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense. We will pay the freight both ways. You don't risk a single penny.



No Discs to Clean

The New Butterfly is the easiest cleaned of all Cream Separators. It uses no discs—there are only 3 parts inside the bowl, all easy to wash. It is also very light running with bearings continually bathed in oil. Free circular tells all about these and many other improved features.

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Gentlemen:—Please ship me on 30 days' free trial, in accordance with your offer in

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one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

I keep.....COWS.

I wish to buy on.....terms.

Name.....

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Do We Need Schools?

More than one-fourth, or 5,294, of the 19,546 children between 14 and 16 years old to whom Federal age certificates were issued by the U. S. Children's Bureau during the life of the former child-labor law could not sign their own names legibly.

In the five states where Federal certificates were issued by the U. S. Children's Bureau, 18,379 white children between 14 and 16 years old were certificated. Only 742 of them had reached the eighth grade in school. Of 1,166 Negro children to whom certificates were issued only 40 reached the eighth grade. In other words, 96 per cent of the white children and 97 per cent of the Negro children granted certificates had not reached the eighth grade in school. In some states a child cannot get a work permit until he is 16 years old, unless he has completed the eighth grade. Only 248, or 1.3 per cent of the total number of children certificated, could have met such a requirement, because they alone of the children certificated had attained the ninth grade or higher.

Doubtless these figures are subject to qualification, but they are nevertheless significant.

Best Feeds for the Fall Hogs

Tankage and Shorts Give Good Results

BY E. E. FERRIN

ONE of the interesting features of the program for Cattle Feeders' day at the Kansas State Agricultural college was the report of the experiment to determine whether fall pigs are profitable, and the most satisfactory rations to feed them. The test was started January 15 and continued until April 15. The pigs used in this trial were but average fall pigs lacking somewhat in thrift and health. Fully 50 per cent of them were farrowed late, during the month of October, and did not get a good start before winter weather began.

One of the necessary things in growing fall pigs is to have them farrowed in September so that they will be weaned and accustomed to shift for themselves before winter begins. Pigs of 35 to 40 pounds weight December 1, will not be as likely to become runty as the little fellows just weaned and forced to begin to look out for themselves. The pigs used in this test were treated for worms at two different times, santonin capsules being used. Two pigs not included in the experiment but of the same age died during the month of January with pneumonia. Farm houses with dry floors and beds free from both dust and dampness are necessary to prevent this disease. Ventilation must be provided so the house will not steam up but the pigs should not be forced to sleep in a cold draft.

Method of Feeding

Five pigs were fed in each lot. The feeds were given in self-feeders, each feed separate, except the semi-solid buttermilk which was hand-fed night and morning. All the buttermilk

which the pigs would take was fed them, mixing it with water but not using any feed with it to form a slop. The five pigs in Lot No. 3 and Lot No. 6 consumed, as a rule, 4 pounds of the buttermilk a day. This was true except during two periods of three and four days each when Lot No. 3 would take but 2 pounds a day, January 29-31, and from March 19-22. The pigs in Lot 6 did not show any decline in their appetites for the milk.

Weather conditions seem to have a marked influence upon the gains made by fall pigs. During the severe weather little increase in weight was made but with more moderate temperatures good gains resulted. As an example, Lot 1 gained but 4-10 of a pound daily a pig the first 30 days, improving to 1.12 pounds the last 30 days. The shelter provided was a clay block house placed in a protected location. Windows were located on the south side and each lot of pigs had a small yard.

The results obtained should by no means be considered final but are in the nature of a report of progress. It is planned to repeat the experiment another year when two years' average will give a more accurate basis for comparisons of the different combinations of feed used.

An Interesting Comparison

What do the results indicate as to the relative values of the feeds for growing fall pigs during the winter? Comparing tankage and linseed as protein supplements we find that in every case the tankage gave greater gains. Altho tankage is much higher in price

a pound its greater protein content resulted in a smaller requirement for 100 pounds gain and gave a greater margin than linseed meal.

Is there any advantage in a variety of feeds? Lots No. 3 and No. 6 would lead us to believe there is. Notice how the daily gains jumped when the shorts were added to either the corn and tankage or the linseed and tankage ration. Also see the greater margin. The addition of buttermilk to the feeds given Lot No. 2 and Lot No. 5 resulted in Lot No. 3 and Lot No. 6 making greater gains and higher margins. Rapid gains usually mean cheap gains if too much of the high priced feed is not used and in this case the 4 cent buttermilk more than paid for itself. In fact these pigs had a margin greater by \$2.00 a head than Lot No. 2 and Lot No. 5.

The feed required for each hundred pounds gain is very uniform in all the lots except Lot No. 4. In this case much more was needed than in any other group. During the progress of the experiment it was apparent that these pigs were not doing well. Their coats were harsh and they seemed to be wanting something not on their bill of fare. As they had a chance to eat all the linseed meal they cared for the quantity of protein should have been ample. The explanation of the high feed requirement probably lies in a poor assortment or quality of proteins in the corn and linseed meal. Corn is lacking in some of the most essential proteins and it is probable that linseed cannot by itself make up these deficiencies.

Each lot gave good returns and satisfactory margins. The experiment was closed at the beginning of the grazing season as it was intended to try out the feeds for winter feeding under dry lot conditions. The pigs upon alfalfa should make more rapid gains and finish for market at a cheaper cost than if continued in a dry lot. In Lot No. 1, the average daily

gain was .81 pounds; feed cost a pig \$9.25; initial cost, \$9.59; final value, \$22.78; margin over both costs \$3.94. In estimating these costs shelled corn was valued at \$2.75 a hundred; tankage at \$5.50; wheat shorts at \$2.25; linseed oil meal \$3.25; semi-solid buttermilk at \$4. In Lot No. 2 the average daily gain was 1.07; feed cost \$11.17; initial cost \$10.09; value \$27.40; margin over both costs \$6.14.

In Lot No. 3 the average daily gain was 1.43; feed cost \$15.20; initial cost of pig \$9.96; final value of pig \$33.18; margin over both costs \$8.02. In Lot No. 4 the average daily gain was .73; feed cost \$8.71; initial cost a pig \$10.15; final value \$21.91; margin above both costs, \$3.05. In Lot No. 5 the average daily gain was .99; feed cost \$10.22; initial cost a pig \$9.05; final value to each pig \$25.17; margin above both costs \$5.90. In Lot No. 6 the average daily gain was 1.31; the feed cost \$13.21; initial cost \$10.15; final value \$31.44; value above both costs \$8.08.

Cutting Down the Fattening Cost.

(Continued from Page 3.)

cover any amount which the treasurer is likely to have on hand at any one time.

A bank committee is appointed by the board of directors to select some local banking institution as a depository and business medium. The credit union is accorded treatment similar to that which one bank gives another. The credit union receives, as a rule, 4 per cent interest upon time deposits and 3 per cent on monthly balances, while it borrows from the bank at 5 per cent.

A fourth meeting of the credit union is called for the date on which the organization proposes formally to begin business. At this time the members each buy one or more shares of stock at \$10 a share, and deposit with the credit union any idle cash that they can spare. Shares usually are bought for such funds as the individual expects to be in a position to leave with the credit union for a longer time while cash which may be needed by the member in the near future is left with the credit union upon deposit. The share capital as well as the cash deposits can be withdrawn but in the case of the former, 30 days' notice is required. It is of course desirable that share capital should be made as permanent as possible. Boys and girls as well as men and women are urged to invest their savings and become stockholders or depositors in the local credit union. Purchasers of shares who are not 21 years old are required to pay only 25 cents a month until their shares are paid for. Persons more than 21 are required to pay for shares at the rate of at least \$2.50 every six months. The shares draw interest at a rate not in excess of 6 per cent as soon as paid in full. Interest on deposits is usually fixed at 4 per cent while a slightly higher rate may be paid depositors who agree to leave their money with the credit union for 9 months or a year. Deposits are accepted from non-members as well as from members.

Such a credit union works like a small-scale bank and is able to operate on a minimum of expense since most of the overhead expenses of a regular bank are eliminated. Sometimes the treasurer of the credit union works without pay the first year. He receives a salary of about \$50 a year thereafter. No other official receives any compensation. The treasurer devotes only about three or four hours a week to the business of the organization. He meets the members of the credit union at stated times in some store or office in the town or at his home. The credit union is primarily a mutual society of borrowers and depositors.

Any member who is industrious and honest is able to borrow from his local credit union provided his loan is to be used for productive purposes. The character of the borrower himself is a consideration of prime importance in granting a loan. Two endorsers are required to sign the note as an additional safeguard to the credit union. The primary responsibility of an endorser is to see that the borrower and not himself pays the debt. Loans in the main are for such purposes as the purchase of fertilizers, improved livestock, labor-saving machinery and better work animals. Accordingly a credit union becomes a society for the promotion of improved agriculture.

A SPIREX Radiator safeguards the Coleman Tractor against overheating troubles.

Constant Cooling

When speeding pistons in the straining tractor motor raise the engine heat toward the danger point

- when practically every ounce of reserve power is demanded for hours at a stretch
- then the owner of a SPIREX-equipped tractor appreciates to the fullest the absolute dependability of the SPIREX cooling system.

He is freed from the usual cooling troubles—the leaks—the overheated and steaming radiator. He completes every job in quick time with no radiator troubles to delay.

The scientifically designed core construction with the famous SPIREX spiral in each air cell gives a greater cooling capacity than any other radiator designed for the same purpose.

With unusually large, one-piece water channels, allowing a free flow of water—extra-heavy, highest grade copper—the SPIREX is remarkably sturdy, rugged, yet light in weight—and will outlast the tractor itself.

Take unusual care to see that the tractor you buy is equipped with a SPIREX.

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La Crosse HAPPY FARMER Tractor

Pulls
Three
14-Inch
Bottom
Plows



"You can't stick in the mud or soft ground"

We want every farmer who is thinking of buying a tractor this spring to see for himself the LA CROSSE HAPPY FARMER Tractor, the perfect Kerosene Burner. To see it work on wet soft ground that stalls the average Tractor.

To see its self guidance in the furrow and its ability to turn "on a dime."

To see its powerful, but economical motor, burning cheap kerosene, without waste of power, without smoke or carbon. And you simply can't stick in the mud.

See it pull a 3-bottom plow, and see how perfectly adapted it is to ensilage filling, and all belt work on the farm, such as driving the separator, etc.

Yet This Exceptional Tractor Costs Only \$1150.00

Now to prove this to you, we want you to see it right here; we want you to see it now—this month.

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Give You Absolutely Free With Each Tractor

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THIS \$225 LA CROSSE PLOW

Here is the LA CROSSE 3-14 inch bottom plow, regular price \$225. Remember if you come to Kansas City or Wichita and buy a La Crosse Tractor this month we throw in the La Crosse Plow, a clean saving of \$225. Or if you don't need a plow, we will give you the 40-16 Tandem Disc Harrow.

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City State R. F. D.

To Make the Livestock Safe

Kansas Must Have More Graduate Veterinarians

BY IONE LEITH

THERE is an urgent need for well qualified graduate veterinarians in Kansas, says Dr. R. R. Dykstra, professor of surgery in the veterinary department at the Kansas State Agricultural college. In the cities and towns motor cars have displaced the carriage horses, and that phase of veterinary practice is gone. But motor cars have not in any way affected the practice in the country. Owing to the increased value of cattle and hogs, these animals are now being treated more carefully than in other years, thus providing business to take the place of that which motor cars have killed.

The conditions brought about by the war have emphasized the necessity of getting more men for the technical professions. This is especially true of those dealing with production and conservation. First among these is the veterinary profession. As this is comparatively new in this country its possibilities for service as well as for personal advancement are not understood generally.

Livestock Products Worth Millions

The demand for meat and animal fats for food, and wool and leather for clothing makes it important that the losses from disease among domesticated animals be reduced to a minimum. The magnitude of an animal industry necessary to supply our nation with meat, wool and leather will

be understood when the fact is considered that the estimated value of products of animal origin for 1916 was \$4, 338,000 or 22 per cent of all farm production. The losses from disease are exceedingly heavy. The Secretary of Agriculture estimated the direct loss from this cause in 1915 to be 212 million dollars. The indirect losses, which are very heavy, cannot be determined. In addition to the monetary waste must be associated the human suffering that results from the death of animals intended to be exchanged for other food and suitable clothing. The function of the veterinarian is to eliminate these losses, and lessen the suffering as far as possible.

"The college has played a leading part in the manufacture of vaccines adapted to this section of the country, particularly black leg vaccine. Several of the black leg vaccines on the market owe their popularity to Kansas State Agricultural college, as they were developed here," said Doctor Dykstra.

Livestock owners are calling upon properly qualified young men to enter the veterinary profession so the animal industry of the country may be safeguarded against the ravages of disease. The work of the veterinarian always is a public service, and conservation of food-producing animals is among the actual necessities.

Only 12 freshmen entered the vet-

erinary course this year. Usually there are 30, but the war lessened the number. Seventy-five students are enrolled in the veterinary course now. The length of the course is four years of nine months each. In the freshman and sophomore years the student takes a course in anatomy, which enables him to judge horses for conformation and soundness. The work consists of dissections, and lectures. The study of histology teaches microscopical structure of all the normal tissues of the animal body. A course in materia medica is devoted to the discussion of materials used in the treatment of disease, with special reference to the origin of such agents, their physical properties, and the official preparations derived from them. A course in medicine, pharmacy, serum therapy, which gives the manufacture, standardization, preparation for the market, and the uses of vaccines, bacterins, antitoxins, and other biological products; meat inspection, classes in livestock, and several other courses are taught.

State Veterinary Hospital

The need for a more thorough professional training for veterinarians arose with the development of the sciences explaining the nature and treatment of disease. The problems are not alone the successful treatment of sick and wounded animals, but also the prevention of communicable disease. The appeal from livestock owners for means or methods to prevent losses from disease, the warning from sanitarians to protect the human family against the disease of animals infectious to man, and the assurance of the economist that these losses are added directly to the cost of living,

point to the great value of the veterinary service. Investigations are being conducted constantly at the college in regard to animal disease. Members of the veterinary staff are called to various parts of the state to investigate outbreaks of disease such as forage poisoning and blind staggers.

Patients are shipped to the veterinary hospital for treatment from all parts of the state. The treatment is given free but a charge of 50 cents a day is made for feed. Veterinarians of the state send in tissues or specimens from diseased animals to be diagnosed in the laboratories. Brains of dogs that have bitten persons are sent to the laboratory for quick diagnosis so that if the dog is infected with rabies the person bitten may be treated before it is too late.

The college has taken a part also in supplying the hog raisers of the state with hog cholera serum. This was especially true several years ago when commercial plants had not entered the field.

Graduates from the veterinary course of the Kansas State Agricultural college are doing private practice work; others are in the army; some are United States veterinary inspectors, while many others are engaged in state and municipal work, experiment stations, commercial work, and others are instructors in colleges.

Manuring Alfalfa

BY S. C. SALMON

There is no better place on the farm to apply barnyard manure than on alfalfa. While manure benefits an old established stand, the greatest benefit usually is derived by applying it to the crop preceding alfalfa in the rotation. This is illustrated by an experiment which was undertaken at the Kansas Experiment station. A poor upland field of ground was leased for the purpose. The field has been under cultivation for nearly 30 years, never had been manured in the past, and had been cropped continuously to corn, wheat, kafir, and other grain crops. In the fall of 1906 1 acre of the field was top-dressed with barnyard manure at the rate of 10 tons an acre. Another acre adjoining was left without manure. The field was seeded to Turkey wheat. After the wheat was harvested, the ground was plowed shallow in July, worked down, and alfalfa seeded the last of August. No manure was applied after the first application.

The manured land in 1907 gave a yield of 35.9 bushels an acre, while the unmanured land yielded only 18.06 bushels an acre. In 1908 the manured plot produced 3,533 pounds for the first cutting, 2,368 pounds for the second cutting; 2,659 pounds for the third cutting, and a total for the season of 8,560 pounds. The unmanured plot for the same year produced for the first cutting of alfalfa 717 pounds; for the second cutting 1,370 pounds, and for the third cutting, 2,017 pounds, making a total of 4,104 pounds for the season. In 1909 the manured land produced 3,445 pounds of alfalfa, 3,369 pounds for the second cutting; 3,294 pounds for the third cutting, and 1,748 pounds for the fourth cutting, making a total for the season of 11,856 pounds. The unmanured land produced for the first cutting 2,465 pounds; for the second cutting 2,606 pounds; for the third cutting 2,530 pounds, and 939 pounds for the fourth cutting, thus making a total of 8,541 pounds for the season. From this it will be seen that the manure used as a top dressing on wheat not only doubled the yield of wheat in 1907, but more than doubled the yield of alfalfa in 1908 and gave an increase of nearly one-third in 1909. The greatest benefit from the manure was noticed in the first cutting of alfalfa hay in 1908. On the manured ground the alfalfa produced a full crop the first cutting, while on the unmanured ground the alfalfa made a sickly yellow growth and produced very little hay.

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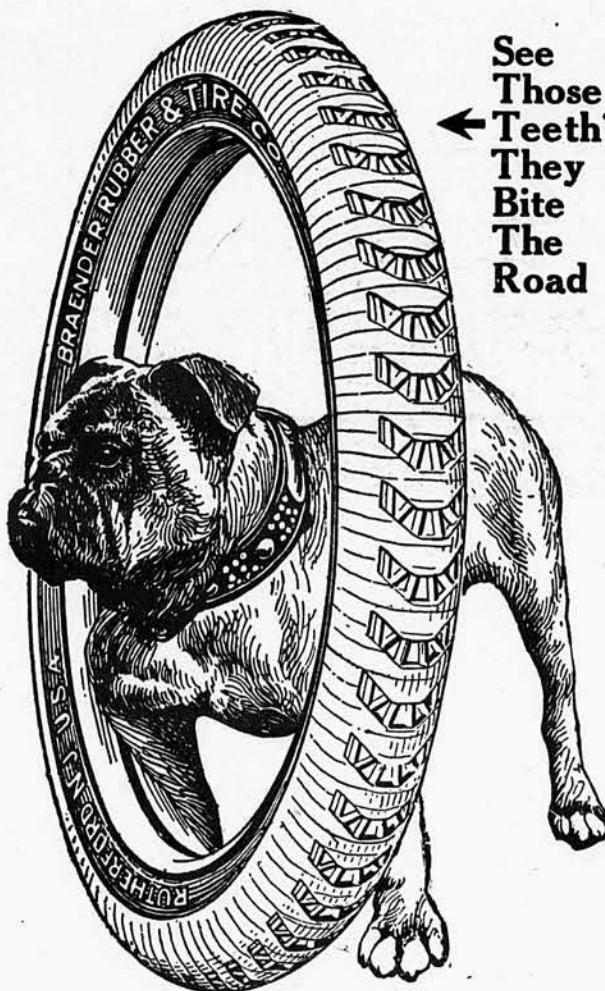
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Making a Start With Bees

Amateurs Often Have Trouble in Getting Supplies

BY J. H. MERRILL

MAKING a start with bees and finding an opportunity to purchase them at a reasonable price often may prove more difficult than we anticipate. However, the beginner sometimes may make a start by purchasing bees in a modern hive, with modern equipment and with a good, gentle race of bees. Another way is by capturing a stray swarm of bees, hiving them in a hive, or putting them temporarily in a box and transferring them to a hive as soon as one can be obtained. This method is the cheapest that can be followed.

Another method, and probably the one that most persons would be obliged to follow at the present time, is to buy old box hives which have been in use for some time and which may be bought at a low figure.

Why Bees are Scarce

The most satisfactory way, and probably as cheap a way as any, would be to purchase a colony of bees in a modern hive, with modern equipment. Until recently, there have been a number of beekeepers who would every year sell a part of their stock. However, owing to the high price of honey which has obtained for the last two years these beekeepers are not disposing of any of their stock. Instead of doing this they are buying as many bees themselves as they can. Consequently, about the only way that one can make a start now is by following out a method similar to that first suggested or by purchasing colonies of bees in box hives and transferring them to modern hives. They must be transferred because the new owner could obtain no more from them if left in their box hives than the original owner, and they would not be worth any more money to him.

There are several different ways of transferring bees from old hives. All of them have their good points and their bad points. One of the simplest ways is to place above the old box hive a new hive with movable frames filled either with foundation or drawn comb. This upper hive body should be examined from time to time, until it is found that the queen has entered it from the old hive body below, and is at work depositing eggs in the new hive body. When she is found doing so, a queen excluder should be placed between the upper hive and the lower one to prevent her going back to the old hive body. At the end of 21 days, all of the worker brood in the old hive below will have emerged, and the bees probably will have carried the honey that was there up into the new hive body and stored it there. At any time after a period of 21 days has elapsed, the old hive body may be removed, broken up, and the wax which is there may be rendered and saved.

Another method, which is more direct and quicker, is that of cutting out the combs which contain brood and honey from the old hive and fastening them into frames in the new hive. They may be tied in with cotton strings wrapped around the frames. These the bees will later remove. The bees will fill in the opening between the spaces of comb, and will fasten them in very securely. This method is desirable from the point that no comb is wasted, and as the building of comb requires considerable effort and expenditure of time on the part of the bees, it may be advisable to use this method in order not to waste wax. However, at the best, it is a messy job, there is great danger of killing the queen, and the chances of being stung frequently are excellent. Furthermore, there is no opportunity of wiring in this comb, consequently, it is never as strong as comb that is built up from wired foundation, and the bees are very likely to build worker cells in all of the pieces of patch work which they put in.

A Satisfactory Method

A very satisfactory method, and one that is not exceedingly difficult to practice, is to provide, first, a modern hive fitted out with at least one frame of drawn comb, and the remaining frames filled with full foundation

However, if drawn comb enough to fill the whole hive is available, so much the better. The old hive should be turned wrong side up, and on this the new hive should be placed. If the box hive is either larger or smaller than the new hive, the difference in size should be overcome by tacking on strips of wood to fill up the open places. Next, smoke the colony generously and proceed to pound vigorously with a couple of sticks on the side of the old box hive. Continue this pounding for some minutes, and occasionally add a little smoke to stimulate the bees to move upward. When bees are alarmed in such a manner as this, the tendency is for them to go upward, and, consequently, after a few minutes pounding, a large number of bees will have passed from the old box hive up into the new hive. Lift the new hive and place between it and the old hive the queen excluder to prevent the queen returning from the old hive if she happens to be in the new one.

Make a thoro examination of the frames, and if the queen is found above the excluder, the task of transferring

the colony is completed. If after a careful search she is not discovered, the queen excluder should be removed and smoking and pounding resumed for a few more minutes. Again put the queen excluder between the hive bodies and examine as before for the queen. The chances are she will be found somewhere in the new hive body. If she is not found, as it sometimes happens when the queen is very dark colored, the excluder may be allowed to remain between the two hive bodies, and all operations ceased for that time. After about four days, return and examine the frames in the upper hive body. If eggs are found, then it shows that the queen was above the excluder, even if she was not found. If, however, eggs are not found, the queen excluder should be removed and the smoking and pounding resumed until she finally is found above. Twenty-one days after the transferring is completed, the worker brood in the old hive body will all have emerged, and it may be removed, broken up, and the wax rendered and saved, as in the first method of transferring.

Some persons report that they have no success with this method, while others are very enthusiastic about it. This plan gives the bees a chance to go right on working, and they can store honey in the upper hive body which is to be their future home, and all combs resulting from such a meth-

od will be saved, which is much to be desired.

There are several other methods by which a person could make a start with bees, but probably those suggested here will be found to be the most satisfactory and simplest to try.

Safety in Lightning Rods

Lightning rods properly installed reduce risk of loss by lightning to almost nothing, say officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. The annual property loss from lightning in the United States is about 8 million dollars, and by far the greater part of this loss is in the rural districts. Directions for installing lightning rods are given in Farmers' Bulletin 842, "Modern Methods of Protection Against Lightning," which may be obtained free from the Division of Publications of the Department. All fire insurance companies, says the bulletin, should reduce premiums in favor of buildings satisfactorily rodded.

Mrs. Clarke came running hurriedly into her husband's office one morning. "Oh, Dick," she cried, as she gasped for breath. "I dropped my diamond ring off my finger, and I can't find it anywhere." "It's all right, Bess," replied Mr. Clarke. "I came across it in my trousers pocket."—London Tit-Bits.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Who Was Elected?

At our district school meeting the vote stood as follows: A 24; B 27; C 4 and D 1. Who was elected? J. W. H.

The same rule applies to school district elections as to general elections; a plurality vote elects. B having received a plurality of the votes cast is elected.

National Cemeteries

Where are the military burying grounds in Kansas? SUBSCRIBER.

There are four of varying size; one at Fort Scott, the largest; one at Leavenworth, one at Baxter Springs, and one, quite small, at Mound City.

Obligation of Bondsmen

A is a star route carrier. B and C are his bondsmen. If A should just quit his job and leave would B and C have to see that the mail was carried by someone? A has taken the contract for \$5.50 a day, and it is worth at least \$10 a day. B and C could not employ anyone for the amount A receives. Would his bondsmen have to see that the mail is carried or are they simply on his bond as guarantors for his honesty? J. C. S.

The bondsmen are bound by the conditions of the bond. As I do not know what those conditions are I cannot

not give a definite answer. The probability is, however, that they obligated themselves to see that A carried out his contract with the government, and if so they would be bound to see that the mail is carried according to contract or suffer the financial penalty provided in the bond. They can determine easily just what their liability is by getting a copy of the bond or one just like it from the local postmaster.

Wants His Mail

We live within a mile of the post office on end of Route 2. All mail arriving at Newton after 5 A. M., Saturday, will reach us some time Monday. Our postmaster refuses to hand out our mail Saturday when we call for it, telling us we will get it delivered on the route. I have never been treated this way before. What is the law in this case? D. S. T.

The postmaster probably is within his legal rights, but ought to be more accommodating. You might, however, take the matter up with your member of Congress, William Ayers, who is a member of the Postoffice committee, and see what he can do to get relief for you.

Rights to Remove Property

A, a non-resident of Kansas, rents his farm to B. He then sells the farm to C, also a non-resident. B moved the hog trough, hay rope and pulley, and a part of the loose boards out of the hay mow. The boards covered and made a part of the floor of the mow. At the time of sale no reserva-

tions were made. Who can be held responsible, and by whom? C. R. D.

You do not say who owned the trough, hay rope and pulley or the loose boards. If they belonged to B, the renter, he had a right to remove them when he left the place. If they belonged to A the matter is one for settlement between him and B.

Cost of Bridge

A number of farmers have formed a company and straightened a ravine and brought the water down to the public road, where there is a small arched culvert 10 by 6 feet, built about 25 years ago, large enough to carry only about one-sixth of the water that comes down the improved channel. It will require a 50-foot span bridge that will cost about \$3,000. Whose place is it to build the bridge? S.

The county should build the bridge.

Extermination of Prairie Dogs

Please print the recent act of the legislature relative to the extermination of prairie dogs. SUBSCRIBER.

The act referred to is Senate bill No. 141. It provides that "the township trustees of the several townships in this state infested by prairie dogs, shall enter upon the lands so infested in their respective townships at least three times a year and make diligent efforts to exterminate all prairie dogs thereon. For the purpose of enabling them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the trustees are authorized and empowered to employ all such assistance and to purchase the poison

recommended and furnished by the state agricultural experiment station, or such appliances as they may deem necessary to exterminate such dogs. The work of extermination shall all be done under the supervision and direction of the trustees."

Section 2 provides the trustees of the several townships and their assistants shall be paid a reasonable sum for the time actually and necessarily employed. They shall be paid out of the county fund created for that purpose.

Consumptive in Meat Market

Is there such a thing in Kansas as a pure food inspector? If so, will a man be permitted to run a meat market and restaurant who is in the last stage of consumption? J. O.

It is a violation of the pure food law of the state for a person in advanced stages of consumption to deal in food products where he handles them himself.

Soldiers' Taxes

I have two sons who were assessed last March. In May they had to sell their personal property and go to the army. They are still in France. Do they have to pay taxes the same as if they had stayed at home? If not what should I do to have their money refunded, as I have paid the taxes out of money they sent from France? R. A. C.

There is no law providing for a refund of soldiers' taxes.

It is a Good Conveyance

Mr. and Mrs. Blank bought a piece of land several years ago. The deed reads: "This indenture made this between Jim Black and Lulu Black, husband and wife, of county in the state of Kansas, parties of the first part, and Will Blank and Lulu Jones Blank of county in the state of Kansas, parties of the second part." Has the deed been worded properly to give the wife an undivided 1/2 of land? SUBSCRIBER.

In my opinion it has.

Width of Roads

What is the lawful width of roads on section lines? My understanding is they are all 40 feet unless a wider road is asked for in the petitions. C. C. WALKER.

There is no difference in the width of roads along section lines and other roads. The statute fixes the width of roads at from 40 to 60 feet at the discretion of the county commissioners, except where there is a natural obstruction in the laid out road, such as a hedge fence, which would be difficult and expensive to remove. In that case the width of the road may be reduced to 30 feet.

A Renter's Troubles

I rented this place having a written lease from August 1, 1916, to August 1, 1917. Have not had a written lease since but have had a verbal contract each subsequent year with the land owner. We made a verbal lease in November, 1918, to cover the years to August 1, 1920. Now, if the land owner should wish to raise the rent, and ask me to sign a written lease, and I should refuse, could he compel me to give possession August 1, 1919? There was no witness to the verbal contract. Where could I get a copy of the school laws of Kansas, and what will they cost? D.

If you are able to prove your verbal contract you can hold the landowner to it.

Write Superintendent Public Instruction, Topeka.

Disposal of Estate

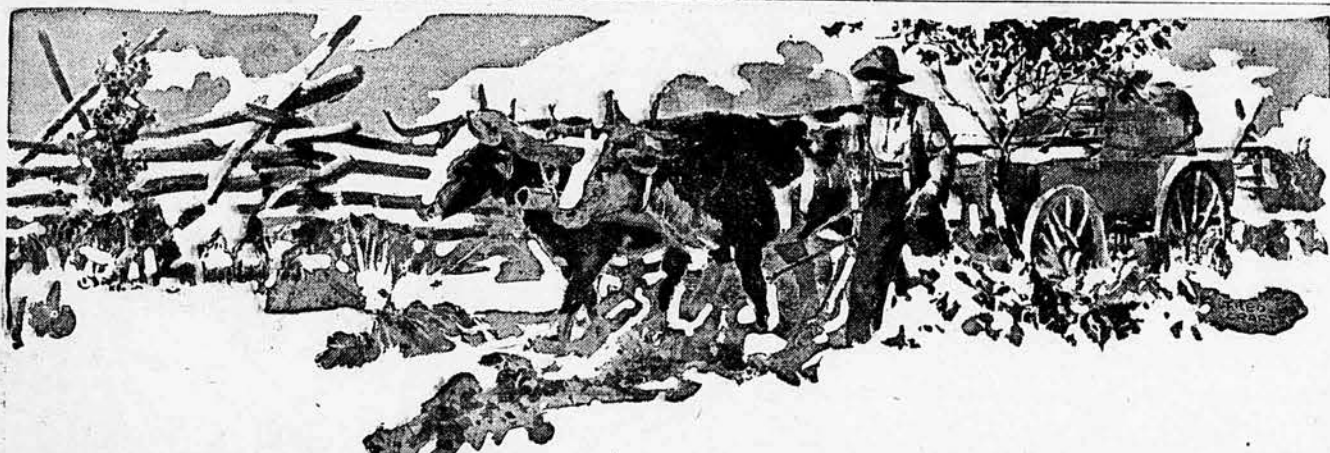
Father and mother died without making a will, and leaving two daughters, both of whom married. One of the daughters died recently leaving husband and children. The living daughter was appointed administratrix of her parents' estate. I wanted to buy the farm and the administratrix said she would like to sell it to me, but the probate judge said the law is such in Kansas that when the parents die leaving no will if the land is sold it is necessary to put it up at public auction at the court house. Is there such a law in Kansas? READER.

I do not so understand the law. If it were necessary to sell the land to satisfy debts this would be done. In this case the land may be partitioned and sold.

Depreciation of Money

I wish you would give the reasons for the depreciation of money since the war began. It takes \$2 now to buy what could have been bought for \$1 before the war, and in some cases it takes almost \$3. When the First Liberty loan was offered I said Wilson ought to make greenbacks as Abe Lincoln did, and the people said that would depreciate the value of money. I have wondered what caused the depreciation when no greenbacks were issued. M. R. B.

War, of course, created an abnormal demand for all kinds of products, and naturally prices increased. How much of the present tremendous rise in prices, or depreciation of the purchasing value of the dollar is due to speculation I do not know, but there is no doubt that a part of the rise in prices is not a legitimate rise. I am glad



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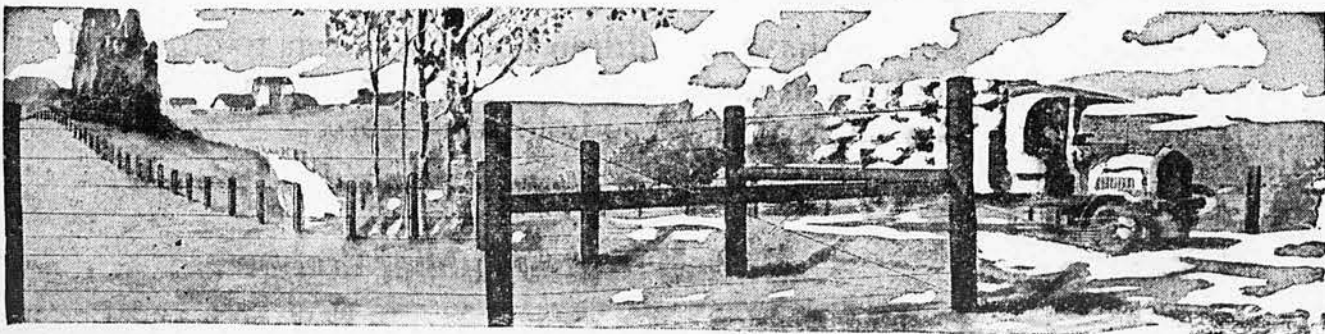
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opinion as I have said several times, that if Congress had passed a revenue bill which would raise an annual revenue of 8 or 10 billion dollars, the greater part of it a tax on incomes, and then had paid its obligations as they matured with convertible bonds bearing, say, 1 per cent interest, we could have pulled thru without any long time bond issue, but I think also that speculation would have been curbed, and the level of prices would not have been as high as it is now, on the general principle that the nation as well as the individual who is paying cash, buys more carefully than the one who is dealing on credit.

Anti Discrimination Law

Did the legislature pass the anti-discrimination law which applies to a case where there is a line of stores or yards in different towns where the freight rate is the same but where the prices are lowered in a certain town and held up in the other towns so as to freeze out the little man in this particular town? C. L. C.

I presume you refer to House bill 37, "An act relating to trusts, unlawful combinations and unlawful discriminations." The case you mention would be a violation of that law and also a violation of the law passed several years ago to prevent the Standard Oil Company from doing this very thing complained of. C. L. C. should take the matter up with the attorney general of Kansas.

The Oldest Couple

I should like to ask a question which may be of interest to only a few of your readers. Have you any records showing the age of the oldest couple in the state? My father and mother, Erick Erickson and Anna Erickson, hold the record I think for being the oldest couple in the two counties in which they have lived since coming to this country (Pottawatomie and Riley). Father was 91 years old February 2 and mother will be 86 April 30. They were married May 16, 1862; came to Pottawatomie county in 1881 from Sweden and located on what is now known as the Four Mile Stock Farm. They moved from their homestead to Cleburn, Riley county in 1919, where they are now living alone. Mother is very active for her age; she takes a walk of two miles almost every other day, and some days walks five miles. Father is failing and may not live to see many more birthdays.

E. H. ERICKSON.

So far as I know there is no such public record as Mr. Erickson seeks.

Has He Been Stung?

I met two agents February 20, last, selling stock in the Liberty Milling Company of Kansas City, Mo. They had a quart of whisky and offered me a drink. Well, who would not take one? I did, and not being used to it my head grew dizzy for a while. They were regular talking machines, and wanted me to buy stock. I refused but after the manager of the elevator told me that it was a good company I bought \$2,000 worth of stock, giving my personal notes for six months in payment. When I got home and thought it over I went back and wanted the agents to return the notes but they had already taken them to the bank, and said they had sent in the application to the company. Is this company authorized to sell stock in Kansas? Could I refuse to pay the notes, or what steps should I take to get out of it?

This company has been investigated by the blue sky department and the privilege of selling stock in Kansas granted it. If these agents made any misrepresentations in selling this stock and complaint is made to the blue sky department the permit to sell will be cancelled or at least these agents will be forbidden to sell more. The very fact that they are carrying whisky about with them is sufficient reason for cancelling their permit to sell. I should advise the writer to lay all the facts before the blue sky board at once. So far as your notes are concerned they probably are in the hands of innocent persons, but if you can prove what you state in this letter my opinion is that you can get back your notes without great difficulty.

The Rental Question Again

A rented a farm of 480 acres from B from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919, paying cash rent. A took in some cattle last fall to pasture at 60 cents a head. B ordered the cattle out, declaring that A was subleasing. The lease contract does not say how many cattle should be put on the place. A took the cattle off the place, and has had practically no use of the pasture. Now, can he bring suit against B for trespassing and damage accruing from loss of the use of the pasture? C. E. W.

Cahan, Colo.

I am not familiar with the landowner and tenant laws of Colorado but presume they are similar to those of Kansas. In this state the tenant cannot sublease a rented place without the consent of the landowner. The question is would taking in cattle for hire at so much a head a month be subleasing the land? I think not. The reason for the rule in regard to subleases evidently was to prevent the tenant from putting someone in possession of the land without consultation with the landowner. By taking in cattle to pasture by the month or for the season the renter does not surren-

der possession to a sub-tenant. He is in the position of a man who rents a livery stable and takes in horses to board. However, from your statement I do not think that B was guilty of trespass. He did not enter on the place and drive out the cattle A was pasturing. He simply told A to take the cattle out. A should have insisted on standing on his legal rights. If he had done so and B had entered the place and driven the cattle off the question of damage would have turned on the question of A's rights as a renter. If the court had held, as I think it would, that A had the right to take in cattle to pasture, then he would have been entitled to recover damages, to the amount of money he lost by being deprived of his revenue from the pasture.

Her Money

I have some money in the bank in my own name. Can my husband draw it out or keep me from using it as I see fit, or can he tell any one else not to honor my check? I never ask him for a dollar, and what I have I saved up a little at a time from the sale of eggs. I pay all the bills at the store, paying for all groceries and clothes besides doing the work for a family of men with never any help; most of the time I carry all the water up a steep hill over a block from the house, often working from 4:30

A. M. to 11 P. M. Please state the law in this case. My husband is a well-to-do and prominent man, and I do not like to humiliate myself by asking this information from our banker or any of our merchants.

MRS. S. P. T.

You have a perfect right to handle your own money as you please. Your husband has neither the right to check it out of the bank without your consent nor to order any one else not to honor your check. If you are telling the facts then your husband's back ought to be broken, and a few of his slats should be kicked in as a sort of gentle hint that he is supposed to be living in a civilized country. It occurs to me that you are something of a fool for standing for such treatment.

Right to Wear Uniform

Is an honorably discharged soldier allowed to wear his uniform at any time he pleases, after being discharged three months? When is he allowed to wear it? Dresden, Kan.

A READER.

Yes. Here is the law on the subject of uniforms and mileage:

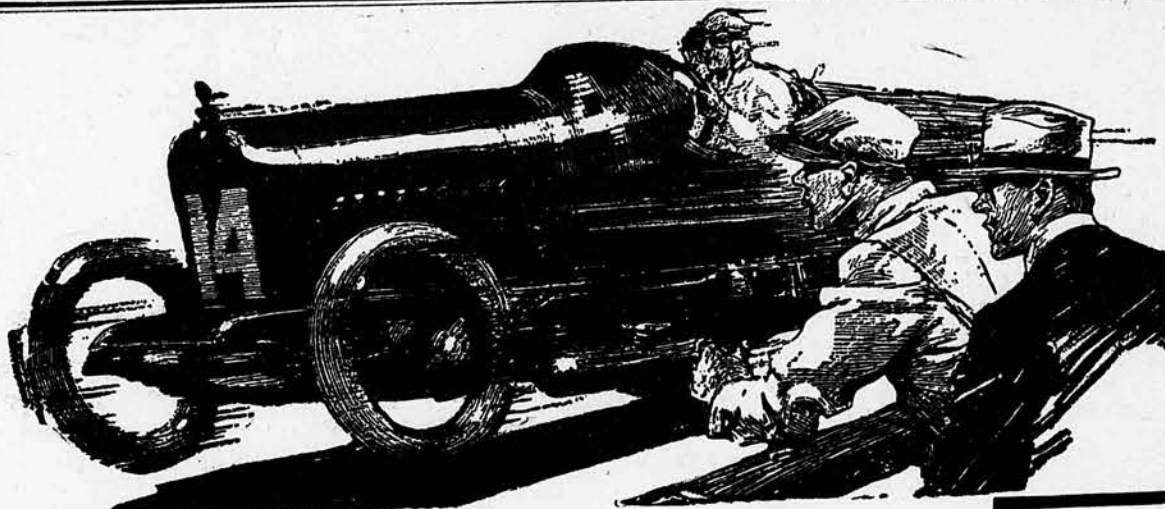
Any person who served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the present war may, upon honorable discharge and return to civil life, permanently retain one complete suit of outer uniform clothing, including the overcoat, and such articles of personal apparel and equipment as may be authorized, respectively, by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and

may wear such uniform clothing after such discharge: Provided, that the uniform above referred to shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed, respectively, by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, such mark or insignia to be issued, respectively, by the War Department or Navy Department to all enlisted personnel so discharged. The word "Navy" shall include the officers and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard who have served with the Navy during the present war.

SECTION 2. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons who served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the present war honorably discharged since April 6, 1917. And in cases where such clothing, and uniforms have been restored to the government on their discharge the same or similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be shall be returned and given to such soldiers, sailors, and marines.

SECTION 3. That section 126 of the Act entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 126. That an enlisted man honorably discharged from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps since November 11, 1918, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall receive 5 cents a mile from the place of his discharge to his actual bona fide home or residence, at his option: Provided, That for sea travel on discharge, transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men: Provided, That naval reservists duly enrolled who have been honorably released from active service since November 11, 1918, or who may hereafter be honorably released from active service, shall be entitled likewise to receive mileage as aforesaid.



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There must be some point at which a piece of machinery is taxed beyond its power of endurance.

But that point has not yet been found in the Hudson Super-Six.

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It was in search of that point, rather than to demonstrate speed, that the Super-Six has won more records and made faster time under the gruelling strain of long sustained effort than any stock car ever built. Calling for superlative endurance under the stress and pressure of tremendous speed, by their very violence, these contests crowd scores of miles into one. They impose a strain that could be equalled under ordinary condition only by years of driving.

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We decided to test Super-Six endurance on the speedway. We drove at highest possible speed for an hour—and beat the world's best time. We tried 100 miles without even approaching the limit. Then we tried 150 and 200 miles, setting new records. Next the Super-Six made 250 miles at the rate of 101 miles an hour. Such speed even for a single mile would send many stock cars to the junk pile. But at the finish the Super-Six has the same rhythmic pulsing purr as when it started.

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Hudson Makes Motor Mode

And in addition to these proofs of endurance Hudson makes a line of body types, the distinction and beauty of which is acknowledged by everyone. What greater evidence can there be of Hudson leadership? And need one ask for more assurance in deciding what car will best meet his requirements?

Hudson production has always been under the demand. This year shows a repetition of the shortage of former years. Even now immediate deliveries for the most part are out of the question. So to get a Hudson at all this year calls for early decision.



Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

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.

How to Measure Hay

What is the government rule for measuring hay in the stack? A. R. GREESOM, Lakin, Kan.

See the answer to W. L. Bacus.

Proper Gain for Pigs

My pigs are gaining only 1½ pounds a day. Is this enough? What should be the gain? P. B. SCHMIDT, Goessel, Kan.

A gain of 1½ pounds is only a fair gain for pigs. It is quite possible for them to gain from 1¾ to 2 pounds daily. C. W. McCampbell.

Hoof-Dressing for Horses

I have been advised that after a horse is shod its feet should be oiled well. Is this really necessary? J. P. Parsons, Kan.

If the hoof is very dry and somewhat brittle, a good hoof dressing will be of benefit. There are many good commercial preparations on the market. J. W. Wilkinson.

Caked Udder

The right front quarter of my cow's udder is hard and caked. She began giving lumpy milk about two years ago. She will be fresh in five or six weeks, and this quarter is now very large and is as hard as a rock. Can anything be done about it? JOHN LAWSON, Leavenworth, Kan.

I am very much afraid that this cow's udder is incurable. The reason for this is that it has existed so long that permanent changes have taken

place in the udder which cannot be remedied. As soon as the cow freshens, try the internal administration of ½ ounce of formalin in a quart of water daily for 10 days, and at the same time massage the udder thoroughly by rubbing into it some warm unsalted lard. R. R. Dykstra.

Serviceable Silos

Please advise me what are the most serviceable forms of silos. Which would be the least expensive and the most permanent? Do you think a pit silo would be all right here? MRS. CLARA M. KETLER, Benkelman, Neb.

Permit me to say that you will find either cement, hollow tile or a brick silo to be the most permanent and satisfactory for above ground construction.

In your section of the country a pit silo would be satisfactory and very much cheaper than any of the above ground types I have mentioned. C. W. McCampbell.

Lambing Time

How long should ewes carry their lambs after they are bred? When will ewes bred in November or early December give birth to their lambs? LOUIS HAFEMAN, Seneca, Kan.

Ewes carry their lambs 147 days. If bred November 15 they should have lambs about April 12 to 14. If bred 30 days later the lambing time would be 30 days later. A. M. Patterson.

To Increase Milk Production

How can I increase the production of my cows? What feeds would you recommend when everything has to be bought? Any suggestions you can give me will be appreciated. MRS. I. H. S., Sedgwick, Kan.

I think you will be able to increase materially the production of your cows by proper feeding. Some cows are just naturally poor producers and it does not pay to feed expensive grain to such animals. A great many cows, however, are poor producers because they do not get enough feed to make milk. I would suggest that you buy some

alfalfa hay and feed from 12 to 15 pounds a day in addition to any fodder or pasture the cows have. If the cows are producing more than 1½ gallons of milk a day make a grain mixture of 200 pounds of bran and 200 pounds of ground oats and feed 1 pound of this mixture for each 4 pounds of milk the cows produce in a day or 1 pound of grain a day for each pound of butter they produce in a week. If you will write in to the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college there will be sent to you a bulletin giving further information on feeding dairy cows. J. B. Fitch.

Blind Colt

Please tell me if anything can be done for a colt that was born blind. There is a white scum over both eyes. Jamestown, Kan. JAMES BUTLER.

The chances are not very good for your colt to recover its sight. If the colt is a valuable one, you might try putting into the animal's eyes twice a week, as much calomel as can be held on the point of a blade of a pocket-knife. You should be careful in the handling of this drug, as it is more or less poisonous. R. R. Dykstra.

Effect of Silage on Cows

Some farmers say that silage shortens the life of a cow. If this is true, what is the cause? M. R. Garden City, Kan.

Many experiments have been made in feeding silage to cows and no instances have been reported in which good silage had any bad effect on cows when fed in the right way. When used properly it tends to improve the health of cows. J. W. Wilkinson.

Stacking Wheat

Should wheat and other small grain be stacked? What advantages will result from stacking wheat? J. T. H., Kiowa, Kan.

All small grain is improved if stacked. This year wheat should be stacked on account of possible labor shortage on farms and on account of the difficulty of getting the use of a

thresher when needed. The stacking of wheat causes it to go thru a sweat that improves the quality of the grain, prevents bleaching and gives the berry a brighter and a more attractive appearance. This improves the grade and consequently the selling price. J. W. Wilkinson.

Handling Corn Land

I intend to plow some land for corn. How would you advise handling this ground after it is plowed for corn? I have the first chance for getting this land for wheat this fall. B. C. FIEDLER, Enterprise, Kan.

I suggest double disking your sod after plowing at least once, and possibly twice before planting your corn. No further preparation should be necessary, except enough disking to get the ground in good condition before planting. S. C. Salmon.

Manhattan, Kan.

Remedy for Ringworm

What is the cause of warty rings around my calf's eyes? What will cure the disease? Mound City, Kan. DAVID LAIRD.

I am inclined to believe that your calves are affected with ringworm. This condition is due to a mold growing in and around the hair and into the skin. It may be quite successfully treated by scrubbing the parts with a stiff bristled brush and soap and water, so as to remove all the scabs. After this the diseased area is to be painted twice a week with tincture of iodine. R. R. Dykstra.

Manhattan, Kan.

Fertile Eggs

How can I tell whether eggs are fertile and whether they will hatch? How long must a rooster run with a flock of hens before the eggs may be regarded as fertile? MRS. FAY C. BIDEWELL, Sharon Springs, Kan.

I wish to say that we know of no sure way to tell whether an egg will hatch other than to put it under a hen or in an incubator. In answer to your second question I wish to say that it is necessary to have a rooster with the flock at least 10 days in order to get good fertility. If he can be with them longer than that it will be still better. Ross M. Sherwood.

Ration for Poultry

Please advise me what would be a good grain ration for poultry. Do you regard cane seed as a suitable grain feed for chickens? C. A. KOPIES, Yuma, Colo.

I wish to say that while cane seed is good when used in small quantities we do not recommend it to be used in large quantities for either the mature flock or for the chicks. Cracked kafir, cracked corn or cracked wheat 2 pounds, with 1 pound of steel cut oats makes a very good grain ration for the little chicks while for the mature flock any of the whole grains will give better results than the cane feed. Ross M. Sherwood.

Manhattan, Kan.

Calves With Sore Throat

My calves have a sore throat and as they try to drink throw the milk back into the pail. I have lost several calves this way. What can you suggest? C. E. LA RUE, Woodston, Kan.

The sore throat that you have described is probably due to infection, and while there are several diseases in which sore throat occurs as a symptom, we usually have been able to detect the exact nature of the disease by opening the animal's mouth and looking for sore or diseased spots in the mouth or throat. These spots are almost always present after the animal has been sick for a few days. Our line of treatment consists in removing the yellowish deposits on the spots, afterward painting the area with tincture of iodine. R. R. Dykstra.

Small Irrigation Plant

I would like to put in a small irrigation plant. Would a 4-inch cylinder with a storage capacity of 4,000 or 5,000 barrels of water supply sufficient water? My land is second river bottom land and it is 20 feet to ground water. Would it be possible to run unglazed tiling into the quick sand and get water enough for irrigating? If so, what would be the proper size of tiling to put in for a 4-inch cylinder? Broughton, Kan. W. A. PARKER.

Your difficulty seems to be in the uncertainty of your water supply. I would use 16-gauge ordinary galvanized iron for a strainer. This strainer should have 20 to 30 per cent perforations, the size of perforations depending on the character of the material. A well may be developed by pumping out the fine sand and packing the outside of the strainer with broken stone or coarse gravel. Sometimes it is necessary to put down a battery of wells and connect all to one suction pipe.



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THEY MUST MAKE GOOD OR WE WILL

This would not work with a windmill. For 6 acres your No. 2 centrifugal pump will work better than a windmill altho, a No. 2 pump is pretty small for irrigation because of the small head. A No. 2 pump when operated at 700 revolutions a minute under a head of 35 feet will deliver about 120 gallons a minute. It will require $3\frac{1}{2}$ horse power.

It is not usually considered advisable to attempt to irrigate more than 5 acres with a windmill and reservoir. For 6 acres the reservoir should have a capacity of 100,000 gallons.

I would suggest that you send for bulletin No. 866 entitled: "The Use of Windmills in Irrigation in the Semi-arid West." It is free and published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. J. B. Marcellus.

Wants to Buy Bees

Please tell me where I can buy a few hives of bees and how I can get a start with bees at reasonable expense. Codell, Kan. H. C. DARLAND.

I do not know of any dealers in bees in Kansas. The price of honey has been high for the past year or more and dealers who formerly sold bees are keeping them to use in honey production. It is barely possible that Harry Huff, Chapman, Kan., would have a colony for sale. If you cannot purchase bees from any dealer, perhaps you can pick up two box hives or more in the country from someone who has a few bees to dispose of, and then transfer them to modern hives. This would be a very good way to make a start, and will not be very expensive, and a man will get a great deal of experience transferring them. J. H. Merrill.

The Milk Is Strong

Is there any way to remove the strong taste from milk from cows on wheat pasture? Kingsdown, Kan. J. M. M.

We have pastured wheat and rye without causing off-flavor in the milk by removing the cows from the rye about three hours before they are milked in the evening. In this way the flavors caused by the rye will have an opportunity to pass off. As a rule we have very few complaints, when pasturing these crops. At present we are selling milk to about 1,000 customers in Manhattan. When we turned the cows on rye this spring we had only three or four complaints. I believe the secret of this is that we take the cows off the pasture about noon, and they are milked about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. J. B. Fitch.

Manhattan, Kan.

Sow Eats Her Pigs

I have a sow who farrowed 11 pigs 15 days ago. She ate four of them and the others are very weak. The sow refuses feed and will not take anything but water. Dodge City, Kan. C. N. FORESTA.

About the only symptom that is submitted is that food is refused. In the case of the sow, this might be due to the fact that she ate some of her little pigs and that she is now affected with indigestion. It might be a good plan to give her $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of castor oil mixed with a little milk. This would help to clean out the digestive system, and then she should be fed lightly for a few days. If the pigs are refusing their feed, it will be very difficult to do anything for them. A small dose of castor oil, that is, about a teaspoon of it mixed with a little milk and carefully poured into their mouths, might be of service in this case.

R. R. Dykstra.

Sow Has Milk Fever

One of our most valuable sows had milk fever, lost all of her pigs but two, and we are trying to raise these by hand. They have a chronic case of scours, caused no doubt by the poisonous milk that they got from their mother. Any help that you can give me on how to cure these pigs will be greatly appreciated. M. B. Fredonia, Kan.

I believe that some of the trouble you are having in trying to raise these pigs may be due to the fact that semi-solid buttermilk is quite high in acidity. I do not think that on this account it would be as suitable for very small pigs as it is for old ones. I would suggest that you try feeding these pigs on a small amount of fresh cow's milk, putting a little oat-meal, either cooked or uncooked, with it.

Pigs as old as these are now should be able to eat corn. It would be best to either grind or soak the corn for them. If they still continue to scour a treatment that you can use is to give them a drench in milk from one-half to one teaspoon of the following

mixture: 4 parts of sodium bi-carbonate, 1 part salol, and 1 part bismuth sub-nitrate.

This may be given two or three times a day until their condition is corrected. I think the easiest way to raise these pigs would be to get them with another sow, but the ones you have to care for are most too large to do this now. E. F. Ferrin.

A Ration for Calves

Please give me the best ration for calves. I get \$3.30 for milk by the hundred pounds. I don't like to feed too much of it because it makes the calves cost too much. R. R.

It will be necessary for best results to feed calves whole milk longer than the first seven days. The length of time will depend upon the thrift of the calf, but it should not be discontinued

much before the third week. At this time a gradual change can be made to skim milk, taking three or four days to make the change. You can also feed some of the oil meal jelly in the skim milk.

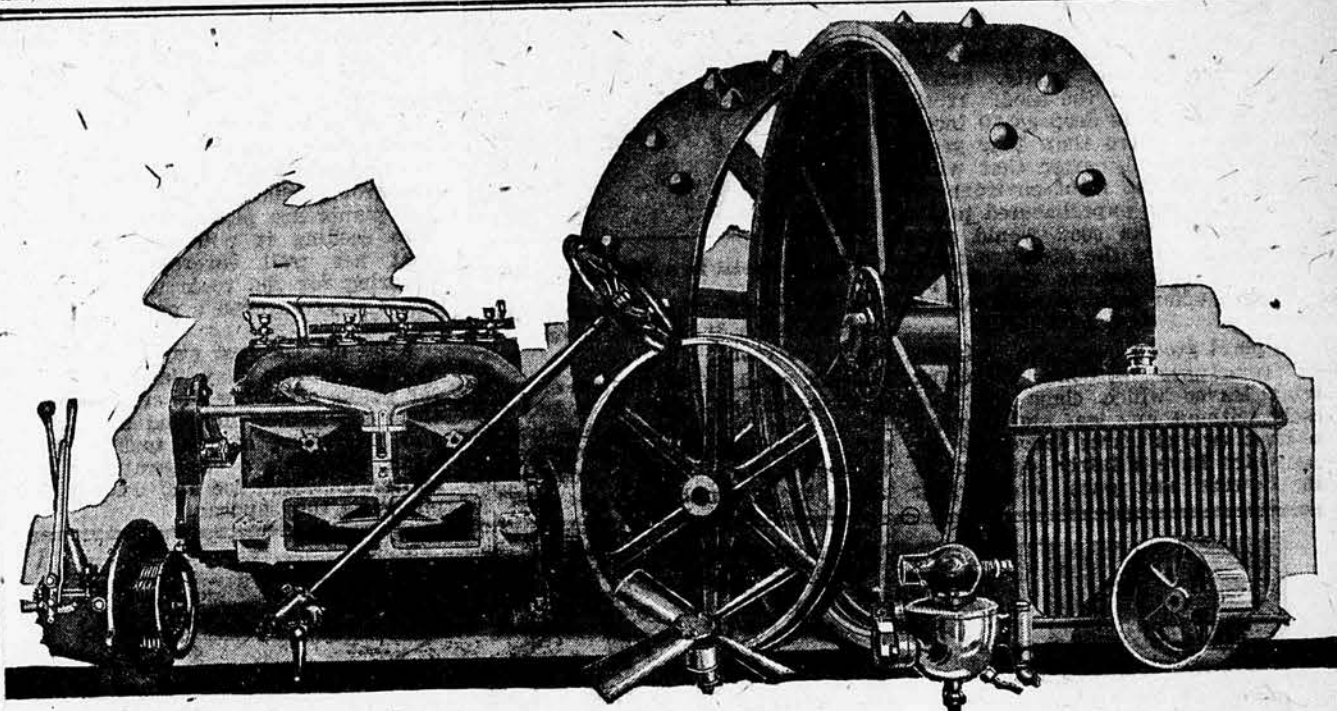
At this age the calf will begin to nibble hay and should have access to a good quality of alfalfa hay, or better a mixture of alfalfa and prairie hay. Alfalfa hay alone may be too laxative. At 3 weeks old the calf will eat some grain. Good results can be obtained by feeding equal parts of corn chop and rolled oats. The calf should not be fed more than it will clean up daily of this grain mixture. The amount of skim milk and grain a calf will consume will depend upon the calf. A good thrifty Holstein calf usually will take 2 gallons of skim milk and

$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of grain daily. While the feed they receive is very important it is also necessary that they be well cared for, and regularity and cleanliness be insisted upon when feeding calves.

The thrift of a calf will be in proportion to the milk the animal receives. A steer calf at 3 months old raised by this method will not make you much money if sold at \$20. If you can sell such calves when 3 days old for \$4 to \$6 I consider it much better than trying to make a profit on them by the foregoing method.

In raising a heifer calf from a good cow it will pay you to give her a good start even if you do have to feed her milk you can sell for \$3.30 a hundred. J. B. Fitch.

Manhattan, Kan.



The best tractor is only so much "dead iron" without a good magneto

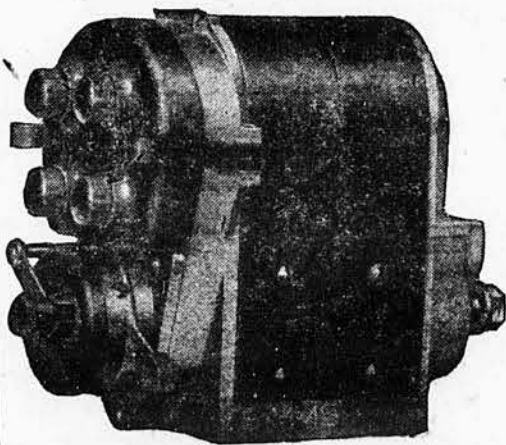
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"I believe we may hope to plow with tractors for about 60 cents per acre on good land. This including all charges, as against \$3 to \$4.50 with horses."

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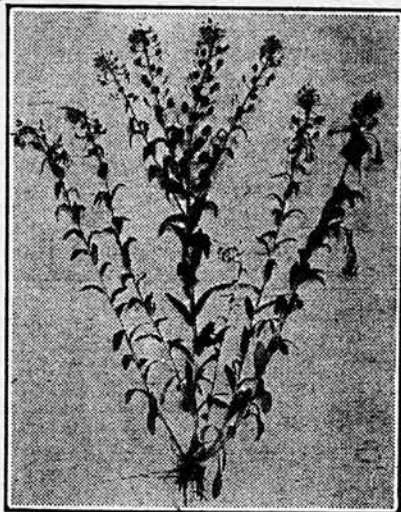
A New Weed Pest

BY MRS. E. P. HARLING

French weed, Penny cress, Fan weed, or Stink weed is a weed that brings terror to the dairyman, because it gives a very unpleasant flavor to milk and butter. This is a weed which until lately has been rather difficult to find in Kansas, altho it is the bane of the Western grain grower, and is included in Canada's list of "Noxious Weeds." It belongs to the Mustard family, and in its early stages resembles Pepper grass very much for which several have mistaken it. Like others of the tribe, Stink weed has large seed-bearing capacities, and the seed can live for many months in the soil. Experiments have been tried in North Dakota to learn at what depth the seed will most readily germinate. It was found that they sprout best under 1 inch. of soil; 2 inches will prevent germination partly, and 3 inches seem to kill the seed. If the seeds are buried as deep as 10 inches they will live more than four years, germinating readily after that whenever placed in the right environment. The same station experimented to discover whether the seed would grow after passing thru the digestive tracts of animals, and reports that 37 per cent grew after having been fed to horses.

The plant grows from 6 to 18 inches tall, sometimes without branching, having leaves which clasp the stem closely without any leaf stalk, except the first two or three leaves at the base which have a fairly long petiole. The flowers are pure white, four

petals, growing in a cluster, or raceme, which at first is about the size of a silver dollar. This lengthens as the season advances until often there are several inches between the lowest seed pod and the top-most blossom. If the plant is mowed off it branches again, bearing seed close to the ground, but



French Weed is a Dangerous Pest.

if it is cut off below the crown, unlike the dandelion, it does not sprout again from the root.

Stink weed is an annual or rather a winter annual. That is, it may start rather late in the season and possibly get to blossoming time before freezing weather sets in. This in no wise diminishes it. It simply "freezes stiff" at

whatever point of development it had reached and the first warm days of spring unlock its armor and the plant begins exactly where it left off growing in the fall.

The seriousness of this weed's presence comes largely from its effect upon the flavor of milk and butter and meat of the animals which have eaten it. Once tainted, it takes several days to remove the repulsive taste.

It will take persistent effort to exterminate the plant, but as one authority says: "It will pay well to drop all other work if necessary and fight this weed when it is first noticed." As yet, nearly all of the spots in this state could be cleaned out by hand-pulling, which is the very best method if the plants are gathered, dried and burned. If the patch is too large for hand work they may be hoed off, care being taken to cut below the crown which will kill the plant. Mowing is unsuccessful for the plants will branch out again if cut above the crown. Plowing under is satisfactory if it is done before the plants begin to seed, as the pods actually ripen more quickly under the ground than when on top; but if the plants are plowed under just before seeding it will exterminate all that are well covered. A partial covering for the roots will take hold again if given even a partial covering of soil.

After all, the best way in the end is the most thoro way, laborious. Cut the plants off below the crown, or pull them up, gather, dry and burn them, and the worst of the task is done. After this it is a comparatively easy matter to watch for and destroy new plants as they appear.

Boys Swat Dogs, Buy Sheep

For every dog kept a loss of \$36.50 must be counted every year. For every sheep kept a profit of \$27.60 may be pocketed every year.

At least, that is the way the proposition was itemized on the blackboard of a mountain schoolhouse by a farm-demonstration agent in Kentucky. And the figures were convincing. There was not a sheep in the district at the time the figures were placed on the blackboard. Somebody said there used to be one sheep—a wether—"down the mountain a ways," but the dogs ate him.

A few weeks from the time the agent placed the figures on the board 15 boys each had contrived to buy a sheep. Eleven dogs had been killed. Several other families, pestered by their small sons, but still unwilling to kill their dogs, were trying to give them away.

Similar movements were started at other schools. Now, in that district, there are 622 boys who are members of the sheep club. Altogether they own nearly 2,665 sheep. By the tax returns the dog population appears to have increased also, but the agent says this is not true. Formerly there was no sentiment for enforcement of the dog law, he says, but now there is a very strong sentiment that way, and, while there has been a considerable decrease in the number of dogs, there is an apparent increase, because people who formerly evaded the dog tax now have to pay it.

Girls Herd Their Sheep

"After paying all expenses, I cleared \$1,240 from my sheep last year," reports Hazel Jeffrey, a member of a sheep club organized in Fremont county, Wyo. Several years ago she bought the first of a flock and has handled her sheep so successfully that this winter they number 103 ewes. In 1918 her flock produced 79 lambs, 76 of which she raised. These, with seven orphan lambs abandoned by sheep herders, constituted the year's increase. All the care the sheep require is given them by their girl owner. This spring she plans with part of her profits to buy 25 purebred Cotswold ewes in Nebraska and use them to start a purebred flock.

A girl in Sheridan county, Wyo., in 1918 cleared \$923 with a flock of 48 ewes. During the coming season these two girls plan to put their sheep together and to herd them over the Big Horn Mountains. Orphan lambs discarded by other camps are also to be collected and cared for by the youthful herders. Members of the boys' and girls' sheep clubs in some of the Western states find the salvaging of "bum" or stray lambs an economical way of obtaining a start in the sheep-club work.

American Holsteins to France

The French High Commission, assisted by a dairy specialist from the Department of Agriculture, has purchased 108 purebred Holsteins for shipment to France. Of this number four are bulls and the remainder are cows ranging from 2½ to 4½ years old. Only large, well-grown, rugged dairy types were purchased. Especial attention was paid to getting animals free from tuberculosis. The animals will be shipped to Havre, France from New York. They are to be accompanied on the voyage by a dairy specialist of the United States government. The cattle are to be distributed thruout the devastated area of France.

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To be sure a few farmers may use poor, out of date farm implements, but instead of saving them money it costs them money.



This cross section of a Ford engine shows where sediment in the oil gathers

Showing sediment formed after 600 miles of running

This cross section of a Ford engine shows how Veedol reduces sediment

Is sediment shortening the life of your engine?

19 places where sediment damages important parts

HOW long will your engines stand up? Will your automobile engine be in good condition after 50,000 miles of hard driving over rough, muddy and sandy roads, or badly worn out after 10,000 miles? Or will your tractor engine be worn out after one thousand hours of work?

Machines that must be laid up frequently for engine repairs are sure to be short lived. They continually need to have carbon removed, valves ground, bearings and piston rings renewed. The best insurance against such troubles is proper lubrication.

Some cars run for 15,000 miles without need for such overhauling. These are the cars which will still be on the road after 50,000 miles of running. Invariably such cars are perfectly lubricated.

Why ordinary oil fails to protect you

Ordinary oil breaks down under the terrific heat of the engine—200°

Where sediment damages engines

1. Cylinder walls; 2. pistons; 3. piston rings; 4. wristpins; 5. wristpin bearings; 6. crankshaft main bearings; 7. crankshaft; 8. connecting-rod bearings; 9. connecting rods; 10. valves; 11. valve seats; 12. valve cams; 13. cam shaft bearings; 14. cam shaft; 15. timing gears; 16. ignition drive shaft bearings; 17. generator shaft bearings; 18. oil circulating pump; 19. spark plugs.

to 1000° F. Large quantities of black sediment which has no lubricating value is formed. This black sediment crowds out the good oil from the pistons and other fast moving parts permitting rapid wear. The parts it damages are listed in the center of the page.

Solving the sediment problem

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

exclusively for the production of Veedol, the scientific lubricant. The superiority of Veedol oil is shown by the Sediment Test at the top of the page.

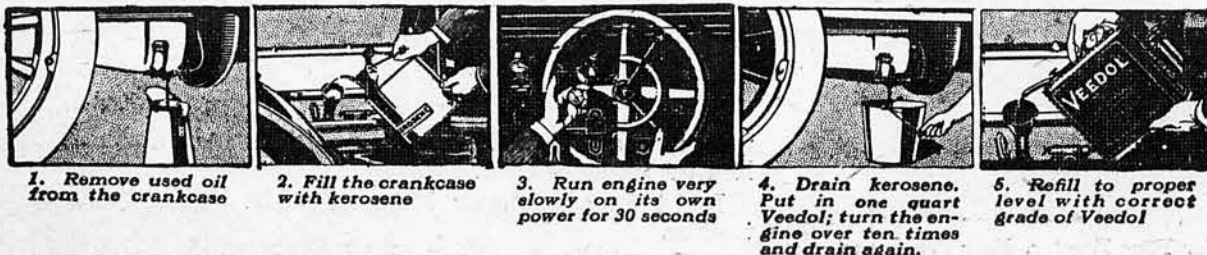
Veedol not only resists destruction by heat and minimizes the consequent formation of sediment, but also reduces loss by evaporation in your engine, to a negligible quantity. You will get 25% to 50% more mileage per gallon with Veedol for this reason.

Clean out the old oil in your crankcase and put in Veedol. Follow the directions given under the pictures below.

Buy Veedol today

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. The new 100-page Veedol book will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c for a copy.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Veedol Department
750 Bowling Green Building, New York
Branches or distributors
in all principal cities of the United States and Canada



1. Remove used oil from the crankcase

2. Fill the crankcase with kerosene

3. Run engine very slowly on its own power for 30 seconds

4. Drain kerosene. Put in one quart Veedol; turn the engine over ten times and drain again.

5. Refill to proper level with correct grade of Veedol

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Needs Capable Man

I am very much in need of a farm hand. He must know how to handle horses and be capable of working on a 640-acre farm. I would pay a good hand \$40 a month and board until harvest, and then pay him harvest wages. I prefer a single man.

Sidney, Kan. Dave M. Cheney.

Offers \$40 a Month

I want at once an industrious single man of moderate habits and familiar with general farm work. Steady employment until October or November. Wages, \$40 a month; harvest wages during harvest.

Freeport, Kan. H. Durve.

Prefers a Soldier

I note you are trying to get jobs for returning soldiers. Good. I want an experienced farm hand at once; soldier preferred, if of good moral character. I would have steady work so long as both are satisfied at \$40 a month, board and washing. For an extra good man I would raise these wages. He would not have to work to exceed 10 hours daily; Sundays off. I would meet a man at Centralia or Kelley, Kan., preferably the former.

Otis Warrenburg.

R. 4, Centralia, Kan.

Mr. Rye, Please Write

The Labor Department wishes that W. J. Rye, whose letter appeared in the Mail and Breeze, for April 26, would send us his correct address. Letters sent to him at Lebanon, Kan., have remained uncalled for.

Hampering a Breed's Improvement

It seems to be the prevalent idea that any purebred sire will improve the blood in a herd of livestock. This idea is partially true. If the sire is to be used on grade females, the resulting offspring undoubtedly will be better for the infusion of "pure" blood. When the offspring from this mating are bred, the beneficial results will be seen still more.

But the idea that any purebred is better than any grade is sometimes erroneous, if the sires are to be used on grade females. It is true that a poor purebred is better than a poor grade. The poor grade sire cannot be expected to sire anything but poor offspring, while the poor purebred will sire some good individuals in spite of his own lack of individual excellence. This is bound to happen as blood will tell. The good grade will also sire some good individuals despite his lack of pure blood because individuality also is bred into an animal to a certain extent. If, however, the sire picked for use with the grade females is a good purebred, then we reasonably can expect that every offspring from this sire will bear the stamp of improvement.

A greater importance still, is the selection of the sire that is to be used with the purebred females. If he is to work an improvement in the herd he must not only be as good as the females to which he is to be mated but must be better. If he is not a better animal than the females which are to be bred to him, it is quite possible to breed the herd down. Some few men have gained renown thru their improvement of one or the other breeds of livestock. Still others have gained renown because of the damage they have done to various breeds thru breeding for a wrong type, or thru breeding without proper care and selection.

While a great deal can be expected from the use of a good sire in a herd of purebred females it must not be expected that the sire will be able to do it all. The offspring contain only 50 per cent of his blood. I remember looking at some females which had been shipped for service to a certain great sire. The owner of the sire looked at them and truly said, "Some persons expect the old horse to do it all." The mating of a great sire to inferior females will result in damage to the breed if care is not exercised.

If a great sire is mated with in-

ferior females, the resulting females will be an improvement and asset to the breed. They will carry 50 per cent of the blood of the great sire. They will, in all probability, be bred to a sire better than they are. The resulting offspring will be an improvement, but what about the male offspring from the great sire and the inferior females?

The great sire leaves his mark on his offspring regardless of the female to which he is bred. The males from this cross will "look good." They will look so good that they probably will be used on purebred females. If these females are on a par with the inferior mothers of the males to which they are to be bred, the offspring will mark improvement of the breed. But, if, because of the good looks inherited from their great sire, they are mated with females that are superior to their dams, a part of the offspring (generally the greater part) will be a loss to the breed. This being the result of the law of nature, that the breeding animal will throw back as strongly to the dam as to the sire. In this case the dam of the sire used was inferior to the female on which he is bred and so the resulting offspring cannot be expected to be other than inferior to its dam.

There is no industry that requires greater thought than the breeding of livestock. There is no industry that permits greater scope of improvement. But breeders, especially of purebred livestock, should remember that their

thought must not end with the obtaining of a great sire. The improvement of the breed requires that they not only have the great sire but that they use judgment in picking the females to which he is to be mated.

The Square Deal

Give us education for everybody. Give the poor boy as much education as the rich man can buy and give it to him at the expense of the state. The failure to do this is one cause for unrest. Why should my boy, because I have a few thousand a year, go to a great university, when he may be a blockhead, and get an education which the boy of my neighbor, who has not the money, cannot get?—Senator France, of Maryland.

When to Cut Alfalfa

Many fields of alfalfa are injured by cutting too early. Early cutting if continued weakens the alfalfa plants and permits weeds and grass to crowd them out. Experiments at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station show that cutting before the alfalfa reaches the tenth bloom stage is very detrimental and that better yields are obtained by cutting in full bloom than if cut earlier. It is good practice to begin cutting when the field is about one-tenth in bloom or the small shoots at the base of the

stem are 1 to 2 inches long, and plan to finish cutting when the plants are about in full bloom. If the field is cut before the tenth bloom stage the stand will be injured, and if permitted to stand long after it has reached the full bloom stage the yield will be reduced and the quality of hay will be poor.

S. C. Salmon.

Annual Alfalfa Field Day

The Third Annual Alfalfa Field day for Southeastern Kansas will be held on the farm of A. M. Dunlap ½ mile east of Carlyle, Kan., Wednesday, May 21. F. D. Farrell, director of the Kansas Experiment station and dean of agriculture of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and R. I. Throckmorton, professor of soils, and others will give addresses.

The program will begin at 2 o'clock. The visitors will have an opportunity to inspect the alfalfa plots and other work under way on the experimental farm which Mr. Dunlap is operating in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural college. Every one interested in the growing of alfalfa will find it worth while to attend this meeting.

"Why do you object to the League of Nations?"

"On musical grounds. After singing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' all these years, I don't want the mental effort of changing to 'Our Country, 'Tis of Those'."—Washington Star.



John Deere Elevators

DURING the busiest season when help is scarce and time is valuable, John Deere Elevators meet the need on thousands of farms.

In 3 to 6 minutes the John Deere elevates, without waste, the biggest load of small grain or ear corn into the granary or corncrib. It takes only a team of horses or a 3 to 6 h. p. gas engine to operate it.

It saves 20 to 30 minutes' time on every load and does away entirely with the back-breaking job of scooping.

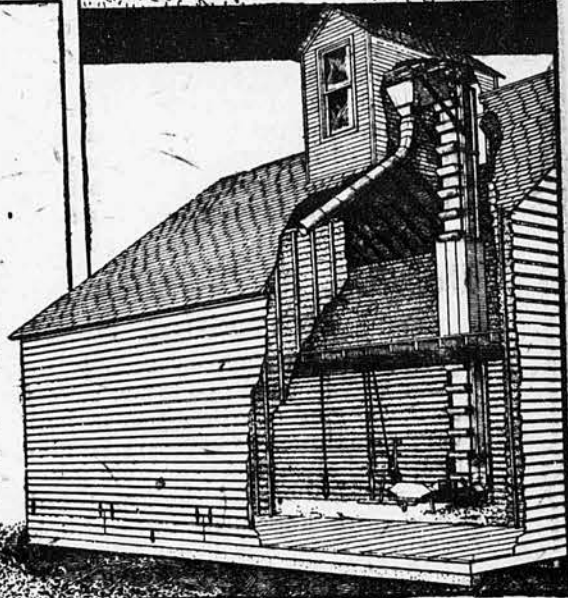
You can get a John Deere Elevator to fit your particular needs.

The John Deere Steel Portable Elevator is desirable where more than one building is used for grain storage. It can be moved quickly from one building to another. Built of steel, it will neither warp nor decay—it gives many years of profitable service.

The John Deere Inside Cup Elevator you will want in the building in which your entire grain crop is stored. It is always ready for instant use and will deliver the grain to any point desired in the building. It will serve you for many years to come.

John Deere Elevators are built to the same high standard of quality that has characterized John Deere Implements for more than 80 years. You can use the John Deere Elevator with satisfaction and profit.

John Deere, Moline, Ill.



Valuable Blue Print Crib Plans Free

Plans are complete in every detail. Blue prints show end elevation, side elevation, cross section and floor plan of the combined corncrib and granary. Bills of material cover 20 different sized buildings. Different methods of elevator installation fully illustrated and described.

This valuable crib plan book and literature telling all about John Deere Elevators will be sent free—write today. ASK FOR PACKAGE CP-29.

GET QUALITY AND SERVICE



JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH

Want Daylight Law Repealed

Farmers from every part of Kansas are writing us every day urging that the Farmers Mail and Breeze use its influence to have the Daylight Saving law repealed. The need for such a law no longer exists and its enforcement now in many instances works a real hardship. Hundreds of letters and petitions are being sent to Senator Arthur Capper urging him to ask Congress to repeal this law at the earliest moment possible. The sentiment of the state is well reflected in some of the letters reproduced on this page.

Find enclosed petition asking repeal of the Daylight Saving law.

The names on this petition are farmers first class. I got these names in just 15 minutes at a public sale. I never asked a man but what he was glad to sign. You can be sure the people of this part are backing you to the limit.

W. L. Vanatta.
Cullison, Kan.

We are sending you a list of signatures in favor of doing away with the Daylight Saving law and hope you may be able to use your influence to have the law repealed. Only two refused to sign, one a stock buyer and the other a retired farmer who is not doing his work himself. Many more would have signed if we could have

seen them. The wives of the farmers are all in favor of going back to the old time.

W. R. Martin.
Lawrence, Kan.

A meeting was held April 11 by the farmers and townsmen at LeRoy, Kan., which was well attended and its purpose was to discuss the so-called new time.

A resolution was passed that a committee appeal to you to do whatever you can to get us back on a basis of real time. This committee also wishes to inform you that the new time is very unsatisfactory to the people of this community.

The three undersigned are that committee and by this note do make that appeal to you.

R. H. Beall, Ira W. Baker, A. D. Finley.

We have sent you a petition, circulated by the writer thru this community, and as a result, we find every man, woman, boy and girl favor the act to repeal the so-called Daylight Saving law and in order to make their wishes become known they gladly placed their names on the petition.

I gave the women the privilege of helping by signing their names, also the boys and girls. So you readily will see that it is the desire of the entire community to have this law re-

pealed and I earnestly request that you give it your special attention and use every effort to have it repealed. I am a farmer's wife and know some of the disadvantages of such a law.

Coats, Kan. Mrs. R. M. Kannier.

I am "fernist" this Daylight Saving (?) law. Last summer I noticed about the only ones that seemed to derive any benefit from the plan were the base ball and horse racing crowd with their "twilight games and races."

Now it seems to me that if industry was so benefited as some say and saved an hour of daylight why not then let them have their extra hour in the forenoon. By starting the work an hour earlier and not by moving up the clocks, and working a hardship and a great inconvenience on farmers and others. I have yet to meet one who likes this "crazy time."

I trust you may be enabled to have this law repealed.

And that you may have a very successful and profitable time while representing us in Congress.

W. V. Culver.

R. 8, Wichita, Kan.

I am sending list of names of people who are opposed to the Daylight Saving law and request you to do all you can to have it repealed. All are farmers but two. The farmers as a class

are all opposed to it. It is a nuisance to them. And as we see it is of no real value to anyone. If the city folks wish to rise an hour earlier and be about their business that is their privilege but no need in turning the time ahead and causing confusion, conflict and inconvenience all over the U. S.

Mrs. Guy Campbell.

R. 5, Cherryvale, Kan.

We sure are opposed to the Daylight Saving law. We can't see where it saves us any oil by getting up one hour earlier to get our girls to high school as they have 5 miles to drive. I have three more in country school besides two smaller children to care for at home. And I can't see how women can keep going and keep up that pace for we can't go to bed early on account of raising chickens that will not go to roost before dark.

Mrs. Harvey Wells.

Kingman, Kan.

The petition for repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving law was signed by 166 farmers and business men of this community. Every one is opposed to it. It makes church and entertainments so early that farmers are unable to do their chores and go, and you will surely agree with me that the farmer who works hard all week needs some recreation. Earl Glassburner.

Leon, Kan.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 11.)

the summer, the ruling has been made that the pig club will have to alternate with the poultry club. That is, we'll have a story this week, but none next week, while the poultry club girls will have a chance to read some news in the next issue. We'll get back to the every-week basis as soon as possible, but in the meantime club members will just have to write off-tener to the club manager and visit their teammates more, to get the county news.

A big picnic of interest to every pig and poultry club in Eastern Kansas will be held in Johnson county May 21. The Capper Poultry club pep trophy for 1918 will be presented to the Johnson county club at this meeting. The meeting is to be at Prairie Center Methodist church, and I'm sure members of Capper clubs from other counties will be welcome.

And while we're talking about picnics, fellows, there's going to be a "whopper" at Concordia May 24. At this meeting the beautiful \$50 pep trophy won last year by Loren Townsend and his Cloud county teammates will be formally presented. County Leader Ted Tilson and his able helpers are planning on the biggest celebration Cloud county ever has enjoyed, and they are eager to have the assistance of club members in all adjoining counties. County Leader Tilson will write to your county leader, so begin now to plan to go to Concordia in a body, taking a contribution for the dinner and all the pep you can muster. There'll be big doings, for I'm sure Cloud county folks know how to entertain.

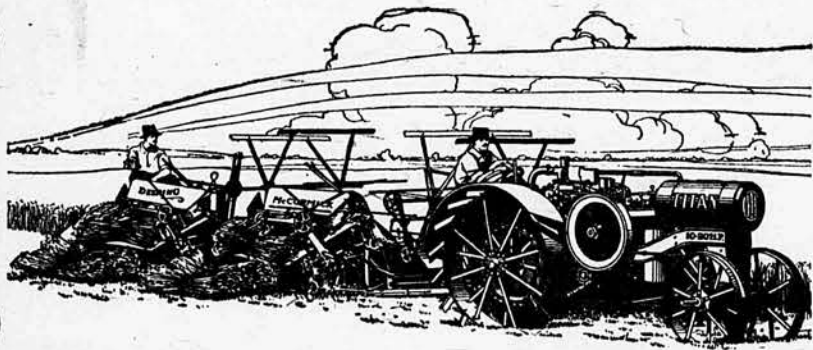
This story seems to be a list of announcements, but there are so many things to tell club members that it's difficult to get them all. Here's one more: Associate members are to be permitted to join the Capper Pig club breed clubs by the payment of the 50 cents dues. This will give them permission to register their purebred stock at the club rate, and they also will have an opportunity to list a certain number of pigs in the sale catalog next fall.

Are You Saving Money?

Everybody wants to save money. Thousands are doing it. You can save money too by writing today for our Premium Catalog. Contains useful and valuable articles for every member of the family. Every article fully guaranteed. Why spend money for articles you can secure thru us by forming clubs of subscribers among your friends and neighbors. Send us your name today and we will mail Catalog immediately. A postcard will do.

Household, Topeka, Kan.

Send us letters about your experience with dairy cows, and what you have made in selling milk, cream or butter.



You Can Control the Harvest

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

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

Deering, McCormick and Milwaukee Harvesting Machines

accomplish satisfactory results under all conditions. These widely-used machines save your crop when it is down, tangled or otherwise in bad shape. They have every attachment necessary to give you a clean, good, cheap and always dependable job. From the moment the keen knives cut the grain until the securely tied sheaves are deposited to be shocked, there is no loss. Everything works with ease and regularity from start to finish.

There is no better time than now to see your local dealer about your binder, and to place your order for Deering, International, Milwaukee or McCormick binder twine.

Our organization being an essential industry has been speeded to top-notch efficiency. By anticipating your needs and ordering early, you make it easier for us to take back our soldier boys without disturbing our present organization.

Deering, McCormick and Milwaukee binders give service always and get service always. The I H C dealer can take care of your needs. At his ready command is one of our 89 branch houses. The service you get is such as you might expect from an organization that for nearly a century has specialized on farm needs.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines

Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers Reapers
Shockers Threshers

Tillage Implements

Disk Harrows
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows Cultivators

Planting and Seeding Machines

Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa and Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer and Lime Sowers

Haying Machines

Mowers Side Delivery Rakes
Comb. Side Rakes & Tedders
Tedders Loaders (All types)
Baling Presses Rakes
Sweep Rakes Stackers
Comb. Sweep Rakes & Stackers
Bunchers

Belt-Machines

Ensilage Cutters Corn Shellers
Huskiers and Shredders
Hay Presses Stone Burr Mills
Threshers Feed Grinders
Cream Separators

Power Machines

Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

Planters Motor Cultivators
Drills Ensilage Cutters
Cultivators Binders Pickers
Shellers Husker-Shredders

Dairy Equipment

Cream Separators (Hand)
Cream Separators (Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Motor Trucks Gasoline Engines

Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attachment
Farm Wagons Stalk Cutters
Farm Trucks Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America
CHICAGO (Incorporated) U S A

The Orchard and Garden

(Continued from Page 8.)

Among these are the aphid or plant louse, asparagus beetle, cabbage or lettuce worm, celery worm, corn or boll worm, cucumber beetle, cut worms, May beetles, parsley worm, potato beetle, squash vine borer, wire worm, tomato worm, radish fly or maggot, squash bug and the tobacco worm.

Along with these there are a few other pests of minor importance and yet even these do considerable damage some years. Among them I might mention the zebra caterpillar, flea beetle, blister beetles or the ash colored potato bug, and grasshoppers together with moles, rats and mice.

Several good insecticides are on the market such as Bug Death, Slug Shot, arsenate of lead powder, Paris green and London purple. Arsenate of calcium is fast taking the place of Paris green for potato bug and other purposes. Bug Death and Slug Shot are two very good non-poisonous remedies and can be used with satisfaction for many of the plant enemies named. Tobacco dust can be used for plant lice by dusting them thoroly whenever occasion requires.

The insecticides mentioned are a wonderful help in keeping these pests in check for even with every aid at the gardener's command it is said the yearly loss to the farm and garden from their depredations is not less than several hundred million dollars. Some of this loss may be prevented by careful watching and by the timely use of proper remedies.

Of all the pests with which I am familiar the potato bug, tomato worm, cabbage worm, corn worm and cucumber bug are the worst in Oklahoma and Kansas. The fight is a fierce one almost every year and one's skill often is put to the test in the combat.

The Colorado beetle or common potato bug is here every year and he lived on the bull nettle and similar plants long before the potato was planted. When the potato was planted the Colorado beetle forsook the nettle for the more luscious new food. No piece of new ground is free from this pest and the beetle is waiting for the first appearance of the new potato. On just a small patch I usually resort to hand picking but on larger areas I use one of the insecticides. If Paris green is used care must be taken not to use it too strong as it will burn the tops of the plants and sometimes may even kill the whole plant. The proportion usually recommended is from 4 to 6 ounces to 50 gallons of water but I prefer it much stronger and use about 1 pound to the 50 gallons of water, being sure to keep it thoroly stirred while being used.

When you notice the peculiar casting on the ground among your tomato plants you may be sure the tomato worm is about. Bug Death or the old-fashioned pyrethrum powder is a sure remedy for the green cabbage worm—that is if it is fresh and of full strength.

The Corn worm is a real menace. It is double brooded like the cabbage butterfly—the first brood attacking the early varieties of sweet corn and rendering it unfit for the table. The only remedy that might afford relief is hand picking and rather than do that I have quit raising sweet corn.

Finally always be on the watch for the appearance of these pests and destroy them on the start, and you will thus avoid damage and loss, and will gain for your labor and painstaking, a bountiful harvest.

Farm Talk About Poultry

(Continued from Page 9.)

exactly. It is seldom advisable to keep hens more than two laying seasons, then they should be replaced with pullets. If hens are kept only the two years, a band may be put on the right leg one year and on the left leg the other. One can then tell at a glance just how old any hen is.

Poor layers among the yearling hens may be picked out in September by going over the flock and studying a few characteristics. Two things are considered, one is the length of the laying season and the other is the number of eggs that they have laid as shown by the color.

If the hens have moulted early, they have laid only a short season and are

not as profitable as those which lay later in the fall. In addition to the moult one can judge whether the hen is laying by other things. A laying hen has a large red comb, wide pelvic or lay bones, large moist vent, is deep from pelvic bones to keel bone and has a flexible abdomen.

Hens which lay a large number of eggs remove the yellow pigment from the leg, toes, beak and skin as well as from other places. With breeds of chickens which have yellow legs and toes, this is a very accurate way to tell the high layers. After the hens have laid a season those which have the yellowest legs and toes are the poor ones.

In order to weed out the poor hens next fall, all who can tell the pullets should mark them at once. Then next September, these pullets may be culled and the poor layers may be discarded. Pullets hatched in the spring of 1919 may be marked and the older hens which are not marked at all may be sold. This will leave a flock of profitable producers. Ross M. Sherwood.

Poultry Houses and Fixtures

Select a location that has natural drainage away from the building. A dry, porous soil, such as sand or gravelly loam, is preferable to a clay soil.

In most localities the building should face south, which insures the most sunlight thruout the year. Allow about 3 square feet of floor space to each bird. Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy fowls.

H. S.

Income From Hens

Mrs. J. M. Garvey, who lives near McCune, keeps a flock of Barred Plymouth Rock hens. She showed me her record of sales for 1917 and 1918, giving amounts received for eggs and poultry during these two years. In 1917, she sold \$190.68 worth of eggs, and \$127.68 worth of poultry. And, in 1918, the eggs brought \$228 and the poultry sold amounted to \$103.30. This was an average of \$320.33 a year. Mrs. Garvey hatches about 300

chicks each year, and raises all she can of them. During the summer the young chickens provide poultry for table use for the family, and by October the young stock is reduced by sales of culls and cockerels until only 50 hens and 50 pullets are left. In all 100 hens are kept for winter laying. Then, after eggs for hatching have been supplied, the flock is reduced to 60 hens. When no more eggs are needed for hatching, the roosters are either sold or penned away from the hens, and infertile eggs are sold during most of the year.

Usually the chickens eaten by the family will pay for the feed which must be bought. J. E. Payne. Parsons, Kan.

- Produce the infertile egg. Infertile eggs are produced by hens that have no male birds with them. Removing the male bird has no influence on the number of eggs laid by the hens.

A busy brain and hand make a heart attuned to duty and right.

You Will Value This Tested Reliability

WHEN you select a motor truck for your farm, consider the record that Republic trucks have made in every field of truck haulage.

Republic Trucks are at work in 27 different countries performing faithfully under every road, load and climatic condition imaginable.

More than 50,000 Republic Trucks are now in use, probably more than of any other truck in the world.

Thousands of Republic Trucks are in use on progressive farms. They are paying their way and earning profits just as they are in every other kind of hauling because they are built to meet even the most strenuous demands of roughest farm work.

Republic Trucks are as simple as they are efficient. They are easy riding and easy to care for. To farmers in every state Republics have proven dependable farm equipment.

The Republic 8-way Convertible Farm body will win your favor instantly for it can be changed to carry any kind of load.

There are models of all practical capacities to meet the requirements of every farm.

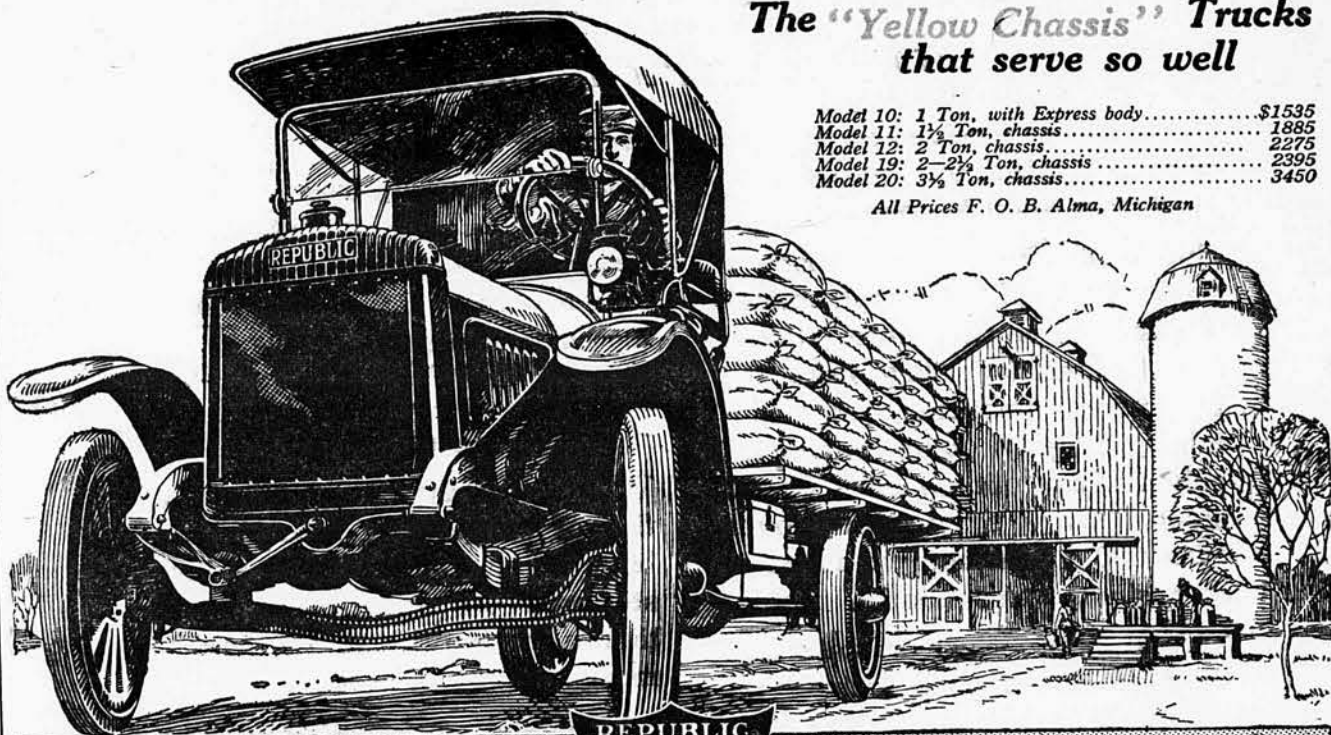
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Alma, Michigan

The "Yellow Chassis" Trucks that serve so well

Model 10: 1 Ton, with Express body.....	\$1535
Model 11: 1½ Ton, chassis.....	1885
Model 12: 2 Ton, chassis.....	2275
Model 19: 2-2½ Ton, chassis.....	2395
Model 20: 3½ Ton, chassis.....	3450

All Prices F. O. B. Alma, Michigan



REPUBLIC TRUCKS

The Torbensen-Internal Gear Drive—used in all Republic Trucks delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels. We know of no other type of drive that delivers as much. The POWERLOK prevents stalling when one wheel loses traction.

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

Wheat Yield Will be Large

Farmers Expect Big Grain Crops This Year

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

EARLY GRAIN and pasture crops in Kansas according to the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates are in excellent condition and will make large yields. About 11,184,000 acres have been seeded to wheat and not more than 44,000 will fail to make a harvest. Barring unusually adverse weather from now until harvest this acreage, from present condition rating, ought to produce an average yield of 17.7 bushels an acre, or a total of 197,427,000 bushels. That is 50 million bushels more wheat than Kansas produced in the last two years combined. It is more than 400 million dollars worth of wheat that the government has guaranteed to buy at a fixed price.

The Kansas rye acreage is now rated at 100 per cent of normal condition and a yield of 17 bushels and a production of 3,179,000 bushels is forecast. The 1918 production was 2,431,000 bushels.

Hay is generally very promising throughout the state. Alfalfa is above normal and the first cutting is being taken in Southeast Kansas with good yields. Clover and timothy acreages have been much reduced by the past two drouthy summers and such meadows as remain are weak and weedy but they are improving gradually. Wild hay meadows have become foul with weeds during the past two years, but the wet spring has been favorable for bringing out the best that

is in the sod. The condition of all hay in May is estimated at 98 per cent of normal and a total hay production of 5,647,000 tons is forecast. Such a production would be 1,813,000 tons more than the 1918 out turn. If a hay crop ever was needed in Kansas it is welcome now. The reserve stocks on farms are reduced to the lowest ebb in many years. It is estimated that only 4 per cent of the 1918 production now remains on farms. For the past four years estimates of May 1 have placed the farm reserve at 8, 7, 18 and 12 per cent of the previous year's crop.

Spring pastures in Kansas are rated at 94 per cent of normal. They are in the best condition and are offering the largest amount of grazing for the early spring that has been recorded since May, 1906. The buffalo grass ranges of the West are particularly far advanced for the time of year. The long grass regions of Eastern and Southeastern Kansas are showing weediness from over grazing during the past dry summers, but are improv-

ing now under the abundant moisture. Spring farm work is almost normally advanced, in spite of the handicap of a wet season and some shortage of farm help. A smaller acreage was left to prepare than usual owing to the unprecedented acreage in winter wheat and the unusually low per cent of abandonment. Only a small per cent of the corn had been planted by May 1, and the acreage this year promises to be much reduced. A near normal acreage of oats and barley shows good stands and vigorous growth. Sixty-five per cent of the plowing for spring planting and sowing was completed by May 1 and 57 per cent of the seeding was already done. Last year on the same date 62 per cent of the plowing and only 45 per cent of the seeding was completed.

Local conditions in various parts of the state are shown in the county reports that follow.

Brown—Ground is still wet and weather cold. Some corn is being planted. Wheat will head soon and alfalfa is nearly ready to cut. Wheat is worth \$2.60; corn, \$1.65; oats, 70c; cream, 62c; eggs, 38c; hay, \$30; hogs, \$20.—A. C. Dannenberg, May 9.

Butler—Every one is busy planting corn. Some are replanting the early corn that failed to make a good stand. Threshing has been completed. The grain is in good condition. Eggs are worth 40c; butter 40c, and shorts \$2.75.—Mrs. Charles Geer, May 10.

Cherokee—The weather is cool and wet. Wheat, oats, grass, gardens and potatoes are making a good growth. Corn already planted is doing well but farmers have made no progress in the last two weeks except in setting plants. Many sweet potatoes are being planted. There will be no strawberries in this district.—L. Myres, Columbus, May 10.

Cheyenne—We are having excellent growing weather now, but cold rains fell April 25 to 29. A few farmers are listing corn and planting will be in full swing next week. Wheat shows a very rank growth. Barley and oats are excellent. Eggs, 38c; butterfat, 62c; oats, 85c; shorts, \$2.50; bran, \$2.40.—F. M. Hurlock, May 3.

Clay—We have no stock diseases and no insect pests. Farmers are planting corn. Early corn is sprouting. Farm work has been delayed by wet weather. Corn is selling for \$1.85 a bushel, butterfat is worth 57c, and eggs 40c.—P. R. Forslund, May 10.

Douglas—We have had good weather all week. Corn planting has been almost completed. Wheat is heading. If we get much more rain the rust will injure the wheat. Oats are excellent. Some alfalfa is being cut. Pasture is excellent. Fruit is all right. Potato bugs and cut worms are very bad.—O. L. Cox, May 10.

Edwards—Wheat is good everywhere, with exception of a few isolated places. Some farmers fear rust on account of the great amount of rain. Oats, barley and all spring crops are good. Cattle are doing well now. Harvest will begin about July 1.—L. A. Spitz, May 11.

Finney—Farmers are busy getting ready for all kinds of crop work. There has been plenty of rain. Flour is selling at \$3 for a 48 pound sack. Eggs and butterfat are bringing good prices.—S. A. Altus, May 10.

Harvey—The weather has been quite cool and cloudy. It has been good for wheat, oats and alfalfa, but gardens are making slow growth. Wheat is worth \$2.70; corn, \$1.80, and oats 78c a bushel. Butter is worth 50c; eggs 36c; hogs are selling for \$19 a hundred.—H. W. Prouty, May 10.

Haskell—Wheat is in good condition. Barley and oats are making a good showing, but some of it is small. Some people are preparing ground for sowed crops. Corn chop is worth \$3.60, bran \$2.30, hay \$35.00, maize \$1.56 a bu.; butterfat 56c; eggs 35c.—Harold E. Tegarden, May 10.

Johnson—Not much corn has been planted because of frequent rains. Weather is too cool for corn to do well. All fruit trees except peaches were full of blossoms. Wheat, oats and all grasses 100 per cent.—L. E. Douglas, May 9.

Kingman—We have had two weeks of wet weather and cold with little sunshine. Wheat is good but shows effect of lack of sunshine. Oats and barley are doing well. Most of the corn is listed and kafir and milo is being planted. Butterfat 53c; eggs 36c. Hogs are all gone to market. Stock all on pasture which is fair.—W. C. Craig, May 9.

Labette—Wheat is rank in places, and is beginning to head. We have had plenty of rain. The peach and cherry crops will be large. Corn was planted in April and there will be a good stand. Farmers are opposed to rock roads. Oats, 75c; corn, \$1.50; potatoes, \$1.80.—J. N. McLane, May 9.

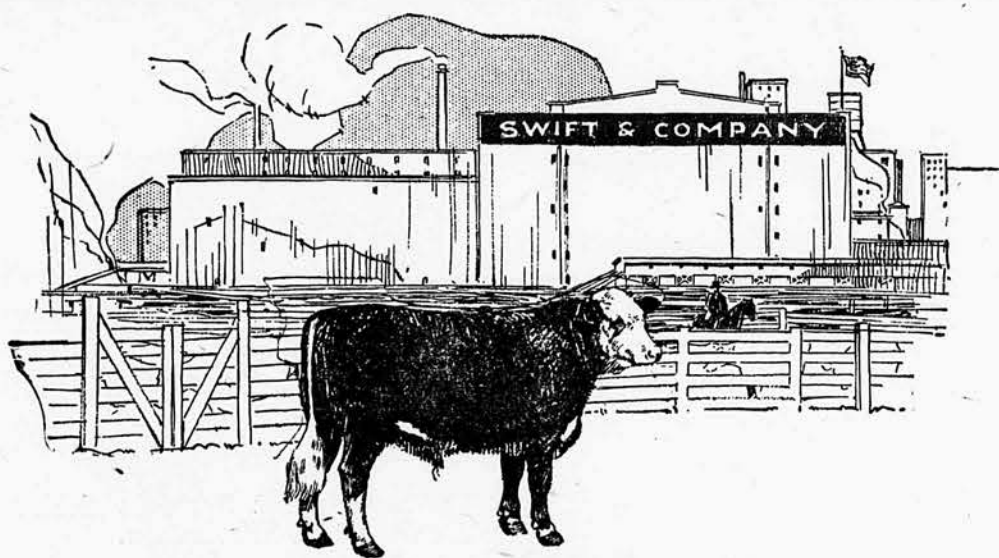
Morris—Farmers are busy planting corn, but a large part of the crop was planted before May 5, and all of that will have to be replanted. The ground is in good condition. Wheat and oats are doing well, and alfalfa will make a big yield for the first cutting. All potatoes and all gardens are late. A number of new threshing rigs are being brought into the county. Some are being bought by farmers thru a co-operative arrangement.—J. R. Henry, May 10.

Osborne—Every man is busy listing corn. Rainy weather delayed farm work very much. Everything is doing well. Pastures are still a little short.—W. F. Arnold, May 10.

Ottawa—Prospects are good for a big wheat crop. We have had just enough moisture to keep the crop coming at its best. It is a little too cool for corn, and only about half of the crop has been planted. Alfalfa will be ready to harvest May 20. The yield will be heavy. Oats and potatoes are doing well and pastures are fair. The excessive rains have made the roads muddy and bad.—W. S. Wakefield, May 10.

Phillips—We are planting corn. We have good growing weather and plenty of moisture in the ground. Potatoes and field seeds were slow in sprouting on account of the wet and cloudy weather in April. Cattle have been turned out to graze. Cream 70c;

(Continued on Page 44.)



A steer is worth \$1.02 to Swift & Company

That amount is profit

Cattle raisers received an average of \$92.70 apiece for live cattle in 1918 from Swift & Company.

But Swift & Company made a profit of only \$1.02 on each animal. Think of the work involved—dressing, distributing, selling, using the by-products, financing, and maintaining mighty plants—done for only \$1.02 profit on each \$92.70 steer. Only by dressing over 3,000,000 a year can we afford to do business on so small a margin.

This \$1.02 profit per animal made by Swift & Company includes all that was cleared from each animal on its cured hide, tallow, fat, bones, and other packing-house by-products, as well as the meat.

Here are the figures:

	Average per head
Paid for live cattle (all grades)	\$92.70
Received for meat	\$81.45
Received for by-products	22.06
Total receipts	103.51
Amount remaining for expense and profit	10.81
Expenses	9.79
Profit (interest not deducted)	1.02

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Serving the cattle raiser and the public at a cost of only \$1.02 per steer is rather economical, isn't it?

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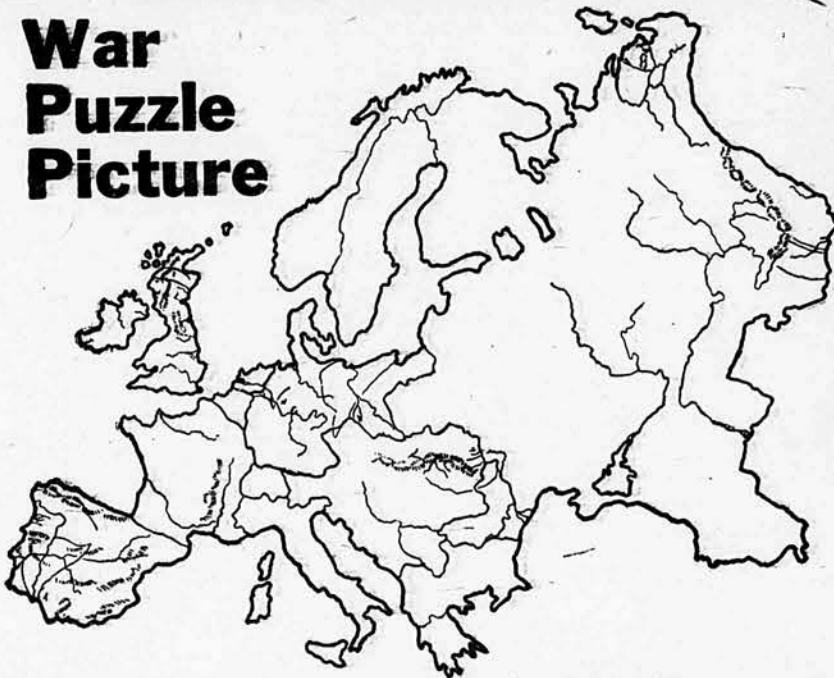


BOYS-GIRLS-EVERYONE

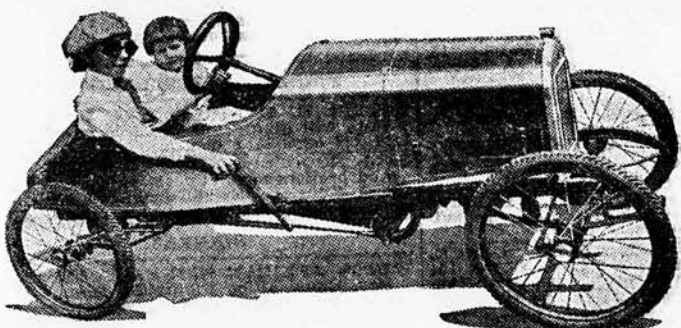
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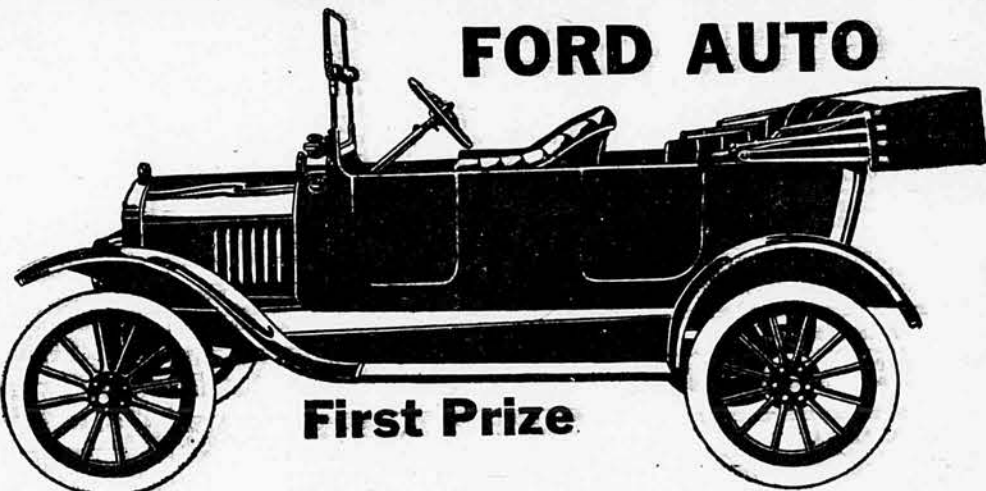
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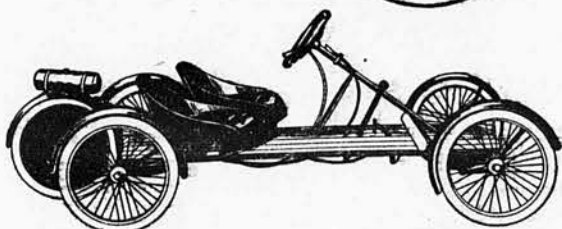
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**FORD AUTO
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**A Total of
15 Grand Prizes**

1. FORD AUTO.
2. \$250 Culver Auto.
3. \$200 American Flyer Auto.
4. \$100 in Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 in Gold.



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Everyone solving the puzzle and joining the club will also receive a beautiful Allied Victory Finger Ring. It is made of Silver—Warranted. The shield of the U. S. A. in standard colors, Red, White and Blue show off in beautiful radiation. Newest and most appropriate finger ring on the market. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. Remember it is given FREE, EXTRA and in ADDITION to the 15 grand prizes. SOLVE THE PUZZLE TODAY.

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This is a very interesting puzzle. In this map of Europe are the hidden faces of eight soldiers and sailors of various nationalities. CAN YOU FIND THEM? Try it—it will be great fun. Take this picture and look at it from all sides and see if you can find the hidden faces. There is a Frenchman, Englishman, Chinaman, Russian, Italian, Jap, Spaniard and an American. You won't necessarily find the picture of the Englishman in England, or the Italian in Italy or any of them in their own country. But it is possible to find them all in this picture somewhere. If you can find four of these faces—mark them with a cross (X) and send together with coupon TODAY. See offer below.

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HOW TO JOIN**

When I receive the Puzzle with the four faces marked and the coupon, I will send you four beautifully colored patriotic pictures to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants these pictures. They are full of action, showing our heroes in the trenches, on the sea, in the air and at home—12x16 inches in size—wonderful. When distributed, you will be an honorable member of my club, and receive the Allied Victory Ring FREE and POSTPAID. Many do it in an hour's time. But you must act at once—TODAY.

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13.....	1.04	3.48	23.....	2.38	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.68	24.....	2.48	8.40
15.....	1.20	3.88	25.....	2.58	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.08	26.....	2.68	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.28	27.....	2.78	9.24
18.....	1.44	4.48	28.....	2.88	9.52
19.....	1.52	4.68	29.....	2.98	9.80
20.....	1.60	4.88	30.....	3.08	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	31.....	3.18	10.36
22.....	1.76	5.28	32.....	3.28	10.64
23.....	1.84	5.48	33.....	3.38	10.92
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ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$6 100. MRS. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.
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ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$6. HEN hatched chicks, 15c. W. D. Alsapaw, Wiley, Kan.
S. C. DARK RED EGGS, EXTRA GOOD layers, \$3.65 for 48, prepaid. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS—FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Chicago and Kansas City. The dark red kind. 50 eggs, \$4; 100, \$7. H. A. Meler, Abilene, Kan.
S. C. RED EGGS FROM LARGE WELL matured stock, \$7 hundred; \$3.50 fifty; prepaid. Mrs. L. S. Leckron, Abilene, Kan.
EGGS BALANCE OF SEASON FROM OUR choice R. C. Reds, one hundred, five dollars; fifteen, one dollar. C. A. Godding, Burns, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. WINNERS AT MISSOURI and Kansas state shows. Trapped. Pens, 15 eggs, \$3, \$5; 50, \$10. Range, \$6 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.
R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, AT STATE SHOW. Wichita, 1910, I won 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet. Eggs from these hens and their pullets at \$3 per 15. F. L. Blaine, Nickerson, Kan.
THOROBRED RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Rose Comb, Excelsior strain. Vigorous, farm raised. Extra layers, 100 eggs, \$7; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching from a high-class, bred-to-lay free range flock. Setting, \$1.50; hundred, \$8. Infertile eggs replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Bean strain. Winners in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Eggs from matings A, B, C, \$5 per 15; D, \$1.50 15; or \$8 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan.
WYANDOTES.
MRS. HELEN COLVIN'S REGAL WHITE Wyandotte eggs, 15, \$1.50. Junction City, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$1.75; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.
FREE RANGE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.50 15; \$4 50. Mrs. A. R. Taylor, Route 1, Parsons, Kan.
BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.25, 15; \$3.00, 50; \$5.00, 100. Partridge Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$4.00, 50. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM MY prize winning stock. Always took first, \$3.75 for 48, prepaid. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.
QUALITY ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE. dotes, Martin-Keeler's strain. Great winter layers. 15 eggs, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Satisfaction, safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTES—WORLD'S GREAT. est laying strains. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$9; prepaid. Farm raised. Females mated with males from trapped hens with annual records of 227 to 272 eggs. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

TURKEYS.
MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS, 70 CENTS each; hens, 20-25 lbs.; tom sired by a 97 point, 50 lb. tom. Cecil McArthur, Walton, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, \$3 9. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS. GOOD big stock, \$4 for eleven, prepaid. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.
EGGS FROM PRIZE GIANT BRONZE turkeys. Large bone Goldbank strain, 12, \$10. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.
THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs from hens twenty-five lb. tom fifty. Eggs, 70 cents each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.
HATCHING EGGS—ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS, Cochins, Langshans, Anconas, Brahmas, Campines, Poles, Bantams. Free circular. Modlins Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.
POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS.
LOTTIE E. DANIELS, BOX 585, GARY, Ind., will gladly tell you how 16 hens laid 247 eggs in 1 month.
SELL ROOSTERS, NON-PRODUCING HENS and broilers now. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

GUINEAS.
WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 15, \$2. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.
DOGS
SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, 3 TO 8 DOLLARS. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.
FOX TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE, \$7.50-\$5. H. M. Lowman, Sedgewick, Kan.
SHEPHERD PUPPIES, \$10 EACH, MALE or female. Healers. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.
TWO BLACK AND TAN HOUNDS, trained on coon, skunk, opossum. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Dale DeFord, Windom, Kan.
FOR SALE—ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, from natural heelers that work; easily trained. Training instructions with each pup. Females, \$6; males, \$12; spayed females, \$12. P. H. Croft, Fairfield, Neb.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.
SWEET POTATO PLANTS FOR SALE. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.
TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS, 55 CTS. a 100 prepaid. P. Heinschel, Smith Center, Kan.
MILLET SEED, BIG GERMAN RE-cleaned, \$2 per bushel. Sacks, 30c. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.
ORANGE CANE \$2.50 BU. BLACK HULLED White Kafir, \$2.25 bu. Sudan 12½c lb. Carl Cory, Little River, Kan.
NEW, RECLEANED PINTO BEANS, \$6.50 cwt. F. O. B. Stratton, Colo. Quality guaranteed. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.
ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
GENUINE WHITE FREED CANE, AND Siberian millet seed, \$3 per bushel. Our track. The Farmers Elevator, Russell, Kan.
SWEET POTATO SLIPS, YELLOW JERsey—1,000, \$2.75; 5,000, \$2.50 per thousand, express collect. N. R. Simon, Oakland, Kan.
200 BUSHELS RECLEANED DWARF Maize, \$2.25. 80 bushels Golden and Siberian millet, \$2.75. Sacks free. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.
JAPANESE HONEY DRIP SUGAR CANE yields 20 tons to the acre and makes best silage, hay and molasses of them all. Seed for sale. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex.
GENUINE RECLEANED AND TESTED Black Hulled white kafir, \$2 per bushel. Black Amber and Orange cane seed, \$2 per bu., our track. Sacks free. Farmers Elevator, Russell, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES CABBAGE and tomatoes. Prices, 100, 50c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; postpaid, \$2 thousand express collect. Cash with orders. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Ark.
PLANTS—ALL KINDS OF CABBAGE, sweet potato and tomato plants, 50c 100. Pepper plants, \$1.25 per hundred. Postpaid. Sweet potato plants, \$4 1,000, not prepaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, No. Topeka, Kan.
POTATO PLANTS, SOUTHERN QUEEN, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Yellow Yam, Bunch Yam, Triumph, Cuba Yam, Yellow Jersey, 100, 55c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4 postpaid. Prompt delivery. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ORANGE CANE SEED—EXTRA SELECTED seed, \$4.50 per cwt. sacked. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, ALL VARIETIES, 50c 100 parcel post prepaid; \$4 1,000 by express. Cabbage plants, all varieties, 50c 100 parcel post prepaid; \$3.50 1,000 by express. J. W. Wilson, 424 Paramore St., No. Topeka, Kan.

YOU SHOULD KNOW RICHARDSON'S "plants that grow." Yellow Jersey and Nancy Hall sweet potato plants that excel by actual test, 50 cents per 100 prepaid. M. E. Richardson, Jr., Sterling, Kan.

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

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, Red Top cane, feterita and common millet, \$6; fodder Orange and Amber cane, Cream and Red Dwarf maize, and Dwarf kafir, \$5.50. All per 100 lbs.; freight prepaid; prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

RECLEANED SEEDS—BLACK HULL kafir, 4c; pink kafir, 7c; red kafir, 6c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; Sumac cane, 7c; red Amber, 5c; mixed cane, 3c; Orange, 6c; red millet, 5c. All per pound, track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

"PROTO CON" (PRODUCER TO CONSUMER) seed corn, St. Charles White variety, 5c per pound, f. o. b. here. Sacks free weighed in. 1918 crop, shelled and graded. Germination guaranteed. Matures two to three weeks quicker than Reid's Dent or Silver Mine. Order filled day. Don't risk northern seed when you can get Kansas seed at this price. Every customer has been satisfied thus far. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Lorin S. Whitney, Fairview, Brown county, Kan.

SEED SPECIALS—ALFALFA, \$10 BU.; Amber cane seed, \$1.50; red Amber or Orange, \$1.75; Sumac or sourless, \$2.75; common millet, \$2; Hungarian millet, \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$2.75; African millet, \$3.25; white kafir, \$2; red kafir, \$3; feterita and milo maize, \$2.50; Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn, \$3.25; Boone County White or Silver Mine, \$3.50; Bloody Butcher or Calico, \$4; Schrock kafir sorghum, \$3; Sudan, 28c pound, \$23 cwt. Better get some of these. We've got to unload. We ship everywhere and refund your money if not satisfied. Sacks furnished free. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Meler Seed & Produce Co., Russell, Kan. You can't beat Meler on seeds.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HODGE STEEL HEADER. Will Crouch, R. 6, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR 36x60, run two seasons. Walter McDonald, Copeland, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—A CASE STEAM THRESHER, run thirty-five days. V. in care of Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—ONE RUMELY 32-52; Separator, fully equipped. John Murphy, Bonner Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEIDER TRACTOR 12-20. 3 bottom plow. Good condition. J. L. Mann, Quinter, Kan.

FOR SALE—PARRETT TRACTOR. Bargain if taken soon. Good condition. Write J. E. Scheuerman, LaCrosse, Kan.

COMPLETE THRESHING RIG, 40 H. P. Case engine, steam; 32x50 Aultman-Taylor separator. D. O. Smith, Onaga, Kan.

CREAM SEPARATOR FOR SALE. Sattlee No. 70, brand new, 700 pound capacity, \$45. Blecher, 1205 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

PAINTS—BIG SAVING. DIRECT FROM factory. Write for our many prices. Carbo Lastic Paint Co., 4323 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN DEERE BALER STOVER, 6 HORSE gas engine almost good as new; 12 horse steam engine, ready to run; all goes \$650. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN OR PART trade for good horses or mules—two 18-35 Rumely tractors. Both reliable oil pull. C. L. Davenport, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

ENGINES FOR SALE—AVERY UNDER mounted steam, 30 H. P., \$600; Rumely oil pull, 25-50, \$1,000; International, 15-30, \$500. G. W. Anderson, Kiowa, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUMELY IDEALPULL TRACTOR, 12-24 H. P., 3 1/4-inch bottom plows. Good condition. Sold part of farm. Cash or livestock. Clyde Hawkins, Moran, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-20 TITAN TRACTOR; out in 1917, equipped with pilot guide and 3-bottom 12 in. plow. Will take \$1,000 F. O. B. Agency, Missouri. D. S. Staggs, Agency, Mo.

FOR SALE—A 40x62 MINNEAPOLIS Separator in first class condition; only used three years; shelled when not in use. Price \$850. Also a 12-25 Case tractor in good condition. Price \$1,000. Harry E. Bayless, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIG BULL TRACTOR equipped double manifold, kerosene burner and two bottom 14 inch J. I. Case plow, new. Take in trade, farm or town real estate, Ford car, cattle, young horses, mules. J. H. Goertzen, Route 3, Hillsboro, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON REAL ESTATE, cattle, young horses or mules, a threshing outfit, 12-25 Avery tractor, 23-36 Aultman-Taylor separator, nearly new, in good working order. Will sell combined or separate. Goertzen & Janzen, Route 3, Box 35, Hillsboro, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE STEAMER, cost \$3,200, a 12 plow attachment, cost \$1,200; for quick sale will sacrifice all for \$1,700, only used about 2 years and good as new. Can be seen at Mr. Stones large ranch at Flagler, Colo., or address Wells & Hale, 122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—NEW ZEALAND RED BUCK rabbits. Selected for size and color from 10 pound parents. 4 month, \$5; 5 month, \$6; 6 month, \$7. Also steel grey Flemish bucks, same price. All standard weights and pedigreed. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. C. Burroughs, Box 204, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW JOHN DEERE engine gang, six 14 in. bottoms, with extra set quick detachable shares. Also one Zilberzahn ensilage cutter No. 13 on trucks with blower, pipes and distributors for 30 ft. silo. L. Vogel, Union City, Okla.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FOR QUICK sale. One 30-60 Aultman and Taylor tractor; one 20 disc, 4 section heavy engine; Emerson disc plow with engine hitch and cable; 2 10 foot heavy Emerson Tandem discs with engine hitch. Will sell all together or each separately. Everything almost new. Write J. W. Fields, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE PRICE FOR quick sale, two telephone exchanges, 220 telephones, first class working condition, two residences and offices combined. Inter-est in main toll line. Income of above \$5,000 a year. This property will invoice \$15,000 and we are offering it for quick sale at \$10,500. Six thousand cash, balance terms. No. B, care Mail and Breeze.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

FARM WITH YOUR FORD. DO 2 DAYS work in 1. Agents make \$100 weekly. Money back guarantee. Write today for free circular. Geneva Tractor Co., Dept. 17, Geneva, Ohio.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

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.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60 lbs., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

LANDS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAW MILL WANTED—WILL BUY OR hire. W. B. Knowles, Mayfield, Kan.

BREEDERS—250 NOTEHEADS WITH ENvelopes, \$1.50 postpaid. Brashear, Council Grove, Kan.

STEAM OR GAS TRACTOR WANTED; also small grain separator. E. Hyatt, Hazelton, Kan.

WANT FIRST CLASS MOVIE OUTFIT. Have location. Write Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY A TRACTOR OR STEAM engine. State lowest cash price. Ed Broden, Morganville, Kan.

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

TIRES, FORD, \$6.75; LARGER SIZES equally low. Lowest tube prices. Book-let free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WHY A SLEEPING PORCH? PAIR SANITARY window ventilators, \$2.50. Fresh air and no draft the year 'round. Ventilator Co., Caney, Kan.

OUT OF SIGHT CATTLE POKE; BEST, cheapest and most effective poke made; \$1 per dozen; sample 10c. F. I. Burt, Shallow Water, Kan.

BUY GOOD U. S. STANDARD CLEANED Pinto (Mexican) beans direct from grower and reduce high cost of living. Write and get prices. E. L. Keller, Clayton, New Mex.

ONE 30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR GAS ENGINE, good condition; 40 in. Langdon feeder, mounted extension; 25 h. p. steam engine; separator; plows. William Small, Anness, Kan.

I HAVE TAKEN UP AS A STRAY ONE horse, buggy and harness. Owner can have same by describing property and paying expenses. George Fox, Lyons, Kan. Sheriff of Rice county.

LOOK, TOBACCO—HOME SPUN, CHEW-ing or smoking, mild or strong. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50; prepaid. One order will convince what real tobacco is. Write for particulars. Randolph Tobacco Farm, Paducah, Ky.

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

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

LUMBER—LATH—SHINGLES—BUY DIRECT from mill. Save your time and money by sending us your list for freight-paid price. Quality and count guaranteed. Local-Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. Consolidation of Local Lumber Co. and Keystone Lumber Co.

Send us pictures of your growing crops or of some of your farm livestock.

FARMOGRAPHS

BY HARLEY HATCH

Those who have been discussing consolidation of schools as a remedy for all the ills of our present district school system may be interested in the news that Vermont, after a trial of consolidation, is going back to the old district school. Three main reasons are given for the return to old conditions. First, parents are not satisfied with transportation of pupils to and from the schools. Second, the cost of such transportation has become so great as to be almost beyond the reach of the towns. Third, the elimination of the rural school has worked great damage to rural localities. The report goes on to state that removing of rural schools has changed neighborhood conditions and that the direct influence of the schools in rural communities is no longer felt. So the old school houses are to be repaired where fit and new ones erected where necessary. It is stated that the cost of so doing may be greater for a time than the present system of transporting pupils to the town schools but parents are so dissatisfied with the problems arising from transporting pupils to and from the schools that they are ready to welcome almost any cost in order to get back to the old way. It always has seemed to me that there is a constant effort being made to take from the farmer his local institutions—the district school is one—and if that is not practicable, to take from him his local control of those institutions. Vermont has found that it will not do to destroy the district school, that by so doing more than the school alone is taken away; and the local spirit is lost. Would not the same condition follow in Kansas?

I often have heard renters say that they did not care to own land; that they did not want to be tied down to any locality; and that it was cheaper in the end to rent than it was to own land. I had not thought in the past that their contention was correct but since reading of the farm income survey made in Warren county, Iowa, I am not so sure but what they were right, after all. That survey was a close account kept of the income and expenses on a large number of Warren county farms both rented and farmed by owners and it was in charge of the Iowa State Agricultural college and its authorities made sure that the figures submitted were correct. After figuring up all expenses of raising the crop and carrying on complete farm operations for the year 5 per cent of the value of the land was taken out of the income. This represented what it would cost to borrow the money to buy the land. This was on the farms worked by the owners. On the rented farms the amount paid for rent was taken from the farm income, and what was left was the net income. It is mighty interesting to note that, in round numbers, the net income of the renters was \$700 and that of the farm owners \$300. In other words, if a man borrowed the money to buy a Warren county farm he was likely to make \$400 less each year than if he had rented the same land and paid the usual rent. Where this is the case we cannot expect renters to make much effort to own land; their only profit in owning would lie in the fact that there might be a raise in the price of land. I wonder if this condition is peculiar to Warren county, Iowa, alone or is it common to the entire West?

Some farmers talk as if a rotation of crops helped build up the land when by a rotation they mean a continuous raising of grain with a change from oats to wheat and wheat to corn instead of continuous growing of one grain. Such a rotation will not build up land; it will not tear it down quite so fast as growing one variety of grain alone year after year, but it will tear it down just the same. We have come to the time here west of the Missouri river when we must make grass part of the rotation and it will be better to pasture that grass. Then arises a problem that farmers east of the Missouri river do not have to contend with. They can sow any of the ordinary varieties of what we call "tame

grass" with a reasonable certainty of getting a stand. We cannot do that with those grasses. So we must find a grass or at least some plant that will provide pasture. For the eastern three tiers of counties in Kansas timothy makes a fair growth in all but the driest seasons; clover also does fairly well and English bluegrass best of all. All these, when a stand is obtained will provide pasture for as long as it should stand in a rotation. But in the more western counties it is out of the question to grow any of these grasses except in the most favored spots. What, then is left? At the present time I can see nothing that offers more than Sudan grass. It has to be re-seeded each year, it is true, but one is almost as certain of getting a stand of Sudan grass as he is of cane. It makes good pasture; if allowed to get a foot high before turning on it, an acre of Sudan grass will carry as much stock as 2 acres of native grass. The right use of Sudan will build up the soil and it will help greatly in cleaning up foul fields. From what I have been able to learn of Sudan grass during the last year I have come to the conclusion that for both pasture and hay it is, for a large part of Kansas at least, the most valuable plant introduced into the state during the last decade.

Cattle owners in this part of Kansas, which comprises the best native pasture section in the state, expect to make money this summer even tho they are paying from \$15 to \$18 a head for pasture for mature cattle for the season which runs from May 1 to October 1. They are also expecting that the man who can turn his stuff off grass in salable condition first will make the most money altho his cattle may not make quite so much gain in weight as cattle which are not sold until September. An animal which was wintered so poorly that he is still traveling around on July 4 with patches of old hair hanging to him is not going to be classed as grass-fat stuff by July 20. That much is certain. Those with heavy cattle to start with are also expecting to make much more than those with cattle of lighter weight. Hence a man with 3-year-old steers of a good class could scarcely run fast enough to get away from buyers this spring while the man with just as good a grade of cattle but only 2 years old had to hunt for buyers. It is plain to be seen that cattlemen do not trust this market a bit more than they have to. As far as most of them care to go is next October. After that they don't pretend to be able to read the future. But up to that time they do expect a profitable market and—with all deference to consumers—I hope they find it.

Every little while I run across a man who argues that it does not pay to keep property insured and cinches his argument by saying that all insurance companies make money and to do that they have to collect more than they pay out. Hence, he argues, that the people as a whole would be ahead if they paid out no money to the insurance companies and carried their own risks. In a large way that argument may be true; we on this farm have been paying insurance premiums on our farm property for 38 years and have yet to collect a cent of loss. But I am willing to place those 38 years' premiums against sounder sleep at night and the knowledge we had every day that if fire or wind swept away our property we would not be left to begin a home again from the ground up with nothing but ashes or splinters to show for years of work. If you think you are paying too much for insurance get into some mutual company where you will not be called upon to pay profits and salaries equal to the losses. A mutual company, rightly handled, will have a less per cent of loss than any other company for a farm owner is not going to burn his home over his head in order to make a profit out of it. The chance that an insured person will set his property on fire is what old line companies call "the moral hazard." This moral hazard is very small indeed in a well managed mutual company that insures farm property.

Be on the watch for insect pests and spray the potatoes and other vegetables before it is too late.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS

ALL KINDS OF FARMS for sale or trade. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

GOOD 200 ACRE FARM; two Duroc boars. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

95 DESIRABLE LOTS in Fredonia, Kansas. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

WANTED—Large tract land for wheat, everything furnished. Reference on request. Address Box 367, Edmond, Kan.

130 A. good improvements, 1/2 mile of Baldwin City limits, crop and possession if desired. W. H. Wood, R. 2, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in grain and stock farms write to Highberger & Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

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

HALF SECTION, good land, all in grass, 75 per cent tillable, no improvements, 7 1/2 miles Healy. Priced \$2,000. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE—640 fenced pasture land close to town in Osborne Co., Kan. 125 a. in cult., 50 a. will grow alfalfa well. Price \$25 per acre. J. F. Baum, Salina, Kan.

320 A., 7 mi. Ransom, fair imps., running water, good grove, 20 a. alfalfa land, some wheat. \$8,500; terms. Fouquet Bros., Ransom, Kansas.

345 ACRES, bottom and valley farm, finely improved, 75 acres alfalfa, half mile county seat, beautiful home. \$36,000. Blue Stem Land Co., Eureka, Kansas.

A DANDY BARGAIN 160 acres, 4 miles from Utica, Ness county; 40 acres wheat, balance grass, all good land. Price \$3,800. Terms. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, 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.

2,880 ACRE stock farm. Nothing better in Kansas. Well improved, living water, 600 acres bottom land, five miles town. Write for description. Free list farms and ranches, map and literature. E. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

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

160 Acres for \$1,000

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

175 Acres in Wheat

\$4,000 WORTH OF IMPROVEMENTS This splendid farm is near Grainfield, all tillable, one-fourth of wheat delivered, two story eight room house, good barn and out-buildings. Price \$27.50 per acre.

CAVE REALTY CO.
Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE

One of the Finest Farms in Shawnee County

155 acres part creek bottom and second bottom, cultivated to alfalfa for 15 years, soil very productive. 105 acres in wheat in choicest condition; on macadam road, 4 miles from center of Topeka, Kansas. 1 1/2 miles from Washburn college grounds. Two large hay barns 60 tons capacity each, barn for 6 or 8 horses and 3 cows, large corn crib and granary, implement sheds, wash house, 6 room dwelling with large yard and plenty of shade trees, buildings newly painted, well and wind mill of never failing finest drinking water.

Price \$200 per acre without crop, or \$225 per acre with wheat crop. Terms: one-half or more cash, balance mortgage at 6 per cent. Absolutely no trade. Address owner,

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Drawer 639 Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Bargains

Ness Co., 640 acres wheat land across the road from school and church, 11 miles from R. R., all in grass but 3/4 tillable, no improvements. Will sell all or part. Price \$17.50 per acre.

Reno Co., 160 acres 1 mile from good town and 18 miles from Hutchinson, all smooth land, fair improvements, 80 acres wheat, 20 rye, 15 alfalfa, bal. pasture, 1/2 crop goes. Price \$13,000.

Reno Co., 97 acres extra well improved, adjoining town, fine crop wheat and alfalfa, 3/4 goes. 4 miles Hutchinson. Fine soil. THE KANSAS LAND CO., 402 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

I OWN a good wheat and stock farm, 400 acres. Would you like to own it? 1/2 of wheat goes. \$75 per acre, 1/2 cash. Box 7, Kinsley, Kansas.

350 ACRES creek bottom. Located in Lyon Co., Kansas. 7 miles of two R. R. towns, with two sets improvements. Price \$100 per acre. Have other good farms to offer. Write Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, 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—Some fine valley farms, in Wilson and Montgomery counties. Good wheat and alfalfa lands. Nicely located, priced right, and terms to suit. Write for particulars. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.

450 ACRES 4 1/2 miles high school; good house, horse barn, cribs, cattle barn 34x120; 145 pasture, 50 meadow. 225 cultivation; price \$65 per acre. No stone land. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

IMPROVED HALF SECTION 1 1/2 miles good railroad town Seward Co. 100 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice alfalfa soil. Price \$7,000. Terms, \$2,750 cash, bal. to suit. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, well improved 135 acres; 60 acres wheat, all goes. Rest of crop planted. Well located. Easy terms. Write for description of any size farm wanted. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

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240 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM, on main road 4 miles town, near school, 185 acres wheat goes, 60 pasture, balance corn, oats and alfalfa; timber and good water; 8 room house, good barn and orchard; possession at once. \$25,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

CHOICE FARMS of 160 to 1,000 acres in the wheat belt of southwest Kansas. Prices from \$30 to \$50 per acre, good terms. Choice ranches \$12.50 to \$15 per acre, 1/2 cash, balance 6%. Write for plats and descriptions. McFarland Realty Co., Ashland, Clark County, Kansas.

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NESS COUNTY, at Utica on main line Mo. Pac. See Buxton about that good highly improved 400 a. farm close in, 100 a. wheat all goes, easy terms, \$40 per a. Others out farther for less. Some good ones with small payment down, some good cattle ranches. If you can come write. R. C. Buxton, Utica, Kansas.

160 ACRES, one mile from county seat; eleven room house, barn 20x180 with sheds, corn crib and granary, hog houses and other buildings. Fine water; ideal place for feeding stock. 24 acres alfalfa, 100 acres broke, balance pasture and meadow. Price \$175 per acre. See owner. J. P. Esslinger, Clay Center, Kansas.

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FOR QUICK SALE

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NESS COUNTY WHEAT FARM 624 acres 8 miles from Ness City. Grain elevator and store on place, all fine smooth land; 420 acres in wheat, all wheat with place if sold within the next fifteen days. This is one of the best wheat farms in Ness county, and is priced worth the money. Price \$45 per acre. GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kansas.

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FINE 160 ACRE FARM AND HOME In Wilson county. Fine land, with 38 a. in wheat, 18 rye, 17 corn, 17 oats, 18 alfalfa, 12 for cane, balance used for pasture, mostly in tame grass. Fine 7 room brick veneer house with bath. Horse barn for 12 head. Cattle barn for 50 head. Garage, hen house. Farm fenced hog tight. 1 1/2 miles to town. \$100 per acre. 1/2 crop with farm if sold by June 1st. GEO. RISINGER, OWNER, Lafontaine, Kan.

80 ACRES, 5 miles good town Franklin county, 5 room house; good, large barn; water, 25 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; 10 alfalfa; 10 spring crop. Small orchard. Bargain \$60. 160 ACRES, 7 miles Ottawa, 2 miles good town, 1 to shipping point. Good house, 7 room, large barn and other outbuildings. Choice location. 40 acres wheat, 1/2 goes. 80 more in cultivation. \$100 per a. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

600 ACRES, extra fine farm, 4 miles good town Lyon Co. Good house of 5 rooms and older house of 8 rooms, barn 36x44 ft. with sheds on sides, stock sheds, etc., timber corral on good creek of running water, 200 acres of the very finest creek bottom alfalfa land, 230 acres in cultivation, balance or 370 acres extra good grass, lays fine, 95% tillable, good water, 40 rods to school. This is a real grain and stock farm, come see it. Will guarantee quality and is a good buy at \$90 per acre. Good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

320 ACRES, 110 acres wheat, all bottom, half mile station, fair improvements, 8 room house, plenty shade, 200 acres plowed; \$90 per acre; half wheat goes if bought by June 1, 1919. Snap. 80 acres 2 miles town, alfalfa, creek bottom, school on place, \$6,500. 40 acres, mile town, \$2,600; cheap; fair improvements. 40 acres mile and half town, good imp., \$3,800. 720 acre ranch, Greenwood county, well improved, \$45 per acre. 316 acres, Viridigris bottom, \$90 per a., well imp., great corn and alfalfa farm. B. F. Fowler & Co., Emporia, Kansas.

800 ACRES KAW BOTTOM One of the finest tracts of land on the bottom. The improvements cost \$50,000, all new and up to date. This farm is worth more than we ask, without any improvements. The income will pay 10% on the price asked. This is an estate, must be settled up soon. Price \$200 per acre. Terms. 200 a. bottom farm, 6 mi. east Lawrence. 125 a. wheat goes. Possession now. \$165 per acre. No overflow. 140 a. 1 mi. from paved street of Lawrence. Fine improvements, every foot good rich soil. Price \$25,000. We have several small farms at big bargains. WILSON & CLAWSON, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan. Phone 642.

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WE ARE DEALERS in Colorado ranch and farm lands and have many such properties for sale or trade; also many very desirable city homes in Colorado Springs that we are offering for sale at reasonable prices. WELLS & HALE, 122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES I have a few of the Best-Cheapest farms and ranches in east Colorado for sale right. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, and people. You can never buy them cheaper; write for the truth and a list. R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

ONLY A LIMITED ACREAGE ON WHICH WE BUILD IMPROVEMENTS FOR YOU If you want to get started in an irrigated section of Colorado, and want one of our farms on which we build the improvements for you, you'd better write now, for the acreage and the appropriations for building are limited. The Costilla Estates Development Company Box "A", San Anselmo, Colorado.

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. MESSE, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

160 ACRES, 3 mi. town, well improved, \$3,200. Edmund Guier, Cross Timbers, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. B. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

LISTEN! 120 acre farm, \$2,900; dandy valley 80, \$2,500; valley 200, finest improvements, \$50. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—160 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$2,800. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, several fine valley farms in Howell county, Mo. Also a fine stock ranch. Van Wormer & Son, West Plains, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Fleming, 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.

40 A. Imp. 12 cult. Family orchard. Bal. pasture, blue grass. \$600. 80 imp. Blue grass, hog fenced, orchard. \$2,100. Both well watered, 1 mi. to R. R. King & Ihrig, Gerster, Mo.

1,040 ACRES, 720 fenced. \$10 acre, terms. 40 acres, fenced, \$600. 319 acres, close in valley, well improved, 250 in tame grass. \$75 acre, terms. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

FINE FARM FOR SALE 160 acres, nicely improved, all prairie, lays perfect. Price \$190 per acre. Terms. Write for list. Jennings-Daniel Realty Co., Centralia, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands. C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dampsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

320 ACRES choice Washita river bottom land, 300 acres in cultivation. 3 miles to town. Good improvements, \$85 per acre. The G. L. Romans Land and Loan Co., Mountain View, Oklahoma.

200 A. 1 mi. R. R. town this county. All smooth prairie land. Deep rich soil. All tillable. 150 a. cult., bal. meadow. Fair imp. Cheapest farm in county. \$37 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.

2,000 ACRES, near Chickasha, all in one body, first class upland, well improved. 1,400 acres in cultivation. \$5 acres creek bottom well set to alfalfa. Nice residence and eight rent houses. Fenced and cross fenced. Price \$55 per acre. No trades. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

TEXAS.

THE NEW SHATTUCK BRANCH of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. SPEARMAN, 928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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70,000 ACRES LAND. Stock ranch. Workable coal. Near oil wells drilling. \$5 acre. Terms. Will sell single sections. Hugo Seaberg, Raton, N. M.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black 75 St., Chippewa, Falls, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE, rent or sell, cosy cottage and store building. Fine opening for hardware and furniture. Box 414, Ozark, Kan.

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.

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High Wheat Seems Assured

Corn Remained Unchanged With Little Demand

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

THAT WHEAT moving to market in the first month or two of the new crop year will sell above the government guaranteed level of \$2.18 a bushel for No. 1 hard in Kansas City, and possibly at a sharp premium, is the prevailing opinion of grain and milling interests of the Southwest. A high price on the early movement is expected despite the outlook for a harvest of approximately 200 million bushels in Kansas and a total of about 900 million bushels for the entire winter wheat belt, owing primarily to the present acute scarcity. Many milling plants in the Southwest already have been forced to shut down because of a lack of wheat. Being eager to make new crop sales as early as possible, millers are expected to compete keenly for offerings.

Last Year's Prices

With the opening of the movement a year ago, wheat prices advanced from the minimum level of \$2.18 a bushel to a top of \$2.35 before the middle of July, then began to recede and before the end of the month were around the government guaranteed basis. The situation at the opening of the new crop year, however, will be in almost direct contrast to that of 1918. A year ago the milling industry of the United States was held to a maximum price in the sale of its flour, this figure being based on the guaranteed minimum for wheat. To pay above the minimum price, which was done a year ago to recapture business, meant millers would pocket the loss. Naturally, with a minimum on wheat and a maximum on flour, the guaranteed price of the grain was practically a fixed figure, restricting advances. On the other hand, only a minimum price for wheat doubtless will prevail in the new crop year of 1919 with no maximum on flour.

Another influence that will tend to hold prices above the minimum for a longer period than a year ago is the fact that producers of the grain will be in no great rush to market their wheat because the guaranteed figure will increase every month. There was no incentive for holding wheat in 1918, therefore growers as a rule used every effort to unload their grain as soon as possible.

While definite plans for handling wheat of 1919 are still unknown, statements issued by President Barnes of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, the United States wheat director, and by his co-workers, provide sufficient assurance that the grain will not be marketed anywhere in this country at less than the government figure thruout the crop year. And, in the opinion of the wheat director, the guaranteed figure will not penalize the domestic consumer, the belief prevailing that world wheat prices will continue at an abnormally high level. In this connection, grain and milling interests are inclined to a bullish view regarding wheat prices on the new crop, this in the face of a record harvest in the United States. The world's breadstuffs situation continues acute, and, with Germany and other of the former Central Powers to enter our markets with the signing of the peace treaties, a broadened outlet for American grain will result.

Harvest to be Early

Advices from producing sections indicate the wheat harvest in the Southwest will be two to three weeks ahead of normal. Texas is expected to gather its crop before the end of May, this, however, depending on favorable weather conditions. Speculative trading in new Texas wheat already is reported in market circles of Kansas City, sales having been reported on a basis of \$2.25 a bushel, basis mill door, in the Lone Star state. Shipment of this grain is to be in June. The trade as a whole is giving little attention to the Texas trading, it being considered of too speculative a character. New wheat is expected from Southern Kansas and Oklahoma on the Kansas City market late in June. While the present condition of the plant is favorable for an early harvest and movement, wet weather during the cutting season would, of course, result in backward

or considerably delayed shipments to market.

Continued attempts by officials of the Grain Corporation to bear the cash wheat market are beginning to have some effect on prices for old wheat. With remarkable unsettlement in the flour trade, buyers being fearful of a sharp break in prices because of the government's activity, millers display little interest in the cash wheat market. Prices at the close of the week ranged from \$2.65 to \$2.80 a bushel, compared with a top of \$2.87 the preceding week. Daily arrivals continue extremely scant. Demand and prices for flour do not warrant the purchase of wheat on its present price basis, consequently many mills in the interior of the Southwest are closing down for the season, making preparations for handling the large flow of new wheat.

With a slackened demand from feeders in Kansas and other Southwestern states, the cash corn market in Kansas City developed a lull. While the movement of corn from the surplus sections of Iowa and other nearby states to the Southwest decreased sharply, reflecting a bullish attitude among owners of the coarse grain, orders were not sufficient for the sale of the scant arrivals. More than 50,000 bushels were added to Kansas City stocks. Prices moved within a narrow course, closing at a range of \$1.70 to \$1.75 a bushel, or the same as a week ago. One of the important influences adding to the unsettled and uncertain tone of the market were the remarks of Mr. Barnes of the Grain Corporation. The government food official declared the Food Administration would "frown" upon high corn prices, and for fear that Mr. Barnes would "get real mad," speculative interests acted nervously. Sharp fluctuations were noted almost daily, but the market closed with no appreciable change, possibly a fraction lower than in the preceding week.

Mr. Barnes May Frown

What Mr. Barnes considers a high price for corn was the subject of much interest. Many members of the trade were inclined to the belief that corn prices are low on the basis of the present market situation. Stocks of the grain in the country are unusually light, hogs continue at near record heights, and other feedstuffs are considered comparatively higher, while the movement from the interior is scant. Holders of corn certainly consider the market on a low basis, evidenced by their unwillingness to sell. But speculative interests took particular care that Mr. Barnes does not "frown" on the market.

Continued rains, which have caused the plant to turn yellow and the general opinion that the acreage will show a considerable reduction were bullish items in the oats market, but free selling by the country overcame the influence and forced a slight loss in prices. Sales at the close of last week ranged from 68 to 71½ cents a bushel, against 68 to 73 cents the week previously. The increased arrivals in Kansas City met with a good demand. As oats are conceded to be the cheapest feed available, with little probability of a sharp break in prices, buyers are less cautious in making purchases.

Alfalfa Was High

As indicated in these columns a week ago, new crop alfalfa hay sold on the Kansas City market at the highest price on record for that variety. The first consignment of alfalfa of 1919 crop shipped from a point near Salina, Kansas, received a bid of as high as \$32 a ton, compared with a range of prices of \$30 to \$34 a ton on old crop hay of the same grade. The dealer who handled the car disposed of the new hay on an order to a feeder in Missouri.

California is reported to be offering new alfalfa at \$20 a ton, basis loading points, which would make the price around \$35 a ton in Kansas City. New Mexico and Arizona are quoting their new alfalfa at \$25 to \$30 a ton, in the producing regions, but dealers are not paying these prices.

Old crop alfalfa from Northern Nevada and new crop prairie from the

(Continued on Page 44.)

G-I-V-E-N



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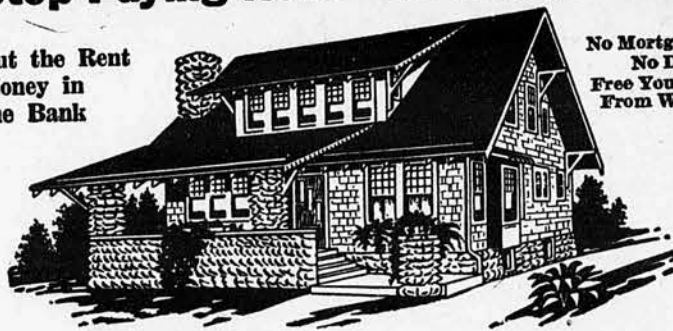
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This offer won't last long. To take advantage of this opportunity to become a home owner you must ACT AT ONCE!! We want you to have this property—we want you to send you complete information how you can be the owner of this beautiful bungalow shown above, also floor plans and many other illustrations of other bungalows that you might like better. We want to tell you how it is possible for us to do all this for you without your spending a cent of your money. You choose the location of your property, the price of the lot will be sent you in cash. Quick action means success. You must act at once to gain the full advantage of this offer. Obey that impulse—act before it is too late!!

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Horses the Market Feature

Farmers Who Ought to Own Tractors Buying Mares

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

KANSAS is buying horses and mules in Kansas City and in Denver for use in harvesting the wonderful wheat crop now promised the state. It is an odd fact, yet true, that some of the horses needed by Kansans for the harvest are being purchased by dealers of Denver on the Kansas City market, and re-sold by them to Western Kansas buyers. At Kansas City the demand from the Sunflower state is general, and buyers there are meeting competition from Oklahoma's wheat interests and from other states. A majority of the purchases are farm mares. Kansas City reports Kansans seeking farm mares weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, prices on which range from \$150 to \$225. The heavier the mare and the better the quality, the higher the price the buyers filling farm orders are paying. In the case of mules, animals 15.2 to 16 hands high, weighing 1,050 to 1,100 pounds, are sought. Prices on these range from \$215 to \$250. For heavier mules, more money is asked by dealers.

Heaviest Demand in Years

The Kansas demand is the strongest in years. At Denver, the buying by Western Kansas is on the most liberal scale in the history of that market. Kansas City is also participating in the Western Kansas demand. That section of the state is seeking very few, if any, mules in Denver, but is buying some animals of this class in Kansas City. It is the general understanding that the mares taken will be used for permanent farm work, and for breeding purposes as well.

Market shippers of horses agree that the farm mare outlet is the most dependable and most satisfactory branch of the trade, and it is expected to continue favorable for several weeks.

The mule trade as a whole is in a strong position, with, of course, cotton mules slow, for the season for them is at an end. In the horse market, the East is a fair to good buyer of chunks and drafters, paying \$125 to \$300. Southern horses are slow, owing to the fact that the trade with the cotton states is practically over for the season. The bulk of the Southern horses coming sell between \$50 and \$100, with the extreme range of prices \$35 to \$150. Inferior animals of all classes are poor sellers. Army sales have practically been concluded, which is a favorable influence in the trade.

Cattle are Too Low

A break of as much as \$2 in the cattle market in the last month has upset trade expectations, and put prices on an unprofitable basis for practically all feeders who are selling cattle acquired for finishing purposes since last December. The cattle market is today on a basis of \$5 below the current level of hogs, and it is also lower than the sheep quotations. It is plain there is something wrong with the market. Cattle ought to be bringing more, and, with very few exceptions, were expected to sell better than in the last two weeks, at least.

Here and there one finds stockmen who still hope for a recovery, in part at least. Confidence continues in a grass trade which will return fair profits. But there is little hope for any betterment in the stocker and feeder trade this season, and sellers are now obtaining relatively better prices than are warranted by the bids of packers on the cattle they are obtaining for slaughtering purposes.

Packers complain of a lack of demand for the dressed beef, and the European buying is disappointing. There is some hope of betterment to follow the reopening of all trade channels when peace is formally signed in Europe, but a boom cannot be expected on cattle. Europe may seek some live animals to replenish herds, this country, with healthy stock, being in a position to sell to the exclusion of the South American producers who are suffering from foot and mouth disease. But Argentine is under-selling this country in the export trade in dressed beef.

Excepting South Texas and the Far

West, reduced supplies continue the rule. The Far West is selling more than expected, but South Texas is marketing no more than was expected. There has been considerable liquidation lately by nervous feeders, who were influenced in part by rising corn, and with this selling out of the way and betterment in beef consumption, the strong tone which the trade has been counting on prior to the inauguration of heavy grass runs may yet be witnessed. But it is doubtful whether a full recovery in prices will be recorded, so a majority of the cattle interests now maintains. Incidentally, there is hope that, with a huge wheat crop, the Southwest, including Kansas, will have so much more money that it will be in a better position to buy more cattle and to finance cow breeding operations to better advantage. Difficulty in obtaining cow loans is one of the adverse influences in the present trade.

"I still feel that, with the heavy mortality in Kansas and other parts of the Southwest last winter, and with the reduction in holdings from drouth the last few years, heavy steers will be relatively scarce the coming summer and fall," said M. L. McClure, one of the conservative commission men of Kansas City. "I am still confident grassers will pay out."

Too Many Cattle Coming

Too many cattle are coming from the Far West, including California. It is known also that already fully 10,000 steers have been imported from Old Mexico into Texas for re-sale to the Southwest and Northwest. This offsets in a small way the scarcity in the Southwest.

On the Kansas City cattle market last week, cattle prices declined 25 to 75 cents, excepting stockers and feeders, which ruled almost steady. It is an astonishing fact that in the feeder market, some buyers outbid packers by 25 to 50 cents on offerings. The top on fed cattle was only \$17, compared with \$17.60 a year ago. Steers going to packers suffered the worst break, while butcher cows and heifers were around 25 cents lower. There

was an increased percentage of fed offerings in the movement, reflecting liquidation which may tell later in the market supplies. The stocker and feeder trade was good, with the bulk of purchases at \$13.50 to \$15. The best feeders are quoted up to \$16, too high a price compared with fed cattle at \$17 or even \$17.50. The best fed cows are quoted at \$11 to \$13 and medium to good at \$9 to \$10.50. Canners sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25. Fat heifers ranged from \$9 to \$13, depending on quality. Plain to good steers went to packers at \$11 to \$15.50. Veal calves sold up to \$13.50.

Hogs a Bit Lower

In the hog market last week, irregularity characterized the course of prices, but a bullish undertone prevailed. A top of \$20.95 was paid, compared with \$21 the preceding week. Final prices were 10 to 30 cents higher for the week. There was a small increase in receipts. The actual signing of the peace treaties will have a more favorable effect on hogs than on any other livestock. Pigs continued in demand for feeding purposes, selling from \$18.75 to \$19.25. Exports of pork products increased, improvement in shipping conditions being noted.

Altho sheep receipts increased, with large offerings from Texas, the market last week displayed a good tone, and lambs rose as much as 90 cents. At the close lambs were 25 to 50 cents higher, with wool offerings showing the best gain and clipped stock 25 to 35 cents up. Sheep started higher, but lost nearly all the advance. Goats rose about 50 cents, and held the gain. Browners closed at \$8 to \$8.65, and packers paid \$8.40 to \$8.60 for fat Angoras. Wool lambs sold up to \$19.75, while the top on clipped offerings was \$15.60. Wool ewes are quoted at \$14.50 to \$15, and clipped ewes at \$11.75 to \$12.25. California, Arizona and Texas are the largest shippers of sheep and lambs to Kansas City. Wool markets continue to display a good tone.

At Kansas City thus far this year, cattle receipts total 805,000 head against 800,000 a year ago. Calf receipts for the year to date total 67,000, compared with 43,000 a year ago. The arrivals of hogs aggregate 1,425,000, compared with 1,240,000 at this time in 1918. Sheep receipts for the year to date total 580,000, against 570,000 last year. Arrivals of horses and mules aggregate 27,000, against 41,000 a year ago.

New Hereford Record Home

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association, Kansas City, Mo., has purchased a site at the Northwest corner of 11th and Central streets for their new building. This site will place the Hereford association offices within one block of a Stock Yards car line and within easy walking distance of the heart of Kansas City. It will also give them the added room that has been needed for some time. It is the intention of the management to erect a building of about 60 by 100 feet having two stories and basement. The site purchased will leave a large lawn around a building of this size.

High Wheat Seems Assured

(Continued from Page 43.)

Southern portion of Texas comprised the unusual in the arrivals of hay on the Kansas City market the last week. Practically all the intermediate states consigned forage to the world's largest market, shipments coming from Wisconsin, Wyoming, Idaho, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Texas a year ago was a heavy buyer of hay because of drouth, but this year promises to be a source of supplies. It is shipping some new prairie. In view of this fact, it is doubtful whether present prices for new hay can be maintained, but the trade expects to witness values considerably above the pre-war days.

Shorts or the heavier grade of mill-feed, are sharing in a broad outlet among breeders and feeders of hogs. Prices on gray shorts are around \$46 to \$48 a ton in Kansas City, with some fancy white middlings or so-called red dog quoted at \$55 to \$56 a ton. Bran is selling at approximately \$37 a ton. Offerings of bran and shorts from interior mills are light, owing to reduced mill activity.

Wheat Yield Will be Large

(Continued from Page 38.)

eggs 37c; corn \$1.60; hogs \$18.50; bran, \$2.50; shorts, \$3.00; flour, \$3.10.—A. J. Sutley, May 10.

Republic—Wheat gives promise of a big crop. The oats are excellent. Pasture grass is growing well and all stock is living on it. We are having plenty of rain. Corn planting is on in full swing and probably will be finished soon. The first crop of alfalfa is going to be heavy.—E. L. Shepard, May 10.

Rice—Weather still continues cold. Wheat does not look so well as it did a week ago. Corn is about all planted, and there will be a fair acreage this year. Rye has headed. Oats are not doing very well. Cream is worth 53c; eggs, 35c; corn, \$1.80.—George Buntz.

Saline—Almost all the corn has been planted. Cool weather is good for wheat which is about knee high on good land. Alfalfa will make a big crop; some alfalfa has been rented at from \$12 to \$15 an acre for the season. Wheat \$2.75; alfalfa, \$25.00; hogs, 18½c to 19½c (fat); eggs, 40c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 57c. Cattle all out on pastures and picking up very fast. No public sales.—J. P. Nelson, May 10.

Scott—Spring backward. Oats and barley are growing satisfactorily. Wheat prospects are good. Stock are picking up. Pigs that were fed oil cake show it. Spring pigs are scarce. Some blackleg is prevalent. Soil is in good condition. Gardens are late.—J. M. Helfrick, May 9.

Sedgwick—Weather is cool and cloudy. We have plenty of moisture, and all crops that do well in cool weather are in excellent condition. Cattle and all livestock are healthy and in good condition. The market is active and prices are good. A large acreage of truck crops will be planted.—F. E. Wickham, May 10.

Smith—All growing crops are looking good. It is too cool for the grass to grow good. Almost every one is planting corn, and the fields are just dry enough to work well. Hogs, 19c; butterfat, 56c; eggs 37c; butter, 50c.—C. R. Rock, May 12.

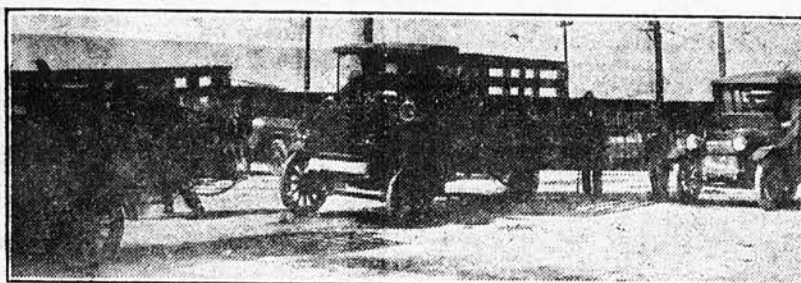
Stafford—Wheat is looking good as can be expected. Rye is heading out. Corn planting is progressing. Gardens are excellent. Wheat has been selling for \$2.65 a bushel; cream, 58c to 62c; eggs, 36c; flour \$3.35 to \$3.60 per cwt.—S. E. Veatch, May 10.

Stevens—Rye is heading out and wheat is ready to head. Wheat is making an abnormal growth, some of it is waist high now and is almost as tall now as it should be at harvest time. Weather is cool and cloudy most of the time. Corn is the only spring crop planted yet, lots of listing is being done. Milo and kafir threshing is about completed. Pastures are good. Stock is doing fine.—Monroe Traver, May 10.

Wabannsee—Wheat is in excellent condition. Corn planting will soon be completed. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Eggs are worth 40c. Old corn very scarce. Pastures are good.—F. E. Walsh, May 10.

Efficiency is an admirable quality, but it can be overdone, according to Representative M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania. "Last election day," Mr. Kelly explains, "the city editor of my newspaper in Braddock sent his best reporter out to learn whether the saloons were open in defiance of the law. Four days later he returned and reported, 'They were'."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Trucks Reduce Long Hauls



I PURCHASED a 1-ton truck a year ago and have used it almost constantly ever since. We farm on rather a large scale, and have a great deal of hauling to do. We hauled nearly 4,000 bushels of grain, besides the lumber for a large barn, also coal, hogs, and cattle.

We live 20 miles from town and it takes the best part of two days to make the trip with a team if you have a load. It costs \$4 at the present time to put up for the night in the town, and you have hauled only one load. With the motor truck I can make two trips in a day, and haul a larger load each trip, get home in time to do my chores at night, and can also take my dinner at home.

I am buying my second truck and expect to use both the coming year. As to expense, I have broken two driving axles and several springs. The springs were made good by the company and I think they would have replaced the axles if I had sent them in. My son-in-law bought a truck the same time that I did and it has not cost him a penny for repairs yet.

We do all of our threshing without a horse on the job, as we cut our grain with a header. The fact is I would not try to run a farm without the truck and tractor. I have driven a horse to town only once or twice since I owned my truck. It is 30 miles to my hog market and I can take a load of hogs there and be at home a long time before dark.

One day last fall I made four trips to town in one day, hauling 60 bushels to the load, and had both dinner and supper at home. I often start to town at 4 o'clock with a load of grain and I get home in good time in the evening, a thing that we would not dream of doing with horses. There is no denying the fact that the motor truck is one of the best things that ever came to the American farm.

There are 24 motor trucks right here in my neighborhood, and I will venture to say that none of the owners would care to do without his truck. They are like the tractor; they have come to stay.

Banner Co., Nebraska.

H. I. MILLER.

John Evvard, Master Feeder

AMES, IA., has not become the mecca of thousands of cattle and hog feeders without a reason. The essence of that reason is John M. Evvard, and the many stockmen who make their pilgrimages to his experimental lots, in person, thru their farm papers or thru the bulletins of Iowa State college, are fixing records of the widespread confidence placed in this master feeder.

This confidence is well placed. John has won it because he has shown the feeders practical means of increasing the efficiency of their business. He brought to their attention the value and advantages of the "hogging down" method of transforming cornfields into pork. Another of his contributions to the modern method of pork production was in demonstrating the utility of the self-feeder. Evvard also has conducted many experiments to prove the superiority of one ration over another, pointing out from time to time the particular methods and feeds that make the largest gains, in the least time, and at the greatest profit. More than any other one man he has taught farmers to balance their hog rations with tankage, and the other protein supplements.

John Evvard's life is that of one consecrated to an idea, that idea being to improve the methods of feeding farm animals, especially hogs. He has been a believer in the self-feeding of hogs since he was a boy. As a student in the state agricultural college of Illinois he could not accept the teachings of the time, to the effect that for best results the hog's ration should be prepared according to a mathematically and chemically correct formula. John's idea was to ask the hog itself what and how it wished to be fed. This he has had opportunity to do at the Iowa State college, and he has worked at his task indefatigably. No detail of hog-feeding business escapes him. He has kept all-night vigils in the hog lot to count the number of times his hogs have eaten and drunk at the self-



John Evvard

feeders and self-waterers—a devotion to duty not excelled by farmers even at the height of the farrowing season. Evvard has little patience with the man who says that a hog's time isn't worth anything. Probably no one in America knows any more about the value of a hog's time than John Evvard, and he constantly is devising ways of getting the pig into the pork barrel sooner. While the race-horse owners have been engaged in lowering the mile record of a second, the feeding wizard of Ames has been clipping whole months off the time required for growing and fattening hogs. John says one of his reasons for hastening hogs to maturity is so he can have the money to spend sooner. That shows he's human after all.

After being graduated from the University of Illinois in 1907, Evvard spent three years at the University of Missouri where he obtained an advanced degree in 1909. While at the latter institution he was assistant to the dean and director, who then was Dr. Henry J. Waters, president, later, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. He once spent a month in Kansas, for which he says he is duly grateful. "I do not know of any one month in my life," he tells us, "that has been more profitable than the one spent in Kansas."

Besides his training and experience in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, all of which are important states in hog production, Evvard has visited every agricultural experiment station in the corn belt and several outside of it. Thus he is peculiarly the product of the Middle West, whose farmers he now serves so well. He has been a member of the animal husbandry staff of the Iowa State college since 1910.

John Evvard is performing a service to the farmers of America that has not its reward in money. His work is of the character that entitles him to rank as a builder in the agricultural industry.—Frank M. Chase.

American Royal Home At Last

The new site for the American Royal Livestock show has been chosen. It is a tract 331 by 460 at the Southeast corner of 24th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. This new home of the Royal will be about three blocks from the Union Station. It will be reached easily by both visitors and cattle to be exhibited.

This final happy solution of an important and perplexing question, results from united action by several big interests. Each year the tractor show has had to build an exposition building and later tear it down except once when a fire saved the management that trouble. The International Soil Congress also seeks a permanent home and these and other interests have joined with the American Royal to build a permanent exposition building on the site mentioned.

Standardized Milk

In the Eastern cities the demand has been made that the milk sold contain a standard percent of butterfat. Buyers object to getting milk that is practically skimmed one day and rich milk the next. This demand for a standard milk originated with the ice

cream factories but has extended to home use as well. To meet this demand Prof. R. A. Pearson, formerly of Cornell, has worked out a system of mixing skimmilk testing zero with the whole milk to bring it down to standard or mixing cream with it to bring it up to standard.

Hereford Cow Brings \$3,900

Pearl, a daughter of Polled Plato out of a Beau Dandy-Lamplighter bred cow, bred by Grube & Scherzer of Pawnee county, Kan., topped the Henry and H. J. Smith Polled Hereford sale at Bellwood, Neb., at the price of \$3,900. She went to Glendale Stock Farm, Aspen, Colo., as the highest priced Polled Hereford female sold to date.

Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Meet

The organization of the Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association was perfected recently at Ottawa. The following officers were elected: A. W. Cornelius, Rantoul, president; W. O. Rule, Ottawa, vice-president; F. J. Robbins, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer, and H. T. Rule, Ottawa, assistant secretary. The directors appointed were: John Black, Wellsville; T. C. Brown,

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

WHY NOT DO IT TODAY?

Mr. Duroc Jersey breeder, you that would like to buy a boar of popular breeding, you promised yourself last week to write Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., for prices and descriptions of fall boars they are advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write now.

Boars of this breeding selling high in the East.

One by Pathfinder, dam by Cherry Chief.

Four by Great Sensation out of a 600-pound Watt's Model dam.

Two by Great Wonder, dam by Model Gano.

Three by Ideal Pathfinder, dam, Golden Model breeding.

One by Cherry King Orion, dam by Indainwold's O. C. K.

Three by John's Orion, dam by Cherry King Orion.

Also a few November boars by John's Orion.

Note: We have three good yearling boars, one by Pathfinder and two grandsons of Orion Cherry King. These are real herd boars and we will price them right. For prices and descriptions write.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Washington Co., Kansas

Famous Duroc Blood Lines

Pathfinder, Orion, Gano and Illustrators boars, ready for service. Also weaned pigs and sows to farrow Sept. 1st. WOOD'S DUROC FARM, WAMEGO, KANSAS.

DUROC PIGS, EIGHT WEEKS OLD. Easy handled, easy feeders. Pedigrees furnished. Frank Hostetler, Conway, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Boar Pigs from registered stock \$25 each. Stoneport, R. 3, Independence, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fairs 1917. I ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Chester Whites For Sale

Am booking orders for spring pigs sired by Backsides Wm. 63473. His litter brother was Jr. Champion at National Swine Show 1918. The dam, Miss Leagra 4th, was Sr. Champion sow at same show. His sire, Wm. A., was never beaten in the show ring and has sired more above than any boar living or dead. E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln St., TOPEKA, KANS.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs. HENRY MERR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOODIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Chester Whites For Sale

Gilts bred for September farrow; choice young boars; spring pigs. C. H. Cole, N. Topeka, Kan.

BIG SMOOTH O. I. C. PIGS

PAIRS AND TRIOS NOT AKIN. HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

ready for June delivery. Chas. Gates, Lyndon, Kan.

CHESTER WHITES. Choice gilts bred for fall farrow. Spring pigs. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders for spring pigs. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

WANTED Jacks, Jennets, Mules

Are you breeding your jennets to a prepotent sire, to secure that type of jacks that are wanted to produce the sought-for class of mules? That prepotent sire, MISSOURI CHIEF \$965, who has produced champion mules and jacks, including the grand champion jack of the world, for others, is at your service. WE OFFER TWO JACKS FOR SALE. If you want the best, ask us about a son of this great sire. M. E. RICHARDSON, STERLING, KAN.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms. Fred Chandler, R. 2, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

Black Percheron Stallion

for sale; 6 years old; purebred license No. 1,568; name, LAGOS 110258. JAMES E. BROWN, GARDEN CITY, KAN.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE



A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service, priced worth the money. Also registered ewes. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery. \$28.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

Ottawa; R. H. Lister, Ottawa; R. S. Maag, Pomona; Henry Sobbia, Greeley.

This organization will look after the interests of the members and will boost the breed in this section of Kansas. Sales will be held from time to time and it was the opinion of those in attendance that only animals of merit, which should be selected by the field man of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, should be consigned to the sales.

Prof. W. A. Cochel attended the meeting and in his most able manner talked to the breeders on the accomplishments in the past and the bright future for constructive work with this most excellent cattle.

Shepherd's Big Durocs

Fine big March and May boars. Sired by King's Colonel I Am, King Orion, Illustrators 2nd Jr. All from my big herd sows. These are big stretchy heavy boned fellows and smooth. Have a splendid lot of fall boars sired by K. C. I. A. and Great Wonder Model. These are good ones. Two gilts bred for July farrow. All immuned. Write quick. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs. Registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. Open and bred gilts; also a few tried sows. James L. Taylor, Prop., Olean, Miller County, Missouri, Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm.

Boars of Size and Quality!

Twenty big, stretchy summer and fall boars. Also fall gilts. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col., and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Royal Scion Durocs

10 choice fall boars for sale. Priced to move them. We are ready to book orders for spring boars. Address G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

September Boars and Open Gilts \$40

Gilts bred to order for fall farrow, \$70. Early March pigs, trios not akin, weaned May 8, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

Duroc Pigs, \$20

Orion and other famous blood lines. Fine individuals. Immune to cholera. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. BARNES, ET. 5, OSWEGO, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Brookdale Durocs

A few good fall boars for sale. Also a good yearling herd boar. This boar is big and well bred. Several registered Shorthorn bulls around 12 months old. A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale. FERN J. MOSER, SABBETHA, KANSAS

McCOMAS' DUROCS

Several large September boars. Some are sired by a son of the mighty Pathfinder and out of champion bred dams. The best of blood with prices right. W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address, B. E. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval

Duroc Jerseys of popular blood lines. Young stock for sale. Write me your wants. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Duroc Fall Boars

sired by state fair champion. Also extra good February pigs of Orion breeding. Priced very cheap. G. D. WILLIAMS, INMAN, KANSAS

Registered Durocs

Gilts bred for May and June farrow. The quality and quantity kind. Price \$60. December pigs, either sex, \$25. J. F. JONES, BEELER, KANSAS

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING 204165

Some choice fall boars by him and a few by King Joe. Price right for quick sale. RALPH P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

"Better every year." Two extra good fall boars priced to sell. Spring pigs, both sexes. Correspondence a pleasure. Searle and Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs

For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Fall Boars

Also fall gilts, bred or open. 160 spring pigs. Home of Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar. Nebraska State Fair 1918.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Forty Poland Pigs For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sons of Big Bob Wonder. Out of dams weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. As good as the best but priced at \$25. Guaranteed to please. Booking orders for spring pigs at \$25. Write quick. Poland Chinas that get Big.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS

BARGAINS IN BABY PIGS

100 by Double Gerstale Jones and Victor Price. Pairs and trios at weaning time. Pedigree with each pig. Out of big mature sows. Write quick. Poland Chinas that get Big.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS

Baby Pigs For Sale

Poland China pigs sired by Mow's Black Jumbo 2d and Swingle's A. Wonder and out of large prolific sows. Boars and sows not related. A few fall boars, same breeding, for sale.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Two good fall boars for sale and a few choice gilts bred or open. Also spring pigs either sex. Address

CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

Poland China Boars

Some extra good pigs sired by Platte King and out of large sows. Priced to move them as I need the room.

O. H. Fitzsimmons, Council Grove, 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

Herd Boars and Pigs

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost pork prices. Are also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at \$35 each or three for \$100.

Frank L. Downie, R. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

ROCKWOOD STOCK FARM

Spotted Poland Chinas. Good Sept. boars for sale and a few gilts, same age, for sale, bred or open.

Address, Geo. Eakin & Son, Della, Kansas,
R. D. 2, Jackson County.

BIG TYPE POLAND PIGS

Good, growthy spring pigs at \$20 each, shipped at weaning time. They are sired by Wonder King 2nd. Pedigrees furnished.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)
Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

50 Big Type Poland China

boars and gilts for sale. The best of breeding, furnish pair no kin. Immune and guaranteed at farmer prices.

Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times.

FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA PIGS, \$20; by a good son of A Wonderful King.

Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.

POLAND WEANLINGS FOR SALE, single, pairs, trios, not related. Pedigreed. Priced right.

F. Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska

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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.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

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Assistant: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 22—Jefferson county breeders at Valley Falls, Kan. Jas. W. Mitchell, Sale Mgr.

June 18—E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

June 10—Lewistown Farms, Crescent, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—Central Kansas Jersey Cattle club, White City, Kan. M. A. Tatlow, Sec'y, White City.

Angus Cattle.

May 27—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.

May 28—J. C. Simpson, Bufaula, Okla.

Sale Reports.

Nebraska Holstein Sale.

The Nebraska Holstein club sale at Omaha, Neb., May 1, attracted a large number of buyers from several states. It was an offering of good cattle in good condition.

Those present were eager for the better animals of the sale, reaching the thousand dollar mark four times, but took the entire offering of 71 head at the good average of \$336. The top price of \$1,050 was reached on two animals. C. E. Pearce, Madison, Neb., paid it for Omaha Wayne Kalmuck, a 30-pound 4-year-old daughter of Kalmuck Skylark Johann. Otto F. Schaub paid the same price for Omaha Segal, a 27-pound 4-year-old daughter of King Segal Lyons. Both of the top cows were consigned by B. B. Davis, Friesland Farm, Omaha.

Missouri Takes the Record.

The record for public sale prices on Hereford cattle, now is held by Missouri. On the first day of the O. Harris & Sons' auction, May 6 and 7, fifty cattle went thru the ring at an average of about \$4,500 per head.

The selling of the twenty bulls at the opening of the sale was most sensational, prices ranging from \$35,000 down to \$1,000, and averaging \$8,452.50. The top of the sale was for Repeater's Model, one of the three bulls with which Messrs. Harris won the Pereda trophy for Herefords at the recent International. The buyer was J. R. Smith, a wealthy coal mine owner of Tennessee, who also bought the top female at \$5,700.

Other extremely high priced bulls were Repeater 191st, going to Jos. Rezac, of South Dakota, at \$26,000; Repeater 194th, going to William Galloway and Dr. Shellenburger, of Iowa and Illinois, at \$19,000, and Repeater 134th, to C. G. Lee, of Kansas City, at \$20,000. Among the heaviest buyers of high priced females were the millionaires, Adolphus Busch III; John M. Gist, Odessa, Texas; W. R. & W. A. Pickering, lumber millionaires of Kansas City; Chesney Stock Farm of Wyoming; William Galloway, wealthy manufacturer of Iowa; Jos. Rezac, of South Dakota; Judge John Landers, of Springfield, Mo., and James Price, at one time the chief herdsman at the Harris farm, now a breeder in Wisconsin. The second day of the sale one hundred and twenty-one cattle were sold in about as many minutes, and the total for the two days selling footed \$342,975, an average of over \$2,000 per head.

BY ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Good Horse Market Reported.

Wayne Dinsmore, Percheron Society of America, sends us excerpts from some letters that he has received relative to the demand for draft horses in various parts of the country. A. Stonehouse, Larimore, N. Dak., writes under date of May 1: "There has been a strong demand for springing within the past two weeks and purchasers find they cannot get the draft types they want. We have had a good demand but unable to fill it. We know one man who sold four grades to local parties for \$1,200 spot cash." L. F. Bein, Berthoud, Colo., tells the same story in these words: "The demand for horses here this spring has been better than for sometime. I sold one team of grade mares for \$600 and one for \$575. Could have sold several more teams had I had them." Harry McNair, a member of a Chicago firm that has sold over a quarter million horses in the last five years, writes under date of April 29, 1919: "The farmers who breed their good mares, weighing 1400 pounds or over, to sound draft stallions of ton type, and who feed the colts so that they will make good, sound drafters, weighing 1700 or more at maturity, will get big prices for all such horses before they are 5 years old. Prices on big, sound drafters will reach record breaking prices before a half decade rolls by, and the men who fail to grasp the present opportunity will have only regrets to harvest in the future."—Advertisement.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Frank Hostetler, Conway, Kan., is advertising Duroc Jersey pigs in this issue.—Advertisement.

The Smith Stock Farm, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan., is offering some extra good grade Holstein heifers for sale. They are out of good cows and an extra good bull. Look up their ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

Geo. Eakin & Son, Della, Kan., Jackson county, are breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas on their Rockwood Stock Farm, one mile north and three miles east of Della. They are advertising in this week's Farmers Mail and Breeze a few choice fall boars ready for service and some gilts, good ones of the same age, either bred or sold open. They will hold a public sale at their farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

Chief Stock Bulls, Village Marshall and Beaver Creek Sultan. 200 high class females of the most popular and practical families.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HERD BULLS AND FOUNDATION STOCK

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS DOVER, KAN.
(By Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (By Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Meadowbrook Farm ANGUS BULLS

Six registered bulls, 8 to 18 months old, for sale. Best breeding. Prides and Ericas. Come and see them or write. Priced right.

W. C. TABB, R. 8, PAOLA, KAN.

Shipping Station, Osawatimie, Kan.




Angus Cattle
15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.

SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Private Sale—Angus Bulls

Five extra good young bulls ranging in ages from 10 to 12 months old. All sired by Roland L. 187220.

J. W. TAYLOR, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Angus Bull for Sale

Coming 2-years-old. Harmon Haag, Holton, Kansas.

ALFAFADEL STOCK FARM ANGUS

Twenty cows and heifers, two yearling bulls.

Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale.

50 cows, 15 bulls.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES AND ROANS
at \$200 to \$500 each
Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas
Phone 1602

A Choice 15-Month Red Bull

For sale. Also a few females.

S. R. BLACKWELDER & SONS, Pratt County, Isabel, Kansas

Double Standard Polled Durhams young bulls of Scotch

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

YOUNG GUERNSEY BULLS

For sale, one to seven months old, \$30 to \$50, sired by our pedigree bull and from high grade cows.

L. L. MULLIN, WALNUT, KANSAS

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

and yearling bull for sale.

R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, March pigs, good ones, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918.—F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Extra good fall boars of the best sons of the undefeated Messenger Boy. Best of blood. Heavy bone. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

D. L. Dawdy's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

Pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 16 months old. These bulls out of extra choice cows. Good size, reds or roans. Cumberland Last, Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices very reasonable. Write at once for prices and descriptions. Address

D. L. DAWDY, Arrington, Atchison County, Kan.

Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped for sale. Herd bull, Types Model 2nd, son undefeated Cumberland's Last. Red, roan and white heifers and cows; open, bred, calves at foot.

L. H. ERNST, TECUMSEH, NEB.

Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans by

Auburn Dale 569935

A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money.

WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN. (Osborne county)

GOOD YOUNG BULLS

Of best practical Shorthorn blood. Some very choice young bulls from 11 to 17 months old. See their sires and dams and how they are grown. Prices and values right. Wire or phone if you are coming.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Bulls from 8 to 16 months old in reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego.

W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

Choice Cumberland 766468

for sale, nicely marked, red roan Shorthorn bull of the show type. One of the best I have ever raised, 1-year-old April 12, 1919; a bargain.

T. J. BLAKE, CENTRALIA, KANSAS.

New Buttergask Shorthorns

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service.

MEALL BROS., Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas

Shorthorn Bull Bargains

I expect to sell 14 mighty good one and two-year-old Shorthorn bulls in the next 30 days. Priced to move.

FRANK H. YAEGER, BAZAAR, KANSAS

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Serviceable ages, well bred and good individuals. H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.

Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Herefords and Percherons

30 cows and heifers, from yearlings up, good breeding and a good useful lot. All that are old enough will calve this spring. Some have calves at foot and are being bred to Dominer 566433, a son of Domino. As I have not pasture room I must sell and will make attractive price on the lot. In Percherons have 1 6-year-old, black ton stallion, must dispose of him as his fillies are in his way; 1 2-year-old grey, 1750, broke to service; 1 coming 2-year-old black, 1550, ready to use on a few mares and earn his way.

MORA E. GIDDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS

Registered Hereford Bulls

I have four nice young bulls from 11 to 23 months old for sale very reasonable. Address

HENRY L. JANZEN, LORRAINE, KANSAS (Ellsworth County)

Ocean Wave Ranch

Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.

A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY CATTLE, bulls or heifers.

Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

Central Kansas JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Public Sale

40 Head

25 Wonderful Cows,
about half of them with regis-
ter of merit records, balance in
cow testing association.

White City, Kansas May 31st



Torono Southslope, J. A. Comp &
Son's great breeding bull.

SIX BULLS, two of them of
serviceable ages. Don't over-
look this bull opportunity.

10 BEAUTIFUL HEIFERS,
from six months old to year-
lings.

CONSIGNORS:

(All members of the Kansas
Jersey Cattle Club.)

J. A. Comp & Son.
Everett Comp.
M. A. Tatlow.
Gladys Tatlow.
H. M. Pierce.
M. Frazier.

Later

J. W. Berry, Jewell, Kan.
is consigning 25 head of regis-
tered Jerseys with us in this
sale which swells the number to
65 head. Most of the Berry con-
signment will be young cows
and heifers and is a draft from
a large herd.

Catalogs ready to mail, ad-
dress B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo.

M. A. Tatlow, Sec'y White City, Kansas

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCul-
loch, Clay Center, Kansas.

Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

this fall which will be advertised in the
Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

High Grade Holstein Sale.

Geo. D. Redman, R. 3, Tonganoxie, Kan-
sas, will sell 100 high grade Holstein cows
and heifers at auction at McCullough's barn,
Tonganoxie, May 23. This offering includes
some real opportunities in grade females
that come from a good line of producers
and are bred to a high-production bull. A
real herd bull prospect is included in the
sale. Look up the display ad in this issue
and then attend the sale if you want some
good grade cows.—Advertisement.

Last Call Jefferson Co. Sale.

Jefferson county Shorthorns at auction,
Valley Falls, Kan., next Thursday, May 22,
is the big livestock event in northeastern
Kansas next week. You should plan to at-
tend if you possibly can. If you are inter-
ested in Shorthorns. Over 40 head will be
sold and it is a good useful lot of cattle
that will be sold. The catalog is ready and
you still have time to get it if you write
at once. Look up last week's issue of the
Farmers Mail and Breeze and note the ad-
vertisement. Jas. W. Mitchell, Valley Falls,
Kan., is the sales manager and if you
haven't time to write for the catalog he will
furnish you one as soon as you arrive in
Valley Falls.—Advertisement.

Additional Cattle for Jersey Sale.

The Central Kansas Jersey Cattle club,
White City, Kan., are holding their initial
association sale at the farm of the club's
president, J. A. Comp, joining White City,
Saturday, May 31, which is the day follow-
ing Decoration day. It will be a big day
for Jersey cattle folks at White City. It is
not a sale in which will be sold a lot of
cattle that their owners don't want to keep
but on the contrary it is an offering of Jer-
seys that they would rather keep. But in-
backing their favorite breed they realize
they must "loosen up" and let the buyers
have some of the best they have. The club
members are selling 40 head and J. W.
Berry, Jewell, Kan., is consigning 25 head,
mostly cows and heifers and a choice draft
from his good herd. It will be a splendid
opportunity to get the best the breed af-
fords. The offering is one of the very best
ever made in the west and you will not be
disappointed if you attend the sale looking
for good ones. White City is in Morris
county on the Rock Island and M. K. T.
Look up the advertisement in this issue of
the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write for
the catalog which is ready to mail.—Adver-
tisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Henry S. Voth, R. 2, Goessel, Kan., offers
Poland spring pigs for \$20. They are sired
by Wonder King 2nd. Write him.—Adver-
tisement.

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., is offering some
choice Chester White gilts bred for fall far-
row. He also has some spring pigs for sale.
—Advertisement.

J. B. Madison & Son, Kingman, Kan., are
offering their Holstein herd bull for sale.
Look up their ad for the records of his sire
and dam.—Advertisement.

Frank H. Yaeger, Bazaar, Kan., will make
you a bargain price on a yearling or two-
year-old Shorthorn bull. He has 14 to move
in the next 30 days. Look up his ad and
then get in touch with him.—Advertisement.

James E. Brown, Garden City, Kan., is
offering for sale a registered Percheron stall-
ion. This horse has been inspected and
passed by the state board. Look up his ad
and write him.—Advertisement.

Muskogee Angus Sales.

If you have not already sent for the cat-
alogs for the two great Angus sales to be
held at Muskogee, Okla., May 27 and 28, you
should do so at once. The Kershaw sale
of the 27th will contain more good stock from
grand champion ancestry than any sale that
has ever been held in the southwest. The
J. C. Simpson sale the following day con-
tains a lot of extra good cattle, many that
by or bred to a grand champion bull, for they
will probably sell at bargain prices for they
are in just good breeding condition. Plan
to attend these two sales.—Advertisement.

Red Polled Herd for Sale.

A. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., has a good
Red Polled herd of cattle and at present is
offering 35 bred cows and heifers. They
are bred to good bulls and themselves are
well bred. These cattle would not be for
sale had not Mr. Poulton sold his farm and
must move. It is rare indeed that such a
chance to buy Red Polled females is offered.
Write or wire him when you will come.
Medora, Kan., is on both the Frisco and the
Rock Island, ten miles east of Hutchinson,
Kan. Please mention this paper.—Adver-
tisement.

Proven Sire at Your Service.

It is one thing to breed your females to a
sire that you think will be a great producer,
it is an entirely different thing to breed
them to a sire that has proven his ability
to produce the kind that can win in the
show ring or in the stud. M. E. Richard-
son, Sterling, Kan., owns the jack that has
proven his ability by siring both champion
males and champion jack stock, including
the champion jack of the world. He offers
the services of this jack to a limited num-
ber of females, mares or jennets, for this
season. Write him for terms. He also has
two proven sons of this great sire for sale.
—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT.

S. E. Ross, Iola, Kansas, has a Holstein
ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

L. L. Mullin, Walnut, Kan., is advertising
some high grade Guernsey bull calves in this
issue.—Advertisement.

W. C. Tabb, R. 8, Paola, Kan., is adver-
tising six good Angus bulls for sale. Look
up his ad in this issue and then get in touch
with him.—Advertisement.

H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kan., is offering
some good Shorthorn bulls for sale. They
are well bred, well grown and of serviceable
ages. Write him if you need a good bull.
—Advertisement.

High Grade Holsteins at Auction.

Look up the advertisement of H. W.
Mudge, Gridley, Kan., in this issue. It tells
about a good sale of high grade Holstein
females backed up with some good Holstein
bulls. You still have time to write Mr.
Mudge for his catalog and should do so
before attending the sale.—Advertisement.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS PRICED TO SELL

An abundance of bulls, cows and heifers priced to sell. Write for des-
criptions and prices.

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
us your needs. We are glad to tell you
about our Holsteins. Address

LEE BROS. & COOK,

Harveyville, Kansas

WINDMOOR Holsteins

For sale. Bull born Jan. 19, 1918. Sired by
a 30.69 lb. son of Colantha Johannanna Lad.
Records of six nearest dams average 26.20
lbs. butter. Beautiful individual. Write.

CHAS. C. WILSON, EDNA, KANSAS

Three-Year-Old Daughter

of the \$25,000 Bull, Johanna McKinley Segis.
Just freshened. Price \$300. Also young bulls
from high record cows.

G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy young-
sters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Can also spare
a few fresh or heavy springing cows.

IRA ROMIG, STA. E., TOPEKA, KANSAS

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely
marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe
delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Registered Holstein Bull

for sale, 4-year-old; sire K. B. K. Prince de Kol of
Harum; dam Miss Clema de Jong Pauline.

W. D. SCRUBY, R. 4, HANOVER, KANSAS.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and
sire's dam both held world records. They're
scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

For Sale, Allen Skylard Duke 243,069
Holstein, 13 months old, extended pedigree.
Also some young bull calves. Pictures.

S. E. ROSS, IOLA, KANSAS

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

15-16 to 31-32 pure bred, well marked, from bulls of A. B.
O. breeding. \$22.50 each. EDWARD M. GREGORY, Reading, Pa.

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES,
31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated
for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds ac-
cepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly of
serviceable age. Extra good. Sure to please.
O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of
register of merit dams. Investigate our
herd before you buy. J. A. COMP & SON,
WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of
Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by
Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire
of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull.
Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Registered Jersey Bull Calves \$50 and up

Patterson's Jersey Farm, Fort Scott, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75. Oakland's
Sultan breeding. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are com-
ing yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

35 registered cows and heifers bred to extra good
bull. Have sold my farm. Must sell cattle. All at
a bargain. Write or wire when you will come. I. W.
Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

Bulls by L. S. Crema For Quick Sale

Five Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are
12 months old. Short of room and must sell before
grass. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS

From the oldest herd in Kansas. None better.
D. F. VAN BUSKIRK, BLUE MOUND, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young
bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORON & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN SALE

at McCullough's Barn
Tonganoxie, Kan., Friday, May 23



100 Cows and Heifers

High grade Holsteins. These heifers are
in good condition, well marked and of
good size. From high-producing dams,
bred to a 20-pound bull. Tuberculin tested.

U. S. KING HORNBYKE DE KOL AGGIE
born Oct. 17, 1918. This bull is an ex-
cellent individual, about seven-eighths
white. His sire is from a 21-pound
2-year-old, and a proven 30-pound son of
the immortal King Segis. His dam is
from a daughter of the good transmitting
sire, Sir Johanna De Kol Rue. She has
a record of 20 pounds as a 3-year-old.

SAME TAKES PLACE BETWEEN TRAIN SERVICE
starting at 12 noon.

GEO. D. REDMAN, Tonganoxie, Kan.

High Grade Holsteins

AT AUCTION

Thursday, May 22

8 big high-producing cows, 4 to 8 years
old, fresh or bred to my 27-lb. herd bull.
All udders sound and no abortion.
6 growthy, well bred heifers, coming
two, to freshen in December and January.
9 choice heifers, from 3 to 12 months
old.

Registered herd bull, Prince Korndyke
Alexander, 3 years old; ¾ white, can be
made to weigh a ton; sire's dam 27 lb.
butter 7 days, 112 lb. 30 days; his dam
20 lb. in 7 days at 11 years old.

One purebred yearling bull.
One purebred bull calf.
Write at once for catalog.

H. W. MUDGE, Gridley, Kan.

DAMMED

By High Grade Holstein Cows and
sired by Prince Ormsby Homestead
de Kol, whose ancestors show the
high records.

Heifer calves at \$50 and up. They
are excellent individuals and the
kind that will grow into great dairy
cows.

Let me hear from you stating
your wants.

SMITH STOCK FARM
Route No. 2 Lawrence, Kan.

Holstein Bull For Sale

BUTTER, 24.53; MILK, 605.30; is the 7
day record of the dam of our herd sire;
his sire a 26-lb. son of Pontiac Korndyke.
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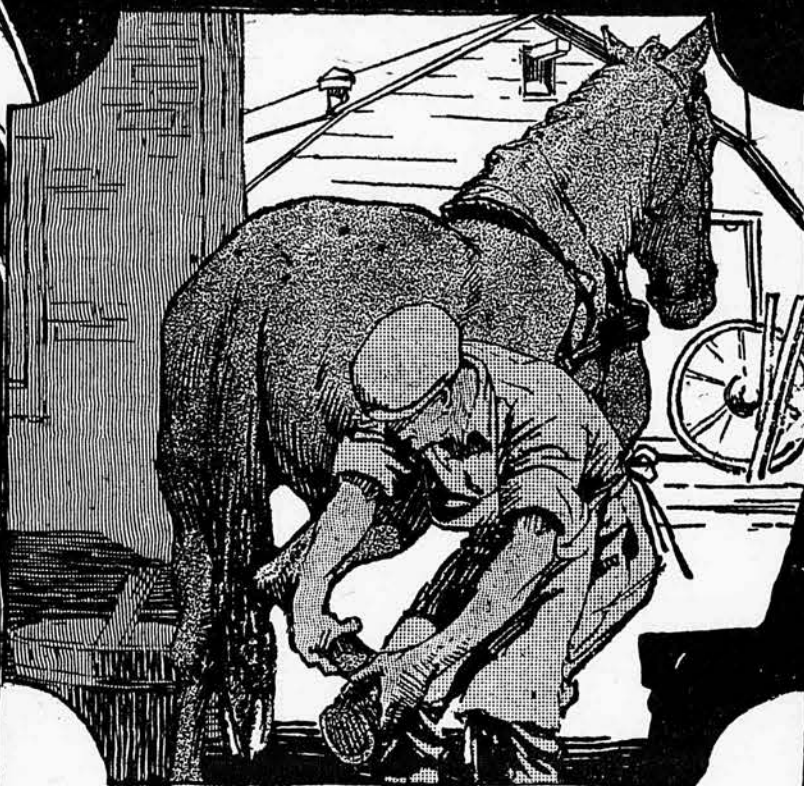
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