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FEB 4 1919
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Volume 49

Number 4

The Farmers Mail And Breeze

January 25, 1919

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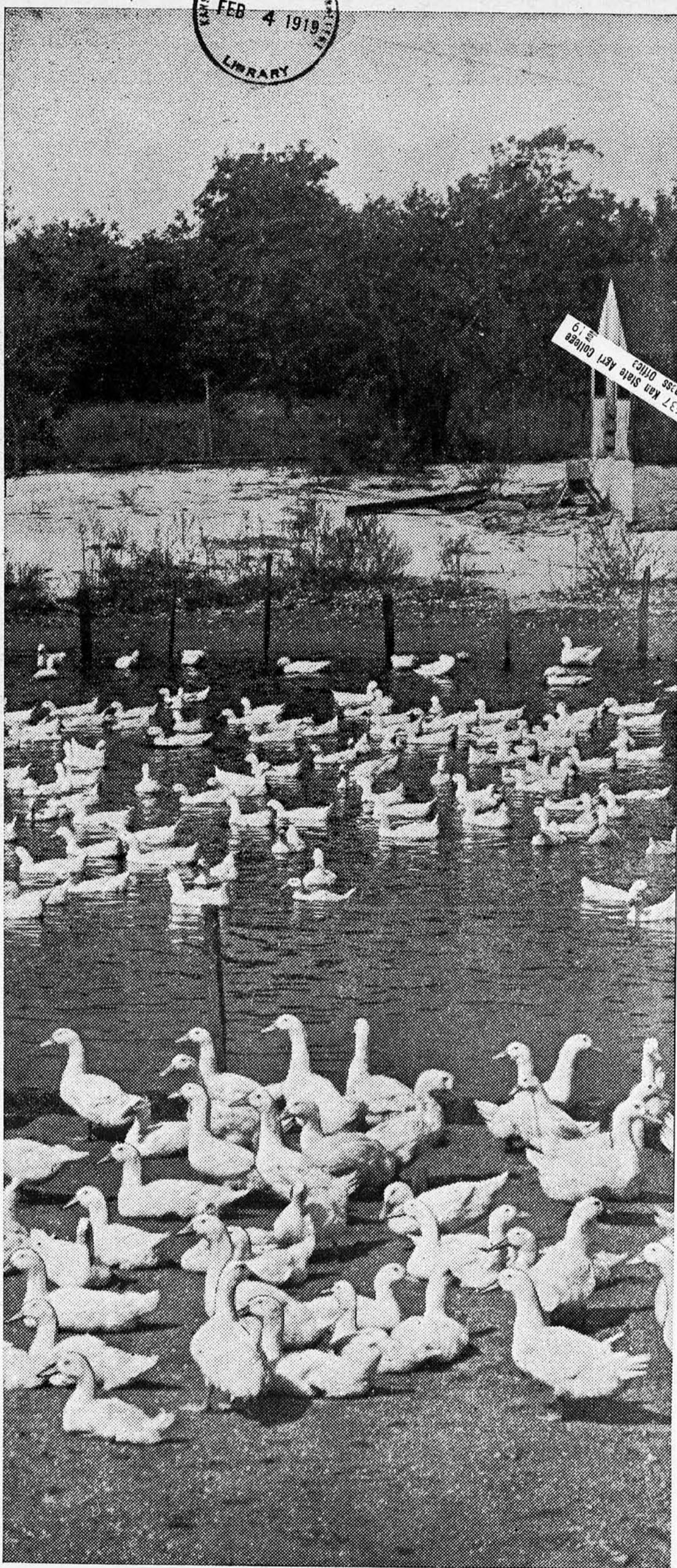
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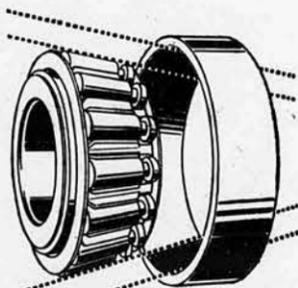
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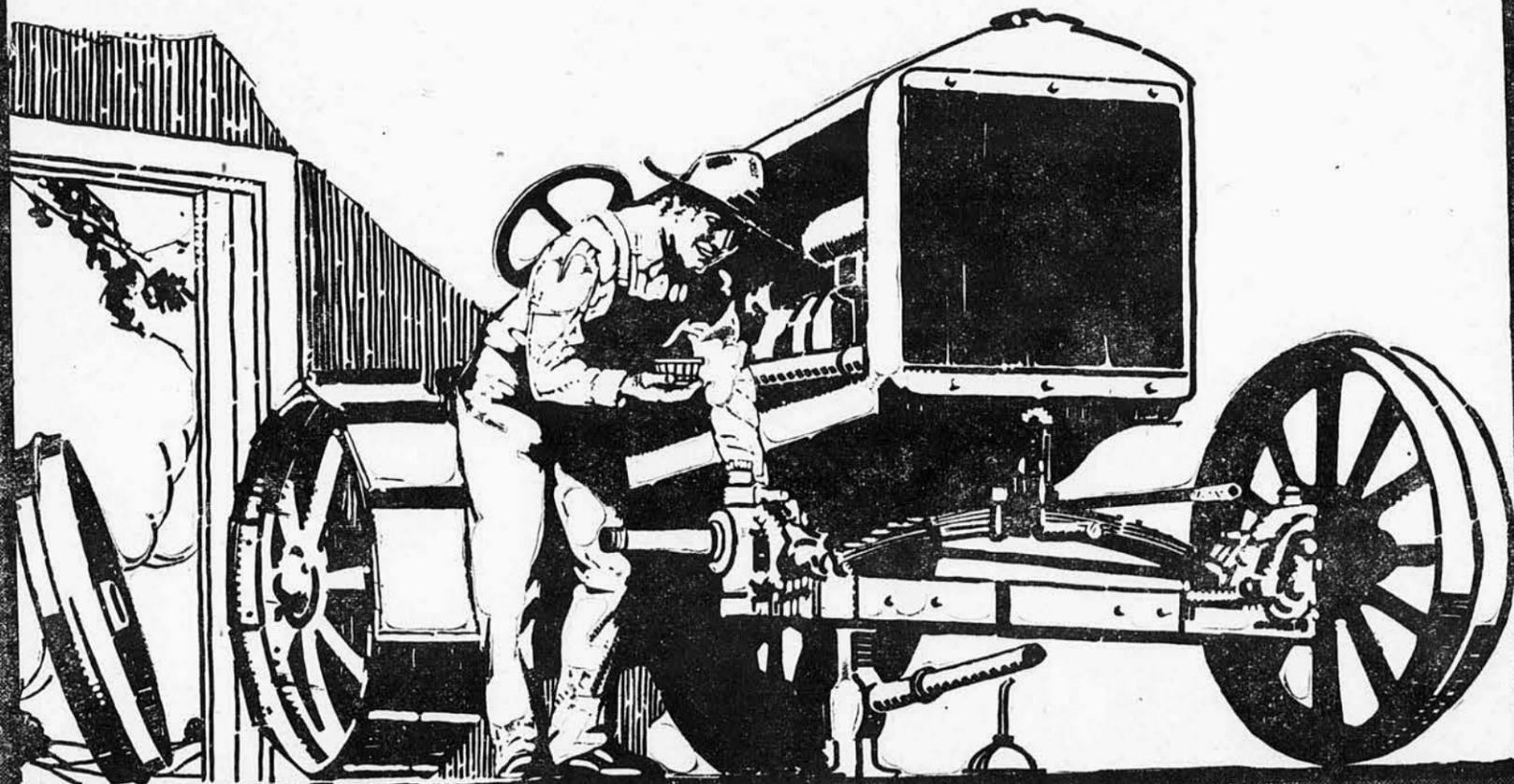
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Members Are Getting Down to Work

Governor Allen Presents a Vigorous Program for the Legislature to Consider

—W. P. Lambertson Speaker of the House

By Charles Dillon

THE LEGISLATURE, already working in good order, has 60 honest-to-goodness farmer members. W. P. Lambertson, of Brown county, is the speaker. His first utterance urged the members to get down to hard work, do what they were elected to do, and go home. "Farmer members will be needed home early in March," said Speaker Lambertson. "Let us do nothing to prevent their going." The officers elected for the term were: Speaker pro tem, D. A. N. Chase, of Linn county; sergeant at arms, A. C. Jordan, of Rice county; chief clerk, Clarence L. Miller, of Cowley county; chief door keeper, George W. Shook, of Decatur county; chaplain, John A. Bright, of Shawnee county; postmistress, Mrs. Gertrude Ferguson, of Atchison county. The minority leader of the house will be Miles Mulroy, of Ellis county. The chairman of the Republican caucus is C. D. Foster, of Ness.

The Money Needed

In compliance with legal requirement, the retiring governor, Arthur Capper, submitted a budget showing money needs for the next two years. After referring to the fact that the governor's mansion, unoccupied for four years, and very much in need of repairs likely to cost \$10,000 or more, Mr. Capper showed these to be the requirements of the state's institutions: For the University of Kansas, \$2,759,092; for the Kansas State Agricultural college, \$1,630,426; for the State Normal school at Emporia, \$552,000; for the Pittsburg Manual Training school, \$535,220; for the State Normal school at Fort Hays, \$224,200; for the School for the Deaf, \$183,850; for the School for the Blind, \$106,174; for Western university at Quindaro (negro), \$157,100; for the Industrial and Educational Institute, Topeka (negro), \$199,000.

The total amount asked for educational institutions of Kansas amounts to \$6,347,062 for maintenance for and including 1920.

Of the charitable institutions of the state, the state hospital at Topeka needs \$792,000; for the Industrial farm for women, \$240,000 is recommended for the next two years; the total needed for the seven charitable institutions is \$2,589,680. The sum needed for the Mother Bickerdyke home and the State Soldiers' home amounts to \$441,000.

Concerning his approval of the budget of \$104,902 for the state highway commission, the former governor says:

"I believe Kansas is ready for a state-wide program of permanent highway building and road improvement. It is especially important and desirable as a part of the reconstruction program." He also asserted that the building of roads immediately assist in solving the problem of offering employment to returned soldiers.

"Economy and efficiency is no longer a beautiful theory," Mr. Capper declared. "It is a wise practice and has come to stay. A state can be just as economical, if it wants to be, as a private citizen, and it is this growing feeling that is bringing sound reforms like the budget system in the public service."

The general tendency on the part of the several departments is toward an increase in appropriations, for the most part due to increased maintenance. However, not an item recommended for educational institutions, state hospitals or prisons was cut out by Mr. Capper except the \$200,000 for a new hospital at Rosedale.

"I have never thought that the Kansas university medical school should be located at Rosedale. Four years ago I vetoed an item for building at Rosedale," Mr. Capper said.

Governor Allen's Message

As usual, one of the first features of the session was the reading of the message from the incoming governor, Henry J. Allen. Governor Allen took a positive stand in favor of military training from the viewpoint of physical well-being and of preparedness.

"I am conscious of the fact that many warn us against any sort of program of physical training which would bear the tone of military education," Governor Allen said, "but it should not be forgotten that some of these who now warn us are those who inveighed against preparedness, denounced the selective draft and entered into every harmful effort thru which the program of preparedness was retarded. It cost us many lives to listen to them as long as we did. Had we followed them to the end, Germany would be victor over the liberties of the world. As the result of their holding back, we sent no machinery of war in time to support the magnificent contribution of raw manhood rushed to France to meet bare-handed the victorious armies of the Hun.

"I hate militarism as all rational men hate it," said Governor Allen, "but I do feel that we should

not again close our eyes to the need of better education of physical manhood in this nation."

Governor Allen came out in unqualified manner for the constitutional convention proposal supported in the legislature of 1917 by Governor Capper. Other recommendations or suggestions by Governor Allen were for: Farm tenant reforms; taxation benefits for resident farm owners; limitation of acreage under state aid; enactment of state income tax law; reclassification of property in fixing tax valuations; better working conditions for women; state aid for highway building; new buildings for state institutions; establishment strong state geological department; use of idle labor on highways and public works; teachers' pension law; non-partisan selection state superintendent instruction; fewer county offices; shorter state and county ballots; ratification national prohibition amendment; memorial to congress for national suffrage; liberal support state institutions and departments.

The Senate at Work

Ratification of the federal prohibition amendment by unanimous vote, and almost complete organization plans accomplished was the record of the state senate in its first session.

The first senate session was convened by Lieutenant Governor Charles S. Huffman, who had been a member of the senate since 1905 as senator. The officers are: Senator Francis C. Price, Ashland, president pro tem; Emmett George, Council Grove, secretary; J. R. Madison, Topeka, chaplain; Mrs. A. T. Lucas, Topeka, postmistress.

Chairmen for committees in which farmers are particularly interested were appointed as follows: Agriculture, J. S. Hart; assessment and taxation, A. O. Delaney; charitable institutions, A. A. Doerr; drainage, W. C. Whitney; education, Baxter D. McLain; fish and game, A. F. Smith; gas and oil, J. A. Ferrell; insurance, C. E. Carroll; irrigation, James Malone; labor, A. M. Keene; livestock, James R. Plumb; penal institutions, W. H. S. Thompson; public buildings, A. O. Delaney; railroads, G. W. Kanavel; roads and bridges, W. F. Schoch; temperance and hygiene, J. A. Milligan; ways and means, Walter E. Wilson.

Notes in Both Houses

Senator "O!" Sparks, of Cherokee, has renewed the fight he carried on in the house two years ago to give the right to second class cities to have separate schools for white and negro children. The measure provides only for the grade schools. A strong negro lobby will oppose the measure. At present cities of the first class are permitted to have negro schools and some cities of the second class have separate schools by general consent.

The usual attempt to smash the primary law is proposed by Senator Schoch, in Senate bill No. 2. Senator Schoch's plan is for a modified primary. It provides for a state convention which will draft a platform and nominate two candidates to go before the primary for each state office, except governor. The measure does not change the old method of choosing governor, United States Senator, Congressmen, or members of the legislature.

Senator J. W. Montee, of Girard, has introduced Senate bill No. 13 providing for regulation of profiteering by the attorney general of the state. The measure gives power of inquisition to the attorney general in much the same manner as he was given several years ago for the investigation of liquor cases.

The customary horde of loafers, lobbyists, and others with time to spare won't be admitted, this year, to the floors of the senate and house. Former members who have come back to visit or to exert their supposed influence for or against some measure, will have to see the presiding officer and get a pass before appearing on the floor. In other years this violation of common parliamentary etiquette has been a source of constant bother to members. The legislature has done away with the nuisance this winter.

Not much actual work is done in any legislature for a week from the beginning. The business of organizing takes up the time. Members who have neglected to arrange for board and lodging sometimes need a few days to find a place to sleep. By the time this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze reaches the subscribers, however, the machinery will be working as smoothly as legislative machinery usually works. As the paper goes to press a week ahead of the date on the cover the report printed here is merely a record. Farmers will be enabled to see just what the men are doing whom they have helped to elect as representatives. And when these representatives don't do anything at all their names won't appear.

Kansas legislators are after the brick and paving

combine, the packers, the millers and the general flock of alleged combine makers and price fixers. Barrier, of Greenwood, has laid in a full winter supply of trouble for the Kansas "trusts and combinations" in a house bill extending the power and scope of investigations of the attorney general. A bill which he offered gives to the attorney general the right of inquisition in an anti-trust investigations.

Representative Lydick has introduced a bill in the house providing for a new method of primary and general election contests. He would provide that contests for election as governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and justices of the supreme court and district judges, shall bring hearings before the state senate. Notices must be filed with the secretary of the senate between the sixth and tenth days of the session, setting forth claims for contest. Any elector in the state or judicial district may file notice of contest. Primary contests shall be brought before the supreme court not less than 20 days preceding the general election.

The house committee on ways and means, the one that settles finally all the questions of appropriations in which everyone is interested, will be headed by Lacey M. Simpson, of McPherson, with Paul, of Marshall, vice chairman. Other members of the committee include: Snyder, Norman, Bolinger, Jackson, Robinson, Piper, Barriér, Ireland, Farrell, Lamb, Fowler, Samson, Cloud, Garvin, Frees, Gibbons, Campbell of Sedgwick, Johnson of Nemaha, Stover and Sullivan.

Committee chairmen already appointed are: Evans of Mitchell, educational; Gorham of Finney, county lines and county seats; Geddes of Butler, oil and gas; Weightman of Shawnee, public utilities; Howard of Cowley, cities of the second class; Troup of Phillips, hygiene and public health; Wilson of Hodgeman, irrigation; Taylor of Wabaunsee, claims and accounts; Bardwell of Riley, highways; J. E. Whitman of Pratt was named chairman of the railroad committee; Mrs. Minnie Grinstead of Seward drew the chairmanship of the public welfare committee; Charles H. Ridgeway of Wyandotte is chairman of the insurance committee; J. A. McDermott of Cowley county heads the fees and salaries committee.

A most important step in behalf of good roads legislation was the concurrent resolution offered in the house by Bardwell, of Riley county, which provides that the legislature may appropriate funds for the issuance of bonds for road building.

Carefully prepared by Bardwell, who is one of the veteran members of the house, the resolution embodies the official program of the Kansas Good Roads association. The resolution is the first step in the plan for a 60-million-dollar bond issue for roads.

McDermott, of Cowley county, believes that the pupils of elementary schools of Kansas, whether they be public, private or parochial, should "talk United States" to the exclusion of any other language. There is a provision in the bill, however, that permits the state board of education to grant permission to schools to teach foreign languages.

Memorials for soldiers and sailors of the present war are much in the minds of Kansas people, from evidence in the form of three bills introduced in the senate.

All these measures provide methods by which tax levies may be voted to erect memorials.

Reno and Lyon county citizens are said to be particularly interested in senate bill No. 30 by J. R. Plumb, of Emporia, authorizing a levy not to exceed 2 mills for county memorial buildings. The bill provides for counties with valuation of 10 million dollars or more. The memorial building must be large enough to house the Red Cross, veteran associations and county historical societies.

Senate bill No. 33 gives county commissioners the right to erect monuments in honor of soldiers and sailors on court house grounds. This is a measure by Senator W. E. Wilson, of Washington.

A practical use for memorials is suggested by senate bill No. 4 by A. M. Keene, of Fort Scott, which authorizes permanent roads as memorials for counties which hold special elections and vote the levy.

Some of the senators from the Western part of the state are wondering if the tenant situation in Kansas is really as serious a problem as Governor Allen's message indicated. They assert that tenants who have big fine automobiles and thousands of dollars in the bank are numerous. In fact, in certain localities where the wheat crop has been good for the last two years there is considerable alarm over the prospect of a scarcity of tenants because so many have made so much money.

It has been announced that a resolution will be introduced in the senate (Continued on Page 35.)

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

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. **T. A. McNEAL, Editor.**
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Corporation Farm

REFERRING again to the plan of a co-operative corporation farm and the possibility of organizing such a project in Wyoming, the locality in view being near Lander, Wyo., I have a letter from a subscriber who purchased some stock in the Lois Lake Conservation company, organized to develop the water-power and irrigation project spoken of in my former articles. This subscriber speaks highly of the possibilities of the enterprise. He says: "In my judgment there is no doubt in regard to its physical possibilities in every way. The climate is fine, the water unexcelled, and the crops the best I ever saw. I understand the government built a road to the power sight about a year ago, which it would not have done if there were nothing to it." This correspondent says, however, that there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among the stockholders of this company who feel that they have not had a square deal. I do not know anything about that, but I wish to say if the co-operative corporation farm should be organized it will not have any connection whatever with this company. If a favorable deal could be effected it would, I believe, be a good idea for the new co-operative corporation to buy out the water rights of the Lois Lake Conservation company. I shall not advise anyone to invest any money until I am satisfied the corporation farm will be under honest and efficient management. I realize it is an experiment, and I am especially anxious that when it is undertaken it shall be under conditions that will as nearly as possible insure success. I might say, in this connection, that the engineers who have surveyed the Lois Lake estimate that if all the water available for irrigation purposes could be conserved it would be sufficient to irrigate 136,050 acres, which, of course, is more than the co-operative corporation would need for a good many years. I understand also that there is almost an unlimited amount of land subject to irrigation, so that the possibilities of growth and development of the corporation should be almost unlimited.

National Prohibition

If anyone had made the declaration to me 10 years ago and made it sincerely, that within 10 years the United States would have constitutional prohibition I would have considered such person simply an enthusiastic crank who permitted his judgment to be swayed by sentiment not based on reason. I supposed that sometime, perhaps in 25 years from that date, it might be possible to get enough states to ratify the amendment to make it a part of the organic law of the land, but I did not feel so very confident about even that. The rapid spread of sentiment in favor of prohibition has been the most marvelous development of the age. Not only has the amendment been ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states of the Union, but in all probability it will be ratified finally by practically all the states. The amendment goes into effect one year after ratification by the required number of states. That means that next January the United States will become at least in theory a dry nation.

No one who has watched the course of prohibitory laws is likely to believe that the country will be boozeless at that date. There will be efforts to avoid the laws which will be made to carry out the provisions of the amendment. The laws will be evaded but there will not, I believe, be as much trouble to enforce national prohibition as there was to enforce prohibition in Kansas. Kansas was distinctly a pioneer in the business of banishing booze by law. The Kansas law was not only antagonized by the majority of the people outside of Kansas, but it had lukewarm support by a majority of the people in Kansas. It was an open secret that campaign managers of both political parties made deals with jointists, brewers, wholesale whisky houses and distilleries. These contributed to campaign funds under promise of protection after election. In dozens of cities and towns the officers openly compromised with jointists, levying monthly fines in place of license, and the jointists went on with their business unmolested by the police. In many instances county attorneys and sheriffs and city police had arrangements with the brewers of cer-

tain kinds of beer giving these brewers protection and forbidding the sale of other brands. All these things were done with little effort at concealment and in some cases city officials openly boasted of the financial showing made by this unlawful bargain with jointists and other law violators. It is difficult to believe now that public sentiment ever tolerated such a condition and such flagrant dereliction on the part of officials in Kansas, but we who have lived in the state know what the conditions were.

There has been a marvelous change in public sentiment. Prohibition is no longer unpopular. To be called a prohibitionist is no longer a reproach. Men who talk for prohibition are not being mobbed and ostracized as they once were even in Kansas years after prohibition had become a part of our organic law.

Congress will enact a drastic law, and it will have behind it the sentiment of a majority of the people. Even at that the law will be evaded. There are a good many people in the United States who do not really believe they should be required to obey any law which interferes with their personal pleasure or convenience. They really believe they belong to a superior class; that laws are intended to restrain the common herd, but not the people of the superior class like themselves. So these superior persons probably will insist on keeping their cellars stocked with wines and liquors. On the other hand there will be the back alley joint, the bootlegger who will peddle home made poison to such customers as he can get. The big distilleries will go out of business, but the moonshiner will continue. There will be unlawful selling of intoxicants, and the stuff sold will be of the vilest sort. But despite all this the sentiment will grow stronger in favor of prohibition, and the lines gradually will be drawn tighter, for experience has shown that there is no valid defense for booze.

Tobacco and the Y. M.

"As a matter of public sentiment," writes Samuel R. Stewart, of Clay Center, "during the campaign for United War Work funds in our school district a paper was circulated demanding that none of our money be used to supply tobacco free to anyone in the service, unless such one was in a hospital or in the front trenches. This was signed by 95 per cent of the contributors and copies were sent to national headquarters. John R. Mott replied: 'I will see that a copy is sent to the heads of the organizations concerned.' Under date of December 25 the weekly Kansas City Star published the following: 'The Y. M. C. A. announces that 80 million cigarets will be given away to the men of the A. E. F. at the Christmas tree celebrations in 1,500 New York huts with 2 million tons of smoking tobacco.' Upon reading this I mailed another copy of the demand with a letter, a part of which I quote: 'I estimate that this tobacco deal will represent an expenditure of between 1/2 million and 1 million dollars. A part of this money has been contributed by people in hard circumstances. A large part has been contributed by people who would object to their money being used in that manner. Many will believe it is a direct violation of the promise held out to us that every dollar would be made to do its utmost. The Y. M. C. A. war organization emblazons the name of Christ on its banners, then becomes the servant of the tobacco trust, drags the name of Christ thru the filth of the tobacco evil, also betraying the confidence of the people who contributed to its funds. Those who are responsible for this Y. M. C. A. war work cannot help knowing of the want that exists in certain parts of the world. They must also know that our money which they spend for tobacco cannot be used to put food into the mouths of those who hunger. Back of the Y. M. C. A. are millions who believe Christ is not dead; that He lives and that He knows all things. I presume that those who are responsible for the management of these funds are of that number. Many also say the Christmas festival is held in honor of the birth of Jesus. You of the Y. M. C. A. war council, can you imagine Jesus listening to the wail of want from little children who are starving and dying on Christmas day, looking with pitying eyes on their misery and at the same time smiling with approval on your festival in His honor, as the smell of tobacco smoke

sent heavenward from the lips of 2 million young men to whom you have supplied the weed with funds which might have gone to feed the hungry little ones? Is that your conception of Christ?"

"This is not written to belittle the great work which the Y. M. C. A. has done for the men in service, but why in doing good should it also do evil? Why should the Y. M. C. A. place itself on record as sanctioning the tobacco evil, thus making it harder for parents and others to combat that evil in the future? I wonder how many Kansas citizens can say Amen to the above?"

It is my opinion that there are several hundred thousand people in Kansas who sympathize with Mr. Stewart's viewpoint.

About Poultry

The poultry editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze tells me that this issue is to be devoted to a considerable extent to the consideration of chickens and other fowls, and has kindly suggested that I make a few observations pertinent to the occasion.

Let me say to start with that I am not a poultry expert. If I were buying a flock of hens I am aware that I could be victimized by some person who had hens to sell, but whose heart was filled with guile and who was looking for suckers. I know there are vast differences among hens because persons who understand them have told me so. Some hens are devoted to the business of laying eggs. Then there are others that seem to have no disposition to add to the human food supply that way. There are hens in whom the maternal instinct is particularly strong but they are not producers of a large number of eggs. I have seen hens devote their time and mental faculties for weeks at a stretch in a vain attempt to hatch out a couple of porcelain door knobs, without showing discouragement on account of the paucity of results. Exhibitions of this kind have given me a low opinion of the intellectual grasp of the hen, but a high opinion of her tenacity of purpose.

As I have said already, I never have become learned in the genealogy of the hen, nor am I able to read her character by looking at her feathers. I have had friends who insisted that they could determine by looking at the feathers on the left leg of a hen whether she was of the royal blood or a plebeian bird; whether she would with disinterested and lofty purpose continue to lay hundreds of eggs without respite or intermission, or would loaf on the job and after laying a dozen or 15 eggs in the gentle spring time when eggs are worth the least, lay off and insist on devoting the rest of the year to the hatching out and rearing of a family, and if that pleasure was denied her would waste her time in pursuit of food.

In these times when eggs are worth 7 or 8 cents apiece it makes a great deal of difference what kind of a hen you have to start into the poultry business. I have no skill in diagnosing the diseases of the hen. I know that some persons seem to have great luck with hens. Their fowls are always healthy, while in other cases the hens are as prone to disease as the sparks are to fly upward.

From all this observation reaching over a considerable number of years I have reached the conclusion that some persons are calculated by nature to raise chickens and others are not, just as some persons have been endowed by their Creator with the faculty of maintaining friendly and profitable relations with the bee, while in other cases it is impossible to establish an entente cordiale between the human and the bee. I happen to be one of the last mentioned persons. I have known men who were able to pat a bee on the head and have it wag its tail in appreciation but in my case the bee always has seemed unresponsive to my advances. I might also say that I always have been unresponsive to the advances of the bee. When I saw it coming toward me I did not assume that its intentions were friendly. On the contrary I judged that it wanted me to go away, and I went.

Returning to the subject of hens and of poultry generally, I am interested but almost entirely as a consumer. If the world had to depend on me to raise hens and supply it with hen produce, eating eggs would become a lost art, and fried chicken would be only a pleasant memory.

I do not want to sound a discouraging note in these remarks. I feel certain that if you will care-

fully peruse the things that are published in this number touching the rearing of fowls you will get a great deal of valuable information, but it still is my opinion that unless you are adapted to the business you will not make a great success of it. If nature hasn't fitted you with hen sense, that is with the sense that makes you know how to take care of fowls after a little instruction, the probability is that you will discover at the end of a year that you are out of pocket. If you are gifted in the matter of caring for fowls you will not only love the business, but you will gather the coin while getting the pleasure out of caring for a lot of hens and their families.

Abolish West Point

So far as the people of Kansas are concerned Senator Capper could not do a more popular thing than to introduce a bill to abolish West Point Military Academy and work for its passage. Every graduate turned out of West Point costs the people of the United States \$20,000, but that is not the chief objection. The school is built on the old Prussian system of creating a professional officer class. I do not say at all that all graduates of West Point are snobs, but I do say that if they are not it is because they cannot be educated into snobs. Such army officers as may be necessary should come up thru the ranks, and they should not have life jobs. Social distinctions based on rank should be abolished, and when not on duty the private should be on terms of social equality with his superior officer. The backbone of militarism is the professional soldier class, made up mostly of West Pointers. The military academy ought to go.

Suggestions and Kicks

"It seems rather rank," writes John Hull of Kiowa, "that as soon as the government restrictions were removed the price of flour jumped from \$3 a sack to \$3.75; bran from \$1.40 to \$2.26 a hundredweight, while the price of wheat remains the same. I bought corn chop and paid \$3.75 a hundredweight. We farmers cannot feed hogs or cattle at such robber prices. Shipped car of first class 3-year-old fat cows off wheat pasture. Every one who saw them said they would weigh 900 or 950 but when we got them to Kansas City they averaged 750 and sold for \$7.50. Old canners that were down and were dragged out of the cars sold from \$6.50 to \$7.25 a hundredweight. Farmers and stockmen are sure up against it. It gives one comfort to read the way Arthur Capper goes after the profit hogs. I wish we had more such men."

One of the objects which I hope will some time be accomplished thru the co-operative corporation farm will be the establishment of co-operatively owned and operated mills and packing houses, so that the farmers will no longer be at the mercy of millers or packers.

Some months ago Former Congressman Ridgely of Bourbon county, was arrested, charged with having made disloyal remarks. I am pleased to say that the case against Mr. Ridgely has been dismissed. Writing concerning this case H. R. Howell of Mayetta, Kan., says, "This war has engendered a lot of evil forces that threaten to engulf and strangle all liberal forces in this country."

You have of course read the Kansas City Star's version of the C. O. trouble at Funston. Now I am not going to offer any defense or apologies for this misguided, and in most cases, disloyal outfit, but I have it from a reliable source, a returned schoolmaster, that "conscientious objectors" were kicked, cuffed and sworn at down there. This man had no object in exaggerating conditions; in fact he rather approved of the rough treatment accorded these people."

I have no doubt that is true.

J. B. Aitken of Gypsum, Kan., has a son in the army but just the same he is most emphatically opposed to compulsory military training in the United States. He says: "I am hoping for great things at the peace conference but if the United States should adopt universal military training, the peace conference would only be a mockery. If such a bill were ever submitted to the people it would be snowed under so deep that it will never be resurrected until Gabriel blows his horn."

It is my opinion that members of congress will discover that the people will not stand for this military policy and that the effort to force it on the people will be abandoned; but it is necessary that the members of congress be informed about the popular sentiment. So some day when you have time write your member of congress, and let him know how you feel about it.

Here is a letter from a member of the United States navy who takes exception to the statements made in a letter published a few weeks ago from Hudson Harlan of Trego county, concerning the sailor's pay. Louis O. Peterson, the writer of this letter, says in part:

I have belonged to the regular United States Navy for more than a year. Mr. Harlan is not too well informed concerning what the navy does for the boys. I enlisted in 1917. At that time \$60 was the amount credited to my clothing allowance, which was ample, giving me a full "sea bag" with a few dollars left. At that time the navy did not issue sea coats. After the number of the regular navy

was filled, the naval reserve was built up to full fighting strength to man all the cargo and troop ships built and taken over by the government. The lowest rating in the navy is apprentice seaman, but very few during the war were enlisted lower than seamen second class, even tho the applicant had never seen a ship. A second class seaman's pay is \$35.90 a month. All navy pay ranges from this to different ratings, \$5.50 extra for each rate made, which is due to efficiency. First class cook draws \$66. I will admit that at first glance it would seem wrong to compare navy wages with present labor pay, but other incidentals must be taken into account. Since going into the navy I have spent five months in a naval hospital at Mare Island, California, where I received treatment from the most skilled surgeons, had pleasant accommodations and was paid my salary in full every month. I have failed to find any one in the simple occupations of Western Kansas who is guaranteed the fruits of his labor more abundantly than the young man who makes the navy his calling. After 30 years of faithful service in the navy you are retired at your own option and receive three-fourths your highest pay plus all additions and \$100 a month if disabled while in line of duty. I shall ask Mr. Harlan whether there are any jobs with any such gold trimmings floating around in Trego county.

F. P. Mercer of Conway Springs, writes to add his protest against compulsory military training. He says in part:

I have just read a long letter from a noble boy in France to his father urging him to do all he possibly can to oppose compulsory military training. He is one who has seen the great Argonne battle. He is a highly educated boy who looks forward hoping that this will be the last war, but as he reads our American newspapers he notes that there is considerable talk of compulsory military training. If this compulsory military training does go on it certainly means another and more brutal war than the one we have just passed thru. If the United States adopts this policy we could not object to other nations doing the same thing, and that would lead inevitably to war.

J. P. Fellus of Mullinville also indicates his opposition to compulsory military training:

"Any man declaring himself in favor of compulsory military training," says Mr. Fellus, "need not expect my vote, no matter to what party he belongs."

A. Madsen of Atwood, Kan., opposes compulsory military training: "Let us show the world," says Mr. Madsen, in closing, "that we are preparing for peace and not for war, as the world looks to this country to take the lead, and other countries are sure to follow. If we prepare for peace they will; if we prepare for war they will also."

R. J. Piper of McCune, Kan., sends me a copy of Dr. Karl Liebnicht's celebrated reply to his judges delivered at the time of his trial for treason. Mr. Piper calls attention to the fact that at that time most of the papers were lauding Liebnicht as the one honest and courageous Socialist altho the same papers or many of them are now referring to him as a Bolshevik.

What Mr. Piper says is true. I regard Liebnicht as one of the most heroic men the world has ever produced. He alone dared to denounce the German government for starting the war and for the manner in which it was carrying it on. He did this at a time when he knew that he risked his life in doing so, and what was perhaps even harder to bear, he was execrated as a traitor by those whom he had formerly led. It may be that his present program is too radical to carry out but no citizen of America or of any allied country should heap abuse on Karl Liebnicht. He is one of the world's heroes, ready to give his life and all that he has for the cause in which he believes. Maybe he is mistaken, but he is one German in Germany I should be willing to trust.

"Please accept my thanks for your bold stand against compulsory military training," writes B. B. Buchanan of Pueblo, Colo. "I am rejoiced to read a statement from an editor who has the courage of his convictions. There is an element in this country that would overthrow heaven and earth if it could force militarism on this country."

A subscriber who does not wish his name to be published is decidedly opposed to the single taxer plan of putting all taxes on land. He says:

I settled in this county when it was new. I endured all the privations and hardships that go with life in a new country. My wife and I toiled early and late, took what we could get out of it, and made the most of it. By economy and careful business methods we laid by enough in time to buy a farm of 160 acres, made a part payment on it and kept on working early and late until we owned it. We did not sit down then, but kept on working until we had bought and paid for another farm. Our children came, and we had something more to work for. In time we acquired other farms. I have bought and paid for every foot of land I own. I paid the former owners their price and they invested the money in what their judgment told them was a better proposition. I rent my farms to men with families at live and let live rates, 1-3 delivered in the market. I provide good comfortable houses for them and try to do by them as I should like to be done by, and now there come along persons who think it would be right to tax me out of my hard earned rights. I have noticed that this taxing proposition comes from people who did not get up and hustle as I did. I did not look at the amount of work in a job. It was the dollar at the end of it that I was after. I have known people who would sit down and do nothing because certain work did not pay enough. I always argued that it paid me to do any kind of work that would keep me out of debt and make a living. I know that I would be without a home today if I had done as I have known others to do. I have done my share in building up the county, and helping by my taxes to maintain 12 schools. I have helped to build seven schoolhouses. Every acre of my land that is

tillable is under cultivation. I have not a slacker farm. Now if there is any good reason why I should be taxed out of this land I should like to know what it is. Would it be a good government that would tax away from a man what he has taken all his life to acquire and in his old age tell him to go to work or get out? I have a better opinion of the manhood of Americans.

A League of Nations

A league of nations is but the principle constituting a single nation, a state, town, and in fact every prosperous and orderly political division of the civilized world—some governing rule—which we call Law.

Doubt whether there would be any such civilization, a Utopian community, without law. I recognize that the 10 commandments are just, and so do many other citizens, but uncoded, we might not feel the same obligation to obey and be restrained from violation as I do with them codified and such concomitants as arise from the necessities of good citizenship, placed upon the statutes of state and town or city.

I accept with more or less favor every law enacted—some are just, some are not—because I see that in the main they were made for the general good.

The league of the nations is but another form of law that may not appeal to the United States, England, or any government, but is entered into for the general good rather than for the good of one.

This is especially illustrated in what is called "The Freedom of the Seas." England's position and demands are quite different from an inland country, like Austria. Neither should have any partiality shown it. Hence the necessity of some league of fairness.

I live on a street. That street is and was opened for the accommodation of the dwellers thereon. One of my neighbors has an automobile, another a horse and buggy, while I use it almost exclusively on foot. Have those owning the other means of locomotion any more right to such a street than I have? Or should I say to them "You should not use this street unless the others have the same conveyance?" Or should we adapt the public street to certain restrictions that are to conform to any one's use thereof? Scarcely. Again, the street was for a common good, but can be used by a resident if he can have access to it. For instance some man's holdings have no outlet other than are accorded him by consent of the adjoining properties. I may say to him "Use this as you wish." He sees this is but a concession of mine. The time may come when conditions are such that this accommodation will not be available. What then? Nothing but an enactment of law can solve the question.

Without the league of nations and freedom of the seas there would be no community of fairness for such a nation as Austria, while England and our own United States have the highway all to themselves.

Such discrimination would breed in time, illfeeling, contention, and eventually war.

Loveland, Colo.

W. O. FLETCHER.

Congress Must Uphold Wheat Guarantee

(Letter from Senator-elect Arthur Capper to the President, and to Chairmen of Agricultural Committees of Congress.)

I am sure that personally you realize that Congress must not fail to provide for and stand behind this government's guarantee to the wheat farmers. These men thru our 19 months of war have stood most loyally by the country and the world, and by so doing made victory possible. They have done this thru unexampled difficulties, of adverse crop seasons, shortage of labor, shortage of funds, and in the face of high-priced implements and widespread profiteering, often at grave losses to themselves on borrowed capital.

In Kansas alone when all this had been hazarded and endured, there was a crop failure during two seasons on 8 million acres and correspondingly light yields on thousands of other acres, when, as reported by our Kansas State Agricultural college, our wheat raisers no more than "broke even" under the regulated price, in harvesting better than an average yield.

Now to fail them, when under the most urgent importunities of this government they have sown a third big crop, would not only be basest ingratitude but would bring the government into serious and lasting disrepute with a large and most vital part of its population.

We must not court such a disaster thru neglect. To risk such grave mischances, affecting the very backbone of our national welfare in times like these when anarchy based on hunger spreads thru the world, it seems to me, is to outdo Nero.

Such an appeal as this, I am sure, would not be necessary, if the country knew the truth about the condition and the present situation of its agricultural industry. Proof of widespread ignorance in this respect is frequently exhibited in the metropolitan press which deludes itself and misleads its public by repeatedly telling the people that American farmers were never so prosperous and misinterpreting statistics to prove it. Half the farms in Iowa, the largest producing state in the Union, are encumbered by debt. Tenant farming is alarmingly on the increase in all our agricultural states, while our agricultural population grows less and less.

I advance these facts simply as further reasons, if there must be further reasons, for prompt action by Congress to back up the pledged word of this government to its most useful and worthy citizens beyond all possible doubt, quibble, or misgiving in regard to its fulfillment of that pledge.

Arthur Capper.

Good Poultry Houses are Needed

As Chickens Require Plenty of Sunlight and Ventilation Buildings for Them Should Have Open South Fronts

By Ross M. Sherwood
And Leading Kansas Poultry Raisers

TOO MUCH attention cannot be given to the question of houses for the fowls on the farm because even if all other things are satisfactory, the fowls will not do well unless they have a suitable place to live. The house should be light and well ventilated without draft and should supply a suitable place for the fowls to scratch.

In some instances it may be necessary to build a new house, while in other instances only changes in the old one may be needed. If a new building must be built, it may be made of lumber, building tile or other similar material. The roof may be covered with shingles or prepared roofing. With prepared roofing the roof need not be so steep. This is an advantage, as it cuts down the air space of the house. Dirt, building tile or cement may be used for floors. The last two are preferred. When cement is used it is sometimes necessary to put a layer of rock under the cement to make the floor dry.

A visit to a number of farms will show two common faults with the ventilation of the hen houses. Some are so badly run down that the wind blows thru on all sides. Others are made so tight that the fowls do not have enough fresh air. Sometimes the fowls catch cold and possibly contract roup because of drafts, while in other instances the results are the same but come from the dampness due to lack of ventilation.

The first fault may be corrected by covering the end and north side of the building with a good grade of roofing paper and providing proper ventilation on the south side. In the second instance when the house is built too tight openings must be made on the south side of the house to allow fresh air to enter.

One type of a hen house that I recommend has two means of ventilation. Part of the south side has large openings which are covered at night with curtains. The curtains do not supply enough air, so a narrow opening is left between the rafters on the south side of the house to insure more ventilation. This system of ventilation is giving good results. Openings are valuable on the north wall in summer but these are closed tightly during the winter months.

Ventilation may make the house a little colder but it makes it drier and more healthful. It is not cold alone that causes frozen combs. It is cold with dampness. Lack of ventilation in the hen house weakens the vitality of the flock and makes the fowls more likely to contract diseases.

In many farm hen houses not enough attention is given to the scratching floor and the nests. If hens are to lay in winter they must be kept warm and in good laying condition. Exercise is necessary to do this. There is no better way to compel fowls to exercise than to put the morning feed in a deep litter of straw. It is not possible to say just how large this scratching floor must be because it is affected by a large number of conditions. Three to 5 square feet to each hen is the common recommendation. Large breeds need more room than small ones. Chickens with limited range require more floor space than those on free range. When the flock is made up of fowls of all ages some are often crowded out if the house is too small.

A good way to provide a satisfactory scratching floor is to place a platform under the perches and use the entire floor for scratching.

It is cheaper to use this plan than to have separate scratching sheds and roosting houses.

A Model Structure

A poultry house that we once built has always seemed to be a model in so far as convenience and expense are concerned. It was built of boards, about 20 by 12 feet, with a wire partition and doorway in the middle. The roof was one-sided. The front of the chicken house faced the south and was

about 10 feet high; the back was 5 feet high. The house was draft-proof. All cracks were well battened. Fresh air was provided by a long window extending the length of the front and placed 4 feet from the ground. This opening was enclosed with chick wire. A curtain of muslin, tacked on a pole, was lowered in cold or stormy weather.

About 4½ feet from the floor cleats were nailed along the ends of the house near the back and on them the dropping boards rested. The roosts were above the boards, close to the roof. In extremely cold weather we hung a curtain from the roof to the dropping boards. A hinged board at the back of the house made it possible to pull the dropping boards out on the ground,

roosts are made of timber 2 by 2 with a groove on top in which you can put your disinfectants for the extermination of lice and mites, you will be able to keep your fowls free from these pests and will be well paid for the extra cost incurred. Chickens that are infested with lice and mites soon become star boarders.

The nests should be movable and changed once a week. Before filling them with hay or straw they should be thoroughly sprayed with some good disinfectant. Be sure to provide drinking fountains and dusting boxes. Have the floor of the house about a foot above the ground and have a good scratching shed. Provide the scratching shed with an open south front and have can-

cleaned, white-washed and sprayed. The chickens should be confined during the cold and snowy weather. Feed meat scraps and a good dry mash. Three parts of cracked corn with 1 part of oats and alfalfa will make a good feed mixture. Frances Hamilton, Lawrence, Kan.

Open Front Type

In constructing a poultry house the principal things to be considered are fresh air without drafts, dryness, and sunlight. The house should also have arrangements for a scratching shed, should be as near mite proof as possible and should be large enough to accommodate comfortably the number of fowls for which it is intended.

To insure an abundance of pure, fresh air, the house may be any one of several open front types but must be absolutely air tight on three sides and of sufficient depth in proportion to the expanse of open front to insure protection against drafts.

The south side may be entirely or only partially open, according to the type of house, and this opening should be covered with ¼-inch mesh galvanized wire netting which will be sufficient to keep out the snow and also afford protection against drafts and southern rains.

Don't be afraid of making the house too cold, for it is a well known fact that an entirely enclosed house is always chilly and damp, while one with an open front which admits an abundance of pure, fresh air is much more comfortable.

The house may be of any length desired but should be at least 14 feet wide for reasons already mentioned and should be situated on a well drained spot.

Dirt floors, with a covering of 3 or 4 inches of coarse sand are usually the most practicable and are entirely satisfactory.

The perches should be 14 inches apart and about 2½ feet from the floor.

Dropping boards are not necessary but they have the advantages of economizing space and the house is more easily kept in a sanitary condition.

Sufficient nests should be provided in the darker and more remote corners of the house and convenient places should be arranged for water fountains, feed hoppers and oyster shell, grit and charcoal boxes.

A house that embodies these essentials, together with the right kind of stock and correct feeding methods, is sure to bring success.

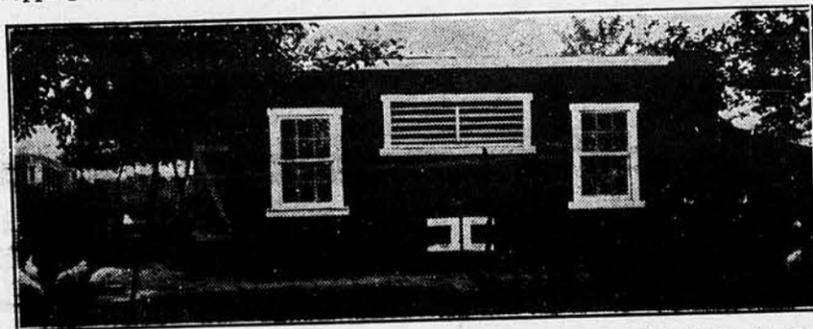
Galva, Kan. Irvin Decker.

Expensive Equipment Not Needed

It is not necessary that poultry be housed in new or expensive buildings but it is essential that they have a place free from drafts. Our houses are tightly closed on all sides except the south. The windows are covered with wire netting with drop curtains of bur-lap to use at night and during storms. The house must be made perfectly sanitary by frequent cleaning and spraying. Use air slaked lime freely at all times. The nests are built on the ground against the hen house and have cement bottoms. They are entered from the inside of the hen house but are opened from the outside to clean. Fine hay or hay chaff is much better for the nests than straw. The roosts are placed only about 20 inches from the floor. We give our hens water fresh from the well. They don't like tepid water, unless the weather is very cold; then I warm it just a little. Every two or three days I put a table spoon of salt to a gallon of water which I give them to drink. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

To Get More Sunlight

One of the best houses for poultry are those built with the windows slanting upward so the sun can shine in at all times of the day. The house should



Here is a Good Poultry House Divided into Two Rooms with Exits in the Corner Formed by the Fence so that Hens Go into the House.

where they could be cleaned easily.

The entire floor space was used for a scratching pen. The tight dropping boards prevented filth from being mixed in the litter. Removable nests were hung along the back of the house under the dropping boards.

A small wire pen was built from the front of this house with a division fence corresponding to the division of the house. Small drop doors in the house admitted the chickens to the yards and when shut at night prevented skunks and similar pests from entering. Long troughs were used for mash. The backs were higher than the fronts. A sliding cover permitted the chickens' heads to get into the feed but not their feet. This cover was pulled down at night to keep out rats. The narrow edge made it a poor roosting place for hens.

When built, six years ago, this house cost \$17. That cost does not include the work. It was the easiest cleaned chicken house we have had.

Mrs. C. F. Thompson, Williamstown, Kan.

Location Important

The location for your chicken house is a very important matter. Always select a well drained piece of ground. A frame building made of ordinary matched lumber with a good shingle roof will be found very satisfactory for every month in the year. Be sure to have your roosts on hinges with a dropping board under them. If your

vas curtains that will close up this open front in stormy weather. Be sure to make the house proof against raids from skunks, cats, rats, owls, hawks, and other pests. E. A. Bush, R. 3, Westmoreland, Kan.

Shelter for Ducks

Chickens and ducks need a good house, while turkeys and geese only need a shelter for the severe weather.

It is necessary to build a much better house for chickens than for ducks because ducks are more hardy and can stand cold and lack of sunshine better.

Dryness, freedom from drafts, and cleanliness are very important for a duck house.

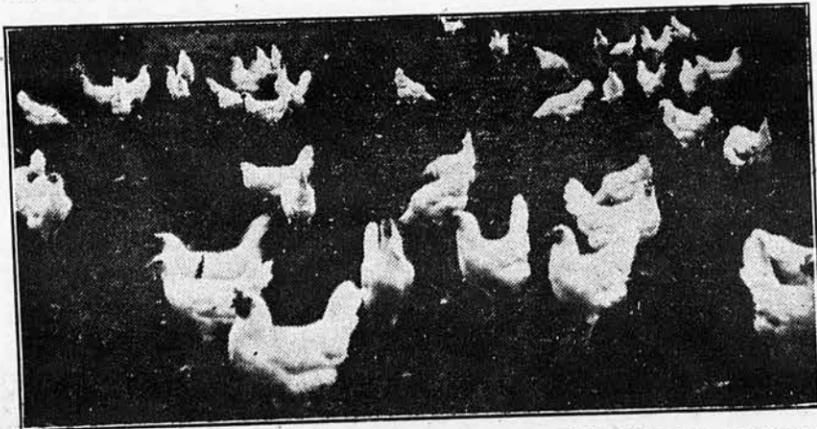
The floor should be well bedded with straw and should be cleaned out before it becomes damp and filthy.

Dryness is more important in a chicken house because chickens take diseases much more easily than ducks and dampness develops disease germs. Therefore the house should be built so there will be plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

In order to have plenty of sunlight it is necessary to have plenty of windows on the south side.

Chickens take cold very easily in a draft so it is best to have most of the opening on the south side and have the other sides tight so there may be no chance for drafts.

The poultry house needs a good cleaning before cold weather. The walls, ceiling and nests should be



A Group of Leghorn Pullets Which Stay in a Small Pen Because They are Supplied with Proper Food and Good Shelter.

(Continued on Page 39.)

The Girls Who Won Cash and Honors

All Kansas Was a Food Training Camp for the Capper Poultry Club, But There Was Fun and Profit, Too

By Bertha G. Schmidt
Secretary Capper Poultry Club

THE REAL TEST of the worth of a club is in its results. With the close of the contest for 1918, Capper Poultry club girls have the figures to show the inestimable value of the work they have done during the year. Human nature the world over possesses much of the characteristic generally attributed only to Missourians—everyone, and the farmer especially, wants to be shown.

An average profit of \$64 from the contest pen of eight pullets and a cockerel was made by Capper Poultry club girls in 1918 as compared to \$38.50 in 1917. Ella Bailey of Atchison county made a profit of \$379.17. This was the highest contest pen profit. The highest farm flock profit—\$1,096.31—was made by Mrs. C. F. White of Shawnee county, mother of Gwendolyn White.

Capper Poultry club girls all over the state have won a place for themselves in their community. There isn't any doubt among their elders that conducting monthly meetings has developed their self-confidence and keeping daily records of the profits and expense of their contest chickens has given them business training. "But how have the poultry club girls helped the poultry business?" the man who is interested in raising poultry is going to ask. Inestimably. The large percentage of members who sent annual reports makes the club stand out pre-eminently as the most successful organization of its kind. Loyalty to the club inspired many of the girls whose profits were small to send reports, altho they knew their chance of being listed among the prize winners was small. This information being of such a general nature proves convincingly that the farm flock pays and that raising purebreds is more profitable than keeping a mongrel flock.

Here are the first five prize winners in the open contest:

Name and County	Breed	Grade
Mable Weaver, Atchison;	R. I. Reds	99½
Gwendolyn White, Shawnee;	W. Leghorns	98
Ethel Agnew, Johnson;	White Rocks	97
Ruth Wheeler, Coffey;	R. I. Reds	96½
Marion Gregg, Crawford;	Barred Rocks	96

Ten additional prizes of \$1 each will go to the following girls: Ella Bailey, breeder of Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Atchison county; Mabel Peterson, McPherson county, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Beth Beckey, Leavenworth county, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons; Lillian Brun, Atchison county, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Marjorie Smith, Rice County, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Mabel Shaw, Johnson county, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Gertie Deay, Douglas county, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Edna McIlvain, Smith county, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Ethel Dykes, Stafford county, Buff Plymouth Rocks; Iva Zorn, Greenwood county, White Plymouth Rocks.

Mable Weaver, who has first place in the open contest wins a prize of \$20; Gwendolyn White, \$10; Ethel Agnew, \$5; Ruth Wheeler, \$3; Marion Gregg, \$2. The mothers of these girls receive the corresponding mothers' prizes—Mrs. Weaver, \$10; Mrs. White, \$5; Mrs. Agnew, \$3; Mrs. Wheeler, \$2; Mrs. Gregg, \$1. The mothers of the next nine prize winners receive \$1 prizes.

How They were Graded

According to the rules of the club, the contest was judged on the following basis:

	Points
Farm flock profit record.....	40
Contest pen profit record.....	40
Story and accuracy of reports.....	20

In grading the reports and stories the age of the contestant was taken into consideration. As the farm flocks differ greatly in number of chickens, the percentage of gain was used as the basis of grading.

Accuracy of reports holds an important place in the contest work, for the real value of keeping records consists in being accurate. The figures on the report blank reflect the value of the work the contestant has done. Contest stories, too, telling of the feed and care

given the chickens, are a valuable part of the work.

The contest pen record submitted by Mable Weaver shows a profit of \$149.30. Mable raised 75 chicks from her contest pen. When the contest closed December 14, the total weight of her contest pen and chickens which she had not sold was 412 pounds. In accordance with the rules of the club the value of the contest purebreds was estimated at double market price, profits added and expense deducted.

The farm flock profit record was the most interesting factor of the report of Gwendolyn White. When Gwendolyn entered the contest, the farm flock consisted of 125 hens and

Marion Gregg's profit of \$191.55 was made from 85 chickens which she raised from her contest pen. The farm flock profit was \$570.15 on an investment of \$199.75.

Gwendolyn White is a twice happy girl. Besides winning second place in the open contest a trio of Single Comb White Leghorns, valued at \$25, will be presented her by A. K. Sell of Fredonia, who offered this prize to the girl in the state making the best record with this breed of chickens. Thelma Keifer of Atchison county wins the prize Partridge Rock cockerel offered by Arthur A. Hedges of Dighton. Florence Madden of Atchison county wins the trio of Single Comb Brown



This Picture of Johnson County Girls was Taken at an Intercounty Picnic. Ollie Osborn is Third in the Front Row.

pullets and seven cocks and cockerels, valued at \$92.50. During the year eggs for sitting and breeding stock purchased amounted to \$118.25. Thus from an investment of \$210.75 the farm flock made a profit of \$1,096.31. Sale of chickens which amounted to \$820 was one of the principal items in this profit record. Mrs. White uses incubators and a large part of her profit is credited to the sale of baby chicks. The farm flock consists of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

From her contest pen, Ethel Agnew raised 95 chickens showing a profit of \$142.68. The farm flock profit was \$316.45. The flock at the beginning of the contest consisted of 70 hens and pullets, five cockerels, four ducks and two guineas, having a total value of \$79.50.

Disappointment in the line-up of the county work did not discourage Ruth Wheeler in raising purebreds. Altho she was a little late in entering the club, Ruth raised 100 chickens from her contest pen, her profit being \$119.63. The farm flock profit was \$217.82 on a valuation of \$87.90.

Leghorns offered by Mrs. T. M. Etherington of Hamilton, Kan.

Having made the highest contest pen profit record in the club, Ella Bailey will receive the profit record trophy cup. Ella raised 150 chickens from her pen of Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. She sold 23 pullets and 23 cockerels during the summer and fall and had 104 chickens left at the close of the contest December 14, which she valued at double market price in making out her annual report. The total weight of these chickens was 717 pounds.

Other Profits That Count

But profits from chickens are not all that count in the Capper Poultry club. There's the profit that every girl gains from association with other girls and in business training that has a value not to be estimated in dollars and cents. "Last year's work was a lesson to me that I shall never forget," said Ollie Osborn, leader of the Johnson county club, who won the beautiful pep trophy cup. "The older I grow the more I shall use this knowledge. When we had our second meeting we were to

elect officers and not a member would nominate a person. We were bashful and one waited for the other. The older folks started us finally. But it's different now. We have just as interesting meetings as any grown-ups, and I'm proud of it. 'Busy as beavers' is just what Johnson county club members are. When one thinks of some new idea she calls up another girl and soon it is O. K. and then here goes a letter to Bertha G. Schmidt telling her our new plans. Now Mr. Case has already promised to come with the trophy cup to Johnson county and we shall not take 'No' for an answer from our secretary. You just name the day and make any other suggestion you wish and we will do the rest. I think it would be fine for as many of the first 10 county leaders to meet together as possibly could, for I know they would all enjoy this meeting."

When Ollie received my telegram telling her that Johnson county had won the pep trophy she and all the family were ill with the influenza. "I was very sick when my uncle got the message from you," Ollie wrote, "and, say, I know if there was anything that would help the 'flu' that would!"

The Special County Prizes

There's county pride in other parts of the state, too. "I certainly do wish you could have seen Letha tonight just after she received your telegram," wrote Mrs. D. H. Emery, mother of Letha Emery, leader of the Crawford county club. "She was so delighted and overjoyed over the good news that Crawford county won the special county prizes that when she had hung up the telephone receiver she clapped her hands and jumped up and down. Her papa had gone to bed and she hastened to the bed room door to tell him the good news of Crawford county."

In Atchison county, too, there's rejoicing over the reward of efforts that were worth while. Where such a group of girls are associated together good results are bound to show up. Lillian Brun won county leader's second prize and also holds a place in the open contest. Ella Bailey won the profit trophy cup and ranks sixth in the open contest; Mable Weaver took first place in the open contest; Thelma Keifer won the Partridge Rock breeders' prize and Florence Madden won the Single Comb Brown Leghorn breeders' prize. Pep and good grades cannot be disassociated.

Every county in the state where a leader won a county leaders' prize has just cause for pride, for the contest was close and even leaders who did not hold rank among the first 10 deserve praise for the way in which they conducted their work.

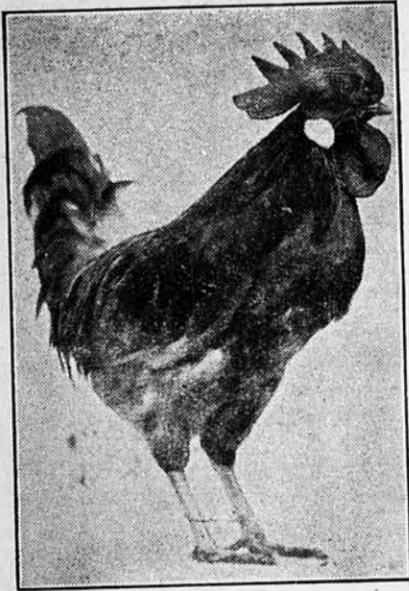
While there is greater interest in the club where the county organization is strong, the girl who works without helpers has the same opportunity of winning in the open contest as those who belong to a county club with complete membership. Altho working without team mates, Ruth Wheeler of Coffey county won fourth place and there were eight other prize winners enrolled in counties where the number of members was fewer than 10.

Applications for membership in the new club are arriving each day. They will continue to be accepted until April 1. Mothers, too, are lining up in the mothers' division in the finest kind of manner. Taking the farm flock out of the girls' contest will make the work much easier for them and it will also increase the interest of the mothers who decide to enter the mothers' division of the club.

Altho you may not yet have heard the knock of Opportunity at your door, she is knocking there always. Every day she stands outside your door and bids you win. There's room for 1,050 farm girls in the Capper Poultry club and every one of them may be a winner, for even if a cash prize cannot be awarded every contestant, experience in club work makes each girl richer by far.



Crawford County Girls Won the Special County Prizes. Letha Emery, Leader, is Third from the Left in the Front Row.



FOR THE last 10 years I have planned to winter about 150 laying hens. Some years the number has fallen slightly below that but on the whole it usually has been more than 150. This winter a recent careful count disclosed 178 thrifty looking hens and pullets. More than one-half the flock are pullets, while the rest are carefully culled young hens. I never keep a hen after she is 2 years old and I do not think there are more than two or three old hens in the flock. For 20 years I have kept the Barred Plymouth Rocks because I think they are the best all purpose farm fowls. I know that some of the Leghorn breeds will, perhaps, lay more eggs in the course of a year but they are very poor table fowls and are very hard to keep out of the garden and the berry patch. For the last 10 years I have used nothing but purebred males.

For a number of years the cost of feed has been mounting but the price of eggs and of poultry has kept pace with this and I rather think that a good flock of laying hens is today more profitable than ever before. I saw not long ago where Mr. McNeal answered a letter in which the writer said that Kansas would have been better off financially if there never had been a hen brought inside its borders. Mr. McNeal seemed rather in doubt as to the truth of this assertion but my opinion is that poultry flocks have paid as well as anything raised on our Kansas farms.

It is possible that if one would pen his fowls and buy all the feed they ate that the receipts from the flock would not equal the expense but on the average farm where any amount of livestock is fed a flock of 150 hens will pick up at least half their living from what would otherwise be waste. And in the summer the hens find a large part of their living in the adjoining fields where grasshoppers are often found in countless numbers. It is only by keeping fowls that we can get any return for the pasture we unwillingly provide these grasshoppers. It is from these two sources, the farm waste and insects, that poultry profit comes.

Keeping Accounts

While it is both possible and easy to keep an accurate account of the cash receipts but few keep any account of either the poultry or eggs used on the farm. I know that I do not do so. If I did, it would add largely to the right side of the balance sheet, for two families are supplied from the flock and both have eggs and chicken when they care for them. The poultry receipts on this farm for the last year have averaged fully \$3 for every hen. I have no means of knowing what the feed bill was, for I buy no grain and cannot afford to measure and account every day for the feed the hens get. But from a rather rough estimate I should say that my hens have not in the last year consumed feed amounting to more than \$1.50 apiece. The profit of \$1.50 for every hen thus shown represents the work in taking care of the flock, the cost of buildings and the waste feed the flock picks up. As I said in a preceding paragraph, if it were not for this waste, perhaps, the balance sheet would show up rather poorly.

I do not intend to keep my hens confined to their house a moment more than necessary. To keep a flock healthy and vigorous the hens must have range and so I let mine out for the day's run

The Farm Flock

Good Profits in Poultry May be Made in Kansas

By Harley Hatch

A Practical Farmer at Gridley, Kan.

on all except the very stormiest of weather. When it is snowing or the snow is deep and loose I am obliged to keep them in or else spend an hour or more every night getting the hens into the house. Of all the fools of the animal or fowl tribe that live on the farm an old hen in a snow drift is the biggest. But at all other times I let the fowls of the flock have their freedom.

In order to get the right fowls mated it often seems necessary to keep them penned by themselves but what we gain by so doing in purity of blood is nearly always lost in health and vigor. I would much rather fence in the garden and berry patch than to fence in the hens altho I know they are at times a considerable nuisance. The larger breeds of fowls can be permitted to run around the garden if a woven fence 4 feet high encloses it but if one has the smaller breeds another foot, or perhaps 2 feet should be added to the height.

In times like the present, when grain is rather scarce and very high in price I fear that many hens go hungry to bed. It does seem rather unprofitable to feed a flock well when they are laying but few eggs but it must be done if the hens are to begin laying early. If a flock is brought thru the winter on half rations it will take them 30 days to get in condition to lay when spring comes even if they then get plenty to eat. During such a wintry spell as we have had since December 20 it is not profitable to feed for eggs but the hens should have enough to keep good flesh on their bones and to give them strength and vigor when laying time comes. Unlike livestock, a hen does not show so readily the lack of feed; the thinner they get, the more their feathers fluff out so that a poor chicken often looks as large as a well fed one. If our hens showed up their lack of feed as do our livestock I imagine there would be some rather hard looking flocks when March 1 comes.

As to feeding for winter eggs I never have thought that it paid. It is true, eggs are usually very high in price then but the cost of producing an egg in winter, when snow covers the ground, is four times what it costs to produce an egg in warmer weather. Our hens usually begin to lay plentifully in February and they keep it up until molting time, when they will take about a 40-day lay-off no matter how they are fed. During the last year our hens began to lay heavily very early in February and they laid well all summer; never before have they laid so well during the heat of summer as they did the past season. I attribute this to the very large number of grasshoppers present. A hen had to put in only a very short time to fill her crop with grasshoppers. Not until well into October did our flock cease laying well and as a result they molted late and took their annual vacation in late October and November instead of 30 days earlier as they usually do. For these reasons as well as because of the high price of poultry products our flock was more profitable than ordinarily in 1918.

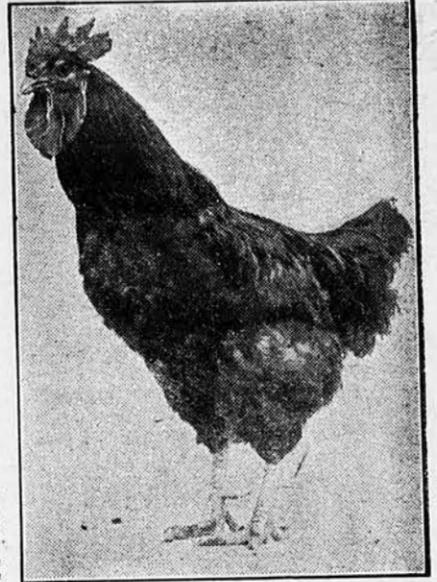
I buy very little poultry feed. About

all my expense in that line is wheat bran, which I keep before them all the time during the laying season. I have a self feeder with a hopper and this is kept supplied all the time. The other grain feeds are all farm raised and consist of corn, kafir, oats, wheat and rye. I fed virtually no wheat during the last year. A little which was scraped up around the straw stacks was all the chickens got. I have plenty of rye but I feed very little of it, as I consider rye the poorest of all grains for poultry. I don't know how it is with other flocks but mine pick up rye last of all when it is fed along with all the grains I have mentioned. Corn is a good winter feed and I always make that the night meal in winter time. It is heating and is relished more than any other grain by all kinds of fowls. The daily ration of the farm flock should by all means include some corn. Kafir is also good and is probably the best grain ration one can feed to poultry. This year oats are the most plentiful grain I have and I feed liberally of them every morning. But with chickens, as with every other thing that eats, a varied ration is the best and so we feed both corn, kafir, rye and oats. The hens have access at all times to all the alfalfa hay they can eat; I don't know just how much of the alfalfa leaves they eat but it must be considerable, for they are always to be found working around the alfalfa.

I believe during the next year at least, well cared for poultry will prove very profitable. I think that eggs are the most profitable part of the business but when one can get 50 cents for a 2-pound fry that part of the poultry industry is not to be overlooked. I have found it a good plan to hatch chicks with the incubator and then have them mothered by hens. By setting a number of hens at the same time with the incubator one can find mothers for the machine chickens. The average Plymouth Rock hen can hover 25 to 30 chickens without extending herself too far. Chickens can be hatched artificially with success but an artificial mother is not always successful. Of course it is not unusual for farmers to say that poultry on the farm is a losing proposition or that the chickens are eating their heads off. The farmer who makes such a statement either does not know how large the returns are or he is not getting the results that should be obtained. Prof. Ross Sherwood, of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, gives a very interesting account of the success of W. A. Horne and his wife, of Franklin county, that shows just what they have done with their flock of 275 Anconas.

"These fowls," says Prof. Sherwood, "were housed in economical houses. Mr. Horne realized, however, that exercise was necessary for success in the winter time. In order to supply this exercise he provided ample room for scratching. The shed used was made of baled hay or straw which was damaged so bad that it was worthless for other purposes. Altho this was a cheap shed it was very satisfactory.

"At no time did Mr. and Mrs. Horne



overlook the necessity of feeding a balanced feed. They used sour milk to supply the animal protein necessary for best results. If they had not had milk they would have fed meat scrap.

"This flock showed a very good production during the months of January and February when so many hens are not laying. The receipts from eggs sold these two months alone amounted to \$210.86 with a feed bill of only \$88.70. This \$210.86 does not include the eggs used at home and is the amount these eggs brought at a small town 1½ miles from the farm. This was where most of the poultry and eggs were sold.

"The hens were sold as soon as they were no longer profitable. In this instance it would seem that the hens were studied carefully and the short season layers were sold. This could be done profitably on any farm. When a hen stops laying early in the season and gets out of condition she should be sold rather than kept.

"The expense and income from the flock for the 10 months from January 1 to November 1, 1918, were: Value of eggs sold, \$707.54; poultry, \$157.89; eggs used at home, \$53.86; poultry used at home, \$34.67; increase in value of stock from January 1 to November 1, 1918, \$36.04. The total income from these amounted to \$990. The total cost of feed was \$435.24. Deducting the expense there was a profit of \$554.76.

A Little Girl's Success

Incubators are very convenient for hatching chicks but when not properly handled they do not hatch such strong, healthy chicks as do the mother hens. There are two kinds of incubators, hot air and hot water.

All incubators should be kept in a room with an even temperature. A cellar is usually the best place because the temperature is the same in the day as at night. They should be on a level floor, especially the hot air incubator. When not level the hot air would rise to the higher corner, making it warmer and causing the eggs in that corner to hatch before they should and the result would be weak chickens.

The temperature of the incubators should be 102 degrees or 103 degrees on the level of the top of the eggs. A pan of water with a sponge in it should be placed below the egg tray in a hot air incubator but in a hot water incubator the pan and sponge is placed above the eggs. This is done to keep the air moist.

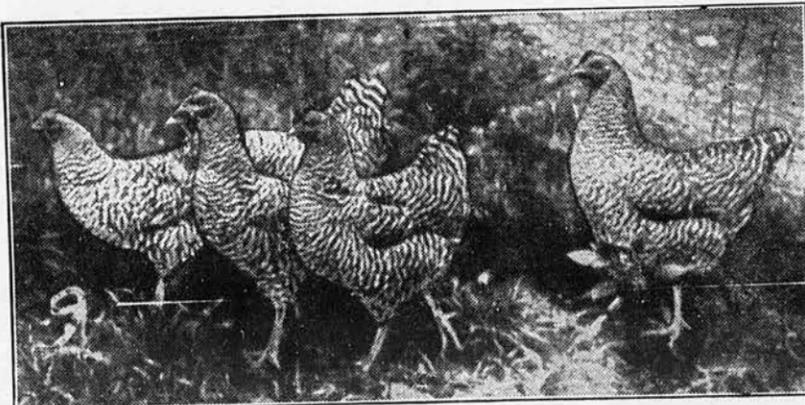
Beginning with the third day you should turn the eggs three times each day and once each day you should leave them out until they feel cool to the eyelids. This is the same as when the hen leaves the nest for food. When done so it results in a better hatch.

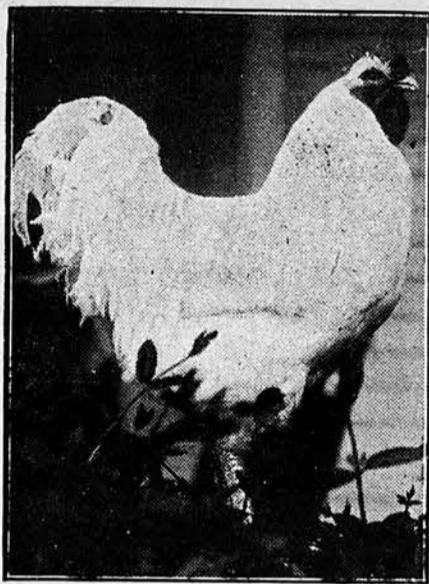
On the seventh and fourteenth days all infertile and dead eggs should be removed from the incubator. This gives more room for the eggs to hatch.

From the eighteenth day until the end of the period the turning and cooling should be stopped and the door kept closed. The temperature can run to 104 degrees or 105 degrees but no higher. On the seventeenth day the pan and sponge should be removed. Then the tray should be shifted so the chicks will drop down below into the nursery where they can have light.

Mildred M. Jones.

Parkerville, Kan.





THE ONLY way to insure satisfactory hatches with an incubator is to regulate the machine so the right degree of temperature is produced, and make certain the desired temperature is maintained. The temperature should not exceed 102 degrees the first week, as there is danger of overheating the eggs. With the beginning of the third week a uniform temperature of 103 degrees is preferable. This heat may be kept up until hatching time, when a temperature of 104 degrees "brings out the chicks."

Turning of the eggs may be started either the second or third day. They should be turned at least twice every 24 hours, and the attendant should handle them carefully. When cooling the eggs do not permit them to chill.

Follow the manufacturer's directions regarding ventilating the incubator, as all machines are not ventilated alike. There are so many different makes of incubators on the market that one set of rules cannot govern the operation of all of them. Manufacturers of the different machines have experimented until they have found the best methods of getting full hatches. They give plain directions with every machine, so that even the "amateur poultryman" can obtain good hatches with his mechanical hen.

Incubator chicks are fully the equal in every respect to those hatched under hens. By using an incubator the poultryman can get more chicks than could be hatched under 24 hens, and incubator chicks develop into thrifty, evenly matched flocks. An incubator insures early hatches.

How Hens Fail

When it comes to taking care of chicks, old hens are not always 100 per cent efficient. Occasionally they endeavor to get rid of "their charges" by leading them where hawks, rats, crows or skunks can feast on them at their leisure. When a sudden rain storm strikes, it often happens that the hens have led their flocks to a low place where death by drowning will be swift and thoro. It is also true that hens have a way of infesting lice.

The modern brooder offers advantages which the hen never will possess. A brooder is always ready to protect chicks from sudden storms, and it never wanders around the farm leading the young birds into various kinds of danger. A brooder serves to simplify the feeding of young chicks, and promotes the kind of comfort which results in rapid, even development of the flock. There are many brooders on the market today which provide the necessary degrees of temperature, and have good ventilation. Those who have used brooders with poor success probably over-estimated the capacity of the "chick refuge." Overcrowding a brooder will result in losses. Always follow the manufacturer's directions. When the chicks begin to grow provide more brooder space than was required the first 10 or 15 days.

Keep the floor covered with clean wheat chaff or straw. Keep all parts of the brooder perfectly clean, as filth will breed disease. In addition to supplying the chicks their regular food, keep grit in a shallow box on the feed room floor. A vessel of pure water should be ready for the chicks when they enter the feed room in search of refreshments.

In choosing an incubator be guided by length of time the machine has been in successful use and number of satis-

Our Baby Chicks

Hatching Without Hens is Easy and Insures Early Pullets

By J. K. Rodgers

And Other Practical Poultry Raisers

fied operators. Also get some expert's opinion if possible, then run it as the maker suggests. A cave or basement is the best place to operate the machine. Turn the eggs in the morning and while they are cooling, fill and trim the lamp wicks. By doing this in the morning, time is found to get any irregularity of temperature adjusted before night. I never turn eggs but once a day, but stir them gently with the palm of my hand whenever I open the machine. I always mark one side of eggs, so I know when they are really turned. If the air of the cave or basement is dry, I sprinkle the floor every few days. Don't be afraid of cooling the eggs, especially the last half of incubation. This helps to weaken the shell, making it easier for the chick to hatch. Do not think a good hatch is the result of luck, for this is not true. It is the reward of three weeks of faithful care and common sense, provided always that the eggs are all right. If you are not willing to look after the machine it will be best to let the old hens do the hatching. Forgetting and letting the heat get too high or run too low causes the loss of valuable eggs every year. I never have yet seen a coal oil incubator that would run the three weeks without some variation of temperature, but that makes little difference if the variation is not too great, nor for too long a time. The last time the eggs are turned spread papers in the bottom of the machine. After the hatch is over, remove papers and the cleaning is done.

Test the Eggs

I do not know whether or not it is of any value to test out the poor eggs, only it satisfies curiosity as to the proportion of fertile and infertile eggs. If they are taken out the others roll about more or less, especially when the hatch is in progress. If a pipped egg gets turned over the chick must turn in the shell and start a new opening. The hatching of that chick is delayed and the extra work weakens it, and many times it dies in the shell. Sometimes eggs that are pipped get telescoped by an empty shell and the chick smothered. If your cave is warm and you work rapidly, no harm results from removing the tray and taking the shell off the telescoped egg, but unless your eggs are very choice, it will be best to keep the tray inside and keep the door shut. Don't bother the machine too much when the eggs are hatching. Go away and let it alone. It pays to wait until the hatch is over before you try to count the chicks. After the eggs are hatched, remove the tray, place the chicks in the bottom of the incubator, and gradually lower the heat until at the end of 24 hours it is about 90 or 95 degrees, but be governed by the chicks. If they huddle together they are too cold; if panting, too warm. Use judgment, as it is important to get them hardened to a lower temperature before taking them from the machine. Get the brooder warmed to about 98 degrees, place the chicks in a warm basket or tub, cover warmly, and put at once under the hover. Don't let them get chilled or you will have trouble. Remember chicks are babies

and need the proper warmth and food during their baby days. If they get it they live and grow; if not, they can die surprisingly easy. Don't fill your mind full of fancy incubator theories and air cell nonsense. If you supply the proper heat, nature will take perfect care of the air cell. Don't let your enthusiasm, in caring for the incubator, wane after the first week, and then neglect your work. There's no royal road to good hatches; nothing but regular, careful attention to your work will bring success. Mrs. W. W. Cooke. Beloit, Kan.

My Mechanical Hen

If you had a good 240-egg incubator it would take 16 hens with 15 eggs under each to cover this number of eggs. Two or three hens will go to setting this week, two or three the next, and so thru the season until you have enough hens. Then the chicks will be of all ages and sizes. But with the incubator they are all hatched at once and all are of the same size. A good incubator will hatch every fertile egg, if you simply follow directions.

Bowel trouble in incubator chicks seems to be the worst thing with which the poultry raiser has to contend, but it is not the fault of the incubator. Try this, and then see how your flocks will increase.

Follow directions with your incubator; the men who made it know what they are talking about. Get yourself a good egg tester—a daylight tester, if possible. Test all eggs before placing them in incubator, to see that none have faulty shells, blood spots, or eggs in which incubation has already started. The latter is very common with summer eggs. Sometimes you will find them where the germ is still alive, after being in the egg basket over night, or even longer. Again, the germ is dead, which can readily be detected with a daylight egg tester. Of course this egg will soon rot, filling the incubator with foul air. If care is not taken, it will be passed as a clear egg, for the germ is not visible without the aid of the strong lens in the tester.

Overheating kills many chicks, also weakens all it does not kill. And those weak ones succumb almost at once to disease. Most overheated eggs are caused by laying the thermometer on a dead egg, which is always cold, then running the temperature down. Consequently you keep turning the blaze higher to raise the mercury, and—the live eggs are overheated.

Test out all infertile or cold eggs every 36 to 48 hours. You will then lose all dread of bowel trouble in the baby chicks.

Mrs. Mattie Whitescarver.
Galena, Kan.

Uses Capons for Mothers

When hatching chicks with an incubator there are three important things to consider: selection of a good machine, good eggs, care and attention during incubation. The first thing I do when I am ready to set my incubator in the spring, which is as early



as I can get the eggs, is to air and disinfect the machine thoroly for two or three days, fill tank with water, see that the lamp is in good condition, and also that it has a new wick and oil.

I usually fill the tank with warm water, for I can get the temperature up a day earlier. When I am sure the thermometer registers 101 degrees, lying on the egg tray, then I place the eggs.

I always select nice, smooth eggs, gather them twice a day, wrap and keep them warm until ready to place. Always set the incubator of a morning, then you have the day to watch it. The temperature is usually raised by evening and from then on I have no trouble with the temperature.

I keep the temperature as near as possible from 101 to 102 the first week, 102 to 103 the second week, 103 to 105 until the hatch is off.

Last spring I set it twice and had almost every fertile egg hatch; only lost two chickens in the shell the second time. I always test the eggs the seventh and fourteenth days, and turn them twice a day after the second day until the seventeenth day.

After the first week, air them about 30 minutes, or according to the temperature of the room. I also sprinkle them once a day after the first week until they begin to pip.

Moisture is Required

On the nineteenth day I wring an outing cloth out of warm water and lay it on the eggs in incubator until the moisture is absorbed; repeat this, then remove, and I never open it until I am sure the hatch is complete. The thermometer I previously place on a wire where it can be seen.

As the little chicks hatch they will drop to the nursery. I leave them there until they are 24 hours old, then I remove them to boxes in a warm room and give them clean sand and charcoal. For the first feed they are given dry bran, pin head oats and fresh water about five times a day. In a few days I give them cornbread. In two or three weeks I gradually give them some grain.

Always keep plenty of fresh water, bran and chicken grit before them. I have had good success with adaptable hovers but also use capons to care for the chicks. Mrs. T. S. Ellis. Welch, Okla.

An Arkansas Experience.

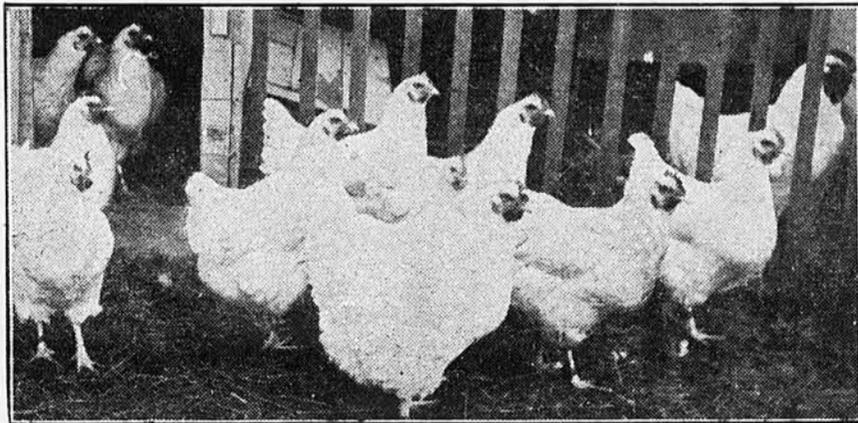
I desire to tell you of my success with my incubator. I have two very trusty machines. One of them I bought more than 10 years ago. The last one I have had for more than three years.

I have from 300 to 400 hens and pullets that were hatched by my incubators. I got from 90 to 100 eggs a day from my Single Comb Leghorns in December and January. Later they will increase in egg production, as not all of the hens had stopped molting in December.

I use trap nests and expect to have some extra good eggs for hatching in the spring. It will be a pleasure to me to write anyone who desires to know something more about my experience with incubators.

Mrs. Wm. Robinson.
Gravette, Ark.

Tell us what you think of the present war taxes and give us your opinion in regard to the best way of reducing them without impairing our national credit.



Harry Asked Me to Write an Advertisement to Mail and Breeze Readers

It Was a Big Job, but Here's the Story



MRS. H. H. JOHNSON

I AM going to talk to business women. That means to every woman reader of this paper, for I believe every woman has got to have a business man's head this year.

Maybe this will interest a few men readers, too, and if so, they are mighty welcome. They will find their time well spent; but read my story.

Food production is the biggest business in the world. It's more important than making steel and iron, running railroads, mining coal, putting up buildings, or doing anything else, for all these industries could not be possible if some one did not produce food.

I want to help you become a bigger food producer this year. And I am going to help you make more money, too.

Raise More Poultry

I asked Mother Johnson, who lives next door to us, what she thought poultry raisers were going to do this year. She said: "I am no prophet, but, when less than 25c will produce a bird worth \$1.00 or more, or feed a laying hen that will give five or six dozen eggs in two or three months, one does not have to guess at whether poultry raisers will make money. They should make more this year than ever before."

I don't know a better business that one could take up. Poultry meat is the quickest meat that one can produce. From a basketful of eggs you can have birds ready for market in six or eight months. Do you know of any other meat animal that can be matured in that time? And do you know of any other animal that can be produced for so little compared with the price you get?

Have A Business Of Your Own

Make poultry raising on your farm a business proposition. Here is your opportunity to build a profitable business right in your own backyard. A business that's applauded from one end of the country to the other because it means food production.

But I can hear farm women say, "I am already raising poultry." I mean raise more poultry. Mother Johnson had 800 chickens one year and 1100 another year, and as a girl I myself took care of about 700 year after year for father before he started in the fancy poultry business.

You can find the time and you will find there's money in it. It will be an interesting way

to get away from indoor work, and if you don't do more than make enough to pay your household expenses it will still be a mighty good business. One of our customers, Mrs. Rose Knauss of Altoona, Pa., cleared enough off the sale of her Black Polish pure breeds in one season to build herself a fine new house. She came into national fame selling one bunch of five fowls for \$2900.

Mrs. Albert Ray of Delavan, Kansas, made a specialty of White Leghorns and Bronze turkeys, and put her family through college, partly from poultry profits.

Mrs. A. M. Anderson, of Holdingford, Minn., writes: "We set our Old Trusty only twice, with 108 eggs each time, and our profits were \$192.21."

Thomas Ashley of Kimball, S. D., writes: "Using only one Old Trusty in 1917 we sold \$350 in eggs, \$200 in roosters, \$200 this fall in hens, and fries and eggs used in the home and eggs for hatching would come to at least \$100. (\$850 in all.) This year I used two Old Trustys, raised 700 chickens and consider them now worth one dollar apiece."

But I could quote hundreds of letters like these. They all show what one can do. But why not see what you can do? Write and let me help you get started. I want to help more women to become money-making poultry raisers this year. And I have made the plans for them. Let me tell you what they are.

Ask For Our Book, It Will Help You

I am never afraid to send this book to anyone. I know it will help. It deals with practical poultry raising. Not as a fancy art or a something that requires lots of time, but gives simple, everyday helpful suggestions which 99 people out of 100 want to make a success. Size, 9 x 12 inches. It's a bigger and better book than the Johnsons ever published before, and this is their 27th year in the business. We mail it free to anyone who will send their name and address.

Old Trusty—Freight or Express Prepaid

I could say a whole lot about Old Trusty—how well it's made, how dependable it is, how well it satisfies our 800,000 customers, how easy it is to understand and operate and how it shells out big hatches in any weather, but I'll leave that for our book. We build Old Trusty in handy home sizes, with or without the galvanized metal cover. We have the size to fit your needs and at a price that fits your purse. But that's for our book to tell you. All I want to do is to show up the money-making possibilities in poultry raising.

Have I interested you? Write and tell me. I'll be glad to hear from you. Tell me something about your poultry, if you have any. The man or woman raising poultry is in the greatest business in the world—that of food production. Write and let me tell you more about it.

Yours truly,
MRS. H. H. JOHNSON



I asked Mrs. Johnson to give you a woman's idea of poultry raising as a business. Send for our new book and let us tell you more about it. We are glad to mail it free. Send in your name today.
HARRY JOHNSON
"The Incubator Man."



M. M. JOHNSON COMPANY
CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA

Old Trusty

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Winner of every Gold Medal offered by the Davenport, Iowa, Poultry Show. Five Medals, one each year for best hatch in the Show Room.

Send and Get Our Book Free

We wrote and printed this book ourselves, from our own experience, and the successes of Johnson customers from coast to coast. Send and get a copy. We will be glad if you will tell us about your poultry when you write. Ask for Book No. 19F

M. M. Johnson Company
Clay Center, Nebraska

Please send me your 1919 Book No. 19F

Name.....

Address.....

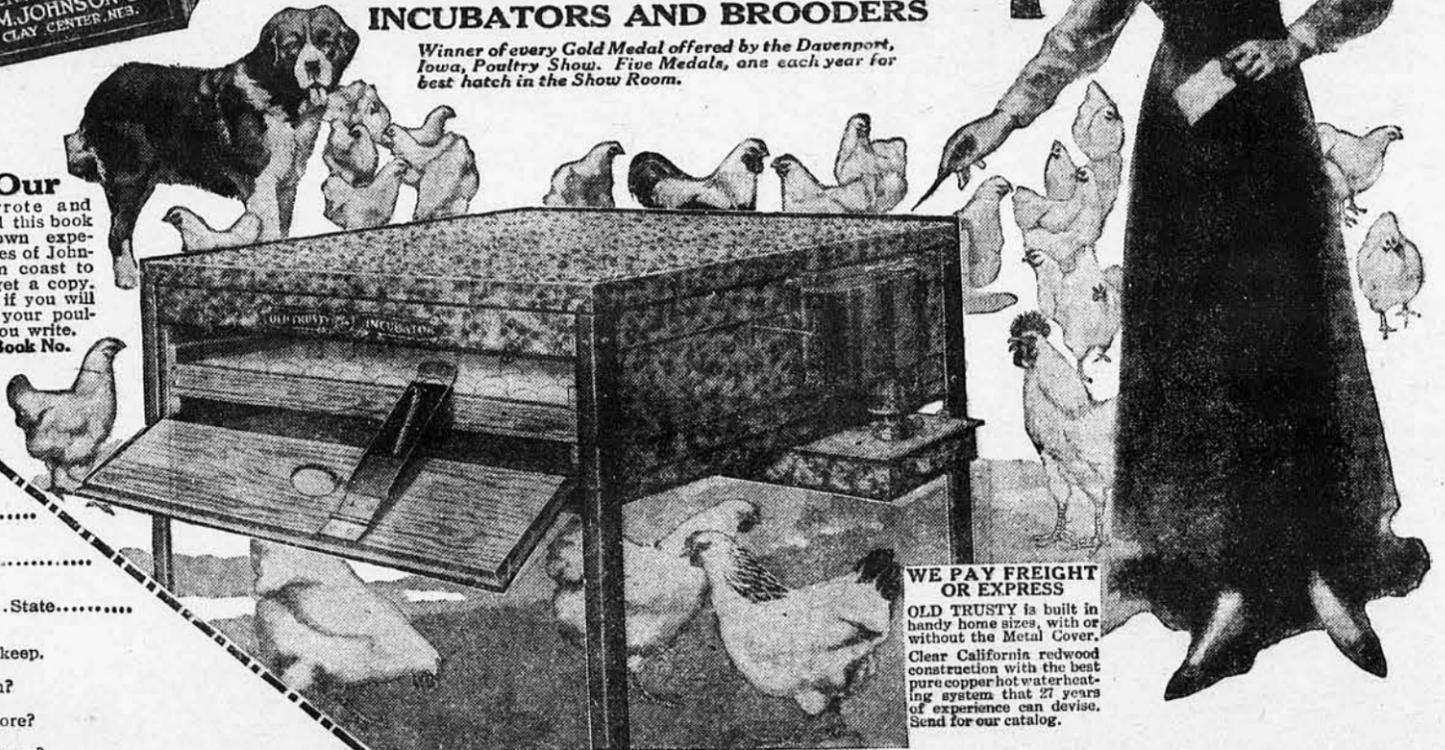
Town.....State.....

Tell us how many chickens you keep.

Do you live in town or on a farm?

Have you used an incubator before?

What breed of chickens do you keep?



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The Farm Poultry Record

All Profits and Losses Must be Seen at a Glance

BY MRS. L. N. AMBLER
And Other Practical Poultry Raisers

ARE you keeping a record of your poultry work? If not, try it once. For the past three years I have kept records more or less complete, of my poultry, and think that it has been a great advantage to me.

The first year I kept a very simple record and found it so satisfactory that the second year I made it more complete. I included the following items. Daily eggs gathered, eggs sold, chickens sold, expenses, eggs set, chicks hatched, chicks dying in the shells, infertile eggs, and other unhatched eggs.

Now of what advantage was it to me? Here are some of the questions I ask myself: "Are my hens laying as many eggs this month as they did the same month last year?" My record tells me and gives the reason. "Are my chickens clearing above expenses enough to pay for my work?" In hatching season I take my record and ask: "Am I hatching as many chicks this year as last?" "Are as many dying in the shells?" If too many are lost I ask "What changes do I need to make in operating the incubator?" Then I ask: "Am I raising as many chickens?"

Every question has an answer and I try to find it. As questions arise thru the year I refer to my record to see whether I'm gaining over last year. It's too much work to raise chickens and not know whether the work is paying, and there's always room to improve. I would urge every woman to keep a record just once and study it then she would need no urging the second year. If your chickens aren't paying, why not? Study them and make them pay, or sell them. Don't work for nothing.

Makes Daily Entries

I suppose my way of keeping accounts would be laughed to scorn by a professional bookkeeper, but it may appeal to busy farm folks. It is accurate, takes very little time and has the whole year's work summed up very concisely. First hang a calendar and a pencil in a convenient place by the kitchen cabinet. Mark down every day the number of eggs used by the family and also the number of fowls consumed.

Every week these items should be credited to the poultry account. Every Saturday I put down on small slips of paper all of the sales of the week. These slips are placed in a box kept for that purpose. A rubber band is put around the slips to keep them in order.

At the end of the year, take a large card or use the back of the calendar, and make out the complete record. Have one person read off the slips in the box while another person puts down all the items in the proper columns. Then add the columns and deduct the expense account and you will have the amount you have made during the year. It will take but a few minutes every day to make these records I have suggested, and they will show whether your work is conducted at a profit or a loss.

Hays, Kan. Mrs. B. C. Moore.

Made \$213.12 a Year

As I have kept record of all poultry and eggs sold for past 16 years I may be able to impart a few ideas to any one wishing to try my plan. I find keeping such records to be a great incentive to the work.

I began with January and kept account of all sales made of poultry and eggs thruout the year, and also price for same. All stock bought during the year is deducted from income at end of year. Thus you may know what your poultry is netting you from year to year.

If you wish you may keep account of feed used, and make an estimate of cost of feeding. But where you are feeding cattle or hogs and the chickens eat with them it is a little hard to get a true estimate.

I started in 1902 with 24 hens and kept from 100 to 200 chickens a year. From the increase last year from 200 hens I sold \$505.42 worth of poultry

and eggs and in the 16 years I have received \$3,409.94 or an average of \$213.12 a year. This does not include poultry or eggs used in family of six persons.

I find those interested enough to keep account in this way seem to do better and take greater interest in the work.

Mrs. A. E. Horn.

R. 4, Miltonvale, Kan.

A Great Need

One of the greatest needs of the poultry raiser is a record of his flock to show whether his birds were an expense to him or whether they have paid a profit.

The blanks necessary are the following: Monthly sheet, yearly summary sheet, inventory sheet, balance sheet and egg record. The monthly sheet is an itemized list of the month. The egg record shows the number of eggs laid every day of the year. I begin the first of the year with new blanks and keep track of every thing concerning the poultry. The records may be made on ordinary paper or a blank book.

Where blank books are used, one side may be used for the debit side and the other side for credit, but if common paper is used it must be ruled for different spaces. Things to be put on records are: eggs laid, used and sold; chickens used and sold; feed, new buildings, netting for poultry yard and other things you think necessary.

Louise Simon.

R. 3, Canute, Okla.

Note Book Record

In keeping books I use an ordinary composition book which I like because it can be arranged to suit the needs of every one. I rule off a margin on each side of the page. In the left hand margin I put the date of sale or purchase made that day. In the right hand margin I put the amount received or paid out. In the space between the two margins I write the name of the thing bought or sold. Separate columns are made in the right hand margin for debits and credits. At the end of the month each column is added and the difference shown. At the end of the year it is an easy matter to add up the amounts for the various months and get the total record for the year.

Lewis Hejtmanek.

Delia, Kan.

Uses a Calendar

My method of keeping books for my chickens is to get a large calendar, with plenty of white space around the figures and then paste a piece of white paper above figures on which to write down cost of feed and price of chickens sold. Hang a pencil on a string by the calendar and it is very easy to set down each day number of eggs laid, used or set. Add up each week. At the end of each month turn up the December month and put the month totals on the back and at the end of the year you have the entire record there and can see just what you have done. Don't tear off any of the leaves, just pin them up. When the year is ended put the calendar records away for future reference. I have mine for the last five years and know there is money in chickens when your hens make \$3 a head more than cost of feed.

Mrs. F. J. Holmes.

Monument, Kan.

Another Idea

I have tried different methods of keeping books and records. Being a very busy woman on a farm last year, I tried a new way that proved very successful for me. In my writing desk I set apart four small compartments for my chicken letters. When I received letters, I wrote across the envelopes the names of the writers and their addresses and what they wanted. If there was money enclosed I marked the amount and date. Letters were placed in No. 1 compartment.

Letters of inquiry were marked as such, answered and placed in No. 2. The letters or orders that were to be filled at a later date were placed in

No. 3. After shipment the letter was marked on the back, "Order Filled and Shipped" with the date and placed on file in compartment No. 4. Much time was saved by this method. I never neglected any letters received. They were arranged the same day they were received and within the hour if possible.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Erie, Kan.

Profit and Loss Plan

I keep my books and poultry records on the profit and loss plan. I keep an account of all poultry hatched, and raised and also of those lost by accident and disease. Thru this method I know just how many I lose by hawks, crows and other vermin. I keep a record of all poultry marketed and consumed for family use. I keep an account of all eggs used for hatching, all eggs marketed and all eggs used for family use and also of all the infertile ones. I keep account of everything that is fed the poultry in any form. I keep my debit and credit pages in regular bookkeeping form; therefore I know just what my profit and loss is, and just where I stand with my poultry. And by keeping books no matter how high priced poultry feed is, a person knows how much he is making and what a pleasure it is to work with poultry.

Lucas, Kan. Mrs. W. E. Bretz.

An Easy Method

As I have been a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for a number of years I will give my simple method of keeping books and poultry records. I find this much more convenient than having a ledger. I get a calendar from the drug store with large figures and hang it in my kitchen, and each day I put down the number of eggs gathered and the amount sold with prices received. And as the months pass I turn the leaves over instead of tearing them off. In this way I have the year's record of what I received each month and also the number of eggs used in my home. Please try this as I am sure you will find it very satisfactory.

Mrs. John S. Barker.

R. 3, Pratt, Kan.

Wrong Answer

"Any of you got a very old uniform?" asked the sergeant.

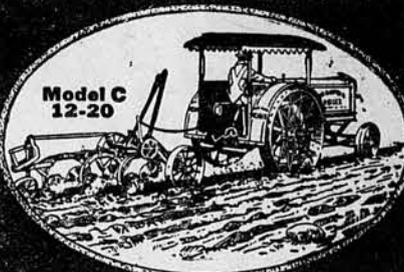
A private, scenting a new one, proudly displayed his frayed edges and stains.

"It isn't fit for much, is it?" commented the sergeant. "Parade at two-thirty for a coal-fatigue."—Tit-Bits.

Write us about your most profitable crop in 1918. Your experience may help some one else.

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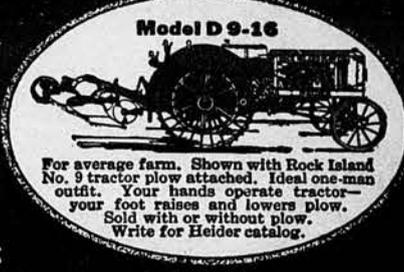


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Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Capper Pig Club News

Lincoln Leader Tells How He Made Money and Friends

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

A REAL ESTATE agent in Lincoln county probably would tell a prospective buyer about the fine farming land out there, the big crops of grain grown, and the profitable livestock produced. He probably would forget to tell about the best product of the county—the boys and girls. There are many hustling chaps in that county, of course, but so far I know only a few of them. The one I feel best acquainted with is John Philip Ackerman of Lincoln.

To anyone who knows Capper Pig club history it isn't necessary to explain that John Philip is the peppy lad who led his club to second place in the race for the pep trophy in 1917, and despite the discouragement of

make a complete club. Producing pork is patriotic and I would like to see Lincoln county at the top in this as it has been in the other drives. You can borrow money from Arthur Capper as I did, insure your sow against death at farrowing time, and you stand a chance to win part of the \$1,000 in prizes. If you wish to know more about the club you may ask Lewis Schmidt, Lionel Holm, Ivan Peterson or myself. Earle H. Whitman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., is club manager, and will be glad to help you. Just fill out and send him the blank below and you won't have to ask your dad for spending money.

"John Philip Ackerman."



Elwood Schultz of Jefferson County

having only three teammates in 1918 placed his county with the first 10. John Philip is unable to line up for a third year of work, but it is his hope that his county will have a complete membership for 1919. He isn't content with hoping, tho, for with the co-operation of the editor of the Lincoln Republican he published a letter to all Lincoln county boys, together with the application blank to send to the contest manager. The letter is sufficient proof to any boy that Capper Pig club work is worth while, and I want Kansas boys to read it. Here it is:

"Dear Boys of Lincoln County:

"I joined the Capper Pig club in 1916. That year I borrowed \$35 from Governor Capper at 6 per cent interest, with just my own signature. Bought a sow from Grant Crawford. My sow farrowed seven pigs, and I saved four. I made a profit of \$140 on my pigs and increased value of my sow. I sold two pigs for \$85 and one for \$60. We butchered the other. I paid my note and will use the rest for high school expenses.

"This year I have six pigs weighing 987 pounds. If I get 17 cents a pound for them I will have a profit of \$78, including \$8 in prizes won at the Lincoln county fair. I will invest the majority of this in baby bonds. I sold one of my fall litter for \$4.50, and have six left. I have had to keep records, but record keeping and letter writing are educational. The club holds meetings and has lots of fun. We made new friends. Ten members

Almost before we realize the fact, March 1 is going to be with us, and that's the end of the opportunity for enrolling in the Capper Pig club for 1919. More boys are applying for membership every day, but only a few counties have complete teams, so there's lots of room for every wide-awake hustler who wishes to take advantage of a chance to make money and have a lot of fun while he's doing it. I know of several boys who are making records that will win for them the coveted appointment as county leader next spring, by working for more boys in their counties. County leaders should not forget that they hold their positions until new leaders are selected in the spring, and that they may do much toward "cinching" the office by showing the club manager that they are working for a successful team. And in the same way, new as well as old members who are not leaders have just as good a chance to make a showing that will count.

A section of the rules worth remembering is the paragraph permitting the enrollment as an active competitor for all prizes boys who have been in the club work two years or more but who belong to the father and son department. And don't forget that the work in that department this year consists of the son entering a single sow and keeping records on her and her litter, but that the father is to enter the entire farm herd March 1. Since the last report, we have received two valuable additions to this department. Glen Schwandt and his father, Emil Schwandt, of Pottawatomie county have lined up for a second year of work. The failure of the boys of that county to win the pep trophy isn't going to discourage them. "Congratulations to Loren Townsend and Cloud county," writes Glen. "We were disappointed, but you watch us go after the cup this year." Arthur Hoopes and his father, Ray Hoopes, of Douglas county are new members of the father and son department. This is Arthur's third year, and he says he and his dad are going in to win.

One of the most enthusiastic workers for the success of the pig club in 1918 was Elwood Shultz of Jefferson county. This hustling chap produced 1,040 pounds of pork and showed a total net profit of \$188 for his Polands.

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Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....county in the Capper.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club)

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

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian.

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.



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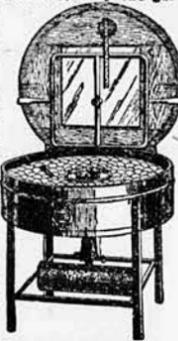
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To Keep Chickens at Home

Good Fencing and Proper Feeds Must be Provided

BY C. T. PATTERSON
Written Especially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze

TO FIND satisfactory fencing for poultry is a problem which confronts almost everyone who keeps any number of chickens. This question should be considered in two ways—first, to keep chickens in a pen; and second to keep chickens out of the yard, garden and flower beds.

One of the first points to be considered is that chickens follow their instincts, one of the strongest being the appetite and that nature gave the fowl two methods of moving about—one the use of feet for walking and the other wings for flying.

The first thing to do in controlling the hen is to supply her with everything her system requires, then her desires are to stay where she can get all the comforts of life. It is interesting to note that hens seldom if ever rise into the air and fly over a fence and light on the other side but fly to some object on top of the fence then fly down on the other side. Owing to this fact, woven wire makes a very satisfactory fence for hens.

The Patterson Leghorn Farm is fenced with woven wire fence 58 inches high. The hens were placed in these

where steel posts are used. This pen is large enough so that the hens have good range and they don't put forth much effort to get out.

Altho the fence may be properly constructed, there are a few hens which learn to climb the wire and get over and it becomes necessary to tie or clip one wing. If the bird is to be shown at a poultry show tie the wing; use a soft cloth band and place it around her wing close to her body, cross it and tie around the feathers on outer joint of the wing. If the wing is clipped it disqualifies the bird in the show.

If the bird is not to be shown but is to be trapnested and you wish to clip one wing clip the right one for the left one is usually caught in releasing the hen from the nest.

The same principles hold true in fencing to keep hens out of the yard and garden, that are used to keep hens in a pen. In fencing to keep hens in a pen or out of a garden or yard it should be remembered that a hen follows her instincts instead of any teaching or training we may give. that her appetite is perhaps her strongest



Here is a Partial View of the Patterson Leghorn Farm. This Fence is Made of Woven Wire 58 Inches High and is Satisfactory.

pens and marked for identification and a record kept to see how many would get over the fence. During the first month 12 per cent of the hens went over. During the third month only 3 per cent went over, and during the sixth month less than 1 per cent went over the fence.

I have one group of Leghorn pullets which are kept in a pen 60 by 90 feet. An abundant supply of feed, water, grit and shade are supplied which makes them happy so they don't try to get out. Much can be done to keep the hens at home by properly arranging the yards and fixing the corners.

In some of my pens the poultry house is divided into two rooms by a partition and the yard is divided into two parts by a fence which goes to the middle of the house. Small doors or exits for the hens are in the corners formed by the fence and the house.

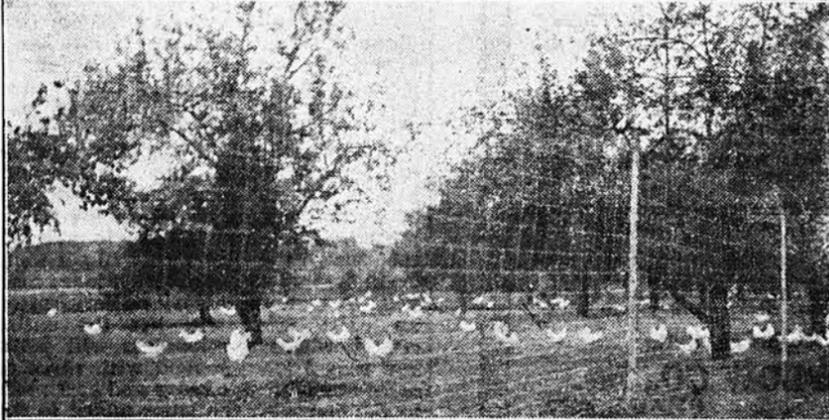
A hen usually goes in the direction of least resistance so she follows along the fence till she comes to the house and goes into the house instead of going over the fence. The same principle should be used at the corners by fixing a board or brace in the corner for the hens to fly on, yet have the corner covered over with wire so she can't get over. The hens invariably follow along the fence trying to find something to fly on and will go to this place in the corner and finding she cannot get out there gives up.

One of my pens has a good fence

instinct and that her legs and wings take her where she can satisfy this appetite. Therefore, make the conditions in the pen such that if one accidentally gets out she will try to get back to get something to eat, then there will be no trouble in keeping hens in a pen.

To Study Seed Situation

The United States Department of Agriculture has sent two of its experts to Europe to get information concerning clover, grass and vegetable seed stocks and requirements in the various European countries. These men—Dr. A. J. Pieters, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and W. A. Wheeler, of the Bureau of Markets—sailed for Europe December 30. They expect to visit Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Denmark, and the immediately important matters of information that they gather will be cabled to Washington for use by the Department of Agriculture, the War Trade Board and other governmental agencies in shaping the export policy as to certain kinds of seed. The information will then be disseminated to the seed trade in order that a better general idea may be had of the probable future requirements for field and vegetable seed for 1919. This information will be of great value to the farmers, as well as the seed houses, and will result in a better understanding of the situation.



This Yard Has a High Wire Fence with Steel Posts and as the Hens are Well Fed and Have Good Range They Do Not Try to Get Out.

8988 Eggs from 125 Hens

Mrs. W. S. Deahl, of Exline, Ia., writes: "Since using 'More Eggs' I have got more eggs than any time I have been in the poultry business, about thirty years. Since the 15th of March to November 16th I have marketed seven hundred and forty-nine dozen eggs and only have one hundred and twenty-five hens. I highly recommend 'More Eggs' Tonic to all poultry raisers." You can do as well. In fact, any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 9671 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get three regular \$1 packages on special discount for a season's supply. A million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" cost you nothing. Send \$2.25 today or ask Mr. Reefer to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

Writes a Kansas Man
I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it. A. G. THODE, Sterling, Kan., R. No. 2, Box 47.

Poultry Raisers Write from All Parts of the U. S.

Wonderful Results of More Eggs

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens
The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal. EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs
I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs. MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package
Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs. A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

Five Times as Many Eggs Since Using "More Eggs" Tonic
Since using "More Eggs" do not think there is one chicken that is not laying. We get from forty to fifty eggs per day. Before using "More Eggs" we were getting eight and nine eggs per day. A. P. WOODARD, St. Cloud, Fla.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor
I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I've paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42 1/2 dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1 1/2 dozen left. MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

Increase from 2 to 45 Eggs a Day
Reefer's Hatchery:
Since I began the use of your "More Eggs" Tonic, 2 weeks ago, I am getting 45 eggs a day, and before I was only getting 2 or 3 a day. Yours truly, DORA PHILLIPS, Derby, Iowa.

15 Hens—310 Eggs
I used "More Eggs" Tonic and in the month of January from 15 hens I got 310 eggs. MRS. C. R. STOUGHTON, Turners Falls, Mass.

From No Eggs to 37 Eggs a Day
That "More Eggs" Tonic I got at while back is just simply grand; the best thing I have ever used. When I started using it they did not lay at all; now I get 37 eggs a day. EDGAR A. J. LINNIGER, Elwood, Ind.

More Than Doubled in Eggs
I am very much pleased with your "More Eggs" Tonic. My hens have more than doubled up in their eggs. L. D. NICHOLS, Mendon, Ill.

126 Eggs in 5 Days
I wouldn't try to raise chickens without "More Eggs," which means more money. I use it right along. I have 33 hens and in 5 days have gotten 10 1/2 dozen eggs, or 126. MRS. J. O. OAKES, Salina, Okla.

75% Laid Every Day
The "More Eggs" I ordered from you last winter proved out very satisfactory. Fully 75 per cent of my hens laid every day. H. C. RADER, Greenville, Tenn.

Order Today!

Send a dollar today for a full-size package of "More Eggs" tonic. Or better yet, send \$2.25 at special discount on three packages for a season's supply. Order now and start your hens making money for you. You run no risk. A Million-Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. [Whether you order "More Eggs" now or not, mark on the coupon for Mr. Reefer to send you absolutely free his valuable poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.] Act NOW. Pin a dollar bill to the coupon. Or take advantage of the discount and send \$2.25 for three full-size \$1 packages. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer NOW. Today!

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, 9671 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed \$1.00 for one full-size package of "More Eggs" Tonic
and \$2.25 for three full-size \$1.00 packages of "More Eggs" on special discount.

(Mark X in the square opposite order you want.)
Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way.

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

Poultry Book FREE If you don't want to try this Bank Guaranteed egg producer at least put an X here for me to send you my poultry book FREE.

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When Plowing**

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This keeps the tractor standing straight, and eliminates any of the side thrust on bearings that is always present in tractors where they lean over because of a driver running in the furrow.

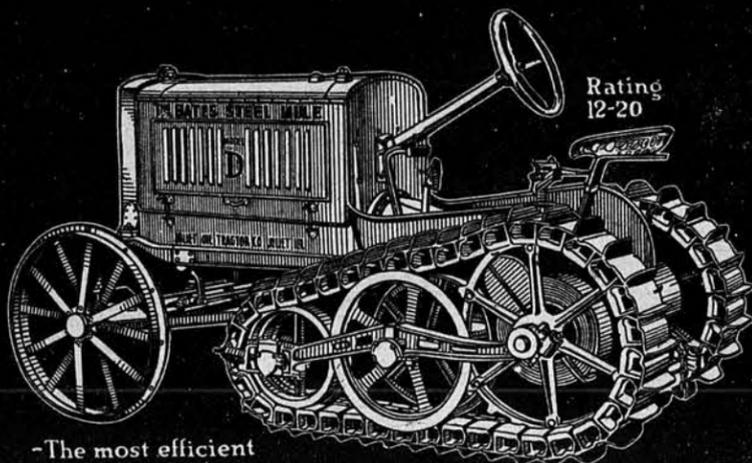
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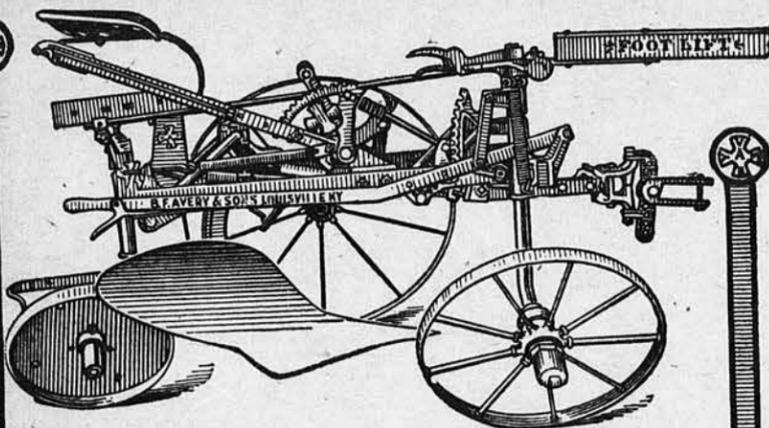
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are the fruit of 93 years' experience in plow making. They have every feature you expect in a down-to-date plow—fine turning qualities, light draft, high and easy lift, and durability that comes from a safe margin of strength in every part subject to strain.

They can be set so the beams lift independently of the frame, or so beams and frame lift in unison. All levers are on right-hand side.

Front furrow axle is 1½ inches in diameter—stronger than on any other foot lift plow. It won't bend or spring in the hardest plowing.

These plows are fitted with the famous Avery quick-detachable shares in which simplicity and convenience are combined with great strength. Shares are changed without removing a bolt or nut and without getting down under the plow bottom.

If your dealer can't show you these plows, write

B. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO., Inc.
KANSAS CITY, MO. OMAHA, NEB.

Fitting the Land for Trees

How to Plant Successfully in Hardpan Soils

BY GARRETT M. STACK
Practical Agricultural Engineer

DYNAMITE is being used very extensively all over the United States in planting fruit trees. Some of the largest nurseries in the country advocate it and some of the most prominent commercial orchards are using the method exclusively in their new plantings. In fact nurserymen gradually are being convinced that dynamite is an economical means of clearing new land especially where they desire to prepare it in a given time. The advanced cost of common labor, together with the fact that labor is scarce even at a price commensurate with its value, has been the means of favoring any mechanical method that would require less hands even if the cost was equal. Dynamite has come into more general use in agriculture because the farmer has been truthfully shown that he cannot cope with stone and stump economically by man strength. Dynamite reaches under the plow sole and prepares the depths of soil under the farm that were formerly unproductive. It is my experience that the nurseryman with his intensive plant farm can make use of dynamite advantageously in subsoiling old land and preparing new land to receive nursery plants.

A Nurseryman's Experience

The proprietors of the Elm City Nursery Company of New Haven, Connecticut, found their land or old nursery area too small to accommodate a fast increasing trade, together with the fact that they were farming city building lot land in the better residential section of New Haven, and consequently bought a large area of land a few miles outside the city, a great deal of it being entirely in the rough, just as the sawmill had left it, but possessing the advantage of being land of the right nursery type and conveniently located right near the Woodmont railroad station.

They had cleared some of the land by pulling and grubbing out the stumps, but this seemed too slow especially when they wanted to get a large area under cultivation at an early date. From two to 10 years are required in the nursery to grow the trees and other ornamental plants of a salable size and it was necessary to make an immediate start in reclaiming the land. They were convinced after a few trial shots that the blasting method was suited to their requirements, more so than the slow and laborious grubbing method. The advantage in stump pulling with dynamite being that the earth was removed from the stump as well as the stump torn to pieces rather than leaving a large mass of earth and stumps as solid as ever on top of the ground with the question at hand, "What will we do with them?" The soil adhering to a pulled stump must be picked away, which is a difficult proposition in any kind of soil unless it is sand. This necessitates waiting until nature favors enough dry weather for the soil to crumble away, then the task of removing a large stump and filling in the hole where the stumps number 200 to the acre is a factor to contend with.

Our method consisted in placing charges of dynamite around the roots, blasting the stumps out of the ground at the rate of a hundred a day, and splitting them in so many pieces that most of them were ready for the fireplace or the cookstove. One large stump in particular, we wanted to make a clean shot and by the looks of it we were sure that a second trial would need be taken before it was completely dislodged. We went after it the first time with nine sticks of dynamite with the result that the owners of the nursery asked where the pieces landed. I tell you it pays to go after the stumps the first time and get them clean even if you use a stick more than you thought necessary. Very often an extra stick will lift the entire stump, where a stick less will make you reload loose ground with three or more sticks of dynamite and cost more in the end with the labor added to the cost of materials. It's a great deal cheaper to simply eliminate the stumps entirely, than to split them and depend

on chains and teams with a lot of additional grubbing as when only a small amount of dynamite is used. Even when a small amount of dynamite is used it will loosen the soil or split the stump so it can be removed easier with the stump puller or teams without so much earth sticking to the stump.

Results on Swamp Lands

One field in which I confined my operations was practically a swamp woodlot, level in contour, but too wet thruout a greater portion of the year for the nursery business. It was a frozen lake in winter and a great deal of it was wet and muddy all summer. This huge swamp was not the type of land naturally wet due to hardpan near the surface, but had its origin from an old railroad bed which formed a very nice dam about a thousand feet long. A cut thru the embankment and a main ditch with two laterals were desired—and it required less than two weeks to transform the swamp into a tract of land capable of producing crops after the stumps were removed. A cut thru the embankment required two blasts and altho it represented over 30 feet long and 20 feet wide it was removed in such rapid time that a contractor would be put to shame. With this accomplished it remained for us to blast a ditch thru stump, cutover brush, small growth woods and swamp land and blast the stumps from the adjoining land.

This was no job for a street ditching contractor with scoop dredges and teams, because the stumps studded the line of the proposed ditch—a blasted ditch was the only feasible way of doing the work because the stumps were present in good numbers and of large size. The ditch could not be blasted by the propagation method where one electric fuse fires a long line of dynamite cartridges. As the adjoining land was in need of clearing it was deemed expedient to eliminate the stumps on a rod of land each side of the ditch during the ditching work. In pursuing the above method the upheaval of earth from the ditch was generally strong enough to keep the pieces of stumps that were blasted near the ditch out of it, also the earth from filling in the ditch from stumps along its sides.

The ditching job was an ordinary experience, except for the size of the undertaking, but it was the first time I ever had ditched thru standing timber as was accomplished in making a portion of the ditch. Entire trees with their roots were lifted bodily out of a proposed drainage ditch and except for the falling trees the ditch was practically cleaned. Not a great deal over a day was used in cleaning or "trimming" the ditch. This ditching demonstration was so successful that the owners decided to clear the entire field of stumps and prepare it for nursery plants.

Removing Large Stumps

Some of the stumps were very large, others in an entire acre would range in size from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. A half stick of dynamite would uproot a great many of the smaller stumps, while the majority of the stumps were blown out and shattered with but three sticks or a pound and one-half of dynamite. We took the stump blasting work by plots and tried to clean an entire acre before proceeding to another acre, but soon found that two blasters could work better together if they worked in separate acres; one clearing the stumps requiring only a single charge and the other clearing the stumps that required two or more charges a stump. In following the above method one set of men would not have to wait for the other one to fire the blasts and our wires used in firing the large stumps would not be broken. The cap and fuse seemed a slight saving where only one charge was placed under a stump, but the time spent in firing them often costs more than if electric fuses were used. In blasting

(Continued on Page 37.)

Model 90

Overland
The Thrift Car

Where every farm is the home of an automobile you have a prosperous community.

And in such communities the name Overland has come to mean a very definite thing—*ruling sensible automobile value.*

To make this definite meaning of the Overland name ever more clearly apparent has become our greatest obligation.

This season the Model 90 Overland Thrift Car, true to Overland tradition, fulfills this obligation.

It stands today, on its name and record, the *ruling sensible automobile value* of the hour.

This is the judgment of over one hundred thousand purchasers of this one model.

It will be *your* judgment if you sift all the facts for the final truth.

If you intend purchasing a car this season see the Overland dealer now—the demand will probably exceed the possible supply for some time to come.

Willys-Overland Inc., Toledo, Ohio

Get Eggs to Sell and Eggs to Hatch

The big demand for poultry products insures a continuance of high prices for a long time. Take advantage of this money-making opportunity. Make your birds lay heavily now. Have lots of eggs to sell. And get highly-fertile eggs too, the kind that gives big hatches of sturdy chicks which will grow rapidly to market weight. Use

Pratts Poultry Regulator

to put your layers and breeders in perfect physical condition. Abounding health and vigor mean profitable egg production and strong, vigorous chicks.

Pratts Poultry Regulator keeps the flock in splendid health and that means better results, greater production, bigger profits. It tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, assimilation and reproduction, enabling each to do full duty. And it does this work in a perfectly natural way. It is a scientific combination of tonics, appetizers, digestives and laxatives which are so necessary to heavy production.

After you hatch the chicks, raise them all. Carry them over the critical first three weeks and give them a good start by feeding

Pratts Baby Chick Food

The best life insurance for your chicks. A true "baby food for baby chicks." Contains, in easily digested form, all the food-elements required to build muscle, bone and feather.

While a trifle higher in price than so-called baby chick foods made of coarse, cheap materials, it is much cheaper to use because it grows more and better chicks. The value of the extra chicks saved more than pays the entire cost of the baby chick food. And the better quality of the whole flock is a great added profit.

Our dealer in your town has instructions to supply you with Pratts Preparations under our square-deal guarantee—"Your money back if YOU are not satisfied"—the guarantee that has stood for nearly fifty years.

Write for FREE Poultry Book
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WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T. J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS
 Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 18c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$6.00 to \$7.50 (as to size) No. 2, \$5.00 to \$6.50
 Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

Our Special Sale-by-Mail Ends Feb. 28th

THE Montgomery Ward January-February Special Sale-By-Mail now in full swing ends Feb. 28th. A free copy of our 120-page Sale-By-Mail Book should have already reached you. If it has not, consult your neighbor's copy or send us your name and address and we will send you another. Here are some examples of the bargains in this special sale book:

Including Webster Magneto
2 1/2 H.P. Sattley Gasoline Engine Made in our own Sattley factory. Fitted with the famous Sattley Three-Speed Regulator. This engine has 4-inch bore, 6-inch stroke, 6-inch diameter, 4-inch wide pulley, 22-inch flywheel. The normal speed is 475 revolutions per minute. Shipping weight, 470 lbs. **\$74.50**
 No. 288P5050. See Page 104 of Your Sale Book

Another Example of the 60-Day Special Sale Offering In This Book
Fancy Cassimere Boy's Suit No. 39 P387—See Page 44 of Our Sale Book
 A man-tailored suit—cut from fine quality Cassimere in attractive blue mixture with colored nubs giving snap to the pattern. Plenty of pockets. Military back—that all boys like. Durable. Every wear point reinforced. Sizes, 9 to 17 years. **\$8.75**

These are only two out of 1000 similar opportunities to **ACTUALLY SAVE MONEY** that our Sale-By-Mail Book presents to you. However—after February 28th these money-saving offers will be beyond your reach. Our sincere advice is to **ACT QUICK**.

The articles in this advertisement are shipped from Chicago and Kansas City. Address your order to the nearest house.



Chicago Fort Worth Kansas City Portland, Ore.
 Please Write House Nearest You

Beef Industry is Permanent

Cattlemen Appreciate Importance of Purebred Stock

BY FRANK D. TOMSON
 Address before the State Board of Agriculture

WE NEVER have attached as much importance to the value of good breeding in the making of profitable beef as we do at the present time. We never have understood it so well as now. This has come about as the result of many interesting and convincing demonstrations. Out in Chase county there lives a man who operates a comparatively small cattle business and who usually markets his entire calf crop at Kansas City every year in the form of baby beef. For eight years he has followed the practice regularly and seven years out of the eight he has topped the market, in fact I learn that he really topped it the eighth year when ages and weights are considered. This man's farm is no better than the average farm in his section. His methods are not so very different from those of his neighbors who are also growing beef for the market except that he has attached much importance to the purebred sire from the outset. In selecting his cows he adhered as nearly as possible to the type that was in favor at the market places. He picked sires of similar type and made inquiry as to the type of their ancestors in order to perpetuate the particular conformation which he favored.

The plan which he has followed is very simple. There are many successful men who use methods quite similar. It is just such a plan that any intelligent farmer may adopt and be assured of satisfactory results. In fact it is this plan that the most successful cattle producers of the country have followed so far as production is concerned. The matter of age at marketing time may be left entirely to the convenience and choice of the individual operator; but whether they go as baby beef, as feeders, or in finished form, the presence of good breeding is essential—it is indispensable.

Value of Prepotent Sires

Isn't it rather suggestive that those men who have become most favorably known or who have been highly successful in the business of producing, growing and finishing beef have invariably relied upon good breeding as the basis of their endeavor? A survey of the long list of men who have won a place of distinction in livestock husbandry leads to the conclusion that good breeding obtained thru the continued use of prepotent sires has been the chief factor in the making of their success. For lack of an available supply it not infrequently happens that feeders are obliged to put in cattle of an inferior character. Perhaps the price at which they are available is so low as to justify the investment, but how rarely do we find the feeder manifesting any pride or enthusiasm when his feed lots are filled with this class. On the other hand when he becomes possessed of a drove of well-formed feeders showing the presence of good breeding, with what keen enthusiasm he talks of them and how proudly he displays them. But more than this, with what confidence he looks forward to the day when they will go to market. Did you ever pass your hand over the finished form of a champion or a creditable candidate for such award in the beef class and not feel then and there a desire to produce and finish one of similar merit? This desire has remained with you and if you are now engaged in the production of beef you inwardly hope and plan some day to present for approval one that represents your own handiwork. Be assured that the quality of the animal that made its appeal to your instinct was the evidence of good breeding.

Your sons are growing up and beginning to take a hand in the affairs of the farm or the ranch. They have taken an animal husbandry course or have watched the ratings at various stock shows, or preference displayed at the market. They have formed definite ideas and if they are permitted to put these into practice you will find their chief source of delight will be in producing and developing types of the better standards and in this delight is the assurance of permanency. We cannot get away from

the beauty nor monetary advantage of form and quality in beef production, nor can any other or less desirable type be incorporated into a permanent beef making enterprise in the corn belt because the cost of production and maintenance forbids it.

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

There is another angle, and it is the increasing financial strength of our people. How many of your neighbors are there today who are driving motor cars that cost more than the entire holdings of these neighbors were worth 20 or 25 years ago? Yet their cars are paid for and their farm improvements are in harmony with the car. They are in position to command what they need, and as they reach this fortunate—this enviable—position, they incline always to better standards.

Urban Population Increases

There is still another angle: Statistics reveal that in the year 1800 in the United States one family in 30 lived in cities of 10,000 or more population. In 1850 the percentage had advanced to one family in 13. In 1900 one in three, or exactly one-third of the population lived in cities of 10,000 or more. In 1916 the records show one-half of the families residing in cities above the size indicated. The continuous trend of the grouping of the population in congested centers suggests to the man on the farm engaged in the producing of food that his market is assured. Just in proportion as the tendency of the population is toward the city, so the advantages incline countryward.

We have noted the upward trend of values, and we have no reason to doubt their continued advance. You will be interested in results obtained in an investigation made down in Indiana by the animal husbandry department of Purdue university when Prof. W. A. Cochel, whom all Kansas stockmen are now proud to claim as a resident, was connected with that institution. The investigation embraced the entire state and it was found that on those farms where beef production was carried on that the producing power of the land on the average was nearly double that of the farms where beef production was not conducted. It was found, too, that the value of these farms was almost 100 per cent greater than that of the farms where beef making was not a part of the program. So striking were these results that it occurred to the investigators that the best beef makers had selected the best lands in the state, and so the investigation was carefully reviewed and it was found that the conclusions held good and applied similarly to every congressional district and every county within the state.

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Use Silage for Beef Cattle

Feeding Tests Show Interesting Results

BY C. W. McCAMPBELL
Kansas State Agricultural College

PROFIT in finishing cattle for the market depends upon so many variable factors that no suggestions can be offered regarding methods of finishing that will apply in every instance. However, there is one factor that is becoming more interesting to those who finish cattle for the market and that is the maximum utilization of roughage, and the maximum utilization of roughage with the least expenditure of labor and the greatest net return in our cattle feeding operations make the silo almost an imperative necessity, for one acre of good corn will make as much beef when stored in the form of silage as two acres when fed from the shock and in years of drouth the ratio of the value of the two forms may even run as high as one to five in favor of silage.

So long as market demands for carcasses of the different grades and classes remain approximately as they are today profits in supplying mature cattle to meet these demands will be determined very largely by the amount of roughage, especially silage, used in getting our cattle ready for market. This has been demonstrated by repeated tests at the different experiment stations. Last year's results at the Missouri Experiment station being particularly adaptable to Kansas conditions. The cattle weighed a bit over 1,000 at the beginning of the test and were fed 100 days. The feed consumed, gains and profit are given here:

Feeding Period—100 Days	Average weight at beginning of test, lbs.		
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3
Average daily gain.	3.05	2.37	2.36
Daily ration:			
Shelled corn	16.60	8.30
Linseed meal cake..	2.77	2.77	2.77
*Clover	2.00	2.38	2.54
Silage	27.21	36.23	45.48
Cost of feed for each steer	\$ 66.33	\$ 48.31	\$ 30.17
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	19.18	18.40	12.80
Selling price a cwt.,	14.40	14.40	14.10
Net profit including pork produced ..	5.27	10.89	15.04

*Alfalfa may be substituted for clover pound for pound.

Work similar in nature will be conducted at the Kansas Experiment station this winter with 1,000-pound steers fed 100 days. The steers in lot 1 will receive all the corn and alfalfa hay they will eat and 3 pounds of linseed oil meal a day. In lot 2, all the corn, cane silage and alfalfa hay they will eat and 3 pounds of linseed oil meal. In lot 3, one-half a full feed of corn, all the cane silage and alfalfa they will eat, and 3 pounds of linseed oil meal daily. In lot 4, no corn, but all the cane silage and alfalfa hay they will eat and 3 pounds of linseed oil meal. This should give us some definite information regarding the use of different amounts of silage in finishing 2-year-old steers for market under Kansas conditions.

Another factor entering into the problem of finishing cattle for market is the use of mixed feeds. Molasses feeds in particular seem to have aroused considerable interest among feeders. Many of these feeds are satisfactory so far as gains are concerned but usually the same gains may be obtained for less money by the use of unmixed feeds. Recently a feeder directed my attention to a molasses feed that could be bought and delivered at his station for \$57 a ton. The guarantee under which this feed is sold in Kansas specifies 9 per cent protein, 2 per cent

fat, and fiber not to exceed 8 per cent. Corn was costing this man \$1.55 a bushel and 41 per cent cottonseed meal \$68 a ton delivered at the same station. A ration consisting of corn 85 per cent and cottonseed meal 15 per cent would cost him at the prices mentioned \$57 a ton and the nutrient content of this ration would be protein 15.2 per cent, fat 5.6 per cent, and fiber 2.9 per cent. It was possible for this man to obtain 70 per cent more protein, 180 per cent more fat, and approximately 20 per cent more carbohydrate for the same money in the form of corn and cottonseed meal.

Last year the Iowa Experiment station invited a number of manufacturers of mixed feeds to suggest a ration containing their feed that they would recommend to farmers for cattle feeding purposes. Five companies responded. The rations suggested by these manufacturers were fed in comparison with a test lot fed shelled corn, linseed oil meal, silage and alfalfa hay. The six lots were fed 120 days. Lot 1, receiving the standard ration of corn, linseed oil meal, alfalfa hay and silage, made a profit of \$16.80 a steer, and the cattle receiving the rations containing the mixed feeds as recommended by their manufacturers made an average profit of \$8.26 a steer.

Average Amount of Digestible Nutrients in 100 Pounds of:

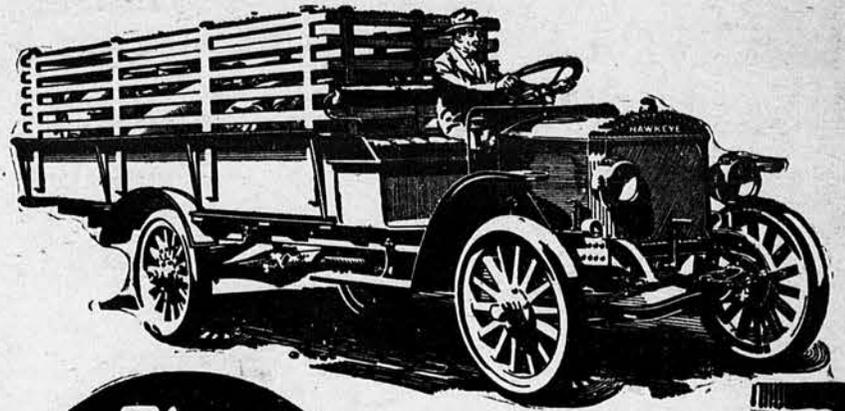
	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
Hominy feed, lbs.	7.0	61.2	7.3
Corn	7.5	67.8	4.6
Molasses feeds	8.2	47.2	5.0
Molasses alfalfa feeds ..	8.5	41.0	.5
Milo	8.7	66.2	2.2
Barley	9.0	66.8	1.6
Kafir	9.0	65.8	2.3
Feterita	9.3	65.6	2.5
Oats	9.7	52.1	3.8
Rye	9.9	68.4	1.2
Alfalfa meal	10.2	38.7	.8
Bran	12.2	40.9	2.9
Shorts	13.4	46.2	4.3
Gluten feed (high grade)	21.6	51.9	3.2
Gluten meal (high grade)	30.2	43.9	4.4
Linseed oil meal	30.2	32.6	6.7
Cottonseed meal (41% protein)	37.0	21.8	8.6
Tankage (60% protein)	58.7	12.6

The substitute value of different feeds, particularly concentrates, has been an important consideration in feeding operations during the past two years. The table given here may serve as a general guide in selecting feeds that will enable one to get the greatest feeding value for the least money.

Hereford Bull Consigned to Bank

A real bull consigned to a real downtown New York bank, temporarily, anyway, eclipses the bull who got into the china shop. Moreover, what is an efficient receiving teller of a bank to do when a 2,600-pound bull comes in for deposit or to be carried on memorandum or something of the sort? Just this problem came up recently in the Chemical National bank on the arrival of His Majesty, 4 years old, purchased for Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., of Kentucky, proprietor of Hereford Farms, managed by Prof. "Tom" Paterson, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The bull came from Major Stewart Robinson, of Lynhales, Herefordshire, England. His Majesty arrived on the steamship Manhattan.

She—"I wonder why men lie so?"
He—"Because their wives are so inquisitive."—Boston Transcript.



The Greatest Truck Value In America Today

15 Miles an Hour With a Full Load

This is our claim, justified by the record of Hawkeye Trucks now in actual operation in this western territory, and a comparison

of prices with other trucks—that the Hawkeye is the greatest truck value offered the American farmer today.

HAWKEYE
MOTOR TRUCKS

The Hawkeye is the logical truck for western farmers. It is built for year-round service under all farm conditions.

It has ample road clearance for road and field, plenty of speed and a surplus of power. And, what is very important, the factory that builds it is near enough to render prompt service should you ever need it.

We have some interesting letters from farmers who are using Hawkeye Trucks to cut hauling costs, which we shall send with other information, to any farmer interested.

Hawkeye Truck Co.
R. A. Bennett, President (7)
SIOUX CITY - - IOWA

TWO SIZES
1/2 Ton \$1900
2 Ton \$2500

Get the ORIGINAL

"An Imitation —be it Ever so Good— is Still an Imitation."



We have found your Spreader to be most satisfactory. The light team, weighing only about 2000, handles it on practically all the farms. The evenness and strength of the growth after top-dressing with your machine shows it is a tool no farmer can afford to be without if he wants results. J. H. McCLUER.

Two years ago I bought one of your spreaders, last year I got a second one. A good Manure Spreader is one of the best paying tools a man can have on a farm. We spread lime as well as manure with your "NISCO" Spreaders. Would not think of running my farms without them. A. S. WELCH

I have used your "NISCO" Spreader for five years. Am so well pleased with the work it does, that I would not have any other. Has cost me only 30c for repairs and that was caused by my own neglect. P. I. WORTHINGTON

Original letters on file. Addresses upon request.

The "NISCO" One-Man Straw Spreader Attachment—Gives you Two Machines in One.

When you invest in a manure spreader you are buying an implement that will be the most profitable machine on your farm, if you profit by the experience of others and choose the machine that has stood the test of time. Buy the original, the machine which revolutionized old-fashioned methods, which has always been the leader in quality, in sales and in improvements. This machine is the

NISCO
The New Idea

Lowdown, light draft. Loads and pulls without undue strain on man or team. Has solid bottom with chain conveyors. Pulverizes thoroughly and spreads evenly. 5 to 7 ft. wide. Spreads from 3 to 15 loads per acre, at your option, by merely shifting a lever. Drives with heavy sprocket chain—no gears.

See the "Nisco" at your dealer's. Don't wait for him to see you as he is probably short of help. Insist on the "Nisco," and don't buy regrets by taking some other machine. If you don't know who sells the "Nisco," write us and we will give you his name.

Get our Book—"Helping Mother Nature," which gives much new information about manure and soil fertility.

NEW IDEA Spreader Co.
SPREADER SPECIALISTS. COLDWATER, OHIO

(10)



Send us your name and address and receive FREE a copy of Ropp's New Calculator—a valuable book that enables you to quickly figure the cash value of your crops—the capacity of your cribs, bins and barns—in fact, practically anything you want to know. We will also send you FREE our latest catalog of

SQUARE DEAL FENCE

the fence that stands tight and trim the year 'round—the fence that has the famous Square Deal Lock—the fence that looks best—lasts longest—requires fewer posts, and costs less to put up.

Thousands of America's best farms are fenced with SQUARE DEAL FENCE—it has proven its superiority both in appearance and lasting quality. It's the one brand of fencing that insures the purchaser a "Square Deal." Write for 2 free books today.



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Write Quick FREE BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK

DIRECT FROM FACTORY—FREIGHT PREPAID

The biggest money-saving fence catalog you ever received. Write for it today. See the money you can save—compare my Low Factory, Freight Prepaid Bargain Fence Book, 150 styles. Samples to test and book free.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 313 Cleveland, Ohio

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21 1/2 CENTS A ROD for 36-inch Hog Fence; 31 1/2 c. a rod for 47-in. 38 styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire.

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Is Now On. Closes Feb. 28th.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

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Please Write House Nearest You

BUY SAFETY HATCH FIRST

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

AND AVOID DANGER AND EXPENSE OF EXPERIMENTING

MFG. BY **THE MORRIS MFG. CO.—EL RENO, OKLA.**

WRITE FOR EVIDENCE AND CATALOG

Shearing Machines

For flocks up to 300 use Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Machine, hand operated, \$14.00. For flocks up to 3000 use Stewart Little Wonder, two horse power engine, high tension magnet, two power shearing machines and power sharpener—\$150. For larger flocks there are as many power shearing units to operate on line shaft as needed. \$50 per machine complete. Send for catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
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Stand Rough Work

Save money and enjoy comfortable work clothes by wearing big, roomy

FITZ OVERALLS

made of pure, indigo, blue denim in 68 sizes. Don't shrink rip or lose buttons. Wear like rawhide. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers can supply you. Special orders filled in 24 hours from

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Mo.

My Most Profitable Crop

Tomatoes, Water Cress, Oats, Sudan Grass, Feterita and the Dasheen Gave Very Good Results Last Year

MY MOST profitable crop in 1918 was tomatoes. Early in the spring I bought a small place that for years had been neglected. Every spring it had for 10 years been planted and then left to be taken by the weeds. Last year it had not been properly irrigated, so that it plowed up in clods, some of them nearly as large as a half bushel. So the first requisite was to prepare the soil. This I did by frequent cultivation and by the use of a clod crusher, until time for setting out the plants early in May. Not only was the soil in fine tilth at that time but many of the weed seeds had germinated and had been killed by the cultivation. In March I began to prepare the plants by making a two-frame hotbed. I planted early June and Globe tomatoes. When the plants had reached from 4 to 6 inches in height I reset them in the hotbed and a coldframe covered with canvas. While my plants were not as large as those grown in the greenhouses they were strong and sturdy, bringing ripe fruit within a few days of the others. I planted 2200 plants on 80 square rods of ground making the rows 4 feet apart and setting the plants about 3 feet apart in the row. That we only lost a few plants from insect pests I attribute to the fact that our hens had free access to the field. Until the plants covered the ground the soil was worked constantly with a horse cultivator, very little hand work being required. In fact it was fully as easy to care for the tomatoes as a field of corn. A part of the crop was sold at the canning factory at \$16.50 a ton, but about a ton of the early fruits were retailed at an average price of 4 1/2 cents a pound. About 14 tons were delivered to the canning factory. We also supplied two families with the fresh fruit for three months and from the remainder we canned enough tomatoes to last over winter. The 86 square rods of land yielded 15 tons of ripe tomatoes which sold for about \$325 for each acre of 27.9 tons. While the Globes did not yield as well as the Early Junes, they were pronounced by many the best they ever saw.

R. W. Brown.
Canon City, Colo.

Makes Money With Water Cress

A small branch goes thru a piece of "waste" ground on my place. I had my boy dig several shallow pools, and all these are fed by the little stream. Then I set out my water cress plants. Often they can be taken from some spring branch, or when this can't be done the seed can be bought from any good seedman. Taking old plants and cutting them in half, I set out both parts of plant, as either top or roots will grow.

No more attention was needed, other than to keep weeds and other growth cleared from the pools and stream. People, especially those of the city, are wild for the succulent water cress and the demand always far exceeds the supply. The following statement shows the cost of my undertaking: Time, 5 days at \$2 a day \$10; commissions to boys for marketing cress \$12; parcel post rates, for that sold to distant towns, and to hotels and private parties in distant city, also railroad fare for "drumming up trade" \$32. The total expenses were \$54. I started the "crop" in latter part of 1917, but the expense is for all, up to date. Since then I have sold: 2,000 bundles at 10 cents each making \$200; 1,400 bundles at 12 cents each making \$168. The total sales were \$368.

As there were a few minor expenses,

amounting to about \$14 altogether, I estimate that my net profit amounted to at least \$300.

The "ground space" was composed of stream and pools made in waste land too low for cultivation.

Mrs. R. N. Schade.

Galena, Kan.

Likes Oats

I consider oats one of the most profitable farm crops for this part of Kansas. A 6-acre field which had received a good covering of barnyard manure two years ago and then was planted to corn, was sown in oats last spring. The first operation in preparing the seedbed was chopping up the cornstalks with a stalk cutter. Then the ground was double-disked and the oats, which were of the Red Texas variety, sown with a disk drill at the rate of 2 bushels an acre.

After harvesting they were shocked and later were stacked. They threshed out 205 bushels or about 49 bushels an acre. This was a very good yield for upland considering the poor season. The oats are stored in a bin for horse feed. The leafy straw which was of unusually good quantity and quality, is relished by all kinds of stock.

G. Bredehoff.

Independence, Kan.

Sudan Grass

My most profitable crop last year was Sudan grass. I plowed the ground early in the spring, double-harrowed and by stopping up every other hole in a common grain drill, I sowed 14 pounds an acre on 3 acres. No other expense or attention was given until harvest when it was cut with an ordinary wheat binder and shocked in the same way as wheat. I cut it about three weeks later than it should have been cut so it shattered badly. I had waited until it was too ripe. The 3 acres made 25 bushels of excellent seed or 1000 pounds, which at 20 cents a pound will make about \$200. As a 6-acre strip of kafir in the same field made but 40 bushels as a total, being plowed and harrowed at the same time and receiving good cultivation, I think the Sudan shows up to good advantage. A small patch of the Sudan grass which I broadcasted near my barn made excellent pasture, and yielded two good cuttings of hay. I intend sowing next year 10 acres for hay. I think Sudan grass has established for itself a place on every farm.

Fred Page.
Winfield, Kan.

Dasheen Makes Good

I believe we have lived as economically as anyone—and still have sufficient to keep in health and have strength to perform our duties as we should. Altho there are six in the family, we have used only two 25-pound sacks of flour in the last nine months, and with the exception of chickens, we have used less than 50 pounds of meat. The chickens, of course, we raised ourselves. We eat corn bread instead of wheat bread, and milk, eggs, peas and beans instead of meat.

We had plenty of vegetables all the year. And now we have on hand a good supply of turnips, dried beans, beets, carrots, onions, cabbage, Irish and sweet potatoes, and dasheen. The dasheen was one of our best crops. It seems to be unknown to a great many and it is a crop that is just beginning to be grown in this part of the country. It has long been one of the staple food products of India. Dasheen belongs to the caladium family and resembles the ornamental caladium or

elephants ear. It has the same kind of stalk and leaf. It grows well in any climate having five months or more free from frost. All parts of this plant can be eaten and there is scarcely any waste at all. The tender leaves can be used as greens in the spring and summer, and the roots or tubers can be eaten as we eat Irish potatoes in the fall and winter. They make a fine substitute for the potato, really better, for they contain a larger proportion of starch and are more easily digested.

The dasheen is excellent whether boiled, baked or fried, and may be seasoned as you would season Irish potatoes.

This letter is not intended as an advertisement, for we have no dasheen for sale, but I am writing with the hope of helping to be the cause of another valuable food crop being raised.

J. C. Whitescarver.

Galena, Kan.

Robbing Farmers on Mill Feeds

In releasing the mills from federal control, the Food Administration not only has abandoned the consumer and the livestock feed buyer to their fate, but actually is aiding and abetting the men who jumped the price of bran 100 per cent over night and have since boosted the price of a 48-pound sack of flour to \$3, to profiteer the public.

In communicating this further information to several departments of the national Government this week, Arthur Capper, cites three recent bulletins of the Food Administration. The letter follows:

"One of these bulletins removed the retail profit value of \$3 to \$4 a ton on mill feeds, which was a pretty good profit. Another and later bulletin limited the profit to a per cent on gross business. Then came the last one, 'the joker,' which provided that unless a dealer in feed does \$100,000 worth of business there is no restriction on the prices he may charge. This lets out 75 per cent of the feed dealers in Kansas and other states, and amounts to a license for them to go the limit in profiteering if they choose. "I cannot imagine a better scheme to aid the dealers and mills to profiteer the public. It looks as if with Mr. Hoover in Europe the boys in the office were running things.

"We are informed that profiteering in these products will now come under the jurisdiction of the United States District Attorney, but what can he do to stop such abuses under releases which virtually set no limit to this profiteering?

"I learn one country elevator in Kansas, after jumping the price of feed nearly 100 per cent, will not sell it at these figures in less than 500-pound lots. It is putting the hog-raisers in that community out of business.

"A mill at Coffeyville, with a reserve stock of feed filling two floors, has boosted the price of its mill-run or mixed feed from \$1.44 to \$2.65 a 100-pound sack. This is feed made from the same wheat which this mill formerly, and only recently, sold at a profit of \$1.21 less a sack.

"Unless we have effective relief, and that quickly, incalculable injury will be done to the livestock industry of the Agricultural West, and this will have an even more injurious and far-reaching effect on national welfare. I urge this matter be given your immediate consideration.

"ARTHUR CAPPER."

For South American Swine

To help South American swine raisers improve the quality of their droves, Armour & Company are arranging to ship a large number of purebred boars and gilts from this country for use in Brazil and Argentine. Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas predominate among the types being collected and conditioned for the first shipment south. Orders for other breeds are expected for future shipments.

"South America presents some wonderful possibilities for raising good hogs," says H. A. Phillips, of Armour & Company. "The producers there are alive to their opportunity and anxious to get the best breeding stock available. We are equipped to pack a considerable number of hogs at Sao Paulo in Brazil and at Buenos Ayres in Argentine. The purebreds we are sending South will be distributed in the sections adjacent thereto."

Prize Winners in Poultry Contest

The judges for our Poultry Contest were almost overwhelmed with letters and stories on various subjects, but only letters from real farmers were considered. The following awards were made:

- Keeping Books**—First prize, \$5, Mrs. L. N. Ambler, Cheney, Kan.; second prize, \$3, Mrs. B. C. Moore, Hays, Kan.
- Poultry Equipment**—First prize, \$3, Mrs. C. F. Thompson, Williamstown, Kan.; second prize, \$2, Irvin Decker, Galva, Kan.
- Incubators**—First prize, \$3, Mrs. W. W. Cooke, Beloit, Kan.; second prize, \$2, Mrs. T. S. Ellis, Welch, Okla.

Lower Prices NOW



On Engines

YOU CAN HAVE next year's engine prices right now. And the highest engine quality yet produced in America. No need to pay more than my price for the engine service you want or to take an out-of-date, inferior engine to get my price.

All field, yard and shop work—wood sawing, silo filling, feed grinding, pumping, threshing, elevating, etc.—is better and more cheaply done by OTTAWA engines—sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Any size, stationary, portable, or saw-rig with Throttle, or Hit-and-Miss Governor; Make-and-Break, or Jump Spark ignition; Built-in Magneto, Oscillator or Gear-driven. Engines built to suit your particular needs—not what is cheapest or easiest to manufacture. Yet my prices are low.

OTTAWA ENGINES

Easy To Start
No Cranking

Oscillator
Magneto
No Batteries

Kerosene Throttle Governed Gasoline

The same engine burns cheap kerosene, (coal oil) and distillate as well as gasoline without making any changes. (Gas Engines at same prices). All sizes built to deliver 30% to 50% surplus power over the regular rated H-P.

Direct From Factory: Fourteen years of always selling direct to users at honest factory prices has made my factory one of the largest in America. No war-time profiteering or distributors commission in my prices, whether cash, or any reasonable easy terms to suit.

Prompt Shipment: Prove, at my risk, during three months, at your work what we **90 Days' Trial:** guarantee for 10 years. Easy Starting, Easy Operation, Fuel Saving; steady Power, on all work, and utmost durability. **Low prices, make good or money back—that's my offer on any size and style.**

Saw Wood This Year For Needed Fuel

Every car of coal saved this year helps directly to save railroad haulage needed for reconstruction. An OTTAWA complete engine saw-rig, (with pole saw) will quickly earn its cost sawing wood for your neighbors—making good money. Saw-rigs of 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 12 H-P. I am making a liberal offer on saw-rigs now.

Finest Engine Book Free My new book, just off the presses, "How to Know Better Engines" is in three and four colors—far and away the finest engine book ever published. Get this book by return mail. It will show you more thoroughly than you ever thought you could know, all about reliable engines. Don't delay writing—use the coupon if you wish—but send at once.

GEO. E. LONG, OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
President

2529 King Street,
Ottawa,
Kansas

Cheaper Power for Farm and Shop Use

All Sizes and Styles of Engines
2 H.P. to 22 H.P.

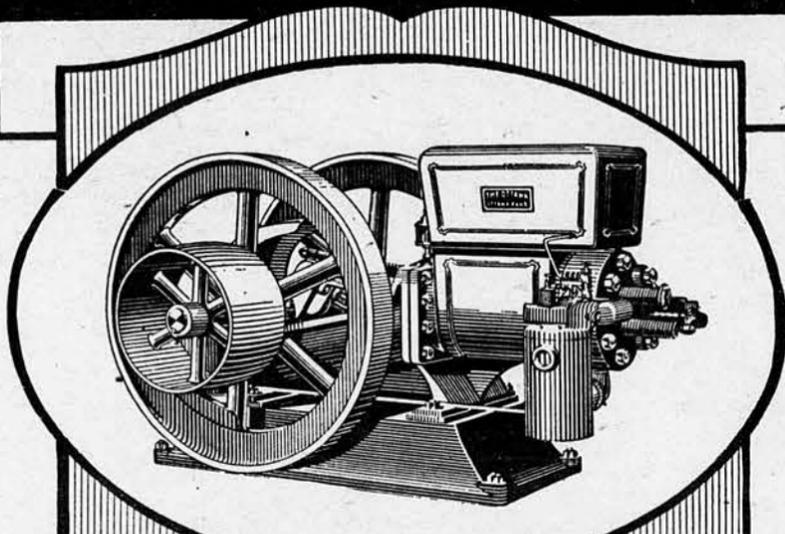
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OTTAWA MFG. CO.
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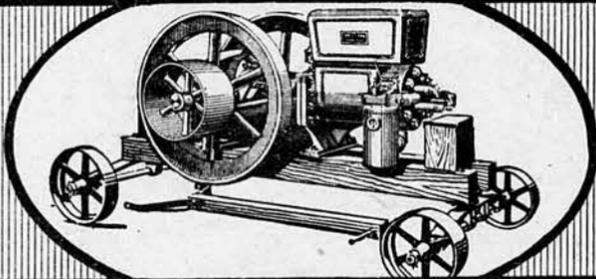
Without obligation to me, I would like to receive your latest and finest book "How to Know Better Engines," and your liberal plans of selling.

Name

Address



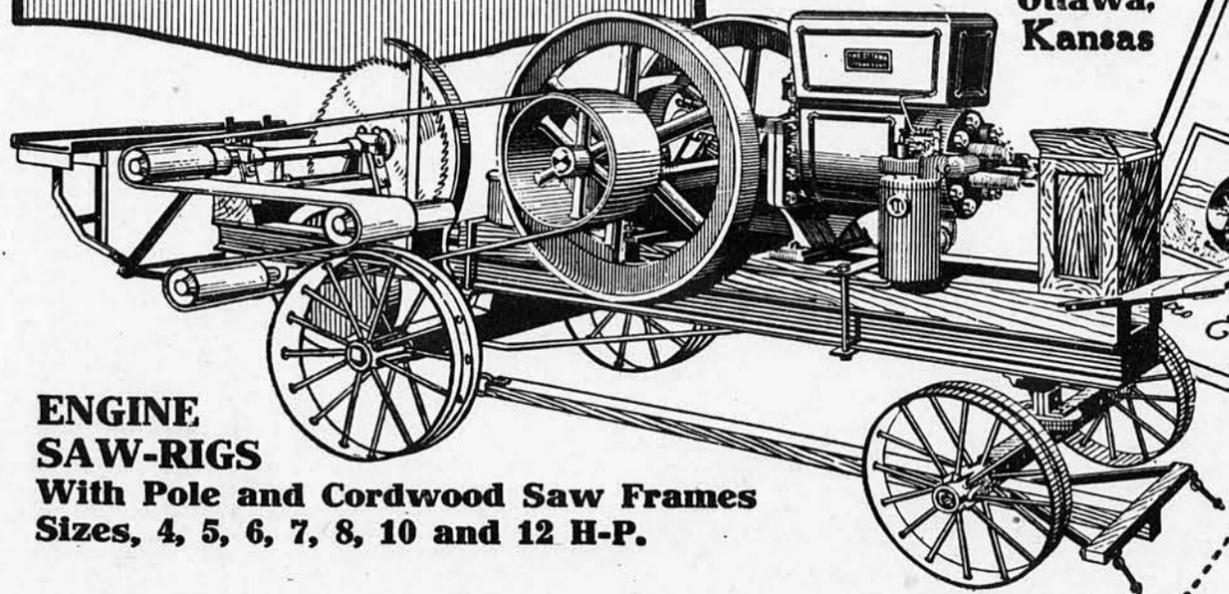
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Sizes 2 to 22 H-P.



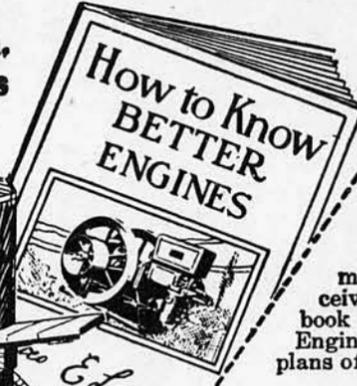
HAND PORTABLE ENGINES
Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 H-P.



HORSE PORTABLE ENGINES
5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16 and 22 H-P.



ENGINE SAW-RIGS
With Pole and Cordwood Saw Frames
Sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 H-P.



A Giant in Power A Miser in Fuel

WATERLOO BOY ORIGINAL KEROSENE TRACTOR

**Easily Pulls an
8 Horse Load**

"Pulled with ease a 16-16 and an 18-8 disc harrow, which would give eight horses all they could do."
—E. Rudd, Rudd, Iowa.

Minimum loss of energy between motor and wheels is one of the distinctive construction principles to which this tractor owes its great power at low fuel cost. Power generated by motor goes direct to belt pulley, and to rims of hind wheels, giving greatest pulling leverage, relieving hubs and axles of all strain. It is transmitted through powerful steel gears, roller bearing, oil-floated, which reduces friction.

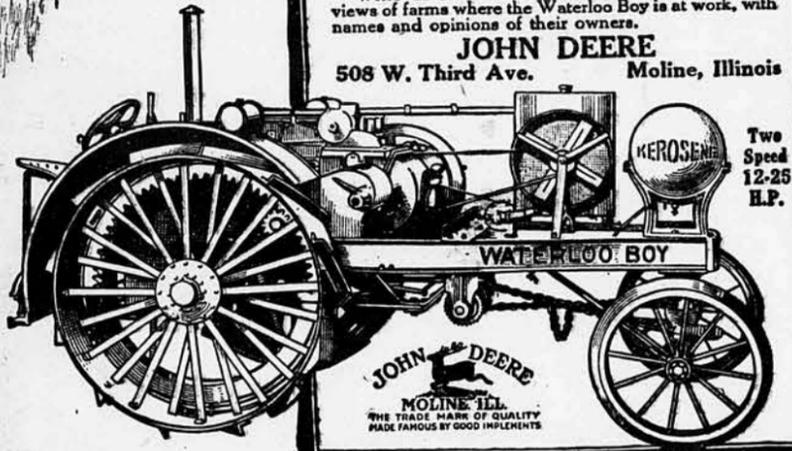
Complete Combustion of Kerosene

is the factor which contributes to low fuel consumption and trouble eliminating operation. In a 165-day test run to its full 25 H.P. capacity, the Waterloo Boy motor consumed an average of less than 1 1/2 gallons kerosene per hour, without smoke or carbon deposit—no trouble from dirty spark plugs—full power from every drop.

Easy accessibility of dust-proof gears, dependable ignition, control by one lever and foot pedal, automobile type gear shifts, automatic lubrication, and other features combine to make this tractor efficient in unskilled hands.

Write us for illustrated catalog. It shows many views of farms where the Waterloo Boy is at work, with names and opinions of their owners.

JOHN DEERE
508 W. Third Ave. Moline, Illinois



Two Speed
12-25 H.P.

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILL.
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Future of the Draft Horse

Demand for Good Work Horses Exceeds the Supply

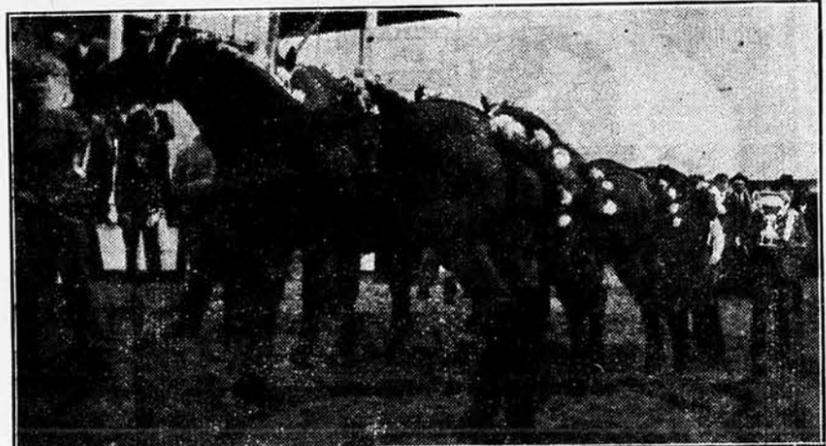
BY WAYNE DINSMORE

Address Delivered before the State Board of Agriculture

DURING the four years of war recently ended draft horses have brought the highest prices both here and abroad and have been most readily sold. Today they are bringing more money than any other class of horses and can always be sold at some price. The only complaint heard is that they do not bring as high a price proportionately as other products of the farm. This is true, but it has also been true of other farm products at various times in the past, and it will be true in the future of other things than horses. Lack of ship space has been the chief contributing factor, for when horses were worth from two to three times as much in Europe as here we could not export them because all available boat space was needed for munitions of war including horses and men and provisions. We were in much the same situation as the wheat growers of Australia, who, with millions of bushels of grain in their granaries and a world clamoring to be fed, could not transport it to the nations crying for food, because ship bottoms were more urgently needed elsewhere. Today the same condition retards our trade, for provisions must go first to the European nations that have had less than a normal allowance of foods necessary to life. Construction work in this country has not had time to start, farm work is at the lowest point

even if the same factor may temporarily depress interest in the production of real drafters.

How far truck and tractor use may limit the field for drafters in the future no one with certainty can foretell. We do know that in the large cities trucks and teams appear to be reaching a balance. Teams are cheaper and more effective in short hauls, trucks superior in the long hauls. For a time trucks replaced teams at a very rapid rate in our large cities. Chicago especially favorable to truck usage, has exact data on this. During the three years ending April 30, 1915, two-horse teams decreased 15 per cent, three-horse teams 30 per cent, and motor trucks one ton or over increased 441 per cent. During the next three years, ending April 30, 1918, two-horse teams decreased 21 per cent, three-horse teams only 8 per cent, and motor trucks over one ton increased only 174 per cent—less than half as rapidly as the preceding period. Furthermore, there was an increase of 2 per cent in the three-horse teams in the last year, and this tallies with the statement of very competent draymen, who stated that there had been a tendency on the part of some firms to swing back to heavy drafters for more of their short haul work, for reasons of economy. In Greater New York there was during the two years and



of the year, and feed stuffs are high. The net result is that everyone with surplus horses wants to sell, trade is stagnant, and prices are from 25 per cent to 40 per cent below true values, measured by the world's need for horses and mules. Such is the present situation—yet even today at any well-advertised farm sale, big, sound draft horses ready for work will bring good cash prices; not as much as they should, in proportion to other classes of livestock, but, nevertheless, prices that will leave a profit when the cost of the feed they consumed is reduced by a fair allowance for the work they have done on the farm.

four months ending in March, 1917, a reduction of only 2,100 horses, despite a great increase in trucks. This was a decrease of less than 2 per cent.

The limit of profitable replacement appears to have been reached, or nearly so, and not 30 per cent of the heavy drafters have been displaced. The most experienced city transfer men who have been in the business for 20 years or more declare that teams never can be entirely eliminated in city work by trucks, as the increased cost of handling short haul traffic would be prohibitive; and these are men who have both trucks and teams in constant service, do draying on a tonnage basis, and are interested in the proposition solely from a financial point of view.

Future Problems

As farmers and horse breeders we have four main problems confronting us in the immediate future. These are: Tractor and truck competition, increasing the efficiency of horses as power units, reducing their cost of production and maintenance, and the foreign demand for horses.

The competition of trucks and tractors has had a distinct influence. It has frightened thousands of farmers into a partial, or complete, discontinuance of horse breeding. Where it inhibited the breeding of mares of 1,200 pounds or more to draft stallions this has been harmful. Where it stopped the use of small stallions, or the breeding of very small or decidedly inferior mares it has been a benefit. More good than harm has probably resulted, for we had a vast surplus of horses ranging from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds, and horses as a whole were being produced more rapidly than demand warranted. Especially was this true of the smaller, inferior kinds. A surplus of inferior horses drags down the price on good ones, so that every man who is producing good horses has reason to thank any factor which materially retards the breeding of scrubs,

Tractor competition to draft horses on farms is a newer development, and has not yet reached its limit. The use of tractors will continue to increase up to the limit of profitable replacement, wherever that may be, and the farm power question will then go into a balance between tractors and horses, just as in our cities. The proportion of horses displaced on farms, however, will be much less than in the cities, for there are many factors on the farm which do not exist in the city to retard the use of gas engine power units. Among these the more important are soft ground, lack of skilled mechanics, distance from repairs, and the higher cost of gas, oil and repairs.

Foreign Demand

This is a problem which no man can as yet measure. It was anticipated that there would be an immediate and large demand for our horses in England and France; but letters which I have recently received from men in Great Britain who are especially well qualified to speak with authority, indicate that there will be no immediate

(Continued on Page 45.)

17 1/2¢ a Rod

164 Styles to Select From

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

GUARANTEED EVERY INCH PERFECT

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

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

GEO. E. LONG, Ottawa Manufacturing Co.
President
103 King Street,
OTTAWA, KANS.

FENCE AT WIRE MILL PRICES

FREE BOOK

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 Dept., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Cows for Winter Milking

For Fall Calves Breed in December or January

BY J. B. FITCH
Specialist in Dairy Husbandry



A Poor Cow Forced Out of Dairy Herd by Kansas Cow Testing Association. She Produced 1,418 Pounds of Milk and 59 Pounds of Butterfat.

DAIRY PRODUCTS produced in this country are produced for the most part by the general farmer as a side line to his more general farming operations. In this state a greater amount of the dairy products are produced by the general farmer than by the dairy farmer, on account of the relatively small number of farmers who are milking cows as their principal source of income. It is with the general farmer that we find the greatest number of low producing cows and poorest dairy methods. They give little thought to the management of this enterprise which if given attention might be made more profitable by eliminating unprofitable producers and giving more attention to the deserving cows.

When Cows Should Freshen

One item of management in the keeping of dairy cows that is not only a source of greater profit but also a means of evening up the work throughout the year is to breed dairy cows so that they will freshen in the fall or winter. The experienced dairyman has long known that a winter milker is the most profitable cow. A study of the records of 5,500 cows in cow testing associations in Minnesota showed that the cows calving in the fall of the year produced 46.8 pounds more fat than those calving in the spring. It formerly was considered nature's method to have cows freshen in the spring of the year and then go on pasture and thus be but little trouble for feed or housing of the cow or calf. While this is true of range cattle there are several reasons why animals kept for dairy purposes should calve in the fall or winter months. It might be stated here that a great number of the low producing unprofitable cows that are being milked are unprofitable thru no fault of their own. Proper feed and

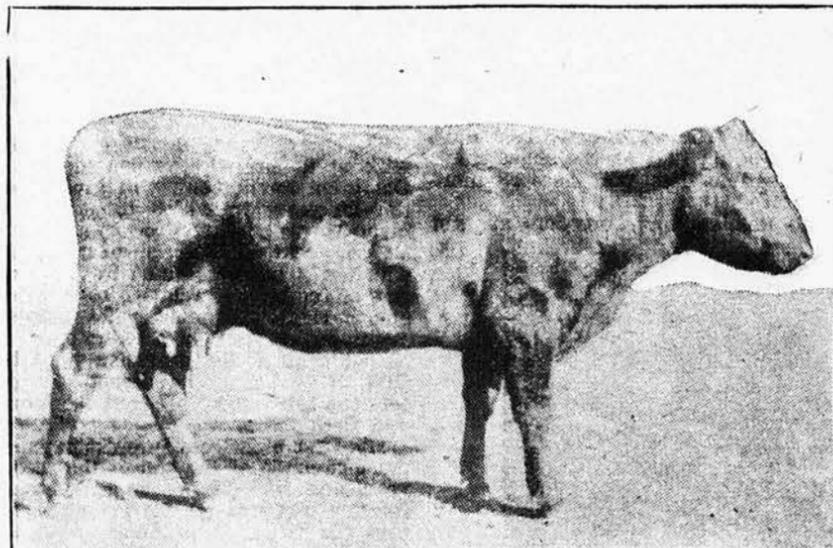
care is as important as breeding when it comes to producing milk. Most of our cows are low producers because they are underfed. When a cow goes thru the winter using a straw stack both as a shelter and means of subsistence it is no surprise to see them pick up in flesh and increase in milk when grass comes in the spring. For dairy cattle kept under such conditions it is safer for them to calve in the spring of the year.

Profitable Dairying

Winter dairying is profitable for several reasons. A cow calving in the fall of the year will be giving her maximum flow of milk on dry feed and will decrease gradually in production toward spring. When turned out to pasture this cow's production will increase or at least keep at a higher plane of production than if continued on dry feed and this cow can be turned dry during the hottest part of the summer, and when farm work is most urgent. In contrast with this cow consider the cow that calves in the spring. This cow will give her maximum flow of milk when on pasture. A cow producing over 3 gallons of milk cannot eat enough pasture grass to support her milk production and hold her body weight. She often does not get the additional grain she should have. She goes thru the hot summer and abundance of flies on scant pasture, and when fall comes her declining milk production goes suddenly lower when she goes on dry feed. This cow's production is cut short as compared with what it would have been had she calved in the fall.

A cow calving in the fall gives her maximum milk production when all dairy products are highest in price. A cow calving in the spring or summer gives her largest amount of milk dur-

(Continued on Page 37)



A Very Ordinary Dairy Cow in the Hands of a Good Caretaker. She Produced 7,200 Pounds of Milk and 376 Pounds of Fat in a Year.

Put an American Radiator Heating Outfit in the OLD HOME



Make the long winters the most enjoyable part of Farm life by installing IDEAL-AMERICAN Heating in your house. You will be surprised how quickly and easily your house can be changed into a HOME with this comforting, economizing, and easy care-taking outfit. Burns any fuel. Never wears out and makes the coziness of your home the envy of your neighbors.

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

IDEAL-AMERICAN Heating is as important as the Farm itself for it keeps the whole family happy and contented.



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

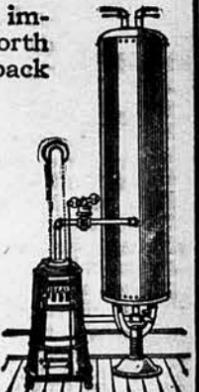
Banks will loan money to make this improvement because it is permanent, worth more than it costs and you always get back its first cost if you sell or lease, besides the big yearly savings of fuel. There is no need to burn high priced fuels in IDEAL Boilers.

Put in this low-cost heating NOW!

Put in any house. Water pressure not necessary. Cellar is not essential—set IDEAL Boiler in side room or "leanto." Call up your dealer today and ask him to give you an estimate for installing IDEAL-AMERICAN heating this week. It can be done in a few days in any kind of buildings without disturbing the family.

Send for our Free Heating Book

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



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

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F-5 Chicago

\$19.95 Sent on Trial Upward American Cream SEPARATOR

Thousands in Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$19.95. Skims warm or cold milk closely. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced, large capacity machines. Bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our Absolute Guarantee Protects You. Besides wonderfully low prices and generous trial terms, our offer includes our—

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Whether dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free on request, is a most complete, elaborate and interesting book on cream separators. Western orders filled from Western points. Write today for catalog and see our big money saving proposition.

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Get Clean Milk

Old methods of clipping cows left too much hair on udders and flanks. Cows that had been confined to barn and yard during winter gathered dirt that endangered purity of milk. Leading milk producers use the Stewart No. 1 Ball Bearing Clipping Machine—removes every bit of hair from the udders and flanks. Also clips horses. \$9.75. Send \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY Dept. 121, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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From stock that hunts. Jayhawk Mistress, Jayhawk Jim Dandy. Large, choice breeding, registered. A. F. James, 1337 Cleveland, Kansas City, Kansas.

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Heider Eveners are the best that skill and brains can produce. We make 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-horse Flow Eveners, 3-horse Wagon Eveners, Wagon Doubletrees, Singletrees and Neckyokes, also Straight and Extension Ladders. If your dealer has none in stock write us and we will tell you where to get them.

4 HORSE FLOW

3 HORSE WAGON

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My Big New Book Tells How

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

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—MANSION CAMPBELL, President.

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First Aid For Injured Cows



PUT BAG BALM, the great healing ointment, on guard in your cow barn, and the little hurts will never become big.

Bag Balm has a wonderful penetrating, soothing and healing effect on any wound, scratch, cut or inflamed part. It is used constantly in the best dairies for all diseases of the udder and teats, such as caked bag, sore teats, bunches, chapping, etc.

Keep Bag Balm on hand; feed dealers and druggists sell it in liberal 60c packages.

Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles," sent free.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
LYNDONVILLE, VT.

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MADE BY THE **KOW-KURE** PEOPLE

FEED YOUR HOGS



STANDARD HOG REGULATOR

Keeps the system in prime condition for speedy gains. Saves feed. Promotes health. Time tried for thirty years.

It is a 100% tonic and regulator, based on Government formula. Contains no filler.

If your dealer can't supply you we will ship direct 100 lbs., enough for 75 hogs for 2 months, prepaid for \$12.00. Our new 48-page book on live stock now ready—mailed free.

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Come to Headquarters for COTTON SEED MEAL & CAKE

Our Brands:

JAY	DOVE	OWL	LONE STAR
38% Protein	38% Protein	41% Protein	43% Protein

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Make Money Raising Hogs

Pork Can be Produced with Satisfactory Profits

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

HOGS are money makers. There is no longer any doubt about it. Few farmers in this country can afford to get along without fattening a few hogs for market every year.

A great many do get along without any serious attempt to raise any more than they need for winter killing. This is especially true in many of the Southern states, where there is as yet little diversification of crops.

Just the same, those farmers cannot afford to continue overlooking hog profits. This was well expressed by the Texas lad who, in 1915, won first prize on hogs.

"I knew all the time I had the best hog," said he, "but I didn't know you knew it. I cannot tell you what it means to me.

"My father over there specializes on cotton. He will not diversify. But when I grow up and run that farm I am going to raise corn and hogs and cattle. When cotton fails for a season or two I shall have my hogs to sell and the money they bring to keep the old farm going."

Even farmers who raise enough hogs for their own needs, in many cases pay exorbitant prices for their meat supply because of the fact that their breeds are not wisely chosen or their breeding is not done on business principles.

Why Some Have Losses

Sometimes, thru old-fashioned methods of feeding, they put far more into their inferior grades of animals than they can hope to get out, or because of insanitary conditions in their feed lots, or unskillful management, they are persistent losers of little pigs, and hogs at various stages of maturity.

This, of course, is a needless waste. The day is past when the loss of one hog, more or less, was considered of no importance on the farm.

Hog raising, like meat packing, refrigeration and distribution of fresh meats has come to be a work of maximum efficiency. The kind of efficiency represented in the breeding of a commonplace sow to a scrub boar and the farrowing of a small litter of thin-chested pigs would not be tolerated by a progressive business manager for a moment.

Every stunted animal in a litter represents profits lost. Every loss of a pig at farrowing time is one opportunity less for feeding corn instead of selling it, and every pound of unnecessary corn in fattening is an economic loss.

On the other hand, the efficiency which makes for the avoidance of every such slip-up not only adds zest to the game and makes a profession out of what was formerly considered a drudgery, but marks all the difference between a business farmer and a money-loser.

The hog, which was once kept on the premises as a sort of family pet, and which paid its way in terms of scavenger service, has become a business proposition, with a gilt edge pedigree, worthy of courses of study in agricultural colleges and books of tabulated data to show—not whether money can be made out of him—but how much money and in how short a time!

The hog is the most economical producer of human food among farm animals. Prof. W. H. Jordan, of the New York Experiment station, in "The Feeding of Animals" states that 100 pounds of digestible nutrients will produce the following amounts in pounds of edible solids in the form of the various animal products: Milk, 18; pork,

15.6; veal, 8.1; poultry and eggs, 3.5 to 5.1; beef, 2.75; mutton, 2.6.

The hog, it should be remembered, produces his 15.6 pounds of edible solids from 100 pounds of digestible nutrients without the labor required to take care of a dairy cow, such as milking—and labor is so important a consideration nowadays as to offset the apparent advantage the dairy cow shows in the above table. Dr. F. W. Woll, of California, in his "Productive Feeding of Farm Animals" says, in commenting on these figures: "They show that the hog has a wonderful capacity for converting feeding stuffs into human food, and he often does it under very adverse conditions as regards care and attention, and without being particular as to either the character of the feed or the quarters he occupies.

"No farm animal appreciates good feed and comfortable quarters, or responds more readily to good treatment, than does the hog, but none is more abused in this respect. The hog is an omnivorous eater and can fatten on feed that other stock will not touch, but the best results in feeding pigs, as in the case of other farm animals, are obtained when they receive good wholesome feed and comfortable quarters, and careful attention.

"Under these conditions, swine raising is especially profitable and while it requires a smaller investment in animals and equipment, it will, as a rule, yield quicker and relatively larger results than any other branch of animal husbandry."

There is no other farm animal that will multiply as rapidly as the hog. With other farm animals, twins are the exception, while with hogs, a good sow can reproduce herself in miniature from six to 10 times twice a year. It takes fewer individual hogs and less capital to start a drove than any other kind of farm animal. The initial investment is smaller and, combined with this, hogs are practically the most economical producers of food, and make the cheapest gains.

Belgian Horse Breeders

Belgian horse breeders in Iowa ask us to announce that they have perfected an organization to be known as the Belgian Horse Breeders' association. The purpose of the organization is to promote good fellowship and to assist more effectively in giving the Belgian breed of horses worthy publicity.

The officers elected are: President, J. C. Ritchie, Stratford, Ia.; Vice President, Theodel A. Lefebure, Fairfax, Ia.; Secretary-treasurer, Dr. T. U. McManus, Waterloo, Ia.

Directors elected are: Charles Irvine, Ankeny, Ia.; C. G. Good, Ogdan, Ia.; I. W. VanNice, Garrison, Ia.; Dr. W. A. Hamilton, Paullina, Ia.; J. J. Bonnstetter, Corwith, Ia.; A. L. Shekleton, Lawler, Ia., and Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Ia.

Arrangements have been completed for holding an International Belgian Horse show in conjunction with the show of the National Dairy Cattle Congress the first week of next October in Waterloo, Ia. At that time there will be distributed to Belgian horse exhibitors over \$5,000 in premiums the first show, with a tacit understanding that as the show grows the premium list will become more attractive.

The Belgian horse breeders are not

only allowed, but are urged to have the detailed management of the horse department, including the selection of judges, premium lists, and show management. In fact it is an International Belgian Horse show, under the direction and management of Belgian Horse Breeders' association.

The premiums offered will be more than double those offered by any other show in America. It will be International in every sense. The Iowa association has gotten under the proposition unanimously, to boost it until such time as an international organization can be perfected, which will undoubtedly be done at the time of the first show in October, 1919.

The policy of the show will be to boost Belgian horse interests in the United States and Canada, in co-operation with all other shows. The International Belgian Horse show will be to the Belgian horse business in America what the Brussels show was formerly to the Belgian horse industry in Belgium. Because of its boosting, all the other shows should have more entries and increased interest in the Belgian horse divisions.

The International Belgian Horse show will not be in competition with any other show, but, on the other hand, will co-operate with all shows and will be the final word in Belgian horsemanship, after the state circuits have been completed.

Oat Straw for Horses

Oat straw gave nearly as good results in feeding horses at light work as timothy hay, was the conclusion of an experiment at the Missouri Experiment Station. In each case 1,400-pound horses were fed 15 pounds corn and cob meal and 1 1/2 pounds oil meal daily. At the North Dakota Experiment station it was found that horses when fed oats or bran and shorts needed about a fourth more grain feed when fed oat straw than when given upland prairie hay.

Canadian Plan for Soldiers

Canada is planning new legislation which will solve the problem of idle improved farms in the Eastern provinces. The Dominion Parliament plans to enact laws which will enable the government to buy these abandoned farms and sell them to settlers on 20-year-payment terms.

Fifty years ago, when the rich farming lands of the prairie states of the United States were being settled under a system of free homesteads, many Canadians, especially French-Canadians, left their farms in Eastern Canada and emigrated to the American West. The farms which they abandoned in many instances have remained uncultivated ever since. Some of these farms, worked since the days of French possession, have been exhausted, but still afford fine pasturage. Many more, however, are still capable of profitable cultivation. They are especially adapted to the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs, fruit growing and truck gardening.

These farms are located in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Thousands of acres of land, tied up in them, have remained idle for years and have presented an economic problem which seemed capable of solution only by governmental agency. These improved farms will be listed for sale by the government under its new reconstruction and development program. If the price placed on the land by the owner is too high for a prospective settler the government will buy the farm and sell it on easier terms.

The new land legislation, which without doubt, will be passed by the Dominion Parliament, will give a settler 20 years in which to pay for a farm. He will be required to pay down 10 per cent of the purchase price, which will be determined by the location of the land in relation to railways and markets. He must make improvements on his farm of a value equal to 10 per cent of the purchase price the first, 5 per cent the second, 10 per cent the third and 5 per cent the fourth and fifth years.

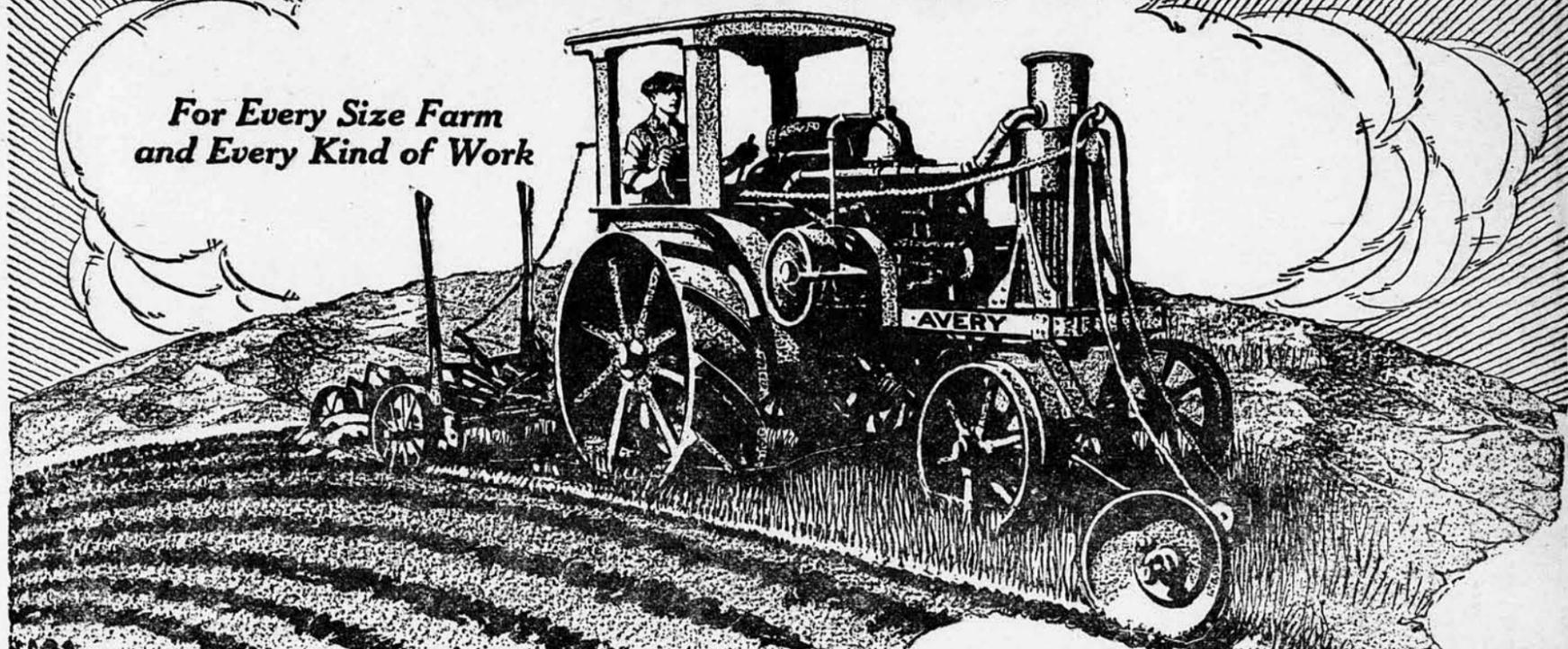
His first 6 per cent interest payment must be made at the end of the second year, and he will not be called upon for any payment on the principal, except the 10 per cent down, until the end of the third year. The remainder of the purchase price will be amortized and spread over a 20-year period.



Hogs Grow into Profit Rapidly, and Their Production Where the Gains are Made Mostly on Pasture Usually Will Pay Well.

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*For Every Size Farm
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Avery Machines are Used in Every State in the Union and 61 Foreign Countries

You are not trying out an experiment when you get an Avery Tractor. You get a machine that has been tried out and proven a success by tens of thousands of farmers in this and other countries. You get a tractor that has been entered in every important contest and demonstration and has been put to the hardest tests.

You get a tractor that is built complete in the Avery factories, which insures a high standard of workmanship throughout, and a tractor that is backed by a company which has branch houses and distributors covering every state in the Union which insures prompt and permanent service.

You get a tractor with a "Draft-Horse" Motor and a "Direct-Drive" Transmission—a motor that is strongly constructed and runs at a low speed, and a transmission that drives direct in high, low, reverse, or in the belt, and is the simplest and most efficient tractor transmission built.

You get a tractor with patented adjustable crankshaft bearings which you can adjust instantly to take up wear; renewable inner cylinder walls which wear longer and can always be renewed; kerosene and distillate gasifiers that burn kerosene or distillate and

burn it all; and a round radiator with thermo-siphon cooling system which does away with pumps, fans, belts, chains, and other trouble-making parts.

You get a tractor that comes to you complete with wheel guards, platform, wide tires, wheel lugs, coupler, belt pulley, etc., saving you the expense of buying extra equipment which you need regularly.

Do All Your Work With Avery Motor Power

Use an Avery Tractor for your heavy work, such as plowing, preparing your seed bed, harvesting, threshing, ensilage cutting, etc. Use an Avery Motor Cultivator for planting and cultivating your corn, cotton, beans and other row crops, and light belt and traction work. Use an Avery Grain-Saving Thresher to save your grain after you raise it.

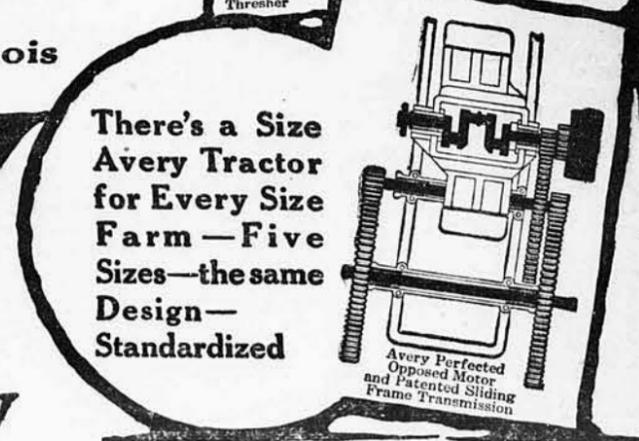
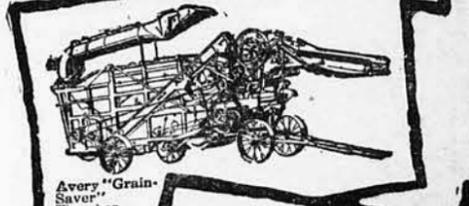
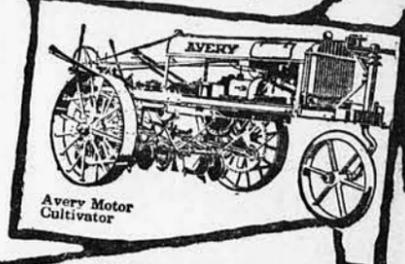
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It tells you all about Avery Tractors, Motor Cultivators, Plows, and Threshers. Also ask for the Avery Free Tractor Correspondence Course and the Avery Special Circular entitled "100 Questions and Answers to Tractor Troubles."

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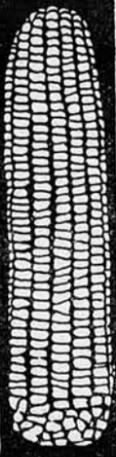
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Send today for samples of the varieties you want to plant. Big Free Catalog of field and garden seeds. Lowest prices on quantity seed orders.

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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Stop! Look! Think!
When the Motor Starts,
Think When Locating Trouble.
Farm Machinery in Italy.
Agricultural Methods Revolutionized.
Lower Prices for Binder Twine.
The Food Administration's View.
The Manufacturer's Quotations.

ONE OF THE largest tractor manufacturers, in a booklet issued to guide owners in the operation of their machines, advises them to use the well-known railroad warning sign as their motto. "Stop! Look! Listen!" is the sign, and the last word in it should be changed to "Think!" The suggestion certainly is a good one. In the early days of the internal combustion engine it was considered a sort of a mystery or a puzzle; and to judge from the action of many operators now, it would seem that the impression still holds. The engine is not a mystery, however, altho sometimes it may be puzzling to know how to keep it going; it responds to systematic study and application of effort, just as any problem does.

The internal combustion motor will operate if three principles are observed. First there must be a compression of the mixture, which necessitates that the pistons be properly fitted and that the valves be tight. Second, there must be an inflammable mixture of air and fuel, which means a properly adjusted carburetor and air intake, and a supply of fuel. Third, there must be some means of igniting the mixture, which means an electric spark, coming thru a correct wiring circuit from a live source.

Any engine having these three features or fundamentals is bound to start; and if there be trouble in starting, a little thought before beginning to tear the machine apart or throwing it into the junk pile may save hours and dollars. Think a minute, then try to locate which of the conditions just mentioned is not being fulfilled. The chances are the trouble will be found more easily than you would imagine.

With the exception of Switzerland, Spain, and the Balkan countries, Rumania excluded, it is stated that Italy is behind all the other countries of Europe in the use of agricultural machinery. On account of the abundance of cheap labor until the war opened, hand power was not only generally preferred in all farming operations but was necessitated on the score of economy. Small Italian farmers, and small landowners were not in a position to purchase farm machinery on a large scale, and as the landed proprietors were not themselves sufficiently concerned in the cultivation of their lands to provide the agriculturists with the necessary purchase means, the result was that no striking progress occurred in the use of mechanical power for agriculture. In certain sections of the peninsula, however, enterprising landowners, encouraged by traveling professors of agriculture, decided to modernize their methods of cultivation and introduced mechanical power. Moreover, the agrarian co-operative societies, which exist in almost every province of Italy, have done much to popularize agricultural machinery and their annual sales represent a considerable and constantly increasing value.

During the war, two evidences appeared, however, which indicate that the old methods under which agriculture has been carried on are to be revolutionized: (1) The government has recognized the value of labor-saving machinery in agriculture and has been importing on its own account; (2) the agricultural machinery industry in Italy itself has taken on a new and creditable development. In spite of extended industrial undertakings, Italy is essentially an agricultural country, about 69 per cent of the population, it is estimated, are either directly dependent on the soil or engaged in agricultural industries, and relatively important tho the agricultural machinery industry promises to be, it will apparently be necessary for Italy to make purchases abroad for many years in order to cope successfully with the press-

ing agricultural problems after the war.

In accordance with the agreement with the manufacturers of binder twine and the United States Food Administrator, the Food Administration makes the following statement with regard to reasonable profits on the sale of binder twine for the harvest of 1919. It appears that a substantial amount of twine was carried over by manufacturers which was manufactured from sisal purchased at 19 cents a pound. Additional sisal has been purchased at approximately 16 cents a pound, making an average cost of sisal to manufacturers about 17 cents a pound.

The Food Administration considers that the sale of binder twine manufactured from such sisal should not be made by the manufacturers at prices which exceed the average pound price of 17 cents by more than the following amounts:

Standard and sisal binder twine, 500 ft. to the pound, f. o. b. factory, car-load lots of 20,000 pounds or more, 4 cents a pound.

Lots of 10,000 pounds or more but less than 20,000 pounds, 4 1/8 cents a pound.

All amounts less than 10,000 pounds, 4 1/4 cents a pound. Prices for other grades should not exceed the prices of standard and sisal twine by more than the following amounts:

550 feet to the pound, 1 1/2 cents increase.
600 feet to the pound, 3 cents increase.
650 feet to the pound, 4 1/2 cents increase.
650 feet to the pound, pure manilla, 6 cents increase.

The Food Administration has considered the increased weight of binder twine over the sisal contained therein in determining the above margins. These margins will result in binder twine being sold by the manufacturers at 2 cents less a pound than during the season of 1919 and the twine should therefore reach the consumer at a lower price than during the last harvest.

In conformity with the ruling of the United States Food Administration the International Harvester company of Chicago, has under date of December 2, 1918, authorized its branch houses to quote the following prices on binder twine in lots of less than 10,000 pounds.

Sisal or Standard, 2 1/4 cents a pound.
Standard Manilla (550 ft.), 23 cents a pound.
Manilla (600 ft.), 24 1/2 cents a pound.
Superior Manilla (650 ft.), 25 1/2 cents a pound.

Pure Manilla (650 ft.), 27 1/4 cents a pound.
With the usual allowance of 1/2 cent a pound on 10,000-pound lots, and 1/4 cent a pound of 20,000 pounds or car-load lots.

The above prices are based on deliveries f. o. b. Chicago, Ill., Auburn, N. Y., or St. Paul, Minn. For the Pacific Coast territories, delivery will be f. o. b. Portland, Ore.

Mechanical Magazines

I would like to have the address of a good mechanical magazine, weekly or monthly, which gives information in all or most makes of tractors. O. D. CHAPMAN.

There are several good magazines which deal exclusively with farm machinery and tractors. Among them are the following: The Agrimotor, Chicago, Ill.; Farm Machinery and Farm Power, St. Louis, Mo.; Implement and Tractor Trade Journal, Kansas City, Mo.; Farm Implement News, Chicago, Ill.; Gas Review, by Clark Publishing Co., Madison, Wis.

Asphalt Floors

I would like to know something about the tile floor covered with asphalt for swine houses. What is asphalt and how is it applied?

I built a new swine house this fall and while it is not of the latest style some of its features might be of interest. The floor is made of tile brick of the 5 by 8 inch size, laid flat in cement and plastered on both the in and out side. Just the back and two ends of the shed are made this way while lumber was used for the remainder of the floor. It makes a good warm shed for a small farmer. I still have some tile left and as I have just heard of the asphalt plan I would like to know about it, for the floor proposition is quite a problem to solve. Winkler, Kan. G. J. K.

Asphalt as a covering for tile floors in swine houses has much to recommend it. It is vermin proof and it adds to the warmth of the house be-

(Continued on Page 35.)

Vegetable Seeds

Sonderogger's Mammoth Wax Bean is a giant. Pods 6 to 10 in. Absolutely stringless and enormously prod. crops—often as many as 50 pods on a bush.
Sonderogger's Summer Ballhead Cabbage unsurpassed as a keeper. An all-summer variety.
Sonderogger's Golden Sweet Corn (yellow) is a new variety. Much more sugar and much less starch than others. Try a packet.
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

The Snow and Its Advantages.
Wheat is Deep Rooted.
Loading Fodder Proves Difficult.
Pigs Like Ground Rye.
Mill Feeds Soar in Price.
Strawberries on Irrigated Land.
Straw or Hay for Mulching.
Good Varieties of Alfalfa.

TODAY, as I write, the snow shows signs of leaving. While it is much more pleasant to have the ground bare I believe on the whole Kansas would have been better off had the snow remained with us until the last week in February. Should all the snow go now it will leave the ground very wet and the alternate freezing and thawing we are sure to have may not help the wheat any. However, an old wheat raiser told me this week the wheat was so well rooted that the danger of winter-killing was much less than usual.

The snow drifted around the fodder shocks and then melted slightly and froze down. This made it difficult to get up feed except in the middle of the day when the frost had let loose a little. What makes it worse is the work the crickets did last fall. It seems to me that fully 30 per cent of the bands are cut and many which are not cut clear thru, break when the bundle is pulled out. I never have seen crickets do such mischief before. They began on the wheat and oats bands last summer and those who did not stack at once found many loose bundles. I have seen their work a number of times on small grain bundles but never before did I know them to work so late in the fall. Our kafir, which was not cut until well into September, has as many bands cut as on the corn. It is said that twine can be made cricket proof by dipping the balls in stock dip a few days before using. It seems as if that might make it very unpalatable at least.

We ground up enough rye this week to last the pigs until next month. We found it rather hard enough for slop making, and were obliged to use the finest buhrs that came with the mill. It also takes lots of power to grind rye in this way and altho the 6-horse engine pulled it all right the steam governor had little to do; the mill took all the power the engine had. With a coarser buhr we can grind corn, cob and all, and the engine runs easily. To grind a heaping bushel basket full of corn and cob meal takes from 3 to 3½ minutes with this mill; to grind that amount of rye to any degree of fineness takes at least 5 minutes. We find that the hogs are very anxious for their rye slop. From their actions I think they evidently like it more than commonly well and to judge from their table manners I should say they liked it even better than wheat shorts.

Shorts took a jump of \$1 a hundred when the government price clamp was removed. This was rather to be expected in view of the fact that wheat also took a jump of 20 cents a bushel at the same time. Of course the price of \$1.43 on shorts which was the price the government allowed most mills to take at wholesale rates was much lower than the natural price when wheat brought \$2.07 a bushel but the jump of \$1 a hundred seemed too much to many. But as the flour price was not raised even tho the price of wheat went up 20 cents a bushel I cannot see where things are much out of line. Of course, those of us who have sold our wheat get no benefit from the price raise; that benefit will go mostly to Uncle Sam if he cares to sell his enormous stores to home mills. He put this wheat away for an average price of \$2.18 at Kansas City and could sell it out now for \$2.42.

But if Uncle Sam makes a great deal on his 1918 stored wheat he may need all the profits and much more to hold up the 1919 price should the wheat crop prove a good one. Owing to strict rules, the Kansas mills could not lay in a supply of wheat for the spring shortage which all saw coming, for the government said at first that

no more than a 30-day supply was to be allowed any mill. Later this limit was raised to 60 days but by that time most of the wheat was in the secure possession of the government. Most of the wheat the mills did hold was sold in the form of contract flour so the raise in price of both flour and mill feed benefited them less than many think. Had the mills had a hint of what was coming in the way of all restrictions being removed they would, no doubt, have prepared by holding as large stocks of wheat and feed as they could, but they had no hint of the change. Very likely the Food Administration did not intend them to have any.

From Garden City comes an inquiry asking if strawberries can be raised successfully there. I have no knowledge of what dry land conditions would be there in an average season, that is, from personal experience. But I should think that strawberries would not do very well there unless they could be irrigated. There is such a wide scope of territory around Garden City that can be irrigated I see no reason why they should not be able to raise strawberries in that territory better than we can in Eastern Kansas. By the use of water the Everbearers could be handled to perfection; in Eastern Kansas we can raise the ordinary berry successfully but August is nearly always too dry for the Everbearers. If the soil is sandy mulching will protect the berries from the dirt.

A very good way to raise strawberries in any locality where they will grow without irrigation is to throw up rows like sweet potato ridges and cover the whole thing over with old hay. Then part the hay slightly and set your plants. The hay will act as a mulch and will keep down the weeds and grass. If the season proves wet instead of dry the ditches will carry off the surplus moisture. The destruction of the average farm strawberry bed is caused by weeds and grass and this can be prevented by using the mulch method. If there is no old hay to be had—and I realize it is very scarce just now—straw can be used if it is free from grain. If it is not it will produce a growth even worse than that of weeds and grass. The best single variety of strawberry we have ever found for Kansas conditions is the Senator Dunlap.

A Labette county inquirer asks regarding the different strains of alfalfa. Some time ago he received a small package of so-called dry land alfalfa seed from the government which has done so much better for him than common alfalfa that he is convinced it has great merit. He asks whether I know anything of it. I do not; I have had no experience with anything but the common alfalfa of Coffey county. Ours has been raised on the upland since 1912 and it still shows a good stand. The seed came from a bottom land farm near Burlington. Many think that upland seed is better than bottom land seed but I do not think it makes much difference here about that. I have always heard it said that irrigated alfalfa produced seed not so good for non-irrigated land as that grown on dry land. This seems so generally accepted that I suppose it is true. This inquirer also asks about Grimm alfalfa; whether it is more hardy and is worth the 50 cents a pound asked for the seed. I do not think extreme hardiness is needed for alfalfa in Eastern Kansas; the plant never freezes out here and if it were heaved out by frost the Grimm alfalfa would come out along with the native sort. What I have read about the Grimm alfalfa leads me to conclude that it gets some of its hardiness at the expense of production; that it does not make as heavy a crop of hay as does the common kind grown under the same condition. Have any of our readers had any experience with the dry land alfalfa sent out by the government? If so, they would confer a favor on many by writing to The Farmers Mail and Breeze about it.

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Making a Start with Sheep

Every Farmer Should Have from 25 to 30 Ewes

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

MANY farmers wish to go into the sheep industry to a limited extent, but do not know where to get breeding stock. We would suggest that a flock of 25 to 50 ewes be purchased from any good reliable breeder or from the market places, and a registered ram be put with them. Lambs should not be bred until they are 18 months old. Only the best flocks should be patronized in buying these rams, and the advice of experts should be sought. Usually the best breeders advertise in good farm and livestock journals and reference can be had to them for breeders. The sheep breeder will do well to subscribe for one or more good livestock journals. It would be well to write to the secretary of the national association of the breed you wish, who will always gladly give information. A list of such secretaries may be obtained from your agricultural college or your state board of agriculture.

Many times it will be found economical and profitable to buy these ewe lambs in the open market. This is frequently done and with success.

It does not pay, however, except when they are bought in car lots. About 125 animals make a single-deck car. They should be shipped out of the yards immediately. Several farmers can take a car jointly and have them properly selected by commission men who will, for a small commission, see that they are forwarded as soon as the order can be filled.

Where to Buy

In some cases a number of farmers have sent a representative to the stock yards at their marketing point to select sheep. When this is done, the services and suggestions of the commission men can be obtained just the same.

It will be found that everybody around the stock yards is interested and ready to co-operate in placing suitable young lambs on farms. They think that the success of the industry depends on this, and are glad to see an effort made to grow more sheep.

Where it is practicable it pays the farmer to buy breeding stock from his neighbor, in order to save freight and to avoid accidents and loss. This is done to a considerable extent where farmers have neighbors who wish to sell small numbers of sheep, but even in such instances it must be kept in mind that the range sheep are usually healthier than natives and besides, native ewes are likely to be infested with internal parasites. From whatever source the breeding ewes come, it is better to get a registered ram of superior breeding from some breeder of blooded stock.

It is necessary to buy a good ram every second or third year for every 40 ewes in the flock. New blood in the flock will insure a larger per cent of healthy lambs, and will also help in improving the flock. Select a good ram of the type or breed you are keeping. Do not permit breeders to unload culls on you. Any keeper will soon learn what are the characteristics of a good ram.

In Circular No. 42, Louisiana State college, we have a very concise and at the same time rather complete statement regarding breeds and classification of sheep. In this circular Dr. W. H. Dalrymple says: "With the exception of the Merinos, most, if not all, of

the purebred sheep in this country are representatives of the numerous breeds of British origin. The British breeds are classified in various ways, such as horned and hornless, dark-faced and white-faced, mountain and lowland, long-wooled and short-wooled; but according to the best of the British authorities, the most usual plan is to divide them into mountain breeds, long-wooled breeds, and down breeds. As in most classifications, however, it is difficult to draw sharp lines, altho the three classes just mentioned are fairly distinct. There is much variation in the sheep of Great Britain, but in all of them, over there, the carcass is the chief consideration.

Breed Types

"If we include the Merino, another classification divides sheep into the following three main classes, from the standpoint of their wool: long-wools, represented by the Lincoln, Cotswold, and Leicester; middle or medium-wools, represented by the Shropshire, Southdown, and Hampshire, known as down breeds; and fine-wools, to which the different varieties of the Merino belong, such as the Rambouillet, Delaine and American. However, altho fairly good mutton may be had from any of the breeds of sheep, the middle-wool class is that from which the choicest quality is obtained and, therefore, is known as the mutton type. It includes the various down sheep just mentioned, and the Horned Dorset, Cheviot, and others.

"The long-wool breeds are also used as mutton sheep, in addition to their wool production, but their flesh is not considered of such fine quality as an edible product.

"The fine-wools, such as the Merinos, usually are not looked upon as mutton sheep, altho crossing with middle-wool blood produces a better mutton animal than the pure Merino.

"The down-sheep, proper, are hornless, dark-faced and dark-legged; and the majority have close, fine wool, comparatively short in length, and with fleeces of medium weight. The most important economic feature is the quality of the carcass and the mutton. They do not readily become too fat, even when fed to great weights, and the mutton is of superior quality, being firm, fine in the grain, and rich in color.

Wool and Mutton Breeds

"Referring for a moment to the fine-wools or Merinos, as wool producers they are famous. The mutton qualities, however, are inferior, the sheep being muscular in type, carrying but little fat, and considered of about secondary importance in this respect. The crossbred, or grade American Merino, is not improved for wool production, but, as already stated, when crossed with middle-wool blood, a better mutton sheep is produced, altho yielding less wool.

"The mutton value of the Delaine Merino has been emphasized for some time; but it does not dress out so well as the true mutton type of sheep. The crossbred or grade Delaine seems to be valued on the range.

"The Rambouillet, which is of Spanish origin, altho a native of the northwestern part of France, is a member of the great Merino family. As a mutton producer, this breed ranks well, but is



This Lot of Lambs, Turned Loose in a Cornfield, Were Marketed at a High Margin of Profit. They Did a Fine Job of Fertilizing, Too.

inferior to the regular mutton breeds. Crossbred and grade Rambouillets are well known on the Western ranges."

There is perhaps no really best breed. Some breeds do well in some places, while others do better in other places. Some farmers have wonderful success with particular breeds, and almost fail with others. The particular breed that one selects must be largely a matter of individual choice.

Joe Wing found that when Merino ewes were crossed with good Down breeds, the result was good, but was best only when the ewe stock was kept pure Merino. In cross-breeding it is well to remember that the ram is just half the flock—and by far the easiest half to care for. Oxfords, Shropshires, Dorsets, Southdowns and Hampshires cross well on the Western ewes, and make rapid growing lambs. The question of cross-breeding deserves much study, and will be found more successful on the farm than on the range for the reason that conditions and environment can be more easily controlled on the farm.

Farm and Home Week

Farm and home week at Kansas State Agricultural college will be held from February 3-8. No five days in the year could be more interesting. Music, motion pictures, lectures, banquet, reception and demonstrations will be some of the ways in which the time is filled. Registration will begin Monday February 3. Demonstrations in the Shop Amphitheater will start that afternoon. In the evening, a community sing will be held by Chester H. Guthrie, musical director at Camp Funston. This will be one of the most interesting features of every evening program as every individual can take part in the singing of songs. The first community sing will be followed by motion pictures and a lecture on "What the Farmer has Gained From the War"—by H. J. Waters, Editor Weekly Kansas City Star.

February 4 will be known as "Inaugural Day." W. M. Jardine will be formally inaugurated as president of Kansas State Agricultural college with Arthur Capper, presiding. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca, N. Y., has chosen as his subject for the morning of that date—"What is Democracy?" In the afternoon, inaugural exercises will be held, presided over by Henry J. Allen, governor of Kansas. Wilbur N. Mason, state board of administration, Topeka, Kan., and Frank Strong, chancellor Kansas university will deliver greetings at this time. The exercises will be followed that evening by a banquet and reception for everyone.

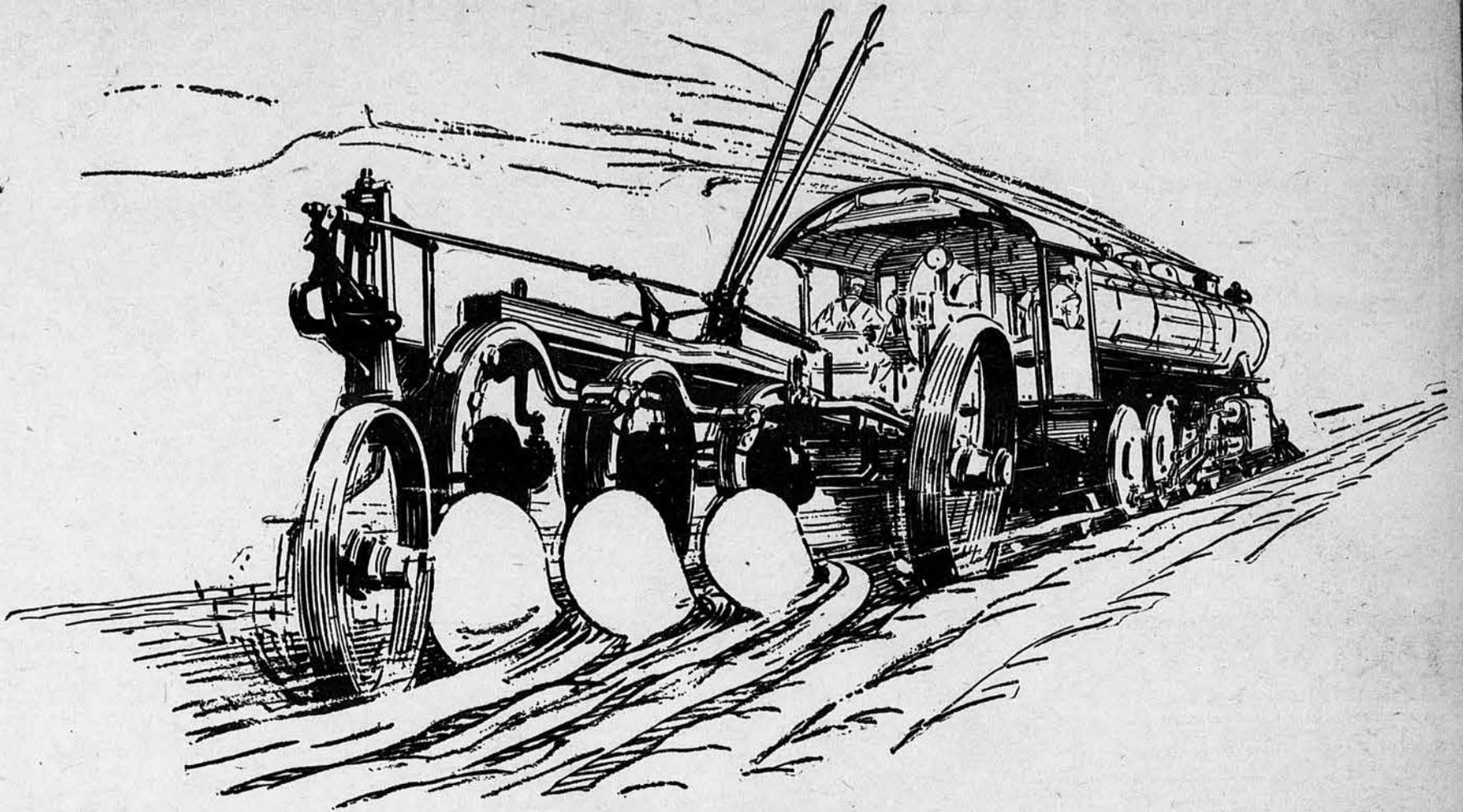
The various associations over the state have been invited to make farm and home week the time of their meeting.

The special meetings that will be held at this time are: Kansas Crop Improvement, State Dairy, Horse Breeders', Sheep Breeders', Improved Livestock Breeders' and Potato Growers' associations. Short courses for beekeepers and cream station operators will be offered also during the week. Many outside speakers on agricultural topics will be present. Every year the attendance has increased, but this year a larger attendance than ever before is expected, due to the interest aroused in war reconstruction work.

Specialized programs are offered every forenoon until 11 o'clock, when general assembly comes each day. The general assemblies are for all men, women, boys and girls. Every assembly has a specialized program arranged. Many prizes are offered to the boys and girls and all of them are urged to take part in the contests and games planned for them.

Very unique posters advertising this week have been prepared and sent out over the state. The poster, A snow scene in blue and white, represents the Administration building aglow with lights. In the foreground is a man with wife and child trudging thru the falling snow toward the building. An arc light with arrow points to Kansas State Agricultural college. The label below proclaims—"The Beacon Light—that leads to better farms and better homes."

Nearly 75 million pounds more cheese was consumed in the United States last year than in 1917. The total was 115 million pounds, an average of 19 million pounds monthly.



Power!

A Heavy Mogul Locomotive costing \$65,000 can pull three fourteen-inch plows with ease—so can a Samson (Model M) Tractor, which costs only \$650. *And don't forget* that it requires only three box wrenches to take down and put together the Samson (Model M) Tractor.

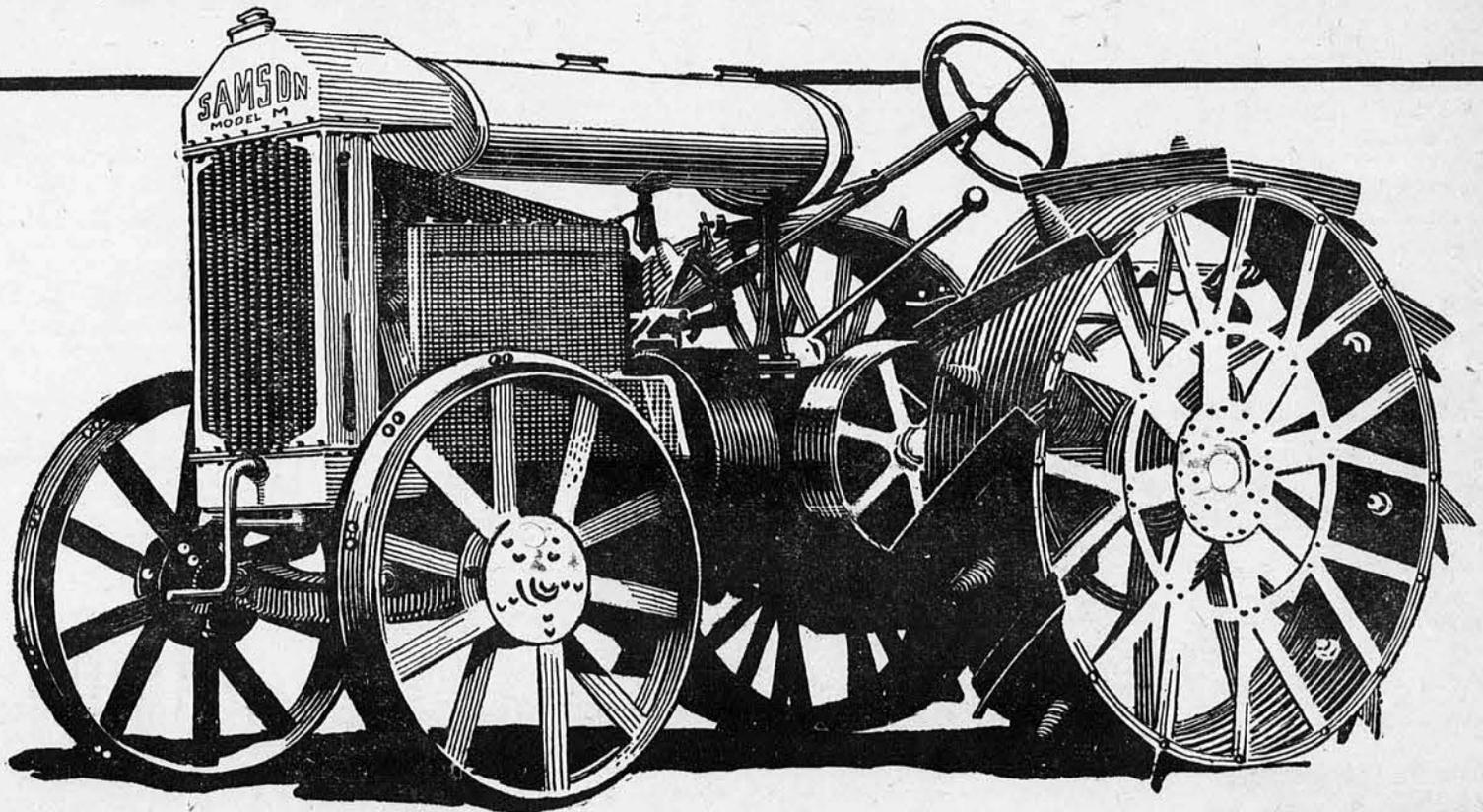
And don't forget that every working part of the Samson (Model M) is self-lubricated—no oil can required.

SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

SAMSON *MODEL M* \$ **650**

*Capable of pulling two 14-inch plows at all times;
three 14-inch plows under favorable conditions*

*F. O. B. Janesville, Wis.
Complete with automatic power
take-off and automatic control*



CAPONS

Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. A prominent farmer, George Beuoy, R. R. No. 14, Cedar Vale, Kan., whose farm is on Rock Creek, south of town, has made a fortune raising and selling setting eggs, poultry and Capons. Many people who know of his success have asked him how he did it. In order to make it perfectly clear and so that any one can do equally as well, Mr. Beuoy has prepared a complete, illustrated, printed outline of his method explaining exactly how he makes money raising chickens. The illustrations are actual photographs taken on his farm and show each step necessary in making a Capon and fully explains everything else you will ever want to know about a Capon. It also tells how to improve the egg yield of any flock. It explains how to know the best laying hens. It tells how to build the best and cheapest poultry house and where to get the best capon tools. It costs Mr. Beuoy a little more than ten cents to print this book and he has a few copies left that he is sending to interested people. When you write for your copy he will think it mighty nice of you to inclose ten cents in coin or stamps to cover the cost of printing and you will have it by return mail. The best Poultry Book on earth. If you don't believe it read it and see. Back comes your dime if you don't agree.—Adv.

You Take Pride

In your "Sunday" clothes, why not as much pride in your 6-days-a-week work clothes?
KEY Overalls fit better; never rip; last longer; cost less per year than others.
 If they don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.
Boys' Overalls Like Men's
 If your dealer is out of your size, write



Obey Nature's Law

Nature is always at her best when her laws are being obeyed. Self-preservation is the first law of Nature and to millions

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the first law to self-preservation. The rich, nourishing properties of **Scott's Emulsion** fortify the whole system, improve the blood-quality and conserve vitality by building up strength.
 Place your dependence upon **Scott's Emulsion** for strength.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 18-34



DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS
 "The Fruit Jar of the Field"
SPECIAL OFFER to those who write now.
W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.
 Established 1885
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
 Branch Office: Macomb, Illinois.

SAVE \$43

Genuine \$100 Oliver Typewriters now \$57. Brand new, never used. Direct from factory to you. Not second-hand, not rebuilt. And we ship you an Oliver for free trial. No payment down. Keep it or return it. If you want to own it, pay us only \$3 per month. This is the greatest typewriter bargain on earth. You save \$43. Write today for full particulars, including our book, "The Typewriter on The Farm." Then we will send you an Oliver for free trial. Write now.



The Oliver Typewriter Co.
 337J Oliver Typewriter Building
 Chicago, Ill. (13,07)

Turkeys for the Big Profits

Good Care Always Will Insure Success

BY LILY BOWERS CRAMPTON
 Arkansas City, Kan.

MY GREATEST poultry success was achieved as the result of a venture in turkey raising. I began in the spring of 1916 with a fine Bronze tom and two Bronze hens. While these hens did not do particularly well the first year, I made a good profit, had several delicious roasts and had a purebred tom and three purebred Bronze hens to begin the next year with. The hens began laying in February and continued until May. My main hatch, however, occurred in March and April. Almost without exception every egg set hatched a big strong turk. I put the eggs under quiet chicken hens. These turks were left in their quiet nests for 48 hours after being hatched, and were quite ready for their first simple meal of pinhead oat meal, dry bread crumbs, hard boiled egg yolk, chopped lettuce, dandelion leaves or onion tops at the end of that time. I also gave them plenty of water and I always kept coarse sand in their pen. The baby turks and their chicken hen mothers were confined in little pens for two weeks, roosting in a board coop with a solid board floor. Then after ascertaining that the mothers were fairly congenial, the entire lot was housed in a new hen house about 15 by 10 feet, containing roosts, from slender ones, a foot from the ground up to larger ones 6 feet from the ground. During that summer we housed eight hens, each mothering 10 turks. This house was clear of vermin and the hen and turks were also free, as I had liberally treated each old hen with insect powder three times during the incubation period.

The hens and turks at no time came in contact with any other poultry, as an old orchard containing about three acres, in which their house stood, was tightly fenced with poultry netting to a height of 6 feet. Here the 80 turks ate baked corn bread made from medium ground corn chop, hard boiled eggs, chopped lettuce, dandelion and onion leaves, pure water and the results of the chase—grasshoppers, moths, beetles and worms. When a shower came up, just a few calls of "turk, turk," brought them racing from all quarters with their fat old mothers vainly trying to keep up. A few more words brought them into their house where they were safe until the rain was over and the sun came out again.

On the Roosts

It was a treat to see these little gray fellows go to roost at night. After nimbly running up their inclined board, they arranged their little gray bodies compactly together along the roost and after a few sleepy "peep, pe-e-p-s," they arrived in the land of Nod. In a few minutes they were so deeply asleep that their ugly little heads dropped lower and lower until their necks were hanging full length with head dangling below the roosts. When I first beheld this amazing sight I thought they had been stricken with a disease, but on subsequent investigation I concluded that this was their natural habit while asleep. They were kept in this 3-acre plot and fed baked corn bread made from medium ground corn chop, hard boiled eggs, chopped lettuce, dandelion and onion leaves with an abundance of grit, wood ashes and charcoal until September. Then they were given their liberty and had free run of barn yard, corrals and the edge of the pasture. About this time we began feeding new kafir and a scant

supply of ripe corn on the ear. A box of ashes was always ready for them and was as popular with them as an ice cream stand is with the youngsters. Our only bad luck with these turks began when we gave them their liberty. One big turk was seized with the limber neck and died and two others were run over by a wagon. My greatest loss came from coyotes killing them while they were in the pasture. I have found that coyotes and wet summers are turkeys' greatest enemies in this part of Kansas. When marketing time arrived, I found that out of 80 hatched, I had 65 fine, big, shiny Bronze hens and gobblers. I sold most of these in our city on an average of \$3 each.

The highest price I ever received for turkeys was 24 cents a pound, live weight. I remember an old neighbor who raised a flock of 40 turks 30 years ago, and sold them all for 2 cents a pound, live weight. Quite a difference, isn't there?

Disease has never had much of a hold on my flock. The few cases of roup which occurred in my flock were easily cured. My motto is similar to a silo enthusiast neighbor who says, "A silo for every farm." I say, "A flock of turkeys for every farm."

Medicinal Use of Vegetables

We wonder how many of our readers ever think of the medical value that lies in the common garden vegetables. We all raise vegetables. We all eat vegetables. How many of us are able to adapt such vegetables to our needs—that is use them at the opportune time? Most vegetables possess curative elements, such as are used by physicians in the curing of disease. Here are a few of them.

Celery is highly valuable for rheumatism, as well as for nervous dyspepsia.

Tomatoes have been called "vegetable calomel," because of the way they act on the liver. They should be taken raw for cooking destroys the medicinal quality to a certain extent.

Onions are very good for nervous conditions. Nervous prostration can be considerably helped by an onion diet.

Carrots and beets should be eaten for the purpose of improving the blood.

Lettuce is splendid for sleeplessness. The stalk contains a substance that has been compared to-opium for its soothing power, altho it has none of the harmful effects of opium.

The same is true of certain fruits as is true of vegetables.

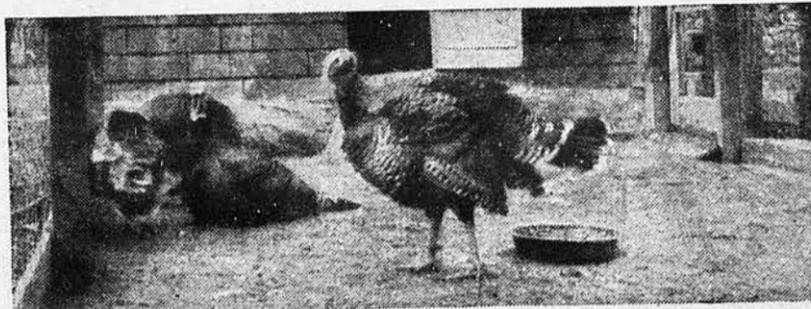
Lemons are very good for biliousness and liver complaint. They are fine for cleaning the blood and keeping it pure, especially for persons eating considerable meat and few vegetables or fruits.

Cranberries are said to be valuable in cases of malaria.

Pears contain much iron and are excellent in all those conditions of the blood where iron is deficient.

As for apples we know of no better thing to keep the system toned up. They keep the alimentary canal in a healthful condition. Everyone knows the old saying, "An apple a day'll keep the doctor away," but personally we prefer several a day.—Successful Farming.

Be sure to save enough to invest in another Liberty Bond. Another call will be made by the government at an early date for a new bond issue.



Every Kansas Farm Should Have a Good Supply of Turkeys. There is Always a Big Demand for Them.

BIG CUT

IN
Engine Prices

DON'T BUY an Engine at any price until you get my Big New Catalog and latest offer on Gasoline and Kerosene Engines, 2 to 80 -P. Stationary, Saw-Rig or Portable. Cash or Terms—IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. Write me today. Sure.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
 1541 Oakland Avenue Kansas City, Mo.
 1541 Empire Building Pittsburgh, Pa.

Get Your Farm Home from the Canadian Pacific

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

20 Years to Pay

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

\$2,000 Loan to Farmers

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

Land Under Irrigation

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

This Is Your Opportunity

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

M. E. THORNTON
 Supt. of Colonization
Canadian Pacific Railway
 924 First St., E., Calgary, Alberta

Men Wanted

AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR EXPERTS
 Earn \$90 to \$300 A Month!

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

WICHITA AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
 181 N. Topoka Avenue,
WICHITA, KAN.

Kansas Livestock Decreases

Reports coming to the Kansas state board of agriculture, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary, indicate that meat production in the Sunflower state is falling off. Responding to the urgent pleas of the Food Administration, and other interested organizations, for greater production, farmers made every effort to increase the supply of pork in 1918. In this they succeeded, tho at a loss to themselves. The high-priced fattening grains fed into the 1918 pig crop failed to meet a corresponding increase in the price of pork at the markets. In spite of the efforts of the Food Administration to maintain the ratio of the value of 13 bushels of corn to 100 pounds of pork, farmers were compelled to take a lower ratio as the reward for their efforts to increase the supply of this necessary commodity. The depressing effects of these losses, according to reports, will result in decreased pork production in 1919.

Estimates of correspondents, received by the Kansas state board of agriculture, show that there were on hand November 23, 1918, 1,296,549 hogs, as compared with 1,467,082 hogs on hand March 1, 1918. This is a decrease of 11.6 per cent. Six hundred and thirty-three farmers, out of 898 reporting, state that prices for the 1918 pig crop have been such as to decrease pork production.

Asked the question, "How will the number of sows bred for the 1919 spring pig crop compare with the number of sows bred for the 1918 spring pig crop?" correspondents estimate 75 per cent. This means that the spring crop of next year is likely to be 25 per cent less than the spring pig crop of 1918. The causes for this situation are laid to unfavorable market prices and to high prices of feed, particularly corn.

There has been a similar dropping off in beef cattle. On March 1, 1918, there were on hand in Kansas 2,230,717 beef cattle, and on November 23, 1918, the number had dropped to 2,133,920—a decrease of 4.7 per cent. The shortage of feeding crops this year is undoubtedly responsible for the smaller number of beef cattle in preparation for market. It is but natural that short crops and unfavorable prices should be reflected on Kansas farms by a smaller number of meat-producing animals.

Federal Food Books for Schools

Three and a half tons of school books were shipped from Wichita by Federal Food Administrator Innes to be given by county administrators to common school teachers in Kansas. There were 13,300 books in the various shipments.

The book is called "Food Saving and Sharing" and was written in simple language as a text for children in the public schools. While the book was planned before the armistice was signed it is a good peace time book, for it goes into the subject of nutrition and tells how to choose food wisely.

Dean Templin of Kansas University, who is on leave of absence as director of the school and college section of the Food Administration, Washington, D. C., had charge of the publication of the book, but it was prepared by some of the best food experts of the United States.

Spraying Orchards is Profitable

Spraying paid in 12 Missouri counties last season and it will pay in every neglected Kansas apple orchard if the work is properly done. In practically every case unprofitable orchards may be made to yield an income greater than any other equal area on the farm by putting into operation good orchard methods. T. J. Talbert of the University of Missouri reports the following results from sprayed orchards, which should convince the most skeptical that fruit growing is profitable.

W. T. Sallee, Exeter, Barry county, sprayed 600 trees at a cost of \$50 and made a profit of \$1,550; J. C. Elston, Exeter, Barry county sprayed 1,600 trees at a cost of \$607.40 and made a profit of \$1,063.73; J. B. Bargold, Wakenda, Carroll county, sprayed 600 trees at a cost of \$144, profit \$1,156; J. E. Roberts, Maysville, DeKalb county, sprayed 20 trees, cost \$12.31, profit \$147.00; P. R. Jaeger, Boonville, Cooper county, sprayed 450 trees, cost \$160, profit \$2,840; B. H. Hamilton, Gazette, Montgomery county, sprayed

1,000 trees, cost \$130, profit \$2,570; Harry Barrett, New Haven, Franklin county, sprayed 90 trees, cost \$12, profit \$263; Oberle Brothers, Weldon Springs, St. Charles county, sprayed 3,000 trees, cost \$500, profit \$6,771.39; A. K. Stephens, Farmington, St. Francois county, sprayed 200 trees, cost, \$35.48, profit \$136.37; O. E. Tanzenberger, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis

county, sprayed 36 trees, cost \$17, profit \$711.85; Geo. Weinreich, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis county, sprayed 35 trees, cost \$21, profit \$599.45; Oscar Thurwalchler, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis county, sprayed 45 trees, cost \$25, profit \$475; R. T. McDougal, Holden, Johnson county, sprayed 212 trees, cost \$37.50, profit \$400; W. W. Francis, Lutesville, Bollinger county,

sprayed 300 trees, cost \$75, profit \$775; Julius Wagner, Eldon, Miller county sprayed 200 trees, cost \$16, profit \$234. Equally as good or even better results than these may be obtained in many Kansas apple orchards which are not yielding under present practices enough fruit to pay the taxes and interest on the value of the land occupied by the orchard.



"My estimate is that for a single year if all of the farmers in the United States had used the Oliver chilled plows instead of the regular steel or iron plows, the saving in labor would have totalled the sum of forty-five million dollars."

—From Report in Congressional Record by Senate Statistician, 45th Congress (1877-1879).

The Statement of Yesterday -the Answer Today

The answer to the statement recorded by the Senate Statistician of the 45th Congress that a saving in labor of forty-five million dollars would result to American farmers through the use of Oliver plows is found today in the universal demand for Oliver products.

Even as early as the 45th Congress (1877-1879) Oliver quality had been proven in actual practice and Oliver leadership in providing plows that assured better seed beds already established.

The agricultural history of the years that have followed has borne out the correctness of this statement.

Oliver predominance has kept pace with the remarkable progress of American agriculture in the past half-century—with its doubling of farm area, its tripling of production, its tremendous reduction of cost and human labor.

Today, as we stand just on the threshold of modern power farming, Oliver leadership and progressiveness are signallized as emphatically as in the early days. A large majority of tractor manufacturers have openly declared their preference for Oliver plows and tractor implements to be used in connection with their tractors.

This preference is based on sheer merit. It has been earned by Oliver's thorough knowledge of soil conditions, plow design, plow hitches, tractor construction and operation. It has been held and cemented by Oliver's country-wide service organization.

In the "Statement of Yesterday—proved by the experience of a generation—holding promise of greater achievements in this new era of American agriculture—you will find ample justification for Oliver's slogan: "Plow Makers for the World."

Oliver Chilled Plow Works
South Bend, Indiana



"Oliver Plowed Fields Bring Greatest Yields"

OLIVER Tractor Implements



Disinfect Seed Potatoes

The same disinfectant as applied to wheat last fall to control smut, can be used to control the common scab on Irish potatoes. This disease, as well as several other potato diseases, are carried on the seed. All these diseases can be largely controlled, where potatoes are planted on new land each year, by disinfecting the seed before planting. There are several ways of doing this, but the method recommended for the average grower is to use formalin. Use it at the same strength as for wheat, 1 pint of the 40 per cent formalin solution, costing about 50 cents, to 30 gallons of water. Ordinarily the seed is put into a sack and immersed in this solution for 1½ to 2 hours. It has been found that the treatment can be reduced to 15 minutes, if the solution is heated to 122 degrees F. Besides saving time, the treatment is probably more effective when the solution is warmed. The formalin solution can be used over and over until it is gone. The seed must be treated before

cutting and it is better if they can be spread out to dry after being treated.

The sweet potato is also attacked by several diseases carried on the seed potatoes. For this reason they should be disinfected before bedding, where the diseases have caused loss in previous years. The material used is corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 1,000 of water, or 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water if a crude form is used. The powder should be dissolved in a little warm water, then made up to the right volume. The seed potatoes are soaked in this for 10 minutes, just before bedding them in the hotbed. Both Irish and sweet potatoes are important crops in Kansas and many growers could improve their results by practicing seed treatment. The corrosive sublimate is very poisonous and must be handled with care.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give a number of valuable cash prizes for the best farm letters on raising chickens, turkeys, ducks, pigeons and geese.

Short Course for Club Workers

A short course for members of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural clubs in the state has been announced for "Farm and Home Week" at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The course will open February 4 and will continue through February 7. Many valuable prizes will be awarded at that time for the best results in club work.

The Kansas Bankers' association has offered \$500 in premiums for the Boys' and Girls' club work in the state and \$250 to pay expenses of the 15 boys and girls who are chosen as delegates to the "Farm and Home Week" program.

This help and encouragement from a society with the influence that the State Bankers' association has throughout the state is appreciated by the parents of the club members as well as by the boys and girls themselves, not because young people are looking for any special reward for their efforts in producing and conserving food and other materials, but because they are exceeding-

ly glad to have their work recognized by an organization such as the State Bankers' association.

The officers of the association are: F. H. Foster, president, Fort Scott; J. R. Burrow, vice president, Topeka; W. W. Bowman, secretary, Topeka; Fred M. Bowman, assistant secretary, Topeka; and A. H. Suter, treasurer, Hutchinson.

This association has given premiums to the club boys and girls thru the Kansas State Agricultural college for the past five years and no one organization in the state has done more to inspire and encourage practical and worthwhile work among the boys and girls of the state than has the State Bankers' association. The college hopes to show its appreciation of this valuable help and encouragement by making the club work still bigger and better from year to year.

With the exception of wheat, the contests for the boys and girls will be open only to regularly enrolled club members. Premiums will be awarded in the corn club, bread club, sewing club, potato club, sorghum club, and canning club contests to only those members who send in an exhibit.

The program for the occasion will be in charge of the boys' and girls' club department of the college. All boys and girls are invited to attend any or all of the meetings and to take part in the contests and games which will be announced from day to day during the week.

Boys and girls on arriving at Manhattan should first go to Anderson Hall, room 35, the boys' and girls' headquarters. Here they will be able to get information or help as to rooms, meetings, board, trains, and almost anything that they will care to know. The program will be arranged according to the following schedule:

Tuesday, February 4

9:00 A. M. Registration and first get-together meeting for boys and girls only. Room 35, Anderson Hall.
10:30 A. M. Special assembly.

Wednesday, February 5

8:30 A. M. Practical lessons with poultry and a brief study of the principal breeds found in Kansas. Meet at room 35, Anderson Hall at 8:30. E. H. Wiegand, state poultry club specialist, will be in charge.
11:00 A. M. General assembly at the college auditorium.
2:00 P. M. Special lessons on trees and landscape gardening by M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening. Tour over campus.
3:50 P. M. Plays and games at the gymnasium under the direction of the physical training department of the college.

Thursday, February 6

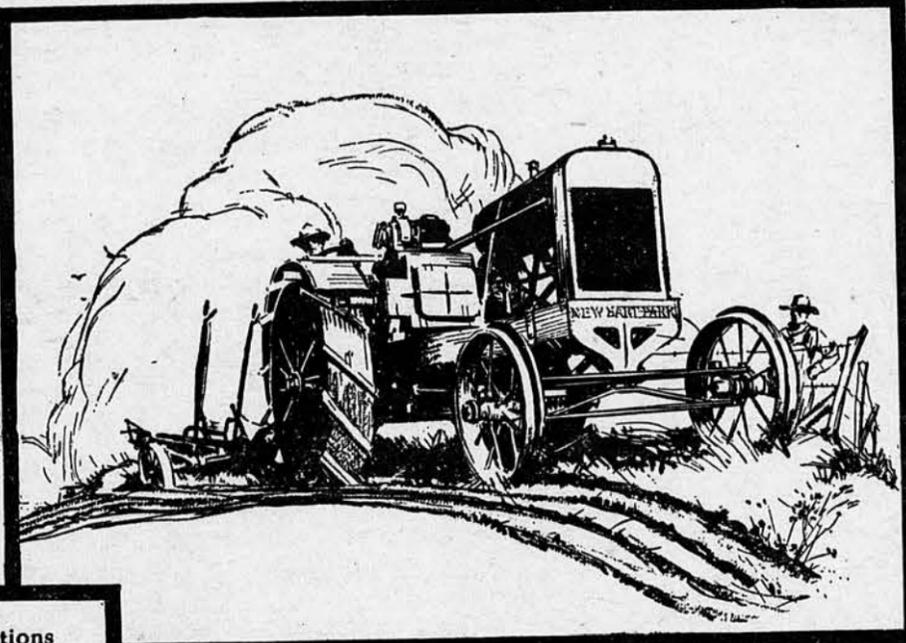
8:30 A. M. Practical lessons in bread making and preparation of bread exhibits. Lottie Millam, in charge.
11:00 A. M. General assembly at auditorium.
2:00 P. M. Practical lessons in home gardening by L. C. Williams in charge.
3:50 P. M. Plays and games at the gymnasium under the direction of the physical training department of the college.

Friday, February 7

8:30 A. M. Special lessons in corn and grain sorghums by Prof. C. C. Cunningham and C. W. Mullen in charge. During this period Prof. Cunningham and Prof. Mullen will instruct boys in grain judging and real judging and selecting of exhibits and seed will be done by the boys under the direction of these specialists.
11:00 A. M. General assembly at college auditorium.
2:00 P. M. The "Red Letter" period of the whole week for the boys and girls in attendance. Contests will be started and a big time in general will be held.

Call for Pictures

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to get photographs of farm scenes from its readers in every part of the state of Kansas, and will pay for all it accepts and publishes. Views of farm homes, growing crops, prize-winning hogs, pigs raised by the boys and girls, favorite driving and riding horses, beef cattle, sheep, turkeys, ducks, geese, and everything of interest on the farm are desired. Pictures of tractors in action, motor trucks, harvesters and other farm machinery also will be accepted. Send a short story with each picture explaining what it represents, and be sure to place your name and full address on the back of the picture. Also wrap the picture with a piece of stiff card board to protect it from being broken in the mails. Address all letters to the Feature Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



Specifications

Power—Pulls three plows—30 HP on belt. Tested at the last National Plowing Demonstration at Salina, Kansas, developed over 31 HP at 732 RPM.
Motor—2 cylinder twin, 4 cycle. Valve in head. 750 RPM.
Tractor Frame—Cast steel, one piece. No bend, no twist.
Carburetor—New Dray Kerosene Shunt.
Bearings—S. K. F. and Hyatt.
Speeds—Two forward; one reverse.
Transmission—Selective sliding gear.
Cooling Device—Honeycomb radiator—shaft driven pump and fan.
Lubrication—Force feed.

297 million foot pounds from the collar daily

And in addition the equivalent of 18 million foot pounds in reserve for emergencies and tight places—all without over-speeding—all on kerosene, too.

That is why The New Hart-Parr puts you over the top of your peak loads on time—without a kink in your plans—and does it economically.

And these figures express the work possible from The New Hart-Parr with field implements. For belt work these figures would be about doubled.

The New Hart-Parr delivers abundant power at a speed below its normal rating—and in addition it carries that reserve power for the trying moments in every day service that "kill" most motors.

That's why there are hundreds of enthusiastic owners of New Hart-Parrs, why New Hart-Parrs are so greatly in demand. Know more about The New Hart-Parr—about its exclusive kerosene shunt that gives bull-dog tenacity at steady or varying loads, about its simplicity, durability, accessibility, its cast-steel engine bed—about the reputation and practical experience of America's oldest tractor manufacturers behind The New Hart-Parr.

Write today for our booklet. It tells. It is interesting, it is free for the asking.

HART-PARR COMPANY, 787 Lawler St., Charles City, Ia.
Founders of the Tractor Industry

The New
HART-PARR

Work Shop for Every Farm

A shop on every Kansas farm would mean the utilization of much time that is now lost, according to H. Umberger, acting dean of the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Stormy days on the farm are usually lost time, as far as the men folks are concerned, pointed out Mr. Umberger. On livestock farms the stock requires a greater amount of attention on these days than it needs in good weather, but on other farms a large number of stormy days is lost. Time is also lost on the farm in repairing tools and machinery during the rush season.

On the farm where there is a work shop it is possible to use the stormy days to advantage in making repairs. The farm shop should be large enough to house any machine that may need repairing. A stove or other means of heating should be provided.

A supply of carriage and machine bolts of the size most likely to be used should be kept in a bolt rack in the shop, and there should be boxes for cotter pins, washers and extra nuts. A supply of these parts is one of the best investments for the farmer.

One corner of the shop should be provided with a harness bench and equipment. Harness requires constant attention in the way of sewing, riveting and greasing.

Another department of the shop should be the pipe bench. Nearly every farmer must now do his own pipe cutting and fitting. This does not require extensive equipment, and it saves many dollars in time.

"A farm shop equipped with only a moderate amount of tools cannot help being a very profitable proposition," commented Dean Umberger. "On most farms enough money has been spent on tools to equip a shop. The general practice, however, of storing tools in different places and carrying them to the field to do repair work as may be necessary, results in a large number of tools being lost or left in exposed places until they are rusty and have become practically worthless. Repair parts that have been tagged and hung on the shop wall or machine shed wall can be found always when needed, and are in good condition. Parts for machinery at the close of the season's work can be wired to the machines pending the time there is opportunity to make the needed repairs."

State Dairymen to Meet

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy association will be held at Manhattan on Wednesday, February 5, 1919, during the "State Farm and Home Week," which lasts from February 3 to February 8, 1919. In addition to many things of general interest scheduled for the "Farm and Home Week," there will be much to interest the dairy farmer.

Following is the program of the Kansas State Dairy association meeting on February 5, 1919:

- 8:30 A. M. Address—President Wm. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kan.
- 9:00 A. M. Federal Accredited Dairy Herds, Dr. T. J. Eagle, Kansas City, Kan.
- 9:45 A. M. Purebred Bull Clubs, H. E. Dodge, Dairy Extension Specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college.
- 10:15 A. M. Business Session.
- 11:10 A. M. General Assembly—Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chairman of Senate.
- 2:00 P. M. The Influence of a Prepotent Dairy Bull, C. H. Eckles, professor of dairying, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- 2:45 P. M. The Future of the Dairy Industry, W. A. McKerrow, extension specialist, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.
- 3:30 P. M. The Use of Cow Testing Associations and Bull Clubs in Increasing Profitable Production, E. V. Ellington, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

Kansas dairymen should consider themselves fortunate in having an opportunity to hear such speakers. In addition to the program of the Dairy Association, this meeting will give dairymen an opportunity to meet and become acquainted with a great number of men interested in dairying. The college dairy herd of 180 head of animals of the four different dairy breeds should prove interesting to visiting dairymen.

Cost of Farm Products

What does it cost to produce a bushel of grain, a pound of meat, or a gallon of milk? This is a vital question today and will likely become more important in the future. It is not im-

probable that the government will take a hand in price fixing in the years to come. It is not possible to know what price the farmers should receive for what they produce unless the cost of production is known. There is but one way to arrive at the accurate cost, and that way is by keeping accounts.

In connection with stock a feed record is the important thing as feed constitutes three-fourths or more of the total cost of producing meat. A labor record is most important in determining the cost of crops. Labor is usually one-half or more of the total cost of any crop.

If farmers are interested in this phase of farm record work either individually or in groups, or thru local farmers' organizations, they should get in touch with their county agricultural agent or write to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Laws for Trappers

To aid trappers and hunters the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin 1022, "Laws Relating to Fur Bearing Animals," which is a summary of legislation in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, relating to trapping, open seasons, propagation, and bounties. Under the stimulus of high prices there is always danger that trappers will deplete the trapping grounds and permanently decrease the number of fur animals, the federal specialists say. Regulations and seasons should be

carefully observed, so that the fur supply of the future shall not be endangered.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, the foreign trade of the United States in raw and manufactured furs reached the largest total in the history of the country. While exports were only \$13,903,631 as compared with \$15,729,160 for 1917, the imports were \$38,389,372 as compared with \$21,553,375 for 1917. The total foreign trade in furs increased over 40 per cent.

Farm Records

Farmers who are not keeping farm records should seek the advice of the county agent or state farm management specialist as to a suitable form of record and the method of keeping it, and be ready at the beginning of the farm year to make prompt entries of things done during the year. This may be a record of just one enterprise or of all the operations of the farm. The record will be found very helpful in finding out the strong and weak points of the year's business and in deciding on any changes that may be desirable in the organization and management for the next year. Farmers who are already keeping records should see that the accounts are summarized and the new inventories promptly entered for the beginning of the next year's business. Farmers who do not keep books will find it difficult to make proper returns under the Federal income-tax law.

Reunion Grounds for Khaki Boys

All indications point to a grand reunion of the boys who wore the khaki at the colleges in September. The college cap will take the place of uniform, books of the bayonet and college songs and yells will be interspersed by songs of "Over There." Every institution will be swamped with students and they will hang on to the edges and crowd their decks as thickly as they did the transports on which they went "over there." The schools are bending to this problem as they did the various tasks given them by the government at the beginning of the war. Their faculties are not asking to be relieved of the burden, but are cheerfully volunteering for extra reconstruction burdens. The motto is "a place in the sun for every Kansas boy and girl." It will be a fearful strain on teachers and a larger strain on the room and equipment, but the colleges will meet this task as they did their suddenly imposed war burdens. The situation is made more promising by the action of the people at the last election in passing the income amendment three to one and thus allowing the legislature to provide an adequate and efficient support for the state schools.

A boy in a sea-coast town asked a sailor if he ever rode a bicycle. "Certainly not," answered the sailor. "Do you think I'd trust myself on something that had its rudder in front?"—The Pathfinder.

John Deere Tractor Plows
Keep on Doing Good Work.



THE tractor plow that you need must do good work not only when new, but also after long usage. It must do good work not only under favorable conditions, but also under those that fully test plow value. The difference between a plow that meets these requirements and one that doesn't is mighty important to you when the returns from your plow investment come in. You will find both requirements fully met by the

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Moline, Illinois

JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH

FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru his 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.

Sick Rabbits

Can you tell me what ails my Belgian hares? They eat heartily but nearly every morning or evening one of the little rabbits will be dead. We feed good alfalfa, oats, corn or bran once a day and also feterita. Lyons, Kan.

I cannot state what the trouble is with these rabbits, as no symptoms are given. R. R. Dykstra.

Spring Barley

I want to sow in the spring 20 or 30 acres of spring barley, and I would like to have a beardless barley for my crop. Can you give me any information as to the crop and where I can get the seed direct from the farm? Also will you recommend this variety for Northeastern Oklahoma territory? The spring barley has been grown here and it seems to give a good yield with bearded variety, also the winter variety. Centralia, Okla. J. H. GRAHAM.

Beardless barley is not usually grown in Kansas. I know of no farmer at the present time from whom seed can be obtained. I can refer you only to such seed houses as Barteldes and Company of Lawrence, or Ross Brothers of Wichita.

I would not recommend planting beardless barley. The common bearded barley is usually much more productive. Spring barley is a satisfactory

crop in your section of the state in those seasons when chinch bugs are not troublesome. In seasons when chinch bugs are bad, they are likely to injure barley much more severely than other spring crops, like oats. For this reason barley is not commonly grown in your section of Oklahoma, or Eastern Kansas. L. E. Call.

Proper Dose of Formalin

In your answer to a correspondent I note that you recommend a dose of 1/2 ounce of formalin for garget. My druggist seems to think this is too much as he said this drug was a poison. W. G. JOHNSON. Weir, Kan.

Your druggist was correct in telling you that formalin is a poison. However, you will be perfectly safe in giving your cow 1/2 ounce of this medicine daily, mixed with 1 quart of water. We have given cattle as much as 2 ounces at a single dose without bad effects, but in view of the fact that 1/2 ounce is as effective, we do not recommend the larger dose. The medicine must be well diluted with at least 1 quart of water and must be well mixed with the feed, as otherwise it will prove too irritating to the mouth and gullet. R. R. Dykstra.

Amalgam Lead Remover

Will you please tell me thru the "Mail and Breeze" how to make and use vaseline and sodium amalgam lead remover? I wish to remove some lead from a gun barrel. Oakwood, Okla. D. V. H.

The way to make the sodium amalgam is to take equal quantities of sodium chlorid (common salt) and mercury and heat them gently. The sodium will dissolve in the mercury. When the mixture has been thoroly dissolved put in a small quantity of vaseline and work into a smooth paste. In using it take an ordinary cleaning

rod, moisten the rag or brush at the end with the paste and rub it back and forth thru the barrel. The amalgam will gradually take up the lead from the interior surface of the barrel. If the barrel is badly leaded it will require some little time and patience.

Sometimes it is possible to remove the lead by pouring a small quantity of mercury into the barrel, stopping up both the ends and then rolling the mercury back and forth from end to end.

Using ungreased cartridges or shot cartridges will always result in slight leading of the barrel and precautions should be taken that this lead does not become fixed because if such a condition results it may soon ruin the gun.

Pasturing Cornstalks

I have 60 acres of corn stalks adjoining my wheat field that I would like to let my cattle pick over. Some of this corn was stunted by the dry weather last summer. Will there be any danger of poisoning from Prussic acid if I let the cattle eat these stalks? CHARLES WATERS. Willmore, Kan.

There have been but very few reports of cornstalk poisoning so far, but it is not possible to state whether a certain field is safe or whether it is likely to kill cattle. The best that can be done under circumstances such as this is to permit one or two animals only to go into the field, and if after a few days there are no bad results, it is then quite conclusive evidence that the remainder of the animals will not become poisoned. R. R. Dykstra.

May Alfalfa be Pastured?

May alfalfa be pastured? Would you recommend pasturing cattle or hogs on alfalfa? An early reply will be appreciated. Wichita, Kan. R. M. S.

Yes, alfalfa may be pastured if it is not grazed too closely. Hogs do well

on alfalfa and I would suggest that you use them in preference to other livestock. Do not turn in too many hogs on the alfalfa and take them off in time to let a fair crop develop later in the year for hay. Other livestock may be used, but cattle, sheep and other farm animals may bloat unless you are very careful. Never pasture and tramp the alfalfa with stock enough to endanger the stand. Newly planted alfalfa of course must always have time to establish itself before it is pastured. J. W. Wilkinson.

Wheat Price Guarantees

In the Pathfinder I see the statement that the government guarantee on the price of wheat expires by law with the declaration of peace or by July 1, 1919. I would like to know whether this is true. G. A. JONES. Prescott, Kan.

A recent circular sent out by the United States Food Administration states that the President's proclamation of February 21, 1918, fixing guaranteed prices for the 1918 wheat crop, applies to wheat "harvested in the United States during the year 1918 and offered for sale before the first day of June, 1919, to such agent or employe of the United States, or other person as may be hereafter designated" at the principal primary markets specified. The Food Administration Grain Corporation was designated June 21, 1918, to purchase the 1918 wheat crop and will therefore continue to exercise that duty and obligation even if peace should be signed prior to June 1, 1919. The Food Control Act provides that termination of the Act shall not affect any obligation accrued or accruing during its existence and the purchase of the 1918 wheat crop is such an obligation.

The President's proclamation of September 2, 1918, establishing guaranteed prices for the 1919 wheat crop, applies to wheat harvested in the United States during 1919 and offered for sale before June 1, 1920. As in the case of the 1918 crop the wheat must be offered for sale "to such agent or employe of the United States or other person as may be hereafter designated" at any one of the principal primary markets. Up to the present date, however, the agency by which the 1919 wheat crop is to be purchased has not been designated. J. W. Wilkinson.

Use of Grain Separator

I want to ask if a small grain separator size 19 by 30 would give a good result for threshing wheat or oats or other grain, except clover and alfalfa? How many horse power will be required of a stationary gasoline engine and the size of a friction clutch pulley needed? What are the average price and weight on one of the grain separators? F. C. K. Easton, Kan.

The small threshing machines which have become so popular during the last year or two, work very satisfactorily for any purposes for which the larger machines can be used.

A machine, the size you mentioned should operate very satisfactorily with an engine developing nine or 10 horse power. The size of the friction clutch which would be necessary for this machine, would depend upon the speed of the engine and upon the speed at which the separator is to be run. Separators are usually run at speeds of from 1000 to 1200 r. p. m. on the cylinder while 300 r. p. m. is common for the stationary engine.

The price of these small separators will depend upon the make and the local dealer's demands but from \$1000 to \$1200 will probably be a fair average. The weight will range from 5000 to 6000 pounds when equipped with self feeder and blower. K. J. T. Ekblaw.

Pasturing Wheat

Can you send me comparative statement regarding effect of pasturing wheat? I have 75 acres of good wheat. The tenant thinks it should be pastured when possible and that it would help the yield. A. B. CARNEG. Concordia, Kan.

There is no evidence to show that wheat that has not made an overgrowth is ever benefited by pasturing and there is considerable likelihood that pasturing will reduce, to some extent, the yield of the crop. There is great danger of reducing the yield of the crop and of also injuring the condition of the soil, if a wheat field is pastured when the ground is wet. If care and judgment are used and if the wheat is pastured lightly, and only during the winter, and only when the ground is sufficiently dry to carry the stock, there is a possibility that the value of the pasture will exceed any reduction in the yield of the crop. L. E. Call.

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Repairs all injuries to inner tubes large or small. Sold in two sizes:

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Division Fences

What is the law in regard to division fences? If a person build a fence on his own land can he compel his neighbor to put up a fence also? E. B.

No.

He May Sue

Does a man's financial inability to pay temporary alimony, court costs, wife's attorney fees (which are required by law) bar him from suing for divorce and obtaining a decree, assuming his grievance is just, the case being one sided and wholly in his favor? SUBSCRIBER.

No.

Homestead

I proved up on my homestead last spring. What steps must I take to have the deed recorded? L. A.

Apply to the General Land Office at Washington for patent. Then send the patent for record in the county in which the homestead is situated.

Life Estate

A willed to B, in Ohio a farm to be his during his life, and then to go to his heirs. One of B's heirs died before B but left an heir. Has that heir any claim on the estate? BUCKEYE.

Yes, B's estate is a life estate, and unless there was some provision in the will which limited the descent to the direct heirs his children's children would inherit their parents' share.

Guaranteed Price of Wheat

Much is being said about the guaranteed price of wheat for 1919. An act of Congress was passed authorizing the President to take over the wheat at a fixed price during the war. His authority ceases at the close of the war and there can be no legal guarantee for the crop of 1919 without further act of Congress. J. W. H.

The only act of Congress needed is the appropriation to provide the cash necessary to pay for the wheat in case the government has to buy. The guaranty does not expire until June 1, 1920.

Hedge Fence

A planted a hedge fence. He did not get it exactly on the division line. A subsequent survey showed it was 15 feet from the line at one end and 8 feet at the other end on B's land. It was decided at the time that the hedge should belong to B as it was on his land. A few years later A sold his land to C. C declared A told him the hedge was his, and that B did not know about the location until a few years later. B is willing to have the line surveyed to show where the division line actually is, but C is not willing to bear half the expense of the survey and therefore the survey has not been made, but still claims the hedge. Doesn't the hedge belong to B? X.

If the facts are as you state, yes.

Minor's Note

B signs a note at the age of 18 without his parents' consent. He receives notice that payment on note is due. Can parties holding note compel B to pay it? Is there any law compelling the parents to pay debts made by a minor without consent of parents? At what age does a child attain his majority? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The note cannot be collected from the minor. Ordinarily the parents could not be held for payment of debts contracted by the minor without parents' consent, but in case actual necessities were supplied the minor the parents might be so held. The child is of age in Kansas at 21.

Opening Husband's Letters

A lets B have money, taking a promissory note, but is not able to collect principal or interest. A wrote a letter to B asking for interest. B's wife opened the letter and kept it, causing A great inconvenience and mental distress. Is there any penalty for opening and secreting the letter? Can A compel B to give security as he is possessed of income property and receives a salary? A SUCKER.

The wife would not have the right to open the husband's private letters, and on the other hand the husband has not the right to open his wife's private letters. But A would have no particular cause for complaint if B does not object. There is no way that A can compel B to give security but he could garnishee his salary and apply a part of it to the payment of the debt. He could also, of course, take judgment on the note, and then levy on any exempt property B may own.

Federal Officers

Will you please publish the names of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Post Master General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Agriculture, U. S. District Attorney, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Chief Justice of the United States, Fuel Administrator, Food Administrator, United States Senators from Kansas, Lieutenant General, Director of Railroads, Director of Commerce, Kansas State officers, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of

State, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Superintendent of Insurance, State Treasurer, State Printer. SUBSCRIBER.

Secretary of State, Robert Lansing; Secretary of Treasury, Carter Glass; Attorney General, Thomas Watt Gregory; Postmaster General, Sidney Burtleson; Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels; Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker; Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston; Secretary of Interior, Franklin Knight Lane; Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson; Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield; Chief Justice of the United States, Edwin D. White; Fuel Administrator, Prof. Harry Garfield; Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover; Director of Railroads, William Gibbs McAdoo. Senators from Kansas, Charles Curtis, and William Thompson whose term will expire March 4 when he will be succeeded by Arthur Capper. District Attorney for Kansas, Fred Robertson. Governor-elect of Kansas, Henry J. Allen. Secretary of State-elect, L. J. Pettijohn; Auditor, Fred Knapp. Treasurer, Walter Payne; Attorney General-elect, Richard J. Hopkins; Superintendent of Public Instruction,

elect, Lizzie Wooster; Superintendent of Insurance-elect, Colonel Frank Travis; State Printer, William R. Smith.

Another Snowdrift

An east and west road between where I live and town is filled with snow so that a team can't travel. A owns the land on one side, B the land on the other side. They shut up their fences and tell C to stay out of their fields. In what way could C get the road open? Can A and B be made to open the road or can they keep C from traveling thru their fields? C. C.

This is answered in reply to a previous question in part. I hold it is the duty of the township trustee to open the road. A and B cannot be compelled to open it, and neither can they be compelled to permit C to travel thru their fields.

Expensive Litigation

A advertises in a local paper as follows: "Purebred O. I. C. pigs for sale at \$15 apiece. Papers go with the pigs." B decides to buy one of these pigs and orders one shipped to his address, also requests the registration papers. He received the pig and pays the \$15 but receives no papers. A ignoring all later requests for papers. What recourse has B against A? L. W. S.

If the pigs are not registered or purebred stock, A might be prosecuted



for obtaining money under false pretenses. If the pigs are really registered stock as A represented in his advertisement, but he neglects to supply the record of registry as he promised, B would have a right of action against him for whatever damage he was caused by such neglect on the part of A to fulfill his promise made in his advertisement. The amount of damages collectable would be so small, however, that I certainly would not advise bringing suit to collect it.

Right to Crop

A sells a part of his farm to E in June, 1918, and gives E possession. E is to get the spring crop, but A reserves the wheat crop. Has A a right to remove the straw from the land, more than six months after B has been given possession? C. E. W.

A would be required to remove the straw within a reasonable time after harvest. The wheat probably was harvested in July, a month after B was given possession. The writer does not say how long after harvest it was until the wheat was threshed. If that was two months after harvest it would be three months after B was given possession. A has waited in that event for three months after threshing be-

The Hudson Super-Six

\$2,200

Choose Your Car—Normal Production Can Not be Restored Before Next June

There are so few Hudsons of any model to be had just now and it will be so long before full factory production is attained that buyers will do well to select their car without delay.

Super-Six production was to have ceased January 1st.

Dealers, in anticipation of the months that new cars would not be available, had taken all we could produce. But the demand for the Super-Six made it impossible for them to accumulate stocks. Deliveries of Hudsons every month since the Super-Six was introduced have practically equalled the output. More than 100,000 Hudsons are already in service.

Had Planned to Sell Used Hudsons

To provide stocks for the future, dealers bought used Hudsons, paying cash for them, so they would have cars to sell during the time when new cars could not be obtained. But even then they were unable to accumulate stocks of used Hudsons.

Thus is again shown the popularity of the Super-Six. Its white triangle has become the symbol of super-quality and super-performance throughout the world.

Hudson production will be resumed as rapidly as possible. But it will be months before we can meet the usual demand.

An interruption of at least three months in the output of open models is inevitable.

Everyone knows the completeness of the Hudson Super-Six line. There were nine different types. Recently we added the Coupe, a beautiful four-passenger model, and a new series of the Touring Limousine.

They Are Pattern Cars

Every Hudson model has been admired, envied and copied by other makers. But under our plan there is constant development and so any Super-Six you get today is months ahead of similar types of other makes.

You can probably get a Hudson Super-Six today—perhaps the very model you prefer. In view of the situation, don't you think it best to see what models your Hudson dealer can supply? There is no certainty as to what you can get next spring.

Need you be reminded of Super-Six value. It is the recognized standard of motordom. For three years its leadership among fine cars has been undisputed. Today it carries the added endorsement of thousands who have learned to know its absolute reliability through all the months when automobile service attention was so hard to obtain.

Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

Look for the White Triangle on the Radiator

fore removing the straw. That is scarcely an unreasonable time, but there is another thing to be taken into consideration. The straw should be removed at a time when it will least inconvenience B. These neighbors ought not to go to law about the matter, but effect a settlement among themselves. A may have waited an unreasonable time. I cannot determine that without knowing all the circumstances, but in any event I am certain that both will be better off if they settle the matter without a lawsuit.

Removal of Snowdrifts

We had an 18-inch snowstorm December 23 that drifted in the east and west roads badly, blocking them in many places. Six of A's neighbors banded together December 26 and broke the road to town a distance of two miles. When they came to a large snowdrift adjoining A's alfalfa field they took down his fence and made a road thru his field for a distance of 150 rods. After the public had traveled thru the field for several days A saw that it was being cut up badly. He hired two men and shoveled a road thru the drift. This took an entire day. He paid the men for their work out of his own pocket. He then took his team and wagon and broke a road thru the drift and put up his fences, and asked the traveling public to travel the public highway. Are the six neighbors who took down his fences liable for the damage done his field?

A. E. They are liable for damages but possibly not for all the damage done by the traveling public, unless by tacit consent he permitted the public to drive thru his field. If he protested against the public traveling thru the field then every person trespassing was liable for whatever damage was caused by his trespass. It would be so

difficult, however, to prove the damage caused by a team, automobile or other vehicle that it would scarcely be worth while to try to collect damages from individuals aside from the first six. The statute makes it the duty of the township trustee or county engineer to remove obstacles from the highway. I believe this law makes it the duty of the trustee to open the road thru snowdrifts, and if he neglects to do so and the citizen is harmed as a result of his neglect, I believe such citizen would have an action for damages against the township. So far as I know this has not been tested in the courts, but such is my opinion.

Schoolhouse Site

A owns a tract of land. About 35 years ago a school site was needed. A made a lease for 99 years to the district. This lease was never recorded. A sold his farm to B, making him a warrantee deed. B knew that the lease had been given to the district. The schoolhouse was built about 34 years ago. B never made a deed to the district. Within the last year or two the district leased this 2 acres to an oil company. The company drilled and found some oil. They say they will use the money for school purposes. The school district officers claim title to the land by virtue of the fact they have had peaceable possession for more than 15 years. B requires them to quiet title. Who owns the land and who should receive the money for the oil? Did the district board have a right to give a lease?

READER. The school district was holding possession under a 99-year lease, and in such case the possession for a period of 15 years would not ripen into a title. You do not say what the terms of this 99-year lease were, but it is probable

the only right granted was the right to use the land for school purposes. If so the only right the owner of the fee simple parted with was the right of possession, and if the school district should cease to use the land for school purposes the right of possession would revert to the owner of the fee. If this is the case then the school district had no right to lease the land for oil.

Claims the Phone

I am the secretary of the Utica Telephone company. We put in a phone for A. We collected from him at the rate of \$1.00 a month. We also allow 25 cents a month if the subscriber provided his own phone. A sold his farm to B, and there was nothing said about the phone. B says that it is his phone and we will have to look to A for the pay for it and that he will pay the 75 cents a month. How shall I proceed? A and B.

I am not entirely clear as to the facts, but gather from your letter that the company sold the phone to A, who failed to pay for it. I assume that it is a part of your contract with the phone user that by paying for the phone he may obtain a reduction of 25 cents a month in his rate. B, by purchasing the farm from A, steps into his place so far as the company is concerned and if he refuses to pay for the phone or in lieu of that \$1.00 a month for service, disconnect his phone.

Majority Socialists

We read of the "Majority Socialists" in Germany. What are they? What is meant by the term "Young Turks"?

J. A. B. The Majority Socialists led by such men as Ebert and Scheideman are what are known as the more Moderate

Socialists, while the radical wing of the Socialist party is led by Liebnicht. The "Young Turks" is the name of a reform party organized in 1903 with the avowed purpose of establishing a constitutional government. They were strong enough to force the sultan to accede to their demands and grant a parliament, which met first in 1909. Shortly afterward they deposed the sultan, Abdul-Hamid and put his brother, Mohammed V in his place. For a time a great many persons outside of Turkey set great hopes on the Young Turks, but if they have done anything to justify the expectations I do not know what it has been. The most fearful massacres of Armenians and Syrians have taken place since the Young Turks came into power. The fact seems to be that no genuine reform can be hoped for from any party made up of Turks. The only way to reform Turkey is to wipe it out.

A Partnership Problem

Three brothers own a farm. All have livestock and farm implements. The oldest brother lives in town and engages in business for himself, leaving the other two brothers to operate the farm. What would the oldest brother have to do in order to get his share of the farm and livestock? How could we operate a farm such as this?

SUBSCRIBER.

If I understand your question the three brothers wish to form a partnership. They should have articles of co-partnership drawn up and signed. The articles of partnership should specify how much capital each partner contributes to the firm. If equal partners then each should provide the same amount of capital, and contribute equally to the payment of operating expenses. The two brothers on the farm should charge reasonable salaries or wages for their services, and the brother in town should contribute a share equal to one-third of the operating expenses. Suppose, for example, that the total operating expense including the salaries or wages of the two brothers who operate the farm is \$3,000 a year. The town brother should contribute \$1,000 of this in cash or merchandise, while each of the other brothers should be credited on their share of the operating expense with their wages. There should be no difficulty in arranging such a partnership, but in the long run it will pay these brothers to have the partnership agreement drawn by a competent attorney.

McAdoo's Past Life

Please tell me all about William G. McAdoo. Does the Government issue a badge to a baby bond holder? When were the first half dollars issued? Is there a very large premium on very old coins? F. T. G.

William G. McAdoo was born in Georgia about 55 years ago, but for a good many years prior to his appointment as secretary of the treasury had been a successful lawyer and business man in New York. He had acquired considerable fame by reason of his connection with the building of a railroad tunnel under the Harlem river by Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company, of which he was president. As Secretary of the Treasury he was, perhaps, the most important member of President Wilson's cabinet. He was not only at the head of the Treasury Department but also by virtue of his office head of the vast reserve banking system of the United States, and by selection of the President was general manager of the combined railroad systems of the country.

Some coins were issued as early as 1776 by authority of the continental congress, and no doubt there were half dollars among them. When the Constitution was adopted it provided that Congress should have the sole power to coin money. Under this authority the first United States mint was established in Philadelphia in 1792, and the first coins were issued from this mint in 1795.

There is no premium on old coins, strictly speaking, but collectors of rare coins do pay large sums for some coins. The price paid does not necessarily depend on the age.

Sour Grapes

A judge was questioning an Irishman at a recent trial. "He took you by the throat and choked you, did he?" asked the judge. "He did, sorr," said Pat. "Sure, sorr, he squazed me throat till I thought he would make cider of me Adam's apple." —Philadelphia Press.

A Vital Message to Every Corn Grower

All of the corn that you can raise this year will command a high price.

Every extra bushel you raise means extra profit.

Extra bushels will come from planting in each hill exactly the number of kernels required to match the soil's producing ability.

If a field is uniformly fertile enough to support three stalks to the hill, three kernels of tested corn should be planted in every hill. If it will support four stalks to the hill, you should plant four kernels in every hill. If the fertility varies, the number of kernels dropped should likewise vary—two kernels in poor spots, three in more fertile spots and four, or a greater number, in very rich spots.

Remember, you use a corn planter on faith. It isn't like plows and cultivators. Their work is visible—but the results of a corn planter's work are invisible—the corn is covered up and the mistakes do not show sometimes until too late to be remedied.

With accuracy as their goal, the John Deere factory which has made a specialty of building corn planters for over fifty years, started out to build a planter that would do perfect work its entire life.

This took years of painstaking care. The John Deere No. 999 Corn Planter is the result.

Its accuracy is proved. Its drop can be changed instantly merely by pushing a lever.

★ ★

The factory specialists unanimously agree that it is built as perfectly as a corn planter can be built and rightly serve the purpose for which a corn planter is intended.

By manufacturers it is considered a "super planter"—by the thousands of satisfied farm users it has been rightly termed the "accurate planter."

Yet this planter is moderately priced. Due to the thorough and accurate planting it does—and this means during its entire life—it is a profitable investment at ten times the price.

Perhaps your present planter is a John Deere No. 999. If that's the case, you need have no fear but that you are get-

ting a maximum yield insofar as it is possible for a planter to contribute toward that yield.

If you haven't a John Deere No. 999 you may be under the impression that your old planter is doing accurate work when really it may be dropping 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 kernels regardless of what you want it to drop—under-planting some hills and over-planting others—and you are losing a good profit every year. Such a planter is a "thief in the field"—the sooner you get rid of it the more money you will be ahead.

★ ★

You as a corn grower can not afford to postpone investigating thoroughly the John Deere No. 999 because it is a profit-maker from the first day it starts work in the field.

Every year this planter stays out of your field you are letting slip through your fingers profits that might just as easily come to you.

To give you a complete story of this planter we have prepared a book entitled "More and Better Corn," which also gives practical information on every feature of quantity and quality corn production. We will send you this valuable book free by return mail if you will drop us a card.

JOHN DEERE

Moline, Illinois



This Valuable Book Sent Free

Don't neglect to send for this book. Do it now while this is fresh in your mind. The card asking for the book may be the most important and profitable one you'll write this year. In writing ask for package PS-19.

Members Getting Down to Work

(Continued from Page 3.)

next week addressed to the Kansas representatives in congress and asking them to insist that a law be passed providing for one-year enlistment in the regular army. The resolution will set out that the recent war is proof that long-term enlistments are not necessary to make the best soldiers.

Recognition of the high cost of living has been given by the senate. Under the new rule \$50 a member instead of the usual \$25 a member was agreed upon for postage. The \$3 daily for each legislator still is paid altho this amount doesn't seem as much as back in "Pop" days.

Instead of the president of the board of agriculture serving on the state text book commission as is provided by the present law, senate bill No. 9 introduced by Senator Henry M. Laing, of Russell, gives the state board of agriculture the right to elect a member of the state text book commission to represent the agricultural interests of the state.

Appropriation of \$2,500 for the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' association is provided for by senate bill No. 3.

Abolishment of the rebate given for early payment of taxes in Kansas is provided by a bill introduced in the senate by J. R. Anspaugh, of Gridley.

Not only is the rebate abolished, but penalties aggregating 9 per cent would be added if the taxes are delayed six months. Thus, if Senator Anspaugh's measure is enacted into law, every tax-payer will be required to pay all taxes by December 21 or a penalty of 3 per cent will be imposed. For each additional month the taxes are not paid until June 20, 1 per cent additional will be added. After that the usual law for non-payment of taxes will be in effect.

Thru an oversight on the part of the last legislature, the closed season on quail was allowed to lapse. A bill introduced by Senator George Nixon, of Sumner county, re-establishes the closed season for another five-year period. Also the closed season on prairie chicken, partridge and pheasants is continued.

Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 24.)

cause it is an excellent insulator against cold. It gives a good floor surface and a number of large swine raisers highly recommend it.

Asphalt is a mineral material which is obtained in a semi-liquid form mainly from the Island of Trinidad. At high temperatures it flows, but under ordinary temperatures it remains fairly firm. Sometimes there is a residue remaining from the distillation of coal tar products which has characteristics much the same as asphalt. However, it is scarcely so satisfactory as it is likely to become brittle and granular.

The main requisites of a successful swine house are comfort for the swine, convenience for those who work in the building, and sanitation. If your swine house fulfills these requirements it is a successful one even if it may not be what is called the latest style. Some of our most successful swine raisers have the simplest of buildings, so do not feel that you need to take a back seat because you are not in the fashion.

Engine Trouble

I have a 7 H. P. gas engine. If it runs a half hour the water gets boiling hot and it is necessary to stop the engine and get cold water into the hopper. The piston gets hot and smokes. What can be done?
Foss, Okla. C. W. S.

There are several things that might cause the trouble in your engine, any one of which would bring about the result you mention.

In the first place it may be that your water jacket has become clogged with extraneous material so that the water cannot circulate and keep the engine cool. In hopper cooled engines this sometimes takes place. You can see readily how easy it is for foreign material to get into the hopper. Open the draining cock on your engine and see whether the water runs out freely. It may be a good idea to take a wire and work it around the water jacket passage to be sure that they are not closed.

In the second place the cylinder may not be getting sufficient lubrication. If this is true the engine will be seriously damaged by scoring and it may

be necessary to rebore the cylinder and get a new oversized piston to remedy the trouble.

Sometimes an accumulation of carbon within the cylinder prevents proper radiation and this may be a contributory cause to your trouble. If your engine is a new one there is also a possibility that the piston fits too tight so that a proper film of lubrication between it and the cylinder walls and the piston is not possible. Usually a short time of use will overcome this provided the engine is not damaged in the meantime.

Recharging Batteries

Will you tell me whether I can recharge my dry cells or dry batteries? If you can give me full instructions please do so as soon as possible. The new dry cells are high in price now and we can scarcely get them.
Prague, Neb. E. P.

It is not practicable to recharge dry cells after they have once become discharged. The electrolyte in the dry cell is mixed with a porous material and the whole thing is sealed up with a pitch compound which makes the cells practically air-tight. In order to recharge the cells it would be necessary to melt out this pitch and put in a new charge of electrolyte which would practically necessitate the rebuilding of the whole cell. Probably

on a large scale this could be made to pay but it certainly would not be profitable where only a small lot of cells can be handled.

The best plan is to be extremely careful of the new cells you have to use and not to draw upon the current except when absolutely necessary. By proper care it is possible to get 50 per cent more use out of dry cells and this will to a great extent counterbalance the extra cost.

Farmers Hold Big Meeting

Members of the Farmers Union and other farm organizations held an interesting and profitable meeting in Topeka last week. Addresses on vital questions of the day were delivered by Governor Allen, Senator Capper, Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm papers; Maurice McAuliffe, president of the Farmers' Union; and other prominent speakers.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Maurice McAuliffe of Salina; vice president, John Tremble of Beloit; secretary, E. B. Roadhouse, Salina; treasurer, Grant Bliss, Osborne; lecturer, W. G. Swanson, Vliets. The following persons were chosen to serve on the new board of directors: C. F.

Brasted of Logan; Anton Pierson, Greenleaf; H. D. Collins, Erie. The following were elected as delegates to the national convention: Roy Schmidt of Fairview; W. G. Swanson, Vliets; Charles Zeck, Belleville; Dan Thurston, Delphos; E. M. Hays, Osawatomie; and W. C. Lansdon, Salina.

Hutchinson was chosen as the place for the next meeting. Many legislative matters were discussed at the Topeka meeting and the legislature will be asked to pass laws looking to reforms in taxation and land ownership. More favorable laws in the interest of small landowners and tenants will be requested. State funds for buying lands will be strongly urged. Better road laws also will be asked.

Garden on College Campus

An old fashioned garden of the sort of flowers grandmother used to have in her garden is to be the new feature at the college greenhouses.

A strip of ground 75 feet long, north of the greenhouses, is to be utilized for this purpose. Only perennials will be planted and the garden will be made permanent. The gardeners expect to set out about 200 plants, such as phlox, iris, peonies, and asters.

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Increase Your Herd

HUMANITY calls upon you, the dairymen of America, to increase your herds. Milk famine is near.—Thousands and thousands of babies are suffering,—yes, even dying for want of milk. Dairy products are worth more this year than ever before. If you have a Perfection Milker you can increase your herd, serve humanity and make more money in spite of labor shortage.

With a Perfection, you or your daughter can do the work of three or four men milking by hand. The Perfection easily milks 30 cows an hour.

The Choice of Careful Dairymen

The Perfection is recognized among such dairymen as W. A. Lawson of Rosendale, Wisconsin, Geo. E. McGeoch of Cambridge, New York, and S. E. Van Slyke & Son of Northfield as the most natural and the most reliable milker on the market today.

Every Perfection is backed by our iron-clad guarantee. With its patented teat cups, adjustable pulsator and its sanitary, rounded-bottom aluminum pail, it sets the standard of perfection in mechanical milkers.

Cows Like It

The Perfection milks like the calf, with a gentle suction, downward squeeze, and a period of complete release. Because its action feels natural, cows like it and often give more milk. Its action can be adjusted to exactly suit hard or easy milk-

ers. The Perfection is the humane milker that recognizes the fact that all cows do not milk alike.

Cash in on the tremendous demand for dairy cows and dairy products. Keep more cows and milk them with a Perfection.

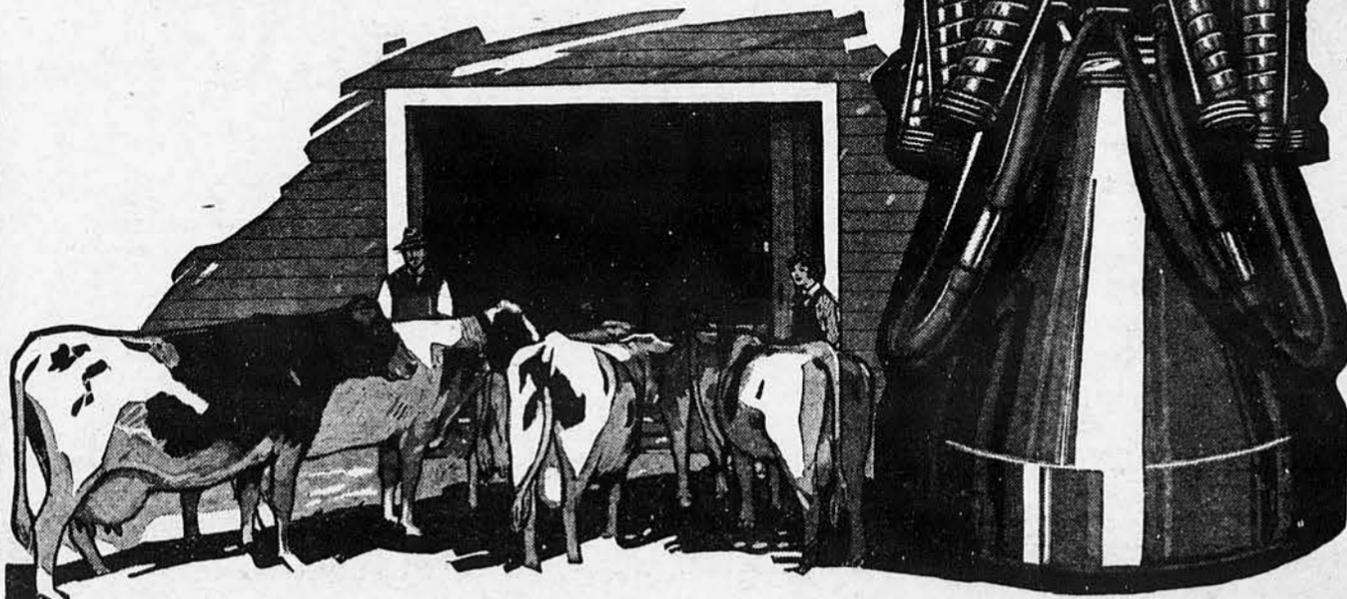
Send for This Valuable Book

From the experience of hundreds of dairymen, we have prepared the valuable book, "What The Dairymen Wants To Know." It answers every

question you can ask about milking machines. Write today for your free copy.

Perfection Manufacturing Company,

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Money in Ducks and Geese

Success With Poultry is Easy to Achieve

BY CHESLA C. SHERLOCK
And Other Practical Poultry Raisers

THOSE who are looking for the quickest profit in the poultry business can do no better than turn to duck raising. Those who make a speciality of producing "green" ducks have the quickest results of any branch of the farm business. The young ducks are marketed when 8 to 12 weeks old, at which time they weigh from 4½ to 6 pounds a piece.

the first two or three months of their lives.

The farmer who cannot handle poultry on an extensive scale should examine the duck situation. He could handle easily a flock of "green" ducks in late winter and have them out of the way in time for the spring farm work. In the fall, he could again hatch a flock and have them out of the way before the severe winter weather comes. This would afford him a good income at times when it would be welcome.

All that has been necessary is to hatch the duckling and feed it for that short period of time in order to realize the quick profit. This may be taken by some as calling for unusual care and attention in order to bring the ducks to the desired condition for marketing; some may think that it would be impossible for the average farmer to handle ducks in this manner.

James Rankin, the father of the duck business in America said that the best way for the beginner to get into the business was to purchase a setting of eggs from a reliable breeder and then raise his own laying stock from these eggs. This will permit a man to enter the business for a very small outlay of cash and will give him an opportunity of getting acquainted with the needs of the ducks before he starts in the business in earnest.

But the rapid growth during the eight or twelve weeks after hatching is a most forceful reason why more ducks should be raised on the average farm. With the aid of an incubator, the farmer could hatch his ducklings out at a time when the ordinary farm work was slack and have them well on the way to the market by the time his usual spring rush begins. The sale of the flock would bring in a neat sum at a time when the average income from the farm business is little or nothing.

There is a steady demand for "green" ducks and if local market conditions are not right, they can profitably be shipped to the large cities where the demand is constant the year around.

Good Record With Goslings

Last spring I started with a pair of geese. The goose laid 41 eggs from which I hatched 33 goslings. The dry and hot weather killed 8 and an unruly mule killed 4. I sold \$27.62 worth of geese and kept two for the holidays, and have the pair of old geese left. They are just common dry land geese.

Now we never have read or heard of a goose laying that amount of eggs in one season, and if any one knows of a better record I would be pleased to hear from them thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Ella Beatty.
R. 1, Lyndon, Kan.

My Luck With Geese

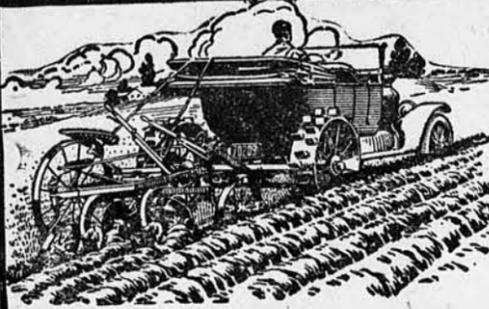
I started with one pair of Toulouse geese. The goose began laying in February and quit in May. She laid 45 eggs. I kept the eggs in the cellar and turned them once every day until I set them. I set 43 of the eggs under chicken-hens and 37 goslings hatched. When the goslings were 1 day old I put them in a board pen where they had plenty of short grass and weeds. I kept plenty of pure water and sand or fine chat before them. I kept the goslings in the pen until they were 3 or 4 days old and then I let them run in the yard and orchard. I let the chicken hens run with the goslings as long as they would do so.

At night I kept the goslings in a warm dry box or coop. I never let them out in the rain or dew until they were about feathered because they were very easily chilled. I fed kafir twice a day in the morning and evening. I fed them what they would clean up good. They will learn to eat it when they are 2 or 3 days old. When they are older they will eat corn and oats. I fed them corn and oats when they were about feathered and let them run in the pasture until I sold them. I raised 30 goslings

(Continued on Page 38.)



These Ducks are on the Woodland Farm of Mrs. Clyde Meyers near Fredonia, Kan. The Children are Gathering Eggs for Mother.



Plow and Pull
With **FORD** Or Most Other Cars
Pullford \$155 F. O. B. Quincy, Ill.

MAKES a practical tractor out of a Ford or most any other car. Easily attached to or removed from the car in thirty minutes. No holes to drill, no springs to remove. **Practical, Durable, Reliable.**

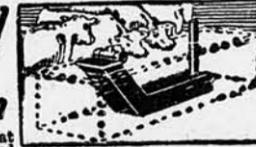
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It was the Pullford attached to Ford cars pulling two 12-inch plows running on Kerosene, equipped with new fan device, that made a most successful demonstration at Fremont, Nebraska.

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WARM WATER With 15¢ Oil In Place of \$1.50 Grain



You wouldn't think of burning \$1.50 grain under a water tank! Yet that's what happens when stock drink ice water! Their body heat—produced by feed—is absorbed in warming ice water instead of making milk, muscle fat. Warm the water with this oil-burning heater; your stock will drink more—require less feed—save bushels of grain.

BUSBY OIL-BURNING TANK HEATERS and NON-FREEZING HOG WATERERS

Tank heater costs one-half cent per hour for kerosene. No smoke, no sparks, no danger. Fill tank once in 30 hours. Keeps water at animal heat. Can't freeze even at 50 below zero.

Free Folder and Special Offer. Busby Hog Waterer costs 20¢ a day for kerosene. Holds 70 gallons of water. Never freezes. Write for special discount offer to owner-agents on tank heater and hog waterer.

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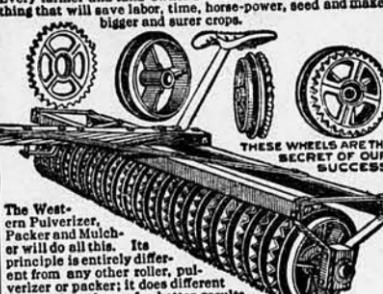
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Cows for Winter Milking

(Continued from Page 21.)

ing the flush season when most cows are on pasture and dairy products are cheapest.

A calf born in the fall can be fed on milk and dry feed during the winter and when pasture comes in the spring can be turned out without much additional care. A calf born in the spring is often turned to pasture while too young which in addition to flies and hot weather results in many cases in a poorly developed calf. Calves born in the spring under unfavorable conditions are often no better developed at the end of a year than those born the following fall.

A farmer has more time to care for both the cow and calf that comes in the fall and the cow can be turned dry during the busy season, but a cow calving in the spring needs attention at his busiest time and is dry during the time he has the least to do.

Winter dairying will prove profitable under any system of farming in this state. This is particularly true with those farmers raising wheat who have little to do from planting till wheat harvest. The milking of six or eight cows properly cared for during the winter months will pay your living expenses until you get the returns from your crops. In other words you are put on a more permanent basis, and are less dependent upon crop returns. You can always raise enough feed of some kind for this number of cows and the work connected with their care need not interfere with your farming operations.

Cows for winter milking should be bred in December or January to calve in September or October. It is impossible to have all cows calve at this time but most of the cows could be bred to calve at this time and still be profitable, even if they were dry two or three months during the summer.

Fitting the Land for Trees

(Continued from Page 14.)

the mixed growth of stumps it is difficult to cope with them alike and very often the roots from a fibrous rooted tree will completely cover the ground near a tap rooted tree. The tap rooted trees require less dynamite than the trees with about five anchor roots that extend 10 feet out from the stump having a diameter of a foot or more. The White pine has a tap root and a set of anchor roots and to make a clean job the battery or electric fuse must be used. Elms are also tough stumps to blast. The maples and soft woods are a great deal easier.

The new soil in cleared land when once placed under cultivation gives the nurseryman just the kind of plants the trade desires, an abundance of healthy small roots and a sturdy stem or top not distorted or stunted by a battle in trying to keep alive. In the clearing work the stumps were near enough so that the land was practically subsoiled with dynamite, and instead of farming a foot of soil they have deeper soil than many nurseries with a good chance of the land producing something for a great many years without running out.

A. J. Kull, a practical landscape gardener of Far Hills, N. J., also reports very satisfactory results from the use of dynamite in planting trees. "For 25 years," says Mr. Kull, "I have been using dynamite in planting trees especially in hardpan or stiff clay. At first, it was merely a labor saving idea. Then I found the blasting improved drainage and finally that the pulverizing of the soil aided and hastened root expansion.

"I use dynamite in taking up large trees for transplanting. The method depends on the size of the tree. The work must be done very carefully. Quarter pound charges are used to avoid tearing the roots. If a tree is 12 inches in diameter, for instance, the largest roots should first be located. This usually can be done by an examination of the base of the tree. Ten to 12 bore holes should then be put down in a circle around the tree, 8 to 10 feet out from the stem and about 3 feet deep.

"I find this method saves many of the small, fine roots, which are sure to be broken off if the tree is dug up. By blasting before digging, especially if the soil is clay, the earth is jarred loose from the roots, making it more

easy to take up the tree without breaking off too many of the roots.

"The tree should be held by guy ropes while the roots are being worked on, because if it tips over, it is sure to be damaged.

"The digging starts out at the greatest distance from the stem, so as to take in as many roots as possible. It is also very important to leave a solid ball of earth attached to the roots just around the trunk. The moving can be done in spring, fall or winter. It is easier to get a large ball of earth with the roots in winter while the ground is frozen, but the work is more difficult otherwise at that season.

Holton Gets High Honor

Edwin L. Holton, professor of education and dean of the summer school, Kansas State Agricultural college, has been appointed to the "Inter-Allied Committee" on the "After Care of the Wounded Soldier." This committee, which comprises a small group of leading educators and physicians from each of the allied nations, has charge of the care and the re-education of wounded soldiers for useful occupations.

Dean Holton went to Paris several months ago to make investigations of re-education on behalf of the United States. He had planned to return to this country very soon, but the signal

distinction conferred upon him in France will require his presence in Europe for some time to come.

In addition to being a member of the inter-allied committee Dean Holton is chairman of the occupational subcommittee of American workers and a member of the educational subcommittee. He is spending much time in organizing curative work and industry in the hospitals.

Dean Holton will go to Rome soon for a conference and exhibition to be held under direction of the inter-allied committee.

Mr. Holton has been a member of the faculty of the agricultural college for eight years, and is widely recognized as an educator. He is a graduate of Indiana University, and carried on graduate work there and in the Columbia University from which he expects soon to receive his doctor's degree. He has had experience in a wide variety of educational work, including supervision of education in small towns and large cities, teaching in colleges, settlement work, and the making of educational surveys.

Farm Implement Repair Week

The National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' associations in conference with the sales managers' organization of the National Implement and Vehicle association, has

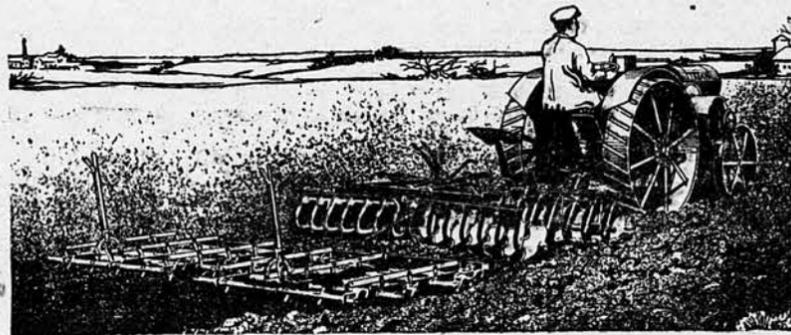
fixed the week of March 3 to 8, 1919, as "National Farm Implement Repair Week." This movement is primarily for the benefit of the farmers.

The members of the committee of arrangements have started this work in better time and should be able to make a still greater success of it than they did last year. It is difficult for the farmer, and even for the dealer, to realize fully the extent of the achievement for 1918, but the manufacturers tell us that the aggregate of orders received that week showed such a great increase over any other week in the year that we must conclude much good was accomplished by the urgent appeals which the dealers made to the farmers.

There are counties where the dealers thru their local clubs, spent hundreds of dollars in advertising "Repair Week." While it assumed the nature of a war propaganda in 1918, we should carry on the work with renewed vigor until we have demonstrated to the farmer the absolute necessity of making memoranda of the repairs he needs when he puts his machines away and ordering them in due time, instead of pursuing the policy which has been his custom in times past.

"Billson says he is living on two meals a day."

"Where does he get them?"—Life.



International Tillage Brings Bigger Yields and Better Grades

MANY are the uses, and great is the value of a good disk harrow. More than any other farm tool, its proper use takes the gamble out of crop raising. The perfect seed bed that causes quick, strong germination of the seed, rapid growth of the plant, and even maturing of the crop, cannot be made without a disk harrow. A good one costs so little, and plays such an important part in determining the yield and value of your crops, that its purchase deserves really serious consideration.

Knowing the character and condition of your soil as you do, you will know whether to buy a two or three-lever harrow, a tandem, or one of our new leverless tractor disks, but, whichever style is best for your work, you will find a high-grade, up-to-date harrow of that style in the International line, and of a size, suitable to your power equipment. We have sold disk harrows for years, but never was the line so complete, or of such high quality, as the line we offer for 1919. The local dealer will explain the value of the many features we have not space to mention here.

Other useful implements in this line, each built for its own special work, are open end, closed end, and flexible peg-tooth harrows, spring-tooth harrows with single and double end teeth, and one-horse cultivators with every kind of tooth and shovel equipment. These, too, can be seen at the local dealer's place of business, or we will send catalogues on request.

Glance over the list of machines in this advertisement and write us for full particulars about any in which you may be interested.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines

- Binders
- Headers
- Harvester-Threshers
- Shockers
- Push Binders
- Rice Binders
- Reapers
- Threshers

Tillage Implements

- Disk Harrows
- Tractor Harrows
- Spring-Tooth Harrows
- Peg-Tooth Harrows
- Orchard Harrows
- Cultivators

Planting and Seeding Machines

- Corn Planters
- Grain Drills
- Alfalfa and Grass Seed Drills
- Fertilizer and Lime Sowers
- Corn Drills
- Broadcast Seeders

Haying Machines

- Mowers
- Tedders
- Loaders (All types)
- Baling Presses
- Sweep Rakes
- Comb. Sweep Rakes & Stackers
- Side Delivery Rakes
- Comb. Side Rakes & Tedders
- Rakes
- Stackers
- Bunchers

Belt Machines

- Ensilage Cutters
- Hay Presses
- Threshers
- Cream Separators
- Corn Shellers
- Huskers and Shredders
- Stone Burr Mills
- Feed Grinders

Power Machines

- Kerosene Engines
- Kerosene Tractors
- Motor Trucks
- Motor Cultivators
- Gasoline Engines

Corn Machines

- Planters
- Drills
- Cultivators
- Shellers
- Motor Cultivators
- Ensilage Cutters
- Binders
- Husker-Shredders

Dairy Equipment

- Cream Separators (Hand)
- Cream Separators (Belted)
- Kerosene Engines
- Motor Trucks
- Gasoline Engines

Other Farm Equipment

- Manure Spreaders
- Farm Wagons
- Farm Trucks
- Tractor Hitches
- Straw Spreading Attachment
- Stalk Cutters
- Knife Grinders
- Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

U S A



ECONOMY LAMP FREE
400 Candle Power



To Try 15 Days

Most brilliant light in the world. More light than 25 ordinary lamps. Better than electricity or gas—cheaper than candles. Perfect for night reading, sewing or work. Sunlight at night—restful to eyes—the most natural light.

Costs Less Than 1 Cent

A Night To Use

Made of brass heavily nickled. Fitted with Opti shade. Made complete in our factory. No glare or flicker. No chimney. No wick. Makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline. For Homes, Schools, Stores, Churches, Halls. Exclusive regulator—turn light up or down; no other gasoline lamp has this feature.

Special Free Offer We want you to have a lamp to show to your friends and neighbors. Write at once for Special 15 Days Free Offer. **Agents Wanted.**

Economy Lamp Company
(Oldest Makers of Portable Lamps)
Dept. 330 Kansas City, Missouri.

Farmers Mail and Breeze
Money-Saving Clubbing Offers
Good to February 12 Only



CLUB No. 10
Farmers Mail and Breeze... } Value
Household } **\$1.50**
People's Popular Monthly... }
All for \$1.25 or \$1.00 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 11
Farmers Mail and Breeze... } Value
Home Life } **\$1.55**
Gentlewoman }
All for \$1.25 or \$1.00 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 12
Farmers Mail and Breeze... } Value
Household } **\$1.70**
People's Popular Monthly... }
Gentlewoman }
All for \$1.40 or \$1.15 cash and the 25c coupon.

SPECIAL CLUB No. 100
Farmers Mail and Breeze... } Value
Capper's Weekly } **\$2.25**
The Household }
All for \$1.75 or \$1.50 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 13
Farmers Mail and Breeze... } Value
McCall's Magazine } **\$2.25**
Household }
All for \$1.80 or \$1.55 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 14
Farmers Mail and Breeze... } Value
Capper's Weekly } **\$2.60**
Household }
American Woman }
All for \$2.10 or \$1.85 cash and the 25c coupon.

CLUB No. 15
Farmers Mail and Breeze... } Value
Modern Priscilla } **\$2.75**
Household }
All for \$2.15 or \$1.90 cash and the 25c coupon.

Calendar FREE

With every order received before February 12, 1919

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

Feb. 12 the Last Day

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

Name
Postoffice
R. F. D. Box. State

Handy Poultry Devices

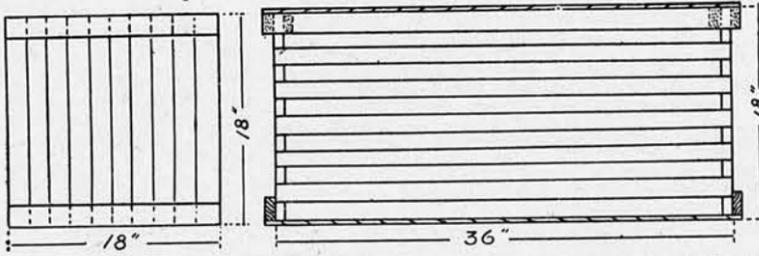
Useful Appliances That Save Time and Labor

BY I. B. REED
Specialist in Poultry Husbandry

OFTEEN many simple devices that will save time and labor in our work with poultry can be made easily by any one who is handy with tools. A great deal of the equipment needed for poultry houses can be made right at home. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze we make a few suggestions along this line that we hope may be of interest.

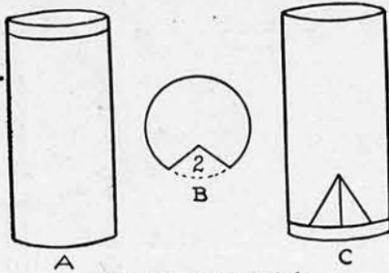
Drinking Fountain for Chicks

This handy, protected drinking fountain is made from a large tin can with a tight fitting cover. A 5-pound baking powder can, or an empty coffee can makes an admirable container for this purpose. A can should be selected which has a tight fitting cover, at least one inch deep. Figure "A" shows the can with the cover in place.



A Simple Coop That Will Take the "Broody" Disposition Out of the Most Persistent "Broodier" of Any Flock.

In figure "B," is shown the point where the joint of the metal comes. Opposite that point, bend the can inward in the shape of an inverted V, as shown by "2." This bending should be such that the inner point of the bend will be about 1 1/2 inches from the

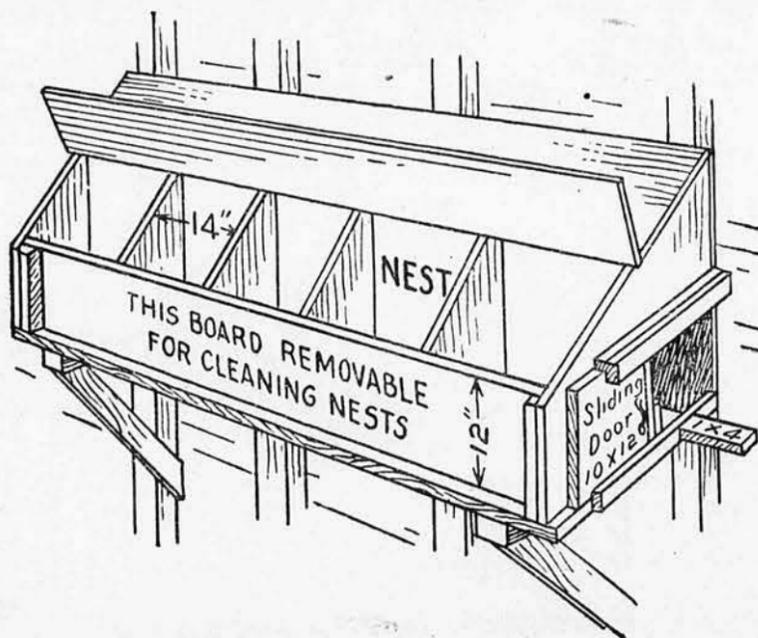


A Drinking Fountain

original outer edge. Fill with water, replace the cover, and invert the can as shown in figure "C." If the can is properly bent, as shown, it will allow about 1/2 inch of fresh water to be accessible for the chicks at all times, and yet the bend will be small enough to prevent the chicks getting into the water.

Good Wall Nests

Nests of course may be arranged in many very satisfactory ways, but if wall nests are desired the device shown in the accompanying illustration will be found very practicable, and



This is a Very Satisfactory Type of Wall Nests and More of Our Poultry Houses Should be Supplied with This Kind.

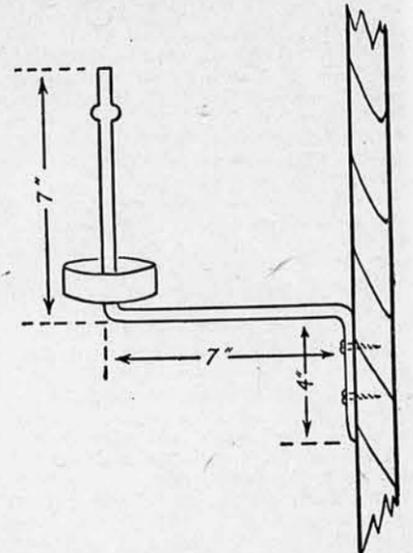
easily cleaned. The removable board in front greatly simplifies this task. Too much attention cannot be given to keeping the nests clean.

Hens cannot be expected to increase their egg production when they have filthy nests and filthy quarters. Supply proper feed and keep the nests clean and you will get more eggs.

To Discourage the Broodier

The above working plans explain the construction of a simple coop for breaking up broody hens. Two frames, 18 inches square, made of one by two pieces form the skeleton of this coop. On these end frames, nail lath with 1 1/2-inch spaces between. Then, cutting lath to the length desired for the coop, nail them 1 1/2 inches apart to form the sides and bottom of the crate.

roosts 6 or 8 inches shorter than the space between the walls, and bore a five-eighths-inch hole at the proper distance from the end so that it will fit over the end of this roost support. Of course, it is necessary to have one of these supports for each end of the roost. After placing the roost on these supports, fill the can with coal oil, and the roost is complete. The roosts will not come into contact with the wall at any point, and the oil in the



A Mite-Proof Roost

can will prevent mites from getting from walls to roosts, or vice versa. It will be necessary to replace the oil as it evaporates, or as it gathers a layer of dust and dirt which would permit the passage of mites.

Money in Ducks and Geese

(Continued from Page 36.)

out of 37 and sold the old pair and 28 young ones. I sold them about 10 days before Thanksgiving. They brought an average of \$1.18 apiece. We picked the goslings when they were fully feathered and then about every seven weeks until selling time. We kept all the feathers for our own use. When feeding geese in the winter I feed corn or soaked oats in the evening, and a bran mash in the morning. When the weather is stormy we always shut our geese in the barn at night, but they stay most anywhere when the weather is warm. During the cold winter months and laying season we never pick our geese.

Altamont, Kan. Ethel Raymond.

Controlling Hog Cholera

Thru work of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture 5 1/2 million hogs were vaccinated against cholera in the last year, and average losses in cholera-infected herds were reduced to less than 13 per cent by the use of anti-hog-cholera serum. An increase of 168 counties working for hog-cholera control is considered notable, there being 467 counties in the country now engaged in this work besides 17 states in which activities of this character are conducted.

Representatives of the department visited 15,560 farms for the purpose of making investigations, diagnosing disease, and giving advice regarding control and eradication. Furthermore, 2,056 meetings were attended by 100,190 farmers who were interested in the control and combating of hog cholera. In addition, 2,236 cholera-infected farms were cleaned up and disinfected under the direction of the federal specialists.

In order that only the best anti-hog-cholera serum may be used in actual field work, rigid inspection of all serum is necessary. During the last 12 months, of the 271,402,530 cubic centimeters of serum produced in licensed establishments, 2,488,661 cubic centimeters were destroyed as unfit for use. Similar inspection of hog-cholera virus was also conducted for simultaneous use with the serum.

Pat and Mike were discussing the war. "Well, now," said Pat, "I'll set you a question. Do you know that there'll be no horticulture or agriculture if the Germans are beaten?" "Why is that?" asked Mike. "Arrah," said Pat, "don't you see? Because there'll be no germin-a-tion!" —The Pathfinder.

Good Poultry Houses are Needed

(Continued from Page 6.)

be lined with tar paper. This makes it warm for winter and helps to keep away the pests in summer, for the heat makes it smell so strong of the tar that it almost takes the place of dip.

The hen house should be well ventilated but there must be no draft, as it might cause roup and other diseases. There should be a dust box in one corner with a bountiful supply of lime in it.

The nests should be of the wooden type for winter and of the wire type for summer. Have them fixed so they may be removed easily. There should be a scratching pen on one side with about 6 inches of straw in it. I prefer a pen with a roof on it so the snow can't get in.

I also have a feed bin on one end and a brooding coop at the other end, as I have Brown Leghorns and they like the brooding coop very well.

Washita Co., Okla. L. S.

A Good Arrangement

My chicken house which is built to house about 75 Plymouth Rock chickens is 26 feet by 10 feet with shed roof. It is located on rather high ground south of the orchard and faces south.

In the front of the building are two windows, an ordinary door and a roller door. The roller door covers an opening 8 feet square. This opening is covered with wire netting. In the east end is also a door.

In stormy weather the fowls are kept in the house. The roller door is then opened, forming a partial open front. The roller door is closed on cold nights and the windows are left partly open for ventilation.

The roosts are made of scantling 2 inches by 3 inches and are rounded on top. There are three rows divided into three sections for convenience in handling when cleaning the dropping board. Under the roosts is a dropping board 4 feet wide and 28 inches from the floor.

On the end walls 16 inches from the floor are two tiers of nests, one tier above the other. These nests have sloping covers, preventing chickens from roosting on top. I provide one nest for every five hens. The straw in the nests is changed often to keep them clean.

The floor is of dirt and gravel is kept covered with clean straw 12 inches deep. This litter is changed whenever it becomes damp or soiled.

Platforms for drinking vessels, dry mash and grit hoppers are fastened to the south wall. They are built to prevent occupying floor space. Each platform is 2 feet wide and 20 inches from the floor, which also prevents chickens scratching litter into the vessels.

A convenience I have is a feed room west of my chicken house. In it I have bins containing different feeds and measuring vessels. This helps in making up a balanced ration.

One thing I badly need and expect to have before another winter is an open front shed connecting with the main chicken house. This will be used as a scratching room and to give exercise to the chickens in cold or stormy weather.

Mrs. J. B. Miller.

R. 3, Colony, Kan.

Sunlight Checks Diseases

My house is 20 by 20 for 100 hens, the roost is 3 feet high with nests beneath with dropping board between the roosts and nests. The house has an open front. Sunlight is nature's own way of taking care of disease germs and the house should be so lighted and so faced that the sunlight can reach the greater part of the building. During the day time it gives warmth and makes the surroundings more pleasant and causes the birds to keep busy and happy.

It is necessary that the greater part of the house have plenty of sunlight some time during the day. Facing the building the right direction helps to make this possible.

Fairfield, Neb. Harry Wheeler.

Likes Wire Nests

When building a chicken house some place should be obtained where there is no dampness. Several windows should be put on the south side because chickens must have sunlight in order to be healthy.

Nests made of wire are to be desired because they can be cleaned out easily. Prairie hay makes about the best nests.

About five nests to every 20 hens should be put in the chicken house.

There should be enough roosts for all of the chickens. Some straw should be put in the chicken house for the chickens to scratch in. When feeding chickens corn or other coarse grains put some in the straw so the chickens will have something to do during the day. This should be done when the chickens are shut up. Lime should be sprinkled on the walls once a week.

Milan, Kan. Clarence Baird.

Beef Industry is Permanent

(Continued from Page 16.)

It would seem that the foregoing would be unanswerable argument in favor of the permanency of the industry just as the purchaser of beef on the hoof invariably favors the type, well-bred steer is the evidence of the desirability—the imperative necessity—of the higher standard.

There is today more than ever an inclination to discard the inferior standards and even well-bred grades and substitute therefor purebreds. In so doing, the consumption of feed is materially reduced, for lesser numbers could be maintained. This is a tendency that will continue and its continuance offers further assurance of the permanency of the beef making industry.

All along the line in agriculture we are adopting more efficient methods and better standards. We are encouraged to do so for the reason that our incomes are increased or diminished in proportion to this efficiency.

The stockman has available the means to increase the productiveness and value of his acres. It is well for him to apply them to this purpose. It amounts to the placing of his accumu-

lations in a secure depository where not only safety, but further earnings are guaranteed.

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

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

I shall not undertake here to discuss the other developments of trade opportunities, domestic and foreign, except to express the opinion that our prospects are most inviting and that our interests are being fostered by organized agencies and federal support.

In closing permit me to say that I am hopeful of an additional systematic improvement in the affairs of our vocation. Our people are not lacking in genius, in energy, in experience nor

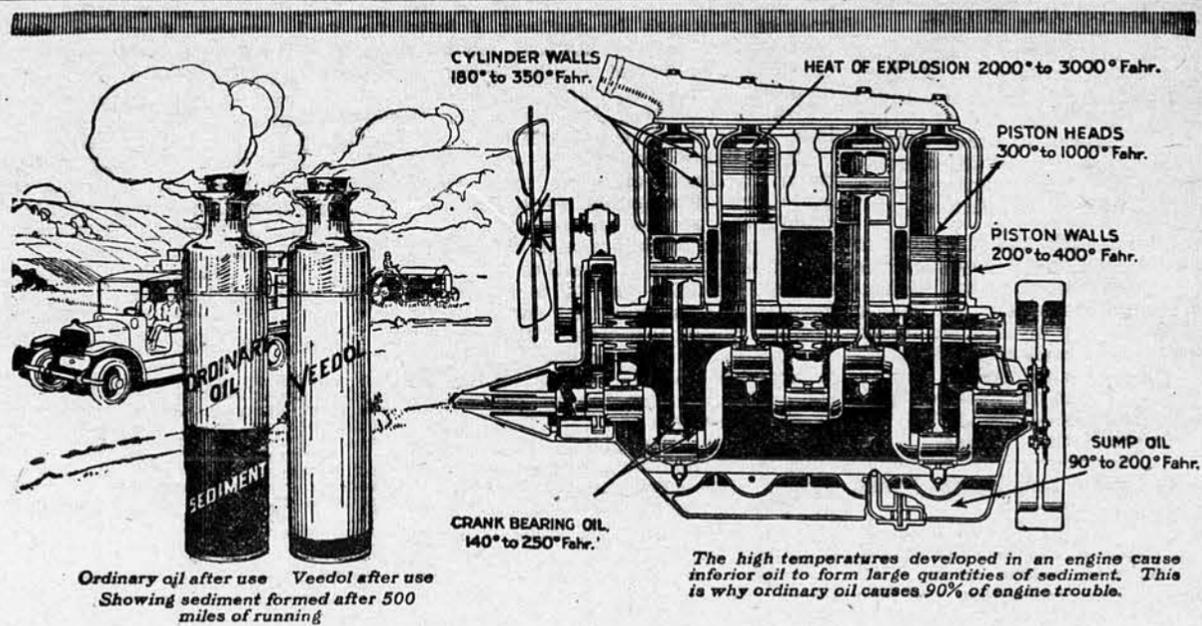
financial resources. The problems that are yet to be solved will find a solution. The standards that are required to assure maximum results will be adopted and a great and useful industry, on which the very life and welfare of many millions rely, will, endure.

Kansas City Tractor Show

The National Tractor show, to be held in Kansas City, week of February 24-March 1, will be a practical demonstration of the triumph of American inventive genius in solving the farm problems of Kansas, Illinois, Normandy, Mesopotamia, the northern counties of England and the steppes of Siberia. The evolution of the tractor from the doubtful mechanism of a few years ago to the efficient power plant of today, is a record of persistent experimenting and continual striving for something better. American farmers have rendered invaluable assistance by suggesting practical developments and the finished product as it stands today is truly a national achievement.

The National Tractor show at Kansas City will be a perfect exhibition from every viewpoint—the result of four years' experience. The Kansas City Tractor club, the organization which sponsored these annual events, feels confident that this tractor show will be the most comprehensive exhibition of tractors, tractor accessories and power farming machinery ever held. It is confidently expected that over 100,000 farmers from all parts of the country, but particularly from the tractor country of America, the great West and Southwest, will attend this year's event.

Remember a stitch in time saves nine.



Will the engine in your car run 50,000 miles?

NINE out of ten cars go to the scrap heap long before they reach the limit of usefulness which the maker built into them. These are the cars which have not been properly lubricated.

Experts say that an automobile engine, even in the least expensive cars, should last for 50,000 miles without excessive repair costs. With proper care and attention, it will give this length of service. How to get such life from your engine and keep it running at minimum cost for upkeep, is mainly a problem of lubrication.

Ordinary oil breaks down

Under the intense heat of the engine—200° F. to 1000° F.—ordinary oil breaks down quickly, forming a large pro-

portion of its bulk in black sediment, which has no lubricating value.

Sediment crowds out the good oil on the metal-to-metal surfaces and prevents it from efficiently lubricating the fast moving parts. Loose bearings are almost always the result of using poor oil. Engine knocks, broken connecting rods, slapping pistons are an inevitable result.

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

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

Buy Veedol today

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

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY

Veedol Department 350
2100 Bowling Green Building, New York
Branches or distributors in all principal cities in the United States and Canada



Recipes from Farm Homes

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

One Egg Muffins (Prize Recipe)—Sift together 2 cups of flour, 4 level teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar three times. Add 1 cup of milk, 1 egg and 1 tablespoon of melted butter. Beat vigorously and fill hot oiled muffin tins $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Bake 20 minutes in a hot oven. One-half whole wheat or any substitute flour may be used with good results. Currants or raisins may be added if desired.—Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas.

Blushing Apples—Wash and core as many red apples as desired, place them in a small kettle and add 1 tablespoon of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water for each apple. Boil until tender, turning as often as necessary. When done lift from the water and remove the skin. Scrape off the red portion of the pulp on the skin and add to the apples. Reduce the water in which the apples were cooked to a sirup, remove from the fire, add 1 teaspoon of orange juice for each apple and pour over the apples. Serve cold with whipped cream.—M. M., McPherson Co., Kansas.

Cottage Pudding—Cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter and add gradually $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and 1 egg well beaten. Sift together 2 cups of flour, 3 level teaspoons of baking powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, and add alternately with 1 cup of milk to the first mixture. Bake in a moderate oven 35 minutes. Serve with vanilla or hard sauce. This is also very good with crushed fruit.—Ida Plank, Harper Co., Kansas.

Buttermilk Pie—Mix well 1 cup of sugar, 1 heaping tablespoon of flour and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of warmed butter; add 1 well beaten egg, 1 large cup of buttermilk and 1 teaspoon of lemon extract and put in crust. It is difficult to distinguish this pie from lemon.—Mrs. John Judd, Bourbon Co., Kansas.

Graham Gems—Mix and sift together 1 cup of graham flour, 1 cup of white flour, 2 tablespoons of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, 4 teaspoons of baking powder. Add 1 cup of milk combined with 1 egg beaten well and add gradually 2 tablespoons of melted butter. Bake in a hot oven in buttered gem pans for 25 minutes.—Mrs. E. M. Van Dorsten, Kingman Co., Kansas.

How to Make Fig and Senna Paste

[Prize Letter.]

Perhaps some of the readers would like this fig and senna paste. We have tried it for constipation and like it very much. Chop fine $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each of raisins and figs and 1 ounce of senna leaves. Put in a stew pan with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water. Let simmer slowly for 20 minutes, then pour out on a buttered plate to cool. Take a piece about 1 inch square at night. Afterwards regulate amount by effect. (Instead of the $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar called for I use just enough to thicken the mixture a little).

The following treatment for pneumonia has been highly recommended to me: Fit a sheet around the neck and under the armpits of the patient and on it lay a mustard plaster made of flour, lard and mustard. The plaster should cover the patient, back and front, from below the ribs, close up under the armpits and up to the neck.

Another treatment that has proved successful where the patient was threatened with pneumonia is to make a sleeveless jacket or waist of muslin to cover the chest, and rub the inside of it with rendered tallow until every thread has been covered. The friction of rubbing melts enough of the tallow to coat the muslin on the inside with an air and water-tight coating. Put this waist on the patient next to the skin and see that he has plenty of warm clothing over it. In case pneumonia has already developed, put mustard plasters over the seat of the pain and over the heart, as blood is likely to coagulate there and cause death when the patient apparently is improving. Essie Gault, Atchison Co., Kansas.

Remember it's never too late to do good.

With the Home Makers

Why I Think Acetylene Lights are Good for Farm Homes

BY MRS. C. A. CAPPS

ABOVE ALL other comforts in this world, give me light! If I must be cooped up in a house, I want it to be well studded with windows—wide clear ones—undimmed by excessive draperies. To me there is nothing so heartening, so healing, so necessary for both health and spiritual growth as God's own good sunlight, and at night, the nearest possible approach to it a bright, steady artificial light.

God lighted the world with the sun, moon and stars, leaving it to man to light the home. As a whole, man has done well, especially in the cities; but in the homes scattered about the country, unconnected with any lighting system other than the one God first gave, there is yet much room for improvement. I dare say up to 10 years ago farm folks, even in their wildest dreams, conceived of nothing better in the way of light for their homes than a good hanging lamp, lighted by kerosene. But minds have kept busy and hands along with them until now many of us are using lights that will turn on and off—just like city folks. The most common of these are the acetylene and a small electric plant designed for farm use.

We have used the acetylene lighting system in our home for eight years with entire satisfaction. This produces a steady, mellow light which is the nearest approach to daylight I have ever seen. There is no dirt, no soot, no smoke, no grease or oil; therefore, no daily cleaning and filling to be done, which to the busy housewife, is an item of no small consideration.

These lights are perfectly safe where there are small children, too. There is no upsetting and no exploding, and should the gas be turned on and allowed to run for hours, a lighted match would not ignite it; neither is it poisonous. By the use of a turn-down burner, a light may be turned very low, or raised instantly. There is an iron made for the purpose which may be attached to a light and heated for use on ironing day, tho we never have availed ourselves of this.

Of course, the plant or generator must be cleaned out and refilled occasionally. The more the lights are used, the oftener this must be done. With four in my family, this work is necessary only once in about six weeks.

Perhaps the inexpensiveness of this plant will be to many the greatest point in its favor. When we installed our plant, which is a medium-sized one, the entire cost of plant, fixtures, and the work of installing was between \$140 and \$150. In eight years there has been absolutely no expense except for carbide. This was at first cheaper than coal oil but is now a little more expensive.

The generator must be placed where the water in it will not freeze. We put our plant in a little cellar off from the house, running the gas to the house, wash-house, smoke-house, and shop thru pipes laid just beneath the surface of the ground. We were not sure that the "critter" might not blow up some time, so decided not to risk putting it in the basement. But there are directions plainly warning against taking open fire of any kind about the plant; and if this warning be heeded, there need be no blowing up. When we need a light about the plant, we use an electric flashlight, kept ready for the purpose.

We Shall Live Again

It cannot be that the earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a mere bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment on its waves and then sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that all the stars that hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it

that bright forms of human beauty presented to our view are taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber in the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which now pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever.—George D. Prentice, in "Man's Higher Destiny."

It Pays to Keep Accounts

[Prize Letter.]

I have attempted several times to keep accounts for the farm and home since I have been keeping house. Everything would run smoothly for a while but I usually tried to keep the accounts on such an elaborate scale that when the busy season came they would be sadly neglected.

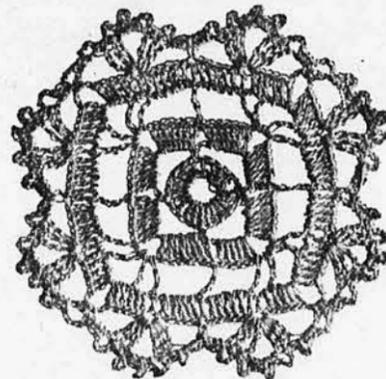
The last two years I have tried to simplify my bookkeeping and am glad to say it has worked like a charm. The following are the headings I use: Amount and cost of grain and hay fed to cows; the amount of milk produced and money received for same; cost of horses, hogs, vehicles, machinery, harness, labor and groceries bought; poultry—receipts and expenditures; garden—cost and returns; amount spent for fuel, repairs, furniture, clothing, school, literature, church, charity, lodges, taxes, insurance (property and life), telephone, doctor bills and drugs, amusements, travel and upkeep of automobile. There are other minor things that come up that are classified as sundries. By using this method, we know just where we stand at the end of the year and can plan to remedy our past mistakes.

Mrs. Ford Robinette,
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Do You Like to Crochet?

If you have a pretty crochet pattern or a pretty yoke or centerpiece in crochet which you think other women would like, send it to the women's department with the directions for making carefully written out in ink. A prize of \$1 will be awarded for the best design received each week. If you wish your sample or article returned after the cut is made, enclose an addressed envelope with a 3-cent stamp. Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

This dainty medallion and edge may be used for undergarments or table scarfs. To make the edge, make a chain (ch) the desired length and fill



it with double crochet (d c—thread over hook once).

1st row—Ch 9, * skip 6 d c, d c in next stitch (st), ch 6, repeat from *.
2nd row—Ch 3, d c in each ch st of last row with 2 ch above each d c.
3rd row—* ch 3, 3 treble crochet (tr c) over 2 ch in preceding row, ch 3, 3 tr c in the same place, ch 3, fasten with single crochet (s c) in next 2 ch, repeat from *.
4th row—Ch 1, *, 4 s c in 3 ch, ch 4, 3 s c in 3 tr c in preceding row, ch 4, 3 s c over 3 ch, ch 4, 3 s c over the same 3 ch, ch 4, 3 s c over 3 tr c, ch 4, 4 s c over 3 ch, repeat from *.
For the medallion make a ch of 10 st, join.

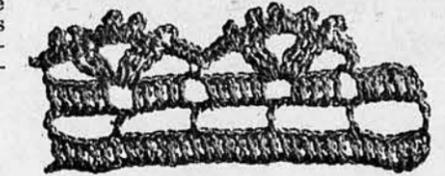
1st row—Ch 3, 19 d c in ring, join.
2nd row—Ch 10, fasten with a s c in fifth d c of preceding row, (ch 10, s c in next fifth d c) three times.

3rd row—Ch 3, 6 d c in first ch of 10, ch 3, 7 d c in same ch, 7 d c, ch 3, 7 d c in next 10 ch, and continue around.

4th row—Ch 9 * tr c in 3 ch at the corner, ch 2, tr c in the same place, ch 5, tr c in the same place, ch 2, tr c in the same place, ch 5, tr c in the middle of the square, ch 5, repeat from * all around the square.

5th row—Ch 3 * 5 d c in 5 ch, d c in tr c, 2 d c in 2 ch, d c in tr c, 5 d c in 5 ch, ch 5, 3 d c in same 5 ch, d c in tr c, 2 d c in 2 ch, d c in tr c, 5 d c in 5 ch, d c in tr c at the side, repeat from * around.

6th row—Ch 4, * 3 tr c in 6th d c in 5th row, ch 3, 3 tr c in same d c, ch 3,



2 s c in ch 3 of 5th row, 3 tr c in 6th d c, ch 3, 3 tr c in same d c, ch 3, s c in the middle of the side, ch 3, repeat from * around.

7th row—Ch 1, * 3 s c in ch, ch 4, 3 s c in 3 tr c, ch 4, 3 s c in 3 ch, ch 4, 3 s c in same, ch 4, 3 s c in 3 tr c, ch 4, s c in s c, continue from *, omitting 4 ch between scallops on the side of the medallion.

Dover, Tenn. Grace Brewer.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned

I have long made it a point to utilize all left-over food for the family. My family like nothing better than an occasional supper of cornbread, butter, sweet milk and fruit. My husband, who works hard, is perfectly satisfied with such a meal, and it means more wholesome substantial dishes, and fewer delicacies, besides more nutriment for the body and less indigestion. Fruit and tea cakes are our favorite dessert; they are cheap and good.

As to my wardrobe, I look carefully thru it about once a month, take note of what can be renovated for our own use, and give any that we can spare to those not so fortunate as ourselves. I never consign any cloth to the fire. If I cannot make it over, and if it is not good enough to help others, it will at least make carpet rags.

I found last fall that I simply had to have a suit. I looked over those in the stores and found one that greatly pleased me for \$40. I was on the point of making the purchase when the thought came to me that we really needed the money for other things and my conscience troubled me a little about the size of my contemplated Red Cross contribution, so I decided to wait another day and think it over.

The next day I attended a made-over clothing exhibit at the home of a friend. That settled it for me. I was determined that if other women could do wonders with old suits, I would do likewise. I got out an old suit that had been worn but little on account of the skirt being too tight. I opened the two side seams and put in a panel of satin which matched the material of the suit. The only other change I made was to take out the sleeves of the coat and cut them down to plain, tight sleeves. I am now enjoying that suit much more than when it was new and I saved just \$38 by not buying the new one.

My husband had an old overcoat that he had not worn for two years. He intended to buy a new one but when he saw my suit he requested me to see what I could do with his coat. I found the cloth under the worn, faded lining was still fresh and bright so, with the help of a seamstress, I turned the garment, added a new collar and relined it. When I had the coat finished my husband's most intimate friends thought it was new. A new coat would probably have cost at least \$35 and as the cost of renovating the old one was only \$10, we saved exactly \$25 on the overcoat.

By economizing in such ways as these, we are living within our means. We have stopped straining our credit to keep up with style and have more friends than ever.

Mrs. Alma E. Henderson,
Cherokee Co., Kansas.

We desire to get a number of pictures of good farm scenes and will pay for all that we can use.

Love's Lantern

Because the road was steep and long
And thru a dark and lonely land,
God set upon my lips a song
And put a lantern in my hand.

Thru miles on weary miles of night
That stretch relentless on my way
My lantern burns serene and white,
An unexhausted cup of day.

() golden lights and lights like wine,
How dim your boasted splendors are.
Behold this little lamp of mine:
It is more starlike than a star!
—Joyce Kilmer.

Practice Makes Canning Easier

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON,
Jefferson County

The big red calf that used to come running for the pail of milk is no more. Two of his quarters are in cans and the remainder of his carcass is going to follow. "Practice makes perfect" may not always be true. We need to try to improve if any degree of perfection is attained. Practice does make any kind of work easier, however. This we notice especially in canning meat. Time was when we felt as tho we were risking products of considerable value when we placed pounds of beef in cans. We now work with the assurance of past success and the work seems very simple indeed.

Club members who tried canning meat in limited quantities last year, are this year increasing their number of cans to a remarkable degree. From many of them there come telephone inquiries, directed here, maybe, because of the amount of talking we have done on the subject. One who was canning the spareribs and backbone of a hog wished to know if she would run any risk in placing the bones in the can. She would run no risk if she had enough cans to hold the meat with so much waste space. She prefers to do this because the canned product will make a better appearance when served.

This canner is known for the excellence of her pickled pigs' feet. It is her custom to singe any hair that may remain around the foot. The heat applied to the toes makes the removal of the nails an easy matter. She places the feet in strong brine and then in a weaker brine to which vinegar has been added.

Another telephone inquirer would try our suet pudding. This was merely an experiment last year. We liked it so well, however, that all surplus suet will be used that way this year instead of being used for soap as was the case last year. We learned by doing last year. Some cans were half filled with the pudding mixture and sealed. The sterilization period was 2 1/2 hours. Others were half filled, steamed 2 hours, then sealed and sterilized for an hour. The latter seemed the better way. Those that were completely sealed in the beginning were not so light. Doubtless the gas that formed in the can prevented the pudding from rising so much. As this pudding requires no eggs and uses sorghum, mainly, for sweetening it is one that should appeal to conservative housekeepers. We have given the proportions before but we know that we shall save some reader the trouble of writing for them if we give them again: 1 heaping cup of bread crumbs, 1 cup of chopped suet, 2 cups of flour, 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of sorghum, 1 cup of raisins, 1 tablespoon of soda, salt and spices. If one wishes she may add currants and citron. Only half need be steamed for a meal—the remainder will keep for days in cold weather. To cook, steam for 2 1/2 hours.

For the sauce, we use 1 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, the white of an egg, butter the size of a walnut, nutmeg and hot water. We make fresh sauce for each can of pudding opened.

We have baked most of the beef we have canned. We use the baker. This seems by far the easier way to handle the ribs. The steam in the baker soon loosens the meat from the bones. We then cut the meat into convenient size pieces and place it in cans, fresh from the hot water.

We are using quart glass cans this year—some Economy and some wide-mouth Mason. Personally, we think these cans offer less risk of a defective

seal than the old Mason jar lid. We have new lids for all of the ordinary Mason jars that we shall use. As much loss comes from poor rubbers as from bent or uneven edged lids. Only the best of rubbers is good enough. There are tests that one may well make if there is any doubt as to quality. The rubber should be 1-12 of an inch thick. It should stand upright if held by one edge. If bent double between the fingers, it should not break or show a line of cleavage.

Meat that we have baked or boiled before placing in the cans, we sterilize in the cans for 2 hours. Time is counted from the minute the water really jumps and boils. We should not risk any product as valuable as meat without this sterilization after being placed in the cans.

We have kept meat, thus canned, in a cupboard near the kitchen stove. We are told that it is best to keep it in a dry place of even temperature. This seems reasonable when one thinks of the test it must give a seal to have the lid, rubber and can contents expanding and contracting rapidly a number of times.

Rugs to Make at Home

[Prize Letter.]

A good rug can be made from old garments, using a piece of burlap for a foundation. Cut the material from any sort of cast-off garment into strips about 3/4 inch wide and about 3 inches long. Cut the burlap the size and shape desired and sew the strips in rows the full length of the burlap. If the material is not very heavy, two or three strips can be sewed in the same place. Stitch the strips thru the middle and

put the rows as close together as desired.

Braided rugs are very pretty for the kitchen or porch. To make them, tear strips from old clothes as for carpet rags, then sew these together, being careful not to leave frayed ends. The rags are then to be braided and sewed together in round or oval shapes. Harper Co., Kansas. Ida Plank.

What Shall I Do?

The springs of one of my beds frosted this winter and the dampness rusted the mattress. Can you tell me how to take out the rust? —Mrs. A. P. A., Fosston, Colo.

The best method, I believe, is to sprinkle the stains with salt, moisten them with lemon juice, and place the mattress in the sun. Repeat the process until the stains disappear.

Can you tell me of a good school where I can send my daughter? Our school burned down and she will have to lose a full term. —Mrs. A. G. J., Meriden, Kan.

I suggest that you find a place for your daughter to board and room in some good home in Topeka, Kan., and let her go to school there. She would be close enough so she could go home every Friday night for the week-end. If you are interested in this plan, I suggest that you write to the secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Topeka and ask her to help you find a good place for your daughter to stay.

I should like to cover one side of my porch with a flowering vine. Can you suggest a good one? —B. B. O.

For a large porch, for covering the side of a wall or a screening trellis where a flowering vine is desired, nothing better can be had than the

wistarias. They come in three varieties, the common violet-blue, the white, and the Japanese Multijuga, bearing loose panicles often 3 feet in length.

Among the new flowering vines which have proved well adapted to this country is the climbing hydrangea. It is very hardy and bears large trusses of white flowers, similar to those of the bush hydrangea, during July and August. It will cling naturally to a rough surface.

The honeysuckle family is well known among the finest of the flowering climbers. The best ones are Chinese Evergreen, or woodbine, having red, yellow and white flowers; Halleana and Henryi, both free-blooming and fragrant.

Readers are invited to send puzzling questions of any kind to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Replies will be printed without charge.

Get the "Passing on" Habit

There are three uses made of the old magazines in our home. Some of them are taken to the library for distribution in the army camps. We pass the church papers on to neighbors or send them with others in lots of four or more to an address secured from the Paper Mission, Woodward, Okla. We give a woman's magazine to a friend who has much time and taste for reading and who is always glad to get it. We passed on our dailies, also, during the most anxious periods of the war. Isabel Gray.

Clay Co., Kansas.

There are few persons with courage enough to admit that they haven't got it.—Life.

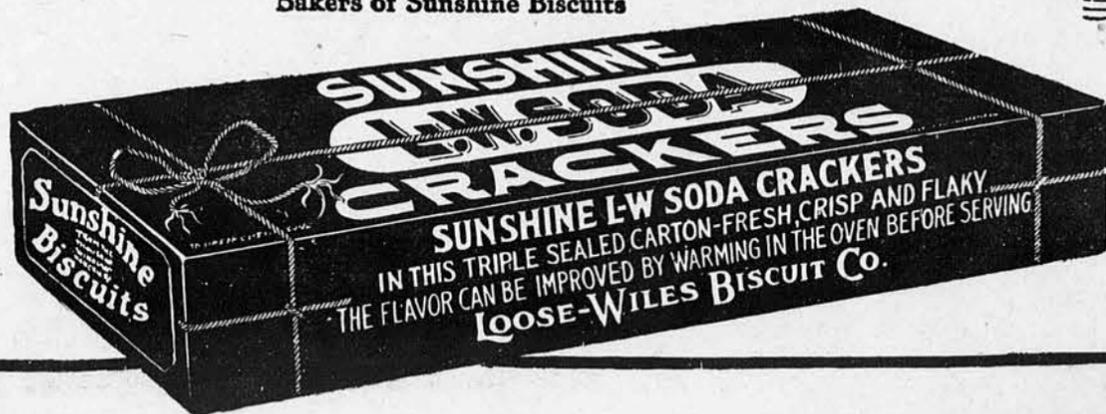


**Yoo-Hoo! Here's Dad
with the Crackers!**

A natural Child-taste! L-W Soda Crackers are always good and freshly baked. Real Sunshine Crackers! With milk—they're great! Sunshine L-W Sodas belong in every home where there are children.

The Big Family-Size triple-sealed package is economical. ASK YOUR GROCER!

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits





Calumet Baking Powder costs half what you pay for "Trust Brands." That is a big saving. And you make even a bigger saving when you use it—as you use half the amount generally called for by other Baking Powders—only a level teaspoonful to a cup of flour. Calumet has the most leavening power and is so well made that it keeps its strength. When you use

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

you are certain of best results—light, tasty, wholesome pies, cakes, biscuits, etc. There is no loss. Things made with Calumet stay fresh, moist and tender.

Calumet is a perfectly manufactured baking powder—sold at a moderate price. It costs less than high priced trust brands. It is more economical to use than the cheap big-can kind. Try it. And save a lot both ways.

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS

YOU SAVE WHEN YOU BUY IT WHEN YOU USE IT

Our Boys in France

With our War Atlas you can follow every move of our brave army at the front and keep in touch with every phase of the war on all fronts. Special Short Time Offer—We will send one of these war atlases postpaid for 25 cents, coin or stamps. Address, Novelty House, Dept. W. A., Topeka, Kansas

Eight War Songs 10c

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



FREE \$20
Violin, Hawaiian Guitar, Ukulele, Guitar, Mandolin, Cornet or Banjo
Wonderful new system of teaching music by mail. To first pupils in each locality, we'll give a \$20 superb Violin, Mandolin, Ukulele, Guitar, Hawaiian Guitar, Cornet or Banjo absolutely free. Very small charge for lessons only expense. We guarantee success or no charge. Complete outfit free. Write at once—no obligation. SLINGERLAND SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Dept. 514 CHICAGO, ILL.



SKINNING KNIFE STICKING KNIFE BUTCHER KNIFE

Butchering time is looked upon as a day of drudgery by most farmers. Yet this need not be. With such knives as we offer in this 3-piece butchering set, most of the drudgery may be eliminated. If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton with charges prepaid.

SPECIAL 20-DAY OFFER—PREMIUM NUMBER 500

By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25. This offer good 20 days only.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. 500, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Water and Soap for the Hair

A healthy, luxuriant head of hair is one of Nature's choicest gifts, and today more than ever before it is recognized how much one's personal appearance depends on the actual condition of the hair.

Owing to the length of her hair, the washing of a woman's head involves some time and labor. To shampoo long and especially curly hair, comb it to the top of the head and allow it to fall forward into the water. Wet the head with warm water and apply a lather of good tar soap, rubbing it well into the scalp. Then wash the hair, and rinse in warm water, graduating it to cool. Dry the scalp with hot towels, and the hair by rubbing and fanning. When nearly dry, comb out a little at a time, beginning at the lower end to avoid tangling.

When the hair is very long and thick, a good plan is to braid or pin up one side of it, soap a soft nailbrush with good tar soap, and rub the scalp thoroly from the beginning to the end of the line parting the hair. Divide the hair again about an inch lower and cleanse as before, continuing in the same manner until one side of the head has been entirely gone over. The hair which has been washed is then pinned up, and the other side treated in the same way. Some women prefer to use the finger tips instead of a nailbrush. After the scalp has been gone over, the hair itself is well lathered and then rinsed, in successive warm waters, graduated to cool, and dried with warm towels or by fanning.

It is quite common for women, when shampooing in the summer to dry their hair in the sun. This is often harmful, as the sun's rays will sometimes fade and streak the more exposed parts of the hair.

Hop Yeast is a Favorite

The best yeast I have ever tried is a hop yeast made as follows: Boil 4 large potatoes and a handful of hops in a gallon of water. Mash the potatoes fine, add 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of salt with 1 tablespoon of flour, pour on the gallon of water in which the potatoes were boiled and when milk-warm add 1 teacup of brewer's yeast. This yeast is excellent and it will keep indefinitely without souring.

I have found a bread mixer a great labor saver. This is what I call my "never fail bread recipe": "Put 1 cake of yeast to soak in a cup of hot water at noon. Let stand until well soaked, then make a batter of 1 quart of warm potato water and flour and stir in the cake of yeast. In the evening add 2 quarts of warm water, 1 tablespoon each of salt and sugar, and enough flour to make a thick batter. Let stand in a warm place over night and in the morning add 2 tablespoons of melted lard. Mix as stiff as possible, let rise 1 hour and knead down, then let stand another hour and it is ready for the pan. Let rise in the pan 1 hour and bake 1 hour in a moderate oven. May Peintner. Harvey Co., Kansas.

Children Like to "Cut Out"

My children enjoy cutting paper more than anything else so when the weather prevents outdoor play I give each of them a pair of kindergarten scissors and old catalogs and magazines. They cut out pictures of furniture and men, women and children from the catalogs and when they have finished cutting and have picked up all the litter, they plan their house.

They make rooms with blocks and furnish them with the furniture. A few suggestions teach them good taste in the selection of home furnishings such as harmony in wall paper, curtains, rugs, and so forth, all of which they cut out. They usually name their "people" after persons they know and it is amusing to hear them impersonate these "people" in their talk. They have their cut-out telephones and have great fun 'phoning.

When they tire of playing house, they take their "people" on a journey in a toy train, imagining they travel many miles. Sometimes they cut out a great many pictures of people and transform their house into a school or church, or play they are at the county fair. The latter calls for pictures of farm animals, fruit, grain and vegetables, all of which the boys enjoy cut-

ting out from the farm papers and seed catalogs. The boys like to run a garage or a store, using cut-out pictures for their material. Children will amuse themselves for hours in this way.

Colored crayons, kindergarten beads, sewing cards and cut-up pasteboard pictures or postcards are put away at our house for stormy day emergencies. Making animals out of potatoes and toothpicks will amuse some children. Last, but not least, mothers should not forget to take 10 minutes or more each day to read to their children for in this way they can create a taste for reading which will help to solve the question of amusement for the children and young folks in later years.

Mrs. J. G. King, Nemaha Co., Kansas.

He Liked the "Skim"

We moved to the country when my two boys were 4 and 6 years old. Everything was new and wonderful to them but they liked the cows most because they gave the good sweet milk of which they were very fond. I always skimmed off the cream for butter and then gave the children all the sweet skimmilk they wished.

One day I saw some cream on the floor and on the side of a jar of sweet milk. At first I could not imagine what had happened but I soon decided it must be one of the boys. I asked which of them had spilled the cream. My little 4-year-old hung his head so I knew he was the guilty one. I asked him if he wasn't ashamed for getting into the milk when I gave him all the sweet milk he could drink.

"Yes," he said, "but I like 'skim'." I don't know what other mothers would have done but I did not punish him. I gave him his milk with the cream on it from that time on and the offense was not repeated.

Children often are punished unjustly because their mothers do not take time to investigate and find out the cause of the offense. Farm women as a rule have too much work to do. No woman can be cook, seamstress, dairy maid, housekeeper, and help in the field, and do herself and her children justice. Arkansas. Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Pretty Patterns for Housedress

8271—Ladies' Shirtwaist. The sleeves may be long or short. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
9140—Child's One-Piece Yoke Dress. The dress is gathered at the front and back to a heading which connects the yoke and dress. Sizes 1/2, 1, 3 and 4 years.



8960—Ladies' Dress. A three-quarter skirt is gathered all around to a slightly raised waistline. Sizes 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 5 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

Reputation is precious, but character is priceless.

Dishes You Will Like

Milk and Vegetable Soup—Cut 4 ounces of spinach or outer lettuce leaves into small pieces and cook with 1 cup of bread crumbs in 1 quart of skim milk in a double boiler. Season with 1 small onion and salt.

Cottage Cheese Salad—Mix thoroly 1 pound of cheese, 1 1/2 tablespoons of cream, 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley and salt to taste. Fill a rectangular tin mold with cold water to chill and wet the surface, line the bottom with waxed paper, then pack in three layers, putting two or three parallel strips of pimento between the layers. Cover with waxed paper and set in a cool place until ready to serve. Cut in slices and serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing and wafers. Mixed olives may be used instead of the parsley, and chopped nuts may be added, also.

Peach Souffle—Drain and mash thru a colander 1 quart of canned peaches. Add 1/2 cup of honey or sirup and the well beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Beat thoroly, then beat the whites of 3 eggs stiff and fold carefully into the peach mixture. Turn the whole into a greased baking dish and bake in a quick oven 6 minutes.

Hickory Nut Tapioca—Soak 3/4 cup of tapioca in 3 cups of water over night. Add 1 1/2 cups of sugar, 1/2 teaspoon of salt and 1 cup of ground or finely chopped hickory nuts in the morning. Add flavoring, if desired, and bake or steam for 1 hour. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Making the School Efficient

The following are some of the subjects which every parent-teacher association should investigate with regard to the school in question in order to make it 100 per cent efficient:

- 1—School grounds—are they ample for play? Have they apparatus or other appliances for outdoor gymnastics? What improvements are needed?
2—The building—its heating, ventilation, toilet facilities, cleanliness and general care.
3—Equipment for successful teaching. Study should be made of the lighting, seating, blackboard space, necessary appliances, general homelikeness, and cheer of the various rooms.
4—Each teacher should be asked what she needs most to make her work more effective.
5—Do all the children have training in music, drawing, domestic science, manual work, gymnastics?
6—Is there dental and medical inspection?
7—Are any children out of school who belong there?
8—Are defective children specially provided for?

A Ludicrous Explanation

A clergyman, eager to introduce some new hymn books, directed the clerk to give out a notice in church in regard to them immediately after the sermon. The clerk, however, had a notice of his own to give with reference to the baptism of infants. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon he announced: "All those who have children they wish baptized, please send in their names at once."

The clergyman, who was deaf, supposing that the clerk was giving out the hymn book notice, immediately arose and said: "And I wish to say for the benefit of those who haven't any, that they may be obtained from me any day between 3 and 4 o'clock; the ordinary little ones at 15 cents, and special ones with red backs at 25 cents each."

Teach Your Child to Read

Frequent reference is made in the really good books the world has produced to something in such child classics as "Cinderella," "The Three Bears," or "Little Red Riding Hood." The student may look up these references, thus getting the full meaning from the masterpieces, but in order to enter into the spirit of the junior classic he must know it as a child. Deprived of the best reading matter, the child loses half his birthright.

The baby of 3 1/2 or 4 will delight in the Mother Goose stories, if they are read to him in a pleasant voice, with a few timely gestures. Ever since Queen Bertha of France repeated the folk tales of her country to her little ones

300 years ago, wise and loving mothers have been following her example. Today the best folk stories from all civilized countries have been added to the list, making indeed a collection which is of permanent value.

All children should know Grimm's and Andersen's fairy tales. They cultivate the imagination and teach lessons in wisdom. Memorizing verses from Proverbs is a valuable aid in the development of character. For a book to read to the baby, select "In the Child's World," by Emilie Poulsson, or "The Good Fairy and the Bunnies," by Allen A. Green.

A little girl of 7 will read and re-read "Alice in Wonderland" with genuine pleasure and permanent benefit. "Lullaby Land," by Eugene Field, is equally good. For the boy of that age select "Ten Boys Who Lived on the

Road from Long Ago until Now," by Jane Andrews, or "The Boy's King Arthur," by Sidney Lanier. Pearl Chenoweth. Jennings, Kan.

Housewife's \$10 Library

If you desire to buy books on house-keeping for your library, the following list may help you:

- Boston Cooking School Cook Book, F. M. Farmer; Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.; \$2.
Foods and House Management; Kinne & Cooley, MacMillan Co., New York City; \$1.
Theory and Practice of Infant Feeding, H. D. Chapman; W. Woods & Co., New York City; \$2.25.
Shelter and Clothing, Kinne & Cooley; MacMillan Co., New York City, \$1.

Home Care of the Sick, A. E. Pope; American School of Home Economics, Chicago, Ill.; \$1.

Healthful Farmhouse, H. Dodd; Whitcomb and Barrows, Boston, Mass.; 60 cents.

Furnishing of a Modest Home, F. H. Daniels; Davis Press, Worcester, Mass., \$1.

Laundry Work for Use in Home and Schools, J. L. Shephard; Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.; 60 cents.

Coal Oil for Frostbites

I have found that the very best remedy for frostbite is to rub the affected parts good with coal oil. If the soreness doesn't leave after the first rubbing, I repeat the applications until it disappears. A Reader. Nemaha Co., Kansas.



Shall Returning Soldiers Start New Farms or Help You?

If Secretary Lane's plan is carried out, what sort of farms will the boys returning victorious from France receive? Will they be able to work them? What effect would it have on the favorable markets now existing on farm products? Does the country need more land worked, or our present farms worked better? Read the FEBRUARY number of

Read the Big February Number

The Farm Journal The Big National Farm Paper

and see what the best informed men in America think about this question. The way it works out is of tremendous importance to you. Now is the time to study it. Also read the articles on—

What Our New Ships Will Do To Prices

With our big new merchant fleet is there danger of cheap wheat, wool, beef and sugar being dumped into the U. S. A.? Many fear so. The problem is explained in this article, and a very interesting conclusion reached. Read it—these are days when you must keep abreast of the times.

A Good Living and 10%

You may think The Farm Journal is too much excited about this subject of crop prices, but we believe it is the biggest question there is just now. There must be a proper margin between production cost and selling price, and any reduction of this margin threatens you. Also read:

- Poor Land Made Good Orchard
Europe Will Want Horses
Breaking Limestone Boulders
Naming the Farm
The Man Who Would Not Work for Washington

- Soil Building Crops
Letting Hogs Feed Themselves
Memorial Trees for Fallen Heroes
Curing a Cow By Wire

A Rousing Number for February

All these and many more in the February Farm Journal—the biggest and best issue we've ever printed. The big Picture Pages are worth a year's subscription—photographs of war events, famous places and people, curious happenings. A corking good story, "Beating the Blizzard"; also third installment of the Mystery Story, ending in March—\$100 for best solution received before February 22nd. Send your subscription now.

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The Farm Journal, 125 Washington Sq., Philadelphia

Advertisement for The Farm Journal February 1919 issue, featuring various article teasers: 'Saving Time With Electricity', 'Grading Raw Furs', 'Farm Shop Work', 'Incubators Increase Profits', 'Why Livestock Prices Go Up and Down', 'Fixing Up Furniture', and 'The Farm With Cramps'.

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A simple practical model. The busy house worker will readily appreciate the good features of this design. The front closing makes adjustment easy. The sleeve may be in either of the two lengths portrayed. The dress is a one-piece model. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

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For Our Young Readers

How the Corker Family Amused Us One Rainy Day

BY IVAH WARNOCK

EVERYONE has his pet economy. Some persons save strings and others are careful to pick up pins, and treasure even the bent ones. My pet economy is saving corks. That is why my friends and I found a whole box of them to amuse ourselves with one rainy day. We put them on my little play table and, with nails, pins and glue, started to see what we could make.

The boys began whittling with their pen knives, but as we girls had no knives we made some doll furniture for my baby sister's doll house. We found a large flat cork that had come from a marmalade jar. When fitted with nails for legs, it made a very good table. We then made smaller stools, using giant pins instead of nails. But the chairs were best of all. They were made in the same way, only we borrowed a pen knife so that we could cut the disks of cork square for the seats. We placed three large pins upright for the back of the chair, winding twine in and out until it was solidly padded.

Meanwhile the smallest boy had been putting pins into a large cork. It looked like an animal with four legs and a pin tail. "But it hasn't any head," one of my friends objected. Just then the baby dropped the cork she had been chewing, and there was the head. We pinned it to the body and a very amusing little pig it made!

Baby had chewed the cork until the end looked for all the world like a snout, while the small black pins we stuck in for eyes gave our animal a very knowing expression.

"Let's see yours, Jack," we all cried to one of the older boys. He had whittled a long cork making it look like the head of a man with a hat. But very little cutting was required for there was a bulge in the cork that suggested the flare of the hat. A larger cork did duty for the body and wire was used for a foundation for the arms and legs, while bits of cork roughly carved formed the hands and feet.

One of the girls suggested a wife for the man doll and another some children. So we set to work again. Of course, neither Mrs. Corker nor the baby needed any legs. We stuck tacks in for feet.

"We could make lots and lots of things, but we haven't any more corks," said Jack. And, indeed, we had been so busy that we hadn't noticed that all of the corks were gone.

"Tyke"

His brown eyes ever ask
What he may do for me:
"Please, Master mine, a task!
Prove my fidelity!"

The serving he to wait
Long hours, in one dull spot
Alone, there—brave, sedate,
He serves—and whimpers not.

Upon a pedestal
Within his heart am I,
And cave canem all
Would harm his idol . . . try!

If Jove, with mirthful nod,
Showed him my feet of clay,
He'd snarl: "He is my god,
I like him just that way!"

You think him dumb? Absurd!
His tail at once replies
To look, or smile, or word,
And what about his eyes?

He cannot laugh? Indeed
Tyke can—there—see him start?
To hear him, tho, you need
To have ears in your heart.

And weep? When I am dead
If any tears should fall,
The tears he can not shed
Would hurt far more than all!
—Our Dumb Animals.

Enter the Picture Contest

Have you an interesting kodak picture taken on your farm? If so, why not submit it in the picture contest? Write a brief description on the back of the picture, giving names and other points of interest. The following prizes will be awarded: first, \$1; second, 50 cents; third, 25 cents. Address the Children's Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Select good, clear pictures.

boys. It was sent by Mary E. Caruthers of Osborne, Kan., who says that the boys are planning a way to meet the postman so that they can get the Farmers Mail and Breeze first, for they are real farm boys and enjoy



having the pig and poultry club stories read to them by their father.

Parts of a Bird

This puzzle represents four parts of a bird. If you can guess them send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-cards for the first five boys and girls sending correct answers. Letters that are not addressed to the Puzzle Editor will not be considered in the contest. Give your name, age and complete address.



Solution January 11 puzzle: Four noted men—1, Capper; 2, Wilson; 3, Rockefeller; 4, Roosevelt. The prize winners: Donovan Vilander, Cieburne, Kan.; Lawrence Martin, Quinter, Kan.; Alfred J. Mangelsdorf, Atchison, Kan.; Viola Rezac, St. Marys, Kan.; Roy Sutton, Mullinville, Kan.

A Sewing Table for Mother

Any boy can make a handy sewing table for his mother, by using three old broom handles and a chopping bowl. Cut the broom handles off so that they are 26 inches in length. Use them for legs. The chopping bowl should be about 12 inches in diameter. On the outside of the bottom of the bowl mark off a triangle, measuring 7 inches to a side. If you have a wooden curtain pole, cut off a piece three inches long, or any round piece of wood will do. The legs are to be crossed on this one-third of the way down, and fastened to it with screws, the upper ends cut off diagonally to fit the bottom of the bowl, and fastened to it with screws at the points of the triangle. The lower ends of the legs are also to be cut diagonally to fit smoothly on the floor 14 inches apart. When put together, give the table two coats of white paint, and one coat of white enamel, being careful to let

each coat dry thoroly before applying the next. Then screw in two brass hooks, on which to hang the scissors and a small bag for scraps. The tape line hangs across the centre where the legs are crossed. The top will hold the pincushion, spools, thimbles, and other small things, and they will not roll off. This table is easily carried from one place to another, and is particularly convenient for use on the veranda.

From Sword to Plow

It has been proposed that the Nobel Peace Foundation devote a great prize from its reserve funds for an international competition in devising the best ways of converting all kinds of war material for peaceful purposes. The Foundation has sent the proposal to the Norwegian Storting's Nobel committee for consideration.

Among the suggested problems for the competitors are these: Converting warships into freight and passenger liners; strengthening the U-boats and converting them into vessels for locating sunken ships; the quickest and best methods of changing tanks into agricultural machines; classification, according to suitability, of aircraft, and the utilization of Zeppelins working in teams from special bases to spray dry regions with artificial rain.

Were There Any?

Bobby's father, who was a minister, asked his little son if he could tell him how God knew that Adam and Eve had eaten the apple from the "tree of knowledge of good and evil." This was a difficult question for a little fellow, and after thinking for some time he replied, "I don't know, papa, 'less it was by finding the peelings."

New Sugar Beet Bulletin

Sugar beet growers will be interested in Bulletin 726 recently published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which is a report of farm practices in growing sugar beets in three districts in Colorado. The information presented in the bulletin is based upon 371 farm estimates obtained from representative sugar-beet growers in Otero, Morgan, Larimer and Weld counties, Colorado. Labor, including man, horse and contract labor, was found to be the most important item in growing sugar beets in these districts, according to the bulletin, and varied from 54.3 per cent to 59.1 per cent of the total cost of production. Charges for materials, such as seed, manure and water for irrigation, varied from 8.6 per cent and 10 per cent of the total cost of production. Miscellaneous costs, such as interest on the land for owners and land rental for tenants, insurance, taxes and machinery, make up 32.3 per cent to 36 per cent of the total cost of raising the crop. The bulletin describes the best methods in vogue in the districts of preparing sugar beet land, planting and cultivating the crop, blocking and thinning the plants, irrigating, harvesting and hauling the beets to the factory. Copies of the bulletin may be had by applying to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have its readers tell their experiences in raising and marketing poultry.

NEW PRICES ON KEROSENE ENGINES

Those who are thinking of buying a farm engine will be interested in late prices on the WITTE—the better quality engine—longest on the market, easiest to use, fuel saving, reliable. Usual the WITTE factory offers the most favorable prices to the customer and now as before the war, and during the war, buyers can buy on practical their own terms. Every WITTE engine—gasoline or kerosene—is sold with a valid 5-year guarantee backed by the largest exclusive engine factory in the world selling direct to user. A new world new engine catalog, and big illustrated folder, showing what WITTE users are doing, with latest price mailed free on request. WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1542 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; 1542 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Advertisement.

Keep Machinery Oiled

One-half of the troubles experienced with farm machines could be obviated if proper regard were paid to lubrication. This means that not only enough lubricants must be used, but that they must be of the right kind. There can be no economy in using low-grade oil and grease, nor in applying lubricants in less quantity than the machine requires.

Any machine which the farmer may own is entitled to the very best of treatment. Without that its efficiency is reduced, and this reduced efficiency is just the same in effect as needless expense in any other direction. The more complicated and valuable the items of the farm equipment are, the better the care to which they are entitled. Tractors, gasoline engines, binders, and the like, should receive only the best of everything, including lubrication, both in quantity and in quality. Farmers who own motor cars are beginning to learn the economy of an adequate use of lubricants, but they should not confine the application of this acquired knowledge to their motor cars. Give every machine on the place a chance to do its best. It can't have this unless it is lubricated properly. A bath of the very best oil on a bearing once a day is not the same as the same amount of oil distributed in equal parts to that bearing at intervals of 30 minutes. This implies the judicious use of the best oils that money can buy. To do anything else is false economy.

Future of the Draft Horse

(Continued from Page 20.)

Demand for our commercial horses here. In the first place they are so short on horse forage that ration cards have been issued, and the amount each horse can have is doled out with even greater care than sugar was to human beings. In the second place the British government is now selling 125,000 horses from the army in Great Britain, and will, it is estimated, sell half a million more within the next eight months. The London Times on December 11, 1918, quotes Sir Wm. Birkbeck, Director General of Remounts, as having estimated in a speech made December 10, 1918, that the number of horses eventually to be released from the British armies would be not less than three-quarters of a million. General Birkbeck also proved by the exact records of the army that the percentage of wastage among army horses, even allowing for war losses, was considerably less than that experienced by ordinary commercial firms in Great Britain before the war. Brood mares released from the army are to be sold to British farmers, but the government retains a lien on the progeny up to three and one-half years of age at \$250 a head.

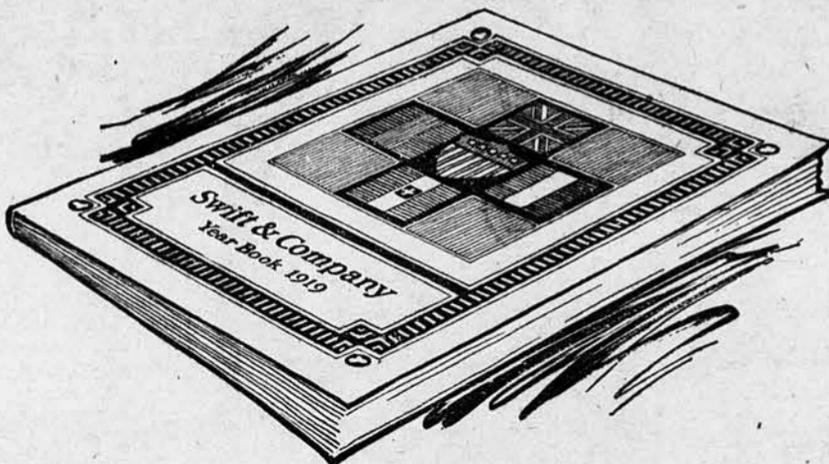
The number France will demobilize is estimated at nearly three-quarters of a million, and the United States had at the time the armistice was signed 166,554 horses and mules in Europe, all of which will be sold there within the next two or three years. This means that there will be approximately 1 1/2 million horses released from the allied armies for other uses the next year or two; and such a demobilization will forestall any extensive exportations and rapidly reduce values from the higher levels prevailing in Europe to figures more nearly approximating prices here. There is, however, definite evidence in my possession which forecasts the inauguration of some shipments of heavy drafters from the United States to Europe as soon as cargo space is available at reasonable rates; and there is so much certainty of some exportations of Percherons from the United States to Great Britain, as three separate British concerns are already at work on preliminary plans for Percheron purchases in this country. These will be strictly safeguarded by the British Percheron interests, which have already given notice that they will not allow any shipments unless the animals are inspected and passed before leaving the United States by their own representatives. Knowing, as we do, the harm which came to American Percheron interests by the importation from France and sale here of many inferior Percheron stallions, we can but applaud the good judgment our British cousins are displaying in tak-

ing steps to check the activities of irresponsible speculators who might seek to engage in the trade. The demand for Percherons in England will grow, slowly but surely, as they acquaint themselves with the merits of the breed; and there is reason to believe that the trade will eventually be

almost as important as our sales to Canada, which totaled 770 Percherons during our last fiscal year.

Despite the conditions I have already discussed, which will delay the establishment of a large trade in the exportation of horses, there is sure to be a great volume of business in

exporting horses within the next five years. Even New York financial journals have taken note of this, for the Wall Street Journal recently said: "Nothing on the American farm will be in greater demand abroad than the horse." All this must favorably affect the future of the draft horse here.



Swift & Company's 1918 profits shown in this book

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Do you know why the packers are interested in stockyards?

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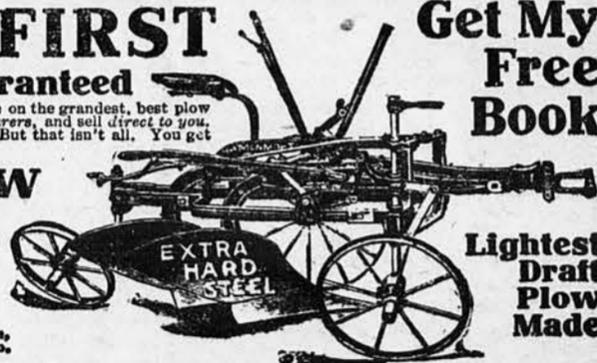
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will prove easier for you to handle, easier on your horses and will do your work better than any plow you can buy, regardless of price. It's positively the only plow that actually carries the beams on top of the frame. No pressure on bottom of furrow—no friction. Single Bail and Horse Lift; and "Point First" action. I'll give you a chance to prove every statement I make and will pay the "damages"—freight both ways—if we "fall down" in a single assertion.

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I want to tell you all about these plows and our other implements—Cultivators, Disc and Spike Tooth Harrows, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, Mowers, Rakes and other farm tools—all sold at factory prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Just write a postal for our complete catalog. It's free. Write to me, The Plow Man, with

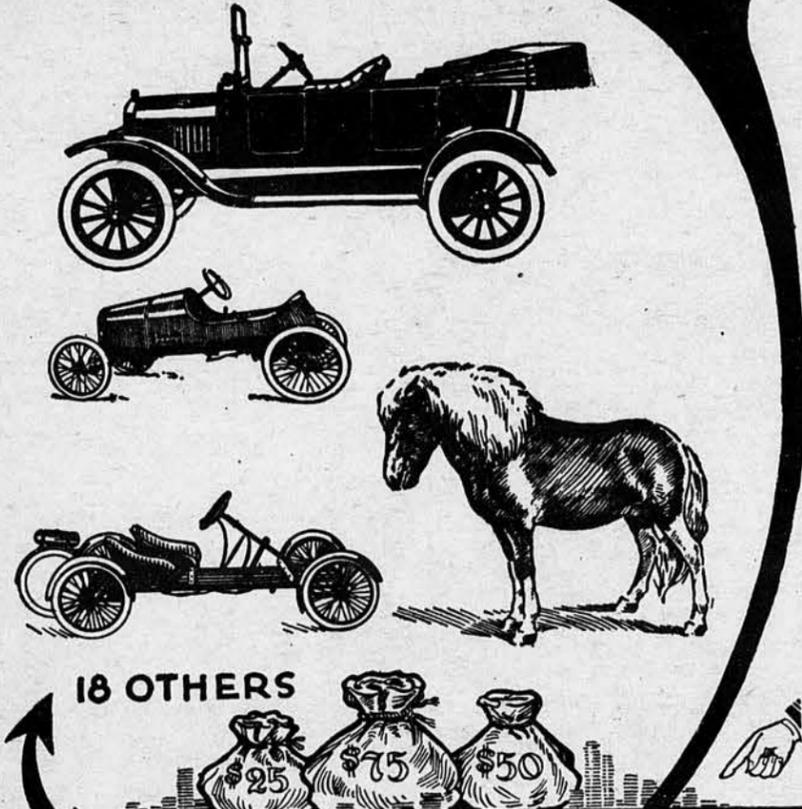


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Read of Percy Myers' Success!



Percy answers ad in paper—solves puzzle and mails it to Auto and Pony Club. Three days later Percy receives full information about club together with application blank to join. Percy accepts offer—sends in application in time to get extra votes offered.



A little later Percy receives necessary club supplies and starts right out to win a grand prize. Percy receives word from club manager that he is doing fine. He is well pleased and goes ahead. A little later the club closes and Percy receives the above telegram from club manager. "You win Pony. Notify us where to ship it."

HOW MANY WORDS CAN YOU MAKE?

A NOEOY RSTFLMO IAINMTM OFEBLYAP BINOHGOS AOTTAACR BARNAW

NOTICE
 You can be just as happy as Percy Myers. Read our offer below. Solve the puzzle and send your list of words today.

OUR OFFER: This is a very interesting puzzle. It is not hard either—just requires a little ingenuity and skill. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in the puzzle. For instance, the letter "Y" appears twice, so in all your words you must not use "Y" more than two times. If you use "Y" once in one word and once in another, you cannot use "Y" in any other word, as you have already used it as many times as it appears in the puzzle. It is not necessary that you use all the letters. The puzzle may look hard, but there can be a great many words made out of it. You may use any kind of words except proper names, or foreign and obsolete words not found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. This dictionary will be used by the judges in determining the validity of the words. We are the largest publishers in the West and are conducting this word building puzzle in connection with our big introductory campaign, whereby we will give away 25 grand prizes. First prize, Ford auto; second prize, Culver Racer auto; third prize, American Flyer auto; fourth prize, Sletland Pony, etc. Complete list of prizes will be sent you when we receive your list of words. We want to send you full particulars as to how to become a member of our club and win one of these grand prizes. It doesn't cost you a cent of money—just a little of your spare time. To start with, we give you 100 votes for each word you make out of the puzzle. These votes are credited to you when you send in your list of words. You are also given 25,000 extra votes when you join the club. As stated before, when we receive your list of words, full particulars of the club will be sent you and I know that you will not hesitate joining after you see what an easy plan it is. After you become a club member you are entitled to participate in the club for one of the grand prizes. Every club member also receives a beautiful, genuine, gold filled, signet ring, guaranteed for five years, free and postpaid, just as an extra prize for promptness in joining. Furthermore, we do not hold this ring until the close of the club, but send it to you just as soon as you join. In other words, positively every club member is rewarded. If there should be a tie for any of the prizes offered, a prize identical in all respects to that tied for will be awarded to each tying club member. At the close of the club, the club member having the highest number of votes will receive first grand prize, Ford auto; second highest, second grand prize, and so on until we have awarded the 25 grand prizes. This is a most liberal offer and I urge that you take advantage of it at once. When we receive your solution of the puzzle, we will tell you how easily little Percy Myers, 13 years old, mentioned in the above picture, who lives at Marengo, Iowa, won his pony. Don't delay—send in your list of words TODAY.

Dick Paxton, Mgr., 715 Capper Building Topeka, Kansas

But No Farmers Were There

Wheat Prices and Other Things Settled by Buyers
 BY SANDERS SOSLAND

INTEREST in wheat markets was heightened the last week by a conference at Washington of grain dealers, millers and other wheat handlers who met to discuss plans for moving the harvest of the bread grain for 1919 in the United States. Several schemes for handling the crop, which may exceed a billion bushels, were proposed, but no definite announcement has been made as to the manner in which farmers will be asked to dispose of their grain. Of one thing there is no doubt in the grain trade, and that is that the farmers of the United States will receive a minimum of \$2.26 for No. 1 Northern wheat on the Chicago market, or \$2.18 for No. 1 hard or red winter wheat on the Kansas City market.

The most feasible plan under discussion among government officials and wheat trade interests in general, which finds wide favor in the Southwest, is that the government announce every day on the crop of 1919 a settling price on wheat based on the partly or export basis with Liverpool, the international British market. With such a settling price, there would be an open and unrestricted market for wheat, and the farmer would call upon the government to pay him the difference between that figure, which buyers would give, and the guaranteed level of \$2.18, the Kansas City basis for No. 1 hard or red winter on the crop of 1919.

Plan to Regulate Markets

Briefly, the plan would work as follows: Every day, following the close of the Liverpool market, the government would announce the settling price for wheat, and all stations in the country would have that figure minus the shipping cost on all grades. Supposing, for example, the settling price announced on a given day for No. 1 hard, dark, at Manhattan was, on the basis of the Liverpool parity, \$1.68 a bushel. Then the farmer who sold No. 1 dark hard on that day at Manhattan would be entitled to a difference from the government of 38 cents a bushel, this difference being based on the fact that the guarantee promised by the government at Manhattan on No. 1 dark hard is about \$2.06 a bushel. If the farmer sold his No. 1 dark hard on that day at \$1.70, or 2 cents over the settling price announced by the government, he would still be entitled to the difference of 38 cents.

Another proposal is to pay the farmer the difference on the grade and weight actually received for the wheat he raises as compared with the guaranteed price at his station, but this plan does not meet with so much favor. Both schemes, however, contemplate reopening the markets for wheat and the business of milling the grain on a free and unrestricted basis, with the trade competing with all other surplus wheat countries irrespective of the guaranteed level, and protection to the farmer to bring his returns up to government promises.

Foreign Competition

An open market plan for disposing of the wheat crop of 1919 is desired because, with the war ended and such distant countries as Argentine and Australia again in a position to ship freely, the method which was employed in maintaining the 1918 wheat price guarantee would involve greater burdens upon the government. On the crop of 1918 the United States Grain Corporation, as farmers know, was organized by the government to purchase wheat at all times to maintain the guaranteed price. Continuation of this method would mean that the government would be forced to buy far more wheat in 1919 than in the last year, and it would also force Washington to engage in the export business in wheat and flour to the exclusion of its exporting dealers and millers, while these interests in other countries would develop trade relations under peace conditions to the injury of the United States. Opposition to the continuance of the methods of 1918 this year is based on the general supposition that the price guaranteed on the crop of 1919 by the United States gov-

ernment is higher than the quotations which will prevail in foreign markets under open market competition.

Prices on the bread cereal now being marketed from the harvest of 1918 suffered a sharp setback last week in Kansas City on the announcement of the United States Food Administration that it will begin immediately to redistribute its huge wheat holdings to the grain and milling interests of the country. In making sales the Grain Corporation will add only the actual carrying charge to the minimum price which the government paid for the wheat.

Red wheat, before the United States Grain Corporation announced its intention to release wheat to domestic trade, sold as high as \$2.52 a bushel for No. 1 and \$2.51 for No. 2 in Kansas City. And immediately following news of the action of government food officials in releasing their holdings, prices on red wheat declined to a top of \$2.35 for No. 2. Hard wheat also declined, but the loss was not so great as on the red variety. No. 1 hard wheat, which prior to the changed attitude of the Grain Corporation brought \$2.40, now sells at the minimum of \$2.18 plus the carrying charge.

The Grain Situation

Much uncertainty surrounds the old wheat situation. Some trade interests look for a rebound in prices for red wheat, for there is an acute scarcity of that variety over the country. The government has so far failed to announce the percentage of red wheat in the stocks of more than 13 million bushels of wheat which it owns in Kansas City, but if the amount is less than 50 per cent of the total, it would not be surprising to witness a rebound in red wheat prices. Considerable depends on the flour situation, which at the present time invites a bearish market.

Expectations of a sensational break in corn as a result of the admission of Argentine grain to this country have not materialized. After the first excitement over the reopening of American markets to Argentine corn, holders in the big states seem to have regained confidence. Kansas was able to buy No. 2 yellow at Kansas City at around \$1.50 a bushel at the close of last week, against \$1.58 the day the Argentine embargo was removed. The Argentine situation has proved more bearish from a sentimental than from an actual standpoint in the corn trade. It is known that a more insistent demand for corn prevails in Western and Southwestern Iowa than in the Southwest. But Kansas, Missouri and surrounding states are eager buyers and are taking corn from distant points.

Oats did not keep pace with corn during the advancing period of the markets. In feeding circles that grain is considered relatively the cheapest on the market. Many livestock interests are substituting oats for corn; in fact, it is believed the grain is being fed more extensively than ever. The movement of oats from the country continues light, behind a year ago. Export purchases have not been of large volume recently. The Forage Branch of the United States Army is taking no oats, tho at one time purchases by Uncle Sam amounted to about 6 million bushels monthly. No. 2 mixed oats closed last week at \$1.50.

(Continued on Page 51.)

Legislation For Farmers

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have its readers write letters immediately stating what legislation they desire to have passed this winter by the Kansas legislature. If farmers are to obtain laws needed to protect their interests they will have to make known to the lawmakers what they desire. Don't delay this matter but write today. Address all letters to the Legislative Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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LARGE THOROUGHBRED YOUNG Bronze toms, \$7. Louise Hallock, Mullinville, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS, \$7; hens, \$4.50. Mrs. Ethel Paramore, Delphos, Kan. FINE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. SIX and ten dollars. F. L. Petterson, Asherville, Kan. THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TOMS, extra fine birds, \$6.50. D. F. Haynes, Udall, Kan. FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEY Hens (Goldbank strain). Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan. 50 HEAD PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms, \$6; hens, \$5. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan. PURE BRED CHAMPION MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$10 each. Mrs. Otto Frey, Elk, Kan. GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Early hatched toms, \$10. Mrs. J. H. Lindsey, Haddam, Kan. THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens, \$5; toms, \$8. Miss Ella B. Kulp, Green, Kan. CHAMPION GOLD BANK STRAIN. MAMMOTH Bronze toms. Prize winning stock. Allen Dally, Randall, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FINE, large birds. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. John Gould, Conway Springs, Kan. THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Hens, \$7; toms, \$10 and \$13. Ralph Mariner, Fredonia, Kan. PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$7. May hatched, large, thrifty, average 20 lbs. Chas. Eller, Dunlap, Kan. EXTRA LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS (Gold Bank strain), May hatched, \$10 each. Nora Mowrey, Luray, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8. Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50 to \$4. Arthur Santry, Fowler, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. A FEW very choice ones. Toms, \$10 to \$15. Hens, \$8 to \$10. Mrs. Viola Griblin, Virgil, Kan. MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. The big boned, pink legged strain. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Mrs. E. V. Collins, Belleville, Kan. PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS with white tip wings and tail. Hens, \$4.50; toms, \$7. Mrs. Dave Lohrengel, Rt. 4, Linn, Kan. THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs from twenty-five lb. hens; tom, fifty; 60 cents each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. GOLD-BANK strain. Toms, 20 lbs. and over at six months, \$10. Mrs. H. G. Holloway, Fowler, Kan. TWO FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, one sired by first prize bird Panama exposition, \$15 each. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM the finest strains in America. Bred for vigor, size and quality. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo. BOURBON RED TURKEYS. FIFTEEN years breeding the best. Eggs. A few good toms left. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan. PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms, 25 to 27 lbs., \$10; hens, 14 to 16 lbs., \$6. Good markings. Mrs. Minnie Solder, Piedmont, Kan. CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Giant young tom weighed 25 lbs. at five months. Booking egg orders. Toms at \$7.50 next week. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan. ONLY SIX MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS left. Exceptionally fine birds. Bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. You'd better hurry. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. GAIL GARDNER, R. 2, Fredonia, Kan. PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Oscar Huston, La Junta, Colo. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. Mollie Paramore, Delphos, Kan. BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 each. A. R. Myers, Milton, Kan. SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 each. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan. GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. Ed. Grimm, Wamego, Kan. BUFF AND PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL, EXTRA good, \$2.50. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan. ROSE COMB GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. Robt. M. Vohsholtz, Woodbine, Kan. SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 up. Hens, \$2. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan. GOLD LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.75 each. Herbert McDonald, Protection, Kan. SILVER WYANDOTTES. WELL LACED, growthy cockerels. Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan. THOROUGHBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 each. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan. GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good ones, \$3. H. C. Latham, Ingersoll, Okla. SILVER WYANDOTTE PULLETS. Laying strain, \$2. March hatch. A. S. Foster, Harper, Kan. COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CKLS, \$3 AND \$4 per bu. Also fancy pigeons cheap. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR sale, \$3 to \$5 each. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan. PURE BRED ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. MARTIN laying strain. \$3 to \$5. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan. ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. Cockerels, \$3 and \$4 each. Sade Springer, R. 4, Manhattan, Kan. ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2, \$3, \$5. Pullet, \$2. Mrs. Robt. Greenward, Blackwell, Okla. FOR SALE—ROUEN DRAKES AND PART-ridge Wyandotte cockerels. Mrs. W. E. Hayes, R. 9, Emporia, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. fancy stock, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Rettig, Hanover, Kan. SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, extra good, \$3 each. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan. LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cocks and cockerels, pure white, \$3 to \$5. Eggs. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan. PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. M. Berger, Pierceville, Kan. 15 EXTRA FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. All sold on approval. \$3 to \$7.50. R. H. Kelsey, Stigler, Okla. SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKEREL, pen stock (Capper club), for \$2.50 to \$3. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan. FLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Pullet, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Cockerels, \$3.50 and \$5. From our special matings. SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, prize winning, laying strains, free range, \$3 to \$5. Few very choice, \$25 each. Henry Olivier, Danville, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. From the world's greatest layers. The dams of the sires of these birds have a yearly record of 227 to 276 eggs. \$3 and \$6 each. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan. FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE MALES and females at \$3, \$5, \$10 each. Regal strain direct from Canada. Several scored birds among them. Won at Federation and Solomon shows with them. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb. COCKERELS, ROSE COMB REDS and White Rocks, \$2 and \$3. Mrs. W. V. Gill, Piedmont, Kan. FINE BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, White Leghorns, Cockerels, geese, ducks, guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Lindsborg, Kan. FAT HENS AND EGGS. WRITE FOR prices. Oscar Huston, La Junta, Colo. OLD PIGEONS, \$1 DOZEN DELIVERED Feb. 5th. Next week we are paying for No. 1 heavy hens, 24c. Turkeys, 28c. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. WANTED—ALL OF YOUR THOROBRED poultry. Will pay highest wholesale prices. Including Indian Runners and Belgian Hares. Name your lowest price and describe what you have. Reply quick. Paul Frehse, Clarinda, Ia.

POULTRY MISCELLANEOUS.

SLIGHTLY USED INCUBATORS AT HALF cost. 600 chick Harrisburg brooder. Will trade. High grade stuff. Will H. Call, Cabool, Mo. FOR SALE—3 HOT AIR INCUBATORS, slightly used, 220, 300, 600 egg, \$25, \$35, \$45; 5 rolls poultry wire, new; 5 brooders, used. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan. POULTRY RAISERS ATTENTION! THE "O. K." Poultry Journal was established in 1911—and never missed an issue. Well edited and contains more special articles and complete show reports of leading southwestern shows than any journal published. January issue contains 36 pages. Subscription 25c per year. Sample free. Advertising rates on request. 10,000 average monthly circulation. Special offer: 30 word classified ad 3 months, \$1.50. Write today. Clarence G. Dalton, Publisher, Box M, Mounds, Okla.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF NO. 1 COON DOGS. Price, \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. T. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED. BIG MONEY SELLING profit sharing certificates. Easy payments. Have production, no speculation. Liberty Oil Co., 411 B Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS. ASK FOR SAMPLE and price. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan. FOR SALE—WHITE SEED CORN. GUARANTEED, \$6 per bu. F. O. B. John Lichty, Axtell, Kan. I WANT MILLET, CANE AND KAFIR. Send sample and price. J. A. Holmstrom, Randolph, Kan. FOR SALE—ONE 36x56 PEERLESS SEPARATOR in fair condition. Richard Bowen, Rt. 2, Hiawatha, Kan. KAFFIR OR MILO SEED FOR SALE IN car lots or less. Good cane seed. Farmers Elevator, Wilburton, Kansas. SEED CORN. THE 90 BU. KIND. VERY select. Emmons Fielder. While it lasts, bu., \$4. Order quick. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb. SEED CORN—GET SOME OF MY NEW variety, matures in 75 to 80 days. Send for circular. C. J. Woodrick, Holmesville, Neb. PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, selected, shelled, graded, \$4 per bu. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan. SEEDS—ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, MILLET, Red clover, buckwheat. Mail samples, advising quantity for sale to Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo. PURE MUSH RUSH AND DIAMOND JOE white seed corn. Hand picked, nubbed and shelled. \$4 per bushel. V. L. Brills, R. 6, N. Topeka, Kan. FOR SALE—1918 WHITE SILVER MINE seed corn. Selected, sorted, tested. Guaranteed 95 to 100% vital. \$6 per bu., F. O. B. John Lichty, Axtell, Kan. ALFALFA SEED \$8 to \$9.50 PER BUSHEL. White hulled Sweet clover, \$13; unhulled, 70 pounds, \$11. Sacks 75 cents. R. L. Snodgrass, R. 4, Augusta, Kan. RELIABLE WINFIELD TREES. PURE bred—true to name. Direct from grower at wholesale prices. New fruit book, with colored plates, free. Cooper & Rogers, Winfield, Kan. \$5 A DAY GATHERING EVERGREENS, roots and herbs. Ginseng, \$14 lb.; Belladonna seed, \$64 lb.; or grow it yourself. Book and war prices free. Botanical—320, New Haven, Conn. GUARANTEED SEEDS—KAFIR, \$2.50; millet, \$2.25; cane, \$2.50; corn, \$3.50; alfalfa, \$9; Sudan, 20c; Schrock kafir cane, \$3.50; rye, \$2.25; sacks free. We ship everywhere. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan. TREES AND SEEDS—DON'T PLACE YOUR order until you see our prices and terms. Save agent's commission and get wholesale prices. Write today for catalog. Seeds fresh and tested. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, 2131 Schell Building, Wichita, Kan. SUDAN GRASS SEED, NORTHERN GROWN, free from Johnson grass, 20c per lb., bags free, postage, express or freight extra. White Sweet clover, scarified, 30c. Alfalfa, \$8 per bu. and up. Order early. Supply short. Quality guaranteed satisfactory. Henry Ford, Shenandoah, Ia. SEED CORN—MEXICAN JUNE CORN FOR sale. We have a small amount left that we are selling at \$3.00 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Nothing sold less than one bushel. Cash must accompany order. Maize, feterita, Sudan and cane seed. Write for prices. C. E. Parks Grain Co., Lubbock, Texas. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed. Sumac cane, Darso, Hegari, Schrock and red kafir, \$7. Dwarf cream and red maize. Feterita. Amber and orange cane. Dwarf kafir, \$6.50; Sudan, \$20, all per 100 lbs. Freight prepaid; prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan. FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS, CARLOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan. ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE. FARMERS' Equity Co-Op Co., Lamar, Colo. PINTO BEANS, 100 LBS. F. O. B. HERE, \$8. R. E. Hooper, Stratton, Colo. GOOD 8-16 TRACTOR, \$175. OTHER sizes priced right. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan. FOR SALE—140 TONS GOOD CANE AND kafir ensilage with seed on. Write W. G. Murray, Isabel, Kan. FOR SALE—OIL AND GAS LEASES, 1/2 interest in lease well now drilling for gas. Also good stallion. Two jacks. Address E. A. George, Earlton, Kan. BEANS FOR SALE—GOOD WHITE NAVY beans, 10c per pound in lots 120 lbs. sacked, F. O. B. Rushville. From grower to consumer. F. C. Kohout, Rushville, Neb. FOR SALE OR TRADE—COMPLETE ADVANCE-Rumely threshing rig, 18 H. P. engine, 32-52 separator, out 4 years, in good shape, \$2,500. Henry Langhofer, Route 6, Marlon, Kan. REBUILT TYPEWRITERS OF ALL makes, \$15 up. Salina rebuilts make good. Write for price list of typewriters and office supplies. Salina Typewriter Co., Dept. F, Salina, Kan. FOR SALE—ONE BATES STEEL MULE tractor, 16 horse draw bar, 30 belt. Pulls for 12 inch plows nicely. Nearly new in first class mechanical condition. For quick sale, \$750. C. W. Griffin, Chanute, Kan. BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia, Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan. 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.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—KANSAS CORN, ALFALFA, bluegrass stock farm. H. H., care Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY 1918 crop. Also Green county's famous brick cheese. Write for prices. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wisconsin. DELICIOUS PURE HONEY, ALFALFA-clover extracted. Two 60-pound cans, \$29.75. Sample, 15c; reference: First National Bank, Boulder. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colo.

LANDS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 ACRES IRRIGATED, 70 acres alfalfa. No help. Wallace Kincaid, McClave, Colo. 960 A. IMPROVED SOUTHEAST FINNEY county. Would divide. Terms. F. L. Crabb, Owner, Garden City, Kan. RELINQUISHMENT 160 ACRES, PARTLY improved, virgin timber, open range, living water. Price, \$250. F. I. Irvin, Rushing, Ark. 160 A., 2 1/2 HARTFORD, PART BOTTOM, 65 a. wheat, owner's share to purchaser, 3/4 mi. school. Fair improvements. \$75 a. Asa Clinkenbeard, Hartford, Kan. 480 ACRES ROUGH TIMBER PASTURE land, 5 miles from Hartshorn, Okla. City of three thousand. \$6.50 per acre. Would trade for western Kansas land. Owner, Andrew C. Felt, Wellington, 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—320 ACRES SPLENDID WHEAT, land only 29 miles from Denver, 8 miles from railroad, rural delivery, telephone. Every acre tillable, 270 acres broken, 200 acres wheat; house, barn, well, wind mill, abundant water. Bargain account wife's health. No agents. Owner, F. E. Wilson, Ft. Lupton, Colo. FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR official 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free, 1919 diagrams and tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 92, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS.

WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS TO SELL AMERICA'S WAR FOR Humanity. Price \$2.00. Agent's commission, one-half. Sample outfit free. Mid Western Co., Topeka, Kan. AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio. HUSTLING COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED to represent us with sanitary milk pail. Sells like fire. Big money and fine article for right man. Particulars 1515 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill. INSPIRING ILLUSTRATED MEMORIAL Life of Theodore Roosevelt. Introduction by Ex-President Taft. Best terms, credit given, big profits quick. Send 10c mailing charges on agent's free sample book outfit. Star Publishing Co., 503 D Plymouth Court, Chicago. INSURANCE—DISTRICT AND COUNTY managers and local agents, Kansas and Missouri; old established company; good territories now open; easiest selling life insurance proposition on the market. Age 30, \$14.19 a year per thousand; age 35, \$16.48 a year per thousand; age 45, \$23.75 a year per thousand. Other ages in proportion. Illinois Bankers Life, 209 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kan.; 330 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABORTION PREVENTED BY R. HAROLD, Manhattan, Kan. MARRIED MAN—I WANT A JOB ON farm. F. M. Mendenhall, Elkart, Kan. WANT TO BUY—TWO ROW LISTER and drill combined. Ernest Euler, Troy, Kan. FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY STALLION, Wt., 400 pounds. Gentle for children. E. E. Lewis, Otego, Kan. WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST, MULBERRY and catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, care Mail and Breeze. PAINTS—BUY YOUR PAINT DIRECT from factory. 60c gallon, 6 year guarantee. Carbo-Lastic Paint Co., Dept. A, Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. PHOTO FINISHING—TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED and six prints, only 25c silver. Professional work, prompt returns. Reed Studio, Dept. "B", Norton, Kan. WANT A BELT POWER TRANSMITTER for your Ford? Then don't pay more than \$12.50 for it. Buy the Simplex. Simplest, handiest, most practical. Circular free. Frank R. Weisgerber, Salina, 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. 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. BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan. FREE—A 78 LB. HOG OILER, REGULAR price, \$13.50, free. We want you to protect your hogs by using our germicidal, disinfectant, lice-killing, scurf preventing medicated non-freezable chemical. Keep this preventive agency with your hogs day and night. 50 gallon steel bbl. oil, regular price \$30, and the oiler free. Number limited so order now. Saltonic Company, 21 South 21st St., Council Bluffs, Ia. 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.

# BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

**Special Notice** All advertising copy... copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning...

## KANSAS

145 A., 3 miles out, well imp. Possession. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

110 ACRES, 5 ml. from Garnett, well improved. Price, \$8,500. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa lands and stock farms at bargain prices. Write for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, 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.

600 ACRES, fine, improvements; 200 wheat, all goes; 200 pasture, bal. corn and hay land. THEO. VOSTE, OLPE, KANSAS.

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAIN 80 a., 1 1/2 miles to town, improved, \$7,000. Terms. Snap. Robert Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

CHOICE GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS, all sizes, some with wheat; near Chanute. \$45 to \$75 per a. New list. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS: For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

80 ACRES, seven-room house, cellar house, fruit, large barn, 30 hog pasture, 8 wild meadow, 42 cultivation, \$65 acre, \$2,200 handle. Town school. P. H. ATCHISON, WAVERLY, KAN.

160 ACRES, creek bottom farm, 6 miles town, good buildings, 25 acres alfalfa, plenty of timber and water. \$60 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

80 ACRES, 1 ml. of Ottawa, all tillable, 30 a. wheat, 6-r. house, good barn, gas for fuel. \$125 per acre. Write for our farm list. CASIDA CLARK LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

3 SECTIONS, cattle ranch, improved, abundance water, controls large amount grass. Priced at \$13.50 per acre, no trade. Write for list farms. W. V. YOUNG, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

RIVER BOTTOM FARMS; Lyon and Chase counties, Kan. Also several sections smooth farming land, Elbert county, Colorado. Apply for prices and terms to H. F. Hoel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

160 ACRES, Ellsworth Co., 6 miles Kanapolis, 120 cultivated, 80 acres wheat, all tillable, good improvements, loam soil. A bargain at \$65. Martin, 213 Hoyt, Wichita, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

IMPROVED 320 ACRE stock and grain farm. Good 6-room house, barn 32x46, cellar, cribs and cattle sheds, 115 a. in cult., 65 a. meadow, balance pasture, good soil. \$4,000 cash, balance terms. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

80 A. with good improvements. Half broken, half pasture, plenty of wood and water, 1 ml. to county store and Catholic church. Price, \$5,000. \$3,000 cash will handle this. Address W. P. Totten, Washington, Kansas.

152 ACRES, creek bottom and slope land, 20 miles from Emporia, Kansas; 12 acres alfalfa, 18 acres bearing orchard, balance in cultivation. Price, \$12,000. Good terms. Address C. G. Jennings, Emporia, Kansas.

FINE 377 ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK FARM 3 ml. shipping on Santa Fe. 100 a. Cottonwood Valley, bal. bluestem grazing, 40 a. alfalfa, 35 a. wheat. Fair improvements. Pasture and feed lots watered by permanent spring. Price, \$75 per a. Terms. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE—1,800 acre ranch, 330 acres under plow, 230 acres bottom, 160 acres upland with 210 acres in wheat, balance pasture; good improvements and plenty of water. Price, \$75 per acre, or will sell 1,200 acres separate. John T. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

IMPROVED FARM—240 acres four and a half miles from town on the main line of the Rock Island in Thomas county, Kansas. 350 in cultivation, 200 acres in wheat—one-fourth goes with the place. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Price, \$25 per acre. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

140 A., 5 ml. Lawrence, fine imp. 40 a. alfalfa; 70 wheat goes. \$140 a. 320 a. fine imp., 27 ml. E. C. 6 ml. town, oil road, 175 a. wheat goes. \$115 a. 120 bottom no over-flow, good imp., 116 wheat goes. \$150 a. We have large and small farms at big bargains. Wilson & Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

320 A., \$70 CASH \$7,400 down, \$15,000 12 years, 5 1/2%, 53 a. wheat, 12 alfalfa, 200 cultivation, good water, mile to shipping point. Good improvements. 1.140 a. close to town, 90 is bottom alfalfa land. Improved, \$42. JAS. C. DWELLE, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

320 ACRES Well improved, Marion county, Kansas, 1 1/2 miles county seat, 130 wheat, 30 rye, 6 alfalfa, balance grass. \$87.50 per acre. Would take small farm. HENRY LANGHOFER, OWNER, Route 6, Marion, Kan.

POSSSESSION MARCH FIRST 240 a. 5 ml. town; 8 ml. Iola; improved; no waste land; 130 a. wheat, purchaser gets 1/2. Full possession of balance of farm. Price, \$65. Long time loan \$9,000. IOLA LAND CO., Iola, Kansas

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND 480 acres located 5 1/2 miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation. Can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. P. LOHNES, Ness City, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER, \$3,200 \$1,000 Cash, Balance Easy Terms Fine farm land, 65 acres cultivation, 1/2 in wheat; house, barn, granary, well, orchard, fenced, 1 1/2 mile to school, church, railroad market. 9 1/2 ml. from Liberal. Immediate possession. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

240 ACRES, all bottom land; fair improvements, 20 producing oil wells, no oil wells on tillable land. Seven miles from town of 7,000 inhabitants. \$17,000. Choice wheat land, all in wheat, priced from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Choice western quarter, \$10 to \$12 per acre. For further information write John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

100 ACRES, one mile pavement, 2 sets improvements, good, all tillable, bottom land, wheat and alfalfa. \$150 acre and worth it. For immediate sale owner will put in \$1,000 personal property. 160 acres, one mile shipping point, lays well, 6-room house, fair barn, 70 acres cultivation, \$45. Write for descriptive list other bargains. DICKEY LAND CO., OTTAWA, KAN.

BIG FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAIN 240 a. 4 miles town; good improvements; splendid water; 75 acres wheat; 1/2 mile school. Only \$60 per acre. Owner changing business. Ask for full description and free descriptive booklet. Choice farms for sale. Write today. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—196 1/2 a., 1 1/2 miles New Albany, 60 acres wheat, 35 acres alfalfa, Fall river bottom, balance good pasture, 15 head registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, 3 Jersey milk cows, 4 good horses. All good implements, for hay, corn, wheat. Good improvements. A bargain, come look this over and do business with owner. No commission. All good. \$18,000. W. H. GREGORY, R. F. D. 1, New Albany, Kan.

80 ACRES FOR \$500 Near Argonia, Sumner Co.; 40 pasture, 40 farm land; house, barn, hen house, 2 wells; \$500 cash, \$500 year. R. M. MILLS, Schwelmer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Hartford, Kansas Lyon County—Better quality land at prices \$25 per acre, cheaper than anywhere in the U. S. Tell me what you want and I'll get it for you. Any size farm, 40 to 640. R. E. JOHNSON, Hartford, Kansas.

## Read: Consider: Act

160 acres, 2 1/2 miles from good railroad town, in Neosho county, Kansas, on county auto road, large 2-story, 9-room dwelling, set in a beautiful grove; good outside cellar; good well at door; some fruit, large barn, granary, machine shed, cattle and hog sheds, a few acres in alfalfa and red clover; 120 acres under plow; 12 acres of blue grass pasture. Farm just a little rolling. One of the best improved farms in the county; best bargain in eastern Kansas; 3/4 of a mile to school; church on corner of farm; rural route and phone line. Price, \$67.50 an acre; \$1,500 cash, balance from 3 to 15 years, low interest; possession at once. Come without delay, it will go soon. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE We have plenty of water for irrigation; have no winters. Orange and olive groves. Alfalfa, five crops; rice, sixty sacks; barley, thirty. Come to Sacramento valley; get away from hard winters. For prices and terms write CLARENCE LINEKER, Palermo, Cal.

## COLORADO

COME TO NORTHEASTERN COLORADO where they never fail on any kind of crop. Write for free price list. E. Wyatt, Eckley, Colo.

We Build Improvements for You if you buy one of our 40 or 80-acre farms under our special improvement plan. House, barn and well. Cash payment required on land equals approximately cost of improvements only. Balance long time at 6%. An irrigated farm where you can raise peas, pigns, alfalfa, potatoes, small grains and fine gardens is an assurance of success. Write for detailed information. The Costilla Estates Development Co., Box "A," San Acacio, Colorado.

## OKLAHOMA

15 A., 2 ml. business center McAlester, city 15,000. 12 a. dry bottom, now cult. \$60 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

320 ACRES in Grant county, Okla., of creek bottom land, all adapted to alfalfa. 160 acres of growing wheat, 30 acres of alfalfa, 100 acres of pasture. The rest of the land for spring crop. Good 8-room house, and barn for 20 head of stock. Good granary, 3 wells and one cistern two windmills. This farm is well located in a neighborhood of high priced farms. This farm is rented up until August first, and the rent grain will go with the sale of the farm. For further information write I. H. Ruth & Co., Medford, Okla.

## FARM LANDS.

### Information for Homeseekers

THE U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION has established a Homeseekers' Bureau to furnish free information about opportunities in the several States to those who wish to engage in farming, stock raising and kindred pursuits. If this appeals to YOU, write today, letting us know what kind of data you want, and naming the State, the advantages of which you desire to investigate. Address the Undersigned, or if more convenient communicate with the Agricultural Agent of any railroad in the territory in which you are interested. The information thus furnished can be depended upon as being reliable. J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Room 134, Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

## Irrigated Lands

The finest soil in the world. Unlimited supply of water. Twelve months growing season. Crops never fail. The land produces several hundred dollars per acre per year. Write or call and see us.

GARLINGHOUSE REALTY CO. 107 W. 6th Ave. Phone 1606

## MISSOURI

OUB BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

BATES AND CASS CO., MO., improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

LISTEN, improved 200 acre fruit and stock farm, \$3,500; \$500 down. \$200 year. Others. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri!

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 ml. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

FARM ANY SIZE in Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties, Mo. The home of the dairy cow, hog, clover, blue grass and corn. Fine water. See me before you buy. P. J. Yennie, Strasburg, Mo.

BIG BARGAIN—1040 acre ranch, 720 fenced, at \$10 per acre. Terms. 80 acre good farm only \$40 per acre. Terms. 40 acres only \$600. Terms. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MO. The best spot on the map for a home or investment. I have farms of all kinds for sale and the price is right. If you are in the market for a farm tell me what you want. CHARLES BIRD, Harrisonville, Mo.

## ARKANSAS

FOR SALE—157 a., house and barn, good soil. Price, \$12.50 per a. Geo. W. Brazil, Winthrop, Ark.

## MISSOURI

### Northwest Missouri Farms

440 ACRES—4 miles county seat, good house, barn, and tenant house. Abundance water, deep black soil with clay subsoil, in high state of cultivation, well fenced and cross fenced. 80 acres wheat, 90 acres corn, 100 acres meadow, balance bluegrass. IDEAL GRAIN FARM. Price \$125 per acre. Will loan one-half value at 6 per cent. Might take some trade. 270 ACRES—Extra fine improvements, well fenced and cross fenced with woven wire, abundance water, deep rich soil, in high state of cultivation, will grow alfalfa, Red clover, or any crop. 200 acres is good as any in Iowa, 70 acres bluegrass pasture with scattered timber, 60 acres wheat. Price, \$140 per acre. Will loan one-half value of farm at 6 per cent. 80 acres, 120 acres, and 150 acres. SPLENDID FARMS at BARGAINS—Must sell by March 1st. Will pay reasonable commission to anyone bringing a buyer. For further particulars call on, or write—EVERMAN STOCK FARM, GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

## Large Farms Pay

However skillful or energetic a farmer may be, or however fertile his land, he cannot hope for great profits in general farming if his business is on a small scale, according to Bulletin 713, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture, covering a report of a survey of 342 farms in southwestern Kentucky. While crop yields, returns from livestock, type of farming, diversity, and the selection and proportioning of crops and livestock are factors which directly affect farm profits, the success of the business in general farming depends to a very large degree upon its size. It should be kept in mind, the bulletin adds, that maintaining soil fertility is as important as obtaining profits, and this is done on the ordinary diversified farms to a large extent by crop rotations and a proper system of keeping livestock. In the area surveyed, 29 farmers on farms of less than 100 acres made an average labor income of only \$81; 60 farms, averaging 286 acres, averaged \$356; and 46 farms, averaging 715 acres, averaged \$1,133 labor income. The farms showing highest earnings to the acre were better stocked, had greater diversity, less idle and waste land, and better economy in utilization of horse labor. Farms having more than 400 acres averaged about 120 productive days' work for every horse, while farms under 100 acres averaged only about 80 days. The cost of man labor was also lower on the large farms. Many farmers were able to increase the size of their business and add to their income by renting additional land.—Kansas Industrialist.

## Farmers Order Lime

The Licking County (Ohio) Farm Bureau ordered 17 carloads of lime last year and limed 400 acres of land. Six new lime spreaders were placed in communities which had never had them. Sixty men, a large majority of whom had never used lime, obtained lime thru the bureau. The county agent in August made 45 tests in different parts of the county, 39 of which showed the need of lime. Immediate steps were taken to hold meetings to inform the farmers as to lime needs, where it could be obtained, price, and how and when to apply it.

One of the joys of not being an emperor is the inconspicuity of ordinary failure.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Fine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

SOME EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS in farms, well located. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

160 ACRES, Anderson county, Kansas; 40 acres wheat. Possession March 1st. Price, \$12,000. Box 293, Garnett, Kansas.

FOR SALE or exchange; ranch, improved 320 acres deeded, 1,700 acres leased; all choice level land. Price \$4,800. Write H. P. JONES, SYRACUSE, KANSAS.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE 200 acre wheat and stock ranch in Gove county, Kan., unimproved. J. M. Mason, Box 241, Caney, Kansas.

WANT MERCHANDISE, Western land and stock ranches for sale or exchange from owners, at once. Let's start something. C. G. ANDERSON, Downs, Kan.

## MISSOURI

More Sorghum Crops Favored

This year many Kansans say they will plant fewer acres of corn and more of sorghum which is more drought resistant and more likely to mature a crop. The possibility of increasing the meat production of the state thru the use of sorghum crops has been given too little consideration. Authorities at the Kansas State Agricultural college are urging farmers in the state to increase their sorghum acreage this year, and to build more silos. Experiments conducted at the college show that silage made from the sorghums give very satisfactory results in all of the feeding tests, and there is no reason why more of these dependable crops should not be grown in Kansas. Kafir, milo, feterita, and other sorghums all do well in the state, and usually make crops when other grains fail to meet reasonable expectations.

The condition of wheat is reported to be excellent in every part of the state. The heavy blanket of snow protected it against the severe freezing weather that prevailed in the latter part of December and the early part of January and a good yield seems to be assured. A considerable acreage of spring wheat also will be planted. Local conditions of the outlook for crops in the state will be found in the county reports that follow.

Anderson—The wheat fields are as green as they were last fall, but we fear that the freezing and thawing might injure the crop. A good many hogs and cattle are being shipped out of the county, because of scarcity of feed stuffs and high prices—G. W. Kiblinger, Jan. 17.

Brown—Our blanket of snow was a great help to the wheat crop. Very little stock is being fed. Roads are muddy. Corn \$1.50; wheat \$2.12; oats 80c; eggs 55c; cream 72c; hogs \$16.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, Jan. 18.

Chautauqua—The roads are almost impassable since the snow began to melt. Our wheat crop is growing nicely, but the fields are too wet to pasture. Cattle are wintering well, altho feed is scarce and high. We have little demand for horses this winter. Few public sales are held. Corn at the car is \$1.75; bran \$3; eggs 50c; butter 50c; cattle \$16.25.—A. A. Nance, Jan. 18.

Cherokee—The late sowing of wheat is not encouraging, but the early wheat crop is in excellent condition. The mud is making it impossible for farmers to get out into the fields for feed and stock is being fed mostly on straw. Butterfat 73c; eggs 60c.—L. Smyres, Jan. 18.

Cowley—The ground has not been so full of moisture for many years. Stock is coming thru the winter in good condition. Prospects are very good for a large wheat crop. Butterfat 71c; eggs 60c; butter 60c; hogs 20c; corn \$1.70; oats 80c.—J. Thurber, Jan. 17.

Crawford—Snow and ice is nearly gone, but the ground is very muddy. Weather is warm and clear. Cattle are doing well, but there are not many hogs here on account of the short corn crop. Poultry, eggs and butter bring good prices. Hogs \$16.50; eggs 60c; hens 20c; oats 75c; corn \$1.50.—L. Lindenberg, Jan. 15.

Crawford—The weather is mild and the snow has nearly disappeared. We have few hogs in the county. Cattle are doing well. Only a few sales have been held recently. Corn \$1.50; oats 70c; hay \$25; oat straw \$18 to \$20; hens 21c; eggs 60c.—E. R. Lindenberg, Jan. 18.

Decatur—The weather is moderating now and the snow is melting. Feed scarce in this part of the county. Cane hay is selling at \$15. Wheat is in excellent condition.—J. S. Bell, Jan. 17.

Ellis—This weather is more like spring than winter, and the snow is nearly melted except in places where drifts were very large. Stock is improving since the weather is milder. Feed is high and scarce. Most of the livestock has been wintered on straw. Hay sells for \$30; alfalfa \$35; corn \$1.65; bran \$2.50; eggs 55c; butter 55c; la-d 85c.—C. F. Erbert, Jan. 18.

Finney—For five weeks the ground has been covered with a deep snow. Farmers have been using sleds to carry feed to our cattle. Alfalfa \$25; bran \$2.70; butterfat 72c; eggs 65c.—S. A. Altus, Jan. 17.

Franklin—Since January 12 the thermometer has registered from 24 degrees above zero at night to 42 degrees above thru the day. The snow is melting rapidly, and the water is penetrating the subsoil. Roads are almost impassable. Few public sales are held. Corn \$1.55; prairie hay \$22.—G. D. Elmer, Jan. 18.

Grant—The snow is very deep, and only a few roads are open. Many cattle are dying from exposure since the severe weather, and because of the feed shortage. Stockmen are willing to pay any price for feed, but there is little to sell. Lots of threshing to be done yet. Our work now consists of hauling feed and caring for the stock.—C. W. Mahan, Jan. 16.

Gray—Snowdrifts have not been greatly reduced yet, and roads are in very bad condition. Wheat looks extremely good, and we are hopeful for a large crop this spring. The heavy snow storm was hard on the livestock, and farmers had difficulty in getting feed hauled from the fields.—A. E. Alexander, Jan. 18.

Greenwood—Some farmers fear they will not have enough roughness, kafir and corn fodder, and will feed more prairie hay than usual this winter. Fat hogs are nearly all marketed. Wheat looks good and we have every reason to believe that we shall have a large crop. Corn \$1.64; oats 75c.—John H. Fox, Jan. 18.

Hodgeman—Our mail carrier covered his route on January 15 for the first time in nearly a month. The roads are drying slowly. Cattle on hill pastures get plenty of grass. Farmers are feeding alfalfa at \$33; oil cake \$70; corn \$1.75; bran \$2.50; cream 67c; eggs 60c.—W. B. Severs, Jan. 16.

Jackson—We are enjoying ideal winter weather. A number of public sales are

held and everything sells well. Alfalfa \$32; corn \$1.58; oats 77c; eggs 60c; butterfat 74c; shorts \$3; bran \$1.75.—Virgil Taylor, Jan. 17.

Jackson—We are having pleasant weather and the snow is fast disappearing. Some corn has not been shucked. Public sales are well attended. Eggs 53c; butterfat 68c; hogs \$16.50; corn \$1.60; hay \$25.—Earl Askren, Jan. 17.

Jewell—Wheat is in excellent condition. Roads are very bad. No public sales are held on account of the influenza epidemic. Roughness is scarce. Wheat straw sells for \$8 a ton.—U. S. Godding, Jan. 14.

Kingman—The snow is slowly melting, but it will be sometime before it has entirely disappeared. The wheat crop looks very promising except where the snow blew off; those fields are rather brown. Thousands of dollars worth of stock has been shipped out of the county on account of the feed shortage and the recent increase in the price of mill stuffs.—H. S. Guthridge, Jan. 18.

Labette—Wheat fields are too wet to pasture. Many hogs and cattle have gone to pasture the last two weeks on account of feed shortage. Few public sales have been held. Oats is going to market at 75 cents.—George H. Schuttler, Jan. 16.

Lane—The weather still is clear and warm. We have prospects for a good wheat crop this spring. No sales are held on account of influenza. Eggs 55c; butter 50c; hogs 15c; shorts \$2.95.—Alice Belvell, Jan. 18.

Marion—Wheat fields are green again after being covered for several weeks with a blanket of snow. The roads are improving rapidly, but still are making travel quite difficult. Lots of wood has been chopped since the weather has been too bad for other work. Butterfat 70c; eggs 50c.—Jacob H. Dyck, Jan. 18.

Ness—We have been almost snowed under for 30 days, but the roads are passable now. Many farmers are short of feed, but cattle are going well on straw and cake. I have had only a few reports of loss among cattle.—R. C. Buxton, Jan. 18.

Pawnee—Butchering, feeding and regular chores are keeping us busy. Wheat never has looked better, and the fields will provide plenty of feed when the soil dries. Some poultry is going to market. Hens 20c;

Feed is scarce. Corn \$1.68; shorts \$2.80; bran \$2.60; flour \$2.75; cream 71c; hens 22c.—E. F. Opperman, Jan. 16.

Stafford—The wheat fields look very good since the snow has disappeared. Snow is nearly gone, but the roads are muddy and hard to travel. Corn \$1.50; wheat \$2.20.—S. E. Veatch, Jan. 18.

Lesson of a Livestock Start

BY T. W. MORSE

The other day I received a letter from Clark Berry, factotum, if you know what that means, for H. C. Lookabaugh, saying they had just gotten together in Oklahoma 200 registered Shorthorn bulls, sold to the government. And what proved to be the most central and convenient point for assembling these bulls? It was Enid, where, 15 years ago, the "entering wedge" of livestock improvement was first driven into Oklahoma.

Many of us who remember when the start was made, and are not surprised at Enid's "strategic" position, might miss the lesson to which the incident points, on the importance of a start. It was about 1903 that Frank Kirk, pretty much single handed at first, began holding shows and sales of purebred livestock at Enid. At the beginning he had trouble to get breeders of good stock interested, and some pretty common stuff was sold in the early sales. But prize money in the shows kept attracting better things, and it soon developed that there were Oklahomans who would pay for the good ones, while even the very rarity of the good ones helped the market on them. Knowing that higher prize money

staid and broke the trail for the better ones to follow. When the shows began there was not a registered Percheron in the 14 Oklahoma counties comprising the "Cherokee Strip." I'll admit that in the first sales some hard looking Percherons were sold. But they were good enough to add a lot of weight to the native horses, and since then there never has been a day of doubt about the benefit of the Percheron blood introduced. In Garfield county, around Enid, there are today probably more breeders of Percheron horses than in any other county west of the Missouri River. And no one has to apologize for Garfield Percherons now. In fact the demand and appreciation is such that with Oklahoma competition high class horses consigned to Wichita where Mr. Kirk is now conducting bigger shows and sales uniformly have brought a profit on what they would or did sell for at open auction in the older draft horse states of Illinois and Iowa.

Dr. Jardine's Inauguration

The formal inauguration of Dr. William M. Jardine as president of the Kansas State Agricultural college will be held on Tuesday, February 4. Postponement from an earlier date was caused by the epidemic of influenza.

The new date will be in "Farm and Home Week," and the annual dinner for farmers, farm women, and farm boys and girls will be held in the evening of inauguration day, making a big get-together occasion for Kansas people.

The exercises will begin in the morning. Dr. L. H. Bailey, noted horticulturist, author, and former college dean, will make the address.

There will be at noon a luncheon following which Doctor Jardine will deliver his inaugural address. This will be followed by felicitations by members of the board of administration and by the presidents of the state educational institutions. The dinner, at 6 o'clock, and a reception in the evening will conclude the day's program.

It is expected that a large number of distinguished educators, alumni, editors and others will be present at the inauguration ceremonies.

Doctor Jardine is the seventh president of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Dr. Joseph Denison, who was president of the institution when it became a state institution in 1863, remained at its head for 10 years. His successors in order were Doctors John A. Anderson, George T. Fairchild, Thomas E. Will, Ernest R. Nichols, and Henry Jackson Waters.

Doctor Jardine was brought up on a ranch in the Far West, and is a graduate of the Utah Agricultural college. He has had experience as a farm manager, a teacher, an investigator for the department of agriculture, and an executive. He is a past president of the International Farm congress, the American Society of Agronomy, and other organizations. He is widely known both in the United States and in foreign countries as an authority on dry farming.

But No Farmers Were There

(Continued from Page 46.)

range of 68 to 72 cents a bushel in Kansas City.

Buyers of bran and shorts who were startled by the recent sensational advance in that market hold what might be termed the "whip hand" in the trade. With the government releasing wheat, the output of millfeed promises to increase. Offerings already exceed the demand, and prices show a weakening tendency. Consumers will profit for a time at least by buying bran and shorts on a hand-to-mouth basis, thereby obtaining advantage of downturns in prices. Bran is selling at about \$48 a ton and shorts \$50 to \$55 in Kansas City. Demand for shorts is described as dull, substitution of barley feed and other grain products causing reduced buying. But reduced consumption is usual at this season of the year.

For the better grades, the hay market is much healthier. But prairie, with a top in Kansas City last week of \$30.50 a ton, and alfalfa with a top of \$35, are at record levels. Of choice prairie, however, there is a scant supply to meet trade requirements until the next harvest. The supply of good prairie is relatively lighter than the available supply of the better grades of alfalfa.

would keep bringing still better stock, Kirk went to the livestock record associations for the pecuniary encouragement to which he thought the cause of good cattle was entitled. The Shorthorn record "came across" first, in fact it was the third year after the Shorthorn association began before the Hereford association aided with premium money for its breed. During this interim the Shorthorn show naturally brought out the best cattle, and the effect of the impression caused during this period is apparent in the herds of the state today. Oklahoma now is known as a Shorthorn state, altho Herefords, which have outgained every other beef breed, are just as adaptable to Oklahoma as to any other state.

Enid was the radiating point for the purebred cattle stream entering the state. Stockmen and farmers from a big territory, who attended Frank Kirk's shows and sales, saw, as a result of the Shorthorn association's earlier start at encouragement, better looking cattle in the Shorthorn shows and higher selling cattle in the Shorthorn sales. Today in all Oklahoma, there are, perhaps, not over half as many breeders of Hereford cattle, as there are breeders of Shorthorns in Garfield county alone.

Many Kansas breeders will remember how a few onlookers predicted that irreparable harm would be done to the cause of good blood by allowing so many ordinary specimens to be sold in the Enid sales. They had not observed how nature pioneers for everything. Many of the plain ones got a "toehold,"

For Farmers Who Need Help

Thousands of citizen-soldiers are coming back soon to resume their places in their former homes.

Every soldier will want to make himself useful. He will want—he must have—a job.

Our soldiers must not be penalized because of their patriotism. They must not be made to suffer because they answered their country's call. We can do no less for them than we did for the G. A. R. They must have first chance at every vacancy.

We must realize that the war, or the life in camp in this country has not done anything to alter the rights these men have in our social and commercial program. On the contrary those rights have become more positive, and upon those who stayed at home there rests today the responsibility of seeing to it that they are recognized gladly and even eagerly.

We must do everything in our power to convince the returning soldier that he has a better place in our regard than ever he had before, and we must neglect no opportunity to emphasize this fact.

The Capper Farm Papers have no jobs at present to offer anyone, and they have no applications from any farmers who need men. But these publications, in furtherance of their traditional policy of serving the constituents, place their columns freely at the disposal of both sides—those who need jobs, and those who need men. We hope to bring the two together.

We invite you to write us and describe your need. A member of the staff will give such communications prompt attention. To the best of our ability we shall try to give Capper Service to the limit. Letters on this subject should be addressed to F. M. Chase, Labor Dept., the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

corn \$1.65; wheat \$2.25; oats 90c; flour \$2.90; butter 50c; eggs 50c; cream 68c.—C. E. Chesterman, Jan. 18.

Phillips—Farmers are improving and increasing their dairy herds encouraged by the high price of cream. The ground is very wet and wheat is in better condition than for years. Livestock is wintering well. Hogs \$16.50; eggs 50c; cream 65c; corn \$1.40.—A. D. Sutley, Jan. 18.

Rice—Wheat pasture will be a great benefit for feeding our livestock as soon as the soil dries sufficiently. Horses and mules of good quality sell for good prices at public sales. The east and west roads are making travel difficult. Many hogs are dying of disease. Hay \$20; corn \$1.66; wheat \$2.20; shorts \$2.35; bran \$2.15; cream 70c; eggs 54c; butter 55c.—H. H. Roelofs, Jan. 17.

Saline—The fields are soft and it is impossible to pasture cattle. Land is changing hands and some farms have been sold for record prices. There will be a shortage of rough feed before spring. Butterfat 72c; eggs 48c; butter 55c to 57c; corn \$1.62; baled hay \$24; baled alfalfa \$30; alfalfa straw \$15.—J. P. Nelson, Jan. 18.

Scott—We still have the snow of December 20 and it is causing inconvenience for stock men. Some farmers have turned their stock out in the cornfields, because they did not have the corn husked and could not haul feed. Wheat crop is well protected. Lots of jack rabbits are being shipped east.—J. M. Helfrick, Jan. 18.

Smith—All livestock has wintered well. The snow has almost disappeared. The roads are very muddy, making it difficult for farmers to haul feed. The wheat prospects are excellent. Butter 50c; butterfat 68c; hens 20c; eggs 45c.—C. R. Rock, Jan. 18.

Trego—Late sown wheat has come up under the snowdrifts, as the ground is not frozen. The early sown crop has stood and grown considerably while covered with snow. Livestock has stood the severe weather very well but has lost in flesh. Feed is scarce in some localities. Hay \$25 to \$30; corn \$1.70; oats 86c; bran \$2; shorts \$2.25.—C. C. Cross, Jan. 17.

Woodson—The wheat crop has been well protected by snow since the cold weather set in. On a few wheat fields where the wind blew the snow off the crop was frozen brown, but the rest is in excellent condition. East and west roads still are badly drifted.



Feb. 26—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan. Feb. 27—W. W. Orey & Son, Winfield, Kan. Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan. Feb. 28—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan. Feb. 3, 4—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Mch. 3—Lester Chad, Glen Elder, Kan. Mch. 4—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan. Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan. Hampshire Hogs. Jan. 31—Longview Stock Farm, Marion, Ia. Feb. 2—Lindgren & Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 28—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Nebraska City, Neb.

Sale Reports.

The Griffith Hereford Sale.

24 bulls average \$217; total, \$5,200. 45 females average \$319; total, \$14,335. 69 head average \$283; total, \$19,535. On the afternoon of Jan. 8, S. S. Griffith & Son held their annual Hereford sale. They sold 69 head for an average of \$283. There were breeders present from several parts of Nebraska and from adjoining states. The top cow went to one of the Hereford breeders of Cambridge. The cattle were sold in plain farm condition. Mr. Griffith has at the head of his herd Bright Milton by Bright Stanway and later sales will feature the get of this bull.

Herefords at Oxford Average \$329.

9 bulls average \$267; total, \$2,405. 45 females average \$341; total, \$15,380. The Blackwood & Wilkinson sale was well attended, but the cattle were not fully appreciated. They sold 51 head from their herds for \$17,785, an average of \$329. Breeders were present from several states and took many of the top females home with them. The cattle did not have extra fitting and were in their very day clothes. The top bull, Beau Blanchard 66th, by Beau Blanchard, went to Chas. Berry, Oxford, Neb., at \$360. He was a good bull and will do good for his future owner. The top cow went to Marion Armentrout, Botna, Ia., at \$815. Blackwood & Wilkinson are in the business to stay and will annually offer a better class of cattle. These gentlemen have at the head of their herd one of Beau Mischief's best sons, in Mischief Mixer 3rd.

Field Notes.

Information about Shorthorn cattle, lots of it, can be had by addressing the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago. The association maintains a bureau for the service of people interested in the world famous farmer breed of cattle which it serves.—Advertisement.

The Coming Shorthorn Congress.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' association has arranged to hold the second annual Shorthorn congress show and sale at Chicago, Feb. 18-19-20. The initial congress held last February proved such a practical success, considered from all points of view, that there was no difference of opinion as to the advisability of making it an annual affair and placing it on a permanent basis. The only change that was made was the shifting of the milking Shorthorn event to a later date and the selection of Erie, Pa., as the location for it for 1919. This was done as a compliment to the large number of milking Shorthorn breeders who are located throughout the eastern states. The purpose of the association is to bring all of the Shorthorn interests into a closer relation and to assemble a large collection of patronage of the most desired type for the patronage of those who are looking for foundation stock. In round numbers 300 head have been entered in the show and sale. Only one or two fairs and shows during the year have as large an entry list. The cash prizes total \$5,000. A rigid rule requires that every animal entered in the show must be consigned to the sale. This rule is adhered to as it insures an offering of a high order. No other occasion provides as many high class Shorthorn herd headers and the female are of the sort that any breeder, veteran or beginner, would incline to put in his breeding herd. The classes are passed on in the show ring end, after the awards are made, the entries are sold in the auction. This plan has proven popular with both purchasers and sellers. The program, including meetings each evening, will be followed in the coming congress. Speakers of wide acquaintance from this country and Canada have been engaged. The entire program will be of great interest. Certainly the congress is a place that every Shorthorn adherent wish to be. It offers an opportunity to extend acquaintanceship among the most progressive of the Shorthorn fraternity. The effects of the last congress have been of very great usefulness to the breed's welfare and the prospect is that the benefits coming out of the next congress will be of still broader scope.—Advertisement.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

E. Cass, Collyer, Kansas, makes the low price of \$15 on weanling Poland China pigs and offers spring boars at \$40.—Advertisement.

Close prices for quick sales are being made by Geo. Hobbie, Tipton, Kansas, on his Percheron stallion and Mammoth jack.—Advertisement.

Hereford bulls, some good enough to head small herds and priced at \$100 to \$300, are for sale by Dauber Bros., Bunker Hill, Kansas.—Advertisement.

One registered Percheron stallion, two jacks and several Holstein bull calves are for sale by J. M. Black & Son, Maple Hill, Kansas.—Advertisement.

A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan., breeds Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and offers three good Shorthorn bulls, sired by Brilliant, a good herd bull he sold to Hays, Kan. Also two Polled Durhams. These bulls are from eight to 12 months old and priced to sell. They are good ones. Write for prices and descriptions. Address, Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.—Advertisement.

H. O. Stout, Tecumseh, Kan., is a Shorthorn breeder with some surplus, which he is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He offers his three-year-old herd bull, a nice roan and a very desirable straight Scotch bull, at a very reasonable price. Also two nice Scotch topped roan heifers 16 months old. Also a nice young bull, Scotch topped, that will be a year old in June. Write him for prices and further

information about his Shorthorns.—Advertisement.

Good Holstein to Oklahoma.

H. B. Cowles, breeder of Holsteins at Topeka, Kan., reports the sale of a bull calf to Ivan Purdy, Dakota, Okla. The calf is recorded as Braeburn Posch Segis, and is by Walker Copic Champion, whose dam and sire's dam both held world's records in their day.—Advertisement.

Huston's Sale Next Tuesday.

W. R. Huston's Duroc Jersey dispersion sale is next Tuesday. It will be held as advertised in the Richard's sale barn, in Emporia, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 28. Sixty good ones sell, including two herd boars that are outstanding. The great son of old Pathfinder, Pathfinder's Image, should go to some good herd. His mate, Great Wonder 2nd, is also very desirable. The 60 sows and gilts are as good as they can be. Come if you want the good ones.—Advertisement.

Poland China Bred Sows.

Hill & King, rural route 28, Topeka, Kan., offer two choice tried sows that are young sows of real value and a pair of spring gilts, all bred to their boar, H. & K's Big Price, the boar that sired their show litter and that is half brother to the grand champion at National show at Cedar Rapids last fall. The sows are by Grande, Willis & Blough's great boar, and are granddaughters of A King, an Iowa boar of note. The gilts are by Big Knox and are granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder. They just have these for sale and want to sell them quick. Write for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

A Thousand Chickens at Auction.

Selling poultry at auction is one of the new things in this country. In the coming big sale of the Farm Colony at the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., the plan will be given the most extensive tryout it has ever had. Among the activities of the Farm Colony under Captain Fiske has been the building up of an immense flock of White Leghorn chickens, the premier laying breed. One thousand of the surplus from this flock have been selected for this public sale and will be sold in numbers to suit the customers. The sale takes place the forenoon of February 15. Here is a place where the women will do the bidding.—Advertisement.

Adams & Mason's Sale Wednesday.

Did you read Adams & Mason's half page advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, concerning the big Poland China bred sow sale at Gypsum, Kan., Jan. 29? If you are a Poland China breeder and in the market for bred sows that will strengthen your herd you should read this advertisement and write for the catalog immediately. But be sure to attend the sale, which is next Wednesday. It will be held in town in a warm building. It is the day before the J. J. Hartman sale at Abilene and plans have been made which will enable those who want to go to the Hartman sale to do so conveniently. Turn to the advertisement in this issue, it gives you a good idea of what is in the sale.—Advertisement.

Barrett & Land's Shorthorn Sale.

Barrett & Land, Overbrook, Kan., Osage county, announced a public sale of 60 registered Shorthorns from their herd of 200 head. This is the first public sale for Barrett & Land and they are determined to get off, so to speak, on the right foot, and are not hesitating to put in animals that would be attractions in most any Shorthorn sale. There will be 25 heifers, reds and roans from eight to 16 months old that are as choice as a lot of young heifers as I ever saw listed for a public sale. The 10 young bulls, same age, are just as toppy. Ten cows bred to pure Scotch bulls and 10 cows with calves at foot complete the offering. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze the fore part of February. Watch for it and write now for their catalog, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman Sells Thursday.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., is holding his Poland China bred sow sale in Abilene this winter to better accommodate his customers. His sale is next Thursday, Jan. 30, and follows the Adams & Mason sale at Gypsum on Wednesday, Jan. 29. Arrangements have been made so that those who attend the Adams & Mason sale at Gypsum can attend the Hartman sale at Abilene very conveniently and with little expense. Mr. Hartman's large advertisement appears again in this week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, along with Mason & Adams advertisement. Look it up and plan to attend both sales. Mr. Hartman sells in the big sale barn at Abilene and he will look after the comfort of those who attend. Turn to these advertisements now and study them. You have the opportunity to select from over 100 head of bred sows and gilts at auction and representing three of the big, up-to-date herds of central Kansas. All are immune.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion.

Attention of Shorthorn breeders is directed to the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze of the big dispersal of the L. J. Miller sale of Shorthorns at Sabetha, Kan. Mr. Miller was a victim of influenza in December and his father-in-law, J. O. Kimmel, is managing the big dispersion of this good Shorthorn herd. Mr. Miller had so successfully built up. About half of the offering is pure Scotch cattle and it is an offering worthy the attention of the best breeders. Twenty-four very valuable cows with calves at foot or that will calve in the spring are in this sale. Ten splendid young bulls from 10 to 16 months old, and the rest is choice young heifers. Two splendid pure Scotch herd bulls are included. Everything goes. Sabetha is about 50 miles west of St. Joe on the Grand Island railroad and about the same distance north of Topeka on the Rock Island. The sale is next Saturday and you have time to write at once and get the catalog. Address, J. O. Kimmel, sales manager, Sabetha, Kan. See the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Arthur Mosse's Sale.

Sixty Chester White sows and gilts in a big annual sale in the steam heated coliseum, Leavenworth, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 11. Is Arthur Mosse's big proposition for Chester White breeders. The Kansas herd of Chester Whites, Arthur Mosse owned, Leavenworth, Kan., is the strongest herd, very likely, in the West. Not only large in point of numbers but strong in individuals. Big type Chester Whites is the slogan among boosters for that breed in Leavenworth county, where there are several breeders and where Mr. Mosse has maintained his reputation for breeding the kind that stay good

and get big. The 60 sows that go in this sale are bred to one or the other of four boars that carry the blood of the most famous sires and dams known to the Chester White breed. The class illustrated catalog is ready to mail and you are welcome to a copy if you will write at once for it. The evening before the sale (Monday evening) visiting breeders are invited to a banquet in Leavenworth. All are urged to come early and be at the banquet. Electric cars from Kansas City every hour makes it convenient for getting in and out of Leavenworth that way and the railroads also give splendid service. Write for the catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you do.—Advertisement.

Turinsky's Durocs Feb. 4.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Washington county, sells Duroc Jerseys in town, Barnes, Feb. 4. He starts the big circuit of sales on this date and is selling 50 head, five tried sows and 45 head of spring gilts that are a credit to any breeder. Twenty-five of the spring gilts are by the great breeding boar, Junior Orion Cherry King, without question one of the best sons of the great national champion, Orion Cherry King. The best spring gilts sold in Kansas in 1918 were sired by this great boar. The balance of the offering is by Joe Orion 6th, Iowa Improver and Freed's Ames Col. The entire offering is bred to two great young boars in use in Mr. Turinsky's herd, Greater Sensation by old Sensation and out of a dam by King's Col. Again, and Pathfinder's Goldfinder by old Pathfinder and out of a Proud Col. dam. Greater Sensation is one of the real great young sires in Kansas. But both boars certainly are bred right and are good individuals. Nothing has ever been selected for use in this herd but top boars. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, you will get a good idea of the merit of the offering. Write at once for the catalog, which is ready to mail. The Gwin Bros. sale at Washington follows this sale on Wednesday. Be sure to start with Mr. Turinsky's sale at Barnes, Kan. Good railroad connections.—Advertisement.

A Leading Kansas Sale.

How many know that one of the highest class Holstein cattle establishments in the state, judged on the basis of the cattle in the herd, the way in which they are handled and the equipment of the plant, is owned by the federal government and located at Ft. Leavenworth? After February 15 all will know it, who attend the first public sale made from this herd. This Holstein establishment is an important feature in the equipment of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony, under command and direction of Captain Harlo J. Fiske, and it is mighty nearly a model. The public sale offering which Captain Fiske has selected is one of the most attractive of the year, in Kansas or any other state. No herd in the state was built on a higher class foundation, and the selection and testing of the in-

crease has been done according to the best standards. Right now Captain Fiske has one barn full of cows and heifers being tested under the supervision of Kansas Agricultural college experts and this is a sample of what has gone on ever since the herd was started. For the present we will leave it to the advertisement, elsewhere in this issue, and to the catalog, which can be had free by applying as the advertisement directs, to tell the story of the offering. But remember, here is a strong institution, located at one of the show places of the United States, so plan to visit it at the time of this sale.—Advertisement.

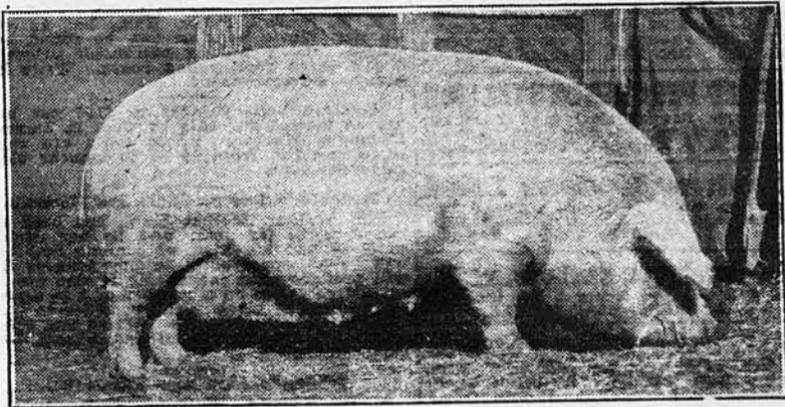
Kansas Duroc Association Sale.

The Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association sale, in the livestock judging pavilion at the agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., will be Friday, Feb. 7. This is the big meeting place for Duroc Jersey breeders from all over Kansas. Members of the association have consigned from their respective herds two top sows or gilts each, insuring this offering to be one of the strongest ever made in the West. But only two head are consigned by any one breeder, and they are to be from his best. Fifty head will be sold, consigned by 25 of the best breeders in the state. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you should look it over and get the catalog at once. Roy E. Gwin, of the firm of Gwin Bros., is the sales manager and you should write him at once, Morrowville, Kan., for the catalog. The big guns of the breed will be on hand for a program in the forenoon, and a banquet is being arranged for in the evening, to which all breeders of Duroc Jerseys are invited, whether members of the association or not. J. R. Pfander, Robt. J. Evans and Mr. Vanderhyde will be present. It is the climax of the week's big sales, commencing with A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Feb. 4. Gwin Bros. at Washington on Feb. 5, A. L. Wylie & Son and W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., the day before the Manhattan sale. Write for catalogs of all these sales and attend them all. It will be a big week for Duroc Jersey people. Look up the advertisements in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Gwin Bros. Durocs Feb. 5.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., request the names of Duroc Jersey breeders everywhere so they may send you their big, interesting catalog of the wonderful offering of bred sows and gilts they will sell in their public sale at Washington, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 5. They are selling 50 bred sows and gilts in this sale and 35 of them are bred to the great 1040 pound champion of champions, John's Orion. It will be remembered that Gwin Bros. caused quite a sensation when they bought this great sire at \$2,500 and brought him to Kansas early last summer. They naturally sell nothing in this sale bred to him that is not outstanding and when you see the array of sows and gilts bred to him you will readily agree that they are doing right by this boar. They

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES 60 HEAD---30 SOWS AND 30 GILTS 60 Selections from the premier herd of the state 60 In Leavenworth's Heated Coliseum Leavenworth, Kan., Tues., Feb. 11



Kodak Picture of Just One of Our Big Sows. This Sow is the Dam of a Number of the Good Ones in the Sale.

The Kansas Herd of Chester Whites is the largest herd in the West. This draft of 60 sows and gilts from it is one of the best offerings ever made in the West. They are safe in pig to boars that are bred in the purple. Everything has been immunized properly and you should be at this sale if you are a "White Hog" advocate. 30 trains in and out of Leavenworth daily. Electric cars from Kansas City every hour. The banquet Monday evening before the sale is for visiting breeders. You are invited. Write for my Illustrated Catalog at once. Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson, care of Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for the catalog.

Arthur Mosse, R.R.5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Auctioneers: A. G. Latro, J. Zack Wells, Murray & Crouse.



Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

35 Big Boned Black Mammoth Jacks, good ones, 3, 4 and 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands; guaranteed breeders and performers. Percheron stallions, blacks and grays, 2 years old, weight 1800, 4 and 5 year olds 1800 to 2400. Extra quality, highly bred. 30 mares from weanlings to 6 year olds. Location 40 miles west of K. C. on Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Interurban R. R. AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**HORSES AND JACK STOCK.**

**Get Them While You Can**



Draft Stallions and Mares Imported and Home-bred.

**Belgians, Percherons, Shires**

Coming 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-olds and a few aged stallions, including our champions and prize winners. They have extra bone, weight, quality and breeding. No better lot ever assembled in one barn. Come and see them. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you.

**WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.**  
Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

**JACKS and JENNETS**

**15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks** for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Two Percheron stallions. Come and see me.

**PHIL WALKER**  
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

**World's Fair Jack Blood**

50 jacks from weaners to 6 yr. 60 good big registered jennets bred to "Kansas Chief," our world's fair grand champion jack. Won all firsts offered on jacks at Kansas State Fair this fall. Will pay your expenses if disappointed in our jacks. Annual sale March 25.

**H. T. Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.**

**Percherons—Belgians—Shires**

Registered mares heavy in foal; weanling and yearling fillies. Ton mature stallions, also colts. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

**Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.**  
Above Kansas City.

**For Sale or Trade for Cattle**

One Percheron stallion, Moulou 95205. Color, black, with star. Foaled May 21, 1912. Sire, Casino 27830 (45402). Dam, Calla 53946. Also 2 jacks, 3 and 9 years, and some nice Holstein bull calves.

**J. M. BEACH & SON, MAPLE HILL, KAN.**

**Kentucky Jacks and Horses**

Big bone Kentucky Mammoth jacks, easy riding saddle horses, stallions, mares and geldings. We guarantee safe delivery. Write us describing your wants.

**THE COOK FARMS, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.**

**Percheron Stallions**

A nice lot of good young stallions, sired by Algarve, a 2300 pound sire, and by Bosquet, an international grand champion. Priced to sell.

**D. A. HARRIS, GREAT BEND, KANSAS**

**Percheron Mares**

Registered; in foal; also registered Percheron stallion, 4 years old, for sale.

**E. H. MILLER, R. 4, GREAT BEND, KAN.**

**JACK FOR SALE**

A good one, a great breeder. Colts to show. Also large jennet, ages 6 to 7.

**Robert Ritchie, Box 22, Hamilton, Kansas.**

**JACKS FOR CATTLE, CASH or horses.**

Two, black with white points; 7 and 8 years old; 14 and 15 hands; well broke; good breeders; colts to show.

**F. S. McDowell, 2037 West St., Topeka, Kan.**

**Breeding Stock For Sale**

Black Percheron stallion, extra good breeder, weight 1800. One of best jacks in Kansas, weight 1200. Also young jack ready for service.

**Address: Bob Hill, Highland, Kansas.**

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION**

6 years old; large, fine individual; good disposition; sure breeder; colts of quality to show. See him if you want a bargain.

**A. A. QUINLAN, LINWOOD, KAN.**

**For Cash or Kansas Land**

Three extra large coming-2-year-old registered Percheron stallions and small herd of registered Hereford cattle.

**J. F. RHODES, TAMPA, KANSAS.**

**For Sale, Percheron Stallions, registered in P. S. of A.**

One coming 4, two coming 3; all blacks. **F. J. BRUNS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

**FOR SALE, One Percheron Stallion**

Mammoth jack, priced right for quick sale. Write for particulars. **GEO. HOBBIIE, TIPTON, KANSAS.**

**REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion**

5 years old, priced for quick sale. **Robt. Miller, Nekoma, Kan.**

**A BIG BLACK SPANISH JACK.**

Extra quality, weight, bone and a sure breeder. **R. E. Shunn, Scottsville, Kan.**

**THREE PERCHERON STALLION weanlings**

for sale. Casino breeding. **Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.**

**TWO FINE REGISTERED Percheron stallions**

grey, coming two and five. **Charles Breuninger, Frankfort, Kan.**

**LARGE BLACK JACK, coming five-year-old; registered.**

**Fred Corley, Westphalia, Kansas**

**THREE JACKS FOR SALE, 3 yrs. past. A bargain.**

Come and see them. **Dr. W. A. Jones, Lebo, Kansas.**

**LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.**

**JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS,** Livestock Auctioneer. Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

have been the heaviest buyers in Kansas of high priced gilts at leading sales that were sired by the famous sires of the breed and a big per cent of these sows, young sows that have raised one and two litters, go in this sale bred to their great boar. Their advertisement in this week's Farmers Mail and Breeze and the next week's issue will be found very interesting. Look it up, but by all means write at once for the catalog which is ready to mail. Attend the "big four" circuit as follows: A. J. Turinsky, at Barnes, Feb. 4; Gwin Bros., Washington, Feb. 5; A. L. Wylie & Son and W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Feb. 6; and winding up with the big association sale at Manhattan, Feb. 7. Over 200 sows will be sold in these sales and all are of real merit. Write for catalogs and go to these sales.—Advertisement.

**Lee Bros. & Cook's Holstein Sale.**  
Lee Bros. & Cook's annual Holstein sale will be held in their big modern sale barn on their farm joining town at Harveyville, Kan., Wabauunsee county, Wednesday, Feb. 5. They will sell 95 head in this sale. There will be 30 pure bred and 65 high grades. Thirty-five of them will be fresh and springing cows and 35 are springing heifers. Ten open heifers and 10 bulls of serviceable ages complete the offering. There will be a nice lot of cows with A. R. O. records ranging from 21 to 27 pounds and a majority of the cows are bred to a 34 pound bull. The 10 bulls should interest everyone interested in securing a bull with a record behind him. There will be a bull with a 34 pound record in this sale and is very likely the only bull with such a record to be sold at auction in the state. There will also be a 24 pound bull and one with a 24 pound record, in fact there are two bulls with better than 24 pound records. Lee Bros. & Cook have distributed hundreds of Holsteins over Kansas and adjoining states during the past few years and enjoy the reputation of being honorable and fair in all of their dealings. In their sale last winter they were very much pleased because so many of their former customers were buyers at their sale and hope to see them back at their sale. Their catalog will be out shortly and they will be pleased to send you one if you write them asking for it. Harveyville is on the Santa Fe branch connecting Alma and Burlingame and you can leave Topeka at 9:40 in the morning and get there at 11:30. You can return to Topeka that evening. Look up their advertisement in this issue and plan to attend.—Advertisement.

**Wylie-Jones Joint Sale.**  
Fifty-two bred gilts and sows that are the actual tops from two splendid Duroc Jersey herds is the treat in store for breeders and farmers at Clay Center, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 6. A. L. Wylie and W. W. Jones, both prominent breeders at Clay Center, have joined forces to make this sale one of real attractions and the Wylies are putting in 28 wonderful spring gilts and two bred sows, that raised 18 splendid pigs this fall and that are now bred for spring farrow. About one-third of each offering is by Mr. Jones' great boar, King's Col. 6th. This great boar was sired by the great Putman boar, King Col., and his dam was the famous Golden Uneeda that sold in the Putman sale last winter for \$1,325, and raised a litter that sold in October for over \$8,000. So in this sale you will have the opportunity to buy granddaughters of Golden Uneeda and the great King's Col. Both the Wylies and Mr. Jones had intended to hold separate sales but because they were in pretty hot company with the Gwin Bros. selling at Washington the day before, and the Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders selling the day following at Manhattan, they joined forces to put up an offering that the many breeders who are sure to be out that week, will appreciate. Both offerings are well grown and the 52 head, 30 from the Wylies and 22 from the Jones herd, are actual tops and the very best that each could muster. You can look for a sale worthy of the occasion. You can start in on Tuesday with the A. J. Turinsky sale at Barnes, Kan., go from there to Gwin Bros. sale at Washington the day following and from there to Clay Center the same evening and stay all day and go to Manhattan the day following and attend the association sale on Feb. 7, which winds up the circuit with a big Duroc Jersey banquet in the evening. So write for the catalog tonight. Address either A. L. Wylie & Son or W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.—Advertisement.

**BY A. B. HUNTER**  
E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., has as good Chester White hogs as can be found anywhere. He is making reasonable prices on a few extra good young boars. Write him today.—Advertisement.

Hereford bulls for \$85 to \$150 per head are advertised for sale by Geo. E. Dawson, Clements, Kansas. These bulls are registered and run from 10 to 20 months old.—Advertisement.

**Reduced Prices on Jacks and Jennets.**  
Phil Walker, Moline, Kan., has bred and raised jacks for years and he has decided to close out his herd of jennets and here will be an opportunity to buy jennets that will produce good jacks. He is also making attractive prices on a number of 2 to 6-year-old mammoth black jacks in order to move them as soon as possible. Write him today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Whisler's Shorthorn Dispersion.**  
J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla., will on Tuesday, February 11, disperse his entire herd of Shorthorns. This decision was suddenly reached and is due to failing health and the advice of his physician. Mr. Whisler is one of the pioneer Shorthorn breeders of Oklahoma. The offering will consist of 60 head, all Scotch Shorthorns, and will include his three great herd bulls, Ardmore's Choice; Choice Goods by the great Canadian sire, Clan Alpine 2d, and Lookatonga Sultan, one of the most promising sons of Fair Acres Sultan. In this sale will be the \$4,100 heifer, Pleasant Avenir, by Fair Acres Sultan. These cattle represent 23 Scotch tribes and they are the kind Mr. Whisler had retained to make his future progress in Shorthorn breeding. The advertising of this sale will be a surprise to many breeders and friends of Mr. Whisler. The catalog will be of interest to those wishing to add good Shorthorns to their herds, or to the man who wishes to start by buying the right kind to begin with. Send your name today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Lookabaugh's Bull Sale.**  
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., will sell Shorthorn bulls at auction Monday, February 10. This is strictly a bull sale. Twenty-five bulls are listed. The writer knows of no one in America who ever had the initiative or daring to offer such a number of richly bred, high class herd bulls as

**LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.**

**Auctioneers Make Big Money**

How would you like to be one? Four weeks term opens Jan. 6, 1919. Tuition \$85. Life scholarship. Write for free Annual; 59 photographs.

**Missouri Auction School**  
(Largest in World) 818 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

**HOMER T. RULE**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, Heflomen and breeders for whom I have sold.

**W. H. Mott, Sales Manager**

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

**Auctioneers Make Big Money**

How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

**L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.**

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**

**Hampshire Dispersion**

For quick sale I offer very choice tried sows and fall gilts that are bred for spring farrow. Also two choice herd boars and a few young boars and gilts. All immune. Must sell before March 1. Quick action for bargains.

**Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan.**



**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE**

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 8, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.**

**Hampshires on Approval**

Won highest honors Kan. state fair 1918. Tried sows for sale. Also gilts weighing 275 lbs. All bred to a champion. Fall pigs, either sex, pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines.

**F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., Marshall County.**

**MESSENGER BOY BREED**

Service boars. Spring boars and gilts. Weanling pigs. **F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kansas.**

**CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.**

**KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE**

Fall boar pigs and a few spring boars left. Bred sow sale February 11th.

**Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.**

**Sunflower Herd Chester White**

swine offers 20 head of large type boars and gilts 4 months and older. Registered free.

**Lloyd Cole, Route 5, North Topeka, Kansas**

**Big Stretchy Chester White**

Summer and fall boars. Sows bred to Prince Tip Top, first prize junior yearling, Topeka, 1918, at Public Auction, Feb. 27. **Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.**

**Western Herd Chester Whites**

For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. **F. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

**30 O. I. C. Sow Pigs**

Big smooth kind. **Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.**

**Chester Whites—Good Young Boars**

Priced reasonable. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.**

**O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, prices right.**

**E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.**

**DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**

**ROYAL GRAND WONDER**

is the great Duroc Jersey boar in service at Royal Herd Farm, assisted by Royal Pathfinder and Royal Sensation. Bred sow sale February 20 in McPherson. **B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS**

**SHEPHERD'S DUROCS**

Bred gilts, tried sows, and a few extra good spring boars, sows and gilts bred to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel. These are big, with quality, and represent the best in Durocs. Immuned and priced to sell. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

**McCLASKEY'S DUROCS**

Twenty head Duroc sows and gilts bred for spring farrow for sale. Most of which are sired by Valley Col., and bred to Golden Orion. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

**C. W. McCLASKEY, GIRARD, KANSAS**

**IMMUNED DUROCS**

June boars and gilts also fall pigs both sex by a son of The Old Hero, Orion Cherry King. A few March boars Col. breeding. Good individuals at farmers prices. **GLEN PRIDDY, ELMONT, KANSAS**

**Fifteen Immuned** Duroc sows and gilts bred first prize junior yearling to Great Wonder Model, 1918, for March and April litters. Registered and priced right. **HOMER DRAKE, Sterling, Kansas.**

**Garrett's Durocs** 35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts bred at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and trios not related. **R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.**

**DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**

**Woody's Durocs**

A fine bunch of spring gilts for sale; King's Col., Pathfinder, Uneeda Model, Gano and Orion breeding, bred for March farrow to Pathfinder Orion, the largest, smoothest young boar in Kansas. Price, \$50 and \$60. Some extra good fall pigs, either sex, \$20 each. All immune and pedigree furnished.

**Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.**

**UNEEDA HERD Durocs and Holsteins**

"Size and Quality Kind." Heavy boned, high backed and high classed "Golden Chief" April boars, wt. 150 to 200 lbs., and not fat; prices low. Two extra good registered bull calves, 11 and 4 months old; 3/4 white and beauties; but few better at double our price. Also a bargain in a good 11-months-old roan Shorthorn bull. Write us at once.

**TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KANSAS**

**John Orion 42853 (a)**

40 sows and gilts bred to this famous champion (wt. 1040) in our Feb. 5 bred sow sale at Washington, Kan. 20 young sows by famous sires. Write for our sale catalog today.

**Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kansas.**

**250 Duroc Bred Gilts**

We offer 250 gilts guaranteed in farrow and immuned, big type, best of blood lines, pedigrees recorded. Will sell one or a car load. Better get our prices. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

**F. C. CROCKER, Box B, FILLEY, NEB.**

**Taylor's World Beater Durocs**

Choice weaned pigs. Registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. Open and bred gilts; also a few tried sows.

**James L. Taylor, Prop., Olean, Miller County, Missouri, Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm.**

**G. F. Keesecker Duroc Breeder**

of Washington, Washington Co., Kan.

will consign 5 gilts of March farrow, bred to Big Pathfinder, the top sensational boar by Pathfinder, dam Milida Uneeda. See these gilts at Manhattan, Kansas, February 7, 1919 at the Combination Sale.

**G. F. KEESECKER, WASHINGTON, KAN.**

**Duroc Bred Gilts**

Big, growthy, size and quality kind of the best blood lines. Bred to our great show boar, Reed's Gano, first at Kan. and Okla. state fairs, and to Potentate Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee.

**John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas**

**Bancroft's Durocs**

Bred gilts \$65. Tried sows \$75. March boars weighing 180 to 210 pounds \$15. Guaranteed immuned and sows and gilts safe in pig. Pairs and trios not related of choice Sept. pigs \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs, and recorded pedigree with each animal sold.

**D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

**Bellvue Farm Durocs**

Choice spring boars sired by Show Me, Illustrator's Colonel and Crimson Wonder 2nd, priced to move. Write or come see my herd.

**W. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kansas**

**DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES**

Immunized Spring Boars, best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.

**G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.**

**Otey's Duroc-Jerseys**

Thirty head of big, rugged early spring boars priced at 25% reduction for immediate sale. These are good and must go soon. Write, wire or come.

**W. W. OTEY & SON, WINFIELD, KANSAS**

**40 Duroc-Jersey Boars**

Cholera immuned and of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Grandsons of the two grand champion boars of Iowa. None better. Special prices to close them out.

**W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., Lyon County.**

**JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL**

Very choice spring boars sired by King's Col. 6th and out of Orion Cherry King dams. Write for further descriptions and prices.

**W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

**HARRISON'S DUROC JERSEYS**

Sows and gilts bred to farrow in March on champion boars and sows. **W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.**

**CHOICE SPRING BOARS**

I have a few good ones for sale. Keep in mind my Bred Sow Sale, January 23, Sabetha, Kansas.

**F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS**

**MUELLER'S DUROCS**

Special prices on bred gilts, bred to King Colonel Again Jr. for April litters. Also on pigs 3 months old for the next 30 days.

**Geo. W. Mueller, Route 4, St. John, Kansas**

**Bred Duroc-Jersey Gilts**

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS

The get of these great sires: Our Big Knox, Blue Valley Timm, Walter's Jumbo Timm, and Gathsdale Jones. Gilts reserved for our bred sow sale.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kansas.

Big Price Reduction on Poland China Boars

40 big stretchy, big boned Poland China boars, priced \$50 to \$75. All immuned, with best of big type breeding.

POLAND CHINAS

All ages, either sex. Bred sows, fall and spring gilts, 140 fall pigs. Some herd boar prospects here.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska.

Bred Sows and Gilts

Two choice sows by Grandee and granddaughters of A King. Two spring gilts, that are extra good that are granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder on dam's side and by Big Knox.

HILL & KING, Rt. 28, Topeka, Kan.

75 Extra Good, Big Boned Poland

China pigs, the best of big type breeding. Some real herd boars and show prospects. Can furnish big stretchy boars and gilts, no relation.

ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

20 Head of Big, Smooth Fall

yearlings, spring gilts and a few tried sows that have had one litter. Also a few spring boars sired by Big Tecumseh, priced to sell.

E. M. Wayde, Rte. 2, Burlington, Kansas.

CAPTAIN BOB

Have forty sows and gilts for sale, most of which are bred to this good son of the World's grand champion. Boars of all ages always for sale.

FRANK L. DOWNIE, R. D. No. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Green Wood Farm Polands

Bred gilts for sale, of best of breeding, bred to Rickett's Big Jones by F's Big Jones for March and April farrow.

M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars, Spring gilts, bred or open, pigs just weaned in pair and trios.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Cedardale Big Type Poland

bred gilts. A few choice ones at most reasonable prices. Immuned, recorded and guaranteed.

J. E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA. BIG TYPE

50 fall pigs, both sexes, \$20 each; 10 bred gilts, \$50 each; all by my great show hog, John Hadley 74958.

A. M. MARKLEY & SON, Mound City, Kan.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

Old Original Spotted Polands

Stock of all ages. Special prices on baby pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND HERD BOAR.

For sale, or trade for poultry. CLAUDE HAMILTON, GARNETT, KANSAS

Registered Spotted Poland China

boars nine months old, priced to sell. Extra large bone. JOHN CAMPBELL, PORTIS, KANSAS.

Poland China Hogs, Weanling

Pigs \$15. Spring boars \$40. E. CASS, Collyer, Kan.

POLAND CHINA GILTS of big type bred to Mars Chief 76072.

Aug. J. Cervený, Ada, Kansas.

Purebred Livestock Wanted

for the Show and Sale at Alva, Oklahoma, March 12, 13, 14, 1918.

Consignments solicited. For further information write, John Strothers, Sales Mgr., Alva, Okla.

will be offered in this auction. Six sons of the illustrious Fair Acres Sultan will be sold in this sale, seven sons of Watonga Searchlight, five times a grand champion and whose get have done much to make Pleasant Valley Stock Farms famous.

A Big Hereford Sale. F. S. Kirke, the superintendent of sales at Wichita, informs us that there will be 600 head of registered livestock sold in the auction sales during the Kansas National at Wichita, Feb. 24 to March 1.

Great Percheron Sale at Wichita.

W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Illinois, has made a sensational consignment to the sale held in connection with the third annual Kansas National livestock exposition, at Wichita, Kansas, Feb. 24 to March 1.

Just the Place to Buy Big Polands.

Wm. McCurdy, one of Nebraska's biggest and most successful Poland China breeders, announces a big bred sow sale to be held in his new sale pavilion on his farm near Tobias and Alexandria, Neb.

BY C. H. HAY

Dr. W. A. Jones, Lebo, Kan., has three jacks for sale.

W. J. Bilson, Eureka, Kan., has an inter-

SHEEP.

Registered Shropshire Ewes

We have a few three, four and five-year-old registered Shropshire ewes at \$35; start to lamb 25th of January; also 80 grade Shropshire ewes, 1 and 2 years old, \$25;

J. R. TURNER & SON, Harveyville, Kansas

FOR SALE

A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams.

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes

bred to high quality imported sires. Also yearling rams. Prices reasonable. E. S. LEONARD, Corning, Ia.



POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS \$100 TO \$500

Roans and reds. Halter broke. Roan Orange, weight 2500 lbs. in flesh, and 3 other choice bulls in service.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

Polled Durhams Shorthorns

Two Polled bulls and three Shorthorns from eight to 12 months old. Well grown and desirable. Out of big, heavy milking cows. Write for prices and descriptions.

A. C. LOBAUGH, Washington, Kan.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAMS

Several good young bulls, also cows and heifers at reasonable prices.

D. C. BAUMGARTNER, HALSTEAD, KAN.

For Sale My Herd Bull Lawrence

Double Standard Polled Durham. A number 1 breeder. Paul Rhodes, Long Island, Kan.

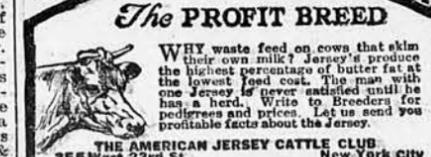
Double Standard Polled Durhams

Young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEYS

The PROFIT BREED



WHY waste feed on cows that skim their own milk? Jersey's produce the highest percentage of butter fat at the lowest feed cost.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, 355 West 23rd St., New York City

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.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).

Registered Jersey Bulls—Ready For Service

Price \$50 to \$100. R. of M. and Imported ancestors. Ask for pedigrees and prices. Also 100 heifers for sale. O. J. Corliss & Son, Coats, Pratt Co., Kan.

POLLED JERSEY CATTLE. Breeders' names, sale dates, etc.

Chas. S. Hatfield, Secretary, Box 54, Route 4, Springfield, Ohio.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75. Oakland's Sultan breeding. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

FASHION PLATE HERD

Registered Galloway cattle. Bulls for sale. Address, V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kansas.

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (sure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Bololt, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

DO YOU WANT

104 pounds milk per day in the pedigree of your herd sire? We are offering some splendid calves with that kind of backing. For full description and prices write A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

for quick sale, only \$60. J. D. Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

SUNFLOWER HERD

Headquarters for herd bulls, hand picked and no culls. Several ready for service. Big, fine individuals with lots of breeding.

COME TO LAWRENCE for your herd sire.

F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KAN.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm, Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ks.

Registered Holstein Bull \$150

Eleven months old, large, heavy boned, straight, half white, sired by a 29 pound grandson of King of The Pontiacs, dam a 20.64 pound daughter of King Burke Hengerveld.

J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

A.R.O. Holsteins

A bull calf born December 12, 1918, nine-tenths white, sired by a 24 pound bull, dam is a 17 pound 3-year-old.

THE PINEDALE STOCK FARM, H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

SIR LONGFIELD ECHO HOMESTEAD 168675

Born Oct. 24, 1915. Nearly white; a good individual, well grown. Dam: Logfield Echo No. 12132. A R O butter 7 days 20.25; 365 days 938.13.

FRED W. NICHOL, WILDER, KANSAS.

Quality Holsteins

For sale, 12 first and second calf heifers, just fresh, and good producers. Good 2-year-old A. R. O. bull. Some nice springers and heifers of all ages.

BRANDT BROS., RAMONA, KANSAS

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

Registered Holstein Friesian

bulls ready for service; from 25 to 28 pound dams; also some cheaper ones from untested cows. World record blood lines.

G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

We offer cows and heifers due to freshen soon. Also calves. All bred for production. Write—W. C. KENYON & SONS, Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service. IRA ROMIG, STA. B. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS

For fresh cows and springers, write W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

V. B. ORMSBY DE KOL

A yearling bull—you will like him—price \$150. Ask us about him. ORIN R. BALES, R. 4, LAWRENCE, KAN.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Registered Holstein Bull

2 years old, two thirds white, fine individual. Dam and two sisters A. R. O. Price if taken soon, \$200. A. A. Quinlan, Linwood, Kansas.

Holstein Bulls Registered

Some out of A. R. O. dams, some sired by Sir Rag Apple Superba No. 207682. LILAC DAIRY FARM, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEIN

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schnieder, Nortonville, Kan.

Registered Holstein Bull, 2 Years Old

from A. R. O. dam; also two bull calves two months old. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas.

60 Head High Grade Holsteins, Cows and Heifers

mostly heavy springers will sell carload of choice, cheap if taken soon. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. backing.

H. N. Holdeman, Meado, Kansas



**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE**



**Angus Cattle**  
15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**Sutton Angus Farms**

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages.  
**SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

**Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs**  
C.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.  
**Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

**Elm Leaf Stock Farm**

Am offering my Angus herd bull, Elmleaf Black Vernon 194070, a double Black Bird, 4 years old, weight 2,000 pounds, is as good a bull as there is in the state of Kansas.  
**F. W. SCHAEDE, YATES CENTER, KAN.**

**ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS**

For sale. These bulls have been grown right, bred and priced right. They are ready for heavy service.  
**CLINE BROS., ROUTE 4, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.**

**BROM RIDGE ANGUS**—8 bulls and 10 heifers for sale. (Marion county).  
**Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan.**

**EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE** for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.  
**D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**

**LAST SON OF CREMO 23061**

This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers. Address, **Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kansas (Riley County)**

**LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS**  
We now offer a few bulls from our big milk cows.  
**CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KANSAS**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.  
**HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

**Foster's Red Polled Cattle** 15 Young Bulls, 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right.  
**C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.**

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**

**PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS**

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good colors, weight 1200 pounds; also some early spring calves, weight 600 pounds. Can spare a few cows and heifers, bred to my herd bull, Domineer, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds black and greys.  
**Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas**

**HEREFORDS**

Why not buy a few good heifers and start a herd of Herefords. I will sell a few nice registered Hereford heifers and bulls at private sale. Also some good grade heifers.  
**W. J. BILSON, ROUTE 3, EUREKA, KAN.**

**For Sale, Registered Hereford Bulls** 10 to 20 months old. Price \$85 to \$150 each.  
**GEO. E. DAWSON, Clements, Chase Co., Kansas.**

**Ocean Wave Ranch** Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.  
**A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**Springdale Shorthorns**

10 Scotch Topped bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Reds and roans. All big husky fellows that will make ten bulls or better. Sired by Crown Prince (412350), a 2,200-pound bull. Can also spare a few young cows and heifer calves.  
**A. A. TENNYSON, Ottawa County, LAMAR, KANSAS**

**Eight Shorthorn Bulls**

15 to 18 months old. A fine lot. Reds and nice big fellows in fine condition for service. All are registered and priced worth the money. Write for descriptions. Farm eight miles north of Abilene. Individuals, breeding and price will suit you.  
**J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KANSAS.**

**SHORTHORNS**

1 fine roan bull 14 mo. old, 6 roan and red bulls 6 to 9 mo. old.  
**CHARLES HOTHAN, SCRANTON, KAN.**

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS**, Poland China spring, summer and fall hogs.  
**W. S. HARVEY & SON, Saffordville, Kan.**

**FOR SALE**—3 registered Shorthorn bulls 8 months to 1 year, 2 roan, 1 white.  
**M. Z. DUSTON, Washington, Kansas.**

esting advertisement on his Herefords in this issue.

Well grown Aberdeen Angus bulls are advertised in this issue by Cline Bros., of Coffeyville, Kan.

Notice the class of Percherons which Frank S. Kirk is getting for the big Wichita sale from W. S. Corsa, J. C. Robison and others.

Poland China fall pigs at \$20 each or bred gilts at \$50 each are being advertised by A. M. Markley & Son, Mound City, Kansas.—Advertisement.

Holstein bulls out of advanced registry cows are advertised for sale by H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas. One of these bulls, calved last May, is by King Korndyke Veeman, whose sire is known as the only 40 pound bull with a 40 pound daughter.—Advertisement.

**Bradley Bros.' Jack Sale.**

The largest sale of the largest jacks to be held this season will be the sale of Bradley Bros., at Warrensburg, Mo., March 19. They are selling 50 head of their famous big jacks and a few Jennets. If you are interested in jacks be sure and get a catalog of this big sale. When you write for it please be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

**Magee's Holstein Dispersion Sale.**

One of the most important Holstein sales of the year comes as a result of the proprietor's entrance into a bigger field. James W. Magee, proprietor of the Magee Dairy Farm, Chanute, Kan., is making the change and as a preparatory step, will close out his entire Holstein establishment on February 11. The sale will be held at the fair grounds at Chanute, Kansas. The Magee Holsteins, constituting a high class working herd of head, in which there are 45 cows and heifers. Most of these have A. R. O. records up to 25 pounds for four years old. In this herd are included and included in the sale are 5 registered bulls from highly bred advanced registry parents. One of the number is a three-year-old herd bull, Emperor Segis Pontiac Del Korndyke 167620. He is a young bull which doubtless will go to improve some newer herd. These cattle will all be tuberculin tested and will sell with a privilege of a 60 day retest and are guaranteed clean of infectious diseases. And in addition to the cattle Mr. Magee will disperse his herd of other livestock and his dairy equipment. The dairy farm of 200 acres will be leased. Send for catalog at once, mentioning this paper and address James W. Magee, Chanute, Kansas.—Advertisement.

**Poland Sow Sale Extraordinary.**

Friday, Jan. 31, Harry Myers, of Gardner, Kan., will sell at public auction 40 head of the finest and best bred big type Poland China sows and gilts that has ever been put thru a sale ring in the Sunflower state. The offering is made up of 18 tried sows, 16 fall yearling gilts and 6 spring gilts. They are sired by Wedd's Long King, Giant Joe, W.'s Giant, Gerstdale Jones, Fessy's Timm, A Monster, A Wonderful King, World's Big Timm, Big Ned, Choice Goods, Model Big Bob and Big Bob Wonder. While any one of these sows and gilts would be classed as special attractions in the ordinary sales, there are a few sows worthy of special mention in this offering. They are Patsy Wontler by King Of Wonders, Queen by Wedd's Long King, Rexall, Lady Wonder by King Of Wonders, Lady Jumbo by Model Big Bob; spring gilts by Big Ned; two litter sisters by Gerstdale Jones, one bred to Liberator and the other bred to Liberty Bond, and a fall yearling by William's Wonder bred to Liberty Bond. Can you imagine a better line of breeding? You certainly cannot find a better lot of individuals. Don't overlook this great sale if you are in the market for good Poland China sows. Mail bids sent to C. H. Hay in care of Mr. Myers will be handled with fairness to the buyer.—Advertisement.

BY G. F. ANDERSON.

**Nebraska's Greatest Holstein Sale.**

About a dozen members of the Nebraska Holstein-Friesian club join in a big three days' event at the South Omaha stock yards sale pavilion. The dates are February 10, 11 and 12. On the evening of February 10, which is Monday, the cattle will be on exhibition to all visitors and will be judged by experts who will give the reasons for the placings. On the 11th and 12th the cattle will be sold. This big event will bring to South Omaha, 120 head of the best Holstein cattle which Nebraska breeders could be prevailed upon to offer to the public. There will be over 50 A. R. O. cows in the sale and in fact, the entire offering will be of this kind of breeding. We do not recall any previous sale in this territory in which anything like an equal proportion of Holsteins were offered with authentic records of anything like the same excellence. Catalog of this sale will be one of the best pieces of Nebraska Holstein literature ever put out. Do not fail to get one. Address Dwight Williams, care Journal Stockman, South Omaha, Nebraska. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

**Government Buys 200 Bulls**

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., writes that he has just completed buying and assembling 200 head of registered Shorthorn bulls. They are for the United States government and have gone to the Crow Indian Agency in Montana. The 200 head are all Scotch-topped and from 8 to 18 months old. They were gathered at a dozen different points and assembled finally at Enid, Okla., and started on their way to Montana. These bulls were selected from a host of the small breeders of Oklahoma, and their sale just about cleaned up this class of bulls. Every one of the 200 head were approved by S. H. Long, who perhaps has more cattle under his supervision than any other one man in the world, as he is director in charge of all the cattle in the United States on the government Indian reservations.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**1886—TOMSON SHORTHORNS—1919**

Sires in Service: **VILLAGE MARSHAL, BEAVER CREEK SULTAN, IMP. LAWTON TOMMY.**

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families; also a limited number of the best Scotch topped sorts.

**VALUES IN FOUNDATION FEMALES**

Special values just now are offered in young cows, many with calves at foot, and all in calf to our best herd bulls. These represent families tested and improved thru 20 years' careful selection and mating.

Herd bulls of the highest class and not akin, can be furnished with these females where desired. Inspection of our herds always cordially invited.

**TOMSON BROTHERS**

**CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.**  
(Ry. Sta., Wakarusa, on Santa Fe.) (Ry. Sta., Willard, on Rock Island.)

**Good Shorthorn Cattle**

20 Scotch topped cows, 3 to 8 years old, bred or with calves at foot and some rebred. 10 Scotch topped heifers, bred. 15 choice yearling heifers. 3 yearling bulls. Will Sell Carload, Or What You Want.

**O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.**

**Park Place Shorthorns**

Bulls in service. Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. British Emblem (1st in senior yearling class, American Royal 1918). High class Scotch and Scotch topped cattle, most popular families, cows, heifers and young bulls, the kind that will strengthen your herd. Write or call on

**PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS**



**SYCAMORE SPRINGS SHORTHORNS**  
Master of the Dales

Headed by one of the highest ranking sons of Avondale, as proven by pedigree and production. RICHEST OF BREEDING. Requiring Ancestry Excelling Both in Performance and Individuality. PLAINEST OF CARE consistent with proper development of form, size and reproductive ability. Material for herd bulls and herd foundations for sale. A range of values to meet a variety of needs. Send for catalog and private sale lists, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**H. M. HILL, LA FONTAINE, KANSAS**

**Shorthorn Beef Records**

An Illinois load of yearling Shorthorn steers made the world's market record at Chicago, Oct. 3, selling for \$19.60 per cwt. An Iowa load of Shorthorns sold for \$19.50 Sept. 16, averaging \$308 per head, the previous record. A Wisconsin Shorthorn load made the Wisconsin record at \$18.95 and a Shorthorn load bred in Montana made the record for range steers at \$18.  
**AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN. 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

**Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle**

**Pioneer Republic County Herd Established in 1878**  
For Sale: 20 bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Also special pure Scotch herd bull offer. 20 cows and heifers bred to pure Scotch bulls. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch. A choice lot of reg. Poland China boars and gilts for sale. Strictly the big kind.  
**E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.**

**Ten Head Shorthorn Bulls**

Seven to 15 months old. They are good farm range bulls. Inspection invited. Very reasonable prices on them.  
**Theo. Olson & Son, Leonardville, Kansas**

**STUNKEL'S SHORTHORNS**

For sale now: 20 bulls 12 to 18 months old, reds and roans, most all sired by CUMBERLAND DIAMOND out of cows by VICTOR ORANGE and STAR GOODS. Some herd bull material among them. Prices \$125 to \$300. Come and see them. Can ship over Rock Island and Santa Fe.  
**E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS**

**Meuser & Co's Shorthorns**

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collinle. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collinle and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.  
**WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, KAN.**

**CEDAR LAWN Shorthorns**

Offers choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls from six to 15 months old. A pleasure to show our herd. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.**

**SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Maxwalton Rosedale. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. **J. A. PRINGLE, Eskridge, Kansas, R. R. Station, Harveyville, 25 Mi. S. W. Topeka.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
One young Scotch bull (a herd header) and 8 young Scotch topped bulls for sale.  
**H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS**

**SHORTHORNS** Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. **J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.**

**Shorthorn Bulls**

16 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, got by two splendid Scotch bulls and out of Scotch topped cows of good scale. Not highly conditioned; sure to do well in your hands. Prices very reasonable. Address,  
**V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KAN. (Farm in Mitchell county)**

**The Shorthorn, the Farmer's Breed**



**BEEF and MILK**  
The Shorthorn has increased scale, quality and a quiet disposition. The steers made three world's records on the open market in 1918, selling for \$19.50 and \$20 per cwt. The cows incline to give liberal milk flow. They have records in excess of 17,000 pounds per year. When not in milk they take on flesh quickly and their calves are in demand whether as baby beef or at older ages.  
**American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

**New Buttergast Shorthorns**

For sale: A choice bunch of Scotch and Scotch topped bulls. Also herd bull, a good red grandson of Avondale and Lavender Viscount. We are also offering 18 good Scotch topped heifers, all bred. Write for prices and description.  
**MEALL BROS., Cawker City, Kan. (Mitchell County)**

**Shorthorns, Private Sale**

I can't use my three-year-old herd bull longer and offer him for sale. He is a nice roan and straight Scotch breeding. Also two nice roan heifers 16 months old. Scotch topped. A splendid Scotch topped bull, year old in June. Priced to sell.  
**H. O. STOUT, TECUMSEH, KAN. (Shawnee County)**

**Shorthorn Bulls**

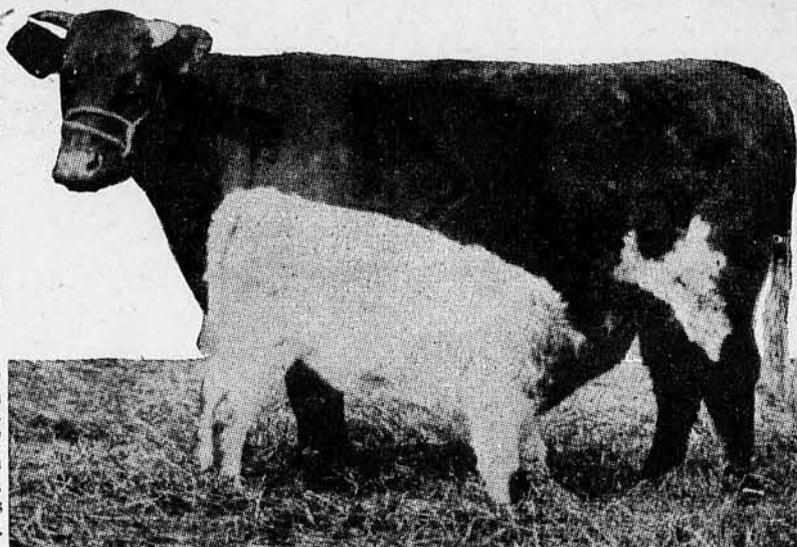
Reds and roans by  
**Auburn Dale 569935**  
A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money.  
**WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN. (Osborne county)**

# SHORTHORN DISPERSAL SALE

Recently I dispersed my herd of Shorthorns and now because of the recent death of my son-in-law, Mr. L. J. Miller, I am announcing the dispersal of his splendid herd. I hope that breeders everywhere will realize the importance of this dispersal as such cattle as go in this sale are not usually for sale.—J. O. Kimmel.

**In The Sale Pavilion, Sabetha, Kan.,  
Saturday, February 1, 1919**

50 HEAD, 24 cows in their prime, either with calves at foot or will drop calves by spring. More than half of them are pure Scotch and many of them are 1600 and 1700 pound cows, reds and roans and whites, with roans predominating. 10 young bulls from six months old up to 16 months. The balance of the offering is young females of a very high quality. The two herd bulls in use in the herd are **Diamond Master**, a Bellows bred bull and **Lovely Scotchman**. They are included in the sale. Everything will sell regardless of price. Catalogs are ready to mail. For one address J. O. Kimmel, Sales Manager, Sabetha, Kan.



Typical of the L. J. Miller Dispersal at Sabetha, Kan., Feb. 1.

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

**J. O. KIMMEL, Sales Manager, SABETHA, KANSAS**

## DAIRY CATTLE SALE Thursday, January 30

70 HEAD, INCLUDING 45 HOLSTEINS AND 25 ROAN AND RED MILKING SHORTHORNS, ALL HIGH GRADES, AS FOLLOWS:

10 fresh cows, calves by side; 6 fresh cows in Sept. and Oct.; 9 cows giving good flow of milk; 17 heavy springer cows; 10 long 2-year-olds, bred for April and May freshening; 8 long year-old heifers; 12 spring and fall calves; Also, one purebred Holstein bull, 3 years old.

This is a dispersion sale made to settle a partnership. These cows have been selected and bred up to a good standard of production.

Free transportation from Tonganoxie, Kan., to the sale on the old Lenahan farm, 3 miles east and 1 1/2 south of Tonganoxie. Sale commences at 10 a. m.

**LENAHAN & VOLLINTINE,**

McCullough & O'Brien, Auct.; Geo. A. Denholm, Clerk; Lunch by Red Cross.

## "Right Now" Holstein Bargains

**BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD.**

The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. 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.

## BLUE RIBBON HOLSTEINS 3 BRED HEIFERS AND A REGISTERED BULL \$350

200 Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—200

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 25 fresh cows, 75 springing cows and heifers, 40 open heifers, 25 purebred bulls, one 34 pound bull, one 80 pound bull, one 27 pound bull and one 21 pound bull, all priced to sell. We also have an extra nice bunch of purebred cows and heifers most all A. R. O. with records up to 27 1/2 pounds. Bring your dairy expert with you. We like to have them come. Calves well marked high grade either heifers or bulls from 1 to 6 weeks old, price \$30 delivered to any express office in Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas. We invite you to our farms, come to the fountain, we lead others follow. Herd Tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee. We have a few choice purebred bulls and heifer calves from Fairmount Johanna Pieterse 78903, one of the best BULLS in the U. S. A. A calf from him will start you on the road to prosperity. The war is over and Victory won, get into the Milk business. Butterfat 75 cents per pound, Milk \$4 per hundred. **LOOK AT OTHER HERDS THEN LOOK AT OURS.**

**LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., KANSAS**  
Wire, Phone or write when you are coming. Write for Beautiful Catalog. It will be mailed free.

## National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

**At Chicago, Ill., February 18, 19, 20**  
**International Show Pavilion—\$5,000 in Cash Prizes**

The purpose of this Congress is to draw all Shorthorn interests into a closer relationship, and to gather a large collection of Shorthorns of the most approved type suitable for foundation material, which will be offered in the sale.

An imperative rule of this association, as it relates to the Congress, requires that every animal entered in the show be consigned to the sale. No animal will be permitted in either the show or the sale that is not entered in both. This plan is adopted to insure entries of a high order throughout and to provide a sale offering that will make a strong appeal to all, regardless of location, who are considering Shorthorn investments.

In round numbers 300 head will enter the show contests and, after the awards have been made, pass thru the sale. No other occasion in the year presents as many outstanding herd bulls and certainly one would go far to seek a collection of females comparable to these that will pass thru the Congress Sale.

Programs have been arranged for each day and evening for the entertainment and enlightenment of the Shorthorn fraternity which embraces all who own, or have a desire to own, Shorthorns or who are interested in the welfare of the breed. Speakers of national and international repute will deliver addresses. It will be a most interesting and instructive occasion—a place for extending acquaintanceship.

You are cordially invited to be present. Reservations have been made at the Stock Yard Inn for a large number of rooms for the accommodation of those in attendance.

For further information and catalogs address Secretary F. W. Harding, care Department G, this office.

Arrange your plans to be present at this important affair.

**American Shorthorn Breeders' Association**  
**13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

# 120 High Class Holstein Cattle

**In a Combination Show, Consignment and Dispersion Sale**  
**Union Stock Yards Pavilion, So. Omaha, Neb., February 10-11-12**

Members of the Nebraska Holstein Friesian club unite in this combination show, consignment and dispersion sale.

This is to be the greatest event in Holstein circles that has ever occurred anywhere in the west and is worthy the attention of all breeders in this country and Europe that are interested in replenishing the devastated herds of the world.

The best foundation stock for this purpose can be purchased at this sale. The conditions imposed on the consignors to this sale are most drastic. Every animal consigned has outstanding individuality, many of them being real show animals. Every mature cow has an A. R. O. record of over 20 pounds and the younger cows scaled according to age. No animal in the consignment sale is over 8 years or under 6 months of age.

There are over 60 A. R. O. cows in this sale. The bulls are all by 30-pound sires and out of dams with A. R. O. records. Five of the dams having records above 30 pounds.

### ALL CATTLE INSURED.

These cattle are all insured in the Nebraska Live Stock Insurance company of Omaha for the sale price, premium paid by the consignors, so that purchasers are fully protected without cost to them against death from any cause for sixty days from date of sale. This enables them to get these fine Holsteins home and acclimated without danger of loss. In case of death from any cause of any of the cattle during this period purchaser will receive from The Nebraska Livestock Insurance Co. full amount of purchase price.

This is a rare opportunity for breeders to improve their herds or beginners to get started right with some of these proven Holsteins filled with the best blood of the best families in the world.

### THE PROGRAM.

Monday night, February 10, these great Holstein cattle will be on exhibition at the sale pavilion which is steam heated and electric lighted so that everybody

can be comfortable and enjoy the show no matter what the weather conditions are.

W. S. Moscrip, recognized as one of the ablest judges of Holsteins in the world, will be present and judge.

### COME TO THIS SALE. THE CONSIGNORS ARE:

University of Nebraska  
Union College, College View  
Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln  
B. B. Davis, Omaha  
W. J. Jenkinson, Monroe  
H. C. Langan, Omaha

E. C. Swanson, Stromsburg  
Cameron J. Furry, Franklin  
Dwight Williams, Omaha  
D. M. Hildebrand, Seward  
J. B. Branson, Lincoln  
J. R. Force, Tekamah

The auctioneers are: Cols. Dan Fuller, Albion; J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; E. M. Little, Clarks; S. T. Wood in the box.

Send bids to either auctioneer in care of the sale manager. For catalog or any other information, address (mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze)—  
**Dwight Williams, Sale Mgr., So. Omaha, Neb.**  
CARE JOURNAL STOCKMAN

# No Bigger or Better Poland Offering Sells This Winter

In Our Big New Sale Pavilion on the Farm Near Tobias, Neb.,  
**Night Sale, Wednesday, February 5**

**50—HEAD, CHOLERA TREATED—50**

7 TRIED SOWS sired by Maple Grove's Orange (the largest yearling ever shown in Nebraska.) Blue Valley, Expansion Sure, Big Tom, Maple Grove Big Bone and Blue Valley Timm.

18 of the biggest fall yearlings that sell this year. All outstanding good herd sow prospects. All sired by MAPLE GROVE BIG BOB, the greatest breeding sow sire going.

25 spring gilts carefully picked for this occasion, not fitted for the show ring but fed so they will go out and make good. They are tops from our spring crop and sired by MAPLE GROVE BIG BOB, MAPLE GROVE'S BLACK ORANGE, COL. JACK, Black Jumbo and Blue Valley Big Bone.

The offering will be bred to our herd boars: MAPLE GROVE BLACK ORANGE, son of Maple Grove Orange; MC's BIG BEN, son of King Ben; MC's COL. JACK, son of the \$10,000 Col. Jack; MAPLE GROVE BIG BOB, son of Big Bob. This offering combines the blood of many noted sires. Write for catalog. Attend or send bids to Mr. Johnson in my care.

**Wm. McCurdy & Sons, Tobias, Neb.**

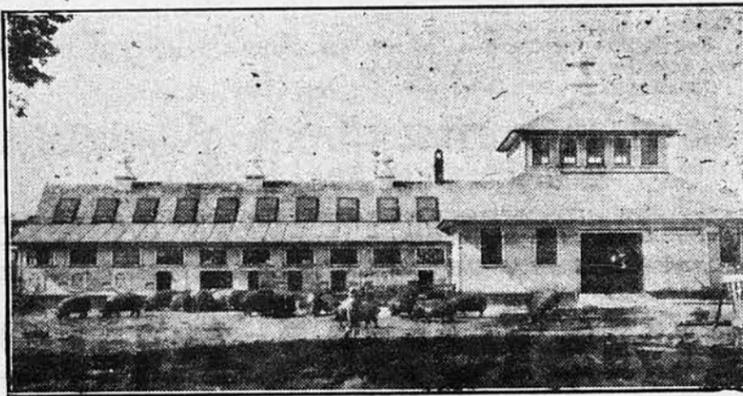
Auctioneer—Col. H. S. Duncan. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

T. F. Walker & Son sell at Alexandria, Neb., in the day time. This sale (easily reached) at night.

## Walker's BIG POLAND SOWS

AT AUCTION

In sale pavilion on the farm near  
**Alexandria, Neb., Feb. 5**



58 HEAD, Double Immunized; Right for Results.  
10 TRIED SOWS, 18 FALL YEARLINGS, 30 SPRING GILTS.

They are sired by Blue Valley, Blue Valley A Wonder, Blue Valley Orange, Grand Master Bob, Blue Valley Big Bone and Big Russell.

25 are bred to BLUE VALLEY BIG BONE, the greatest boar ever farrowed on the farm. 19 are bred to BLUE VALLEY TIMM; 12 to JUMBO LONGFELLOW; 2 to BLUE VALLEY BOB, the \$1,000 Blue Valley and Big Bob bred boar now heading a good Iowa herd. Four of his litter sisters go in the sale.

Write tonight for catalog. It gives pedigrees and actual photos of the animals selling. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send bids to Mr. Johnson with this paper.

**T. F. WALKER & SON, Alexandria, Neb.**

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.  
(Wm. McCurdy sells Poland Chinas at Tobias the night of this sale.)

## Southwest Missouri's Greatest Duroc Sale

Lockwood, Mo.

**Saturday, February 8**

### 40 HEAD

16 gilts sired by  
Long Wonder Again

4 gilts sired by  
Cherry King Disturber

3 gilts sired by  
Demonstrator

The rest will be tried sows and  
yearlings of the best breeding

### 40 HEAD

bred to

Model Defender  
by Grand Model 8th

Golden Model Critic  
by Critic B.

Pathfinder Jr.  
by Pathfinder

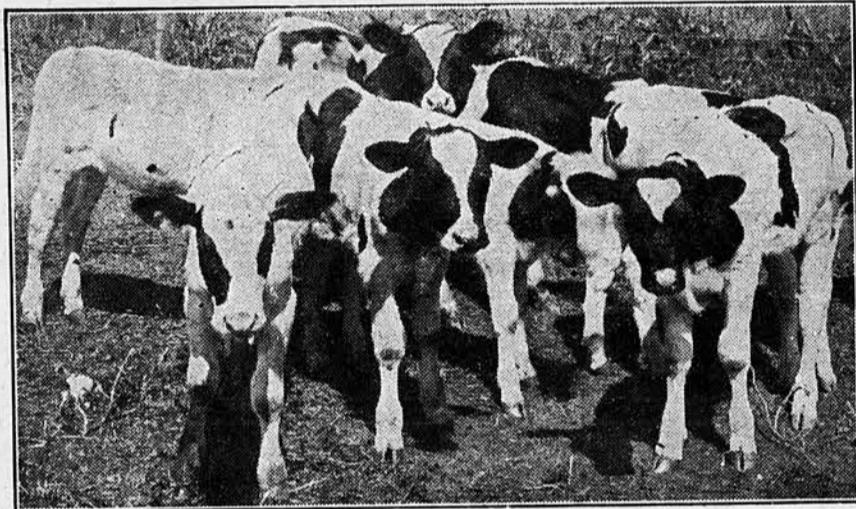
The dams of the gilts selling are by such boars as King the Col., Grand Model 8th, Critic B., Long Wonder Again, Defender Chief, King's Col.; R. G.'s Defender and Dick's Perfection. The greatest lot of Duroc sows and gilts ever offered in this section. Nothing but tops in this sale. All have been double immuned. Write for catalog. Send mail bids to fieldman in my care. I guarantee satisfaction on anything he buys.

**A. L. GUTHRIDGE, Lockwood, Mo.**

C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. "H" Grable, Auctioneer.

# LEE BROS. & COOK'S Annual Holstein Sale

**95 HEAD** 30 Pure Breds and 65 High Grades. 35 fresh and springing cows. **95 HEAD**  
35 springing heifers 10 open heifers and 10 registered bulls.



Baby Holsteins at Blue Ribbon Holstein Farms.

for hard service. Everything tuberculin tested. Sale rain or shine in our modern sale barn joining town. In our last winter sale we appreciated the fact that so many of our customers of our previous sales were in attendance. We hope to see you all back. Our catalog will be ready to mail soon. Address,

**LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.**

Auctioneer—J. W. Busenbark. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Harveyville is on the Santa Fe branch connecting at Alma and Burlingame. Good connections at Topeka and Emporia.

This is our annual winter sale and we invite our old customers to come and bring their neighbors. We claim to have distributed more good Holsteins throughout Kansas and adjoining states than any other firm and at popular prices.

**Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.  
Wednesday, February 5**

The majority of the pure bred cows have A. R. O. seven day records ranging from 21 to 27 pounds. Most of the cows in the sale are bred to a 34-pound bull and there will be calves in the sale by him.

Our bull offering is extraordinary. 10 bulls of serviceable ages, one 34 pound bull, his equal was never offered at auction in Kansas. One 27 pound bull and one a 24 pound bull, ready

**UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, FARM COLONY**  
**FIRST DISPERSION SALE**  
**Saturday, February 15, 1919**

**46 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle, 46**

THIS SALE INCLUDES

2 Sires in Service, 15 Cows in Milk or Springers, 17 Heifers, 2 two-year-olds, 4 Yearlings and 11 Calves from two to twelve months old.

This is your first opportunity to obtain stock from the Government's Big Herd here. Don't Miss It.

Breeding, Individuality and Production are the outstanding features of this herd.

The stock offered for sale is as fine a group of individuals as has ever been placed on the market. It will pay you to come to this sale and look them over.

REMEMBER THE DATE AND SEND FOR CATALOG

**OTHER OFFERINGS:**

1,000 Pure Bred Single Comb White Leghorns in pens. Each pen consists of twelve carefully selected pullets, developed and ready for business, and one cockerel. Each cockerel is a real pen-header of the best breeding.

A number of Registered Duroc Jersey Boars, of the finest breeding, the kind that you will be proud to own.

**U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS FARM COLONY**  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Harlo J. Fiske, Captain Q. M. C., Sales Manager.

This sale will be held in conjunction with The Leavenworth County Sale, Leavenworth, Kansas, February 13, 14 and 15, 1919.

## HOLSTEINS, DUROCS, DAIRY EQUIPMENT

Complete Dispersion Sale of One of the Premier Herds of Registered Holstein Cattle in the Southwest.

**At the Fair Grounds Chanute, Kan., at 1 p. m.  
Tuesday, February 11  
50---HEAD---50**

45 head of registered cows and heifers mostly with A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds as 4-year-olds. 5 registered bulls from highly bred A. R. O. dams and sires, including our great young 3-year-old sire, EMPEROR SEGIS PONTIAC DEL KORNDYKE 167620, one of the most promising sons of KING SEGIS PONTIAC and a highly bred daughter of PRINCE SEGIS KORNDYKE 38835, a brother of the great KING SEGIS.

Having just completed a deal which associates and interests me with one of the largest and best equipped estates in the East for the development of one of the GREATEST REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERDS in the country and which needs my personal management immediately, I have decided to sell my entire herd at PUBLIC AUCTION. I know it will be a surprise to my friends to hear of this herd going at auction. This herd is the result of years of breeding and financial expense, to attain the highest possible standard of individuality, breeding and production, and it will be a long time before such a combination will be ever offered to the public at auction again. The cattle are in the PINK of condition, good flesh and healthy. Every animal over 6 months of age will be tuberculin tested by a competent State Veterinarian and I will give purchaser privilege of 60-day retest. Cattle guaranteed clean from contagious abortion or any other infectious or contagious diseases.

The following day, February 12, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at THE MAGEE DAIRY FARM, 3 1/2 miles N. W. of Chanute, all my modern farm machinery and dairy equipment, registered Duroc Jersey sows, gilts and boars. Also, horses, feeds and other things too numerous to mention. Will also lease my productive Dairy Farm of 200 acres with 40 acres of fine alfalfa and 50 acres of growing wheat, 2 silos with necessary barns and buildings to conduct a first class dairy of 40 cows. Chanute is a division point of the Santa Fe and on the M. K. T. and 127 miles S. W. of Kansas City. SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG READY TO MAIL and mention this paper. Address:

**Magee Dairy Farm, Chanute, Kan.**

JAS. W. MAGEE, Prop.

Auctioneer, Col. Fred S. Ball, El Reno, Okla.

# Lookabaugh's Herd Bull Sale

Greatest Herd Bull, Show Prospect and Breeding Bull Opportunity ever Offered Shorthorn breeders, in any one sale in any previous auction in America.

## 25 Bulls, History Making Breeding Bulls, 25

Featuring the get of such noted sires as Fair Acres Sultan, Snowbird Sultan, Watonga Searchlight and Avondale's Choice.

**At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm  
Watonga, Okla., Monday, February 10**

### Get Your Herd Bull Here

No such opportunity has ever been offered to Shorthorn breeders of America to buy so many high class breeding bulls in any one auction. The illustrious Fair Acres Sultan is gone, but the good that he has done will add many bright chapters to Shorthorn history, through his sons and daughters. Six of his sons sell in this sale, worthy sons of a noble sire, and who knows but what one or perhaps all may make their mark upon the breed as did their sire? These, together with sons of Watonga Searchlight, Avondale's Choice, and others of equal merit as breeders, make the sale noteworthy. No one who wants a real herd header can afford to miss this Real Herd Bull Opportunity. **A. B. HUNTER.**

**INCLUDED ARE SIX SONS OF FAIR ACRES SULTAN—** The sensational winning of his get at the various State and National shows together with the record prices paid for his sons that now head some of America's leading herds, has caused the get of FAIR ACRES SULTAN to take rank with, if not out rank, the get of America's greatest SHORTHORN SIREs. Among his late winnings is FIRST prize on get of Sire at American Royal 1918, also South America's Silver Trophy at the last Chicago International for the best three Bulls by one sire, bred and owned by one exhibitor. Listed are two sons of SNOW BIRD SULTAN, twin brother to the illustrious Fair Acres Sultan, also seven sons of WATONGA SEARCHLIGHT, five times a State Fair Champion, and whose get have helped to make Pleasant Valley Stock Farm famous.

Possibly one of the greatest attractions of this sale is Pleasant Dales Choice by Avondale's Choice. He was, as a senior calf, 1916, undefeated wherever shown, and as a two-year-old, was senior Champion at Oklahoma Fair, Oklahoma City, 1918. He has wonderful Bull character.

Among the other nine BULLS listed is a Son of Radium whose calves have won FIRST prizes FUTURITYS and championships at the leading National Shows for the last two years; also listed is a son of Whitehall Memory, by Fond Memory, by Whitehall Sultan, and others that while worthy of special mention will be given due notice in the ILLUSTRATED CATALOG which will be mailed on request. Address—

**H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Oklahoma**

Cattle all tuberculin tested. Chart furnished by state or federal veterinarian.

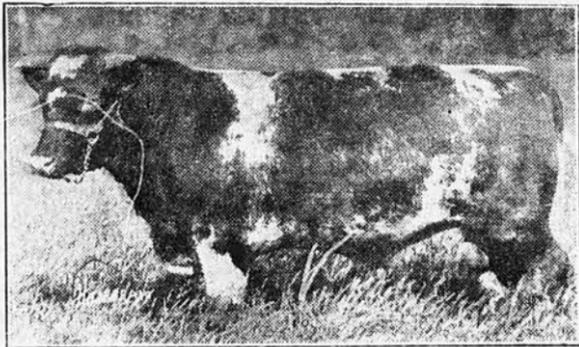
Auctioneers—Herriff, Hurt and Smithisler.

## SHORTHORNS TO BE DISPERSED

THE ENTIRE BREEDING HERD OF THE RELIABLE AND WELL KNOWN BREEDER, J. R. WHISLER, AT

**Watonga, Oklahoma,  
Tuesday, February 11**

**60  
HEAD  
All  
Scotch  
Short-  
horns**



LOOKATONGA SULTAN 610533.

52 Cows and Heifers, and 3 Herd Bulls, and 5 young Bulls, including the Three Great Herd Bulls, Ardmore's Choice, Choice Goods and Lookatonga Sultan. Here is your opportunity to secure a great herd sire, Ardmore's Choice and Choice Goods 509585 by Clan Alpine 2nd, one of Canada's best breeding bulls, both are sires of proven merit and splendid individuality. Lookatonga Sultan is one of the most promising sons of Fair Acres Sultan.

25 Cows with calf at foot and many rebred. 18 Cows safe in calf to the above mentioned sires and five yearling heifers selling open. A large part are on a Cruickshank and Marr foundation. 28 Scotch tribes are represented in this offering. The Whisler Shorthorn females are noted for breed character, individuality and productiveness. They are real producers and show it. They are the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. In this offering you will find cataloged daughters and granddaughters of Fair Acres Sultan and Avondale, the two greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. The best bulls of the breed are represented in this sale; their progeny and blood has contributed to the rebuilding of this herd that has helped make Shorthorn history in the Southwest. No attempt has been made to fit these cattle for sale as this sale is due entirely to a sudden decision to close out the entire herd on account of Mr. Whisler's failing health. All animals over six months old have passed the tuberculin test. For catalog address

**Owner J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Oklahoma**  
Sale Manager **S. B. Jackson, L. S. Ex. Bldg., Oklahoma City**  
Auctioneers—Hurt, Herriff, Odel, Smithisler, Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

## Third Annual Kansas National Livestock Exposition

**Horse Show and Registered Livestock Sales  
Wichita, Kan., February 24 to March 1**

\$30,000—IN CASH FOR PREMIUMS AND EXPENSES—\$30,000  
Entries are free—Every Breeder is invited to Exhibit.

\$5,300—IN CASH FOR THE EVENING HORSE SHOW—\$5,300  
The World's Best Harness, Saddle, High School and Jumping Horses Will Compete for the Money.

It is the Biggest Annual Sale Held in the United States.

**600 Head of Registered Animals Will Be Sold at Auction**

It will be our first big auction of Hampshire and Shropshire sheep.

Our Poland China and Duroc Jersey Sales will be bigger and better than ever.

The Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus Sales will be managed by the Record Associations.

The Dairy Sale includes seventy-five Registered Holstein Friesian, Guernsey and Jersey cattle, many of them with high official records.

**THE HEREFORD SALE WILL BE A DINGER.**

25 Bulls, 25 Females from famous show herds suitable to head and improve any purebred herd. 100 cheaper bulls, the good kind, grown in the open and suitable for farmers and ranchmen. Some of them will be sold in carlots.

We sell 25 Big Rugged two-year-old Galloway Bulls. If you like the long haired black ones—Buy These.

If you want to sell your stock in this great sale send us your entries at once. See next issue of this paper for daily sale program. Separate Sale Catalogs for each breed. Write for the ones you want, addressing—

**F. S. KIRK, Superintendent, Wichita, Kansas**

**25 JACKS; 25 JENNETS**

Including several Big Bone, 16 hand jacks, and Mammoth jennets, safe in foal to KANSAS CHIEF, the World's Champion Jack.

**50 HEAD OF TROTTING BRED HORSES**

Including Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Green Prospects and fast record Race Horses.

**The Greatest Percheron Sale Ever  
30 IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED STALLIONS**

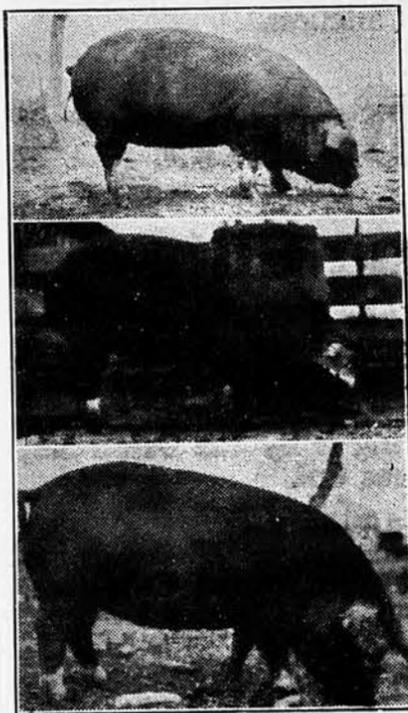
By such famous sires as CASINO, KABIN, HOCHES, ETC. 10 sons and grandsons of The International Champion, Carnot. 40 Imported and American bred mares and 5 Colts. Including several famous grand champions. Also one daughter of Casino, that has produced two International champions (both sired by Carnot). She sells bred to Carnot.

# Gypsum Valley Herd Poland Chinas

A bred sow sale full of wonderful attractions affording Kansas breeders and farmers an opportunity to buy from a Kansas firm bred sows and gilts that will rank with the best sold in eastern sales this winter.

**60 HEAD—20 Tried Sows, 10 Fall Yearling Gilts and 30 Big Spring Gilts**

**Gypsum, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 29 (Kansas Day)**



Snap shots of three good gilts in the sale. At the top is Liberty Queen, Feb. 22 gilt, bred to Giant Bob for March litter. In the center is a litter sister to the top in their fall sale. She is by Kansas Wonder and bred to Giant Bob for March litter. At the bottom is Big Masterpiece, a Feb. 12 gilt, by Big Masterpiece. Bred to Wonder Timm for Feb. litter.

20 tried sows purchased in the leading sales of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas in 1917-18. They are by the leading sires of the breed and were often the tops in these sales. They have raised one and two litters each and are the best possible buys to be made in Kansas this winter.

10 fall yearlings that are granddaughters of **Gold Metal** and bred to Giant Bob and Big Buster.

30 spring gilts, large and richly bred by such boars as **Caldwell's Big Bob**, Kansas Wonder and Bob Quality; three of the greatest sons of old **Big Bob Wonder**. Others by such noted sires as Giant Jones, Captain Gerstdale Jones, Gathsdale Jones, good ones by Giant Bob and Wonder Timm.

The entire offering is bred to Giant Bob and Wonder Timm with the exception of a few to a wonderful spring boar, **Big Buster**, by the famous \$5,300 Wonder Buster.

Attractions extraordinary are two gilts, one by Big Bob Wonder and the other by Gathsdale Jones, bred to the great sire, **Buster Over**.

All Immunized.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., sells bred sows at Abilene the day following. Good connections can be made for both sales.

When you write for the catalog mention where you saw their advertisement. They like to have this information.

Sale in heated building in town. Catalogs ready. Address,



Wonder Timm, a spring yearling in service that sired a number of the spring gilts in the sale.

## ADAMS & MASON, GYPSUM, KANSAS

Auctioneers: J. C. Price, W. C. Curphey, Fred Groff, C. E. Roper. J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will attend this sale. Orders to buy should be sent to him in care of Mason & Adams.

# Elmo Valley POLAND CHINAS

**50 HEAD** A draft sale of carefully selected tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts. The big, 1000 pound kind. **50 HEAD**

The sale follows the Adams & Mason sale at Gypsum, Kan., on Jan. 29. Good connections can be made for both sales. In comfortable sale pavilion

**Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Jan. 30**

Like Adams & Mason Mr. Hartman has been a heavy buyer at leading bred sow sales during the past two years. These great sows that cost Mr. Hartman lots of money go in the sale bred to the great herd boar **Elmo Valley Giant**.

- Elmo Valley Giantess by Elmo Valley.
- Model Valley Wonder by Blue Valley.
- Wonder Smooth Bone by King of Wonders.
- King's Valley by Blue Valley A Wonder.

- Tecumseh Valley by Blue Valley A Wonder.
- Fashionable Bell by Miller's Sioux Chief.
- Blue Valley Mistress, by Masterpiece.

Other attractions will be four spring gilts by **Caldwell's Big Bob**, one by Kansas Wonder by Big Bob Wonder, two by Big Wonder, seven by Elmo Valley Giant, an outstanding boar of the Middle West. 17 outstanding fall yearlings by Elmo Valley Giant. The offering is bred to Elmo Valley Giant, Long A Wonder, Elmo Valley Boss, Buster Jones and Long Valley Giant. 10 July boars selected from several times that many will be sold. They are of my best breeding and here is your opportunity to get a good boar cheap. Catalogs are ready to mail. All immunized. Address

## J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KAN.

Auctioneers: J. C. Price, W. C. Curphey. J. W. Johnson will attend this sale and orders to buy should be sent to him in care of J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. When you write for a catalog tell him where you saw his advertisement. He likes to have this information.

# Brookdale Farm's Annual Bred Sow Sale

Duroc Jerseys with size, quality and prepotency has been my watch word. The 50 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in this sale are the best lot I have ever offered at auction.

Sale in comfortable quarters in town.

## Barnes, Kan., Tuesday, February 4

### 50 Head, 5 Tried Sows and 45 Spring Gilts

Buyers in my 1918 bred sow sale reported big, strong, even litters that proved profitable investments. I have grown, fed and conditioned this offering in the same way with its future usefulness always in mind.

25 of the 45 spring gilts are by Junior Orion Cherry King. This great boar is a son of the national grand champion, Orion Cherry King and is without question one of his greatest sons.

The balance of the offering is by Joe Orion 6th, Iowa Improver, Freed's Ames Col.

### The 50 Head Are Bred For Early Spring Litters to—

Greater Sensation by Great Sensation and out of a King's Col. Again dam and Pathfinder's Goldfinder

by old Pathfinder and out of a Proud Col. dam.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

## A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., Clyde Scott, J. S. Hill.

200 Bred Sows in this Circuit: A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Feb. 4; Gwin Bros., Washington, Kan., Feb. 5; A. L. Wylie and W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., Feb. 6; Kansas Duroc Breeders Association Sale, Manhattan, Kan., Feb. 7.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

# Great John's Orion Bred Sow Sale

## Washington, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 5

### 50—Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts—50

35 TOP SOWS BRED TO THE 1040 pound champion and sire of champions, JOE ORION.

|                      |   |                                      |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Sire                 | { | Joe Orion 23833 a by Orion Chief.    |
| Joe Orion 2d 35537 a | { | Cherry King Lady, Cherry Chief       |
| Dam                  | { | Cherry King 25979 a by Cherry Chief. |
| You Jane 81792 a     | { | Big Jane 55374 a by Orion Chief.     |

This is the greatest offering ever sold in Kansas. Daughters and granddaughters of Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King, Great Wonder I Am, King of the Cols., Grand Model Investor.

Watch This Space Next Week For Further Details.

### Do You Know This About John's Orion?

He is the greatest son of the \$5,000 Joe Orion 2nd  
He has won more first and championship prizes than any living Duroc, and in the strongest shows. He won the blue twice at the International.

He weighed 1040 pounds when shown in 1914.

He has sired more 1000 pound boars than any Western Boar. Among them are the 1010 pound JOHN'S COMBINATION,

15 SOWS AND GILTS BRED TO PACEMAKER—A "killer;" long, deep, high backed and smooth as a ribbon.

|                   |   |                            |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Sire              | { | Prophetstown Chief 146389. |
| Pathfinder 181685 | { | Lucy of Elmhurst 408788.   |
| Dam               | { | Proud Col. 90909.          |
| Big Lizzie 455666 | { | Joan I Am 111212 a.        |

KING JOHN'S ORION, JOHN'S ORION JR., JOHN'S JOE ORION.

His sows are great producers. Many raised litters in 1918 which have sold for from \$1,500 to \$3,000. Many have produced herd boars.

When you buy a sow bred to John's Orion, you right then are in the Duroc business right.

Our very interesting catalog is ready to mail. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you send for one, and address

## Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.

200 Bred Sows in this circuit as follows: A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Feb. 4; Gwin Bros., Washington, Kan., Feb. 5; A. L. Wylie & Son and W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., Feb. 6; Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan., Feb. 7.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Gwin Bros., Washington, Kan.

# The Wylie-Jones King's Col. 6th Combination Sale

One-third of each consignment by KING'S COL. 6TH (by the famous KING COL. and out of the World's record sow, Golden Uneeda, whose 1918 spring litter sold for \$8,665). These granddaughters of this famous sire and dam will strengthen any herd. They are the big, high backed kind, well grown and the best from the two herds.

IN CHESTNUT'S SALE BARN.

## Clay Center, Kan., Thursday, February 6

### A. L. Wylie & Son's Consignment

We have topped our entire 1918 crop of spring gilts for this sale and the 28 big, smooth spring gilts sired by King's Col. 6th and our great breeding boar, Victor Pal, will please the most exacting breeder. They are safe to the service of our young herd boars, Col. Sensation 5th and Illustrator Jr. 3rd. Two attractions are two tried sows that raised 18 pigs in their last litters.

We believe our offerings will meet the approval of breeders and farmers and invite you to be with us on this date. Both offerings are immunized. Attend the four sales in this circuit: A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Feb. 4; Gwin Bros., Washington, Kan., Feb. 5; A. L. Wylie & Son and W. W. Jones, combination sale, Clay Center, Kan., Feb. 6; Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' sale, Manhattan, Feb. 7. All sales can be conveniently attended because of good railroad facilities. Our catalog is ready to mail. Address,

### W. W. Jones' Consignment

I am consigning 22 head, 18 spring gilts and four tried sows. Six by Highland Orion, Orion King, four by Poland's Col., eight by King's Col. 6th. One tried sow by old Illustrator 2nd and two by Kansas King. I have never offered at auction a more valuable lot of sows.

## A. L. WYLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KAN., or W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of either party. Write for catalog tonight and mention Mail and Breeze.

# Extraordinary Kansas Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale Manhattan, Kan., February 7

### THE OFFERING

50 great sows and gilts; the tops of from 24 herds.  
20 are tried sows, spring and fall yearlings.  
30 are spring gilts.

### THE PROGRAM

Forenoon: Address by R. J. Evans, Sec'y American Record.  
Afternoon, 1 p. m.: Address by J. R. Pfander, Sec'y National Record.  
Evening, 7 p. m.: Annual meeting of Association.  
8 p. m.: Annual banquet. Evans, Pfander and Vanderhyde in attendance.

These sows and gilts are the actual tops from each herd. At the Topeka fair, each breeder pledged himself to put his best sows in this sale. This for several reasons. It is Farmers' Week at Manhattan. The College authorities will use our offering to demonstrate proper breeding types and for swine judging. The offering will all be judged before being sold. Hence, every man will send his best. I believe every man has sent real sows. It will be the greatest array of sows that Kansas breeders have ever seen—Roy E. Gwin. There are daughters and granddaughters of Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King, Great Wonder, King the Col., Illustrator 2d, Grand Model, Joe Orion 2d.

## BIG SOWS—GREAT BROOD SOWS—WONDERFUL GILTS

Bred to sons of Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd, Pathfinder, High Orion, King Orion Jr., King's Col., King the Col., Joe Orion 5th.

The Consignors to the sale and members of the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association: L. L. Humes, Glen Elder; W. W. Jones, Clay Center; Gwinnell Stock Farm, Morrowville; W. M. Morrow, Washington; Casement Ranch, Manhattan; W. H. Shroyer, Miltonvale; John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons; Glen Keesecker, Washington; Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville; C. H. Black, Marion; L. W. Coad, Glen Elder; J. W. Petford, Saffordville; C. W. McClaskey, Girard; G. M. Shepherd, Lyons; Kempin

Bros., Corning; Clyde C. Horn, Stafford; Gwin Bros., Morrowville; J. A. Howell, Herkimer; Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton; F. J. Moser, Goff; M. R. Peterson, Troy; L. G. Wreath, Manhattan; Harry Givens, Manhattan; Homer Drake, Sterling.

This sale is the climax of the season. It winds up the great North Central Kansas circuit, in which 200 great sows will be sold, bred to great boars. February 4, A. J. Turinsky, Barnes. February 5, Gwin Bros., Washington. February 6, Jones & Wylie, Clay Center. February 7, Association Sale, Manhattan.

COME TO MANHATTAN AND SEE THE GREATEST LOT OF SOWS WHICH KANSAS AFFORDS. Catalogs ready to mail. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. Address,

## ROY E. GWIN, Sales Manager, Morrowville, Kansas

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.; L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

Orders to buy should be sent to J. W. Johnson, care of the Gillett Hotel.

# \$2 ONLY DOWN

## A Year to Pay



Top of Milk Tank is waist high—easy to fill

Milk and cream spouts are open—easy to clean

One-piece aluminum skimming device is very easy to clean

All shafts are vertical and run on "frictionless" pivot ball bearings making the New Butterfly the lightest running of all separators

More Than **150,000** New Butterfly Cream Separators are now in use

Think of it! You can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator you need direct from our factory for only \$2 down and on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all. Our low prices will surprise you. For example:

**\$38** buys the No. 2½ Junior, a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. You pay only \$2 down and balance on easy terms of **Only \$3 a Month**

You have no interest to pay. No extras. The prices we quote include everything. We also make four larger sizes of the

### New Butterfly

up to our big 800 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and more than a year to pay. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in materials and workmanship.

### 30 Days' Trial

You can have 30 days' trial on your own farm and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways.

### Catalog Folder—FREE

Why not get one of these big labor-saving, money-making machines while you have the opportunity to do so on this liberal self-earning plan? Let us send you our big, new, illustrated catalog folder showing all the machines we make and quoting lowest factory prices and easy payment terms. We will also mail you a book of letters from owners telling how the New Butterfly is helping them to make as high as \$100 a year extra profit from cows. Sending coupon does not obligate you in any way. Write today

**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
2177 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO



**Made \$61.39 More from Same Cows**  
"We made \$78.61 worth of butter before we had the machine and in the same length of time we made with the Butterly Separator \$140.00 worth of butter from the same number of cows."  
THOS. S. KERMOSEY,  
Point Aux Pins, Mich.



**EASY TO TURN**  
**Twelve-Year-Old Child Runs It**  
"We would not do without our Butterly Separator or exchange it for all the machines we have seen. Our little girl, 12 years old, runs it like a clock!"  
MRS. P. E. RUDE, Ashland, Wis.



**EASY TO CLEAN**  
**Simplest, Easiest to Clean**  
"My son took a course in agriculture at Cape Girardeau and he worked with a dozen or more makes of separators, and he said this was the most simple and easier cleaned machine than any of them."  
J. B. FINLEY, Oran, Mo.

**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.,**  
2177 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please mail me your free Catalog Folder and full particulars regarding your special easy payment offer on the New Butterfly Cream Separator.

I keep.....cows.

Name.....

P. O.....

State..... R. F. D.....